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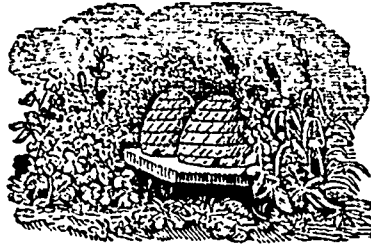
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTUM, NON VULVUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI DIENTE QUALI SOLIDA."

VOLUME I. PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1836. NUMBER XLVI

## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

### ADVERTISING.

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

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

### PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Am pr bbl	20s	Hay	pr ton	60s
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1		25s
" homlock - 30s a 40s		" "	2	20s
Beef, fresh, pr lb	4d a 5d	Mackarel		30s a 35s
Butter, - Sd a 9d		Mutton pr lb		3d a 4d
Cheese, N s - 5d a 6d		Oatmeal pr cwt	12 6d a 14s	
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Oats	pr bush	none
" shipped on board	14s 6	Pork	pr lb	3d a 3 1/2
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes	pr bush	1s a 1 3d
Coke	16s	Salt	pr lhd	10s a 11s
Codfish pr Q'l	12s a 14s	Shingles	pr m	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	5d a 6d	Tallow	pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, N s pr cwt	16s a 18s	Turnips	pr bush	1s 6d
" Am s F, pr bbl	none	Veal	pr lb	3d a 4d
" Canada fine - 10s		Wood	pr cord	12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	20s
Boards, pine, m	60s	" "	2 17d 6d
Beef, best,	4d pr lb	Mackarel, No 1	35s
" Quebec primo	50s	" "	2 30s
" Nova Scotia	40s	" "	3 25s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	1s 7d
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	85s	" Quebec	80s
Coffee	1s 2d	" Nova Scotia	75s a 80
Corn, Indian	5s 6d	Potatoes	1s 6d
Flour Am sup	45s	Sugar, good,	42 a 45s
" Fine	38s	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fine	42s	" "	2 60s
" Nova Scotia	35s	" "	3 55s

### 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, Adm'r.  
THOMAS KERR, }  
THOMAS McCOUL, } Adm'r'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.

### THE VICTIM OF FACILITY.

The following memoirs of a person in real life afford a melancholy illustration of the evil effects of misapplied wealth. The name only is fictitious.

HERON of Bearcroft was the son of a clergyman in a remote part of Scotland, and, consequently, cannot be considered to have been born to great expectations; but the church, however poor in Scotland, is one of the few outlets for the families of men respectably born. Heron happened to be well connected, and by one accident and another, had, before he was thirty, succeeded, first to the farm and property of an uncle, considered worth about fifteen thousand pounds, and, thereafter, to the estate of another relative, which, in those good days, sold for at least fifteen thousand more. Here, one would think, was a princely fortune for a man born to no expectation whatever; and so it might have proved, had the possessor not been the most facile of human beings. Being unmarried, and known to be possessed of a fortune, he had many friends and visitors, and at length persons who at first considered it an honour to be received in his house, and who perhaps ought never to have been received into it, now lived and boarded there. The poor man, naturally social, though by no means riotous, was pleased with seeing people happy about him, and with hearing all their doings related as such high things. Affecting to remain unchanged by his good fortune, he still continued to occupy his uncle's farm; and pretending it did not suit a poor farmer to sport wine (which in these days, as the saying is, was wine), whisky was the only acknowledged drink of the house; though an impudent dog, by getting possession of the keys, might dig out a bottle of excellent port on occasion, or by going to the very bin he was forbidden to go to, perhaps one of claret or Burgundy. For the general drink of the house there was a puncheon like a grocer's store cask in the cellar, and a barrel of sugar, with a spade in it, hard by. There were no regular dinners, nor invitations, but there were very regular companies, and it was as regularly the rule that no company went on the day on which it came, or indeed for several days. In all ovents, come as they might, and stay as they might, poor Heron was too polite not to say he was glad to see them, and almost too good natured not to feel it. The consequences may be anticipated: late nights make bad morning men, and a bad morning man is a bad farmer. The farm was not only left to servants, but to servants satisfied they were not under effectual superintendence. The good-natured man not only kept an open house, but almost an open purse. He took payments as they were offered—conceiving every body to be honourable, as he was. He felt happy in having it in his power to oblige a friend, or do a good action. He would take an acknowledgment or an obligation for money lent, if offered; but to exact it, or dictate terms, would have been to doubt the honour of the parties. It may be supposed that in this way the fortune, which he conceived infinite, and which, indeed, would have been so to him, soon began to draw towards a limit. He saw it; but with an infatuation entirely common in higher men, but easily applicable in their circumstances, though not so in his, he could not think of being so rude as desire people to cease to devour his substance,

who had been accustomed to it. I even recollect hearing, that, being in the market one day, and receiving one hundred pounds, a bet was taken, and, I am sorry to add, gained, that he could not refuse the loan of the money, though he was known himself to require it at the time. The person walked up, and with some ridiculous profane, requested the loan. "Certainly, Sir," said the infatuated man, drawing it from his pocket, and giving it. The bet was gained, but I do not recollect that it was added that the money was returned!

In a few years this person was a beggar, and, having strongly in him the feelings of a gentleman, he was in a situation much more deplorable than that of most beggars. To prevent personal inconvenience, or to promote their own interests, some professional men, who had known him in better days, had his property placed in sequestration; and upon making the inspection usual in such circumstances, the state of things was deplorable. The furniture in the house was in a state of the greatest dilapidation, from the constant scenes of coarse revelry that had so long prevailed in it. All the servants were worthless as such, either from the total want of selection originally, or the habitual want of any rational superintendence. The horses and other stock, though most probably kept at much more expense than necessary, were almost in a starving state, but this was explained by finding, on inspecting the barn, several bolls of grain, of different descriptions, stowed away among the straw, obviously deposited there by some servant for the purpose of being carried off, and either abstracted from the mangers of the unfortunate animals, or deposited there instead of being carried to them. In short all was ruin and dilapidation. A proper overseer being appointed, the farm assumed a very different aspect in a short time. The stock, being originally good, though abused, revived as by magic; the house was cleaned out; the furniture repaired and cleaned, with a view of sale, the servants even assumed a conduct and aspect as different as was the management of them, and, in short, all looked cheerful and prosperous, as it might always have been. The master only was unchangeable, or rather sunk into greater dejection. When the proper persons went to take possession of his house, he was found sitting at dinner. He had always been himself temperate, both in eating and drinking. His substance had been dissipated wholly by others. Persons in respectable circumstances had long ceased to visit him. He had no longer any suitable entertainments to give, or even the means of giving them suitably. His table ware had been destroyed, and not replaced; the knives and forks even had failed, and the servants, either overworked or careless, having no changes of table linen, or deeming the guests unworthy of it, had ceased to think of supplying, or, at least, of cleaning it. Still he had guests! and when the persons above mentioned entered to strip him of every thing, he was sitting, in the utmost dejection it is true, with some beef and mutton bones before him, both in the same cracked dish, but dealing their remains to guests, who seemed by their pertinacious adherence, determined to devour his last morsel.

These were all, as may be supposed, persons in desperate circumstances. They had received largely

of this person's money to assist in their different schemes of life, but, instead of attending to their affairs, had preferred idleness and the hospitality of his house. Of course, they had not only never returned the money, but had in addition quartered themselves in his house; and it is questionable if they would not have considered abominable to share his last crust a species of ingratitude—a turning their backs upon their friend in his adversity! Be that as it may, there they were, and there they would have remained, had they not been brushed away by the same hand that removed their entertainer, and placed him on a temporary allowance, barely enabling him to support existence, in a quarter remote from all their usual haunts.

