

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

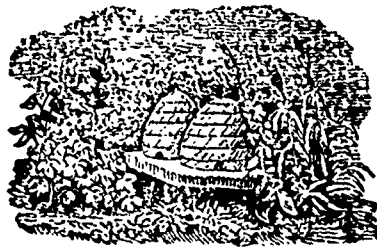
The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées. | Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | <input type="checkbox"/> Title page of issue /
Page de titre de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Caption of issue /
Titre de départ de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Masthead /
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
										✓	



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

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1837.

NUMBER XLIV.

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, 2s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 3s., 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, pr bush none Green, single none	
Boards, pine, pr M 50s a 60s Hay	100s a 110s
" heulock - 30s a 40s Herrings, No 1	25s a 27s
Beef, pr lb	3d Mackarel 50s
" - fresh, 5d	Mutton pr lb 4d
Butter, - 10s a 1s	Oatmeal pr cut 20 a 22.6d
Cheese, N s - 5d a 6d	Oats 2s 6d
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 13s	Pork pr lb 4 1-2d a 5d
" shipped on board 14s 6	Potatoes 2s 6d
" at wharf (Pictou) 16s	Salt pr hhd 10s a 12s 6d
Coke	16s Salmon, fresh none
Codfish pr Q'l 16s	Shingles pr M 7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz 1s	Tallow pr lb 7d a 8d
Flour, N s 25s a 27s 6d	Turnips pr bush 1s 6d.
" Canada, fine 52s 6d	Wood pr cord 12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives 20s	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, M 60s a 70s	"	2 20s
Beef, best, 5d a 6d	Mackarel, No 1	42s 6d
" Quebec prime 55s	"	2 87s
" Nova Scotia 40s a 45s	"	"
Codfish, merch'ble 15s	Molasses	2s 5d
Coals, Pictou, none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney, 32s 6d	" Quebec	none
Coffee 1s 1d	" N. Scotia	110s
Corn, Indian 5s 9d	Potatoes	3s
Flour Am sup none	Sugar, good,	50s a 60
" Fine none	Salmon No 1	52s 6d
" Quebec fine 52s 6d	"	2 77s 6d
" Nova Scotia 53s	"	2 67s 6d

BARGAINS.

MESSRS D. & T. McCULLOCH beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced selling off the remainder of their Fall Supplies, at much reduced prices. [March 1

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

DEALERS in Hardware are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Goods from the Manufactory of *Hiram Cutler*, Sheffield, late *Furniss Cutler & Stacey*, and established by *Thomas Weldon* in 1780, on application to *Messrs John Albro & Co*, Halifax, where

A SET OF PATTERNS

may be inspected, consisting of
SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING KNIVES,

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO:—SAMPLES OF STEEL.

N. B. Those Houses who have been accustomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through the medium of their friends in England and Scotland, may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns, and yet transmit their orders as formerly.

Halifax, February, 1837.

a-m

From the Scotsman.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.

ANOTHER link has been added to the chain of evidence, proving that the appearance of Falling Stars in November is periodical. The celebrated M. Arago had arrangements made to procure simultaneous observations from different parts of France for the night between the 12th and 13th November; and the Report which he has published is translated in the last number of the *Athenæum*. The places at which observations were made, and the number of meteors counted, were as follows:—

Paris, at the Observatory,	-	170
Dieppe, 100 miles NW. of Paris,	-	36
Arras, 100 miles north of Paris,	-	27
Strasbourg, 250 miles east of do.	-	85
Von Altemare, 260 miles SE of do.	-	75
Angers, 180 miles SW. of do	-	49
Rocheport, 260 miles SSW. of do.	-	23
Harve, 120 miles west of do.	-	300

At the Paris Observatory watch was kept the whole night, but at the other places the observations were generally continued only two, three, or four hours. The Report from Harve is, "from 9 P.M. to 2 A.M., a star every minute," as a substitute for which we have put down 300. At Bercy, an eastern suburb of Paris, 120 were seen between 12 and 6 A.M.; and supposing these to be identical with a part of the 170 seen at the Observatory between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M., it follows that two-thirds of the whole fell after midnight. At Von Altemare, 15 were counted in the four hours before midnight, 22 in the three hours after midnight and 38 in three hours between 3 and 6 in the morning. At Arras, the observations were "casual and interrupted," and for three hours only.

In the great meteoric shower of 1833, the Falling Stars seemed to issue from a point in the Constellation of the Lion. Of the 120 noted at Bercy, 57 traversed lines which, if continued, would have ended in that Constellation; and of 85 observed at Strasbourg, 57 had similar courses. In the case of the others, the direction of the lines described seems not to have been recorded.

Besides these positive observations, a great deal of desultory information reached the Academy, which has not been reported, because it was deficient in exactness. From it, however, we may notice, that in the neighbourhood of Tours the peasants declared they had seen a rain of fire during the night, and that in the valley of the Rhone, near Culloy, these asteroids succeeded each other with such rapidity, that the people, seeing them through a fog, supposed them to be flashes of lightning, or a repetition of the brilliant aurora of the 18th of October. M. Arago then inquires, whether, from their number, this shower of falling stars may or may not be considered unusual, and he gives the following comparisons:—At Paris, on the preceding night, none were seen by the same observers during an hour; from three to five were seen in the same space of time on the night after the shower, and from two to three on the second night. On the preceding night, at Bercy, not one was seen in two hours. At Von Altemare, on the 6th of November, none were seen during two hours' watching; on the 7th there were four in four hours, on the 8th none in three

hours, on the 9th one in six hours, and on the 14th two in six hours."

Supposing the portions of meteoric substances (or asteroids as Arago calls them) to exist in the part of the planetary spaces where the earth is, at the middle of November, the reason why they seem to come from the constellation *Leo* is obvious. Though the earth's course round the sun is a circle, such a small portion of it as is traversed in two or three days, scarcely differs from the straight line called its tangent. Now this tangent, or the line of the earth's annual motion, at the 13th and 14th November, points exactly towards the constellation *Leo*; and hence, supposing any masses of fluid matter to exist in a stationary state, at the part of space where the earth then is, it will be impelled against them in this direction, and with a velocity of eighteen miles per second. But from our natural though delusive impression, that the earth is in a state of rest, we transfer the motion to the meteors, and suppose that they are rushing towards the earth, while the earth is really rushing towards them. It follows that the point from which they seem to come, will be that towards which the earth is moving at the time, namely the constellation *Leo*. To simplify the case we have supposed the asteroids to be stationary; but they are unquestionably in motion, and in rapid motion too, performing a revolution round the sun in some plane different from that of the earth's orbit. Neither is the motion which produces their descent entirely in the earth, as we also assumed; for they will be acted upon by the earth's attraction, and rush towards it with a proper motion resulting from that attraction: independently of the course they were describing. Their apparent course will be compounded of this proper motion, and of the earth's motion in its orbit at the time.

