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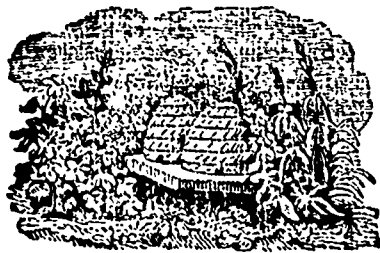
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"IUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I. PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1835. NUMBER XVII.

## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, 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, 5s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 5s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate. For Advertising by the Year, if not exceeding a square, 35s. to Subscribers, 45s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

### R. DAWSON

Has now received all his **SPRING SUPPLIES**, consisting of

**CLOTHS**, Cottons, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Leather, and Groceries, Cooking stoves, Mirrors—variety, and a few best Philadelphia plate Mill Saws.

ALSO,  
Prime fat Herring.

Catalogues of the above to be had at the Shop. July 29.

### QUEBEC FLOUR.

JUST received per schooner **PRODIGE**, Caldwell, Master, from Quebec, superfine and fine FLOUR (Phillip's Inspection,) for sale for Cash by  
**R. ROBERTSON.**

July 5, 1835.

## TO BE PUBLISHED

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer,

A NEW SELECTION OF

**CHURCH MUSIC,**  
to be called

## THE HARMONICON.

**U**NDER 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 Count 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 200 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 each 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.

**15 BARRELS PORK** for sale by  
Subscriber. **JAMES DAWSON.**

August 1st.

From Chambers's Journal.

## THE LAWS OF BODILY EXERCISE, BEING THE FIRST SEQUEL TO THE ARTICLE "USE AND HAVE."

IN the article entitled "Use and Have," it was shown that exercise produced an increased afflux of fluids, and consequently of strength, to the frame work of the body, as well as the organs of the mind, and a few such rules were laid down as the following—1. That each particular organ is only to be improved, or kept in a sound state, by the exercise of that organ; 2. That exercise will only be beneficial if the muscular action be accompanied by a certain nervous impulse which the mind communicates when it is pleased with the nature, object, and other circumstances of the exercise; 3. That the waste which exercise occasions must be repaired by proper supplies of food at proper intervals; 4. That exertion must never be greater than what the organs can easily bear, as, otherwise, they will be injured, instead of improved. It may now be proper to give a few general hints in the taking of exercise.

"The time at which exercise ought to be taken, is of some consequence in obtaining from it beneficial results. Those who are in perfect health may engage in it at almost any hour, except immediately after a full meal; but those who are not robust, ought to confine their hours of exercise within narrower limits. To a person in full vigour, a good walk in the country before breakfast may be highly beneficial and exhilarating; while to an invalid or delicate person, it will prove more detrimental than useful, and will induce a sense of weariness, which will spoil the pleasure of the whole day. Many are deceived by the current poetical praises of the freshness of morning, and hurt themselves in summer by seeking untimely promenades.

In order to be beneficial, exercise must be resorted to only when the system is sufficiently vigorous to be able to meet it. This is the case after a lapse of from two to five hours after a moderate meal, and, consequently, the forenoon is the best time. If exercise be delayed till some degree of exhaustion from the want of food has occurred, it speedily dissipates instead of increases the strength which remains, and impairs instead of promotes digestion. The result is quite natural; for exercise of every kind causes increased action and waste in the organ, and if there be not materials and vigour enough in the general system to keep up that action and supply the waste, nothing but increased debility can reasonably be expected.

For the same reason, exercise immediately before meals, unless of a very gentle description, is injurious, and an interval of rest ought always to intervene. Muscular action causes an afflux of blood and nervous energy to the surface and extremities, and if food be swallowed whenever the activity ceases, and before time has been allowed for a different distribution of the vital powers to take place, the stomach is taken at disadvantage, and from want of necessary action in its vessels and nerves, is unable to carry on digestion with success. This is very obviously the case where the exercise has been severe or protracted,

and the consequence is so well known, that it is an invariable rule in the management of horses, never to feed them immediately after work, but always to allow them an interval of rest proportioned to the previous labour. 'Eat not,' therefore, 'until you be fully reduced to that temper and moderate heat as when you began, and when the spirits are retired to their proper stations.' Even instinct would lead to this conduct, for appetite revives after repose.

Exercise ought to be equally avoided immediately after a heavy meal. In such circumstances the functions of the digestive organs are in their highest state of activity; and if the muscular system be then called into considerable action, the withdrawal of the vital stimuli of the blood and nervous influence from the stomach to the extremities, is sufficient almost to stop the digestive process. This is no supposition, but demonstrated fact; and, accordingly, there is a natural and marked aversion to active pursuits after a full meal. In a dog, which had hunted, for an hour or two directly after eating, digestion was found on dissection to have scarcely begun; while in another dog, fed at the same time, and left at home, digestion was nearly completed.

A mere stroll which requires no exertion, and does not fatigue, will not be injurious before or after eating; but exercise beyond this limit is hurtful at such times. All therefore, whose object it is to improve or preserve health, and whose occupations are in their own power, ought to arrange these, so as to observe faithfully this important law, for they will otherwise deprive themselves of most of the benefits resulting from exercise.

When we know that we shall be forced to exertion soon after eating, we ought to take a very moderate meal, to avoid setting the stomach and muscles at variance with each other, and exciting feverish disturbance. In travelling in a stage coach where no repose is allowed, this precaution is invaluable. If we eat heartily as appetite suggests, and then enter the coach, restlessness, flushing and fatigue, are inevitable; whereas by eating sparingly, the journey may be continued for two or three days and nights, with less weariness than is felt during one fourth of the time under full feeding. I observed this when travelling as an invalid on rather low diet, and was surprised to find myself less fatigued at the end of seventy two hours, than I had previously been when in health and living fully, with half the journey; and I have heard the same remark made by others, also from experience.

Different kinds of exercise suit different constitutions. The object of course is to employ all the muscles of the body, and to strengthen those especially which are too weak, and hence, exercise ought to be often varied, and always adapted to the peculiarities of individuals. Speaking generally, walking agrees well with every body, but as it exercises chiefly the lower limbs and the muscles of the loins, and affords little scope for the play of the arms and muscles of the chest, it is insufficient of itself to constitute adequate exercise; and hence the advantage of combining with it movements performed by the upper half of the body, as in rowing a boat, fencing, shuttlecock, and many other useful sports. Such exercises have the additional advantages of animating the mind, and

by increasing the nervous stimulus, making exertion easy, pleasant, and invigorating.

Pedestrian excursions, in pursuit of mineralogical or botanical specimens, or in search of scenery, combine in their results all the advantages which well-conducted exercise is capable of yielding, and are much resorted to in the German seminaries, for the purpose of developing the mental and bodily powers. On the Continent generally, more attention is paid to physical health in the education of the young than with us; and in many institutions a regular system of useful manual occupation is substituted for mere play, and with decided advantage. For not only is the physical organization thereby strengthened and developed, but the mental energy and dignity of character are increased, and the mind becomes better fitted for independent action.

In summer, walking excursions to the Highlands of Scotland are common among the youth of our cities, and when proportioned in extent to the constitution and previous habits of the individual, nothing can be more advantageous and delightful. But not a season passes in which health is not sacrificed and life lost by young men imprudently exceeding their natural powers, and undertaking journeys for which they are totally unfitted. It is no unusual thing for youths, still weak from rapid growth, and accustomed to the desk, to set out in high spirits at the rate of twenty-five or thirty miles a-day, on a walking excursion, and (in consequence of carrying exercise, for days in succession, to the third degree, or that in which *exceeds nutrition*) to come home so much debilitated that they never recover. Young soldiers, whose growth is scarcely finished, are well known to die in great numbers, when exposed to long and heavy marches, particularly when food is at the same time scanty. Even a single day of excessive fatigue will sometimes suffice to interrupt growth and produce permanent bad health; and I know one instance of a strong young man, who brought on a severe illness and permanent debility, by a sudden return to hard exercise for a single day, although for some years he had been accustomed to every species of muscular exertion in running, leaping, and swimming.

*Riding* is a most salubrious exercise, and where the lungs are weak, possesses a great advantage over walking, as it does not hurry the breathing. It calls into more equal play all the muscles of the body, and, at the same time engages the mind in the management of the animal, and exhilarates by the free contact of the air and more rapid change of scene. Even at a walking pace, a gentle but universal and constant action of the muscles is required to preserve the seat, and adopt the rider's position to the movements of the horse; and this kind of muscular action is extremely favourable to the proper and equal circulation of the blood through the extreme vessels, and to the prevention of its undue accumulation in the central organs. The gentleness of the action admits of its being kept up without accelerating respiration, and enables a delicate person to reap the combined advantages of the open air and proper exercise, for a much longer period than would otherwise be possible.