He came to Edinburgh, and there I had an occasion to see him; for having in his prosperous days warned him of the ruin that was coming upon him, he thought I must be able to devise some mode of alleviating it, now that it had happened. This, however, was then impossible for me successfully to do. The man who had proved so utterly incapable of managing his own affairs, could not be considered fit to be entrusted with those of others. He could not labour; and to beg he was ashamed. A small annuity, to be purchased by the bounty of those he had obliged, was the only thing that appeared possible in the circumstances. This was at first thought well of, for it was certain that many persons now in prosperous circumstances had received largely from him; and there being no vouchers of their debts, and, from this, no chance of their being recovered in the usual way, and for relief of the creditors, it was hoped the subscription would be certain and liberal. Some of these persons did subscribe, in appearance liberally beyond their circumstances, but this led to enquiries, which showed that they had merely acted as deacons, and that though he had taken no vouchers of actual debt from them, they had taken very sufficient guarantees against being called upon for any part of these unreal subscriptions. In short, the scheme entirely failed, and with it all the poor man's hopes. Even the assistance allowed by his creditors, was, it is said, withheld by their agent, or so negligently paid, that the object of their bounty then wanted even the bread they would have given him. As he sometimes stole to my residence in an evening, he at last mentioned these things; but as he seemed to feel keenly that they impeached his own prudence in times past, and his energy even now, he only muttered them through his teeth, as if his heart could not supply him strength to give them suitable utterance. His refusal to do justice to himself in any thing, must at last have cooled all who wished him well; or though his own hospitality had been taxed so unceremoniously, he must at last have declined to accept of any. Having confined himself at least on pretence of a severe cold, which, from inattention, and want of fire or covering, in an inclement season, he had doubtless caught, he appeared to have been forgotten. The consequences were melancholy. In a few weeks I was summoned to his funeral, and he appeared to have died from the want of every comfort, or even necessary. He had neither had covering food, nor fire, nor the means of procuring them; though he had never complained, nor would even allow an exertion to be made for him—till too late. Then it was made without consulting him, but also without avail; and a man of an Herculean frame, and robust constitution, of temperate habits, and in possession of affluence, and never personally expensive in any thing, whose general information was extensive, his perceptions, as concerned others, clear, and his observations even keen and searching, who in this way showed that he had a very tolerant head, and whose heart was in the last degree honorable and affectionate; who had, in short, no fault so prominent as to exert observation, except in an inexplicable FACILITY—this man, at the age of fifty five, died a beggar, deserted and despised, with an exhausted constitution and a broken heart!

It would be painful even to think what may have been the feelings of this man when he lay down, as he doubtless did, abandoning all hope, so far as this world was concerned, and desirous only to have done with it and with existence. What a retrospect must have risen up to him, of comfort lost, and opportunities of doing good neglected; of money squandered, not only without doing good, but to the encouragement of idleness, dissipation and every worthless propensity; assisting only the most unworthy and ungrateful, and depriving himself, by his overconfidence, of even the means of punishing them!—in short, of fortune and comfort lost, and talents misapplied. The man who is precipitated from fortune in spite of every honorable endeavor to the contrary, has some consolation in the reflection that he has done the best; but the thoughtless squanderer has no consolation. Reflect on only embitters every misery; and unless he is of a mould very different from what is common in such cases, he has no hope but having done with life and consciousness together.

THE FOLLOWING ACT,  
Passed in the present Session of the General Assembly  
is published by Authority.

*An Act relating to the Fisheries, and for the prevention of Illicit Trade in the Province of Nova Scotia, and the coasts and harbours thereof.*

WHEREAS by the Convention made between His late Majesty King George the Third and the United States of America, signed at London, on the twentieth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and the statute made and passed in the Parliament of Great Britain in the fifty ninth year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, all Foreign ships, vessels or boats, or any ship, vessel or boat, other than such as shall be navigated according to the laws of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, found fishing or to have been fishing, or preparing to fish, within certain distances of any coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours whatever, in any part of His Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the limits specified in the first article of said convention, are liable to seizure; And whereas, the United States did, by the said convention, renounce forever any liberty enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry or cure, fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbours, of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions in America, not included within the above mentioned limits; Provided however, that the American Fishermen should be admitted to enter such bays or harbours for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages thereon, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever, but under such restrictions as might be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever, abusing the privileges thereby reserved to them; And whereas no rules or regulations have been made for such purpose, and the interests of the inhabitants of this Province are materially impaired; And whereas, the said Act does not designate the persons who are to make such seizure as aforesaid—and it frequently happens that persons found within the distances of the coasts aforesaid, violating the articles of the conventions aforesaid, and the enactments of the Statute aforesaid, on being taken possession of, profess to have come within said limits for shelter, and repairing damages thereon, or to purchase wood and obtain water, by which the law is evaded, and the vessels and cargoes escape confiscation, although the cargoes may be evidently intended to be smuggled into this Province, and the fishery carried on contrary to said convention and statute:

*Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, That, from and after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Officers of His Majesty's Customs, the Officers of Impost and Excise, the Sheriffs and Magistrates throughout this Province, and any person holding a commission for that purpose, from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the time being, to go on board any ship, vessel or boat, within any port, bay, creek or harbour, in this Province; and also, to go on board any ship, vessel or boat, hovering within three marine miles of any of the Coasts, bays, creeks or harbours thereof, and in either case freely to stay on board such ship, vessel or boat, as long as she shall remain within such port or distance, and if any such ship, vessel or boat, be bound elsewhere, and shall continue so hovering, for the space of twenty-four hours, after the master shall have been required to depart, it shall be lawful for any of the above enumerated Officers or persons to bring such ship, vessel or boat, into Port, and search and examine her cargo, and to examine the master upon oath touching the cargo and voyage, and if there be any goods on board prohibited to be imported into this Province, such ship, vessel or boat, and the cargo laden on board thereof, shall be forfeited, and if the said ship, vessel or boat, shall be Foreign, and not navigated according to the laws of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall have been found fishing, or preparing to fish, or have been fishing, within such distances of such coasts, bays, creeks or harbours of this Province, such ship, vessel or boat, and their respective cargoes, shall be forfeited; and if the master or person in command thereof, shall not truly answer the questions which shall be demanded of him in such examination, he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds.*

*And be it further enacted, That all goods, ships, vessels and boats, liable to forfeiture under this Act, shall and may be seized and secured by any such Officer of His Majesty's Customs, Officer of Impost and Excise, Sheriffs, Magistrates or other person holding such commission, as aforesaid, and every person who shall in any way oppose, molest or obstruct, any Officers of the Customs, Officer of Impost and Excise, Sheriff, Magistrate or other person so commissioned and employed as aforesaid, in the exercise*

of his Office, or shall in any way oppose, molest or obstruct any person acting in aid or assistance of such Officer of the Customs, Officer of Impost and Excise, Sheriff, Magistrate or other person so commissioned and employed as aforesaid, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds.

