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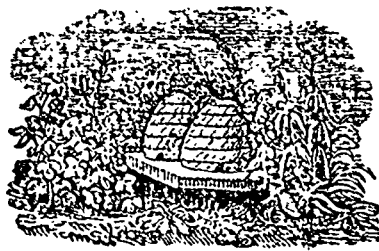
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# The



# BEE.

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

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1837.

NUMBER XXXVII

## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

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

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### PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

APPLES, pr bushel	none	Geese, single	1- 6d
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Hay	100s a 110s
" hemlock	30s a 40s	Herrings, No 1	25s a 27s
Beef, pr lb	4d	Mackarel	30s
Butter, -	10d a 1s	Mutton pr lb	4d
Cheese, x s	5d a 6d	Oatmeal pr wt	20s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13-	Oats	none
" shipped on board	14s 6	Pork pr lb	4 1-2d a 5d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes	1s 6d
Coke	16s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 11s
Codfish pr Qrl	16s	Salmon, fresh	none
Eggs pr doz	none	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Flour, x s pr cwt	25s	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
" Am s F, pr bbl	none	Pumpis pr bush	1s 6d.
" Canada, fine	52s 6d	Wood pr cord	12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowites	17s	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, m	60s a 70s	"	2 20s
Beef, best,	4d a 5d	Mackarel, No 1	42s 6d
" Quebec prime	55s	"	2 35s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	"	"
Codfish, merchantable	15s	Molasses	2s 5d
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	none	" Quebec	none
Coffee	1s 1d	" N Scotia	100s
Corn, Indian	5s 9d	Potatoes	2- 6
Flour Am sup	none	Sugar, good,	50s
" Fine	none	Salmon No 1	52- 6d
" Quebec fine	50s	"	2 77s 6d
" Nova Scotia	40s	"	3 67s 6d

### NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave this Province, for a short time, hereby notifies all those indebted to him that he has placed his Books of Account and Promissory Notes in the hands of David Matheson, Esq., Attorney at law, whom he has authorized to collect all sums due thereon, and to give discharges for the same.

ARCHIBALD FRASER.

River John, January 9, 1837. if

### 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, at the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Geo. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known.

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8th, 1836. if

REMARKS ON THE GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY OF NOVA SCOTIA; pp 272 pp; by A. Gesner, Esq., Surgeon. Halifax: Gossip & Coade.

[EXTRACT FROM THE BOOK.]

### PICTOU.

In the district of Pictou, and twelve miles south east from the thriving town of New Glasgow, there is an immense bed of iron ore, at a place called McLellan's Mountain. Leaving the great coal field of Pictou, and ascending this mountain, the scenery becomes suddenly changed, where the elevated ridges of slate, and greywacke slate are travelled. Instead of the low, and rounded summits of the sandstone hills, the older formations start up before the eye; lofty ridges of slate, separated by deep ravines, are seen far south, and towards their termination.

In approaching the great Eastern Iron Ore bed of Nova Scotia from the westward, the meagre condition of the soil will indicate a change in the underlying rocks, and numerous strata of a fine red coloured slate, cross the road a short distance from the ore. The bed of iron is about 18 feet wide, and is enclosed in walls of greywacke slate, with which the ore is not intermixed, in the way it was observed at Clements. The strata of slate, and greywacke slate, as well as the bed of iron ore, are highly inclined, and extend north 65° east. This great deposit of the iron has been opened, and a quantity of its contents removed to the Albion Mines. Its direction can be traced a considerable distance on the surface, and it may be observed extending across a small farm cleared on the spot. The ore is generally of a reddish brown colour, and when recently taken from the quarry, possesses considerable metallic lustre. Its structure is slaty, and powder red. We could not discover that it had any magnetic properties, and therefore it is different in this particular, from the ore of the western part of the Province.

This ore is a peroxide of iron, and will yield about fifty-five per cent pure metal. Like the ore of Clements and Nictau, it abounds in the marine organic remains. The ancient shells are white in the newly raised ore, and consist principally of the carbonate of lime, occasionally united to a little of the phosphate. Upon exposure to the weather the lime becomes gradually decomposed, and beautiful impressions of shells remain in the metallic compound. At the time of our visit, a small field of wheat had been sown directly over the bed, and the soil was made up of small pieces of ore and the red oxide of iron. The numerous fragments of this field abound in the remains and impressions of the inhabitants of the sea, which are now placed several hundred feet above the level of the present ocean, and are yearly exposed to the movements of the plough and hoe. These remains are also abundant in the greywacke slate, and may be collected among heaps of stones piled in the field. Numerous fossil shells were observed several miles from this place, and in the greywacke slate, of which an industrious farmer had erected a wall.

That the ore and greywacke slate were formed under similar circumstances, there can be no doubt, as the organic remains in both are alike, and plainly prove, that each of those now solid substances were origin-

ally beneath the waters of some ancient ocean, once swarming with testaceous animals.