From the tendency of riding to equalise the circulation, stimulate the skin, and promote the action of the bowels, it is also excellently adapted as an exercise for dyspeptic and nervous invalids.

*Dancing* is a cheerful and useful exercise, but has the disadvantage of being used within doors, in confined air, often in dusty rooms, and at most unreasonable hours. Practiced in the open air, and in the day time, as is common in France, dancing is certainly an invigorating pastime; but in heated rooms, and at late hours, it is the reverse, and often does more harm than good. \* \* \* \* \*

*Reading aloud and recitation* are more useful and invigorating muscular exercises than is generally imagined, at least when managed with due regard to the natural powers of the individual, so as to avoid

effort and fatigue. Both require the varied activity of most of the muscles of the trunk to a degree of which few are conscious, till their attention is turned to it. In forming and undulating the voice, not only the chest but also the diaphragm and abdominal muscles are in constant action, and communicate to the stomach and bowels a healthy and agreeable stimulus; and, consequently, where the voice is raised and elocution rapid, as in many kinds of public speaking, the muscular effort comes to be even more fatiguing than the mental, especially to those who are unaccustomed to it; and hence the copious perspiration and bodily exhaustion of popular orators and preachers. When care is taken, however, not to carry reading aloud or reciting so far at one time as to excite the least sensation of soreness or fatigue in the chest, and if it is duly repeated, it is extremely useful in developing and giving tone to the organs of respiration, and to the general system. To the invigorating effects of this kind of exercise, the celebrated and lamented Cuvier was in the habit of ascribing his own exemption from consumption, to which, at the time of his appointment to a professorship, it was believed he would otherwise have fallen a sacrifice. The exercise of lecturing gradually strengthened his lungs and improved his health so much that he was never afterwards threatened with any serious pulmonary disease. But of course this happy result followed only because the exertion of lecturing was not too great for the then existing condition of his lungs. Had the delicacy of which he complained been further advanced, the fatigue of lecturing would only have accelerated his fate, and this must never be lost sight of in practically applying the rules of exercise.

It appears then, from the foregoing remarks, that the most perfect of all exercises are those sports which combine free play of all the muscles of the body, mental excitement, and the unrestrained use of the voice; and to such sports, accordingly, are the young so instructively addicted, that nothing but the strictest vigilance and fear of punishment can deter them from engaging in them the moment the restraint of school is at an end. Many parents, absorbed in their own pursuits, forgetful of their own former experience, and ignorant that such are the benevolent dictates of nature, abhor these wholesome outpourings of the juvenile voice, and lay restrictions upon their children, which, by preventing the full development of the lungs and muscles, inflict permanent injury upon them in the very point where in this climate parents are most anxious to protect them. In accordance with this, we find that what are called wild romping boys or girls, or those who break through all such restrictions, often turn out the strongest and healthiest; while those who submit generally become more delicate as they grow older. \* \* \*

## FOREIGN.

Advices have been received from Calcutta to the 17th of March, by His Majesty's ship *Caracca*, arrived at Portsmouth, having on board the Governor-General of India and suite. His Lordship sailed from the seat of his government on the 19th. Sir Charles Metcalfe has assumed the functions of Governor-General. The *Forbes* steamer had at length arrived at Calcutta, after a very tedious voyage from Suez, which place she left on the 29th of November. She reached Madras the 18th of February, and Kedgee on the 25th. She was detained about ten days at each depot for coals and her sailing averaged about five miles an hour only. Some disturbance had taken place at Nuggur, in Guzerat, in consequence of the Ministers, on the death of the Rajah, proceeding to burn the wives of the deceased

\* The portion of this article within inverted commas is a series of extracts from Dr. Combe's *Principles of Physiology*.

besides several slaves and domestic servants, who claimed the protection of the British Resident, which was of course granted but unfortunately the force at his disposal was too small to prevent the accomplishment of the Minister's commands. The suttee took place at midnight on the 9th of February, in front of the troops, and presented, it is stated, a scene of unparalleled atrocity. The poor women were dragged to the pile one after the other, and their shrieks for pity and protection were distinctly heard by the troops, but the immense body of armed natives which were collected, prevented any attempt at a rescue. An open rupture had consequently arisen between the British Resident and the Rajah, and the whole Province was in commotion.

The following is an extract of a letter from Cape Coast Castle, dated April 7:—

"I am happy to be able to communicate the gratifying intelligence of the complete success of the expedition fitted out here in January last by the Governor, and led by him in person against the neighbouring chief, or king, as he calls himself, of Apollonia, whose recent atrocities and acts of spoliation had rendered him a terror and pest throughout the whole of this country, both to natives and Europeans. On the 11th January, Mr. Maclean set out on this bold and rather perilous enterprise. His forces consisted of less than 100 disciplined native soldiers from the castle, reinforced by armed auxiliaries to the number of about 400. The Apollonians opposed his approach, and unfortunately in the first encounter his force gave way and he was obliged to retreat, which he did with safety to a secure position. Encouraged by the opportune arrival off Apollonia of his Majesty's ship *Britannia*, Lieutenant Quain, who offered him every assistance and support, he again advanced in the face of a most determined opposition, and after a hard struggle, with a severe loss on the part of the Apollonians, he was completely successful, driving them before him in all directions until he reached the town, when he took possession of the fort and received the submission of the tyrant chief. A negotiation was then opened, and the King consented to conclude a treaty, by which he agreed to renounce human sacrifices, to restore to liberty, with full compensation for the loss of their property, about 37 persons whom he had seized and plundered, five others having been sacrificed previous to Mr. Maclean's arrival. He further agreed to lodge in the castle at Cape Coast, 300 ounces of gold as a pledge for his good behaviour and the due observance of the treaty for 15 years, and to pay the expenses, of the expedition which amounted to about 300 ounces more."

## ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

*Abridged from the French Papers.*

After passing along the Boulevard to the farthest point at which the National Guard and the troops were drawn up, his majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, and a numerous and brilliant staff, was returning along the same line to the Place Vendome, where the troops were to file off before him. At twelve, at the moment when he reached the Boulevard du Temple, a little before the Theatres des Funambules, a tremendous explosion, resembling irregular platoon firing, was heard. At first it was supposed to be a discharge of fireworks, but the falling and cries of the victims soon revealed the reality, and excessive confusion ensued—an infernal machine had just poured forth a shower of balls upon the cortege that surrounded the King! Marshal Mortier, Duke de Treviso, fell and expired without uttering a word. Several other officers and some of the National Guards, were

also killed, and a considerable number of persons wounded. The falling of some horses, amongst which was that of Marshal Mortier, and the capering of others, added to the tumult, which it would be difficult to describe. During this scene the king, whose arm had been grazed by a bullet, and whose horse received a wound in the neck, maintained the most perfect self-possession, and rode immediately in the direction of the house from which the explosion came. The bodies of the killed and wounded were immediately carried to the *Cafe Turc* opposite, where medical assistance was procured to those who were still living.

Smoke was seen to proceed from the third story of the house No. 50, on the Boulevard du Temple, of which the ground floor and first floor are occupied by a wine-dealer, named Parault. Each story consists of only one chamber, which is lighted by a single window in front. The house was immediately surrounded, and all the people found in it arrested. The room in which the machine had been constructed is very small, its dimensions being only six and a half feet by seven. The machine was made with great skill, of wood, with iron braces, and extremely solid. Two uprights supported two cross bars of wood, placed parallel to the window, and in these were formed grooves, in which were laid twenty-five gun barrels. The front cross bar placed at about a foot from the window, was rather lower than that behind, so that the balls might reach the body of a man on horseback in the middle of the Boulevard. The charge was so heavy that five out of the twenty-five barrels had burst, notwithstanding they were very substantial and new. The assassin was immediately taken into custody. About three months ago he hired the rooms of the second and third stories of M. Dallemagne, the proprietor. He gave his name Gerard a mechanician, and appears to be twenty-four years of age. His room has a window in front and another behind, and he had taken the precaution to fasten a rope to the latter to assist him in making his escape. By the bursting of some of the barrels at the moment of the explosion, the assassin was wounded in the forehead, the neck, and the lip. Notwithstanding his wounds he rushed out of the window. Some police officers having run into the inner court, and seeing Gerard slipping down the rope, one of them exclaimed, "Ah wretch! we have you" Gerard, who was at that moment the height of a wall, threw himself over in toan adjoining court, and there the police officer apprehended him.