*And be it further enacted, That all goods, ships, vessels and boats, which shall be seized, as being liable to forfeiture under this Act, shall be taken forthwith and delivered into the custody of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs, at the Custom house next to the place where the same were seized, who shall secure and keep the same in such manner as other vessels and Goods seized, are directed to be secured by the commissioners of His Majesty's Customs.*

*And be it further enacted, That all goods, ships, vessels, boats or other thing, which shall have been condemned as forfeited under this Act, shall, under the direction of the principal Officer of the Customs or Excise, where such seizures shall have been secured, be sold by public Auction to the best bidder, and the produce of such sale shall be applied as follows, that is to say:—the amount chargeable for the custody of said goods, ship, vessel or boat, or any other thing so seized as aforesaid shall be first deducted and paid, and the residue divided into two equal Moieties one of which shall be paid to the Officer or other person or persons legally seizing the same, without deduction, and the other moiety to the Government, and paid into the Treasury of this Province, all costs incurred having been deducted therefrom. Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners of the Revenue to direct that any of such things shall be destroyed or reserved for the public service.*

*And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures which may be hereinafter incurred under this Act, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for and recovered, in the Court of Vice Admiralty, having jurisdiction in this Province.*

*And be it further enacted, That if any goods, or any ship, vessel or boat, shall be seized for forfeiture under this Act, it shall be lawful for the Judge or Judges of any Court having Jurisdiction, to try and determine such seizures, with the consent of the person seizing the same, to order the delivery thereof, on security by bond, with two sufficient sureties, to be first approved by such seizing Officer or person to answer double the value of the same, in case of condemnation, and such bond shall be taken to the use of His Majesty, in the name of the collector of the Customs, in whose custody the goods or ship, vessel or boat, may be lodged and such bond shall be delivered and kept in the custody of such collector, and in case the goods or the ship, vessel or boat, shall be condemned, the value thereof shall be paid into the hands of such collector, who shall cancel such bond, and distribute the money paid in such manner as above directed.*

*And be it further enacted, That no suit shall be commenced for the recovery of any penalty or forfeiture under this Act, except in the name of His Majesty, and shall be prosecuted by His Majesty's Advocate or Attorney-General, or in his absence by the Solicitor-General for this Province, and if any question shall arise whether any person is an Officer of the Customs, Excise, Sheriff, Magistrate or other person authorised to seize as aforesaid, *vis a voce* evidence may be given of such fact, and shall be deemed legal and sufficient evidence.*

*And be it further enacted, That if any goods, ship, vessel or boat, shall be seized for any cause of forfeiture under this Act, and any dispute shall arise, whether the same have been lawfully seized, the proof touching the illegality thereof shall lie on the owner or claimant of such goods, ship, vessel or boat, and not on the Officer or person who shall seize and stop the same.*

*And be it further enacted, That no claim to any thing seized under this Act, and returned into His Majesty's Court of Vice-Admiralty for adjudication, shall be admitted, unless such claim be entered in the name of the owner, with his residence and occupation, nor unless oath to the property in such thing be made by the owner or by his Attorney or Agent by whom such claim shall be entered, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and every person making a false oath thereto shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to the pains and penalties to which persons are liable for a misdemeanor.*

*And be it further enacted, That no person shall be admitted to enter a claim to any thing seized in pursuance of this Act, and prosecuted in this Province, until sufficient security shall have been given in the Court where such seizure is prosecuted, in a penalty not exceeding sixty pounds, to answer and pay the costs occasioned by such claim, and in default of giving such security such things shall be adjudged to be forfeited, and shall be condemned.*

*And be it further enacted, That no writ shall be sued out against, nor a copy of any process served*

upon, any officer of the Customs, Excise, Sheriff, Magistrate, or other person authorized to seize as aforesaid, for anything done in the exercise of his office, until one calendar month after notice in writing shall have been delivered to him or left at his usual place of abode by the Attorney or Agent of the party who intends to sue out such writ or process, in which notice shall be clearly and explicitly contained the cause of action, the name and place of abode of the person who is to bring such action, and the name and place of abode of the Attorney or Agent, and no evidence of the cause of such action shall be produced, except of such as shall be contained in such notice, and no verdict shall be given for the Plaintiff unless he shall prove on the trial that such notice was given, and in default of such proof, the Defendant shall receive in such action a verdict and costs, or judgment of nonsuit shall be awarded against the Plaintiff, as the Court shall direct.

And be it further enacted, That every such action shall be brought within three calendar months after the cause thereof, and shall be laid and tried in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in this Province, and the Defendant may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and, if the Plaintiff shall become non-suited, or shall discontinue the action, or if upon a verdict or demurrer judgment shall be given against the Plaintiff, the Defendant shall receive treble costs, and have such remedy for the same as any Defendant can have in other cases where costs are given by Law.

And be it further enacted, That in any case any Information or Suit shall be brought to trial, on account of any seizure made under this Act, and a verdict shall be found for the Claimant thereof, and the Judge or Court before whom the cause shall have been tried shall certify on the Record that there was probable cause of seizure, the claimant shall not be entitled to any Costs of suit, nor shall the person who made such seizure be liable to any Action, Indictment or other suit or prosecution, on account of such seizure, and if any Action, Indictment or other suit or prosecution, shall be brought to trial against any person on account of such seizure, whereon a verdict shall be given against the Defendant, the Plaintiff besides the thing seized, or the value thereof, shall be entitled to no more than two pence damages, nor to any costs of suit, nor shall the Defendant in such prosecution be fined more than One Shilling.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any such officer of the Customs, Excise or Sheriff, or Magistrate, or other person authorized to seize as aforesaid, within one calendar month after such notice, to tender amends to the party complaining or his Agent, and to plead such tender in bar to any Action, together with other pleas, and if the Jury shall find the amends sufficient they shall give a verdict for the Defendant, and in such case or in case the Plaintiff shall become nonsuit or shall discontinue his Action, or judgment shall be given for the Defendant upon demurrer, then such Defendant shall be entitled to the like costs as he would have been entitled to in case he had pleaded the general issue only: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for such Defendant, by leave of the Court where such Action shall be brought, at any time before or after issue joined, to pay money into Court as in other Actions.

And be it further enacted, That in any such Action of the Judge or Court before whom such Action shall be tried, shall certify upon the Record that the Defendant or Defendants in such Action acted upon probable cause, then the Plaintiff in such Action shall not be entitled to more than Two pence damages, nor to any costs of suit.

And be it further enacted, That all Actions or Suits for the recovery of any of the penalties or forfeitures imposed by this Act, may be commenced or prosecuted at any time within three years after the offence committed, by reason whereof such penalty or forfeiture shall be incurred, any law, usage or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That no appeal shall be prosecuted from any decree or sentence of any of His Majesty's Courts in this Province, touching any penalty or forfeiture imposed by this Act, unless the Inhibition shall be applied for and decreed within 12 months from the time when such decree or sentence was pronounced.

And be it further enacted, That this Act shall not go into operation or be of any effect until His Majesty's assent shall be signified thereto, and an order made by His Majesty, in Council, that the clauses and provisions of this Act shall be the rules, regulations, and restrictions, respecting the Fisheries on the Coasts, Bays, Crooks or Harbours of the Province of Nova Scotia.

LANDS For Sale.

1<sup>ST</sup>, 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 FARM 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.

2<sup>ND</sup>, 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 premises 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. J. KIRKPATRICK. New Glasgow, 22d March, 1836 t-f

TO LET:

FOR one or more years, and possession to be given on the first of May next: That well known crop and grazing FARM, commonly called East Point Farm, situated on the Harbour of Antigonish. Apply to William C. Hetherly, Esq. at Antigonish, or to A. A. Ogden, Harbour. Antigonish, March, 1835.

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. r-w Little Island

THE NEW CALEDONIAN INN.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having leased the premises owned by William James Corbel, Esquire, situate at Arisaig, and having fitted up the same for the purpose of accommodating travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize him, solicits a share of public patronage.

The situation in the summer season is airy and healthful. Persons desirous of spending a few weeks in the country, will find Arisaig a delightful spot.

Good stabling for Horses.

HUGH McLEAN.

Arisaig, Gulf Shore, } 1st March, 1836. } cd-w

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.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

THAT old and valuable FARM, situated in New-Lurg, adjoining the high road, leading from Pictou to Stewiack, formerly owned by Mr John Campbell; about 45 or 50 acres of this farm is cleared, the greater part of which is under cultivation; there are on the premises good Buildings and outhouses, and also an excellent mill seat.

ALSO,

That Farm on Mount Dithousie, adjoining the high road leading from Pictou Town, through that settlement lately owned by William Tuite and John Conery; on this Farm there is also a House and Barn, about 20 acres of cleared Land, and the soil is of the first quality.—Possession of either of the above Farms will be given immediately.—For further particulars apply to WILLIAM MATHESON.

