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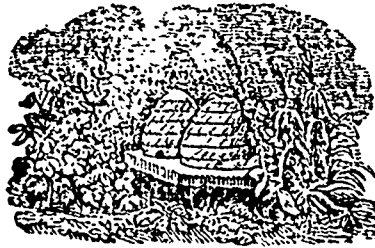
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1837.

NUMBER XXXVIII.

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.

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AT A LOW PRICE.

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tullis, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.

Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax.
October 5, 1836. if

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Pictou, dated the 4th day of January instant, made upon the application of the General Mining Association, which Association are the Sub-lessees of His Majesty's Mines in the Province of Nova-Scotia, by Joseph Smith, Esquire, their Agent and Attorney, a Precept in writing has been issued, directed to the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, commanding him to summon certain persons being Freeholders, to appear at the house of James Fraser, Innkeeper, in the Town of New-Glasgow, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next ensuing, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of laying out and setting off within the lands of any person or persons, owning the same or in possession thereof, so much of the said land as may be required, for the purpose of altering the Line of Rail-Road, now in use at the Albion Mines, on the East River of Pictou, in the County aforesaid, the whole way from the shafts or pits at the said Mines, down the West side of the said River, to some convenient point opposite to what is generally called the 'Loading Ground'; and for assessing the damages to the owner or owners, tenant or tenants of such lands, according to their several interests for being deprived of the use and benefit thereof; and for the expence of making fences or ditches, and also for fixing and ascertaining the annual rents for the use and occupation of the said Lands, in accordance with the Laws of the Province, in such case made and provided.

JAMES SKINNER,
Clerk of the Sessions.

Pictou, January 6th 1837.

From the Novascotian.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

TUESDAY, January 31, 1837.

At half past 12 to day, the Members of the new House began to assemble in their own Chamber; and the Hon. Messrs. Robie, Prescott, and Cunard, the Commissioners appointed by his Excellency to swear them in, having made their appearance, they all (with the exception of the Catholic members, who have an oath of the crown) abjured the Pope and the Pretender, according to the old and ridiculous formulary prescribed on such occasions.

Shortly after the conclusion of this ceremony, Sir Rupert D. George appeared at the Bar, and summoned the House to attend the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR in the Council Chamber. His Excellency had been received at the entrance of the Province Building by a guard of honor of the 83d Regiment, the hall and stairs being lined by the Rifle and Dress Companies of Militia. The Council Chamber was crowded as usual—the eastern end by a numerous collection of citizens—the privileged quarter, by civil and military officers, and a bovy of fashionables, among whom was LADY CAMPBELL. The Chief Justice, by command of his Excellency, having directed the House to retire and choose a Speaker, they "returned to the place from whence they came," when George Smith, Esq. moved that S. G. W. ARCHIBALD, the Attorney General, and former Speaker of the House, be elected to fill the Chair, which, being seconded, and no opposition appearing, passed unanimously; when Mr. Archibald was handed to the Chair by John Hockman, Esq. and returned thanks in a short address. The Members, with the Speaker at their head, then repaired again to the Council Chamber, when His Excellency, having approved their choice, and, in answer to the usual demands, confirmed their privileges, opened the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council;

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"At the opening of this Session of a New Assembly, it affords me great satisfaction to congratulate you on the Peace and Prosperity which pervade this Province.

"Although the last harvest was not very productive, I trust that no serious evil will be experienced from that circumstance. To some of the newly arrived Settlers in Cape Breton, who were represented to me as likely to suffer extreme distress, owing to the failure of the potato crop, I have already felt it my duty to send some assistance; and should these poor people be found to require further relief, the proofs which you have uniformly given of your humanity, assure me that their wants will be cheerfully supplied.

"The past Season, I regret to find, has been rather unfavourable to our Fisheries; but a steady and progressive improvement has taken place in every other branch of our Trade and Commerce.

"I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the Revenue is increasing;—the receipts of the last year were sufficient to meet all the demands upon the Treasury, and every just claim against the Government has, I believe, been discharged. I feel it my duty, however, to advise a judicious and economical application of our means; and the surest way of accomplishing this is, to keep our expenditure within our income.

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"I continue to receive from the Inspecting Field Officers very satisfactory Reports of the Militia; the regularity and order of many of the Battalions are deserving of great praise.

"Among the numerous matters of local interest which demand your notice, the improvements of our present defective system of appropriating and expending the Road Money, seems to me to have a peculiar claim on your attention; and I should be neglective of my duty were I not to recommend that subject to your best consideration.

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"I shall direct the public accounts to be laid before you, and I trust that your grants to His Majesty will be faithfully applied. I shall also direct the Estimates for the present year to be submitted to you, with a full persuasion that the supplies necessary for the support of His Majesty's Government will be provided with your usual liberality.

Mr President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council;

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"No country, perhaps has more reason than Nova Scotia to be thankful to a bountiful Providence for the manifold blessings which it enjoys. Our laws are duly and impartially administered;—crime is of rare occurrence among us; the pressure of taxation is light,—and a wide scope is afforded for the industry of our People; and it is most gratifying to me to have these and many other good grounds for the belief I firmly entertain, that this Province, under a wise and steady Legislation must rapidly advance in prosperity. To you, Gentlemen, is intrusted the task of calling forth its resources, and I confidently hope that, in discharging the public duties which have devolved on you, the calmness of your deliberations and the soundness of your decisions may satisfy the expectations of an intelligent and loyal people,—and that the harmony which has so long marked the legislative proceedings of this Province may continue to distinguish them.

"On my part, Gentlemen, you will find the most anxious desire to co-operate with you in such measures as may promote the happiness and welfare of His Majesty's subjects in this part of His North American Dominions."

On the return of the Members to the Assembly room the Speaker read over his Excellency's Address, after which the House proceeded to the selection of officers—and John Whidden, Esq. was chosen Clerk, and James F. Gray, Esq. Assistant Clerk of the present House. Upon a motion to appoint the Rev. Fitzgerald Uniacke, Chaplain, a considerable discussion arose. Mr Howe, though reluctant to occupy the time of the House, could not give his assent to the motion. He was happy that the gentleman named for the office of Chaplain, bore the highest reputation for piety and religion, as it would prevent his opposition to the appointment from being considered invidious.

He (Mr Howe,) could not, however, conceive it a matter of course that representatives, chosen from every denomination of christians, should be confined in their selections of Chaplain to one particular church. It had been the practice of the House to make its choice from the Church of England, but he did not conceive that they were bound to continue that practice. He felt it his duty to oppose it now; and he should, on some future occasion, take the opportunity to shew that a great majority of the Executive appointments were confined to members of the Church of England—that upon this body only were poured the streams of government patronage. He could now mention only one or two instances. Of the members of Council, nine belonged to the church of England, two were Presbyterians, one a Catholic, while other large bodies of christians are left without any representation at the Board at all. Nearly all the Judges were appointed from that body, and, in the choice of Sheriffs, the same rule prevailed. He had not himself a particle of sectarian bigotry, and had no dislike to the Church of England from narrow religious prejudices, but he did not think that a population, four fifths of whom were dissenters, would consent to allow all the offices in the control of their representatives, to be lavished upon persons belonging to the fifth. He would therefore move as an amendment to the resolution that had been submitted;

Resolved, That, representing the whole Province, peopled by various denominations of Christians, this House recognizes no religious distinctions, and is bound to extend not only equal justice, but equal courtesy to all; and therefore,

Resolved, That, as the practice hitherto pursued, of invariably choosing the Chaplain of this House from one particular Church, is at variance with this general principle, the Rev. Mr. _____ be requested to act as Chaplain during the present Session.

Mr. Rudolf said, that in the opinion of some of the members, there was no necessity for a Chaplain. He had no desire to oppose Mr. Uniacke personally, and if the House should determine to continue the office, he would vote for Mr. Uniacke. He was of opinion, however, that the office was unnecessary, and for one would vote for its abolition.