The organic remains at McLellan's Mountain, agree so perfectly with those at Clements, Nictau, and Horton, it is evident they were the inhabitants of the same period, and were annihilated by some terrestrial revolution. Although we are not prepared to admit, that the metallic vein of Clements and Nictau extends the whole distance from these places to Pictou, there can be no doubt that the rocks, ores, and shells, at each extremity of the Province, have had one common origin, and were elevated from the sea at the same time.

The shells contained in the ore of Pictou, are the terebratulite, pectinite, cardium elongatum, and ecrinite. Of the latter, several portions of the cylindrical tubes, and the flowering tops were obtained; the former have the rings perfect, and resemble those of the Horton Mountains.

We have no desire to enter into nice theories, as it is foreign to our wishes, and the object of this work. But this enquiry may be made. If the slate district of Nova Scotia were formed at the bottom of an ancient ocean, (a fact which is plainly proved by the arganic remains,) is it not possible that the different layers of slate, greywacke, &c., might have been successive deposits of sand and argillaceous particles, which formed the summit of the sea? And might not the extensive bed of iron ore have been a deposit of iron sand, of which the Isle of Sable, and Banks of Newfoundland, furnish now vast quantities? Where we consider the extensive disruptions of the primeval world, even these results appear more than probable.

It has been already stated, that a quantity of Iron ore had been removed from McLellan's Mountain, to the smelting furnace at the Albion Mines; but the reader will perhaps be much surprised, that instead of working the ore of the Province, iron in pigs, is now imported from England, and used at the Pictou foundry, and in the immediate neighbourhood of an inexhaustible store of that metal. An enquiry was made, why the ore of Nova Scotia was not used in preference to the imported metal, and we were informed, that the ore of this Province is too rich for manufacture, and would not "run" when melted. The richness of any ore, is generally the last objection against its use, and complaints are more frequently raised against its poverty. Nor can it be possible that this is the real difficulty in the way.

It is true that the phosphate of lime, and alumina contained in the iron of Pictou, may render the process of smelting somewhat different from that of materials containing none of these substances; but it cannot be supposed, that the scientific elements of the Mining Association, are unacquainted with the chemical properties of the ore, and the proper fluxes for its reduction.

It is to be regretted that any of the mineral resources of the country remain inert, and its productions yield no profit or advantage to the Colony. This subject certainly deserves a more serious investigation, and should arouse the spirits of those to whom it properly belongs.

Four miles from the ore at McLellan's Mountain—twelve miles from New Glasgow—at Mr Fraser's farm, and on the East River, a quantity of hematite

has been discovered, and detached pieces of that peculiar kind of ore, are found along the beautiful settlement upon that stream. It has been stated by Messrs Jackson and Alger, that near this place, "a bed of brown and red hematite was discovered, about 20 feet in width;" but their information must have been derived from an incorrect source, for the Mining Association have expended a large sum of money in seeking a vein of that rich ore, of which none has yet been found, except in masses scattered over the fields, and among the soil. This hematite exhibits both the red and brown varieties. Its structure is fibrous, and apparently crystallised. It appears in globular, botryoidal and columnar masses, also in beautiful concretions, having a rich silky appearance, not rivalled by any specimens brought from Bohemia, or Lancashire. Sometimes perfect globes are formed, in which there are white and delicate crystals of arragonite, and sulphate of barytes, in small tabular plates. The grey oxide of manganese, also appears attached to the hematite in small concretions, and in acicular crystals. The manganese associated with this ore, affords a circumstance that should be particularly considered, when it is used at a furnace, as the process of smelting should agree with the chemical effects it will produce. It is probable that the hematite at the above place, is connected with the great bed of iron ore, although we were unable to trace any such connection, as the surface in many places is closely covered with lofty trees and thick underbrush.

Grey wacke and grey wacke slate appear on the south side of Antigonish, and on the shores of Chedabucto Bay. The latter occupies the east river of Montserrat, and extends to Arisaig Pier, where it is penetrated by a bed of porphyry. At Guysboro the grey-wacke contains veins of the specular oxide of iron. It is also believed that there are ores of lead at Salmon River. The Indians, it is said, formerly made their bullets of lead found among the hills of this part of the country; and as they refuse to make their discovery known, we regret that we have been unable to extend our examinations so far as might perhaps disclose the secret.

As the old mountain limestone succeeding the slate in the District of Pictou, is connected with the great coal basin of that place, it will be considered when a description of the coal fields in general is introduced.

From the Scotsman.

**REVERIES ON THE BALLOON.**—The voyage of the aeronauts seems to have excited a great interest on the Continent. It is, I believe, the longest ever performed. The distance is almost exactly 400 miles, and if we allow one-eighth for deflections, the length of the voyage will be 450 miles, and the velocity 25 miles an hour, which after all, does not surpass the speed of a railway. Plans have been proposed for guiding the course of balloons by some species of machinery; but whoever reflects on the nature of this aerial navigation, will see, that art can never accomplish more than a very trifling effect in impressing any movement on such a vehicle other than what is directly produced by the motion of the medium in which it floats. It does not follow, however, that the invention may not yet become even highly useful. It is plain indeed that it can never be safely employed to any great extent in the region of *variable winds*, since the voyager, though starting with a favourable breeze, might by a sudden change be blown west when he intended to go east, and might find the waves of the Atlantic beneath him instead of the plains of Germany. But in the region within the tropics, the balloon might be used with perfect security. The aeronauts inform us that they considered themselves able to lengthen their aerial voyage to a fortnight. Now let us see what could be accomplished in this period, supposing them to tra-