West River, Pictou, March 30, 1831. mw.

WRAPPING PAPER, &c.

20 Reams Wrapping Paper, 50 " Post Paper, 20 " Pot Paper, 6 " Foolscap Paper,

For sale by J. DAWSON. Pictou 16 March, 1836.

TO BE PUBLISHED

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer,

A NEW SELECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, to be called THE HARMONICON.

UNDER the impression that a work of the above sort, was much wanted in these colonies, the Subscriber issued a prospectus, in 1831. The work he then proposed publishing, was to contain about 350 pages, and to cost 7s. 6d. each copy; but finding the general opinion to be that the size was too large and expensive, he has now resolved to publish the HARMONICON in about 250 pages, and at the reduced price of 6s. each copy, and having imported a Font of Music Type, thus removing the difficulties which formerly stood in his way of getting it printed in the Province, he is now enabled to assure those friendly to the proposed work, that the printing will positively be commenced as soon as 300 Subscribers shall offer.

The Subscriber being desirous of making the HARMONICON as extensively useful as possible, requests all those who are interested in its appearance, to send him a list of the Tunes they would wish to appear in it, and state the collection from which the selection is made; and, as no agents will be appointed, he farther requests the friendly offices of such individuals, in taking lists of subscriber's names in their respective places of abode, and forwarding these to him (post paid) with the least possible delay; and for every 12 subscribers, guaranteed by such Correspondent (if responsible) one copy will be given gratis.

A further allowance will be made to the trade, whose friendly co-operation is hereby respectfully solicited.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12th Aug, 1835.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William McDonald of Barney's River Merigomish, 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. ti.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber, Price 6d THE NOVA-SCOTIA SONGSTER, being a selection of Scotch, English, Irish, Love, Naval and Comic Songs. JES. DAWSON. Pictou, February 10, 1836.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

Just received, and for sale by the Subscriber.

40 Sides Neats Leather, 6 sides Calf do

1 dozen Calf skins Flour and Oatmeal will be taken in payment. March 30.

## 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

The Subscriber intending to quit Pictou early in the Spring, respectfully acquaints the Public, that he will dispose of his whole Stock in Trade, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. at PRIME COST, the whole having been purchased by him with Cash, and being fresh Goods, great Bargains may be expected. He, at same time, requests that accounts against him may be rendered for payment; and all outstanding debts not paid up before 1st of May, will be put in suit without exception.

ALEXR. FORSYTH.

Pictou, 21th Feb'y, 1836.

## 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 ABEL, from Montreal, a large consignment of best quality of tough Cut Nails, of all sizes, from 2lb. or shangling, to 30lb per thousand, and which he now offers wholesale or retail, very low for cash. These nails have been pronounced superior to any other nails for house work, wherever they have been introduced.

JAS. DAWSON.

December 1.

## NOTICE.

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 30 or 50 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, J. McDONALD, Blacksmith.

West River, 12th Feb., 1836. if

## POSITIVE SALE.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on the 11th day of April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the Real Estate of WILLIAM MORTIMER, of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, consisting of the following Lots:

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

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

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

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

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

6. A LOT OF LAND situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the Lot now in the possession of John Davis, thence north 123 feet to Church street, thence west 42 feet, thence south 123 feet to Water street, thence east along the line of said street 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. 15 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 2S on a plan of the estate of the late Col. Desbarres, Esq., containing 100 acres. There is on this lot a new and commodious dwelling house.

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

21. A LOT OF LAND situate in part of the River John, bounded on east and south by lands owned by William McConnell, on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKeel and John 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 Moer 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 Devisor

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 OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Bar, bolt, and Swedish Iron, Cast, Crawley, hoop L, and blister Steel, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, and Vices, Plough Mounting and Fanner Wheels, Traces, Pots, Ovens and oven Covers, cart & waggon Bushes.

LOCKS AND HINGES of every kind. Mill, whip, cross cut, hand, and tenon Saws & Files, 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, Pelisso 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, Laco, Prints, Gingham, gown stripe, Shawls & Handkerchiefs; bed tick, white, red, green, and blue Flannels;

WHITE & UNBLEACHED TABLE CLOTHS AND TOWELLING,

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

GROCERIES, SADDLERY AND STATIONERY;

Sole and Upper Leather, paste and liquid Blacking CROCKERYWARE,

sleigh Bells, Mirrors, &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 Screws, Tea-pot Handles, with a variety of other articles suitable for Tinsmiths.

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

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

January 6, 1836. if

## 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 almeasures, 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

**AGRICULTURAL.**

[FOR THE BEE.]

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

No. 6.

BRINGING NEW LAND INTO A STATE OF CULTIVATION.

MR. DAWSON,

SIR,—The time of beginning to plough is an epoch in the progress of new land farming, from which a good many date their success or failure: now is the time that an acquaintance with the principles of agriculture is called into action. As there are so many that have had little opportunity of acquiring the requisite knowledge, I shall strive to point out as clearly as I can, in a brief way, what I conceive to be the most profitable method of proceeding. About eight years in hard, and twelve in soft wood land, will rot the stumps; when they are removed, and also the large stones (if any,) advantage should be taken of the lie of the land in ploughing, taking care while ascending the hill that the furrow be thrown downward: a plough with a short beam and sole, and long handles, will be found to be the most manageable. I find the cham plough answers well, it is fully easier drawn than the swing plough, and not so apt to be broken: one pair of strong well trained oxen is sufficient for the plough team. These I prefer to horses in breaking up new land, they are more patient, and will do the work better: if the field be intended for oats, once ploughing in ordinary is sufficient—but if for potatoes, it should be ploughed and harrowed repeatedly until brought as near to an even surface as possible. Manure should not be applied in any case until the land is levelled, (when under the plough,) if it is, the part of the field that has the least need will soon get it all, and the hungry parts left to starve. However many crops may be taken before levelling and manuring the field, there should be but one grain crop taken after, previous to laying out to grass; the best clover and timothy seed should be sown along with the grain, or rather after the grain is partly harrowed in, one single time of the harrow will be sufficient to cover in the hay seed, the field ought then to be rolled to smooth the surface: if there is any surface water care should be taken to prevent it lying upon the field. It will be found to answer a good purpose to divide the part of the clearing likely to be ploughed up in five years, into five equal parts, so that a regular system may be acted upon as soon as practicable; thus twenty five acres, will in five years be brought under a regular order, at five acres each year. The manure should be given liberally the first going over, it will be like putting money to interest, which it is well known makes money.

It would be of little use to speak of a regular rotation when an addition is made to the field every year, but if there is no methodical arrangement at first, success need not be expected. If two or three crops of grain are taken in succession after the land has been dressed and manured, it will be so impoverished that it will take a long time to recover, whereas by observing the method here proscribed, the land may be preserved in good condition from the first, and instead of being annoyed by thistles and other noxious weeds, the field will yield luxuriant crops of grain and grass.

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

TO OBTAIN SUGAR FROM BEET ROOT.—The best roots calculated for the extraction of sugar, are those which have a soft flesh, whitish towards the edges, and not growing above ground. After being cleaned, they are boiled, cut into pieces, and pounded in a wooden trough with wooden stamps, and afterwards pressed. The juice thus obtained is immediate-

ly put into a polished copper kettle and simmered, during which time the scum must be continually taken off. To one hundred quarts of this juice, add two ounces, or less of slackened lime, diluted so as to have the appearance of milk, and continue the boiling till the juice is thickened to the half of it. Having strained it through a woolen cloth, thicken it to the consistency of a syrup, which afterwards is put into glass, stone, or wooden vessels. These being placed near a moderate fire, saccharine crystals appear, which being freed by expression from the mucilaginous juice, a very good raw sugar is obtained.—*Universal Receipt Book.*

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,—You very properly in last paper called the attention of the guardians of the peace and morals of this town, to a system of gambling disgraceful in itself, and of the most dangerous tendency as regards the youth of this place. Gambling of every description is a direct violation of that tone of moral feeling which should regulate every community. But a professed gambler would even blush (if such can be) to have his name coupled with this species of his calling—namely “Raffles.” You have good naturedly supposed that it is only the juvenile part that introduced this creditable practice among us; but I am grieved to think that the want of years will not plead for this outrage on the morals of the place.

