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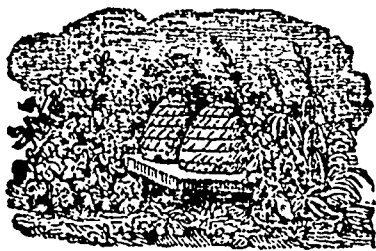
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"SUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I. PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1836. NUMBER XLIX.

THE BEE

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, 6s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 6s., 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.

TO LET.

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

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 15th April, 1836.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

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

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

GOOD FRAME BARN AND HOUSE

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

JAMES GERRARD.

Albion Mines, April 4th, 1836.

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1836.

FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER, & CLOVER SEEDS.



The Subscriber has just received from London, via Liverpool and Halifax, by the Ship John Porter, an assortment of Garden and Flower SEEDS; also from Boston, via Halifax, one tierce CLOVER SEED, all of which are WARRANTED fresh, and of the Growth of the year 1835.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,
Druggist.

NEW SCHOONER FOR SALE.

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

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

ALEXANDER McLEOD.

22nd March. Little Island

CORDAGE—About a ton of excellent quality, from 1 1/2 to 4 inches, for sale by

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

April 13.

From the Magnolia.

DEATH OF DE SOTO.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE BROTHERS.'

It was the evening of a sultry day, sultry almost beyond endurance, although the season had not advanced beyond the early spring time—the sun, though shrouded from human eyes by a dense veil of moist and clammy vapor, was pouring down a flood of intolerable heat upon the pathless carebrakes, the deep bayous—haunts of the voracious and unseemly alligator—and the forests, streaming with excess of vegetation, through which the endless river rolled its dark current. On a steep bluff, projecting into the bosom of the waters, at the confluence of some nameless tributary, and the vast Mississippi, stood the dwelling of the first white man that ever trod those boundless solitudes. It was a rude and shapeless edifice of logs, hewn from the cypresses and cedars of the swamp, which lay outstretched for a thousand miles around, by hands 'unused to aught of base and menial labor;' yet there were certain marks of comfort, and even of luxury, to be traced to the decorations of that log cabin; a veil of sea-green silk was drawn across the aperture which perforated the massy timbers of the wall; a heavy drapery of crimson velvet, decked with a fringe and embroidery of gold, was looped up to the lintels, as if to admit whatever breath of air might sweep along the channel of the river.—Nor were these all; a lofty staff was pitched before the door, from which drooped in gorgeous folds, the yellow banner, rich with the castled blazoury of Spain; and beside it a tall warrior, sheathed from head to heel in burnished armour with gilded spur, and belted brand—stalked to and fro, as though he were on duty upon some tented plain in his own land of chivalry and song. At a short distance in the rear might be designated a confused assemblage of huts, suited for the accommodation of five hundred men; horses were picketed around; spears decked with pennon and pennoncel, and all the bravery of knightly warfare, were planted before the dwellings of their owners; sentinels in the gleaming mail, paced their accustomed round. But in that strange encampment, there was no mirth, no bustle—not even the low hum of converse, or the note of preparation. The soldiers glided to and fro, with humble gait and sad demeanour; the fiery chargers drooped their proud heads to the ground, and appeared to lack sufficient animation to dash aside the swarms of venomous flies, that fattened, as it seemed, upon their very life blood; the huge blood hounds, those dread auxiliaries of Spanish warfare, of which a score or two were visible among the cabins, lay slumbering in listless indolence, or dragged themselves along, after the heels of their masters, with slouching crests; and in attitudes widely different from the fierce activity of their usual motions. Pestilence and famine were around them, on the thick and breezeless air—in the dark waters, in the deep morass, and in the vaults of the pine forest, the seeds of death were floating—avengers of the luckless tribes, already scattered or enslaved by the iron arm of European war. Oh—how did they pine for the clear streams of Gaudalquivir, or the viney banks of Xeres, for the breezy slopes of the Apaxarras, or the snow clad summits of their native Sierras—those fatted followers of the Demon Geld. How did their recollection doat upon

the waving palms, the orange groves, the luertas and meads of fair Grenada! In vain, in vain!—Of all those gallant hundreds, who had leaped in confidence and hope, from their proud brigantines, upon the glowing shores of Florida, glittering in polished steel, and 'very gallant with silk,' who had traversed the wild country of the Appalachians, who had seen the gleam of Spanish arms, reflected from the black streams of Alabama, who had made the boundless prairies of Missouri ring with the unechoed notes of the Castilian trumpet, who had spread the terrors of the Spanish name, with all its barbarous accompaniments of havoc and slaughter, through wilds untrodden before, by feet of civilized man. Of all those gallant hundreds, but a weak and wasted moiety, was destined to reach the shores of their far father land, and that not as they had fondly deemed, in the pride, the exultation, and the health of conquest, but in want, and heaviness and woe.

The arrows of the Savage, and the yet fiercer arrows of the plague, dearly repaid the injuries that they had wreaked already, on the wretched natives; dearly repaid too, as it were, by anticipation, the wrongs that their children, and their children's children, should wreak, in long perspective on the forest dwellers of the west.

There, in that lonely hut, there lay the proudest spirit, the bravest heart, the mightiest intellect, the favourite comrade of Pizarro—the joint conqueror of Peru!—There lay Hernando de Soto; his fiery energies, even more than the hot fever, wearing away his mortal frame: his massive brow clogged with the black sweat of death; his eye that flashed the more brilliantly the deadlier was the peril—dim and filmy; his high heart sick—sick and fearful, not for himself, but for his followers; his hopes of conquest, fame, dominion, gone like the leaves of autumn? There, he lay, miserably perishing by inches, the discoverer of a world—a world never destined to bless him or his posterity with its redundant riches.

Beside his pallet bed was assembled a group of men, the least renowned of whom might well have led a royal army to the battle for a crown. But their frames were grint and emaciated, their cheeks furrowed with the lines of care and agony, both of mind and body; their eyes wet with the scenes of bitterness. The dark cowled priests had administered the last rites of religion to the dying warrior, and now watched, in breathless silence, the parting of his spirit.—An Indian maiden, of rare symmetry, and loveliness that would have been deemed exquisite in the brightest halls of old Castile, leaned over his pillow, wiping the cold dew from the conqueror's brow, with her long jetty locks, and fanning off the myriads of voracious insects, that thronged the tainted air! There was not a sound in the crowded chamber, save the heavy sob like breathings of the dying man, and occasional whinnings of a tall hound, the noblest of his race, which sat erect, gazing with almost human intelligence upon the features of his lord.

Suddenly a light draught of air was perceptible, the silken veil fluttered inwards, and a heavy rustling sound was audible from without. As the huge folds of the banner swayed in the rising breeze, a sensible coolness pervaded the heated chamber, and reached the languid brow of De Soto, who had lain for the

last hour in seeming lethargy. Heavily, and with a painful expression, he raised himself upon his elbow. "Moscoso," he said, "Moscoso, art thou near me!—my eyes wax dim and it will soon be over. Att thou, for I would speak with thee?"

"Noble De Soto. I am beside thee," he replied, "say on: I hear and mark thee!"

"Give me thy hand!" Then, as he received it, he raised it slowly on high, and continued in clear and unflinching tones, though evidently with an effort.—"True friend and follower, by this right hand that has so often fought beside my own; by this right hand I do adjure thee, to observe and to obey these my last mandates."

"Shall I swear it?" cried the stern warrior whom he addressed in tone and voice rendered thick and husky by the violence of his excitement. "Shall I swear it?"

"Swear not, Moscoso! leave oaths to paltry burghers, and to cringing vassals—but pledge me the unblemished honor of a Castilian noble—so shall I die in peace!"

"By the unblemished honor of a Castilian noble: as I am a born hidalgo, and belted knight, I promise thee in spirit and in truth, in deed, and word, and thought to do thy bidding!"