vel at the rate of 500 miles a-day. They might start from the valley of the Nile, and with the aid of the steady trade wind, pass across the African continent in seven or eight days, their course would be about W. S. W., and they would probably reach the coast near Sierra Leone. They have the power of adjusting their level, and could keep if they chose within half a mile or a mile of the surface; and as the atmosphere is generally clear there, they might make a tolerable survey of the country, and even map it in a rough way. Perhaps they might find it possible to throw out grapplings, and anchor at nightfall, selecting desert spots, where they would not be annoyed by the natives. The rate of travelling might in this way be shortened from 500 to 300 miles a-day, and the voyage would be protracted to 12 or 14 days. The voyage over the least known part of Africa, that under the equator, could be performed in six days, or if they halted at night, in ten days. The chief danger of the aeronauts would arise from the difficulty of finding a civilized spot to land upon. The journey across South America, from St. Salvador or Pernambuco to the coast of Peru, could be accomplished in seven days; from Rio Janeiro to Arica in four days. The time may come when such a mode of travelling will be made available in those countries for political or commercial purposes. How pleasant would it be to sail over the vast forests of Brazil and the summits of the Andes, surveying their native grandeur as if from another planet, secure from the assaults of barbarians, panthers, snakes, mosquitoes, and the thousand other annoyances incident to travellers who creep upon the surface.

## FOREIGN.

**IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.**—*Capture of the Carlist Army under Gomez.*—The New York Editors have been favored, by L. O'Sullivan, Esq., passenger in the ship Alfred from Cadiz, with the following verbal information, the ship bringing no papers.

The Alfred sailed the 27th November.

"The Army of Gomez, the Carlist General, which had been ravaging the province of Andalusia for three months, and baffling all the troops of the Queen, by which he had been constantly surrounded, was at length destroyed in a battle near Medina Vidonia, almost within sight of Cadiz. Gomez had made an unsuccessful attempt to retire to the Tagus, but was prevented by the presence of Rodil, the minister of war, with a large force interposing Rodil, it may be recollectcd, was recalled to Madrid to answer for misconduct, in not bringing Gomez to action. His army was left in command of Gen. Narvaez, who commanded in the battle of the 25th and 26th Nov. near Cadiz. Espidosa was superseded as Captain General of Andalusia by Ordonez, his second in command.

"Gomez had twice entered and sacked Cordova; took Annuden by storm, threatened Seville for nearly a fortnight. He marched down to Algezaras, where he had a slight action, in which an English Frigate from the Bay, took part in favor of the Queen's troops.

"It was reported at Cadiz, when the Alfred left, that Gomez had been taken prisoner. His army was entirely dispersed, and the prisoners were being brought into Cadiz."

**MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF GREECE.**—The marriage of the King of Greece, with the Princess Amelia of Oldenburg, was celebrated on the 22d ult. in the Palace at Oldenburg.

**BEST ROOT SUGAR.**—There are already 100 manufactories of beet root sugar in Germany.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**THE KING'S HEALTH.**—We regret to have to state that serious accounts have lately reached us, from an authority but too credible, of the very indifferent state of the King's bodily health, which is said to be gradually declining, and to have been the real cause of that melancholy mental condition of the Queen which has been publicly attributed, by those near her person, to the late death of her friend, the Lady of Earl Howe. We could hope that our information is untrue; but the source from which that information proceeds compels us to say that such hope has but little in it of confidence.—*Bull's Messenger, Nov. 27.*

**CURIOS SPECULATION.**—Some time ago, the *debut* of a newspaper called the 'Shetland Journal,' was announced with a flourish of trumpets, and the inhabitants of these isolated regions were universally congratulated on the many benefits they would derive from this supposed offspring of their own advancing intelligence. The *Shetland Journal* continues to be regularly published, and is a smartish-looking sheet worth a look; but the reader will be surprised to learn that it is "printed and published"—not at Lerwick, or any place near the Brassy Sound—but in "Fleet Street, London," where the Editor himself selects for the press! Now, there is a good deal of local news connected with the islands in this print, but how the Editor manages to procure a fresh supply of these for each publication, with the North-Sea thundering betwix him and the localities described, we are at a loss to know, except that the cunning fellow goes over at night in a balloon—keeping the secret of aerial navigation to himself, or perhaps that Michael Scott-like, he can make the devil do what he pleases! However, so long as the fishermen of Shetland are pleased and instructed by the periodical in question we cannot do otherwise than wish it success.—*Scot's man.*