Mr. Doyle said, that the observations of the hon. Gen. from Lunenburg, had given to the resolution a complexion, which his hon. friend from the County of Halifax did not intend it to bear. The question was not one of a personal nature, it involved a general principle. It was designed to ascertain from the house whether they felt disposed to continue the pre-eminence granted to the Church of England. Scarcely a year had passed since an unanimous resolution was carried in the house for the abolition of the oaths, which but half an hour since members were called upon to take, in defiance of the enlightened spirit of the age, and he would say, almost of their own conscience.—It was carried to the upper house, where it was crushed by the principal dignitary of that religious body, to whose intolerant spirit the oaths themselves owed their origin. The gentlemen who had to-day undergone that solemn mockery, had done so against their will; but they had no choice. He was desirous of effecting a reformation in these particulars, and rather than consent to the confirmation of the old principle, by the re-appointment of the former chaplain, he would do without any at all.

Mr. Stewart could perceive no objection to the passing of the amendment, and was of opinion that the house would be unanimous in carrying it through. The amendment, when properly understood, did not contemplate the abolition of the office of chaplain, nor did it

convey any doctrine to which the house could hesitate to give their assent. He knew of no rule, of no law, by which the house were bound to choose a chaplain, and if the resolution were passed, it did not preclude the appointment of Mr. Uniacke or any other.

Mr. Morton thought that it would be well to determine, in the first place, whether the house would have any chaplain. The way the question was now put, it had the appearance of opposition to an individual. He was therefore desirous that the amendment should be so altered as to dispose of that question.

Mr. J. Young did not think the question one of a personal nature. When he first came into the house the same chaplain that officiated in the council, said prayers in the lower branch, and the country was saved the expense of a second charge. The first chaplain that was appointed exclusively for the lower house, owed his situation, to some party feeling, which arose from a collision between the two houses.

He was inclined to vote for the amendment, and would leave the other question till afterwards. As regarded Mr Uniacke personally, he was satisfied there could be nothing against him. His indefatigable attention to the duties of his sacred calling, his ardent and successful efforts to promote education and morality, in the district to which his labours were devoted, and his unceasing exercise of the officers of charity, rendered it impossible that the objections to him should be personal. But we are the representatives of all sects, and are to consider all equally entitled to our patronage.

Mr W. Sargeant wished to avoid any thing having a sectarian appearance, and conceived the best way to do so would be, to adopt the resolution which he held in his hand, and to which he begged to call the attention of the House. Mr. S. then read the following resolution:

Whereas this House recognises the Christian Religion as the only true one, and also the necessity of God's blessing, in order to our labours becoming truly beneficial to the Country, *Resolved*, That the Rev. Gentlemen of this Town be requested to offer their prayers in their respective Congregations, to Almighty God, for his blessing upon the labors of this House.

Mr Howe said, that if gentlemen all around were inclined to adopt Mr Sargeant's suggestion, he himself was satisfied. He would not say a word to grate harshly on any man's ears, and he had left a blank in his resolution for the name of the clergyman, because he was indifferent about who should be appointed. He believed that the resolution, prepared by the hon. gent. from the County of Shelburne, was calculated to remove the ground of offence, and would also save the extra expence. He did not think the mode pointed out by the hon. member for the county of Sydney, was calculated to meet the objection. It was not the money which people complained of; for an office of that nature they were willing to allow a fair remuneration, but they were desirous of a perfect equality among all religious denominations.

Mr Wilkins coincided in opinion with the hon. member who had just sat down, but thought it would not be expedient to pass the resolution in its present state; were the resolution to pass what would be the next? The representatives of the different denominations would each propose a candidate of his particular persuasion, and the candidates, against them the votes of every other denomination, would be beaten in detail. He would therefore propose an amendment, to the effect that, though this House recognizes no religious preference in the choice of its officers, yet as it was impossible that the feelings of each sect in the House should be gratified by having the

selection of the chaplain, and as the Reverend Mr Uniacke had discharged his duty while in that office with fidelity and satisfaction, the House would therefore re-appoint him to the same situation."

Mr Doyle did not like the resolution proposed by the hon. member from the town of Windsor. He did not see the incompatibility between the resolution proposed by his hon. friend from the city of Halifax, and that submitted by the hon. gentleman from the county of Shelburne. He repudiated the idea of adopting the old systems prevailing at home in our provincial institutions. He conceived the original resolution of the hon. gentleman from the county of Halifax to carry a general principle; and if it were passed, the other resolution proposed by the hon. gentleman from the county of Shelburne would then come in, in its proper place. He was unwilling to establish religious distinctions, and was of opinion, that unless the House followed the course marked out by the resolution submitted, they would fall into the same state as the Assembly of Prince Edward Island, and after rejecting seriatim, candidates of the Church of England, of the Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and Catholics, be left without any chaplain, in a state of spiritual desolation.

Mr Bell coincided perfectly with the sentiments of the first part of the resolution; he thought there ought to be no religious distinctions. He would not wish to see the situation of chaplain filled by a member of any other religious denomination; if the house had any chaplain, he would vote for one belonging to the established church, not that he conceived that that body had any right to be appointed, but as a matter of courtesy. The Government had incorporated the church with the state, and he was not prepared to say that the union was improper, or that the church ought to be pulled down.

The amendment of Mr Sargeant was then withdrawn, and the question being taken on the amendment of Mr Howe, it was carried unanimously.

Mr Sargeant then submitted his proposition again, in the shape of an original resolution.

Mr Stewart thought there could be no opposition to the resolution before the House.—What gentleman could be unwilling to unite in asking the benefit of prayers from any denomination? it was true that it might be the intention of the motion to dispense with a regular chaplain, but it was not so worded as necessarily to have that effect.

Mr W. Young, as he understood the resolution, conceived it to be not merely a general proposition, but to contain an implication that the House would dispense with a chaplain, and would prefer that it should state so in express terms. He was of opinion that it was the clear sense of the House no longer to extend to a particular sect the patronage which had hitherto been bestowed upon it, and he would therefore advocate a change of system.

Mr Fairbanks thought that on this question, there was no danger of a minority in the House. He wished the resolution to be put in plain and simple terms, and not in dark and obscure language.

Mr J. Young conceived that the resolution did not preclude any subsequent motion, but if passed, was equivalent to a vote of the House to dispense with a chaplain.

Mr Doyle proposed as an amendment, that the prayers of the clergy throughout the Province, instead of the Town, as mentioned in the original resolution, should be solicited, and farther, that there should be added, a clause:—"That the House would dispense with the personal attendance of a chaplain." By this amendment, he would put it in the power of

his learned and hon. friend from the County of Cumberland, if he was desirous of availing himself of the benefit of clergy, to do so forthwith, by opposing the amendment.

Mr Uniacke would be as willing to listen to the prayers of the Clergy of any other persuasion as of his own. However, he did not think the prayers of any clergyman were of very great advantage to the members. He had always considered that the humble and contrite sinner, who bowed himself in lowly penitence before the God whom he had offended, was more likely to derive benefit from his occupation, than if he had a dozen Clergymen to pray for him and neglected personal piety. If the resolution were, that each member should repair to church three times every Sabbath, and there supplicate pardon for the last week's misdeeds, and a divine illumination for the week to come, he would most cheerfully give it his assent, and hope to see the House benefited by its adoption.

If a resolution to the effect of that before the House, were to pass, and a message sent to his county, containing the request embodied in the resolution; he felt assured that such was the anxiety of his constituents for the improvement of members, that they would pray for it day and night. The real question before the House, continued Mr Uniacke is, whether we are to have a chaplain. If we do not intend to have one, let us meet the thing openly—let us pass a resolution to that effect, and then let the question rest.

Mr Howe did not wish to trespass long upon the time of the House, but was anxious to meet the question fairly. If the matter was not now fairly before the House, he would support any resolution that would bring it forward in such a state. He was desirous of breaking through the fetters which have so long shackled the country, and would advocate any measure subversive of the narrow notions which dictate the selection of either branch of Parliament, or its officers, from a particular religious body. As respects the utility of prayers, he had always conceived that as the tree stood, so was it viewed in the eye of the Deity—as it fell so it would lie; and if, as was said, it was of little use to ask the prayers of all the clergymen, it certainly must be of less, to ask the prayers of one.—He would fairly extend the patronage to all denominations. Reference has been made to old establishments—but in this country, we are commencing a race of improvement which renders such references inapplicable; and seeing how abuses have accumulated at home, we should be careful to avoid such inequalities at the outset.

The question of Mr. Sergeant's resolution was then put and passed, 28 to 18, and immediately afterwards the amended resolution passed, 32 to 11, so that the future deliberations of the house will be conducted without the aid of a chaplain.