We have thus new evidence of their periodical recurrence; and their appearance in the particular part of the heavens where they are seen, is also accounted for. It is, as Arago said in a former paper, a new planetary world beginning to be revealed to us. The conjecture of this eminent philosopher was, that myriads of these bodies (composed probably of nebulous matter, similar to the tails of comets) were circulating round the sun in a zone or ring, which, crosses the earth's orbit at that part where it is about 12th November, and that some of these, drawn from their course by the earth's attraction, fall towards it, and taking fire when they enter the atmosphere in consequence of their prodigiously rapid motion, present the luminous phenomena known by the name of Falling Stars. A little reflection also, on the position of the meridian at different hours, will show, that the falling stars, according to this hypothesis, should be more abundant at midnight than in the evening, and more abundant still towards sunrise, as seems to have been the case in this instance.

M. Biot has thrown out a different hypothesis, though rather for the consideration of men of science, than as entitled to immediate adoption. He thinks that the Falling Stars may consist of portions of the nebulous matter termed the *Zodiacal Light*, which the earth's attraction detaches from the orbit in which they move round the sun, and causes to gravitate towards, and fall upon, her own surface. This *Zodiacal Light* is a circular sheet or stratum of luminous mat-

ter, having the sun in its centre and revolving round it. It is of a lenticular shape, that is, thick at the centre near the sun, and comparatively thin at the outer edge. Its breadth is supposed to be variable; its outer edge sometimes reaching to the earth's orbit, sometimes falling short of it. It is in the plane of the sun's equator, inclined 7 1/2 degrees to the ecliptic; and when it is sufficiently expanded to reach the terrestrial orbit, the earth should come in contact with it at 31 December. It is then in what is called its ascending Node, moving in the same direction with the earth, and in a plane only a very little different. It does not follow that the earth will encounter it again at the opposite point of the ecliptic in May, because the earth's orbit is an ellipse, and she is two or three millions of miles farther from the sun in May than in November. At the 13th November, M. Bot thinks the earth may be near enough (about 4,000,000 miles distant) to draw portions of this revolving nebulous matter from its proper path, and precipitate them towards herself, in the shape of meteors. He offers no satisfactory reason, however, for the phenomena occurring at 13th November, rather than at the 3d December, its natural term according to the hypothesis. Still M. Bot's idea is worthy of consideration.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Deliberations on the Council's Message.

The Halifax Recorder of the 11th instant, after a few introductory remarks, says:—We never remember to have witnessed a scene, wherein the agents seemed to feel under the influence of deeper emotion: They manifested in the tone and manner of the speakers a disheartening consciousness of their own and the People's impotence. Their very attempts at reaching the Throne with the People's prayer in their hands, thwarted by an irresponsible branch of the Legislature

"That may flourish or may fade,
A breath making them as a breath has made,"

appeared to fill all with a sense of humiliation. There seemed at one time a symptom of disunion between the body of reformers. Mr Doyle in the indignant fervor of the moment willing to risk a dissolution, a length to which Mr Howe deemed it injurious to proceed. All concerned in the abstract propriety of another reference to the suffrages of the People, tho' they deprecated the loss of the revenue. Thus does the Revenue Bill cast prostrate and powerless before twelve persons sitting in a secret chamber the united Constituencies of the Province. Is this posture of things such a one as the genius of the British Constitution presides over? The veriest Tory that Oxford ever bred would repudiate the assumption, and yet!!!—yet some portions of the Province have sent men who not only tolerate but support* and indulge our glorious system of Government. It has been said that the adversaries of reform in the lower Branch are the occasion of this threatened interruption of the public business by the Council: We think it, and while one county or township continues thus to act in the choice of such men, it deserts its own rights and should be denounced as traitant to the general interests of the Province. The Province should be on its guard, and if a dissolution takes place—an event not improbable—mark its friends from its foes.

As for the fate of the Council, under its present construction, we undertake to inscribe on its Political Tombstone an appropriate epitaph before next Session.

[*To enable the reader to form a correct idea of the true meaning of this paragraph, we refer him to the divisions on Mr Howe's Twelve Reform Resolutions, in the last Novascotian; and to a few of them which we have given in back numbers of this paper, as samples of the whole.—Ed. B. & E.]

The last Novascotian says:— We shall be mistaken if His Majesty's Council have gained much by their hostile demonstration. Though willing to have destroyed the Revenue and appropriations, and thrown the country into confusion, to cover their miserable system from exposure, they have but enabled the Reformers to expose them more effectually on both sides of the Atlantic.

The following are extracts from an editorial in the Montreal Vindicator of the 24th ult:—

NOVA SCOTIA.—Halifax papers of the 5th instant have come to hand, and as far as we can collect from a perusal of their contents, it strikes us that there is a spirit getting up in the Province which will soon wrestle with, and overcome, various abuses which have long been flourishing in that Province, and upon which an exclusive class has been fattening. The tone of the public debates, and the writings in the public Journals betoken an improving change in public opinion.

The high church party, which was defeated in the Assembly on the first day of the Session, on the vote for "Chaplain," rallied on the following morning, and proposed to rescind the resolution of the preceding day dispensing with his Reverence's services. This was very properly resisted and negatived; 17, to 29. Nothing deterred, the party brought the question a third time before the House next day, in the shape of a Resolution, requesting the several Clergymen of Halifax to attend in succession, week about, to perform the duties of Chaplain. This was opposed, as contrary to the rules of the House, and eventually withdrawn.

The Assembly and the Council have, it seems, already got into collision. Lower Canada is not the only Colony at war with life-Legislative Councils. * * * * *

It is to be hoped that the public spirit which has become at last aroused in Nova Scotia, will not diminish until the people shall have introduced some Reforms into their institutions and Provincial affairs.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, 14th March, 1837.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Dugald B. McNab, Esq., to be High Sheriff for the County of Richmond; George C. Lawrence, Esq. to be do. Juste-au-Corps; John W. Harris, Esq. to be do. Pictou; and George Grassie, Esq. to be do. Colchester.

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

ON Fraser's Mountain, about 30 acres of which is cleared. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the first day of May,
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Terms.—12 months credit on good personal security. Apply to

WM. FRASER,

March 22. e-w Carpenter.

SEEDS.

AMERICAN RED CLOVER, FLAX,
TURNIP, CABBAGE, PEAS, BEANS;
with an extensive assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS,

For Sale by JAMES DAWSON
A few thousand HEDGE THORNS
may be had as above, on early application.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FEW Copies of "THE CLOCKMAKER,"—
price 5s. Also, Howe's Trial for Libel, price 3s.

JAMES DAWSON.

March.

IN THE PRESS,
AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
(At this Office.)
A NEW SELECTION OF
CHURCH MUSIC,
TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."
[PRICE SIX SHILLINGS.]