Gerard has been examined. He declared that he had no accomplices. A great number of arrests have taken place. Among them the following editors and persons connected with the press of Paris:—

M. de Lasle, editor of the *France*; M. Venot, principal editor of the *Corsaire*; M. Carrel, of the *National*; and M. Gallais, of the *Reformateur*. A warrant had been issued against M. Vignerte, the cashier of the last named newspaper.

[We subjoin the following biographical sketch of Marshal Mortier, Duke de Treviso, who has thus closed his eventful life by the hands of an assassin.]

EDOUARD-ANOLPHE-CASIMIR-MORTIER was born at Cambrai in 1768. His father, a wealthy farmer, gave him a good education. Being an active citizen at the period of the revolution, he procured for his son, in 1791, a commission in a volunteer regiment of cavalry, and the youth's own good conduct soon obtained him the rank of adjutant-general.

Under Pichegru, Moreau, and Massena, on the Rhine and in Switzerland, he fought his

way up to the command of a division. He was no less a favourite with Napoleon, who, in 1804, for the zeal which he had seized upon Hanover, on the rupture of the peace of Amiens, rewarded him with a marshal's truncheon.

In 1805 and 1806 he added greatly to his military reputation; but he tarnished his laurels by the severity with which, in 1807, he enforced the arbitrary injunctions of Napoleon at Hamburg. From this plundered and oppressed city he returned to the grand army, and continued his services until the campaign closed on the plains of Friedland.

Become Duke of Treviso, Mortier, in 1805, was summoned to Spain, where his exertions were not crowned with much success. He captured Badajoz, after a siege of fifty-five days; and it is acknowledged, that he treated his prisoners with great kindness, and observed all the humanities of war, in a manner which should always be mentioned to his honour. In the disastrous expedition to Russia, he commanded the young guard, and on him devolved the horrible service of blowing up the Kremlin. He fought gallantly in the Saxon campaign of 1813, at Lutzen and Dresden; and, on the soil of France, in 1814, at Montmirail, Troyes, and under the walls of Paris, he struggled to the last against the overwhelming masses of the allies.

On the abdication of Napoleon he sent in his adhesion to Louis XVIII., and was made knight of St. Louis, peer of France, and Governor of the sixteenth military division.

On the news of the ex-emperor's landing at Cannes, in March, 1815, he was appointed to command the army of the north conjointly with the Duke of Orleans, [now King of France.] His royal highness laboured hard to secure the fidelity of the troops; but finding his efforts ineffectual, to avoid capture he left Lille, and on quitting the town addressed the following letter to Mortier:—

"My dear Marshal,—I give up to you entirely the command which I have had the happiness of exercising conjointly with you in the department of the north. I am too good a Frenchman to sacrifice the interests of France because new misfortunes compel me to quit it. I go to hide myself in retirement and oblivion. It only remains for me to release you from all the orders which I have given you, and to recommend you to do what your excellent judgment and patriotism may suggest as best for the interests of France.

"LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS."

When the king had left Lille for Ghent, Mortier repaired to Paris, and became one of Napoleon's new peers, and inspector of the northern and eastern frontiers. He was to have commanded the young guard at Waterloo, but was attacked at Beaumont with sciatica, which confined him to his bed. After the king's second restoration he was excluded from the Chamber of Peers. In January, 1816, he was appointed governor of the fifteenth military division, and chosen a member of the Chamber of Deputies, for the department of the north; in March, 1819, a royal ordinance restored to him the honours of the peerage. In August, 1830, on the abdication of Charles X., he gave in his adhesion to the Government of Louis Philippe, and has continued ever since faithful to his royal master, until he fell by his side, pierced through the head by the bullet of an assassin, on the 28th of July last,—a day, that will long remain memorable in the annals of France.

[Deferred from our last.]

From the *Liverpool Times* of July 21.

There have been various rumours during the last week, to the effect that the Lords were determined to throw out all the measures of mini-

sters, and that the King was determined to throw out the Ministers themselves. The following letter will show how much credit is attached to these rumours in London, among persons having access to the best sources of information.

"The English Municipal Reform Bill, which is to be read a third time in the Commons on Monday night, is expected to pass the Lords without any material alteration, except, perhaps, the restoration of the freemen's parliamentary electoral franchise which some persons likely to be well informed on the subject expect to have restored. As to the Irish Tithes and Appropriation Bill, the expectation is that they will be carried on conjointly through the Commons, but that the Lords, acting upon the principles which Lord Stanley and Sir Robert Peel have announced as their parliamentary tactics, will separate the two measures and pass the tithe part, notwithstanding their rejection of a similar kind last year, but throw out these clauses which relate to the surplus fund appropriation. Thus I know is the expectation of Ministers, as Lord ——— told me so; but if they pursue in this course, the consequence will be that the whole bill will be lost, for the Commons will not submit to this emasculating process. You will see from the newspapers that there are rumours of a change of Ministry, and of the dissolution of Parliament as a consequence of that change; but these reports rest mainly on the hopes of the Tories, and the coldness felt at the Court towards a ministry which has been forced upon the King against his will, and which he probably would have no indisposition to discard, if a Parliament could be collected to support their opponents. The idea that the present ministers will find it necessary to resort to a dissolution, to strengthen their hands against the strong Tory opposition, is less prevalent than it was some weeks ago; and the accession of numbers to the Ministerial divisions in all votes except when the 'freemen' are concerned, by whom many of the Ministerial members are returned, and of whom they are afraid, has served to give our party confidence."

MON LAW.—The Pennsylvanian speaks as follows in relation to the recent administration of Lynch's Law in Mississippi.

For the sake of humanity, it is to be hoped that the above statement is incorrect; but if not, it is evident that the murdering committee, and its aiders and abettors, should legally expiate their crimes by being strung up in clusters, to die the death of a dog. It is by these bloody and ferocious outbreaks that our country is disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world; and of late years they have occurred with a frequency demanding the most terrible examples. In many portions of the west, on occasions of the least excitement, mob law at once rises superior to legal authority, and we would scarcely be surprised to find the latter superseded altogether, after such an exhibition as that of Vicksburg. The gamblers were doubtless bad enough, and should have been broken up by a resort to justifiable means; but from the statements which have reached us, it is more than probable that they were acting on the natural principle of self defence, against the illegal assaults of a mob, and that, being but five men against hundreds, they had recourse to whatever weapons were within their reach. That the result was fatal to one of their assailants, does not even palliate the crime committed by the "towns-people." They avenged one, perhaps justifiable homicide, by five murders.

AW and other BLANKS of all descriptions, for sale by the subscriber. JAS. DAWSON July 1835.

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the New England Farmer.

## SELECTION OF SEEDS PREVENT THE DEGENERACY OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.

Mr. Editor—An opinion prevails to some extent among some of my acquaintance, that all kinds of agricultural and horticultural seeds are apt to degenerate if they continue to grow from the same original stalk in any one neighbourhood; and that in order to secure good crops of corn, potatoes, and other valuable products of the field and garden, it is necessary to obtain seed which grew at a great distance, from the place where the seed is to be planted. Some of these persons, suppose that if farmer A. living in C., exchanges his seeds with farmer B. living in D., at the distance of one hundred miles from each other, that the exchange will be always mutually beneficial, and will ensure an increase of crops to both.

I could relate to you a number of experiments which demonstrate the fallacy of such a doctrine.

A few years ago I planted turnip seed, which was obtained by selecting the best roots from a very fine crop of turnips, and growing seed from them. The seed from these selected turnips was planted within a few rods of the place where the seed, and the turnips which made the seed, had grown, and this seed produced a fine crop. But not having seed enough I procured some turnip seed from abroad, and planted it in the same manner by the side of the other. When the crop was matured, it was seen that the seed which was obtained from a distance, produced a crop not more than one fourth part as large as that which was grown near the spot where it was planted, and while the latter was remarkably smooth, fair, handsome, and excellent in quality, the crop procured from seed obtained at a distance was rough, and poorer in quality, in about the same proportion that it was smaller in quantity.

About the same time, I made a similar experiment with carrot seeds, and the result was very similar to the experiment with turnips which I have just related.