Are those Houses which the law of the land licences for the accommodation of the traveller to be converted into the nurseries of crime and vice? Are the youths of Pictou to be allured into them with the money of their parents and masters? Have those Houses of entertainment got so numerous that the Licence money cannot be obtained in any other way? Is there no moral responsibility attached to the Magisterial offices? can they look calmly on such an outrage on the morals and decency of this community? Has the Clerk of Licence got a lease of his office that he only attends to the collecting of his fees? Are Parents so indifferent to the morals of their offspring as to view this with unconcern? Are masters so blind to their own interests as to suppose there is no risk in encouraging their apprentices and shop-keepers to frequent the Public House and raffle table? As I may probably address you again on this subject, I am in the mean time, &c. &c.

A FATHER OF A FAMILY.

Pictou, 25th March, 1836.

**COLONIAL.**

[From the Quebec Gazette.]

QUEBEC CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Sub-Committee most respectfully report the following Resolutions for the consideration of the general Meeting, held March 11,—all which is humbly submitted.

Resolved 1st. That we deeply regret that a majority of the Assembly of Upper Canada, should have been led by a combination of some members of that House, with certain leaders in the Lower Canada Assembly to co-operate in their unjust, prejudiced, and oppressive views against the population of Lower Canada, which they have qualified as of “British or Foreign origin,” in the 92 Resolutions of the 24th February, 1834, renewed at each session since that date.

2d. That we entertain a confident hope that our brethren of Upper Canada, true to their Sovereign, attached to the countries of their forefathers, and satisfied with the just and benevolent views of the British Government, recently made public, will withdraw their confidence from men who have thus prostituted their trust as representatives, to enter into combinations against the Constitution of the Canadas as by law established, and in arresting the progress of improvement, destroying the trade of the country, and weakening the ties which connect us with the British Empire.

3d. That we feel grateful for the expression of the views of His Majesty’s Government in England, as contained in the Instructions to the Royal Commissioners, dated the 17th July, 1835, and laid before the

Upper Canada Legislature by Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieutenant Governor of that Province.

4th. That the recent proceedings of the Assembly of this Province, in a session which has now lasted more than four months, in occupying themselves with Bills heretofore deservedly rejected, lost or amended in the Legislative Council, in the renewal of laws expired by their own desertion of their posts at the last session, or in vain and anti-Constitutional projects and abortive measures; neglecting or counteracting beneficial improvements, and to co-operate with the other Branches for the remedy of abuses; in spreading national prejudices, individual abuse, calumny and ill will; and in vindictive, partial, and arbitrary proceedings against Judges and Public Officers; in the refusal of the just dues retained from the Judges and Public Officers and Departments for several years past, and in the lavish and unchecked expenditure of public money, have given additional proofs of the truth of the complaints contained in our Petitions to His Majesty and both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, and new ground for claiming effectual and immediate relief from our present sufferings.

5th. That the following paragraph, among others of a like character, contained in a printed paper, published by order of the House of Assembly, and purporting to be an address to His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, viz. “We have at least the satisfaction of seeing that the inhabitants of this Province, of every creed and of every origin, are satisfied with the share they have in the Provincial Representation, and that our fellow subjects of the less numerous origin, in particular, acknowledge the spirit of justice and brotherly love, with which we have endeavoured to ensure to all the inhabitants of the country, a participation in its political and natural advantages. We perceive in this happy union, another guarantee of good Government and an antidote against the tortuous policy which it is sought to support by unjust distinctions.”—Is a daring violation of truth against which we now protest,—an insult to the high authority of the British Parliament and to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, who are thus attempted to be imposed upon; and, as far as respects at least one fourth of the people of this Province, whom the said Assembly have qualified as of “British or Foreign origin,” adding insult to injury.

6th. That we continue to urge on His Majesty’s Government, a just right to a full and fair reform in the representation in the Provincial Assembly, from which, constituted as it now is, we can expect neither justice nor benefit, but unmixed evil and injury, placing us, and the most industrious classes throughout the Province, in a worse situation, than if there were no representative Assembly.

7th. That we have seen with great alarm, the attempts recently made to extend to the Court of King’s Bench, and His Majesty’s Courts of Justice in this Province, the Spirit which has been exhibited in the Committee of the House of Assembly, and to bring the administration of Justice more in the dependency of that House, and to the participation in the character and feelings of its ruling members.

8th. That while we assert our opinions with that freedom which belongs to British subjects and firmly maintain our Constitutional rights, we shall never be wanting in due respect to the authorities derived from our Sovereign; and we now express our gratitude to the Legislative Councillors, who in discharge of their obligations to the Crown and the country, have sacrificed their personal ease and interests in attending during the present prolonged Session of the Provincial Legislature, maintaining the independence of the Council, resisting encroachments on the rights of the subject and supporting the Constitution as established by Law. That we are equally grateful to those members of the House of Assembly who have attended in their places during the present Session, and who have steadily divided against the Anti-Constitutional measures and proceedings of the “French origin” majority.

9th. That we have observed with great satisfaction the public meetings and proceedings of our brethren in various Counties of the Province, and in the adjoining parts of Upper Canada, and we renew our pledge of hearty co-operation with all of them, conformably to our original declaration in support of the King, the Constitution, and our connexion with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

10th. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Vigilance Committees of Quebec, for their zealous and successful exertions, and we renew our earnest solicitations for the formation of Vigilance Committees in every settlement, and a speedy and general re-registration of all who support the King, the Constitution, and British freedom, to the end that they may be prepared, in time, to select delegates to the proposed general meeting for every County in the Province.

MONTEAL, March 11.

A deputation from the Electors of Quebec was, we understand, to have waited on the hon. Speaker Papineau on Sunday last, with an address unanimously signed by the Electors of that City, approving of the conduct observed by the honourable Gentleman, and the majority of the House of Assembly, during the present Session on the Supply question. Such proceeding as this is an incontrovertible proof of the Quebec constituency, and we have no doubt but this address will meet the approbation of all sound Reformers in the Province.—*Indicator*.

A private letter has, we understand, been received in Quebec by one of the last packets, stating that the Canada Commissioners have been recalled by His Majesty's Government. We do not know what degree of credit is to be given to the information contained in the above letter. For our own part we are inclined to doubt its correctness. We would at the same time remark that nothing would give the country so much pleasure or relief, as the recall of the Commission. It has given more uneasiness to the people of this Province, and caused more distraction during the short time that it has been spying out the nakedness of the land! than the worst of Governors during a whole administration. The sooner, therefore, that it be recalled, the more acceptable will the boon be to Lower Canada.—*ib.*

JUDGE THOMSON.—The Eleventh report of the Committee on Grievances was made on Saturday night. It is on the Petition of Mr. Deblon against Judge Thomson, of the District of Gaspé. The report states that from the evidence received, the Judge is an habitual drunkard, and ought to be suspended, pending the enquiry made by the Committee. It is to be taken into consideration on Tuesday.—*ib.*

A. N. MORIN, Esq. M. P. for the county of Bellechasse, has been named by the Assembly, Commissioner on the part of this Province, to meet similar Commissioners to be appointed by the Legislatures of the Lower Provinces, to regulate the portion to be paid by each Province, for the support of Light Houses in the Gulf and on other parts of the Lower Coasts.