AS but a limited number of Copies are printing, those wishing to become subscribers to the Work will please hand in their names without delay. Contributions of favorite and popular TUNES will be thankfully received.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in the Spring of the year, offers for sale his FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.

as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pictou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Mines, Green Hill, &c. all of which meet on the property; the new bridge on the river crosses at the door, forming one of the most desirable situations for business to be found in the county, with every prospect of its soon becoming a thriving village. Three sides of the property front the roads, which will cause it to be highly valuable hereafter, should the possessor wish to dispose of any part of it in Lots. The land is of first quality, well watered, and lying dry; it abounds in freestone of good quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for fencing, &c. Possession will be given in May.

For further particulars apply to Mr N. Beck, in Pictou, or to ALEXANDER FORSYTH, West River, 20th December, 1836. if

FALL, 1836.

THE Subscriber has received per the ANN from Liverpool, and the ACADIAN from Greenock A very complete Assortment

OF IRON-MONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, &c.

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

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

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

R. DAWSON.

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

FOR SALE.

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

Halifax, August-8th, 1836. if

WRAPPING PAPER.

THE Subscriber has received a consignment of wrapping paper, which he will sell at the following low prices, viz:

Small size, 4s. 6d. per ream.
Large do 6s. 9d. " do.

THOS. G. TAYLOR.

Pictou, Feb. 13, 1837. m-m

LAND FOR SALE.

A LOT of LAND, in the 2d Division of the 52d Grant, at Merigomish, CONTAINING ABOUT 400 ACRES.

Part of the above is improved, and part is occupied by Hugh Cameron.

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

J. PRIMROSE.

February 8, 1837

NOTICE

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

JAMES SKINNER,
Clerk of the Sessions.

Pictou, January 6th 1837.

IN THE INFERIOR COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FOR THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.

CAUSE { **WILLIAM MATHESON, Plaintiff.**
vs
WILLIAM BAILLIE, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Pictou, on Wednesday the 15th day of April next ensuing, at one o'clock in the afternoon:

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property, demand, and equity of redemption, of the above named William Baillie, of, into, and out of all that certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate, lying, and being in the town plot of New Glasgow, in the County of Pictou, abutted and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the east side of Glasgow street, where it is intersected by Forbes's street, thence along the north side of Forbes's street, south sixty degrees east; eighty two and one half feet; or until it comes to the south west corner of a lot conveyed to Hugh Fraser; thence north thirty degrees east, along the line of said Hugh Fraser's lot fifty five feet; thence north sixty degrees, west eighty two and one half feet, or until it meets the aforesaid Glasgow street; and thence south thirty degrees west along Glasgow street fifty five feet to the place of beginning;—together with all and singular the here-diments and appurtenances thereto belonging.—The same having been taken in execution at the suit of the above named William Matheson, against the said William Baillie, and the equity of redemption thereon as prescribed and provided by law, having expired.

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.
By **J. W. HARRIS, his Deputy.**

Thomas Dickson, }
Att'y of Pltff }
Pictou, January 15th, 1837. if

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JAMES D. B. FRASER,
September 21. if Druggist.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late
JOHN McDONALD,

of Merigomshie, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
DUNCAN McDONALD, Ex'r.
Little Harbour, 11th Jan'y, 1837. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of
JOHN DOULL,

late of Point Breuly, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, at the office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, Pictou, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
JANE DOULL, Administratrix
Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late
JAMES SKINNER, M. D.

now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to
KEN JNO. MCKENZIE, } Execu
JOHN HOLMES, } tors.
Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of
DONALD McDONALD, (Glenco),

late of Scots Hill, in the District of Pictou, now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, and all persons that are in any manner indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment
KEN JNO. MCKENZIE, } Execu
PETER CRERAR, } tors.
Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late
JESSEY LOGIE,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.
PETER DONALDSON,
13th April, 1836. Administrator

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late
HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of
ROBERT BROWN,

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'r's.
THOMAS MCGOUL, }
4th November, 1835. ca-m

FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,
A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tulles, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing
FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.
Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax.
October 5, 1836. if

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Province, all those that are indebted to him by Notes of hand or book debts, are requested to pay the same on or before the 25th April, ensuing, to save further trouble; and those having claims on him will please present them for adjustment.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
If not disposed of by private bargain, on the same date,
All his Landed Property,
STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BLACK-SMITH TOOLS, &c. &c.

Viz:—17 Acres of excellent Land, a large dwelling House, frame Barn, and Blacksmith Shop, on the premises. The property is elegantly situated for business of any kind, being adjoining lands belonging to the Three Mile Inn, and fronting on the West River road, at its junction with the road leading to River John. For terms of sale and other particulars, apply to

JOHN HENDERSON,
February 22. Blacksmith

NOTICE.

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

He also offers for Sale, under the same date, his standing property at New Glasgow, and 200 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the road leading to the Garden of Eden, so called.
COLIN MCKAY.
New Glasgow, 29th Nov. 1836.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

THE subscriber in expectation of a large supply of Goods in the ensuing spring, will sell his present stock at greatly reduced prices.
R. DAWSON.
Pictou, January 4, 1837. if

TO LET:
THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr. James Kitchin. Apply to
J. D. B. FRASER.
January 4, 1837. if

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.
Nov. 4 **MARTIN J. WILKINS**

LANDING

From Big COMMERCE, Captain DIXON, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:
CHAIN CABLES, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8 1 1-4 inches; **ANCHORS,** suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 13 cwt; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
6th September, 1836. if **GEORGE SMITH**

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:
CARBOYS OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquors, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carriglene Moss.
JAMES D. B. FRASER.
September 21. if

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Establishment, and by Mr James Fogo, Secretary of The Literary and Scientific Society,
THE PRINCIPLES OF METEOROLOGY,
A Lecture, read before the Society, 4th January, 1837. Price, 1s.

ALMANACS, FOR 1837,

with an Appendix containing the Names of the MEMBERS OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.
For sale by **J. DAWSON.**

THE MAGISTRACY.

By a Correspondent of the Halifax "Times."

Messrs Editors.—I have been informed and believe, that at the hustings of one or two of the late Elections in this Province, one of the pledges put to the candidates was—"Will you do all in your power to extend the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Court?—And to which pledge an answer in the affirmative has been given. The Candidate thus answering could scarcely have given the subject serious consideration, otherwise he would have come to a very different conclusion. And if the candidate making that promise has been returned as one of the Representatives of the People of this Province, as a humble Novatian I would suggest to him the necessity of weighing the matter well in his mind before he attempts to advocate or vote in the favour of such extension. I have travelled through different parts of this Province, and frequently have I heard and seen the injury and ruin accruing from petty litigation. In many parts magistrates actually make a trade of that office, and subsist principally on its profits. Ought such to be the case?—Most assuredly not. In a neighbouring County, I have actually heard of one constable having in his possession "for Levying," no less than two-hundred Executions. Now only attempt to conceive for a moment Messrs Editors, the vast range and extent of misery arising from such a state of things.