"Then by this token," and he drew a massive ring from his own wasted hand, and placed it on the wasted finger of Moscoso, "then by this token do I name thee my successor; thee, the leader of the host, and Captain General of Spain! Sound trumpets; heralds make proclamation!" A moment or two elapsed, and the wild flourish of the trumpets was heard without, and the sonorous voices of the heralds making proclamation; they ceased, but there was no shout of triumph, or applause.

"Ha, by St Jago!" cried the dying chief, Ha by St. Jago, but this must not be: 'tis ominous and evil! Go forth then Jasca, and bid them sound again, and let my people shout for thee, their loyal leader."

It was done, and a gleam of triumphant satisfaction shot across his hollow features. He spoke again but it was with a feeble voice.

"I am going," he said, "I am going whence there is no return! Now mark me; by your plighted word, I do command you, battle no farther; strife with the fates no farther; for the fates are adverse! Conquer not thou this region; for I have conquered it, and it is mine! mine, mine, though dying. Mine it shall be though dead! March to the coast as best ye may, build ye such vessels as may bear ye from the main, and save this remnant of my people! Wilt thou do this—as thou hast pledged thyself to do it, noble Moscoso?"

"By all my hopes, I will?"

"Me, then, me shall ye bury thus! Not with womanish tears, not with vile sorrow, but with the rejoicing anthem, with the blare of the trumpet, and the strong music of the drum. Ye shall sheath me in my mail, with my helmet on my head and my spur on my heel! With my sword in my hand shall ye bury me; and with a banner of Castile for my standard! In the depths of the river—of my river shall ye bury me! with lighted torch and volleyed musketry at the mid hour of night! For am I not a conqueror; a conqueror of a world; a conqueror with none to brave my arm, or to gamsay my bidding? Where, where is the man, savage or civilized, Christian or heathen, Indian or Spaniard, who hath defied Hernan de Soto, and not perished from the earth? Death is upon me: death from the Lord of earth and heaven! To him I submit me; but to mortal, never!"

Even as he spoke, a warder entered the lower doorway and whispered a brief message to Moscoso. Slight as were the sounds, and dim as hanged the senses of De Soto, he marked the entrance of the soldier, and eagerly enquired the purport of the news!

"A messenger," was the reply, "an Indian runner from the Natchez."

Admit him, he bears submission; admit him, so shall I die with triumph in my heart. The Indian entered; a man of stern features; and of well nigh giant stature. His head shaven to the chivalrous scalp lock, was docketed with the plumes of the war eagle mingled with the feathers of gayer hue, his throat was circled by a necklace, strung from the claws of the grizzly bear & cougar, fearfully mingled with tufts of human hair; his lineaments were covered with the black war paint; in one hand he bore the crimson war pipe, and in the other the well known emblem of Indian hostility, a handful of shafts bound in the skin of a rattlesnake. With a noiseless step he crossed the chamber he flung the deadly gift upon the death bed of De Soto; he raised the red pipe to his lips; he puffed the smoke; and then in the accents of his native tongue, bore to the Spaniards the defiance of his tribe, concluding his speech with the oft heard and unforgettable cadence of the war hoop!

As the dying leader caught the raised tones of the Indian's war, his eye had lightened and his brow

contracted into a writhing form! He knew the import of his speech, by the modulations of his voice, his lips quivered; his chest heaved; his hands clutched the thin coverlid, as though they were grappling to the lance and rapier. The wild notes of the war hoop rang through his ears; and in death, death itself the ruling passion was prevalent, manifestly terribly, prevalent.

He sprang to his feet, his form dilating, and features flashing with all the energy of life; "St Jago," he shouted "for Spain, for Spain! Soto and victory," with an impotent effort to strike, he fell flat upon his face, at the foot of the Indian who had provoked his dying indignation.

They raised him, but a flood of gore had gushed from his eyes, mouth, and ears; he had burst some one of the larger vessels, and was already lifeless ere he struck the ground.

The sun had even now sunk beneath the horizon, and ere the preparations for his funeral had been completed, it was already midnight. Five hundred torches of the resinous pine tree flashed with their crimson reflections on the turbid water, as the barks glided over its surface, bearing the warrior to his last home.

A train of cowed priests, with pix, and crucifix, and steaming censor, floated in the van, making the vaulted woods echo the high notes of the Te Deum, chanted in lieu of the mournful Miserere over the mortal part of that ill-fated warrior.

But as the canoe came onward in which the corpse was placed; seated erect, as he had ordered it, with the good sword in the dead hand, the polished helmet glancing above the sunken features, and the gay banner of Castile floating like a mantle from the shoulders; the pealing notes of the trumpet, and the roll of the battle drum, and the Spanish war cry—"St Jago for De Soto and for Spain"—and the crash of the volleying aquobuses might be heard, startling the wild beasts, and the wilder Indians of the forest for leagues around.

There was a deep pause; a deep, deep pause, a sullen splash, and every torch was extinguished. The discoverer of the Mississippi slept beneath the waters. He had crossed a large part of the Continent in search of gold, but found nothing so remarkable as his burial place.

To His Excellency Major General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieut. Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

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

His Majesty's Council have been ready during the present Session, to enter into the full consideration of that part of your Excellency's Speech, at the opening of the Session, and your Excellency's Message which had reference to the Union of King's College and Dalhousie College, in compliance with the Despatch of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated April 30, 1835.

The Council supposed that their attention would be particularly drawn to this subject, by some proceedings of the House of Assembly; but they find by the Journals of that House, that after consideration of the subject for several days, it was Resolved, that the House do not further proceed therein the present Session.

This determination by the House of Assembly, might apologize for the Council's abstaining from any notice of the subject; but they have thought it more respectful to Your Excellency, and to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to enter into a full consideration of it.

The result of that consideration upon every Member of the Council, is a firm conviction, that an union of those Colleges, which was attempted more than twelve years ago by the Governors of the Colleges, and then found impracticable, is equally impracticable now:—that the advantages to be derived from the union would be doubtful—that the injury inflicted by any violent interference with the Constitution of either, would be severely felt; and that any alienation of the property of either, without the unanimous desire of its Governors, would be unjust.

The Council feel the delicacy of their situ-

ation, in giving an opinion which appears to militate against the desire of His Majesty's Secretary of State; but they beg permission most respectfully to state, that they have ventured to express this opinion, under a full persuasion that the Despatch from Downing Street was written under a misapprehension.

It was evidently supposed by His Majesty's Secretary of State, that the union of the Colleges had been the subject of much controversy in the Province, and was earnestly desired by the Legislature, and by a large portion of the people of Nova Scotia; and that the surrender of the Charter of King's College was equally desired, as the first necessary step for the accomplishment of the union. The Council beg to assure Your Excellency that such surrender was never spoken of, or as far as they know, even thought of, until suggested by the above Despatch. The union of the Colleges, though brought to the notice of the House of Assembly in 1830, by Sir Peregrine Maitland was never made the subject of full consideration in that House, or in the Council, until the present Session; and any controversy respecting it is totally unknown in Nova Scotia.

While the claims of the Pictou Academy were the subject of yearly discussion, they were the subject also of yearly controversy; and the advocates of that Institution often objected to the Constitution of King's College, and successively urged the Legislative Grant to that College, as a reason for making a similar grant to the Pictou Academy. The same plea has also been successfully urged for procuring Legislative aid to the Baptist Academy at Horton.

The Council are aware that, for a short period, several Statutes of King's College were justly objectionable, and especially the Statute which confined the Instructions to the Children of Members of the Established Church, by unwisely requiring subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles by every Student when he entered the College.