**DR CHALMERS' LECTURES.**—Dr Chalmers commenced his course of lectures on Theology on Wednesday, with his wonted eloquence and enthusiasm, to a very numerous and highly respectable auditory. We were glad to hear no reference whatever to the Voluntary Church question; but, on the contrary, a display was made of that fervent and brilliant eloquence for which the Doctor has obtained such universal celebrity. He observed that there was a *rampant infidelity* abroad in the world of science, and that there never was a time more remarkable than the present for the display of a "little learning," which was a "dangerous thing" being employed to throw discredit upon religion. Geology has been brought forward to start objections; astronomy has had her telescope used for a similar purpose; metaphysics have been employed to perplex the subject; physiology has been studied to support materialism in our lecture-rooms; and in the phrenology has been applied to the same object, but religion still remains unchanged by these attacks, and her evidences are yet as true and unassailable as the history of the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar; and whilst he exposed those many attempts of half-learned men to injure religion, as unworthy the dignity of all true science and Baconian philosophy, he announced his own intention of giving, in the course of the session, some original lectures on the applications of mental philosophy to the doctrines of the Gospel.—*Id.*

The hurricane, on Tuesday morning, appears to have commenced in the lower part of Cornwall, at half-past seven, Plymouth, at half-past 8, at Exeter at half-past nine, and was spreading devastation in London at one. The damage in Exeter is estimated by well-informed and extensive builders to be at £55,000.—*Western Luminary.*

## UNITED STATES.

[From the Providence Journal]

**THE LAW OF COPY RIGHT.**—This seems to be exciting some attention abroad: and from the subjoined statement of the doings in the House of Representatives, on Monday last, there is a prospect of Congress being solicited to take some action on the subject. An extension of the privileges of the law so that all authors, whatsoever may be their nation, may equally enjoy its benefits, seems highly desirable; and Mr Adams, who is preparing to take the lead in the matter, is abundantly qualified to point out the equity of such extension, and the advantages that will result from it, not only to those who deserve encouragement and support, the writers of the works, but also to the reading community, and the public at large.

Measures are now being taken in England to call the attention of our National Legislature to the matter. The Department of Public Instruction in France, of which M. M. Villemain, Thouard and Arago, are Members, in consequence of a Memorial from the Parisian booksellers, and from a conviction of the injury this class has suffered by the publication abroad of works legally secured to them, have appointed a committee to inquire into the means of preventing this interference, either by legislation or negotiation with foreign powers.

In the House of Representatives, Mr Adams, on presenting a petition, said he was desirous to make the general enquiry whether any member of the house was charged with a petition from the authors of Great Britain to the Congress of the United States. If any gentleman was charged with such a petition, he (Mr A.) had nothing further to state; he did not know but that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr Cambreling) had such a petition in his hands.

Mr A. explained that his reason for making the inquiry was, that he had received a letter from a respectable person in England, Miss Harriet Martineau, enclosing a printed address or petition from certain authors of Great Britain to the Congress of the United States, and although the request was very distinct that he should favour the object of the petition, yet no positive request was made that he would present it. As the petition was merely a printed paper without any signature, he did not feel himself at liberty to present it, if as he presumed, there was in the possession of any other member of the House, who would present it, a petition regularly signed.

Mr Cambreling said he had no such paper in his possession.

And as it did not appear that any other member was charged with the presentation of the same, Mr A. said he would wait another week or two; and if a formal petition should not be presented by that time, he would present the one which had been forwarded to him.—*Providence Journal.*

From the Portland (Me) Eastern Argus.

(Private Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Jun. 3, 1837.

Your readers will be gratified to learn, that it is now understood here that the committee of Ways and Means have determined on an ultimate report to the House, so far as to settle the great fundamental propositions—

1st. That the revenue of the Government should be reduced to its ordinary wants.

2dly. That the Tariff should be reduced at least to the sum of seven millions of dollars.

It now remains to agree on the articles which shall bear this reduction. And here will be the field of antagonist interests. Even the

great articles of domestic produce and consumption—coal, iron, salt, &c.—will find parties for and against reduction. There will probably be an interest to effect only a pro rata reduction on all articles, to the amount required; and another interest that will resist this, and contend for a discriminating reduction, taking all, or nearly all duties off of some articles, less off of others, and none off of others. What these and other disagreements may result in, time only can establish.

Yours in haste,

In the United States Congress, petitions were presented from a number of cities and towns for a repeal of the coal duty. A motion was also made for an inquiry into the expediency of repealing the duty on grain.

The Steam packet Dolphin burst her boiler near Savannah on the 16th ult., and fifteen persons lost their lives. Nothing uncommon in the United States.

The subject of acknowledging the independence of Texas, and admitting it into the Union, has been brought under the consideration of Congress by a Special Message from the President. The conduct of the United States in this matter will be narrowly watched.

The Texas Congress has passed a law to contract a loan of five millions of dollars.

Advices from New Orleans dated a 20th ult. give the particulars of some military movements in Mexico against Texans.

Santa Anna has been set at liberty, and has gone to Washington to solicit the mediation of the United States Government, in a treaty in which he has promised to acknowledge the independence of Texas.

Gen. Santa Anna and his travelling companions, arrived at Louisville in the steam boat Adriatic on the 25th ultimo. They were to proceed to Washington forthwith.

From the Troy Budget, Extra, January 2.