These trifling Executions are really "Blood-suckers" to the poor, and afford but little or no benefit to any other person than the Magistrate and the constable. The last shred of furniture, and in some instances the last mouthful of provisions of the poor man, is taken to pay fees, while the creditor is often obliged to whistle for his money. Nothing has a greater tendency to injure the country and afflict the poor, than such paltry executions. I know more districts than one, in which many a poor fellow is afraid to venture beyond the threshold of his own door, from the torturing dread of the tap of the Bailiff, and of being dragged away from the bosom of his family, merely if possible to extend that sorrow and suffering with which he is already surrounded; and no man can conceive the extent of such sorrow and suffering, but he who has been an eye witness of such an unhappy scene. I refer you to the Bailiff for a description, and unless his heart is too hardened in the service, I feel sure that both he and yourselves would drop a tear for those of your fellow creatures as may have been placed in such a trying situation.

This subject is of vital importance to the Country, and well worthy of consideration by all who take an interest in its welfare. The only difficulty appears to be as to the degree of the change or modification, and the best means of effecting improvement. It appears to me that the most effectual method of preventing Petty Litigation, is the appointing as Magistrates men who are independent in circumstances, and men of integrity, whose object is not to make a trade of the office, but to discharge their important duties with firmness, fidelity, and benevolence. But as more or less of persons of rather a different stamp are (perhaps from necessity,) appointed, I would certainly condemn any extension of Magisterial jurisdiction. Cheap Law! Cheap Law! is a cry very easily aroused, but not readily stilled. But it must not be forgotten, that the sad evils of which this communication complains, are caused chiefly by the ready access afforded to the litigious and quarrelsome. If Magistrates were less ready to grant process—if hasty and ill-tempered suitors found that heavier costs would follow an unjust prosecution, many would stay their hands before they increased their risk. But now a man

quarrels with his neighbor about a peck of flax seed or a bushel of grain, and starts off to a Magistrate, who speedily fills up one of his pile of blank writs, thinking the while that if his unfair charges are exposed, and his suit lost, that a promise to pay a few shillings will heal all. In one of these suits lately, fourteen persons, (magistrates, parties, constable and witnesses,) lost a whole day's attendance—the cause was tried, and after all the plaintiff was doomed to pay instead of receiving, some six or seven dollars. Even now the office of a grading Magistrate is constantly a scene of litigation day after day, and if their jurisdiction is only increased, their offices will be crowded from morning until night. No person, let his situation or conduct in life be what it may, will then be free from the never ending pest of such petty law-suits. Tenants, labourers, every one in short, while law is cheap, will fly off to the Magistrate on the most trifling occasions to persecute the enemy, and to vent their spleen by extracting from his pocket perhaps pounds, shillings and pence. And these victims of cheap law or cheap justice, seldom stop while they have one shilling left, although their families may be made the innocent sufferers;—only let the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Court be extended, and then we will find every man at law with his neighbor—then every man's hand will be raised against his neighbor. No fancied grievances will be allowed to sink into oblivion. No petty debt would be either forgiven or forgotten. It operates as a wholesome check on the spirit of litigation, that there should be in law a dearness commensurate with the exigency which requires an appeal to it—a dearness, which, while it does not check individuals in the pursuit of a real right, or impede them in giving satisfaction for an injury inflicted, is much more beneficial to society than a cheapness which places it within the reach of every vindictive and revengeful spirit. The greatest practical curse that can be inflicted on any country is the dispensing law at two cheap a rate.

Amherst, Feb'y. 1837.

B.

PICTOU AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Monday, 13th March, 1837.

At a Meeting, held in the Royal Oak this evening, a Committee previously appointed to draw up a series of Rules, reported in order, the following as the Rules and Regulations of the Society:

I. That the Society be called "*The Pictou Agricultural Society*."

II. That the Society be under the superintendence of a President and Vice President: that a Treasurer and Secretary be appointed, as also a standing Committee of Management, consisting of five Members, whose deliberations are to be conducted under the superintendence of a Chairman, to be chosen by and from among themselves.

III. That in the Election, and removal from office, of all the above Officers, the system of voting by Ballot be adopted.

IV. That the above Officers be appointed annually, except as regards the Committee of Management, three of whose members only shall be annually renewed.

V. That the Society shall meet annually, on the fourth Wednesday of December, to audit the accounts, receive reports, and appoint Officers for the ensuing year.

VI. That the Committee of Management shall meet quarterly at the least, to wit, on the third Wednesdays of March, June, September, and December, respectively, and it shall be their duty to fix the place of the Annual Meeting of the Society, and regularly to notify the same.

VII. That every person resident within the County of Pictou, may become a Member

of the Society, upon paying annually the sum of Ten Shillings, the said sum to be paid in advance, and that each Member subscribe the foregoing and following Rules, in a Book to be kept under the direction of the Committee of Management.

VIII. That if any Member be one year's contribution in arrear, his name shall be struck off the Books, and that no Member be entitled to any of the privileges of the Society while in arrear at all.

IX. That the Committee of Management adopt the most efficient and active measures to improve the Agriculture of the County, by the introduction of Stock, Seed, Implements of Husbandry, Books and Papers on Husbandry, by premiums and by all other practicable ways and means whatsoever; and that in the employment and disposal of the above mentioned improvements, the Committee of Management shall make such regulations as to give a decided advantage to the Members of this Society, wishing to avail themselves of them, over all others whomsoever.

X. That the Committee of Management shall offer no bounties or premiums on Agriculture, in any of its departments, without first submitting the scheme of the same to a general Meeting, and obtaining its approval.

XI. That the Committee of Management shall, at each general Meeting, report to the Society a minute and detailed account of their proceedings, and the general state of the Society, which report shall be entered in the Books of the Secretary, and regularly published for the information and benefit of the public.

XII. That the Committee of Management shall call a special Meeting of the Society, whenever they may deem it necessary or expedient to do so.

Abram Patterson in the Chair. The following Resolutions were then passed by the Meeting:—

1. That the foregoing rules be adopted by the Society, and be forthwith published and circulated through the County, and that all persons taking an interest in its Agriculture, be invited to join the Society, subject to same.

2. That the Society meet on the evening of Wednesday, the 22d March, instant, at seven o'clock, precisely, to elect Office Bearers under the foregoing Rules, to serve until the 4th Wednesday of December next, and that notice of the said Meeting be given in the BEE.

3. That a Book be provided, to be kept by the Secretary when appointed, and that Members subscribe the Rules when entered therein.

4. That no alteration, amendment, or addition be made, of, or to the foregoing Rules, except at least two thirds of the Members present at a Meeting of the Society shall vote for the same.