But as potatoes are thought by some to be peculiarly apt to degenerate, and as it is not easy for every man to make experiments which require more than thirty years for their completion, I send you the following, which you are at liberty to give to the public, through the medium of your useful paper, if you think the narration worth publishing.

When I was a lad 16 years of age, my father obtained a kind of round yellowish potatoes, which was new in the neighbourhood, and was thought at that time to be a superior kind. He planted them, and was much pleased with the result.—He had a larger crop than he had ever obtained before, on the same quantity of ground since my remembrance. He continued to cultivate the same kind of potatoes, for more than 20 years, on the same farm, and they still retained their excellence.

After I became the head of a family, and after my father had cultivated the kind of potatoes of which I am writing, for about fourteen years, I obtained seed from him, and have continued the cultivation of them for 16 years more; from the same original stock, which my father obtained, when I was sixteen years old.

Thus it will be seen, that the 16 years which I have cultivated them, added to the 14 years which my father cultivated them, before I obtained the seed from him, make a period of 30 years, which we have continued the cultivation of the same kind of potatoes, from the same original stock.

I have ever been careful, to select the best part of my crop for seed, and so far from degenerating or running out, as it is termed, some

of my last crops have been handsomer and better, than I have ever seen of the kind before.

Respectfully yours,  
Asa M. Holt.

East Holdam, Conn., Aug. 7, 1835.

By the Editor.—The above is from a very respectable medical gentleman from whom future favours of a similar nature are respectfully solicited. We have frequently endeavoured to impress on our readers the importance of selecting the best seeds, roots, &c., for the purpose of raising new crops of the same sorts of vegetables; and given the opinion of practical as well scientific cultivators that it is, generally, better to propagate from the best which a farmer has himself proved and improved than to make hap-hazard exchanges with his brethren at a distance. The rule is, or should be to raise the best you can, and propagate from the best you raise. See New England Farmer, vol. xiii. pp. 30, 62, 311. But examples are better than precepts, and those of Dr. Holt are very pertinent and instructive.

From the same.

## MUD FOR MANURE.

If you should find no mines of marl on your premises, worth working, it may be well to direct attention to what a geologist would call alluvial deposits, or the mud found at the bottom of ponds, rivers, creeks, ditches, swamps, &c. Some ponds are totally dried up in a hot and dry summer; and all ponds and rivers are so diminished, by a copious evaporation, as to leave part, and the richest part of their beds uncovered. And these beds, where there has been no rapid current, are always found to contain a rich mud. In some places it reaches to a considerable depth. This mud, though taken from fresh waters, has been found to be a valuable manure, especially for dry, sandy and gravelly soils. It has been known to have as good effect as dung from the barn yard, in the culture of Indian corn on dry and sandy soils. The advantage of mud for manure, is not limited to a single season, for it mends, as it were, the constitution of the soil, and restores to a hill side, or an elevated piece of ground, those fine and fertilizing parts which rains and snows have washed away.

But farmers on the sea coast have great advantages over others as respects the use of mud for manure. The sediment of salt water, which may be taken up along the shores of the sea, contains some fertilizing substances not to be found in fresh water deposits, and abounds more than any other mud with pruned animal substances. If it be taken from flats, where there are or have been shellfish, it is calcareous manure as well as putrescent manure, and answers all the purposes of lime as well as of animal matters taken from farm yards, &c. The best manure, however is obtained from docks, and from the sides of wharves in populous towns, having been rendered richer from sewers, the scourings of streets, &c., as well as refuse animal and vegetable substances fallen or thrown into such places.

Dr. Deane observed, that "Mud that is newly taken up may be laid upon grass land. But if it is to be ploughed into the soil, it should first be exposed to the frost for one winter. The frost will destroy its tenacity, and reduce it to a fine powder; after which, it may be spread like ashes. But if it be ploughed into the soil before it has been mellowed, it will remain in lumps for several years, and be of less advantage."

A layer of mud is an useful ingredient in a compost heap, and should be undermid and overlaid, or both, with quick-lime or horse-dung, covering the whole with loam or other rich earth. But a still better mode of disposing of all sorts of earthy manures, is to lay

them in farm yards to be thoroughly mixed with the dung and stale of animals; and we believe this mode of management is in most general use by New England Farmers. It requires more labor, and the increased expense of twice carting; but the advantages it affords in absorbing and retaining the stale of cattle, will be more than equivalent to such labor and expense.

## SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE subscriber offers for sale on very reasonable terms, that excellent corner lot, fronting on Queen and Farm Street, formerly owned by Mr. Adam Gordon, cooper. Also—that one story house, about 26 feet by 16, standing at the east end of the dwelling house of Charles Erskine, and formerly occupied by him as a shop;—the purchaser to remove the house when the owner of the ground requires it.

The subscriber being about to leave the province, is now selling off his stock of Goods, in his shop on Water st., at very reduced prices, and will continue to do so, by private sale, till the 6th of Oct. next, at which time what remains unsold of the above, will be disposed of by Auction.

All those having claims against the subscriber, are desired to present the same for adjustment, on or before the above named day, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment; otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

JAMES YOUNG.

Pictou, 8th Sept. 1835. b-w

200 American CHAIRS for Sale by  
July 1.] ROSS & PRIMROSE.

## TO BE SOLD

At Public Auction, on Thursday the 8th day of October inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the Premises:

WHAT well known farm belonging to the estate of the late Rev'd Duncan Ross, situated on the east side of the West River of Pictou; the same to be sold in two lots, each containing about 70 acres more or less, the front lot subject to the Widow's Dower, the other free of encumbrance. A more particular description will be given at the time of sale.

ALSO—at the same time and place will be sold, Stock to the amount of fifty pounds by appraisement, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

A liberal credit will be given on all sums above ten shillings. Further particulars made known at the time of sale.

JOHN McLEAN, }  
JOHN DOUGLAS, } Ex'rs, &c.  
JAMES ROSS, }

West River, Sept. 3d, 1835. b-w

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.  
MACHINE CARDS.

THE subscriber has on hand two full sets of very superior Machine Cards, on Consignment, and has received orders to offer them at the low price of 7s 6d per foot. If not sold in one month from this date, they are to be sent to St. John, N. B. September 1. JAS. DAWSON

A IR on cur a mach ann an Gaelic, bho cheanna a ghairid, agus ribh an an rici, le Seumas Dawson leabhar teicidair ann am Pictou.

ALNEAMANA URRAMACH CHRISOID,  
Le Ulliam Dyer.

Prish sia Tasdainn ceangailte, na Cuig Tasdan, ann am boidalbh.

Mar an Ceudna,  
ORAIN SPIORADAIL,  
Le Paudrig Groumi.

Prish tri Tasdain, leth Cheangailte gu greannte.

FUNERAL LETTERS, VISITING, INVITATION and other CARDS,  
Executed at this Office in the neatest manner.

D. SPENCE,

BOOK BINDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pictou, that he has commenced business in the above line, in a room below the See Office, where, or at the said Office, BOOKS will be received for binding according to order. [June 29, 1835]

HANDBILLS & BOOK WORK  
Done at this Office, in the most handsome style, and at very moderate prices. May, 1836

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has lately received ex Brig Devc-ron, from Greenock, a valuable addition to his stock in the above line; which, together with those formerly imported, he offers at prices considerably under his former printed quotations. Catalogues may be had gratis, by applying at the store.

—A L S O—

By the same vessel, the following scarce Books, on consignment, which will be sold at cost and charges. An early application is necessary.

Stebbing's Diamond Edition of the Bible and New Testament, with and without Common Prayer and Psalms; and in roan, morocco, embossed, and extra bindings.

- 1 copy Cowper's works, 3 vols. 8 vo
- 1 do. complete in one vol. 8 vo.
- 1 Montague's Ornithological Dictionary 8 vo
- 1 Main's Vegetable Physiology, 12 mo
- 1 Roux's French Grammar and Key
- 3 Citizen of the World
- 6 Dramatic Beauties
- 2 Walker's Dictionary with Key to the pronunciation of proper names

Method of reading the Scriptures in one year  
 Rennis' Scientific Alphabets of Angling—Physics—Gardening—Natural Theology—Botany—Chemistry—Zoology—and Medical Botany  
 Mothers' Catechisms of Useful Knowledge.

The following Annuals in silk & morocco Bindings,  
 The Sacred Cabinet, in prose and verse  
 The Sacred Offering  
 The Infant's Annual

Two pair coloured Globes.