This Statute, however, was not in operation three years; it was annulled by the Patron, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1806, since which period the Education of the College has been alike open to persons of all Religious Denominations; although there was a Statute then in existence (which however was not enforced) that prohibited the Students from attending any other place of Worship than the Church of England. In the year 1827, other restrictions were removed, and since that period all the honours of the University have been equally open with the exception of Degrees in Divinity. Provision was also made in the same year, for permitting Students under the control of the President, to attend such places of Religious Worship as their Parents or Guardians might desire.

The removal of these restrictions has not yet removed all the prejudice which their existence created: and although the benefits conferred upon this and the neighbouring Provinces, by the King's College, during forty-eight years, have been great and valuable, they would certainly have been more extensive, if the restrictions had never been imposed.

As the removal of these impediments becomes more generally known, and more duly appreciated, there is good reason to hope, that their former inconvenience will be no longer remembered to the prejudice of the Institution. But if the large and respectable bodies of Christians in Nova Scotia, who do not belong to the Established Church shall still be unwilling to send their Children for the instruction and the honors which are now open to them at Windsor, the Council are unanimously of opinion, that it will be much more expedient, as well as more just, to attempt the Establishment of another Seminary, than to interfere with the Pro-

vincial Statute, by which King's College has been established nearly half a century, with the Royal Charter, which enlarged its sphere of usefulness, in 1802, and with the property of that College, which was chiefly contributed by Members of the Established Church, and contributed in consequence of the connection of the College with that Church—a connection which was originally intended, and has subsisted from its first establishment to the present day.

If it should hereafter be thought desirable to attempt the establishment of another Seminary, the Council will be ready to give their concurrence to any judicious plan which may be suggested for that object; and, in the mean time, they hope that this candid expression of their unanimous opinion, will be favourably received by Your Excellency, and by His Majesty's Government, and will relieve the King's College from that abridgment of its usefulness, which some supposed uncertainty, respecting the continuance of the Institution, has already created.

Resolved, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by the whole House.

SHIP-WRIGHTS, JOINERS, AND LABOURERS,

WILL hear of employment by applying to
ROSS & PRIMROSE.
Pictou, April 27.

TO CART-WRIGHTS.

WANTED—6 Pairs of Cart Wheels, the sizes and description of which may be known by application at the Albion Mines' Office.
Albion Mines, 22nd April, 1836. m-w

FRUIT TREES.

FEW APPLE TREES of choice sorts, lately Imported from Boston, can be had on immediate application to the subscriber.
JAMES DAWSON.
April.

In the Supreme Court, at Halifax, 1836.

CAUSE { William G. Cochran, Plff.
vs.
Edward Meagher, Defdt.
TO BE SOLD,

At the Court House, in Pictou, on Monday, the 30th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy.

ALL those certain lots, pieces or parcels of LAND, situate, lying, and being, in the rear of the Town of PICTOU, abutted and bounded as follows:—Beginning on the east side line of JOHN PATTERSON'S Property, at the north-west angle of a LOT formerly in possession of Mrs THAIN; thence running north six chains to a street or road; thence east along the south side of said street or road four chains; thence south six chains; thence west 4 chains to the place of beginning; being LOTS NO. 1 & 2, as laid down on a plan made by Mr Peter Crerar, Dep. Surv'r, dated 23th day of OCTOBER, 1829, containing 2 Acres, 1 rood and 24 poles; ALSO, all that certain LOT OF LAND, lying and being in the Town of PICTOU, abutted & bounded as follows, to-wit:—Beginning at the intersection of CHAPEL-ST. with the street leading from COLERAINE-ST., at a certain stake & stones; thence running north 57 feet; thence west 47 feet; thence south 57 feet, to the North side of said street, leading from COLERAINE-ST. aforesaid; thence east 17 feet to the place of beginning, CONTAINING 2,679 SUPERFICIAL FEET OF LAND, more or less, being LOT marked No 4 on a plan made by Mr. Peter Crerar, together with the improvements thereon. The same PREMISES having been Mortgaged by the Defdt. to the Plff., and by rule of said Court, passed in Michaelmas Term, 1834, ordered to be SOLD, pursuant to the Act passed for the more easy Redemption and foreclosure of MORTGAGES.

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.
CHARLES TWINING, Plff's Atty.
Halifax, April 12, 1836.

ELOCUTION, ACTION, AND POLITE READING.

MR. MUTER

Will open CLASSES for the above branches of Education, this day (Wednesday, 20th April,) in the Rooms formerly occupied by him, above Mr. Dawson's Printing Office.

PUBLIC CLASSES.

TERMS.—£1 : 2 : 6 per month, (in advance.)

As only a limited number of Pupils can be taken, Mr. M. respectfully requests those that have a wish to join his Classes, to make early choice of the hours set apart for tuition.

(LADIES' CLASSES FOR POLITE READING.)

LANDS

For Sale.

1ST, Part of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Patterson, situated at the Ponds, Merigomish, containing about 160 Acres, 60 of which are under cultivation: There is on the premises a good Frame DWELLING HOUSE: The main Post road and the Barney's River Road pass through it, which renders it a most eligible situation either for the Merchant or the Farmer.

2ND, That very advantageous FARM situated on the East Branch of the East River, formerly owned by John McDonald, Deacon's son, containing about 150 Acres, 50 of which, including 23 Acres of rich Intervale, are in a high state of cultivation. There is on the premise a well finished Dwelling-House, Store, Barn, & Stable.

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

PROSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE EUROPEAN.

Published weekly, at New York. J. M. Moore, Editor.

THE very flattering reception which the first vol. of the European met with, has induced the proprietor to make various improvements in the second volume, commencing March 12th, 1836.

As the improvements which have been made in the European are merely connected with its mechanical department, and the quality of the paper, we subjoin the prospectus which was issued for the first volume. The objects of the paper are to keep up a more strict term of intimacy between this country and Europe than at present exists; not merely by publishing foreign intelligence, but by defending foreigners from insults, to which we have been occasionally subjected through the illiberality of a portion of the press, and by fairly advocating our claims to the native American, who, if he discards all prejudice in the examination, cannot fail to acknowledge them.

As Ireland has been the most slandered nation, so shall our columns be more devoted to it than to any other. In the European, Irishmen will, at all events, have one uncompromising friend, whose voice shall never be suppressed while the tongue of slander, or the hand of oppression, is raised against them or their glorious country.

It shall be one of our constant endeavours to conciliate the friendship of the native American; and if we do this in a straight forward and independent manner, we know he will like us all the better.

The European will be a literary, as well as a political and general foreign and domestic, newspaper; so that, when the reader grows tired of a parliamentary debate, or a discussion on the merits of the different candidates at election times, he can turn to another page and refresh himself with a romance, a sonnet, a theatrical critique, or a literary notice.

We publish the paper at the almost nominal price of two dollars a-year, in order to give it a more general circulation than it might otherwise command; but we can assure subscribers that, if a devotion to their interests can be of any avail, we will be behind our contemporaries in nothing but the price alone.

Orders for the paper, addressed to the editor through the Post Office, will be punctually attended to.

As the very limited price of the European will not afford the expense of travelling agents, country subscribers ordering the paper, are requested in all cases to send the money in advance for one year.

Communications must be post paid. Any person furnishing five subscribers entitles himself to a copy of the paper for one year.

New York, March 12, 1836.
Subscribers' names for the European will be received at the BEE OFFICE,

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

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

MARGARET BROWN, Admr's.
THOMAS KERR,)
THOMAS MCGOUL, } Admr's.

4th November, 1835. ca-m

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

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

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

PETER DONALDSON,
13th April, 1836. Administrator.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the above Society will be held on Monday, the 2nd day of May next, at 3 o'clock, noon, in the house of Mr. Thomas Fraser. All the members are requested to attend, as the revision of the Rules will form a part of the Business of the Society.
[April 20.]