5. That Messrs. James Dawson, Daniel Hockin, and Martin J. Wilkins, be requested to prepare a memorial to the Legislature, praying aid to the Society, to be submitted to the next general Meeting.

IMPORTED,

In the Brig Squirrel, from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber.

ROWLAND'S PHILADELPHIA BEST MILL-SAW PLATES, 6 & 6½ ft Do. Do. Circular Saws, of a new and superior construction.

ALSO:

Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, ANVILS & VICES Carron STOVES, 2½ and 3 ft lengths.

IRON, well assorted.

Stove Salt in bags; Pots and Ovens, useful sizes; Large Pots, 20 to 35 gallons each.

GEO. SMITH.

December 20, 1836. c-m

From the Novascotian.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.
THE COUNCIL'S MESSAGE.

TUESDAY, March 7.

In the afternoon the following Message was sent down from the Council, and read by their Clerk at the bar of the House:—

IN COUNCIL, 7th March, 1837.

His Majesty's Council, perceive by the Journals of the House of Assembly, which the Council have this day received—that the House have passed several Resolutions, conveying accusations against His Majesty's Council, and among others, one declaring some of the "Members of His Majesty's Council have evinced a disposition to protect their own interests and emoluments at the expense of the public."

His Majesty's Council admit, that it is not only the right, but the duty, of the House of Assembly to propose any alteration in the Institutions of the Country, which they think would prove beneficial to the people; but they cannot admit the House of Assembly to have any right to pronounce the Members of the Council to be guilty of acting from corrupt motives; and, if they have evinced a disposition to protect their own interests and emoluments at the expense of the Public, their motives must be corrupt.

That decorum which regulates the intercourse of Society, could not long be preserved in private life, if, in the transactions of the Legislature, where a more ceremonious observance of it ought to prevail, one branch should be permitted to commit so great a violation of it upon the other, without expostulation or resistance.

His Majesty's Council trust that the House of Assembly will, upon further consideration, perceive that a Resolution containing such accusations against a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature is inconsistent with these rules of decorum.

His Majesty's Council would deeply deplore the evils the Country would sustain from an interruption of the public business; they trust that the House of Assembly would equally deprecate such an event; and they therefore earnestly hope, that the House will feel the propriety of rescinding this Resolution, as His Majesty's Council feel, that if they were to continue to hold communication with the House while that Resolution remains unrescinded, they would justly forfeit their self-respect, as well as the respect and confidence of the public.

It therefore now remains for the House of Assembly to prevent any interruption of the public business; and the Council repeat their earnest hope, that the House of Assembly, by an act of justice, will enable the Council to co-operate honorably with the House of Assembly, in carrying forth the business of the Session, and bringing it to a harmonious and happy issue, with all possible benefit to the people, and to the Province.

Resolved unanimously, That the foregoing Message be sent to the House of Assembly.

The Message was laid on the table to be afterwards considered.

WEDNESDAY, March 8.

The Message delivered at the Bar on the preceding evening, in which the Council declared their intention to do no business with the House, until the obnoxious Resolution was rescinded, had naturally enough created some sensation in the House and throughout the Town; a thousand rumours were in circulation, and various conjectures were afloat, as to the probable result. At an early hour the lobby was filled to overflowing, and the door ways leading from the Committee Rooms, were crowded with eager listeners—among

whom were to be seen not a few of the staunch upholders of the Upper Branch, prepared of course for the triumph to be obtained over the friends and the cause of Reform. How far their expectations were realised, the Country can judge by the perusal of the following debate. The Message having been read:

Mr Howe rose and addressed the Chair. He felt that they had now arrived at a point, which he had to a certain extent anticipated, from the moment he sat down to prepare the Resolutions. He had presumed, judging from what had occurred in times past, that by the time those Resolutions and the debates upon them had gone abroad, some such message as that which had just been read would be presented at the Bar. Whether any portion of the Resolutions, or the indignant expression of members, against the corruption of the local Government, would be seized upon as the subject, he would not of course divine; but the position in which they were now placed did not take him at all by surprise. In England the rights and powers of the different Branches of the Government were so beautifully balanced—and the control of the popular Branch was so supreme over all the others, that the Commons could afford to be respectful—and, as no such dangerous combination of powers existed in the Lords, they naturally chastened the language in which the character and acts of that Body were spoken of in the Lower House; and the consequence was that such collisions as these, arising out of mere expressions, rarely if ever occurred. Here the case was different—of such a Body as our second Branch it was difficult to speak in terms that would not be offensive; and the Commons, in endeavoring to represent to the Crown the reasons which rendered a reform of the Council indispensable, were compelled, in order to state the truth, to depart from the measured tone of parliamentary language. But, it was of little consequence upon what point His Majesty's Council had seized, he had felt assured they would not lose an opportunity of again exercising the coercive power they possessed over the Assembly, nor of embarrassing, if possible, the onward march of Reform. On a former occasion they had thought proper to take offence at a humorous speech made by Mr Haliburton, in which he compared them to 12 old ladies—and, by the power they possessed over the Revenue and Supplies, had compelled the House to bring him to the Bar for censure. On that occasion the house was forced to do an act, which the learned member from Cumberland declared, the other day, he would cut his hand off rather than do again. Bearing this in mind and well knowing that there were many points in these Resolutions which would touch them home—and they did not like the spirit of reform that was abroad—that the language of the debates would startle and annoy them—he anticipated some such step, though of course he could not calculate on the manner or the time. Their power to coerce the House into almost any thing was undoubted. In England the Commons could influence the other Branches, from the power it possessed over the Revenue and Supplies. Here the Council could and did often coerce the other two—nearly all our Salaries being provided for by permanent Acts, and the only service that could suffer being those upon which the people themselves relied. It was the deep conviction of this fact, that had made him so anxious to press the real state of the Colony on the Government at home; that they should, while asking for changes, state the reasons which rendered them necessary. Sir, those reasons have gone forth in the resolutions and discussions of this Assembly; and, if I can trust the opinions expressed in the interior, they have found an echo from one end of the Province to the

other. But now, that we have stated facts which our records prove—which the country sanctions—which a majority of this Assembly believe—now, that we have expressed a determination to explain to the Sovereign the real character of the abuses under which we labor, His Majesty's council turn round and tell us, you shall do no such thing, or if you do, we will do no business—the Revenue shall go down—and the Roads, Bridges, and other essential services, be left without any provision. The loss of £40,000 is to be the penalty, for telling our King the truth. Can any man doubt their power or their inclination to protect themselves at this cost to the country? Whatever others may think, I believe them mad enough to do any thing, to keep up the system which they feel is tumbling about their ears. For a ludicrous speech they would have sacrificed the Revenue, and plunged the country into confusion. On that occasion the House succumbed. But, at a subsequent period, when they made a daring attempt upon the most sacred privilege of the Commons—the right to regulate the supplies—the House resisted; and you know well, Sir, what was the consequence. They persisted, though every principle of parliamentary usage and common sense was against them; some £40,000 were sacrificed—and when the new House met they found an empty treasury. I regret that it did not then follow up the attack which we are conducting now; but, it sunk back into the same state of passive obedience, and the consequence is, that you are now as much at the Council's mercy as you were then.