June 22, 1835

JAMES DAWSON

By the MARY ANN from Liverpool, and other arrivals, the Subscriber has received the following

GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at Prices unusually low, FOR CASH OR PRODUCE:

PRINTED Cottons, Muslins & Gingham, Shally Dresses, Cyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbett wool Shawls, gauze Hdks., Veils and Scarfs, crape Hdks., Ribbons,

TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND DEVONSHIRE BONNETS, Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.

Leghorn Flats, gent's Gossamer, beaver and Calcutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdks., Laces and Edgings, bobbinette, book, jacconet, mull, cross-barred & cambric MUSLINS, ladies' and gent's Gloves, hosiery, India rubber & other Braces, blk & fancy silk Stocks, white and col'd Stays,

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

Imitation & Imen Cambric, ladies' fancy silk Boas, prunella, kid and mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians, WHITE & GREY COTTONS, lining do., Checks Homespuns, Fustians & Moleskins, printed Cantoons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Cassinetta, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture, Slops, &c. &c. &c.

—H A R D W A R E.—

Tannon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chissols, Rasps, Sickles, Scythes, Knives & Forks, Carvers, pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Augers japan'd & brass coal Scoops, shoe, hearth, hair, tooth, weaver's, cloth, joint, white-wash & scrubbing BRUSHES, sprigs, 4dy 6dy Sty 10d, & 30dy NAILS, painted & brass Fenders, steel & brass Fire Irons, coffin Furniture, chest, rim, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpenters Pincers & Hammers, brass window pulleys, bell Handles and Triggers, shingling Hatchets,

CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES, Braces and Bits, Planes of every description, Cramps, Vices, Spoke Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Waitors and Trays, Candlesticks, Snufflers, Spoons, Britt. metal tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, saucopans, Pots, Ovens, and spare covers, Tea Kettles, Frying Fans, cod & mk'l Hooks,

STEEL YARDS & SCALE BEAMS,

col'd & white Spectacles, Mathematical Instruments, Spades & Shovels, and an excellent assortment of English Iron, &c. &c. &c.

—GROCERIES & LIQUORS.—

White & Brown Sugar, Hyson & Souchong TEA, Coffee, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Nuts, Currants, Rum, Wine, Gin, Brandy, Shrub, Peppermint. Also.—For sale, for CASH only, OATMEAL and N. S. FLOUR. A quantity of Canadian Flour daily expected, from Quebec.

R. ROBERTSON.

9th June, 1835.

ALMANACKS FOR 1835,

For sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.



TO BE SOLD,

AT the King's Warehouse, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, the undermentioned Goods, seized by Officers of His Majesty's Customs, and condemned for illegal importation:

- 18 CLOCKS—Mahogany Case.
- 1 Barrel Brazilian DYE WOOD (ground)
- 1 Keg BALL CATRIDGES.

I do hereby certify that I have examined the above mentioned Clocks, and that they are perfect in all their parts.

Certified at Picton, this 2d day of September, 1835.

W. S. FLETCHER,  
 Clock and Watch Maker.

Custom House, Picton, N.S.  
 2d September, 1835.

*God Save the King.*

100 Bbls. PITCH, 70 Bbls. TAR, 20 do. ROSIN for sale by July 1. ROSS & PRIMROSE.

MRS. HENDERSON,

HAS just commenced business in the shop adjoining this office, to the East, in the

HAT & BONNET MAKING LINE.

Orders are solicited and will be punctually executed in Palmetto, Straw, Tiscan or Leghorn.

\*Any of the above may be had, ready made, on reasonable terms by calling at the shop.

Wanted, two Apprentices to the above business. Picton 23d June, 1835.

BY THE HUGH JOHNSTON, FROM NEW-YORK,

And for Sale by the Subscriber:

- 150 BAGS NAVY BREAD,
- 50 bbls RYE FLOUR,
- 50 bbls INDIAN MEAL.

July 15. b-w GEORGE SMITH.

CABLES, ANCHORS, COR- DAGE, and OAKUM, for sale by June 17 ROSS & PRIMROSE.

HEALTH SECURED BY MORRISON'S PILLS.

THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

WHICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious and all Liver diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloureux, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.

Take care of Counterfeits! The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing spurious Medicines which may be offered them as genuine, as Dr. Morrison never allows more than one Agent to be appointed in any one place, and these are in no instance Medical practitioners or Druggists.

The Subscriber has been appointed agent for the Eastern Division of the Province and Prince Edward Island, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morrison's directions for their use.

Of whom also may be had a few Books describing the properties, uses, and almost innumerable cases of cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine. See also McKimlay's Advertisement in the Novascotian. JAMES DAWSON.

Picton, May 6th, 1835.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ALMANAC (36 pages), price 3d, each. Also: Crawley on Baptism—price 3s.

NAILS.

BEST Bonding Cut NAILS on hand and for sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON. July 29th, 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per BRIDE from Liverpool, and CHILTON from Hull,

- 200 TONS fishery SALT
- 20 Bags fine do
- Linos, Twines, Mackarel and Herring Nets
- 40 tons well assorted IRON
- Boxes Window Glass, assorted
- Kegs Nails and Spikes
- Boxes Soap
- Do. Candles
- Do. Starch
- Fig Blue, Roll Brimstone
- Crates well assorted CROCKERYWARE
- Oakum, Cordage, and Canvas
- 60 M Bricks
- 200 qtrs. Wheat
- 150 Kegs Paint
- Linseed oil, sole Leather

Blacksmiths' Bellows & Anvils, sup'r quality CLOTHS, bleached and unbleached Cottons, Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Flannels, Slop Clothing, Hats & Straw Bonnets, with a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Season.

ALSO: ON HAND—

- Anchors & Cham Cables, assorted
- Indian corn Meal, Rye Flour
- Palm Leaf Hats
- Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine
- Pots & Ovens and spare Covers,

All of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

July 1.

GEORGE SMITH.

TO LET.



Entry Immediately.

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

For particulars apply at this Office.

Picton, July 10, 1835.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ANY person desirous of subscribing for the New England Farmer, can be furnished with a copy, commencing with Vol. 14th No. 1, dated July 15th, 1835, by applying at this Office. [August 1st.

CHAMBERS'

EDINBURGH JOURNAL, &c.

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

CHAMBERS' INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE,

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

Of whom may also be had,

- The Penny Magazine, from commencement
- The Saturday Magazine, Do
- The Penny Cyclopaedia, Do
- The Ladies' Penny Gazette.
- Parley's Magazine.
- The People's Magazine.
- Edinburgh Cabinet Library.
- London Family Library.
- Lardner's Cyclopaedia.
- The Mirror.
- Penny Musical Guide.
- Musical Library.

Together with a variety of other Periodicals of high literary standing.

ALSO

A few copies of a New and Correct MAP of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, just published in London; size 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet. J. D. Picton, 1835.

30,000 REAL HAVANA CIGARS, (warranted genuine,) in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by July 22 t-w JAMES D. B. FRASER.

## THE TIMES.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1835.

By the arrival of His Majesty's packet *Spey*, Capt. James, at Halifax, in 30 days from Falmouth, we are put in possession of London dates to the 6th ult; they do not add much to our former stock of intelligence by way of Newfoundland.

On the 23rd of July, an atrocious attempt was made to assassinate the King of France, which, although it failed in accomplishing the primary object, namely, the destruction of the royal family, did notwithstanding cause the death of 30 individuals near the King's person, some of them persons of distinguished rank. Marshal Mortier, Prince of Treviso was among the number; we have given a sketch of the military career of this renowned general of the Bonapartian Dynasty. This plot appears altogether *unique*, both as regards the means used, and the previous knowledge which was had of the conspiracy, and which led to the unusual arrangement of the Royal Cortège; we cannot help thinking, that the French Police must have recently lost much of that *tact* and *nerve* for which it has been so justly celebrated.

In Parliament, the business of the session was progressing rapidly; the Corporation Reform Bill, and the Irish Church Bill had both passed the House of Commons, a Bill for the reform of the Irish Corporations had been introduced, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading.

We can scarcely take up an English paper but the question meets us, "What will the Lords do with these sweeping Bills?" The answers of course are as various as the principles of the parties who put the questions. For our own part we have no hesitation in saying, that the lords will reject them wholly, believing, as they now do, that they are established as a Tory Faction, in the confidence of the King; but here the question arises, What will the King do? why, we think he will be advised by the Tory Lords to dissolve Parliament, and will do so; this leads to the farther query, What will the people do? The consequences arising from this question we are really afraid to contemplate, for there is a certain point in the endurance of a patient people, beyond which arbitrary power itself cannot pass with impunity.