The House then proceeded to the selection of the remaining officers: Mr. Matthew Forester was chosen Serjeant at Arms, Mr. John Jennings, Deputy Serjeant, and Mr. Gibbs, Messenger.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare an answer to His Excellency's Speech; and afterwards the Grand Committee of Justice, one of the standing committees of the house, was selected. On a motion for the appointment of a Committee of the house, jointly with Members of His Majesty's Council, for the examination of the public accounts,

Mr. Doyle moved that the words "jointly with Members of His Majesty's Council," should be struck out of the resolution. The appointment of a joint committee had been an innovation of late years and an invasion of the peculiar privileges of the house. He would

first inquire of the Speaker, whether, any intimation had been given to him by the Members of His Majesty's Council, officially, or otherwise, of their intention to open their doors to the public. Upon Mr. Speaker's reply that no such intimation had been given, Mr. Doyle proceeded to state, that in the lower house they dare not exclude the public from their deliberations, while in the council, a correlative of their branch, in which the people's interests were equally dealt with, the popular voice was set at defiance.

Resolutions had repeatedly passed the house, and were recorded on the pages of the journals, that both branches should be open and accessible to the public. No longer ago than last session, such a resolution was passed, and had, by means of the Press, been spread over the land. He did not apprehend that the Council would consider their resolution as a threat, but as the expression of the popular wish. When he looked at the age and experience of many around him, he could not conceive for a moment, that the members of the Council could imagine a resolution of this kind, to have its origin in excited feelings. They were met there as the vehicles of popular opinion, and had a right to express their wishes. When the last resolution passed the house on that subject, it was said, "It is too late, the session is about to close, it had better be put off to a new house." They were now told that it was too early, and if certain persons were to be believed, no time at all would be found suitable for the advocacy of this measure. Allow me, said Mr. Doyle, to review the conduct of the Council during the last session, and ask whether they acted justly to the people, whose interests ought to be the object of their deliberations. Look at the many measures passed by the house, and suffocated by the Council, which would have met with a different fate, if the public eye had been allowed to superintend their proceedings. He now referred to the bill for the abolition of oaths, which had passed the House unanimously, and to the judges' Fee Bill, neither of which he conceived would have been rejected, had the public had access to the deliberations of the Council. But, if they had been rejected, members and the public would have known the grounds of rejection.

It was said that the upper Branch was not elected by the people, but members should think of the vital importance to the people, of the measures upon which its voice had to pass. The house did not know what was done in the Council, and were often obliged to wait for weeks in ignorance of the fate of bills sent up for their concurrence. He was led to believe that there were some in the council desirous of such a change, and he thought that, in justice to them, who as things now stood were involved in the odium of every unpopular measure of the Council, however disinterestedly and honourably they might have acted, the House ought to pass the resolutions which he pressed upon their attention. He would move that it be

Resolved, That the practice hitherto pursued by His Majesty's Legislative Council in this Province, of excluding the people from their deliberations, is not only at variance with that of the House of Lords in England, and that of several of the Legislative Councils in other British North American Colonies, but contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and injurious to the interests and liberties of this country.

Resolved, That while this House has no desire to deny to the Upper Branch of the Legislature the right enjoyed by the Representatives of the People, and sanctioned by public opinion of closing their doors during the discussion of questions of order and privilege, and

on particular occasions, when the public interest may require secret deliberation, yet they should fail in their duty, if they did not express to His Majesty's Council, the deliberate conviction of those they represent, that the system of invariable exclusion, pursued for a series of years, and still pertinaciously continued, is fraught with evil, and has a tendency to foster suspicion and distrust.

Resolved, That the House is prepared to provide the expence which may be incurred for the accommodation of the public in the Legislative Council Chamber.

Resolved, That the Clerk do carry these Resolutions to the Council, and request their concurrence.

Mr Doyle's resolutions were seconded by Mr Howe, and an animated debate followed, till dark when the adjournment was moved and carried.

CAUTION.

Clerk of Peace Office; Special Sessions.

WHEREAS, many accidents have happened by Boys and other persons sliding and coasting down the hills in the streets of the Town of Pictou,

It is ordered, That all Boys and other persons hereafter found sliding or coasting on the snow or ice, in sleds or sleighs, down the hills, or upon the streets, of the town of Pictou and suburbs thereof, are hereby made liable, upon conviction before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Pictou, upon his own view, or upon the oath of one credible witness, to imprisonment; and to find security for his or their good behaviour for the future; and all Magistrates, Constables, and other persons, are hereby required and commanded to be aiding and assisting in bringing to punishment all offenders.

By order of the Sessions,
JAS. SKINNER, Jr. C. P.

Pictou Jan'y 20, 1836.

FOR SALE.

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

JAMES BAIN.

Hahfax, August 6th, 1836.

FALL, 1836.

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

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

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

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

R. DAWSON.

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

JUST RECEIVED

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

IS CASKS best bending cut NAILS, assorted.

1 case MACHINE CARDS.

ALSO—TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS. 8 Coaks, containing Herbert's Liquid and Paste Blacking; 20 dozen Salmon Twines; 1 handsome Cooking Store.

JAS DAWSON.

Pictou, November, 1836.

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

PICPOU AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Institution was held in the Court House, on the 21th ult. George Smith, Esq. President, in the Chair. The Report for the past year, and the Account current, being read and adopted, it was then moved by Mr James Primrose, seconded by the Rev. John McKinlay, "That this Society deeply appreciate the benefits which arise from the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and invite the cordial co-operation of all classes, in the promotion of so good a cause." After which a list of Office-Bearers for the present year, was moved by Mr R. Dawson, seconded by Mr James Fogo, junior, and agreed to.

REPORT.

The operations of the Society during the year past, have been but limited; but they have been of sufficient importance to encourage our hearts and strengthen our hands in the glorious work in which we are engaged.

Thirteen Bibles and seven Testaments have been given gratis, or at reduced prices, to the needy and destitute; and 25 Bibles and 30 Testaments have been sold; in addition to which further sales have been reported by some of the persons to whom books were entrusted in 1834. There have been no books received from the Parent Society during the past year, and there are now in the Depository 114 Bibles, and 233 Testaments in Gaelic; 195 Bibles and 184 Testaments in English; 2 Bibles and 19 Testaments in French; 3 Danish Bibles; 2 Bibles and 6 Testaments in Irish; 1 Spanish Bible, and 1 Hebrew Testament, making in all 317 Bibles, and 503 Testaments.

The sum of £34 3 6, has been obtained for Books sold; £10 sterling has been contributed to the Negro Fund, by the East River Evangelical Society; a benevolent individual has given a donation of One Pound, through the hands of Mr James Crerar of Mergomish, and the people of Little Harbor have contributed £1 to our Funds. The collection in this Town is in progress of being made, but not being finished, the amount cannot be embodied in the present Account.

Remittances to the amount of £45 sterling, have been made to the Parent Society during the year, and there is now in the hands of the Treasurer, the sum of £36 5 8, which will be remitted, together with the amount of the Town Collection, when read.

The progress of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to which the Society stands in the relation of an humble Auxiliary, resembles that of the great luminary that enlightens the world, whose beams, at early dawn, are scarcely discernable, but, gradually increasing in splendor, pour down, in due time, on mortals, their full meridian blaze. Every year that has elapsed since the formation of the Society, has seen its operations more widely extended, new channels and new facilities for the dissemination of the Scriptures discovered and improved, and more satisfactory evidence afforded that its labours have not been in vain in the Lord. And as it still betrays no symptoms of fatigue or languor, and is still favored with the unvarying confidence, and the liberal support of the friends of religion, and has, by its example and influence, called into existence, in different countries, many other Societies, to co-operate with it in its benevolent designs, we are encouraged to hope that the work, which hath been so auspiciously begun, will be perseveringly prosecuted, till the earth be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.

The sums received into the funds of the Society, during the year that preceded the last anniversary, amount to £68,819 8 7, and, during the same period, 355,842 copies of the Scriptures have been issued from the depositories. Ninety five new Societies have been established; and the whole number of the Societies, in Great Britain and Ireland, at present in connection with the parent Institution, is 2,259. Since the commencement of the Institution, £2,197,660 2 3 sterling, has been expended, and 9,731,792 copies of the Scriptures have been put in circulation.