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On Wednesday the 25th May ensuing, if not sold previously by private sale, at the Cross Streets in Pictou,

THE FARM owned by Edward Patterson, situate Two Miles from the Town, on the Main Road, Westward.—It will be sold in whole, or in parts, as may suit Purchasers. There are 12 Acres between the Road and the Harbour, and 62 1-2 on the North of the Road, which may be eligibly divided into 3 Lots. On the premises is a new DWELLING HOUSE of 28 by 32, nearly finished, and a BARN and SHOP. The terms of sale will be liberal. Further information can be obtained at the office of Mr DICKSON, or Mr BLANCHARD.
[Pictou, 26th April, 1836]

In the Supreme Court, at Halifax, 1836.

CAUSE { William G. Cochran, Plff.
vs.
David Rogers, Defdt.
TO BE SOLD,

At the Court House, in Pictou, on Monday, the 30th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy.

ALL that certain lot or piece of LAND, situate, lying and being, at CARRIBOO, in the district of PICTOU, abutted and bounded as follows, to-wit:—Beginning at the north-west corner of LOT NO. 5, as laid down on a plan made by Messrs. Millar & McLean, thence south 40 chains; thence west 25 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 25 chains, until it comes to the place of beginning, containing 100 Acres more or less, together with the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon. The same Premises having been mortgaged by the Defdt. to the Plff., and by rule of said Court, passed in Michaelmas Term, 1834, ordered to be SOLD pursuant to the Act, passed for the more easy Redemption and Foreclosure of Mortgages

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.
CHARLES TWINING, Plff's Atty.
Halifax, April 12, 1836.

AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

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

No. 9.

METHOD OF MANAGING MANURE TO THE MOST ADVANTAGE.

Mr. Dawson.—Sir, The preparation and application of manure, may be said to be a desideratum in farming. As it is of such consequence to the success of the business, I shall be at particular pains in pointing out what I conceive to be the most advantageous method. A good many of those from the old country, think because it cannot be managed exactly in the same way as there, that it cannot be managed right; this is a hasty conclusion;—by varying our plan to suit circumstances, we may derive all the benefit from manure here, that can be had in any country. During the winter season, we may make as much from a given stock and heap; but there is a falling off in summer, from the cattle running at large. This, as yet, cannot be altogether obviated, but it might be partly so by housing the cows and work cattle during the summer months. Those who can manage to have a shed over the dunghill, will find it an advantage; those who cannot should have it put up as compactly as possible in a heap, and the situation ought to be such, as that there be no stream of water either to or from it. If it can be done conveniently, it is best in most cases to mix the different kinds of dung as they come from the hovels; if this cannot be done, care should be taken that the horses dung do not ferment excessively; if it does, open it out to let it cool when it gets white and dry it is almost useless. The dung heaps should be turned over in the beginning of April, or as soon as they can be worked with a grubbing hoe and dung fork, and the ice and snow thrown to one side, or on the top where it will soon thaw; though this is additional labour now, it will do more than save as much after;—it will then be easier filled into the carts and spread upon the land, at the same time in better order. If it ferments a little, it will be nothing worse, but a great degree is hurtful.

The quantity of manure may be increased by having a space beneath the floor of the hovels, one and a half or two feet deep, filled once a year with old straw, dry earth, or any other absorbent. There may likewise be a pit below the dung heap, filled with rotten potatoe tops, or any thing of the kind to absorb the sap that sinks from the dung which is in many cases lost. Some keep their dung over the year that they may get it composted. I tried the plan, but do not approve of it; there is a loss of at least 20 per cent, and all that is gained is the destruction of the seeds of weeds, which may be done by a cheaper method, as will appear after. It is during the process of fermentation or decomposition that the nutritious part of dung flies off in the form of gas. If this happens before being applied to the soil, it is dissipated in the air and mostly lost; whereas if applied in a green or unfermented state, the soil or crop growing there absorbs the gases as they evaporate, being their proper aliment. All putrescent matter that can be got, such as fish guts, bones, &c., are valuable manure.

In the application of manure, it should be studied to give cold heavy land that which will ferment the most readily, and dry sandy or gravelly land, that which takes the longest time to rot. There is a great loss often from not attending to this: when half rotten dung is put into a warm dry soil, the process of decomposition is over before the crop comes to maturity, and it is stunted or dies for lack of food, on the contrary, when green dung is applied to cold stiff clay, the decomposition may be so slow that the crop will not receive proper nourishment, and a failure ensues.

I come now to speak of stimulants, the uses of

which seem not to be well understood by some farmers. I have heard some say if they had plenty of lime they would not care much about dung. If they try the experiment they will soon be undeceived to their cost. An analytical illustration of the way in which stimulants (lime for instance,) act upon the soil, might not answer so good a purpose as a familiar simile. This we have in a healthy person who is fed upon plenty of good rich victuals, and who drinks pretty freely of the stimulant brandy; he soon gets fat whereas the same quantity of brandy drunk by a hard-working man, fed upon poor diet, would soon reduce him to a skeleton. In like manner, any stimulant applied to land that has plenty of dung, either put along with, or in the soil before, will be reduced to a skeleton. I have tried lime upon a limited scale, and have seen it tried on a more extensive one, without having that salutary effect looked for. This I could not account for in a satisfactory way until I recollected that heat has the same effect in the decomposition of most substances as alkaline matter, so that our warm summers do the same thing to us as lime to those where such a degree of heat does not prevail.

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

No. 10.

PLOUGHING.—As I differ in opinion from a great many farmers about ploughing, I shall state my reasons for so doing as I go along. The most seem to think that if it be a straight and fine square furrow, that it is right; but a square furrow in every case is not the best. It is impossible to lay down any general rule that will hold good in every case. There are a good many things to be taken into consideration:—the exposure of the field—the kind of soil and sub-soil—the season of the year—the intended crop, &c. If the field has a north exposure, to lay off the ridges from north-east to south-west will answer two good purposes, the plough will be easier drawn than to go fair up and down hill—and when rain falls it will not run too rapid in the furrows; fall ploughing should in general be deeper than spring, if the soil be poor and thin, it may be deepened by raising part of the sub soil and applying dung in the spring for beans, potatoes, or turneps; in ploughing grass land, if not very tough it ought to be flattened over with the sward side down, this will prevent the grass from growing, draw up moisture from the sub-soil, and leave no spaces between the furrows for mice or other vermin, and there can be a good deal more done, as, if the furrow be five or six inches deep it may be a foot broad. Again, in ploughing stubble land in the fall for green crop the ensuing season, it ought to be ploughed deep, and the furrows not very wide, say seven inches deep and nine wide, so that the furrows may set on edge, in this way the water will sink to the bottom, the frost will act powerfully on the furrows, and it will be in good order for putting on the harrow when dry in the spring. In every case the ploughman should walk erect; if he stoop, it will bear weight on the handles of the plough and make it harder to draw; the land or left hand side of the plough, should form a right angle with the surface of the field, as in this position the plough is the easiest drawn, and the work the most neatly executed.

HARROWING.—Although harrowing is generally considered but of minor importance in the operations of husbandry, yet I have little doubt but loss is as often sustained from its not being rightly performed, as a failure in ploughing. Land should never be harrowed wet if it can be possibly avoided; neither should it be too dry in heavy land, or it will not pulverize properly. In harrowing old tough lea, the harrow should never be drawn at right angles to the line of the furrows: in angling the land the best direction is about 45°. It is a practice with some to give the land a single time of the harrow before sowing, this I do not approve of except where the land is very rough and holes between the furrows, there is little risk of

the seed being put too deep, and its growing in lines or seams will be no disadvantage—rather a benefit, as it will allow a current of air to pass along the field through the grain. In harrowing mellow land it is not enough to have the surface smoothed over, the teeth of the harrow should go nearly as deep as the plough. The more the direction is varied, the greater the execution will be from a given quantity of labour. I would say that three double times of the harrow is needed in most cases, and in some it is not enough.