From the Bermuda Gazette, Feb. 23.

JAMAICA.—By Capt. Hunt, of the brig Stephen Chapman, which vessel arrived yesterday, in nineteen days from Jamaica, we have been favoured with files of that Island's papers to the 3d instant. The Island was tranquil and healthy. Some complaints appear in the papers of the apprentices not working as well as formerly. A rupture has taken place between the Governor and the House of Assembly, in consequence of some reflections on their proceedings, contained in two Messages addressed by His Excellency to the Lower House. The first of these Messages we give entire; the second is too long for our columns to-day, considering the late hour at which these papers came to hand:—

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor to communicate to you his disappointment that the bill in aid of the abolition act should have come over from the House of Assembly in a form which must eventually prevent its becoming a Law. On reference to the minutes of the Council, His Excellency finds that the amendments made by the n, but not adopted by the House, are adhered to, and from the nature of the proposed alterations he concludes that the bill contains matter so repugnant to the principles of the Act of the Imperial Act for the Abolition of Slavery, that had it reached him he would have been unable to have assented to it.

Recent communications from the Colonial Office had induced His Excellency to resolve on breaking through, in this particular instance, the positive and absolute orders he had received

to refuse his assent to any bill affecting the relative conditions of masters and apprentices, where, in any enactment not already in force, should be introduced, without the addition of a suspending clause. In his anxiety to promote this most desirable bill, His Excellency communicated to the Council his having formed such a resolution; and he trusts the responsibility which His Excellency had determined on assuming in this respect, will be accepted as a proof of his attention to the interests of this Colony, and his desire to meet the wishes of the inhabitants!

“Having soon after the opening of the Session communicated to the House, in a Message, his feelings on the subject, his Excellency does not consider it necessary now to enter more at length into them, but he begs to remind the Assembly, that some debt of gratitude is due to the British Nation, for the unparalleled generosity in devoting the sum of twenty millions to the work of humanity, when from the very decided current and irresistible force of public opinion, the abolition of slavery became unavoidable, a sense of liberality as well as justice, procured for the proprietors of slaves that compensation. The right of the colony to share in it was declared in a most confiding spirit by the mother country before the measure contemplated by the Act had been completely adopted, and its payment is now actually going on as fast as the just rights of individuals can be ascertained. His Excellency, therefore, does hope that the colony will not subject itself to the imputation of indifference to the wishes of the mother country when so many marks of her generosity have been recently exhibited towards Jamaica! His Excellency, therefore, studiously avoiding the use of any expression which could be considered in the slightest degree offensive, entreats the house to re-consider the subject with a view to expunging such matter as has been considered insurmountably objectionable!”

[Extract from the Minutes of 2d Feb.]

The Messages of His Excellency the Governor, of yesterday, were taken up, and led to one of the warmest discussions we ever remember. To attempt to give even an outline of the debate in this day's proceedings, would be almost impossible, and indeed improper, as the subject cannot be understood from a curtailed statement. Suffice it to say, that it led to the following Message and Resolution:

“May it please your Excellency,—We are ordered by the House to wait on your Excellency with the accompanying resolutions which have been agreed unto by the House:

“1st—Resolved, That the Message of His Excellency the Governor, of yesterday, is a direct breach of the privilege of this House, inasmuch as the subject matter of that Message was then pending between the other branches of the Legislature.

“2nd—Resolved, That this House cannot consistently, with its own dignity, or with due regard to its rights and privileges, which are the firmest bulwarks of the liberties, franchises, and immunities of the people, proceed to do any other business until reparation shall be made for the breach of privilege.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

[From the St. John Observer, March 29]

By the Western Mail on Saturday, English dates to the 14th February were received, and Paris to the 13th. Their contents are not of much importance.—We subjoin a few items.

In the Lords, the Address to the King, (usually an echo of the Speech,) was moved by the Duke of Leinster, (Ireland's only Duke,) seconded by the Earl of Burlington, (nephew to the Duke of Devonshire.) The part of the Speech referring to the reform of the Irish Corporations, recommended that they should

be remodelled “upon the same principles” as those of the Acts which have been already passed for England and Scotland.” The Duke of Wellington objected to the Address pledging the House of Lords to legislate for Ireland on precisely the same principles as municipal reform had been granted to England and Scotland. Ministers submitted to change the sentence, in the Address, to a more general pledge, but reserved the right to give Ireland a municipal reform on exactly the same principles as the bills for England and Scotland.

In the Commons, Sir John Wrottesley moved and Mr. Perker seconded the address. Sir Robert Peel moved the same amendment as the Duke had moved in the Lords. But he had no notion of pressing it, until the news came that the Ministers had yielded in the Lords. Upon this, he pressed the amendment to a division. He attacked the foreign and domestic policy of Ministers. He would not pledge himself to give Ireland the benefit of equal legislation with England. Lord John Russell replied. The original address was carried by a ministerial majority of 41,—which is an increase of about 20 votes in favour of Ministers since the last session.

The British Government offered to appropriate £10,000 to the London Missionary Society, for the purpose of erecting schools for free negroes in the West Indies, provided the society would make up the sum of £15,000. The offer was promptly and cheerfully accepted.

#### FOREIGN.

An article in the *Augsburgh Gazette* confirms the intelligence from St Petersburg of the approaching marriage of the young King of Greece with the eldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, not of the Emperor of Austria, as some of the Journals have stated.

In consequence of a disagreement in the French Cabinet on the subject of reducing the 5 per cent stocks, the whole of the Ministers resigned on the 9th February. A new Ministry was in the course of formation.

The President's Message relative to Mr. Barton's correspondence had excited some alarm in France—but the best informed persons were convinced that all real difficulties had ceased with the British mediation.

The government of Denmark are taking measures to emancipate the slaves in their West India Islands.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—By letters received from Vera Cruz, dated 22d February, the accounts from Santa Anna were, that he was waiting in San Luis, under a pretence of augmenting his forces, to march against Texas, had they amounted to between 7 and 8000 men as reported, but that in fact, there were only from 2 to 3000, and although much was said about his campaign against Texas, he will not go in person, fearing (from appearances) that there is a gathering storm at hand, and that he may be hustled from power; it is also stated, that the Mexican government view with distrust all pledges on the part of the United States in preserving her neutrality.

By accounts from Campeachy, it appears that the report which has been circulated that there were vessels fitting out there against Texas is false.—We hear also by accounts from Tampico that the State of Tamaulipas, and particularly Tampico, and vicinity, is in a state of very great excitement against Santa Anna and his advisers; it is feared that another Revolution is on the eve of breaking out, so much so that a body of 600 troops, ordered from Mexico to co-operate with them in maintaining the present government. By private letters from Chihuahua, dissatisfaction throughout that state is very great against the despot, and that measures were taken in the different states to overthrow his power, by drawing him out of Mexico towards Texas. “God speed” that the despot may fall, and never raise his head again on the continent of America.—That Santa Anna must fall is inevitable; we see through the mist, the dawn of light and liberty glimmering in every quarter, and that Mexico and Texas must be free.—*True American*.

UNITED STATES.

**THE UNITED STATES BANK**—Now that the Institution thus named has become a State establishment, it is pleasing to see the hearty good will with which it is received. The great majority of the citizens of this Commonwealth, hail its re-charter with undissembled satisfaction.—*Philadelphia Gazette*

**THE BURNT DISTRICT.**—It is astonishing, remarks the Star, to see the activity going on in the burnt district; over one thousand men are at work, already has the granite of many stores been laid. Two hundred and two stores are now in the course of erection; that number was actually counted this morning; every day adds to the number.—*N. Y. Gazette, March 11.*

Out of 228 convicts received into the State Prison at Auburn, New York, during the last year, sixty are stated to be totally illiterate.—Of the same number *one hundred and seventy were intemperate, forty-two temperate, and only eleven total abstainers.* This single fact should have more weight in favour of the diffusion of knowledge among the people, and of the benefits of Temperance, than volumes of fine drawn theories and arguments.—*Montreal Vindicator.*

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1836.