But to return to what is now matter of historical fact, the Lords after reading the Corporation Reform Bill a first and second time, resolved, contrary to the declared wish of Ministers, to hear counsel in behalf of the Corporations of England and Wales, and also to examine evidence in committee;—accordingly Sir C. Wetherell and Mr. Knight, said to be two eminent Barristers, were called to the bar of their Lordships, who were heard in behalf of the Corporations—the former in a speech of six hours length, which is trumpeted forth by the Tories of every grade as a *floorer* to the Reformers in both Houses, but which we think, upon a sober examination, to be at once the most rapid and bombastic piece of hypochondria ever saw in print: in fact, he has not so much as once hinted at the actual and acknowledged state of these sinks of iniquity and corruption which the Bill proposes to reform. He deals with this part of his subject as a wary traveller does with the crater of a volcano, he keeps at a distance lest he gets engulfed in the yawning vortex. With a view to please the majority of his hearers, he launches forth into immeasurable abuse of Reformers and all their measures; in many places he descends to language that would do credit to Biltongate orators; while, in the highest of his flights, he merely shows his pedantry by quoting strings of barbarous Latin phrases. We really are surprised that their Lordships could have patience to sit and hear him out. He seems to have been singularly defective in the knowledge of Parliamentary etiquette, having been twice called to order, and once made to withdraw for making motions and other in-

fractions of Parliamentary usages. The following will serve as a specimen both of his oratory and his logic:

"He should now come to the appointment of magistrates. What sort of persons were those who heretofore had filled the magisterial chairs? They were men who had risen through various gradations of wealth, and had at length attained the full confidence of their fellow-citizens; those were, by the wisdom of the crown, in ancient times, deemed the fit depositaries of magisterial power. But what sort of men did the new system introduce? What was the tremendous attack which plebeian legislation made upon the authority and prerogative of the crown? The council of 96 were to furnish a list to the crown, from which his majesty would be at liberty to choose as many as he saw fitting to become borough magistrates. Heretofore the King had been deemed the fountain of justice, but that distinguished prerogative no longer remained, but was transferred from the monarch to the lowest inhabitants of the boroughs; a plan of corporation government as old as Alfred was now to be exchanged for a new and democratic system, by which the King would have no more to do than register an apparent consent to the appointment of the nominees of universal suffrage, for of necessity the King could not do otherwise than accept the names that were given to him—he must do it, whether he would or not; thus a completely self-elected corporation would prevail and be predominant. He knew nothing more illustrative of the republican and radical tendency of the measure, first, than this mode of election—secondly, than the total absence of all qualification of a pecuniary nature; the perfect and total deprivation of private and individual wealth was precisely that which was deemed the most fitting to place him in the situation of one component to fill civic offices; such a man would then be in all respects in the safest and happiest condition to which a corporator could attain. He remembered a poem quoted by Dr. Johnson in his Lives, in which the man without wealth was described as the happiest of mortals, and the best protected from danger,—

*"Felix cui nihil est; —————  
Non timet insidias; fures, incendia temit;*

from him nothing could be stolen, he could be neither the subject of robbery nor arson. The possession of that negative wealth, which consisted in having nothing at all, formed the highest possible recommendation to corporate offices under this new bill."

To this we would add nothing more than merely ask, is there a man in ten thousand under the British Crown, who does not in his heart believe that all magistrates ought to be appointed in the manner pointed out in this Bill? Whose interests are most deeply affected by the doings of Magistrates? is it not the people's? and who may be supposed the best judges of the necessary qualifications of the men who should be the guardians of the public weal, the King, or his Representative in the shape of a Governor—neither of whom ever saw the individuals, or the people themselves who have a thorough knowledge of the men from their boyhood? As to what Mr. Knight's speech was we are left in ignorance, but believe it must have been inferior even to Sir C. Wetherell's, as the Tory papers themselves have not, so far as we know, recorded it.

After both Counsel had been heard, the following discussion took place on Monday, 3rd August, and two following days:

LORD MELBOURNE rose to move the order of the day for resolving into Committee on the Corporation Bill.

Several Lords rose at the same time, and a scene of confusion took place which lasted for some moments, the object of each party being to gain precedence of the other. Lord Mel-

bourne, however, continued on his legs in defiance of repeated calls to order, until at length the confusion having died away, he was left in quiet possession of the chair.

LORD MELBOURNE then proceeded to address the house, having first proclaimed himself sick and tired of the political differences which had prevailed during the last five years. He alluded to the manner in which the present bill had been passed by the Commons, without any change or amendment of the least importance in any of its provisions; but he did not anticipate their lordships would be as ready to agree either in the existence of the evil or the justice of the remedy. The noble Lord then entered into a description of the principle on which the bill was founded, and took a review of the details; and concluded by moving that the house resolve itself into a committee on the bill.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON, after a speech in which he deprecated the bill as an unjust interference with political rights, moved an amendment—"That evidence be taken at the bar of this House in support of the allegations of the several petitions, praying to be heard against the bill."

LORD BROUGHAM, Lord Radnor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Plunkett, and the Earl of Ripon, spoke in favour of the motion; the Earl of Winchelsea, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Warrneliffe, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Harwood, the Duke of Wellington, and the Marquis of Bute, in favour of the amendment.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the Amendment.....124  
Against it.....51

Majority against Ministers.....70

On our entrance into the gallery we found Lord Brougham protesting against counsel being again allowed to speak on the introduction of evidence after being already heard.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH moved that counsel be called in.

LORD BROUGHAM in reference to their future proceedings, proposed that they should go on with the evidence from eleven o'clock until seven. (No.) They should proceed in this case as men of business.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON said he was ready to sit until twelve o'clock.

THE EARL OF WINCHELSEA moved the resolution and protest of which he had given notice, against the Corporation Bill, founded on the illegal character of the commission, no evidence in support of its allegations having been produced.

The noble Lord's resolution against the principle of the bill was then put.

LORD KENYON begged his noble friend not to press the amendment, at that moment, after the division which had taken place and the decision to which the House had come.

LORD WINCHELSEA said he would at the suggestion of his noble friend withdraw his amendment, with the determination however, of proposing it hereafter.

The amendment was accordingly withdrawn.

LORD LYNDHURST—Sir Charles Wetherell, the House has decided on hearing evidence, and counsel are to attend for that purpose at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

LORD BROUGHAM—At 11 o'clock this day, and we shall sit until 12 at night.

The House adjourned at half past three o'clock.

TUESDAY, August 4.

Their Lordships were occupied from eleven till four o'clock, in the examination of witnesses on the Corporation Reform Bill. They then adjourned for two hours, and at six o'clock

clock resumed the examination. The places to which the evidence referred were Coventry, Oxford, Worcester, Grantham, Sutton, Coldfield, Berwick-on-Tweed, and Leicester.

At the conclusion of the proceedings Lord Melbourne advanced to the table evidently under a feeling of strong excitement, and said he did not think that either of the cases referred to ought to be entertained; "and I protest—I protest for the third time," said the noble Lord, "against the course which your Lordships are now pursuing. I consider it contrary to reason and to the practice of this House. I will not hold myself bound to it as a precedent, for I deem it to be erroneous, prejudicial, and pernicious, and therefore I repeat that I will not be bound to it in any respect. At the same time, as your Lordships have decided the question against my conviction, I feel that I am bound to bow to a majority of your Lordship's House. But I wish it to be understood that I bow to a majority of this House—to a majority, I repeat, of this House, and to that only. I consider myself coerced and controlled by a superior power, and therefore your Lordships may now act as you think fit." The rapidity and vehemence with which the noble Lord uttered these observations appeared to surprise their Lordships, many of whom were about to retire but again resumed their seats.

The Marquis of Londonderry observed that the House was placed in rather a difficult situation, as the noble Viscount appeared to be against the hearing of witnesses, although the noble and learned Lord, who was supposed to be in his confidence, had advised him to the contrary. By which of the noble Lords was the House to be guided. (Hear.)