**DREADFUL CALAMITY—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.**

—Early last summer, a large mass of clay burst from the hill on the east section of the first ward in this city (Troy U. S.), followed by a gushing stream of water, and doing no other injury than covering a large portion of ground at the base with the bowels of the hill. Last evening, about 7 o'clock, a similar occurrence took place, on the same spot, but we regret to say, greater in extent and exceedingly fatal in its consequences. An avalanche of clay came tumbling from an eminence of nearly 500 feet, moving down the base of the hill to level land, and then continued from the impulse it received, to the distance of about 800 feet, covering up acres of ground, accompanied with a cataract of water and sand, which kept up a terrible roar. The mass moved along with great rapidity, carrying along with it two stables and three dwelling houses, and crushing them and their contents into thousands of pieces. The stables and horses were moved to a distance of over 200 feet, into a hollow on the corner of Washington and Fourth streets.

The three dwelling houses destroyed, were of light structure, and one occupied by Mr J. Grace, another by Mrs Levensworth, and a third by Mrs Warner, the last of which was fortunately vacant at the time of the calamity. In Grace's house was himself and wife and a little boy—the two former were extricated from the ruins dead, and the latter was taken out alive, very little hurt, barefooted and bare-headed, the building having been shattered in a thousand pieces—which is undoubtedly one of the most singular escapes that ever came to our knowledge. There were four of Mrs Levensworth's family in her house, herself and 3 children. Two of the children were in bed at

the time, and probably asleep, and were afterwards taken from the midst of the wreck, dead, crushed almost to a jelly, and were undoubtedly thrown instantly from a natural sleep into a sleep of death. Mrs Levensworth was taken out shockingly bruised, and was barely alive when we last heard from her. Fortunately three of the family were at church at the time, and escaped awful deaths.

The stables were owned by Mr Gingham, in which were 22 horses, and all carried along with the mass together, with nine or ten dirt carts. Six horses were taken from the ruins alive—the other sixteen were killed.

We learn that the body of a person was found, name unknown, who was probably employed in the brick kiln or stables—which makes in all five dead bodies taken from the ruins last night. There are probably others buried among the ruins.

The avalanche passed over the public highway which leads to the mill and nail factory, and might have carried along with it some straggling traveller. The clay is piled up in masses to the depth of from ten to forty feet over a large surface. It must have moved with great rapidity, and it is fortunate that it had not happened at the time when the laborers were employed in digging from the hill.

**AN HONOURABLE SQUABBLE AND SOME BLOODSHED.**—We learn by a gentleman from New Haven that a most ludicrous scene occurred in the Court-house of that city on Wednesday last. A case was being tried in which his Honour Mr Flagg, mayor of the city, was engaged on one side, and—Mix, Esquire, was of the opposite counsel. Mr Mix having made some personal remark, which reflected rather too severely upon his Honour, Mr. Flagg, the latter suddenly sprang forward and gave him (Mix) several severe "digs" in the short ribs.—For this outrage, the Court ordered Mr Flagg into custody, and two officers were deputed to lock him up in prison for contempt of Court. On the parties leaving the Court room Mix's client, who felt highly indignant at the treatment his counsel had received at the hands of Mr Flagg, came forward, and after using some violent language, gave his Honour a most tremendous kick, *a posteriori*.

## 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, 23th Nov. 1836.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

**K**EEPS 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. 18

Dung St.

**THE NEW YORK ALBION,** Commencing first January, 1837, for sale by JAMES DAWSON.

**ALMANACS, FOR 1837,** with an Appendix containing the Names of the MEMBERS OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

For sale by

J. DAWSON.

**ONE SET MACHINE CARDS**—for sale by JAMES DAWSON.

## 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.

## FALL, 1836.

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

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

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

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

R. DAWSON.

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



## FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belong-

ing 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

## JUST RECEIVED

Et Scw. Greyhound from Quebec, and for Sale by the Subscriber, wholesale or retail.

18 CASES best bending cut NAILS, assorted.

1 CASE MACHINE CARDS.

ALSO—TO CLOSE ASSIGNMENTS, 3 Cases, containing Herbert's Liquid and Paste Blacking; 20 dozen Salmon Twines, 1 handsome Cooking Stove.

JAS DAWSON.

Pictou, November, 1836.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS, consisting of—Gentlemen's CAPS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, Ladies' APRONS, &c., for sale by  
ROSS & PRIMROSE.

## CAUTION.

Clerk of Peace Office; Special Sessions.

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

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

By order of the Sessions,

JAS. SKINNER, Jr. C. P.

Pictou July 20, 1836.

Those who are Subscribers to THE NOVASCOCIAN, in this County and at Arisaig, are informed that their Accounts up to the 31st Dec'r. are now at this Office, where payments will be received and receipts given.

JAMES DAWSON, Agent.

## FIRM 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

## HEALTH SECURED,

BY MORISON'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 & 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.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Eastern Division of the Province, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morison's Directions for their use.

OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD,

A few BOOKS, describing the properties, uses, & almost innumerable cases of Cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine.

Nov'r 23, 1836

JAMES DAWSON.