The distribution of the Scriptures in the British Islands is carried on with liberality and diligence, and still the wants of the people are by no means adequately supplied. Nearly 60,000 copies have been issued for the use of Sunday Schools, and upwards of 50,000 copies have been granted to different Societies for the benefit of Ireland; and evidence is not wanting, that the blessing of God accompanies the dissemination of his word.

About 80,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures have been circulated by the Society's Agent in France, the greater part of which have been distributed by Colporteurs, who, influenced by the love of God, and of souls, travel through the country in every direction,

visiting sequestered villages and hamlets, amid scoffing and reproach and abuse; and decline not to revisit the places in which they have been so unworthily treated. Appearances in France are very encouraging. A correspondent at Paris says, "I seize this opportunity to mention, that, thanks be to God, the zeal of Christians at Paris, for the advancement of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, seems to increase from year to year; and that they embrace, in their pious solicitude, the whole extent of their country. Hence, all those among them, who are in circumstances to do so, consecrate the summer to traverse the country, in order to become acquainted with its situation, and apply the remedy, as far as the ability is granted to them. All the information thus obtained, is communicated to the Committee of the Evangelical Society of France, to which the Lord gives a growth increasingly delightful."

The same correspondent observes, "Two friends of the Gospel, in the course of a perambulation, with a view to circulate the word of God, entered an Inn, in order to rest themselves. They were shown into a private room, where a large Bible was spread out on a table, and bearing marks of having been much read. They expressed their satisfaction at this discovery, to the landlady. She informed them that she had purchased it of a colporteur, adding, that as they seemed to be versant in the Holy Scriptures, she hoped, after taking some refreshment, they would have no objection to read and expound a portion of the word of God. 'I will call together the servants,' she proceeded, 'before they go out into the fields again, and we shall all profit by your welcome visit.' Her request was cheerfully complied with; and, in a short time, the little apartment was turned into a place of meeting, where the gospel was preached to a dozen attentive hearers."

The Society's Agent at Frankfort, the Rev. Dr. Pinkerton, has travelled, during the year, three thousand miles, in Germany and the neighbouring countries, and has distributed 50,926 copies of the Scriptures, among Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews.

In Greece, the distribution of the Scriptures is conducted with diligence, and with considerable success. Mr. Leves, the Society's Agent in that country, has put in circulation during the year, 8,735 copies, being 5,665 more than in the year preceding. And, although considerable opposition to the work has been manifested in some quarters, from the Archbishop downwards, the government is not unfavourable, and the young king has expressed himself friendly to the cause, and deeply interested in the system of Scriptural education now carrying on in his dominions.

Mr. Leves, in one of his communications, says,—"There is, in many parts of Greece, a ferment going forward on the subject of religion. Through the midst of opposition and evil speaking, our translation is growing more into notice, and, with God's blessing, will be a great instrument of good in this land."

But a very foul attempt has been made by the enemies of religion, to obstruct, or to destroy, the Bible cause in Greece. A pamphlet, printed at Paris, appeared last spring, at Syra, full of malicious and artful misrepresentations, assailing the operations of Protestant Missionaries in Greece, but directed more particularly against those settled at Syra. "For several months," says the Rev. Mr. Leves, "before this firebrand was thrown among us, we had enjoyed a season of unusual quiet, which we had often remarked on, without suspecting that it was a prelude to a storm. Among other columns adapted to the capacities of the vulgar, the report was spread abroad, that it was the intention of the Missionaries, on a certain day, to make all the children of the schools free masons, by sealing them on the forehead and in four other parts of the body. These things had been at work since the 12th of April, the day on which the book before mentioned first made its appearance; when, on the morning of the 28th, a serious riot was produced in Mr. Hildner's school, at which about 500 children were, as usual, assembled, by a number of ipsiote women violently rushing in, demanding their children with loud cries, and exclaiming that they should not be sealed, and made freemasons. The children were seized with a general panic, and fled out of the school with those which were taken away by their parents and friends; and a large crowd of people was very soon assembled, some seeking their children, others brought by curiosity, and some others, no doubt, with malicious intentions; so that all the rooms of the school were filled, and confusion was complete. The infant schools were entirely broken up; the girls' schools nearly so; only the boys' schools could be kept together. Notwithstanding the tumult of the morning, Mr. Hildner's school was, in the afternoon, attended by 150 children, which the next day increased to 200, and subsequently to above 300. Many children, however, from that time, withdrawn from the school. A painful feature of the proceedings of the 28th of April, was that a copy of

the Pentateuch was torn in pieces, and the fragments strewn before the door of Mr. Hildner's school. The next morning, a New Testament was openly burned, by a party of the populace, close to the public bazaar. There were numbers of well-disposed citizens, who, of course, were shocked at such proceedings.—But of the blood of the Martyrs has proved the rich increase of the church, why should not the burning of the Bible in Greece be an omen of its approaching triumph?"

In Turkey, 5574 copies have been issued from the depositories at Constantinople and Smyrna, being 998 more than during the preceding year. The Rev. Mr. Schneider, an American Missionary, thus writes,—"Within the last few months a very perceptible change has been brought about. We are gaining the confidence of the people. They are not so suspicious of us as formerly, and are beginning to feel that we are not quite so bad a sort of people as we had been represented to be. So great has been the change, that I have been able to distribute many books recently. What is remarkable, is the fact, that these books have mostly been solicited. Indeed I have not been able to meet all the demands."

The following letter, dated Silingsmk, Dec. 24th, 1835, addressed to Rev. Mr. Swan, was written by Shagdur, a converted Mongol Tartar: "My Dear Sir, While you and I are, by the merciful providence of our Lord Jesus, alive and in health, I desire to lay a little matter before you. It pleased God to give me a little Son; and it has now pleased him to remove the child from me. Every day I think that one member of my body has been taken to heaven, and this thought is like a sweet savour to my heart. And when I think of my dear child as one of the countless assembly who are singing the praises of Christ in heaven, my heart longs to go up and join them. Now Sir, when my little William was born, the neighbours came in, bearing to it gifts, some gave one cock, some two, in all forty cockles. When the child died, I did not know what to do with this money; but at length a thought came to me, which gave joy to my heart; and about this I write these few lines. Amongst the many letters which go to make up the words contained in the New Testament, printed for the Heathen Nations *Zouligashis* is often repeated. Now although these forty cockles may not suffice to pay for more than the dot over the letter in the word *Zouligashis*, I beg of you to accept of my 14 to William's money for that purpose. Dear Sir, do not refuse it. I have not given it for you; but I have given it to print a dot over a letter in the name of my Saviour; and may this be a little memorial of my infant, for the benefit of my dear friends who are yet without Christ.

I remain your Scholar,

SHAGDUR, the son of Kenuah."

Mr. Swan, communicating the foregoing letter to the Society, says, "Perhaps the reading of this simple effusion of a heart, but lately emerged from the degradation of a heathen state, and which has found a sweet solace, under its bereavement, in devoting the child's mite to the Lord, may induce some to go and do likewise. Some may be able far to surpass this offering; some parents may present, as having belonged to some dear departed infant, what may be enough to print not only the dots over a letter, but the whole of the Saviour's precious name in some heathen language, others a whole verse, others an entire book, others an edition of the New Testament, or of the whole Bible."

The foregoing communications were printed in the Monthly Extracts for last March; and in the number of the same publication for the following month of August, appeared a letter from the Rev. Mr. Preston, of Chestnut, of which the following is an extract. "I have the melancholy satisfaction of transmitting to you the inclosed offering to the British and Foreign Bible Society, from a beloved son, who terminated his short, but interesting earthly pilgrimage, on the 5th of April, 1836, in thirteenth year of his age. A short time before he died, when it became manifest that his end was near, he was asked,—'Matthew, have you any fears now?' 'No,' he replied softly, but without hesitation. 'On what is your hope founded?' 'On Christ my Saviour.' Shortly afterwards, he was asked whether he had any request to make. He turned his eyes to his father and said: 'Papa, you will please dispose of the things that belong to me; but let my money be given to the Bible Society.' In compliance with this request, I have forwarded to you what was found in his purse—the sum of thirteen shillings. It was made up principally of little sums given in exchange for marks of diligence and success in his school exercises. To the little peculium of my son, I beg leave to add a Thank offering to the God of the Bible, (£50) I would almost wish that this communication might meet the eye of the Rev. Mr. Swan, who transmitted to you the offering of the Mongol convert Shagdur. It might be interesting to that Missionary of the cross to learn, that Shagdur's letter, with his comment upon it, met my eyes while my boy was lying on the bed, from which he never

again rose, and drew from them the tears of christian sympathy. I will not say that the enclosed addition from the father to the son's offering is to be attributed solely to Mr Swan's suggestion, but I think it probable that both Shagdur, and his commentators, have contributed to the result."