**PICTOU ACADEMY.**—In our last we directed public attention to the measures proposed by our Legislature for endowing Dalhousie College, and we pointed at certain members who had introduced, and supported a motion having for its object, the maturing of this hobby of the noble Lord whose name it bears, at the expense of the destruction of other seminaries of learning of acknowledged public utility; for this purpose, they have proposed to withdraw £2500 from Pictou Academy,—and the hon. member for Sydney stated as his reason, that "he had read the petitions from the Trustees, and the congregation connected with the Academy, and they bewail the total ruin of all their prospects, as to its usefulness, under present arrangements; so there is no doubt left in his mind that it has proved by the union of the two parties were a complete failure." Now with all due deference to the opinions of the honorable member for Sydney, we beg to inform him that he has completely misunderstood the meaning of the petitioners;—his premises having been erroneous, it follows, as a matter of course, that his conclusions are absurd. It is true, as the petitioners have stated, that the institution is in appearance approaching "total ruin;" but this is not attributable, as he imagines to the union of the two parties in Pictou, but to their previous strife, which we are happy to say is now, and we hope forever, allayed, and to that injudicious and tortuous policy which the Legislature has always avowed in relation to this institution. Indeed the whole remedy for the evils with which it has for nearly twenty years had to contend, has been, and is now, within the power of the Legislature, yet, to mark their determination to suppress it, that remedy has been withheld up to the eleventh hour. The early history of the institution, were it published, would make this appear very plain; but as this cannot appear in the shape of a newspaper editorial, we may merely state, that while the annual grant of £500 was continued to it, and the provincial aid to the grammar schools, the Pictou Academy went on in a progressive ratio to increase in usefulness, and we can remember to have seen in some of those years we refer to, as many as 25 to 35 students attending it, and we have no hesitation in saying, that had the grant been continued to it, and the provision for the grammar schools, without interruption, more than double that number would

now be receiving its benefits; but its enemies, (and we leave the world and their own consciences to judge who they were,) found means to cripple its usefulness, by having both these withheld for a time, and when that for the Academy was renewed, it was on a scale inadequate to carry on the usual course of education, and the grant was clogged with other conditions which were neither necessary nor useful. From these, and perhaps other causes, Pictou Academy has indeed been brought to a miserable state; yet it is more from appearances than reality that certain individuals have found materials for predicting its approaching dissolution. As we said last week, the operation of the grammar schools have once more trained up a number of young men for becoming students, and these must either finish their studies here, or go elsewhere for the purpose, at double or triple the expense to their parents.

We are aware that a heavy debt is still lying over against the Trustees, but were the same sum given permanently to it that is given to King's College, and we do not see why in justice it should not, we feel ourselves justified in saying, that subscriptions would immediately be set on foot, and raised, to liquidate the old debts; we know some liberal minded individuals who have said, that, when the accomplishment of these two objects are determined on, they will give handsome donations towards it. We hope therefore the true friends of learning in the Eastern Counties will rally round this institution, as the surest and most convenient means of obtaining a liberal education to their offspring.

The large amount which this division of the Province contributes to the Revenue, fully entitles it to the amount we have named, for the purpose of carrying on the higher branches of education within itself, and we do not anticipate that the next House of Assembly will dispute the claim. But we would also say that the inhabitants ought, as a test of their desire to obtain a liberal education for their children, to continue their contributions with a view to its further endowment, and extension of the system; and we do not know a more ready or less burdensome plan of doing so, than for every christian congregation to set aside a particular Sabbath day's collection every year for this purpose. By this means a respectable sum would be raised yearly, and in a way that could give offence to none.

In conclusion, we beg to say to its friends of all denominations, that their own conduct will determine whether the Pictou Academy shall stand or fall;—if the inhabitants of these four Counties are united, their voice will and must be heard in the Legislature with effect; none of their own Members will then dare to propose its destruction, but on the contrary its permanent endowment will be one of the glorious consequences of their union. Let them also firmly oppose the appropriation of the £5000 loan to the Dalhousie College; that institution has already, besides withholding this large sum of money so long from the Province, swallowed up £3000 of grants; and what are the returns its has made? Notwithstanding the large and liberal sums evidently within the reach of its Governors, without committing robbery upon others, as shown by the late discussion, they have been guilty of keeping its doors shut, up to this hour against the youth of the Province. We are not enemies to Dalhousie College; on the contrary we would rejoice to see it in operation by *honest means*; let it also have an endowment from the Province in proportion to its usefulness, and if that is not enough, let its friends in the capital manifest their desire for its preservation, by putting their lands in their own pockets, as the people of Pictou have done, for the preservation of its Academy. We say this because we think it is an institution suited only for the people of Halifax, and a very few wealthy individuals scattered throughout the Province, and that, if the inhabitants of these parts trust to it, for fitting their sons for the pulpit, the senate, or the bar, woefully indeed will they be mistaken.

Were it for no other purpose than training a numerous class of respectable teachers for common and grammar schools, Pictou Academy is well deserving of £500 a year from the Province.

**THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK** was prorogued on Wednesday the 16th instant, having previously voted £100 per annum for reporting the debates, and agreed upon an Address to His Majesty, to be laid at the foot of the Throne by a special delegation accompanied with 26 Resolutions on Provincial grievances.

The Legislature of P. E. Island has also been prorogued.

We have been requested to inform the cowardly scoundrel who on Monday evening last attempted to frighten a lady, when passing through the hollow, to the west of the town, that it was well for him, there was no gentleman nigh at the time, or the white sheet in which he was enveloped, might have been required for another purpose than he expected, when he set out on his idle pranks.

**ADJOURNED MEETING.**—The Meeting of the Freeholders and other rateable inhabitants of this Township, for the purpose of Assessment, as far as respects the town itself, for Pumps, Wells, Fire Engines, &c., stands adjourned until Monday next, at 11 o'clock, of which all those interested will please take notice.

**THE SEASON.**—This harbour will be clear of ice in a few days, and there is so little on the coast at present, that with a southerly wind, it will offer no obstruction to vessels bound hither from the Gut of Canso.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS**— "M," on Temperance societies, "Old Rusticus," No. 7, and "A Correspondent" on the nomination at Wallace, in our next.

**ERRATUM**, in our last,—In the Account of Overseers of Poor, in the item, "paid J. Gaes for a coffin," for £12 10 read 12s 10d.

**CAUTION.**—On Thursday last, a countryman was very properly fined five shillings, by David Crichton, Esq., for leaving an ill-natured horse on the foot path of Water Street, which bit very severely a child in passing along.—*Com.*

**MR. DAWSON.**—Will you be pleased to intimate to such of your subscribers and neighbours in Town, as keep cows and neat cattle, the determination of the Clerk of the Market to enforce the regulations made by the Sessions in January last, which regulations are in force for one year, and if they should not take your friendly hint, you may probably get paid for your trouble some of these days.

DIED,

On Sunday last, Mr Thomas Harris, aged 75 years, a native of Maryland, U. S. Mr. Harris emigrated to Nova Scotia in the year 1772, and for upwards of 23 years filled the office of Deputy Sheriff for the District of Pictou.

On Wednesday, 30th ult. Caroline Narraway daughter of Mr. James Narraway, of this town, aged 16.

On Monday, at Little Harbour, Mr. Alexander Reid, sen'r, aged 71, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place.

At Carriboo, on Sabbath last, Mrs. Martha Munro, At the West River, on Monday last, Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas McCoul, aged 37.