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

I regret that in the arrangement of my plan, I had not the selection of grain for seed to appear before the time of sowing. I would recommend to every farmer to be particularly careful in this respect: the soundest cleanest grain of every description ought to be chosen for seed. It is a trite saying that like produces like, this is applicable to the case in hand. Grain may vegetate that will not bring to maturity; hence smut in wheat and other diseases in the various kinds of grain.

O. R.

PRUNING APPLE TREES.—It is a common practice to neglect, almost totally, apple orchards after they had been planted; and in consequence of this neglect, the growth becomes crooked and irregular—branches incline upon the ground, and become so numerous and dense as almost completely to shut out the sun and air,—they become stunted, and often become covered with moss, and the fruit small and of inferior quality.

Moderate and judicious pruning would contribute essentially to prevent this evil, and even to recover trees which have not too far advanced in this unthrifty state; but where they have long existed without care, and have grown old and become diseased, it is cheapest to remove them at once, and plant young and vigorous ones in their places. Doctoring diseased old trees is never to be recommended, except they are of some favorite, or choice variety.

It is not advisable to prune very freely, but to commence before the trees become very large, and by a frequent and moderate trimming, prevent the growth of a thick and crowded top. The operation should be so performed that the straightest and most thrifty branches may remain; and their distance asunder be such as freely to admit light and air.

In pruning, branches should be cut off as closely as possible, provided it does not occasion two broad a wound. The place is then sooner covered with a new growth of wood. In general, wounds more than an inch in diameter, should be protected from air and moisture. If not, they become dry and crack, and let in the rain and rot, or admit insects. Tar, mixed while heated with a quantity of whiting or pounded chalk sufficient to prevent its running, is an excellent application. Or nearly the same purpose is effected if brick dust, or even fine sand, be substituted for whiting.

Pruning apple trees may be advantageously performed any time during winter.—*Genesee Farmer.*

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Britain, U. States, and Canada
 Bills Lading
 Seamen's 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 30.]

NOTICE.

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

B L KIRKPATRICK.

New-Glasgow, March 28, 1836. if

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of "James Carmichael & Co." is this day *Dissolved*, by mutual consent. [January 20, 1836.]

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

JAMES CARMICHAEL,
JOHN M'KENZIE.

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

FINAL NOTICE.

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

MARTIN J. WILKINS
if

Nov. 4.

**NAILS,
ON CONSIGNMENT.**

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

JAS. DAWSON.

December 1.

SPOT JOB.

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

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

A. McDONALD,
Blacksmith.

West River, 12th Feb., 1836. if

POSITIVE SALE!

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on the 31st day of MAY 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 26 feet, extending south to the channel of the harbour.

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

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

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

8. A LOT from 30 to 35 ACRES, being the rear of the one hundred acre lot, of which the last mentioned lot forms the front. This will be sold in Lots of 5 or 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 29 ACRES (with 19 acres to be added to it in the rear) on which a new and commodious house has recently been erected—this lot of 29 acres is nearly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation.

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

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

12. A LOT OF LAND situate in Chance Harbour, being Lot No. 19 of the Grant to the late 82nd Reg't, containing 100 acres, formerly the property of John Cameron.

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

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

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

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

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

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

19. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of Tatmagouche River, being Lot 25 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 Annan, fronting on the south branch of the French River of Tatmagouche, containing 300 acres. On this lot there is a saw Mill.

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

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

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

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Sole Executor and Devisee

Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835. if

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 ON 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, Augurs, Chisels and Gouges; Tea Kettles and sauce Pans, frying Pans, grid Irons, coffee Mills, bed screws,

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

CUTLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, superfine black & blue Cloths, Merinoes, Bombazett, Peluso 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 strips, Shawls & Handkerchiefs; bed tick, white, red, green, and blue Flannels;

WHITE & UNBLEACHED TABLE CLOTHS AND TOWELLING, table covers, Irish linen; gent's, and youth's Hats, Keg's white Faint, boiled linseed Oil; Brushes (variety); shoe thread and pinners; white ropo, bed cord, ploughlines, wool cards;

GROCERIES, SADDLERY AND STATIONERY;

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

sleigh Bells, Mirrors, &c &c &c. ALSO: ON HAND,

A lot of Wire, Grain Tin, Candlestick Springs, Lantern Lights, Tin'd Rivets, Iron Ears No. B., black and tin'd do., No. 1 & 3. Lamp Screens, Tea-pot Handles, with a variety of other articles suitable for Tinsmiths.

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

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

January 6, 1836. if

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

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

PRIME GOODS,

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

Nov. 18, 1835. if

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

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 7th March, 1836.

TO BE SOLD

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

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

LARGE HOUSE AND LOT,

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

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

For Particulars, please apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON.

Pictou, 18th Dec'r, 1835. if

[FOR THE BEE.]

To the Gentlemen who have received a Classical Education at the Pictou Academy.

GENTLEMEN—The embarrassed and depressed condition of our *Alma Mater* induces me to address you in this public manner. When the Seminary from which we have emanated was established, it was under auspicious circumstances, and the country at large appeared to be gratified. Then a new era had its commencement in Pictou, and then it was supposed, that the advantages of the Institution would not only be widely disseminated, but also permanently enjoyed. It was not expected that merely for the sake of gratifying bigotry, malevolence, and faction, its constitution would be changed, its means would be curtailed, nor that its efficiency would be impaired. The necessity of such an Institution, the liberal principles on which it was founded, and the advantages which it conferred in a new country, might be supposed to have secured for it the fostering care of the Provincial Legislature, and the continued approbation and support of the community. But it appears that when its utility and excellence were fully perceived, that the Legislature have combined to crush its energies, and that the community have looked on with comparative indifference. We and others can attest, that this seminary was once in a vigorous and flourishing state. But now it is overshadowed by a dark cloud: it is in a languid state, and is approaching very fast to the last stage of decline, by the withering influence that has been exerted against it.

There is at present no expectation that the Legislature will restore the Academy to its former efficiency, nor that they will relieve it from the undeniable embarrassment into which they have brought it. On this subject they appear to be callous indeed. Were they the real friends of their country, were they the patrons of learning and science, were they envious for the fame of Nova Scotians, they would never allow any Seminary like the Pictou Academy to languish and die. They can lavishly vote the public money for objects of minor importance. But when in the present instance money is demanded for the diffusion of Academic knowledge, they can either sneer at the applicants, or swell into rage. They appear to have wished it ruin from the commencement, and to be determined that it shall not any longer benefit the country.

As it regards the community in general, they have had ample opportunity since the re-modelling of the Seminary, to judge of the folly of the measure, and to express their loud and firm disapprobation of the Legislative enactment. If they could not effect any change in the Law by which the Institution is now governed, they might at least contribute the paltry sum which would supply the deficiency. What will other countries think of a Legislature who for the sum of £100 annually, would deliberately destroy an excellent Academy in this young country? What will the people in other parts of the Province think of the inhabitants of Pictou and Colchester especially, who can spend thousands on various superfluities, and yet who are reluctant to support an Institution which is so closely identified with their own interests. If this illiberal spirit continue to pervade the country, some of the youth who will arise in every section of the Province, may have reason to regret that they were not born in other lands.

But Gentlemen, are we who have been immediately benefited by this Seminary, to show the same apathy towards it which others evince? Are we to show no affection to the parent that gave us birth? Certainly, we have not forgotten our obligations to the Pictou Academy. Surely, we will not decline to support it in the day of need. Shall we now mingle in the scenes of life, shall each of us follow his profession or pursue his occupation, without enquiring into the health, the pecuniary circumstances, and the prosperity of our *Alma Mater*? I flatter myself that many of the alumni of our Academy will respond in the negative. I trust that many of us have the feelings, the consideration and the gratitude of men. We are all obligated to the Institution for the education which we have received, and many of us are particularly indebted to it for the situations which we occupy in the community. If now by the providence of God we are enabled to render it any assistance, shall we decline to give it our aid? I admit that our pecuniary circumstances are very different. This has happened as it has pleased God. But there are none who are settled in life among us, that cannot afford to give material assistance to the Seminary which is associated with so many of our sweet and endearing recollections.