In India, more than 24,000 copies of the Scriptures have been distributed within the year; and calls for a more abundant supply are numerous and pressing. The parent Institution, however, have taken vigorous measures for providing a supply in some measure proportioned to the continually increasing demand.

It is encouraging to find, that copies of the Scriptures are more highly prized than tracts of human composition. The Rev. Mr Stone says: "As to the manner in which the Scriptures I have given away have been received, I can more fully say that they have been given mostly to adults, and to those who asked for and promised to read them. I have found an increasing desire, among the better informed of the natives, for the word of God. Not unfrequently have I been addressed by Brahmins and others, when I have offered them Tracts to read, in language like this, 'Who wrote these books?' 'Good men,' I replied. 'Then we do not want them—we do not want books of man's making. If you will give us the Christian Scriptures, which you say were given by God, and designed for all men, to instruct them in the knowledge of the true God, and only way of salvation through a Saviour, we will receive them, read them, and see what they teach,—but what do we want with books made by your Padres'"

The good effects resulting from persevering Bible distribution are becoming more and more apparent. The Rev. Mr Rennie, at Palamcottah, says: "No fewer than 221 families, containing 892 souls, have, during the last six months, been added to the Christian Church. They are now being instructed in the wholesome word of God, having cast their idols to the moles and to the bats. Six families, in another heathen place, left the worldly advantages of their village, and have settled in our mission lands, in order to hear and learn the word of God in quietness, and not to be exposed to the temptations which their idolatrous neighbours gave them.

In the last quarter of the year, two men came from a village near a large idolatrous town, and asked, in the name of nine families, for a christian teacher. They had heard the truths of the word of God from various persons, but particularly from a christian woman of another place. A catechist is now instructing them. Forty seven families in a second village, and forty two families in a third, have cleansed their heathen temples, and are now under regular instruction. They seem to delight in the word of God. In these days I was informed of twenty families in a fourth village, who have done the same, and I am just sending a teacher to them—Let the Bible society rejoice, that, by its labours, more than 14,000 people, in this province, are sitting under the shadow of the tree of life, and learn to enjoy the fruit thereof."

Leangafa, the zealous Chinese evangelist, under the patronage of the parent Institution, has been unhappily stopped in his work; and the little band of native christians, who laboured with him, broken up by persecution. Leangafa, himself, and his family, have taken refuge in Malacca, — where he is employed in connection with the Anglo-Chinese College. The Rev. Mr Evans of Malacca in allusion to this matter says: "I have no doubt such a circumstance will be overruled for the general benefit of the Chinese. The people have since become more earnest in their solicitations for christian books; and it is our intention, at once, to put as many copies of the New Testament into their hands, as we possibly can. During the late persecutions, the native Christians behaved with great constancy and firmness: Some were beaten, others imprisoned, and, their goods confiscated; part made their escape, but were obliged to wander about, seeking obscure retreats, destitute of the necessities of life, and almost of clothing. But the great Head of the Church interfered speedily, for the liberation and relief of his afflicted children. Since the arrival of Leangafa, we have persevered, in spite of every obstacle; and find in all our movements, that our God is with us—I trust you will forward to me another resolution, as early as possible, authorizing me to print an additional supply to the 10,000 already granted; as I feel persuaded that long before its arrival here, we shall be quite destitute. There seems to be a wide and effectual door opened in China, so that thousands and millions of the New Testament will ere long be wanted. Indeed, at this time, we could easily dispose of 50,000, yea, 100,000, if we had them to distribute."

On the receipt of this communication, the committee of the parent institution, who had previously sent out instructions for a farther supply of 5,000 copies, proceeded to authorize the missionaries at Malacca, to print successive editions of the New Testament, to the extent of 10,000 more; at the same time encourag-

ing them to advance still further without waiting to hear from home, should circumstances, in their judgment seem to justify it.

The Rev. Mr Medhurst, having made an exploratory voyage, along the coasts of China, in company with the Rev. Mr Stevens, visited various parts of the provinces of Shan Tung, Keang Soo, Che Keang and Fokeen: and notwithstanding the prohibitions of the Mandarins, persisted in walking about and distributing tracts; which the people were so eager to receive, that it was out of the power of the mandarins to prevent their being circulated. In no instance were they insulted or injured. The officers of Government invariably treated them with civility, only displaying a great anxiety to get them away as soon as possible. They distributed about 6,000 volumes of different parts of the Scriptures, and 12,000 tracts.

The prospects which were opening so brightly on Madagascar, have been suddenly and unhappily clouded. The government of the country has interposed, in the most peremptory manner, and utterly proscribed Christianity. The party at present in power, who were always favourable to Idolatry, and opposed to the improvements of the late King Radama, have urged on this measure, and with the concurrence of the reigning Queen, have at length accomplished it. The immediate effects produced are thus described by the Rev. Mr Freeman: "at present the scene around us is distressing, all public worship is forbidden, the copies of the scriptures have all been collected, by order of the Government, and delivered back to us, as things that the natives no more dare be in the possession of. Our tracts, catechisms, and hymns have all shared the same fate. The triumph of the Government is that christianity is utterly abolished, and so effectually that it can rise no more."

The committee of the parent Institution observe, with regard to these melancholy occurrences:—"Yet under this dispensation of Providence, there are some intimations that the mercies of the Lord are not clean gone for ever. Though not a native has been allowed to work at the Press, the Missionaries have succeeded in bringing to a close the printing of the Old Testament; so that the entire Bible now exists in the language of the country. Portions of it had been widely circulated and read, before these late enactments took place; and though the volume has been wrenched from their hands, its contents are, it is believed, lodged in the memories and hearts of many; where, by the grace of God, the seed will germinate, and who can say what fruit may yet be seen.

The distribution of the word of God, is still carried on in various parts of Africa, and it is hoped, not without advantage to considerable numbers. And gratifying accounts continue to be received, of the good effects resulting from the Society's bounty to the emancipated Negroes.

From the cursory view which has been given, of the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it appears, that though powerful opposition is manifested in different quarters, there is much ground for thankfulness, and no room for despondency. We may warrantably cherish the hope that God will, in his own good time and way, frustrate the designs of the enemies of his holy word, and remove every obstruction to its universal circulation. "The wrath of man shall praise him, and the remainder of the wrath he will restrain."

In the mean time, it becomes the friends of the Bible to thank God and take courage; and all who have any regard to the glory of God, and to the temporal and eternal welfare of their fellow creatures, should feel themselves constrained to contribute, as the Lord hath prospered them, to the furtherance of this glorious cause.

OFFICE-BEARERS. 1857.

President.

George Smith, Esquire.

Vice Presidents.

Rev. T. McCulloch, D.D. | Rev. Charles Elliot,
" J. McKinlay, | Thos. Dickson, Esquire,
" K. J. McKenzie, | A. Patterson, Esquire.

Treasurer.

Mr John Patterson.

Secretaries.

Rev. James Robson, | Mr James Dawson.

Deputy.

Mr John Geddie, senior.

Committee.

Mr. Thos. G. Taylor, | Mr. J. D. B. Fraser,
" James Johnston, | " James Primrose,
" John Yorston, | " Robert Dawson,
" Charles Robson, | " Mathew Patterson,
" Thomas McCulloch | " Rodk McKenzie,
" John Geddie, | " David Matheson.

GLEANINGS.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECKS.