With a knowledge of these facts—being aware that whether you made attacks upon them, or they upon you, they could insult and coerce this House whenever they pleased, I was quite prepared for this demonstration of their disposition and their power. The question is now, whether you will comply with the Council's demand, or lose 30 or £30,000, together with all your appropriations. It will be remembered that we have already stated, in one of our Resolutions, the powerless condition of this Assembly; we now give to the country a practical illustration. I have said throughout this debate, that while pressing reformation by every means in my power, I was determined to preserve the revenues of the Country. I say so still—I will not sacrifice them to gratify His Majesty's Council. But, it may be said, what is to be done? And I answer sacrifice neither the revenue, nor the cause of reform. In dealing with an enemy who is disposed to take us at disadvantage, like politic Soldiers, let us fight with his own weapons. Early in the session we sent a respectful remonstrance to the Council, on a subject deeply interesting to our Constituents—an answer was returned, which I believe all felt to be an insult, but we had no means of redress. They then denied our right to advise them—they now forbid us to advise the Sovereign—to tell him what a large majority of this House believe. I shall advise the House to no course which shall impeach the truth or justice of these Resolutions; but I will remove the difficulty in point of form, in order to save our revenue. The Country will understand, at a glance, the position in which we are placed, and the motives by which we are actuated, and I wish the Council joy of the triumph they are likely to obtain.

Whether we advance or recede for a moment is of little consequence, the people all have confidence in those who are struggling for their rights, and appreciate their motives. I have no fears that even if we were to take the extreme steps now sought to be forced upon us, we should be sustained; when, on a former day, you Sir stood forth to resist the encroachments of that Body, they had you at great dis-

but as I happen to be operated upon by very different feelings and principles, his resolutions shall not have my support. If I am doomed to stand alone in opposition to him I shall nevertheless oppose that measure. I will not lend myself to a mere subterfuge, a low and partial evasion, upon this or any other occasion. I feel myself under no kind of embarrassment or difficulty in securing my course. Having opposed the obvious resolution that has offended the Council, when it was before this House, I am perfectly free to say that I disapprove of it now. Instead of voting for the resolution of the hon. genl. and avowing with him that I do so with a covert design, and because coerced to such a step—instead of practising a mere trick to get the Revenue Bill passed, with a determination of not doing after that event new resolutions embodying more aggravated insult to the other Branch, I will meet the difficulty where it presents itself. I will turn my eyes to the Messages of the Council; and, finding that they point out a particular resolution passed by us that has given them offence, against which resolution I have already recorded my protest, I will move by way of amendment, as I do now, that that resolution, and that alone, be rescinded. In doing even this, however, I must confess that I experience feelings of painfulness more nearly allied to self-reproach than any I have ever felt in the course of my parliamentary career. Those feelings are induced by a reflection upon the necessity which now exists to compel the House to reverse an error committed by it and to annul one of its own acts, at the instance of another legislative body which it has offended. But being constrained to admit that we have unhappily made that false step, I think that we shall best consult our own honor by acknowledging it in the manner that I have proposed.

The question being taken upon Mr Wilkins amendment, there were for it 7, against it 28.
[The further debates on this subject will be given in our next.]

From the Halifax Acadian Telegraph.

SATURDAY March 4.

The Colonial Bank Bill came on a former day from H. M. Council, amended. The amendments were taken up. They were described as destructive to the Bill. Mr Stewart moved that they be not agreed to. Resolution passed unanimously.

WEDNESDAY, March 8.

Mr G. Smith presented a petition from trustees of Pictou Academy, praying remedy for differences which had arisen among the trustees, and for an additional grant of £100 per annum, to enable the Academy to go into successful operation.

Petition received 19 to 16.

From the Novascotian

The Revenue laws have been passed and sent to the Council. With the exception of Barilla and Soda, that are consumed in some domestic manufactures, and are to be admitted free, the Provincial duties remain the same as last year. In Committee of Supply some retrenchments have been made. It was generally understood in the House, that the Militia system is to be abandoned; so that, in addition to the relief afforded to the people, in an entire exemption from drill, a saving equal to many thousands of pounds, the whole expense, with the exception of a trifling sum for cleaning arms, and making up returns, will be saved. So far as we can judge, we think that, in one way or other at least £2500 will be struck off this session, from the amount annually borne upon the Civil List.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HORRID DEPRAVITY IN A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL.

The Parish Church of Logie, in the County of Ross, has again become vacant, and under circumstances of the most painful and awful description. On the 5th of November last, Miss K., sister of the minister of the Parish, who resided in the manse and superintended the domestic establishment, was suddenly taken ill while playing on the piano-forte. Her brother was absent, assisting to dispense the Sacrament in another place, but aid was immediately procured. The young lady's illness continued to increase, and at length (to the grief and astonishment of those present, who never once suspected her condition) she was delivered of a child. She had made no preparation for the event, and she refused to give any information as to the paternity of the infant. About ten days passed over, when the minister disappeared, leaving his church and flock. No person knew whither he had gone; but in a short time the moderator of the Presbytery received a letter from him from Aberdeen, acknowledging an incestuous connection, and resigning his living. The effect of such intelligence on the virtuous and religious inhabitants of that district we shall not attempt to describe. The female has also escaped.—*Inverness paper.*

ment in another place, but aid was immediately procured. The young lady's illness continued to increase, and at length (to the grief and astonishment of those present, who never once suspected her condition) she was delivered of a child. She had made no preparation for the event, and she refused to give any information as to the paternity of the infant. About ten days passed over, when the minister disappeared, leaving his church and flock. No person knew whither he had gone; but in a short time the moderator of the Presbytery received a letter from him from Aberdeen, acknowledging an incestuous connection, and resigning his living. The effect of such intelligence on the virtuous and religious inhabitants of that district we shall not attempt to describe. The female has also escaped.—*Inverness paper.*

UNITED STATES.

LAW OF COPYRIGHT.—The proceedings in Congress relative to the projected law for an international Copyright will attract attention. For our own parts, we have never entertained much expectation that such a law would pass, and therefore have given the matter but little attention. But since it is advocated by such distinguished individuals as Mr Clay, Mr Preston, and Mr Calhoun, and we shall give it our attention accordingly. We insert to-day a sketch of the discussion, which recently took place in the Senate, by which it will appear that the petition of the British authors was referred to a Select Committee.—*New York Albion, February 11.*

Messrs. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Preston, and the other distinguished members of the Senate, to whom the subject of the Copyright question was referred, have reported in favor of the measure. This fortunate circumstance leads us to hope that a measure so liberal and desirable will be ultimately carried into effect.—*New York Albion, Feb. 25.*

T H E B E E .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1837

GLEANINGS FROM THE LATE PAPERS.