**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 Col'n 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.



## POETRY.

## TO A RINGLET.

Lock, severed from a radiant brow,  
A welcome boon to me thou art,  
And, as I would some fairy gift,  
I place thee near my heart  
There shalt thou be a spell to guard  
My soul from passion's power,—  
A star, whose gentle light shall cheer  
My thoughts when sorrows lower.

A dear memorial of blest days,  
Ere early feelings had grown cold,  
When I had thoughts that cannot be  
Bought back again for gold;—  
And I had joys, sweet simple joys,  
That lightly held my soul in thrall,  
And bright hopes flitted in my dreams,  
Like rainbows o'er a waterfall.

To wander by untrodden ways,  
In the still moonlight was my joy,  
Deeply content, if friends in sport,  
Called me a fond romantic boy.  
And one was ever by my side,  
A fair-har'd, blue-eyed, light-heart girl;  
I sometimes think she must have lov'd—  
'Twas she gave me this curl.

How oft I half regret that e'er  
Ambition tempted me to stray,  
Far from the flowers with which love would  
Have strewn life's lonely way?  
And oft, as now, some toy wafts back  
Long vanish'd visions to my heart,  
Lock, sever'd from the radiant brow,  
A welcome boon to me thou art!

## ON SEEING A CHILD AT PLAY.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

I love to look on a scene like this,  
Of wild and careless play,  
And persuade myself that I am not old,  
And my locks are not yet gray;  
For it stirs the blood in an old man's heart,  
And it makes his pulses fly,  
To catch the thrill of a happy voice,  
And the light of a pleasant eye.

I have walked the world for fourscore years,  
And they say that I am old,  
And my heart is ripe for the reaper, death,  
And my years are well nigh told.  
It is very true; it is very true;  
I'm old, and "I 'bide my time;"  
But my heart will leap at a scene like this,  
And I half renew my prime.

Play on, play on; I am with you there,  
In the midst of your merry ring;  
I can feel the thrill of the daring jump,  
And the rush of the breathless swing.  
I huddle with you in the fragrant hay,  
And I whoop the smothered call,  
And my feet slip up on the seedy floor,  
And I care not for the fall.

I am willing to die when my time shall come,  
And I shall be glad to go;  
For the world, at best, is a weary place,  
And my pulse is getting low;  
But the grave is dark, and the heart will fail  
In treading its gloomy way;  
And it wiles my heart from its dreariness,  
To see the young so gay.

## MISCELLANY.

**AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN IN HIS PULPIT.**—It is with sincere regret that we announce the sudden death yesterday of the Rev. Isaac Saunders, who has been for the

last 19 years rector of the united parishes of St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe and St. Anne, Blackfriars, London. We understand that the deceased, who was in the 53d year of his age, left his country-house at Norwood yesterday morning in perfect health, for the purpose of preaching, in his parish church, a sermon on the advent of the new year, a custom which he has regularly observed during the many years of his incumbency. When the service for the day was over, Mr. Saunders entered the pulpit, and chose as his text the following verses from St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians:—"Beware, lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ; for in him dwelleth all the fullness of the godhead bodily, and ye are complete in which is the head of all principality and power." The rev. preacher, in discussing this text, had described the apt configuration of the physical frame of man for the great objects of nutrition, respiration, and life, and was proceeding to impress upon his audience the necessity of a strict obedience to the ordinances of our Saviour, in order that their spiritual frame might, "through the body of his flesh, be presented to God holy and unblameable," when, on his uttering the words "You will be complete in Christ," he suddenly stopped short, fell on his breast upon the cushion on which his sermon was placed, and then dropped backwards on the floor of his pulpit. The alarm of his congregation was excessive when it was found that he was unable to rise. Two medical gentlemen, who were present, immediately rushed up to him, and opened a vein: but the hand of death was upon him; only a few drops of blood followed the incision of the lancet; and in a few minutes he breathed his last in that pulpit from which he had so often inculcated the doctrines of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come. He died at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock, amid the tears of his congregation. One of his friends—and he had many among those present—started for Norwood, as soon as his death was ascertained, to break these mournful tidings to his afflicted family. The presentation to the living is alternately in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars. The late rector was elected by the inhabitants, and the present presentation now devolves on the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal. The previous rector, the Rev. Mr. Goode, was presented by the then Lord Chancellor, in deference to the unanimous recommendation of the parishioners. We understand that a memorial is now in course of signature in favour of the present afternoon lecturer, the Rev. James Harding, M. A. of Chelsea.

**MEANS OF ESCAPING SUFFOCATION IN HOUSES ON FIRE.**—When, at Hatfield House, the noble owner of the mansion, with all his retainers around him, stood aghast at the door of his mother's burning room, and none dared enter to rescue the unfortunate lady, living or dead, nobody thought of a simple expedient, by which that object might possibly have been accomplished—the simple application of a wet cloth or handkerchief to the mouth, and boldly venturing in. Unless there were absolute flame to oppose such a step, breathing in the densest smoke could be effected for a few minutes; and what good, even in that short space might not have been done? Better still if the courageous rescuer should enter on hands and knees, with his mouth and nostrils protected in the manner just mentioned. The expedient is by no means new, however newly it may recur to the public attention; nor is it the less valuable, perhaps, for having been sometimes tried with success. It is now about ten years since the contrivance of John Roberts, a poor miner was the subject of general wonder and admiration.

This man invented a covering for the head with glass or talc eyes, and a tubular mouth-piece; with this he was put to the test both in this country and in France, and under its protection could resist the most suffocating vapours of sulphur and resinous matters, shut up in a room for above half an hour, where no mortal, without such a defence, could exist for half a minute. Why this valuable contrivance has not been more generally adopted we can form no conjecture, except we refer it to that apathy on the part of the public already alluded to. --*Medical Gazette.*

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—At Sydney much injury had been done to the crops by the rain, but the flocks of sheep had experienced little damage. Wheat had advanced to 10s. per bushel, and fine flour to £24 per ton. There were expected to arrive from England one thousand bushels of wheat. Potatoes were at from 12s. to 13s. per cwt. Several grants of money had been voted by the legislative council for the use of the colony, &c. For the year 1836, the sum of £14,386, 12s. had been appropriated for the Episcopalian church; £3,550 for parochial schools; and about £6,000 for orphan and other schools; £1,300 for sending Missionaries to the Aborigines; £30,000 for promoting emigration from the mother country in 1836; and £8,000 for expenses arising from the arrival of emigrants in 1835, under the direction of the home government. Much dissatisfaction had been felt by the colonists, at their being obliged to provide for the police and jail establishments out of the colonial revenue.

**VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.**—Governor Bourke has received an announcement from the Secretary for the Colonies, of the intention of government to declare the whole of New Holland part and parcel of the British empire; and that it is further intended to nominate a Lieutenant Governor subordinate to the Governor of New South Wales, with a civil and military establishment at Port Lincoln. A settlement is also to be formed either at Cape York or some other eligible position at the southern extremity of the Continent. Communication is to be opened by land, with the least possible delay, between all the settled points of the great Australian Continent. The policy of the Sydney government, encouraging the spread of population, allowing all persons who may choose to march forward into the interior, as was and is the case in America, is not to be interfered with.

OUR UNENLIGHTENED readers may be edified by the following *Recipe for a Rout*:—"Take all the ladies and gentlemen you can collect, and put them into a room with a slow fire. Stew them well. Have ready twelve packs of cards, a piano forte, a handful of prints or drawings, and put them in from time to time. As the mixture thickens, sweeten it with politeness, and season with wit, if you have any; if not, flattery will do, and is very cheap. When all have stowed well an hour, add some ices, jellies, cakes, lemonade, and wines; the more of these ingredients you put in, the more substantial will your rout be. Fill your room quite full, and let the scum run off.

AGENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.  
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 HARTSHORNE, Esq.  
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.  
Aricbat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.