Extract of a Letter from Marie Joseph, dated January 12, 1837.—"It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the loss of the Brigantine Gratitude, from St. John's, N.F. bound to Halifax, and that five of the crew and two passengers perished—indeed the only person saved was the Captain. From him I learn that the Gratitude sailed from St. John's, Dec. 25—on the 30th and 31st ult. experienced hard gales from N. W. and severe frost—and that three of the crew became frost bitten in both feet and hands; the vessel sprung a-leak and was embodied in ice. The weather soon after became fine, and she shaped her course for Halifax; but on the 2d inst., in the evening, she struck on some ledges at the S. E. end of Crook Island, at the entrance of Liscomb Harbor, and was soon a total wreck. Her cargo consisted of 1250 qtls. Fish. The bodies of those who perished have been found and buried."

The new brig Maria, owned by S. G. Archibald & Co., from Sydney, C. B., with coal-bound to St. John's, N. F. lost her mainmast, and went ashore in a gale of wind, at Scatarie, C. B., about the 5th January.—Vessel and cargo a total loss—crew saved.

The brig Liverpool, Londen, from Miramichi, for Liverpool, was driven on the Bar of Inch, Dingle Bay, on the night of the 14th Dec. and immediately became a total wreck. On the vessel first striking, the Captain and Mrs. Londen (who unfortunately accompanied her husband on the voyage,) were washed overboard. Mrs Londen was never seen. The Captain gained the shore by laying hold of a rope, but died very shortly after of grief, cold, and fatigue. The remainder of the crew, 15 in number, were saved.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE MENTAL FACULTIES.—

"One cause which limits the cultivation of the mental powers, is the total absence of religious dissent in the country. A difference of opinion upon religious doctrines among a people, is the most powerful stimulus to the human mind to investigate, to obtain knowledge, to exert the mental powers. The spirit of religious controversy adds nothing certainly to their intelligence, acuteness, desire for education, and value of religion. Scotland and England without their Seceders and Dissenters, would have been countries in which the human mind slumbered. A land of universal conformity is necessarily one of universal apathy as to religious matters, or else of gross superstition. It is to expect effect without cause, to expect zeal or enlightened belief without inquiry and opposition, and the collision of mind against mind. There is something of this apathy and of this superstition observable in Norway: there is no stimulus awakening men from the passive state of mind produced by uninquiring conformity. Those who maintain that a nation should have but one religious Code fixed by law, to the exclusion of all dissent, should look and see whether there is a sound and true sense of religion in those countries, whether Catholic or Protestant, where the public mind has remained in this state. 'If ignorance be bliss,' it has been said, 'tis folly to be wise.' It is this bias and this wisdom which universal conformity to the doctrines of an Established Church, either in a nation or parish, will produce."—Laing's Norway. p. 417.

Intelligence has been received in Paris of the defeat of the French Army in an attack upon Constantine, in Africa, with considerable loss.

Modesty is the only bait used with success when fishing for applause.

THE BIBLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB 8, 1837.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE—In a previous part of this day's paper, will be found the proceedings of the new Parliament as far as we have received them; and we hail the dismissal of the solemn mockery of a Chaplain as an omen for good. The **SPEECH** is a most uninteresting document; and if its spirit be acted upon by our M. P.'s they will not be long in having the pleasure of meeting their constituents again at the Hustings. His Excellency first congratulates the House on "the peace and prosperity which pervades the Province;"—there is nothing unusual in this. He then notices the failure of the crops and the fisheries during the past year; but that notwithstanding the Revenue has increased. He advises economy in the management of the public purse; and the only thing he expresses himself persuaded they will provide for with liberality, is the "support of his Majesty's Government." He recommends to their notice and consideration, "the improvement of our present defective system of appropriating and expending the Road money;" but not one consolatory word is said about encouraging our great sinews of strength, the agriculture, the fisheries, and education of the Province. He then states that the regularity and good order of many of the battalions of militia are deserving of great praise;—this, in a military point of view is very doubtful. And he concludes by the confident hope, "that the harmony which has so long marked the legislative proceedings of this Province, may continue to distinguish them." Now, although we are lovers of harmony as much as His Excellency can be, we nevertheless trust, that our Representatives will not purchase it at the expense of the people's constitutional rights, as their predecessors have in too many instances done. A contemporary has recommended *watchfulness*; we respond by saying to all the constituency, *watch them*.

LATEST NEWS.—By arrivals at New York and Philadelphia, London news to the 20th Dec. have been received. By these it appears that the state of the money market had materially improved, and confidence was in a great degree restored. The French papers are chiefly occupied with lamentations in consequence of the reverse sustained by Marshal Clausel, in Africa; it appears he had the temerity to march into the interior with about 7000 men, to attack the fortified town of Constantine, containing about 100,000 inhabitants. But he no sooner reached it, than he had, from the effects of his enemies activity, and the severity of the climate, to make good his retreat, leaving however, the most of his men, either dead, or in hospitals. The French papers speak of again investing the place in the spring with 25,000 men.

It would appear that the story of the defeat and capture of Gomez, near Cadiz, which we lately copied from the American papers was all a hoax. No such engagement had ever taken place; on the contrary, that bold and enterprising chief, with his band of heroes, had made a bold dash through the central Provinces, under the Queen's authority, to join their adherents in the north. On the 9th or 10th of Dec. he passed the Guadalaxara, and on the 11th he reached the Ebro without opposition. It is said the divisions under Generals Clonard, and Irribaren were in pursuit of him.

Nothing decisive had occurred between the Belligerents in the North of Spain.

Spain was about to recognise the independence of the new States of South America; and Don Miguel had issued a proclamation from Rome, that he was about to re-enter Portugal.

In England, an arrangement had been completed, for transferring the Packet Establishment of the Post Office, to the Board of Admiralty,—all contracts for the former to be under the management of the Treasury.

REFORMED MAGISTRACY.—In our last number, we promised to show how two sittings of our Supreme Courts in each County, could with ease, accomplish all the business of the year, and thus dispense with the Inferior Courts. We now proceed to redeem that pledge.

Any person, who has taken the pains to observe the construction of our Provincial Magistracy, must be convinced, that the whole system is on a wrong principle from beginning to end, and calculated to defeat the ends of its institution. A greater curse cannot be inflicted on any people, than to give them an ignorant and avicious Magistracy, and this Nova Scotia will never be without, so long as the only passports to the Commission are found to be in paying court at the Colonial Office at home, to the Executive here, or to some of their minions down to the ninety-ninth remove. In Nova Scotia, a man may be respectable, popular, and exemplary in every thing that is good and praiseworthy, but these qualities will not recommend him at head quarters, and therefore he remains in obscurity. Assuming it however as a fact, that in our present Magistracy, there are many such worthy men; who does not know, that there are also many who make their hundreds a year, by deciding on accounts and disputes in the privacy of their own dwellings, in the crowding of which, they themselves have had no small share. Here, their proceedings are as much concealed from the public eye, as that of the Divan of the Grand Seigneur. Many others of them are in that state which our countrymen would indicate by the expression "not worth a groat."—Some manage to get their stock *duty free*. While others make it a point of conscience never to pay their honest debts until they are sued.

That they are nearly all ignorant of those laws they have sworn faithfully to administer, is a fact; but one of that kind which we conceive to be no great reproach, since our laws are at present such a labyrinth, that there is scarcely one enactment to be found in the statute books, on which two lawyers would agree.

Without laying any claims to originality, as something of the same kind has been tried in a neighboring Colony, and found to work well, we shall now proceed to point out how, in our opinion, the ends of public justice would be more effectually secured, lawsuits diminished, and the Magistracy rendered much more independent and respectable.

To gain these valuable objects, a qualification should be fixed by law, either at £—annual income, or at £—value in real estate, free and clear of all incumbrance. Their appointment should in all cases originate in the nomination of the People; they should serve without fee or emolument, except a small yearly allowance for stationary; they should endeavour to settle all matters of a civil nature, that come before them, without process; and when the latter course became unavoidable, they should issue it returnable to the County Prothonotary or Clerk, by whom all the usual fees should be charged, and collected for the use of the County—for we do not approve of cheap Law; when the County Justice had issued his summons, we would consider that in all cases of debt, his duty was discharged. We would then have two County Commissioners, also nominated by the People and confirmed by the executive, who should be men of legal knowledge, if to be found within the County, and who should hold monthly or semi-monthly Courts, in the Court House, to try all civil matters of a summary nature below £20, and all petty offences.