## 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

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

## COLONIAL.

From a small sheet issued on Wednesday the 18th instant, by Mr CAMERON, Proprietor of the Weekly Observer, we obtain the following particulars of the fire at St. John, N B

## AWFUL VISITATION!

ONE OF THE FAIREST PORTIONS OF OUR CITY IN RUINS!—ABOUT 115-HOUSES WHOLLY DESTROYED BY FIRE!!!

It becomes our painful duty to make a feeble attempt at describing the most terrific calamity which our City has ever experienced. On Saturday evening, about nine o'clock, the awful cry of "Fire" was sounded through our streets, when instantly it was ascertained that the store on Peters' Wharf, occupied by Messrs Robertson & Hutton, was in flames.—

So rapid was the destructive Element in its progress, that nothing was saved from the building, not even the books and papers of the Firm—and owing to the compactness of the buildings adjoining, it was evident that the work of destruction would include all the erections on that range—but it was hoped, that it would not cross the wharf to the block on Water and Ward-streets. This hope however, soon vanished, as the flames ere long spread from the high buildings on the east side of Water-street to those on the west side of that street. It was then that the awful magnitude of the work of destruction began to be apparent—as scarce a hope existed of preventing its ravages extending to windward, to the end of the South Market Wharf, although a feeble effort was made to arrest its progress in crossing to the west side of Ward-street. The fire of course soon spread from its starting place, to Johnston's Wharf to the leeward, and Water-street—taking the buildings on both sides of the latter, which were soon in flames, from whence it rapidly spread to Prince William-street—the buildings on both sides of which were soon also on fire, from O'Donnelley's on the south, to Nichols', on the north—here the work of destruction on the south and east terminated—but we had the terrific spectacle of beholding the devouring element taking building after building on the South Market Wharf, to the very extreme western end, without a possibility of saving one of them. At the same time, great flakes of fire were carried by the wind to a considerable distance in the rear, setting fire to numerous dwellings—which were however fortunately got under without damage.

The work of destruction is embraced within the following limits—

Every building is destroyed on both sides of Water-street, from Disbrow's, brick house inclusive, to the Market square—with every building on Ward Street and South Market Wharf.

All the buildngs on the south side of Market Square, (the Attorney General's brick store alone excepted.)

Every building on the west side of Prince William Street, from Lawton's corner, so called, (at the Market Square,) to the vacant space of Sam'l Nichols' estate, near the Bank of New Brunswick;—and on the east side of Prince William Street, every building from O'Donnelley's (late McCall's) corner, to Nichols' brick store, inclusive,—besides a number of buildings in the rear between those several streets.

We have not, perhaps been enabled to ascertain the names of all the occupants who have been turned out of their dwellings, or places of business—but we believe the total number of buildings destroyed, will not fall short of 115—and many of them of a large description—particularly those on the Market wharf, as well as several on Water and Prince William Streets.



The advantage of brick walls at Dishrow's and Nichols', no doubt saved the buildings northward to the Coffee House, King-Street, Church-Street, and probably Trinity Church, &c. &c.

Thus in a very brief space of time, has the oldest and most central part of the City been utterly destroyed—and the earnings of many, by a long life of prudence and industry, been suddenly taken from them. We have great consolation however, in saying, correctly, that not the life of a human being was lost at the fire.

The destruction of property by removals has been immense, and the confusion in consequence of the direful necessity of looking to self-preservation, may be imagined. On the whole, however, we ought to be thankful, to an over-ruling Providence, that the calamity has been no worse—and great as the destruction has been, that so few families are homeless,—the greater part of the buildings have been occupied as warehouses, shops, and offices.

We have from memory, drawn up the annexed list of occupants of the several stores and buildings destroyed, which we think will be found pretty correct:

**Peters' Wharf**—12 or 13 buildings—the stores of James Whitney, Robertson & Hatton, D. Hogg's blacksmith shop, Furniss's sail loft, Martin Murphey's sailor boarding house, W. Foley's do., and several other sailor boarding houses, &c. whose names we are not acquainted with.

**Johnston's Wharf**—4 or 5 buildings, occupied by Mr J. Hughson, and others, principally for heavy storage.

**St. John or Water Street**—about 30 buildings—Parks and Hegan, store; N. S. Demill, do.; Mr Swymmer's office; Mr Beddell's office; Observer Printing office, Joseph Morse's dwelling, Ira Mosher's do.; Mr Bizzard's, do.; W. Dougan's store, Mrs Canby's dwelling; Henry Gilbert's flour store, and several back stores; B. Tilton's store, and back stores; Jas. Reed's store; Mrs Edwards' boarding house; Joseph Scammell's liquor store; H. P. Whitney's store and dwelling; William Anderson's store; J. McNaughton's dwelling; J. McNamara's shop, &c.; S. Gardner's store, E. Stephen's tin and sheet-iron manufactory and warehouse; T. L. Nicholson's Auction store; —Galivan's shop, W. Mullin's shop and dwelling, James Bell's paint shop, M. Hayden, hair dresser, shop and dwelling; McQueen, blockmaker; James Oston, shop, and sailor boarding house; P. McLeod, do. do.; D. Hogg's dwelling; —Collins, store; J. Leonard's dwelling; R. Wilson's boarding house; P. Hand, hair dresser; John Walker's store; F. Furnee, shop and dwelling; John Kehoe, do. do.; Edward Drury's store; Charles B. Cox's auction store; R. Irvin, shop and sailor boarding house; James Boyle, store and dwelling; John Thompson & Son's store, &c.