In the month of November last, the state of the Academy was taken into consideration by the Rev. Argus M. Gillray, the Rev. James Ross and myself. We deemed it to be our immediate duty to open a subscription in aid of the Institution, to apply to as many of the old Students in Pictou as we could there

find, and to pay in the amount collected to William Matheson, Esq. From all the Gentlemen in the town of Pictou to whom we applied, we cordially obtained their subscriptions. A meeting was held in the course of the day, when it was unanimously agreed, that a general meeting should take place in the first week of January last: that your humble servant should act as Secretary *pro tempore*, and that he by letters should apply to other Gentlemen residing in different parts of the Province. When about to proceed on the discharge of the duties which thus devolved on me, I met with a serious accident, which in the mean time disabled me from the performance of the duties of my station, and which more or less impaired my vigour and strength during the winter. It is to this cause that the delay which has occurred on my part is to be attributed. I very much regret that I was not able to attend to my appointment at the time, and I trust that none of the Gentlemen whom I am addressing will charge me with neglect toward the Academy, nor with indifference to their appointment.

As I have now all the convalescence which I ever expect to have, I wish to resume the functions of my appointment without any further delay. I therefore respectfully request your attention to the subjoined Notice.

Gentlemen, we have great reason to deplore the gloom and the depression which have overtaken our *Alma Mater*. The Legislature have manifested toward it a temporising and a tortuous policy. The people whom it was designed to subserve, have left it to languish without adequate support. The friends of the Institution have permitted its enemies to destroy it, and to triumph in their success. Shall we then express no indignation while Church and State have arrayed themselves against this Academy? Shall we stand aloof while the hand of spoliation is about to seize it? Shall we stand in the rear while the enemy has invested it on every side, while he is assailing the citadel, breaking down the ramparts, and about to scatter its materials to the winds? From what has recently transpired in the House of Assembly, we may be assured, that the alumni of Windsor College will resist the spoliation of their *Alma Mater*. They will defend her by their eloquence, and support her in the time of need. Our Academy cannot be less sacred to us, than their college is to them. It has been publicly said that Windsor College has produced scholars and Gentlemen. Will its avowed enemies presume to say that the Pictou Academy has not done the same? The merits of our Seminary have been tested, by Governors, by Councillors, by Judges, by Clergymen, and by others who were competent to judge. These repeatedly have expressed their satisfaction with the system which is taught, and with the proficiency of the Students. Will we then allow our Academy to go down without resistance? Will we yield to the enemy without a struggle? Shall the walls of science be closed? Shall the fountain of knowledge be now sealed? Shall its streams either be dried up at their source, or diverted from their channels? Shall the partizans of bigotry and of faction who have brought ruin on the Academy be allowed to glory in their success? Shall the Rev. Doctor who has spent a laborious life for the good of Nova Scotia, be obliged in the evening of his days either to return to his native land, or to go and dwell among strangers? Shall the youth who are to succeed us on the stage of life be left without a Seminary which will expand their intellects, promote their usefulness, and elevate their character in the world? I trust that these things will not be so, that better days will dawn on our Academy, and that it will continue to be a blessing to millions that are yet unborn.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HUGH ROSS.

Tatamagouche, April 16th, 1836.

SUBJOINED NOTICE.

THE Gentlemen who have finished their Education at the Pictou Academy, and who are now settled in the community, are respectfully requested to meet at the Grammar School house in the Town of Pictou, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon. The intention of the meeting being, to consider the present depressed and inefficient state of the Seminary, to procure aid toward its immediate support, and to dispose of the amount that may be obtained in such way, as the Meeting shall deem to be necessary, and advantageous to the Institution. Those gentlemen who reside at a distance, and who perhaps cannot be expected to attend the ensuing meeting, will subserve the interests of their *Alma Mater*, by remitting their quota to WILLIAM MATHESON, Esq.

HUGH ROSS, Sec'y, *pro tem*.

Tatamagouche, April 15th, 1835.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITISH & AMERICAN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

The New York Commercial has the following paragraphs in relation to the Steam Navigation of the Atlantic so often adverted to of late both in English and American papers. It would appear that a line of steam packets has been established between the North American continent and Great Britain.

"A company has been formed by the appointment of patrons and directors—the number of the first being eleven and of the latter nineteen, with power to increase. The capital is two millions of pounds sterling, in shares of fifty pounds each. The first patron is Lord Mulgrave—lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Marquess of Lansdown is another. The other nine are noblemen. The banks are the Bank of Ireland, the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Ladbroke & Co of London, the Northern and central Bank of England, and Messrs. A'wood of Birmingham. A charter has been obtained from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and has been transmitted to London for his Majesty's sign Manual, which will be affixed as soon as the subscription shall have been, to a reasonable extent, filled up.

The most eligible port on the west coast of Ireland has been selected for a steam-packet station, viz: Biturbuy Bay in the county of Galway, from whence it is proposed to carry a rail road in a direct line through Athlone to Dublin. The distance is only 110 miles, and the line of country presents unusual facilities for the formation of a rail road, the country being level and containing abundance of materials necessary for the construction of the work. The average inclination throughout the whole line is 1 in 672, and is obtained without great embankments or deep cuttings, and will be entirely free from tunnels and viaducts.

The directors announce that they have an offer of as much land as will suffice for twenty miles of the railroad, the ground requisite for wharves, docks and stores, 100 acres of building ground on the margin of Biturbuy Bay, for ever, at a pepper-corn a year rent, and likewise the unanimous approval of the land owners along the line.

Prospectuses of the plans of the undertaking may be obtained of John Davis, No. 2 Rumford place, Liverpool, by whom, also, applications for shares will be received, under seal, and endorsed "British and American Inter-course Company."

SIR ROBERT PEEL is now, as he has been since the death of Mr. Canning, the leader of the Tory party in the House of Commons. He is a remarkably good-looking man, rather above the usual size, and finely proportioned. He is of a clear complexion, full round face, and red haired. His usual dress is a surtout, a light waistcoat, and dark trousers. He generally displays a watch chain on his breast, with a bunch of gold seals of unusually large dimensions and great splendour. He can scarcely be called a dandy, and yet he sacrifices a good deal to the graces. I hardly know a public man who dresses in better taste.—*Random Recollections.*

The ladies throughout the British Dominions, especially those of the court, among whom are duchesses, countesses and ladies of all ranks are teasing Daniel O'Connell for his autograph, which his gallantry never permits him to refuse to the fair sex, so that he frequently writes his name over a hundred times a day.

The ministers are carrying every thing before them in England, and O'Connell continues to enjoy more favor and popularity than ever. He may be said to be the only great man in the British dominions in the present day.—*American vaper.*

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1836.

PROPOSED NEW WORK—We invite the attention of our readers to the notice we have inserted in another part of this day's paper, of Mr Dickson's new Work on the Penal Laws of Nova Scotia. We have examined the Manuscript, and are of opinion, that by its publication, he will confer an important benefit on the people of this Province; as a book of ready reference for Lawyers, Magistrates, Merchants, Township Officers, and in short, for all who feel interested in knowing the Penal Laws of Nova Scotia, it will be invaluable. It would be a waste of time and paper, to expatiate on the difficulty, which presents itself to every one who attempts to thread his way through the 4 bulky vol's of which our Laws are now composed; they are a mass of confusion and contradiction, we believe, unequalled in any country, and the sooner they are repealed, and the substance of them consolidated, the better.

At present, little or no dependence can be had on any legal opinion that may be expressed, as to what is, or what is not Law, as a fee to each of two Lawyers will, in many cases, procure two opinions on the same statute, as opposite as the poles. Such a work as Mr Dickson's is calculated to remove much of this obscurity out of the way, as we believe he has taken great pains in consulting authority.

of their experimental operations to others, our friend "Old Rusticus," will not go unwarded.