Lord Broggham observed that he had not said a single word as to the necessity of having witnesses examined; what he did say was, that if the parties were ready they ought to go on. He entirely agreed with what had fallen from his noble friend, and was from the first opposed to having witnesses examined at the bar. As to the examination of town-clerks, he conceived that the House might just as well examine any of the six Clerks in Chancery as those persons. He considered that their Lordships, by admitting evidence on this bill, had allowed a very improper precedent, for it was opening the door to the admission of evidence in the case of every bill which might be brought before the House.

Lord Lyndhurst said, that there was no motion before their Lordships, and therefore the present discussion was but wasting time.

The House then adjourned, at half-past eleven o'clock, on the understanding that the evidence was to be resumed at one o'clock tomorrow, and continue until twelve at night.

WEDNESDAY, August 5.

Their Lordships met to-day shortly after one o'clock, and proceeded to hear evidence on the Municipal Corporation reform bill. The first witnesses examined were Mr. Burgess, deputy town clerk of Bristol, and Mr. Alderman Tripp. The town-clerk of Sandwich and a Mr. Wood were also examined, touching the borough of Sandwich.—Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter past five o'clock until 11 on Thursday.

MIRAMICHI GLEANER. CABINET OF LITERATURE.—An important alteration has been made at the commencement of the 7th volume of the Miramichi Gleaner; that work, hitherto highly respectable as a Literary and Political Journal, is now published on two distinct sheets—the one devoted to news, politics, and advertisements—the other, as its name imports, is exclusively devoted to literary matter; we have received the first No. containing eight closely printed pages of well selected Literary Extracts. It bids fair to be a useful, cheap, and entertaining Miscellany. The following are the publishing terms:  
For both papers, 17s. 6d. if paid in advance, or 20s.

at the end of the year. Either of the papers can be had separately at 10s. in advance, or 12s. 6d. at the end of the year. Such as prefer it, can have the Cabinet forwarded to them monthly, stitched in a cover.

\* \* The Members of the Pictou "Young Ladies' Charitable Society," request Mr. MUTER's acceptance of their grateful acknowledgments, for the very liberal donation of four guineas, in aid of their funds.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We cannot publish the Communication of "A. B. C. & Co." for the same reasons we refused that of their predecessor, from the same quarter, but we shall be happy to meet their views in regard to the "Strictures," if properly authenticated. "X. Y. Z." is under consideration.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week,  
At the Royal Oak—A. Stewart, Esq., Mr. Phillips and Lady, Messrs. Duffus, Kenny, Witham, Forrester, and Mead.  
At Mrs. Davison's—Mr. and Mrs. Mumford, Miss Lowe, Messrs. Tremam, Stewart, Brown, Coles, Marshall, and Dean, and Capt. Armstrong.  
At Mr. Lorrain's—Mr. Dean and McLeod.

DIED.

On Monday last, aged 84, Mr. William Innes, Mason, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Sept'r. 8th—Brig New Packet, Chadwick, Newbury port, ballast to the Mining Association.  
9th—Shal. Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—dry goods to R. Robertson, H. Hatton, and others.  
10th—schr. Rebecca, Cameron, Merigonish—staves to the master.  
11th—schr. Mary, Belfontaine, Boston—ballast to the master; schr. Teazar, LeVache, Boston—do. do. Pictou, Graham, Miramichie, ballast to W. & I. Ives; schr. Nancy, Balcomb, Halifax—pickled fish to the master.  
14th—schr. Rabbit, Richards, Boston—ballast to the Mining Association; Brig Scio, Boston, Newburyport—do. do.; Union, Pierce, Somerset—apples to Ross & Primrose; schr. Pacific, Meriam, P. Edward Island—ballast.  
15th—Schr. Pelican, Cook, from a fishing voyage, put into this port in distress, loss of cable, foresail, &c. schr. Isabella, Goodwin, from a fishing voyage, to the master; Adelle, Dugas, Halifax—dry goods to N. McKay and others.

CLEARED.

9th—Schr. Enterprize, Brayton, Providence—coal by Ross & Primrose; Mercator, Marshall, Greenock—timber by Carmichael & Co.; Thos. Mahony, Wentworth, Dungarvon, Ireland—timber by Wm. Campbell; schr. Mary, Shea, River John.  
11th—Maria, Mudie, Halifax—coal by Ross & Primrose, Brig Tweed, McKinnon, Liverpool—timber by G. Smith; Albion, Forest, Boston—coal by the Mining Association; Majestic, Grant, Somerset—do. do.; Elizabeth, Simpson, Merigonish; Jane, Bishop, Charlotte-town—coal by Ross & Primrose.  
12th—Schr. Pictou, Graham, Miramichi—cattle by W & I. Ives; Lucy, — Pugwash—assorted cargo by G. Smith, Ben, Forest, Halifax—coal by Ross & Primrose; Richard Smith, Longlois, do.—do. do. Fanny, Terrio, do.—do. do.; shal. Lucy, O'Brien, do.—assorted cargo by the master.  
15th—Rebecca, Cameron, River John; Elizabeth, Hadley, Guysboro'—flour, salt, &c. by the master

**A** MILLWRIGHT & MILLER of sober and steady habits, wishes to take on rent or share, a GRIST MILL, if there be plenty of work, with a constant supply of water; or would hire himself by the month or year, can make or repair Machinery if required. For reference apply at this office, if by letter, post paid. Pictou, 16th Sept. 1835

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

**A** WANTED. STEADY Boy, possessing a good English education, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office. [Sept'r. 16.]

AUCTIONS.

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION.

JAMES MALCOLM

INTENDING to leave Pictou in a few weeks, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday the 30th Sept'r. the whole of his present stock of Goods, consisting of—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| BLACK, blue, brown, olive and green CLOTH. | IRON & STEEL.  |
| Pilot Cloth & Flushing,                    | Tea Kettles,   |
| Cassimere,                                 | Pots & Ovens,  |
| Fancy Stuff for Summer Dresses,            | Brass mounted GRATES & FENDERS,                                |
| Plaiding,                                  | Carion do. do.   |
| Brown & bleach'd shirting Cottons,         | Plough MOUNTING,   |
| Apron Check,                               | PAINTS, Paint Oil and Brushes,                                 |
| Striped Shirting.                          | Ivory and Lamp Black,  |
| Printed Cottons,—(great variety.)          | Collin Mounting,   |
| Mermoes & Shawls.                          | Hearth, Shou and Cloth BRUSHES,                                |
| Silk & cotton Handk'fs,                    | Percussion Guns & Caps,  |
| Raven sewing Silk,                         | Cannister and Seal POWDER,                                     |
| Patent & common sewing Thread.             | Cannon Powder & Shot,  |
| Cotton Balls,                              | Kegs 4dy, 6dy, 8dy, 10dy, 12dy, 18dy, & 20dy, fine ROSE NAILS, |
| Silk and cotton Ferret,                    | Horse Nails,   |
| Coat & Vest Buttons,                       | Shovels & Spades,  |
| Writing, deed & wrapping PAPER,            | Frame, whip, & cross cut SAWS,                                 |
| Patent Cordage,                            | Hand & Tennon do..   |
| Putty,                                     | Fanner Mounting,   |
| Boxes Tobacco Pipes,                       | Chissels,  |
| CUTLERY,—all sorts,                        | Plane Irons,   |
| Crates assorted CROCKERYWARE,              | Seats' Leather and Calf skins.                                 |

SCREW AUGERS, LOCKS, HINGES AND FIRE-IRONS,

With a Great Variety of other Goods.  
The above Goods were all imported this Spring, and are warranted fresh, and of the best quality.  
TERMS—All sums under £10 Cash—£10 to £20, 30 day's—£20 to £50, 2 months—over £50, 3 month's credit, on approved notes.  
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, forenoon.  
Catalogues will be ready on the Monday before the sale.  
J. M. would feel obliged by those who are indebted to him, calling and settling their accounts on or before the 25th of the present month.  
Pictou, 14th Sept'r. 1835.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

ON MONDAY the 21st of September, Mr. G. CHRISTIE will commence teaching in the Grammar school, where he will give instruction in any of the following branches—English, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, French, Book-keeping, the various branches of Practical Mathematics, Latin and Greek.  
The Terms will be— for English, Writing, and Arithmetic, 9s; for English Grammar, Geography, French, and Book-Keeping, 12s 6d; and for Latin, Greek, Navigation, Algebra and other branches of Mathematics, 15s per quarter.  
Pictou, Sept'r 16, 1835

REMOVAL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER, DRUGGIST, has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Yorston's, and directly opposite the store of D. Crichton & Son. September 15, 1835.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.	
BOARDS, Pine, per M	50s a 60s
" Hemlock, do.	30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh,	4d a 4½d per lb.
BUTTER	7d a 8d "
COALS, at the Mines	13s per chal.
" Shipped on board	14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)	16s "
CODFISH per Qil.	10s a 12s
EGGS per doz.	5d
FLOUR, N. S. per cwt.	16s a 18s
" Am. S. F. per bbl.	45s
" Canada fine "	40s
HAY per ton	35 a 40
HERRINGS, No. 1.	20s
No. 2.	none



## POETRY.

By the Author of the "Rising Village."  
TO THERESE.