ON the 3th instant, a house in Quebec, formerly known as the Emigrant's Hospital, and lately used as a house of refuge for destitute individuals, was destroyed by fire. The inmates, 190 in number, are thus thrown on private charity; but the most melancholy circumstance is, that three individuals perished in the flames, and four others were so severely burned that their lives were despaired of.

It is now confidently asserted in many of the papers that the British ministry are to bring forward a scheme for the union of Upper and Lower Canada. If this be Lord Glenelg's ultimatum, we think a little time will show him how futile such measures are. Nothing short of a full concession of their demands will pacify the vast body of reformers in these Provinces.

No less than twelve hundred persons are said to be in a state of starvation about Trois, and other places on the St. Lawrence, below Quebec. Can there be nothing done to relieve so much human suffering?

THE Parliament of Upper Canada which was to have been prorogued on the 28th ult., was to remain in Session a few days longer, owing to the unfinished state of the public business. We do not think the result of their labors will tend much to the improvement of that fine Colony.

A petition was being signed, to be laid before the United States Congress, praying the removal of the duty on the Agricultural productions of Upper Canada.

THE Lieutenant Governor of P. E. Island, Sir J. HARVEY, has been promoted to the rank of Major General. He has recommended to the Island Legislature, to provide a Salary for an Assistant Judge. We think they will demur a little about this.

THE St. John Observer announces the death of Lord Dalhousie, at Dalhousie Castle, on the 20th Jan. but we presume it must be incorrect, as we have seen no notice of it in the Scotch papers.

We are happy to observe, that the price of Flour and Pork have fallen back a little in New York.

A Law has passed the Senate of the United States, raising the standing army from 6,000 to 12,000 men.

LADY HEAD has arrived at New York, on her way to join her husband in Upper Canada.

THE Queen of Portugal has abolished slavery in her dominions.

MR PIERCE, Editor of the Miramichi Gleaner, has been invited to a public dinner, as a testimonial of sympathy for him in the persecution he has lately undergone by the House of Assembly, and an approval of his manly and independent conduct. This honor he declined accepting, when his friends immediately raised a subscription to purchase a new Press, to present him with. This of course, will be a free press.

PUBLIC MEETING.—At a Public Meeting which was held in the Court House of this place on Friday last, to divide the Township into Sections or Parishes, for the purpose of each supporting its own poor; some Resolutions were passed, expressive of the propriety of the measure; but some difficulties present themselves to its accomplishment. One is, that the people in Town will not consent to a dissolution, until the partnership debts are liquidated.

WE have been requested to correct a slight mistake which occurred in our paper of the 15th ultimo, in a piece headed, "The Magistracy again;" having since then seen all the parties referred to in that article, we are now enabled to state that the story of the debt of 10 1-2d was not exactly as at first represented to us. Judgment, it appears, was given some time ago against the man for a balance, acc^d: of 18s 10 1-2d. This sum, with the costs, he requested a friend to pay for him, which was complied with to the extent of 18s. and the debtor, as we formerly stated, did not know that any part of it remained due, till about a month ago, when the constable came with an execution and took him prisoner for the small balance and the costs, which he says then amounted to 14s, and he is now desirous of knowing how so much costs could have accumulated on so small a debt.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—Last Wednesday evening, Mr Roderick McDonald read a very entertaining Paper, "On Climate." Mr J. W. Dawson lectures this evening, "On Volcanic Action."

MARRIED,

On the 23d ultimo, by the Rev. K. J. McKenzie, Mr Roderick Cameron, McLellan's Mount, to Miss Susannah McDonald, Fisher's Grant.

On the 25th ultimo, at Tatamagouche, by the Rev. Hugh Ross, Mr Donald McLeod, of Earl Town, to Miss Barbara Green, of Kempt Town.

On the 16th inst., at Mt Dalhousie, by the Rev. Mr Sutherland, Mr Alex. Ross, to Miss Elizabeth Bailhe.

St. Andrews Church Sabbath School.—A Sermon will be preached in aid of the funds of this Institution, on Sunday next, 26th inst. by the Rev. Donald McIntosh. Service will commence at half past six o'clock, P.M.

Postponement.—The Meeting of the Pictou Agricultural Society notified in our last, to be held this day, is postponed until to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, in the Royal Oak. Members, and all others desirous of receiving such, are requested to attend, as the Officers for the present year will then be chosen.

Pictou Temperance Society.—The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held in the Court House, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance of Members and others is expected. Mr Marcus Gunn will address the Meeting.

POETRY.

A LOVE PASSAGE.

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

"Beloved one, bend gently down—
Bend gently down thy head;
Let not a bump upon thy crown
From my fond eyes be hid.

"Nay, murmur not dear girl, 'tis best—
'Tis best it should be so;
The revelation of this test
May save us meikle woo,"

The lovely maiden bent her head;
The youth with eager eye
And trembling hand the bumps surveyed—
Ah! wherefore does he sigh?

The maiden raised her face; dismayed
She saw his look so sad.
'Twas clear her cranium had displayed
Developements quite bad.

"Farewell, farewell," the lover said—
'Forever we must part.
I cannot give the how my—head!
I almost said my heart!"

[FOR THE BEE.]

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.—No. 4.

PREMONITIONS.

Mr Dawson: Sir,—There is scarcely any occurrence, however trivial, that is not a forewarning to some.—A twig of the tea tree, floating on the surface of the liquid beverage, or the falling of a cinder, are prognostics of some visitor. I have seen the faces of a gay company, assume a melancholy aspect, upon seeing what they called a dead shaving curled down the side of a candle, and all eyes directed with a significant look to the person who happened to be sitting opposite where it pointed. The howling of the dog was a *vero sign* that death was soon to make inroads upon the family to which he belonged; and a dead candle was an unfailling warning of a funeral going in the same direction in which it seemed to move; and I have even heard some assert that they have seen the apparance of, and heard the tread of peoples' feet, as if a funeral procession was moving along—where to be sure a real funeral did go along a short time after. If the rooster crowed at an unusual hour, some extraordinary thing would happen in the direction his head pointed; and if a hen crowed, it was the next thing to a miracle if either the master or mistress of the house did not soon make their exit. Carpenters, that are in the way of making coffins, are sure to be warned before being employ'd in that way, by hearing their tools as if at work, or some noise among the boards that are to be used for the purpose. One old man, on whose veracity I could depend, told me that he was perfectly persuaded of this being the case, until one night that there was more than the ordinary warning among some boards set by the fire to dry, of which a coffin was to be made, and who upon his getting off the bed found a cat, which, being impatient of the confinement, had taken to jumping about amongst the boards and occasioned the noise, this shook his belief, and he is now as fully satisfied of there being no such warning, as before of its reality.