It has long been a desideratum, sought for by some theorists, and, certainly a good one, could it be accomplished, to make Nova Scotia independent of other countries for broad stuffs; but the bad success attending the culture of wheat of late years, has gone far to compel our farmers to give up the pursuit of this object in despair. We have taken some pains to investigate this subject and we think we have discovered a remedy, which ought to stimulate them to renew their exertions. We find that about half a century ago, the same difficulties had nearly put an end to the culture of wheat in the north of Europe, but they substituted the winter, for spring wheat, and the result is well known to have been most advantageous. Within the present century, the wheat growers in Scotland, the New England States, and generally in the Canadas, have all abandoned the spring wheat, for the winter, or fall species, and we are persuaded, from some experiments we have seen made in Nova Scotia, that our farmers will find their interest in copying their example. If "Old Rusticus" has had any experience in the cultivation of this grain in Nova Scotia, we hope to have his observations thereon, pointing out the best time for sowing, and the best mode, whether by harrowing, or ploughing in, together with the most suitable soil, and the mode of culture throughout,—and where good seed can be procured.

We can see two or three immense advantages that will accrue from the cultivation of this grain: a considerable portion of what is now spring work, will be gone through in the fall, and the grain thus raised will be ripe and harvested a week or two earlier than what is sown in the spring; it will thus escape the smut and mildew which generally takes the latest wheat while in the milky state.

There is another thing we would suggest to our farmers, that is, to increase their stock, and improve their breed of swine. This sort of live stock is, of all others, the most profitable; with proper treatment, they soon attain a great size, and their feeding tends to the consumption of that portion of the crop, which is easiest cultivated and most difficult to convert into cash, namely, potatoes and oats. Their manure is besides, a most valuable acquisition to the Farmer, if managed with skill and economy. There need be no fears entertained of ever overstocking the market with the article of pork; it will always command cash at a remunerating price.

The small breed of this animal, which are too commonly met with in the country, should be supplanted by the introduction of the larger breed; for the encouragement of farmers we can state, that we know one farmer in this district who has brought 10 hogs to the market during the past winter, averaging upwards of 300 each; and another person, who has reared and killed upwards of 20 of like dimensions, which he cured, and has now ready to send to market on his own account.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We omitted last week to mention that the communication signed "Timothy" was received, and, we certainly could have no objection to publish it, but as there is a Provincial periodical now exclusively devoted to the Temperance cause, we conceived the views of the writer would be more effectually accomplished by sending it to Mr. Ward, who we have no doubt will attend to it.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—On Wednesday last an Essay was read before the society on *Geology*, by J. W. Dawson, and on Wednesday next, a lecture on *Insanity* will be delivered by Dr. Chipman.

DIED,

At Margarie, Cape Breton, on Friday evening, 11th March, in the 27th year of her age, Margaret, wife of Mr William Ross, and daughter of Captain George McKay, formerly of Arrichiney, Sutherlandshire,

Scotland, emigrated to this country about the year 1800. She lived respected, and died much regretted, by her numerous relations, neighbours, and all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She has left a husband and four children to lament the loss of a most affectionate wife and mother.

On the 16th instant, Ann McKay, in the 77th year of her age, a native of Caithness-shire, Scotland.

At Cariboo River, on Wednesday last, Mr David Underwood, aged 43 years, leaving a wife and family to regret their loss.

On the 16th instant, at the Fishing Pools, East River, Mrs Catherine Fraser, widow of the late Donald Fraser, a native of Kilmornac, county of Laverross, North Britain, aged 70 years.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED,

Friday, 22d April—Schr. Lark, LeBlanc, Arrichat, ballast; Mary, Garret, Merigomish—pork, oil, &c. to master.

CLEARED,

Friday, 22d—Schr. Adelle, Ducas, Arrichat; Saturday—Schr. Mary Bell, Cameron, Miramichi—corn meal and tobacco by G. Smith; Bee, Graham, Halifax—butter and pork by Messrs. Ives, and J. Dawson.

Monday—Shal. Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—meal, pork, &c. by J. Dawson and others.

Yesterday—Schr. Mary, Garret, Halifax—pork, butter and oil by J. Dawson, G. McLeod and others.

St. John, N. B. April 12.

SHIPWRECK.—We regret to have to announce the total loss of the fine new Whale Ship *Thomas Millidge*, owned by Messrs. G. D. Robinson & Co. and N. S. Demill, of this City, together with her cargo, just returning from her first voyage of 21 months, with 1000 barrels black, and 400 of sperm oil, a number of tons of whalebone, &c. within a few miles of her destined port, having run on the rocks near Musquash, between 7 and 8 o'clock on Sunday morning last, in a very dense fog, and the wind strong from S. W.

TO BE PUBLISHED,

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses of publication, **AN ANALYSIS**

OF THE CRIMINAL AND PENAL LAWS

OF NOVA-SCOTIA;

Shewing—The Nature, Definition, and Punishment; of every Offence in force on the Statute Books of the Province,—The prosecution and application of the Penalty,—The Volume and page in which it is contained,—The year, chapter, and section of the Act; and whether perpetual, annual, or limited; with an Appendix, &c. &c.

For the benefit of the Public.

By DANIEL DICKSON.

Pictou, 1836.

The Work is divided into three Chapters: The first containing Capital Crimes, viz. Treason and Felonies, without benefit of Clergy. The second, Crimes not capital, viz. Clergyable Felonies and Larcenies. The third, Misdemeanors of all kinds.

Prospectuses will be circulated for subscriptions. April 27.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

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

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.

JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JOHN GORDON,

of Scotch Hill, are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

W. GORDON, Adm'r. Pictou, April 20, 1836. m-m.

The following extracts, as a specimen of the work, are taken from the third Chapter:

TITLE AND DEFINITION OF THE OFFENCE.	PENALTY.	PROSECUTION AND APPLICATION OF THE PENALTY.	ACT &c.
ASSESSORS OF POOR RATES. 1. Any person being appointed an Assessor of Poor Rates, refusing to serve in that capacity, 2. Any person having accepted the office of Assessor of Poor Rates, and neglecting to make the Assessment required, within twenty days after his appointment, 3. Any person being Assessor of Poor Rates, neglecting or refusing to assess themselves,	Shall forfeit and pay the sum of 40s, Shall be subject to a fine of £5,	Recovered by complaint or information by the Overseers of the Poor, before any two Justices of the Peace, levied by warrant of distress, & sale of offender's goods and chattels. Applied to the Poor of the Township. Recovered and applied in the same way.	1832. 4 Geo. 4 ch. 6, sec. 9. Perpetual Vol. 3, page 151. Same Act, section, &c.
	Shall forfeit and pay the sum of £5.	Recovered and applied in the same way.	1835. 6 Wm 4. ch. 30, sec. 2. Vol. 4. p. 421

TO THE FARMERS.—We are glad to find, that the Letters of "Old Rusticus," are read with no small interest, and we hope, not without profit to many. If they should become the means of promoting a spirit of emulation among our practical farmers, not only in adopting new and improved systems of managing their agricultural pursuits, but in communicating the results

POETRY.

[From the Glasgow Christian Journal.]

THE SPIRIT OF FREEDOM.

There are murmurs prophetic abroad on the earth,
Like the sounds when the ocean is curled,
That oppression all red with the blood of his birth,
Shall be swept from the thrones of the world.

The spirit is breaking the fetters that thrall'd,
And the vassal has sprung from his knee;
And nation to nation has joyously called
In the voice and the songs of the Free.

The conclave of despots may loague in their might,
And their secrets be deep as the grave,
Till the war-storm burst in its fury, to blight
The home and the hopes of the brave.