**Prince William Street**—on both sides of the Street, about 25 Houses — Thomas Smith's store; Mr Ritchie's office; J. O'Donnelley's shoe shop; the large dwelling house of the hon. Wm Black; Street & Ranney's store; Mrs Peter's dwelling; J. McMillan, bookstore and dwelling; Samuel Thompson, store and dwelling; N. Dishrow's Store; James Holman's store; Andrew Garrison's dwelling; John Monroe, silversmith, shop and dwelling; Jas. Howard, merchant tailor, shop and dwelling; Jas. Dunn's store and dwelling; Peter Duff's store; Solomon Nichols' store; R. L. Hazen's office; W. L. Avery's book store; John Hastings's store; P. McNamara's Store and dwelling; Keator & Thorne's store; L. H. Deverher's store; W. D. Hubbard's store; Richard Sand's dwelling; Mr Perley's office; Chronicle

Printing office; W. H. Tyson's shop; Corbett & Trentowsky's store; Mr McAvity's store and dwelling, Miss Wallace, store and dwelling; Miss Williamson's boarding house; J. D. McIntyre's store; James Malcolm's store; W. Major, hair dresser, shop and dwelling; Mr. G. Ball's rooms; Thomas Gard's confectionary and dwelling; A. R. Truru's Circulating Library and dwelling.—Mr Dun's horse burnt in the stable.

**Church Street**—Daniel Gillespie, shop and house.

**South side Market Square**.—The Stores occupied by George Chadwick, E. Dougherty, T. McGrade, and Benjamin Smith's office.—The brick store occupied by C. Jarvis, Mr N. Parker's office, &c, having iron window shutters in the rear, escaped with little damage.

**Ward street**—8 or 9 buildings—the stores of David Hatfield & Son, Robert Salter, G. W. Potter, G. D. Robinson & Co., John Wishart, Ira Mosher, Robert Douglas, John Leonard's Sail Loft &c.

**South Market Wharf**—17 buildings, in which were the Stores of Walker Tisdale; R. L. Harris; Faulke & Howard; Wm. Scammell; D. C. Perkins; Reid & Perkins; J. & T. Robinson; Wm. Jarvis; John Ward & Sons; Abraham B. Thorne; Knowles & Thorne; E. W. Greenwood; John Rhodes; Donald Ross, shop and dwelling; Stephen Wiggins & Son, store; Alexander Robertson; Thomas Wallace; John M. Wilnot; William McCannon; Charles M'Lauchlan; George Thomas; I. & J. G. Woodward; George M. Burns; J. & H. Kinnear;—the Sail Loft of Robert Robertson and Nicholas Hardenbrook;—also the King's Warehousing Store in Messrs. Woodward's building, in which was much valuable property,

Of the buildings destroyed, five were owned by D. Hatfield & Son; 4 or 5 by Jaz. Hendrick, Esq.; 3 or 4 by Mr. Sands; 3 or 4 by Mr. Solomon Nicholas; 2 or 3 by Mr. John Walker; Joshua Hughson, Mr Gilbert, Mr Tilton, Mr Bentley, Mr Peters, Estate of Hugh Johnston, &c., several each—and various others owned the buildings which they occupied.

It is impossible to make any thing like an accurate calculation at this moment, of the amount of loss. We have however made a rough estimate—and sat down the value of the buildings to have been £60,000 or 70,000—and the merchandize from £120,000 to £150,000, in all about £220,000—to say nothing of the loss of rents to the owners of the buildings destroyed, many of whom depended alone on that source for support in their declining years.

We are glad to find that a number of persons are partially insured—and have reason to think they are protected in the aggregate to the extent of 60,000—a heavy sum—divided between the two New Brunswick Offices for about half—and as much more in the West of Scotland, London Phoenix, and American Offices

Many and praiseworthy were the exertions which were made by vast numbers of the citizens for arresting the progress of the devouring element.—Besides the strenuous efforts of many private individuals, who we fear, in some cases, will have to undergo bodily suffering arising from remarkable fatigues, the Civil and Military authorities especially deserve the thanks of the community. Both the officers and men of the Royal Artillery, and 43rd Light Infantry, with the Ordnance engine, were actively and benevolently employed. The Carleton engine also was brought over and rendered some essential service; but the extreme coldness of the night rendered engines of comparative trifling avail.

The steamer Muid of the Mist, and some other vessels while lying at the wharf, took fire, but received no material damage, except having masts cut away.

Many individuals will be exposed during this inclement season to very severe privations and sufferings.—We trust, that as soon as possible something of a public nature will be done for their relief. Could not the Legislature render assistance either by a grant or loan?