Look round Theresé, how soft these scenes appear,  
How calm, how beautiful, and still;  
No sound now breaks upon the listening ear,  
But murmurs from yon little rill.

So calm it is, the zephyrs of the air  
Now sleep on every fragrant rose;  
In dazy softness resting languid there,  
Till morning wakes them from repose.

And look, how softly does the queen of night  
Descend along the cloudless skies;  
In beauty shining by her lovers light,  
And ever following as he flies.

At such a time when nature's magic powers  
Present a scene so pure as this,  
To stand of old that angels left their bowers,  
To taste on earth a mortal's bliss.

And well may they have left their happy skies,  
To linger for a moment here,  
When hearts like thine, and looks, and sparkling eyes,  
Are tenants of our humble sphere.

## MISCELLANY.

## COLUMN FOR THE BOYS.

TO OUR JUVENILE READERS.—In No. 15, we gave you a few salutary hints on the necessity of self-dependence, and at the conclusion promised that in a future number we would give you some directions as to the choice of a profession, this promise we now fulfill, and as these directions are from the pen of a very eminent man, and one well skilled in what is for your good—we have no hesitation in recommending to your attention what he says on the subject.

Should this selection—made with a view to your profit—be acceptable and engage your attention, it will encourage us to devote a page occasionally to such matters as will have a tendency both to amuse and inform you.

In the first place, try to attach yourself to a business that is of extensive application, and promises to last long. Avoid professions that will fasten you to a spot or country. Let it be one that will give you support wherever you may chance to be. Avoid all sinking professions: catch the tone and tendency of society, and seek to float down the stream of general utility. You can never go far wrong in following a trade, the assistance of which all mankind require. For instance, every branch of business connected with public instruction is at present rising and will still farther be extended, all over the world. All the useful arts are likewise extending themselves, while those of a contrary nature are becoming more limited.

I shall suppose that at the age of fourteen or fifteen you are at length fixed in some line of business. Your situation is now exceedingly critical. You are the servant of a master, and it is absolutely necessary you should go through this course of servitude, to fit you for being some day a master yourself. You will perhaps be called on to do a good deal of dirty work, and to execute many orders not very agreeable to your pride. But go through all with alacrity and cheerfulness. Show willingness to do what you are bid, for, next to honesty and steadiness, there is nothing which masters like so much as willingness. If ever you show unwillingness, you are undone. If you be honest, steady, and willing, there is no fear of your success. We often hear a great many complaints about people not being able to find employment. A number of these complaints are certainly too well founded; but I can tell you, that masters have a far

greater difficulty in getting trustworthy servants and assistants, than servants and assistants have in getting good masters. Men in business in large towns generally prefer apprentices from the country. The reason for this is, that country boys are considered to be more honest and steady than town boys. They possess at least greater self-denial. They have not the misfortune to be known by genteel people, and therefore they do not "think shame" to be seen doing their master's work. This gives country boys an immense advantage over town boys, for an acquaintance with the higher ranks is often as dangerous to a boy as association with the dregs of the community. The fewer acquaintances of any kind you have so much the better.

While you are young, and in the capacity of an apprentice, I would advise you to make a point of going straight home every evening when your day's labour is over. Avoid above all things sporting-clubs, theatres, horse-races, and all similar places of mountebank entertainment. They only tend to blunt the moral feelings, and to bring you into contact with individuals of a loose way of thinking. I once knew a young man with excellent prospects who was completely ruined by attendance at a fencing-school. There was nothing wrong in the fencing; but the learning of this accomplishment brought him into contact with frivolous, idle, and dissipated young men, who vitiated his naturally good habits, and were otherwise the means of deeply injuring him. Take up any biographical dictionary of distinguished characters, and you will not find a single person who attained celebrity by attending places of grovelling amusement. You will discover that among some thousands of individuals, a very large proportion became eminent by private study during the intervals of their daily labour—that is by informing their minds at leisure hours after they left school. Private reading, attendance at schools of arts, and lectures on the sciences, ought to be your main resources in this respect. It is astonishing how much useful knowledge a boy may acquire in the midst of privation and difficulties. It is at the same time astonishing how far a boy may contribute to his own support, even although possessing but a small weekly wage, provided he be animated with the wish to do well. Read the life of Benjamin Franklin, and see what he accomplished. I adopted Franklin as my model when I entered upon a profession. I tried to follow all his rules. My weekly wage was for some years only four shillings. On this sum I paid eighteen pence for my lodgings, other two shillings supplied me in food; and I generally contrived to lay past the remaining sixpence for contingent expenses. I lived thus for several years, for I had resolved not to be burdensome to my parents, who lived in the country, and had suffered many misfortunes. All my spare hours I spent in reading; and from poring over Franklin, and a volume of an old encyclopedia, I became possessed with the notion of constructing an electrical apparatus, which I at length accomplished by the aid of my spare sixpences and some tools. I mention these things merely to show how much may be done by a boy of fifteen or sixteen years of age. I do not imagine I reaped any material advantage from studying the science of electricity; but I can now perceive that this species of rational recreation, as well as my desultory reading, were at least negatively beneficial. I was preserved from the society of acquaintances of my own age, and that I reckon to have been a great point gained. There were no schools of arts in these days, and few useful works were accessible to the young. What an extraordinary change is now effected in society! How thankful ought you to be for ri-

sing into maturity in an age in which every description of useful knowledge is brought within your reach!

It is possible, that, by attempting to follow these simple rules of conduct, you may encounter a little ridicule among thoughtless young persons, but do not allow a thing so insignificant to disturb your arrangements. Neither be discouraged because you see many boys better off, with finer clothes, finer friends, and more pocket money, than you are blessed with. We are told on the best authority that the "race is not to the swift, neither is the battle to the strong." There is a curious saw motion continually going forward in society, by which the poor are rising and the rich as regularly sinking. I have known many young men who were left fortunes by their fathers, who are now in a state of beggary, or worse; while I see as many about me in the respectable walks of life whose origin was as poor as your own, whatever that may have been; and that enviable station you will undoubtedly reach, by following the admonitions here and elsewhere given for your government.

**THE MURDER OF ROBERTSON.**—We have seen a letter written by Mr. Robertson, (the day before his death,) who was hung at the South, for having abolition publications in his possession. He declares his entire innocence of the charge for which he is to suffer death, and states that so far from circulating incendiary publications at Lynchburg he never was at that place. He expressed his willingness to die, but concluded with declaring his innocence of the crime. This man was a teacher of mathematics, and a citizen of Great Britain. He had been travelling through the south for his health, but being a stranger in a strange land, and probably not sufficiently vociferous in his encomiums on the traffic in flesh and blood, he was suspected, seized and executed, without judge or jury. We cannot find words to express our regret at this transaction. He was a citizen of another country and when the news shall have crossed the Atlantic, what expressions of public opinion will be given by his fellow citizens at home time alone can determine. The South must stop this mode of proceeding. They must cease to hang men without a trial by jury.—How much soever the north may be opposed to the course pursued by the abolitionists, they will not consent to this summary mode of sending people out of the world without giving them an opportunity to show their innocence. We have conversed with many gentlemen on this subject since the receipt of the news of the death of Robertson, and they are unanimous in their expressions of regret and abhorrence at this outrageous transaction. "We will lend our aid to protect the rights of the South" say they, "but we will never consent to give up the right of trial by jury." Again we say, the south must immediately desist from the headstrong and unconstitutional course it is so determinedly pursuing.

Since the above was in type we have received the Richmond Whig, which states that Robertson was not hung, as it was expected he would be; and that after all he turned out to be an anti-abolitionist. We hope this last rumor may prove true as far as it relates to the hanging.—New York Paper.

AGENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE.  
Alamachi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.  
St. John, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & LUCIEN.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT POUVIE.  
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.  
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.  
Aricat—JOHN S. BALLANCE, Esq.