The petty Commissioners should be paid at the rate of ten shillings per day, for each day they actually served; the Justices for their stationary only; and the County Clerk for his extra services;—the balance of the fees of Court to be applied for the general uses of the County.

Without going into detail, these are our leading views of the best mode of obtaining the ends of justice, and maintaining the authority and dignity of the Laws,

and we submit them without hesitation, to the Members of the Legislature, and the public at large; and we may add, that were an Act passed embracing the most of these views, and such other improvements as might occur to a number of reflecting men, and sent home, we have no doubt but it would receive the Royal Assent, and become the Law of the Land.

We are informed by a person who left Halifax on Friday, that, on Thursday the House came to the determination to reduce the Parliament from seven to four years.

We recommend an attentive perusal of the Report of *Pictou Auxiliary Bible Society*, in this day's paper.

A warm friend, and liberal supporter of the Bible cause, has sent us a communication, suggesting that faithful agents in different parts of the county, should be entrusted with copies of the British and Foreign Bible Society's Reports, and that they should hire them out at one shilling for each reading. Now although we doubt the propriety of hiring them out for money, we may state that there are only twelve copies sent annually to the Pictou Society, these are all, except one copy, sent out through the Town and County, for gratuitous circulation and reading. But we fear, they are often allowed to lie by those into whose hands they are sent, and thus the community at large, are deprived of the benefit that is intended to be conferred upon them. Persons who do so, would do well to recollect, that it is always an interesting volume to the real Christian; and that it is exceedingly unjust, when they have perused it themselves, to lock it up from all others, to many of whom, and the Bible cause generally, it might prove highly beneficial. Those who do not chose to circulate them, will oblige by returning them to the Secretaries or the Depositary of the Society.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Notwithstanding the opposition which was made by the Lumbering Counties to the 5th section of the Civil List Act, it has passed both branches of the Legislature unaltered, and in all probability will become Law—the division in the Legislative Council was 8 to 5.

THE METEORIC PHENOMENA.—We find we were misinformed as to the night of the singular appearance mentioned in our last, it was Wednesday (not Thursday) it occurred. By the New Brunswick papers, we perceive that the phenomenon was observed at St. John and St. Andrews, but no mention is made of a meteor having been seen in these places; upon further enquiring, however, we find the report we made last week as to this fact, is confirmed; the evening was calm, and the sky partially clouded, which might prevent its being seen in New Brunswick, but many respectable individuals in this County saw it distinctly at intervals, between the clouds, as it rushed with great velocity through the atmosphere, a little to the Northward of this place. It appeared as large and luminous as the full moon, and emitted sparks like a rocket on fire. A little before it disappeared in the eastern horizon, it became a beautiful purple; throughout its whole tract in the Heavens from N. W. to S. E. it left a luminous train of light, which continued for some time before it dispersed.

The perfect tranquility of the atmosphere, at the time it was so suddenly and violently disturbed, must have been the cause of those beautiful coruscations seen at St. John, and it will be interesting to Meteorologists to know to what extent such a cause could produce these effects. The Meteor itself has probably fallen somewhere in the Atlantic ocean.

ANOTHER FIRE AT ST. JOHN N. B.—Mr George Doherty's Brewery, in St. Patrick's Street, was destroyed by Fire, on the night of the 31st ult.—no insurance.

A Public Meeting was held in Halifax on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation for that town—the meeting was numerously attended, and all present seemed to agree in the proposed measure; a Petition was accordingly submitted to the meeting and agreed to. This being the first attempt in the Province at City Corporation, or Boroughmouging, we hope they will not make a Rotten Borough of it.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening last, Mr H. Blanchard read an Essay "on the Science of Optics," the leading principles of which he illustrated by diagrams drawn for the occasion. Several amusing experiments were performed with the Magic Lantern, The Rev. John McKinlay lectures this evening "On Mechanic's Institutions as regards the causes which of late years have led to their formation, the objects which they propose, and the prospects which they open up."

MARRIAGE,

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Charles Elliot, Mr Malcolm Sellers of Toney River, to Miss Ann Gammon of the same place.

On Monday last, by the Rev. Charles Elliot, Mr Donald McCarter of Fisher's Grant, to Miss Isabella McPherson of the same place.

At Tatamagouche, on Thursday the 26th ult., by the Rev. Hugh Ross, Mr William Kennedy of New Amman, to Miss Barbara Waugh of Tatamagouche.

At Tatamagouche, on Friday the 27th ult., by the Rev. Hugh Ross, Mr Robert Sween, to Miss Catharine Campbell Murdoch, both of New Amman.

On Tuesday the 24th ult., by the Rev. Charles Elliot, Mr Alexander Augustus Garvin of West River, to Miss Alexis Rose of Rodgers Hill.

DIED,

On Thursday Morning, Ralph, son of Wm. J. Anderson, Surgeon, aged 14 days.

LAND FOR SALE.

A LOT of LAND, in the 2d Division of the 82d Grant, at Meringomish,

CONTAINING ABOUT 400 ACRES. Part of the above is improved, and part is occupied by Hugh Cameron.

Terms of payment will be made very easy. Apply to R. Copeland at Meringomish, or to the Subscriber.

J. PRIMROSE.

February 9, 1837

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber is called upon to leave the Province, all those indebted either by Note of hand or Book accounts, are requested to pay the same on or before the 15th of April ensuing, to save further trouble.

He also offers for Sale, under the same date, his standing property at New Glasgow, and 200 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the road leading to the Garden of Eden, so called

COLIN MCKAY.

New Glasgow, 28th Nov. 1836.

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c.

Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

September 31. if

Druggist.

THE NEW YORK ALBION,

Commencing first January, 1837, for sale by

JAMES DAWSON.

ALMANACS, FOR 1837,

with an Appendix containing the Names of the MEMBERS OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

For sale by

J. DAWSON.

ONE SET MACHINE CARDS—for sale by

JAMES DAWSON.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

JOHN McDONALD,

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

DUNCAN McDONALD, Ex'r.

Little Harbour, 11th Jan'y, 1837. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

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

JANE DOULL, Administratrix.

Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

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

JOHN RUSSELL,

chain manufacturer and blacksmith, of Pictou, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Peter Grant, at the residence of the deceased, who is fully authorised to adjust the concern.

JOHN RUSSELL, Jun'r, } Ex'r

JAMES McINTYRE, }

PETER GRANT, } tors.

Pictou, Dec'r 7, 1836. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JAMES SKINNER, M. D.

now deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

KEN. JNO. MCKENZIE, } Execu

JOHN HOLMES, } tors.

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

DONALD McDONALD, (Glenco.)

late of Scots Hill, in the District of Pictou, now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, and all persons that are in any manner indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

KEN. JNO. MCKENZIE, } Execu

PETER CRERAR, } tors.

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

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

PETER DONALDSON,

13th April, 1836. Administrator

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

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

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.

JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

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

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.

THOMAS KERR, } Adm'r's.

THOMAS MCGOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

NOW IN PRESS,
a Work entitled
A GUIDE TO TOWN OFFICERS,
SHOWING
THEIR APPOINTMENT, DUTIES, LIABILITIES AND PRIVILEGES,
According to the Laws of the Province.

BY DANIEL DICKSON.

One Volume, 12mo. about 200 pages. Price 5s.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS embraces the appointment, Duties, Liabilities, emoluments and privileges, of Overseers Assessors, Collectors, Surveyors, Inspectors, and all other Town Officers who are annually appointed; with appropriate remarks upon each.

Agents to this Paper, and such others as we may send Copies of the Prospectus to, are requested to solicit Subscribers to the above Work, and forward them with the least possible delay, as the number of Copies will be regulated by the amount of Subscribers.

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

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

The T^o.n, The New-Years' Box,
The Gift, The Religious Souvenir,
The Pearl, The Violet.

The Union Annual,

JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, November 8th, 1836.

SLEIGH BELLS.—A Few dozen for sale by the Subscriber.

J. DAWSON.

November 8, 1836.

INDIA RUBBERS.

Just received from Boston, and for Sale at the stores of Jas. Dawson and Robert Dawson,

A FEW pairs very best India Rubber overall Shoes. This is an indispensable article to those who can appreciate the comfort of dry feet. [Nov. 8]

To be Sold or Let.

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

ALSO,

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

SEVENTEEN ACRES.

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

JAMES DAWSON.