There is another species of forewarnings that some put confidence in, namely dreams: About this I shall say but little. In ordinary, they are the ravings of fancy untrammelled by reason, and generally are an echo of what the mind is most intently set upon. If the mind is ever acted upon in a supernatural way in dreams producing a presentment of what is to happen, it must be classed with miracles, and these I would consider it presumption in the highest degree to meddle with.

To those who have been in the way of looking to such oracles as are here pointed out for warning them of future events, I would advise to consider how untenable the position they have taken is, and so look for safer ground to tread upon. Reason and philosophy point to analogy, and the phenomena of nature. A few instances I shall give here as directing in this path. That a like cause will produce like effect is an axiom received by all, hence we may safely say that a *dry summer will give a shorter crop*. An acquaintance with, and careful observance of the operations of nature, will at once be an amusing study, and safeguard in many cases; for example, if there is a gloam of red at sun rising, confined to a small space above the horizon, it says there is a storm at hand, whereas if there is a light tinge of red diffused over the heavens, it shows there are no dense vapors to obstruct the sun's beams, and a fine day may be looked for; and when the sky presents a golden hue after sun set, the following day will likely be fine, but when of a copper colour it indicates a storm;—if after a warm day there is a copious dew at night, the following day may be expected to be dry, but if there is little or no dew, rain will soon follow.

In the observance of such signs as these, a Divine agency will be seen, and in becoming acquainted with the works of nature the mind may be led to nature's God, and that this may be the result, is the hearty wish of

Yours, &c.

AMICUS VERITATIS.

FOR THE BEE.

MR EDITOR,

Sir,—In your last paper I found a piece, signed *Freeholder*, who recommends that I and other Freeholders should pay David Crichton his *antiquated claim* on the overseers of the poor. Now sir, I hope you possess sufficient honesty and independence to publish the antidote after publishing the bane. I live in New Lairg, and can discriminate between right and wrong as well as the people in Town, who would persuade the Country people that their minds cannot plough a furrow beyond the field they till, and are as rough as the harrows they use. I will tell you sir, we will not be imposed on. When George McKenzie acted as Overseer of the Poor, and I or any of my neighbors had a claim on the Poor's Fund, it mattered not what time we called on George McKenzie,—in one month, or six months, or two years after the debt became due, he repeated the unchangeable reply that "he had no funds, but Mr Crichton would advance." Advance what sir! not money but goods; goods which the poor creditor must take at Mr Crichton's own price, or employ a lawyer to enforce his claim, and then have himself and his lawyer hooted and abused for being so barbarous; and if he did not choose to do one of these things he must lose his debt altogether.

D. Crichton took George McKenzie's personal obligation for the balance he conceived due, and his recourse is now on George McKenzie and not on us, for I repeat *we will not pay it*.

Your Paper with us is gaining reputation, and if you permit and encourage discussion on such public abuses, in your columns, take my word for it, the people, not of the Town but of the Country will support it.

I am another of the Freeholders of Pictou Township, and subscribe myself

Yours, &c.

A FARMER.

New Lairg, March 19, 1837.

[As this Correspondent has not favored us with his name, we have taken the liberty of omitting a section of his communication, which stated as facts, things that we were not sure about. We may state further, that his views are erroneous, both as respects Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Crichton; we never doubted the integrity of the one, or the justice of the other's claims.—EDITOR.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAX ON KNOWLEDGE.

There is matter deeply affecting the press, which we are much surprised our brethren, who have been longer in the field than ourselves, have not hitherto taken more energetic measures to bring before Parliament, in order to the removal of a serious tax upon themselves. We allude to the postage of newspapers. We propose to insert a petition to both Houses of Parliament, that an Address may be presented to His Majesty, requesting him to take measures for our relief, and we request our brethren to forward to us immediately, (post paid,) an authority to subscribe their names to the petition.

The injustice of this tax, as well as its impolicy, is so apparent, that no fear can arise of want of support in its repeal. It is a check to the progress of knowledge and information which the liberality of the present day strongly deprecates; and we are satisfied that it requires only to be brought forward, that the same justice may be afforded to the Colonies which obtains to the Old Country, whence it has long been abolished.

The trifling revenue which it produces cannot be an object (even if it fell into that fund, which we doubt) to Great Britain, and we do not believe one moment's consideration will be given to it, but that on a representation of the fact to Parliament, the tax will be remitted.—*Royal Standard, Toronto.*

STREETS LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.—Professor Menecke of Halle, proposes to light houses and streets by means of an electric spark, and he thinks that this system may supersede that of gas, as giving a better light, and being more economical. His plan is to construct luminous tubes, having at intervals metallic plates, on which might be formed, by means of a machine, a rapid succession of electric sparks. The professor has obtained, by an operation of this kind, and from a two feet machine, a constant light in his apartment resembling a bright moonlight. By confining the sparks in a tube filled with rarified hydrogen gas, the professor thinks it will be easy to obtain the same result on a large scale.

A SENTIMENTAL PIGEON.—A man set to watch a field of peas which had been much preyed upon by pigeons, shot an old cock pigeon who had long been an inhabitant of the farm. His mate, around whom he had for many a year cooed, and nourished from his own crop, and assisted in rearing numerous young ones, immediately settled on the ground by his side, and showed her grief in the most expressive manner. The labourer took up the dead bird, and tied it to a short stake, thinking that it would frighten away the other depredators. In this situation, however, his partner did not forsake him, but continued day after day, walking slowly round the stick. The kind-hearted wife of the husband of the farm at last heard of the circumstances, and immediately went to afford what relief she could to the poor bird. She told me that, on arriving at the spot she found the hen bird much exhausted, and that she had made a circular beaten track around the dead pigeon, making now and then a little spring towards him. On the removal of the dead bird the hen returned to the dove-cot.

THE ANTI-PATHY OF THE HEN TO WATER.—It is well known, yet the following is a curious instance of habit overcoming nature:—A hen who had reared three broods of ducks in three successive years, became habituated to their taking to the water, and would fly to a large stone in the middle of the pond, and patiently and quietly watch her brood as they swam about it. The fourth year she hatched her own eggs, and finding that her chickens did not take the water as the ducklings had done, she flew to the stone in the pond and called them to her with the utmost eagerness. This recollection of the habits of her former charge—though it had taken place a year before, is not a little curious.—*Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History.*

APPEARANCES ARE DECEITFUL.—A dandy of the first water recently introduced his friend who was a very plain man into company, by saying "gentlemen I'll assure you he is not so great a fool as he seems." "No," replied the gentleman, "that is the difference between my friend and me."

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REED:
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Tyro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINS, Esq.