The onsign of slaughter may flutter to heaven—
The fields may be red with the stain;
But the pillars of century thrones have been reared,
And the battle must rend them again!

The Czar may lead millions exultingly forth—
The slaves of his pride and his power;
All savage and stern as the climes of the north,
And dark as their winter may lower.

It is not a conflict for kings or for life;
'Tis a war for the hopes of mankind
Though a Poland again may be crushed in the strife,
There are legions of heroes behind.

There are sounds in the cottage that tyrants shall hear;
For knowledge—ay, knowledge has been
With the vassal and bond, and the moment is near,
When the sword of the peasant is keen.

Where are the cloisters where knowledge was hid?
They are shrunk in the valleys of Spain!
Where are the bigots that Europe undid,
Whose fiat was—faggot or chain?

The shadows that brooded for ages are gone,—
The night of the world has fled;
And the death-fires that blazed for religion alone,
Have been quenched by the blood that was shed.

The sect proudly sit with the triumph of scorn,
Though they ask not the nation to bleed,
Yet the insult and burden by all must be borne,
While they tolerate each for his creed.

Toleration is tyranny's shadow, that stood
When the fate of the martyr was sealed:
It points to the statute-book, blotted with blood,
And the law of the sword unrepealed.

Turn to the children where liberty reigns,
In the glorious land of the West:
Where forests have fallen on the limitless plains,
That a nation may spring from its breast.

There Freedom is free, and Religion stalks forth
Untrammelled by titles or strings;
There her altar is reared in its primitive worth,
Unstained by the trappings of kings.

H. BROWN.

THE FOLLOWING ACT,

Passed in the last Session of the General Assembly, is published by Authority.

An Act for granting Duties on Licences for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors, in Taverns, Public Houses or Shops, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, by the Lieutenant-Governor, Council and Assembly, That, from and after the passing of this Act, and in every year during the continuance thereof, there shall be raised, levied and collected from, and paid by, every person now licensed or hereafter to be licensed, by any Tavern License or Shop License, granted or to be granted for the sale of

Rum or other strong or distilled Spirituous Liquors, and Wine, Ale, Beer, Cyder or Perry, at any Town or Place within this Province, (save and except only the Town and Peninsula of Halifax,) pursuant to the rules, regulations and provisions of the Act, passed in the Second Year of His present Majesty's Reign, entitled, An act concerning persons licensed to keep Public Houses and Shops, and the Duties thereon, the several and respective License Duties following, that is to say:—

For and upon every Tavern License, the sum of Seven Pounds and Ten Shillings, Currency.

For and upon every Shop License, the sum of Five Pounds.

Which said several License Duties or Taxes shall be paid and payable, at such times, and in such proportions, and under and subject to such reductions, for any time less than one year, and shall be raised, levied, collected and secured, in and by such Bonds or Obligations, Ways and Means, and under such penalties and forfeitures, and shall be applied and disposed of in such manner, and to such persons, and for such purposes, as in and by the said Act of the Second Year of His present Majesty's Reign, or any other Act in addition, alteration or amendment thereof, to be passed, are or shall be provided, declared, directed or enacted, of and concerning the said License Duties or Licences aforesaid, or any of them respectively.

And be it further enacted, That no General License whatever shall be granted, made or issued, to any person or persons whomsoever, residing in any part of this Province, save and except only to persons residing in the Town or Peninsula of Halifax:

And be it further enacted, That no person holding a Shop License, (save and except in the Town or Peninsula of Halifax,) shall sell any Rum or other strong or distilled Spirituous Liquors, in any quantity less than one gallon, to be delivered at one and the same time, and not to be drunk in the House or Shop of the party holding such Shop License; and any person or persons holding such Shop License, (save and except in the Town and Peninsula of Halifax,) who shall sell or cause to be sold any quantity of Rum or other strong or distilled Spirituous Liquors, less than one gallon, contrary to the provisions herein before contained, being thereof convicted, shall be subject and liable to the same pains, penalties and forfeitures, as persons convicted of selling Spirituous Liquors without License, and the same shall and may be prosecuted for, paid, levied and disposed of, in like manner as is directed and prescribed by Law, with respect to penalties, pains, and forfeitures, in cases of persons selling Liquors without License.

And be it further enacted, that there shall be hereafter granted, (save and except in the Town and Peninsula of Halifax,) a Tavern License or Shop License, for the sale of Wine, Beer, Cider, Ale, Perry, or other Liquors, not being Rum, or other strong or distilled Spirituous Liquors, to be called a Wine and Beer License, to be in force for one year, or such shorter time, not less than six Calendar Months, as may be therein mentioned and specified, and to be granted in like manner and under the same regulations as other Licences are directed to be granted either by this Act or the said Act of the Second Year of His present Majesty's Reign, and any person or persons holding such Wine and Beer License, who shall sell or cause or procure to be sold any Rum or other strong or distilled Spirituous Liquors, mixed or unmixed, by whatever name or names the same may be called, shall, being thereof convicted, be subject and liable to the same pains, penalties and forfeitures, as persons convicted of selling Liquors without License, to be prosecuted for, paid, levied and disposed of, in

like manner as directed, with respect to pains, penalties and forfeitures, in cases of selling Spirituous Liquors without License.

And be it further enacted, That for every such Wine and Beer Tavern License there shall be paid by the person or persons obtaining the same, at the time the said License shall be granted and taken out, a Duty or Tax of Two Pounds and Ten Shillings for one year, or any less sum in proportion to any shorter time for which such License shall be granted, and for every such Shop, Wine and Beer License, a Duty or Tax of Two Pounds for one year, and any less sum in proportion to any shorter time, for which such Shop, Wine and Beer License shall be granted.

And be it further enacted, That the Grand Juries for the several Counties and Districts in this Province shall, and they are hereby required, at the first General Sessions in every year, held to and for any such County or District, to nominate and recommend to the Justices in Sessions as many fit and proper persons of good fame and of sober life and conversation, as shall be necessary to be licensed to sell such Liquors as aforesaid, or to keep Taverns or Houses of Public Entertainment within the County or District, and no Tavern License or Shop License to persons within such County or District shall be granted or made at such first Sessions of the year, to any person or persons other than those whose names shall be contained in the list of such recommendations.

And be it further enacted, That every person to whom any such Tavern, Wine and Beer License shall or may be granted, shall hang out and have publicly exhibited, a Sign or Inscription with the name of such person, and the words "Wine and Beer License" thereon, in legible characters, and any person holding such Wine and Beer License, and not hanging out or exhibiting publicly such Sign or Inscription, shall be subject and liable to the like penalty as is imposed on persons holding Licences, and not hanging out any Signs by the sixteenth Clause or Section of the said Act herein before referred to, passed in the Second Year of His present Majesty's reign, to be prosecuted for, recovered, paid and applied in like manner as is directed with respect to the said penalty in the said sixteenth Clause of the said Act mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Justices of the Peace of the several Counties or Districts in this Province, upon the recommendation of the Grand Jury, but not otherwise, to grant a License gratis, or upon payment of such less Duty or Tax than is hereby imposed, as may seem to them proper, to any person or persons living on Roads which are little frequented, for the encouragement of such persons keeping Houses of Entertainment on such Public Roads, for the accommodation of Travellers.

And be it further enacted, That no Magistrate or person holding His Majesty's Commission as Justice of the Peace, in and throughout the different Counties in this Province, (the Town of Halifax excepted,) shall be allowed or considered eligible to hold or take out any Tavern License for the retail of Ardent Spirits.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act or in any other Act contained, shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent any person holding a Tavern License, (except in the Town of Halifax,) from selling any quantity of Spirits, Wine or other Liquor, not exceeding at any one time one quart, to any person whomsoever, (excepting Indians,) whether the same is to be consumed in his house or elsewhere.

And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the Thirty-first day of March which will be in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-seven and no longer.