Nov'r 8, 1836.

LANDING

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

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

6th September, 1836. if GEORGE SMITH

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

CARBOYS OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carriglene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

if

FINAL NOTICE.

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

Nov. 4

MARTIN J. WILKINS

POETRY.

TO AN OLD PLEASURE BOAT,
CONVERTED INTO A SEAT IN SHIRLEY PARK.

BY THOMAS H. BAYLEY.

Old boat! I wish a lot were mine,
In youth and age resembling thine!

When young and strong, like thee to g' I'd
O'er a calm and sunny tide;
For innocent enjoyment framed,
Pleasure named with me when I'm named!

In age, when too infirm to move
Amid the scenes I used to love,
A cheerful aspect still I'd wear,
Sought by the youthful and the fair;
And offering to every guest,
A shelter and a place of rest.

MISCELLANY.

From the Metropolitan.

MARTIN WERNER.

A SKETCH.

The shades of evening were beginning to creep darkly over the surrounding objects, ere Martin Werner laid down his brush and palette. His easel was placed so as to catch every ray of light from the solitary window that illuminated the room in which he sat. He had been working all the day to finish his picture, and it was with a heavy sigh he now desisted. But the sigh was not despair, for his nature was sanguine, and there was a buoyancy in his soul that had never yet deserted him. This might have resulted from the consciousness of a genius that must, either at a present or future time, find its reward in the applause of thousands; or it might be only the light-heartedness of youth and health. But certainly, to look at himself and his abode, most persons would have said that Martin Werner had great cause for melancholy. The apartment was large and cold, but he consoled himself by saying that he could not complain of having no room to work in; and though the window would not open to admit air as well as the yellowish light by which the painter worked, yet draughts poured in from every direction, which he said kept up a constant circulation of fresh air. No fire cast a cheerful glow over the desolate region, and the corner opposite to the empty grate was occupied by a lowly bed, beside which stood a large chest, containing the painter's wardrobe. Martin Werner had laid aside his colours, and was carefully searching for something that lay at the bottom of his chest. At length, he dragged forth the object and proceeded to the window to examine its contents. It was a leathern purse, and from it he drew—carefully wrapped in paper to preserve its lustre—a shining coin. In a happier hour he had been attracted by its brightness and he determined never to part with it. But now the hand of stern necessity was held forth; he had tasted no food all day. He gazed upon it, and, for a moment a tear dimmed his eye; for it recalled distinctly his mother, in her distant home; his brothers, tossing on fickle and deceitful waves; and his sisters, even now perhaps, thinking how their brother's pictures would be admired and gazed at in the great city. The whole course of his life passed as in a dream before him. Again he was in the cottage home which had sheltered his infancy; again he heard the shouts of happy urchins who had been his playmates; again he wandered from them, and stood alone with nature—the blue vault above, and the lovely earth beneath; he heard the gurgling of the thousand streamlets—the roar of the distant ocean—the song of the wild birds—and high overhead the lark, to him the sweetest song-

ster of them all, sending forth its notes, distinct and clear, while the straining eye could scarce perceive the motion of its fluttering wings. All the haunts of his boyhood passed, like the scenes of a magic lantern, before him; and with them the train of happy associations that were connected with each individual spot.

'I cannot part with it,' he said, unconsciously aloud; 'surely, such a dream of happiness is worth starving for. Besides, my picture will be finished to-morrow, and I can wait till then.'

With this heroic resolution he replaced his treasure; and folding his arms, he stood at the window whistling one of the plaintive little airs of his country. Group on group of chimneys, of all shapes and sizes formed the most prominent feature in the landscape before him; and houses, with flat roofs, a strange heterogeneous mass of buildings, through which the eye in vain wandered for some pleasing object on which to rest. Amongst them, however, our artist's imagination went to work. Lofty domes and stately palaces arose at the waving of the magic wind of his fancy—forms of beauty and loveliness, wandering amid gardens of luxury and delight, while angel messengers bore peace & happiness to their solitude. From these visions of bliss he turned to the destruction of worlds and empires, and the awful depths of the infernal regions—the gigantic billows overhanging the shuddering group of devoted wretches collected on a rock during the great deluge, or the conflagration of majestic cities doomed by the will of heaven to destruction.

Again his dreams were painfully interrupted by the pangs of hunger; he thought that sleep might lull him into insensibility to them, and stretched himself on his bed. But sleep came not; and after tossing about for some time he started up and sought, through several streets the shop of a baker. One he at last espied, and hastily entered. The shopkeeper cast a suspicious eye upon his customer; for his clothes were not so new as they had been, and were besides, covered with divers spots and patches of paint, which did not by any means, add to the gentility of his appearance. Our artist demanded a loaf, in payment whereof he laid down his last bright coin. The baker took it, so utilized it, turned it over and over, then dashed it violently against the board, and declared it to be a counterfeit.

'A counterfeit,' exclaimed the painter dismally. But fearing that his tone and look might betray his circumstances, he added carelessly at the same time laying down the covered loaf, 'well it is of no consequence; I don't happen to have another with me now; good night, sir.'

Affecting an independent swagger, he left the shop, and hastened down the street; but, had he looked back, he would have seen the face of the baker peering after him, as he muttered to himself, 'You don't happen to have any more with you now, sir, Aye, aye, you're a pretty scamp, I warrant you; and I shall look twice at your money if ever you come to my shop again.'

Martin Werner hastened home. Till that hour he had not known absolute want, and even his buoyant spirits threatened to desert him at the approach of grim penury. Once more he ransacked his chest, for in one corner he remembered to have seen a crust. He found it; it was mouldy, and covered with dust; but he shook that off, and ate it with a keen relish; then got into bed, and slept more soundly than he who had supped upon all the delicacies that wealth could procure.

The morning sun was shining brightly upon him through the window, when he awoke. He leaped from his bed exclaiming, as he hastily dressed himself, 'The crisis of my

adversity is past! I have climbed its steep hill, and shall now descend to the fair, sunny vale, on the other side. The sun shines gaily on my morning's work; I will take it for an omen—a prognostic of brighter days to come!'

Under those favourable auspices he finished his picture. It was sold, not for its full value as a work of art, but for more than the young and unknown artist had ventured to hope. Success did follow. Each succeeding production of his genius brought fresh fame and profit to the painter; and in after years when he had become the favored of kings and princes, when his pictures were admired by nations, and purchased by governments, he thought, with mingled feelings of pleasure and pain, of the mouldy crust which he had so contentedly eaten in his lonely and desolate garret.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.—A new machine for taking casts has been lately invented by a gentleman in Paris, and is called the Physiognotype. It is a very simple nature, and takes the exact imprint of the countenance, without any disagreeable sensation, by an application of less than two seconds. This instrument is a metallic oval plate, pierced with a large quantity of small holes, very close together, and through each of which a metallic wire passes with extreme facility. These needles have the appearance of a brush. The whole is surrounded with a double case of tin, which contains warm water, in order to keep the instrument of a proper temperature with the blood. If any figure be applied against this brush of needles, it yields to the slightest pressure, and leaves an exact mould. The needles are then fixed by a very simple process, and from this metallic mould the cast is taken.

CURIOUS ASSORTMENT.—At the sale of victualling stores, announced to take place at Gosport on the 17th instant, the lots are described to consist of old provisions, biscuit bags, and religious books.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A gentleman on the steamboat wharf the other day hid his hand into a by-stander's coat pocket. When detected in the act, he apologized by saying that he thought it was his own!

STEAM BALLOON.—An ingenious artist in France has invented a steam balloon, supposed capable of being navigated in any direction with incredible swiftness.

A merchant well known on the Royal Exchange, London, who lately died suddenly, left in his desk a letter written to one of his correspondents which he had not sealed. The sagacious clerk seeing it necessary to send the letter, wrote at the bottom—"Since writing the above I have died!"

According to Nature's laws, CAUSES always produce EFFECTS, but in human law, a single CAUSE may deprive us of all our EFFECTS.

SWEETS OF LIBERTY.—An Irishman escaped from a prison by jumping out of a window. He came down upon the head of a molasses hogshead which broke and let him in up to the middle. 'Faith,' said he, as he scrambled out, 'I have often heard of the sweets of liberty, but never new what it meant before.'

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REEDER.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORN, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Aulicet—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.