The reflections which crowd upon us at this fearfully interesting crisis, are too numerous for detail; but we cannot refrain from remarking, that God, who makes the flaming fire his ministers, having been pleased to visit the great commercial emporium of the U. States with a similar direful calamity, and more recently our sister city, Quebec, has now also been pleased to lay his afflictive hand on our own city. While He has perhaps kindred each of those tremendous fires in cities so distinguished for worldly prosperity, as judgments and incentives to bring men's hearts nearer unto Himself as their only solid foundation whereon to rest, does He thereby suggest serious thoughts to every reflective mind? How peculiarly striking is our own calamity, as to the period of its occurrence, its magnitude, and the late richness of the scene of desolation!

How great the loss of several respectable merchants, and owners of buildings. Some on the previous evening were worth thousands who in the morning found themselves bereft of a great portion of their earthly substance, and others of smaller tho' comfortable circumstances, reduced almost to comparative poverty.

May this heavy calamity be sanctified to the citizens at large, may all emerge from it more purified in heart. We hope that new places of business may speedily arise on the ruins of the old, and be filled by the same occupants, and through the blessing of God, be again a highly favored and prosperous people.

As is usual in cases of this sort, thefts have been numerous, but we hope not to a large amount; a number of persons are now in prison.

Mr Hatfield's large brick house, in which our office was situated, was wholly destroyed, but we succeeded, by the kindness of several friends, in rescuing our press, types and paper, in tolerable fair order, and we hope will in another week resume our publication as usual.

Mr Sands' extensive brick buildings, in which was the Chronicle Printing Office, were also destroyed, but the press and other office materials were saved.

The printing materials, &c. of the Courier and Gazette offices, were also on account of the very threatening nature and contiguity of the fire, removed from the buildings which they occupied, but as the fire did not touch those houses, their proprietors have returned to their offices.

The Editor of City Gazette having kindly offered us the use of his press and types, in the present emergency, we concluded upon embracing the offer, (Tuesday being our publishing day,) in order that we might at least lay a hasty if not perfect statement of this calamity before our readers, in town and country.—We also beg to return our thanks to Mr Younghusband, for the subsequent kind offer of the use of his press and types, at the present unhappy juncture.

In the present time of great excitement when people's minds are so greatly agitated, and while we are deprived of the use of our own office materials, and consequently exposed to much inconvenience, we hope that any imperfections or omissions in the foregoing statements may be overlooked. We have endeavoured to be as correct and explicit as circumstances would admit.

The *Saint Andrews Standard*, in noticing the recent despatches from Lord Glenelg, laid before the Provincial Legislature of N. Brunswick, says.

"The Civil List is then brought forward, and certainly it is a most extraordinary display to come unblushingly before the world. We have before us the salaries of Upper Canada, and regret that we have neither time nor space at present to compare them.—Here the Chief Justice is set down at £950, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands at £1,750! An officer who requires no peculiar previous education to fulfil his trust gets nearly double of another who must have spent his youth and manhood in close studies and arduous duties to be qualified for his exalted station. The Secretary of the Province has £1430, and each of the Judges £650! There is also £1000 for the College, which even by the grant should not be imposed on the Province, if the present Bill is to last ten years."

From the Kingston, U.C. Chronicle.

**THE CURRENCY.**—We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the following despatch from Lord Glenelg. It was sent down to the House of Assembly on the 19th instant, but in what spirit the document was received by the House we have not learned. It appears to us that this despatch displays a singularly abrupt and uncalled for interference on the part of the Colonial Minister, with the Currency and Commercial affairs of the Province, and we fear it will have a tendency to paralyze that spirit of enterprise which is so conspicuously manifested in Upper Canada. It will undoubtedly have the effect of putting a stop, at least for some time, to the chartering of the proposed new Banking institutions. We shall wait with some curiosity to see how the new House will dispose of so unlooked for a document.

Cory, Downing Street, 31st Aug. 1836  
(circular.)

Sir,—The particular attention of His Majesty's Government, has been called to measures adopted by various Colonial Legislatures, for revising and altering the rates at which different Coins should pass current, and be a legal tender, with reference to local monies of account.

These regulations have obviously considerable influence upon the transactions of those departments which are concerned in the collection of duties imposed by Acts of parliament, more especially upon transactions of the Military Chest, and as material inconvenience has already been experienced in these respects, it is desirable to adopt such measures as may prevent the recurrence of such inconvenience, and thereby avoid the necessity of revoking such enactments, as may be deemed objectionable, after they shall have been promulgated and carried into effect.

With this view, I have to desire that you will not permit any act or ordinance, or proclamation, or regulation to come into operation in the Colony under your Government, relating to the local Currency, and circulating medium; or to the rates at which Coins should pass current, or be a legal tender, or to the circulation of Promissory Notes, or other papers, either by the local Government, or by any Corporate bodies, or individuals, without having first received his Majesty's sanction conveyed to you, by the Secretary of State.

I have, &c

(Signed.) GLENELG.

A true Copy.

J. JOSEPH.

The *Quebec Gazette* says.—"Toronto papers of the 7th instant, give little of importance as having taken place in the Legislature. Probably there is less noise and more work.

**SEVERE GALE.**—We were on Sunday morning (22d instant), visited with a most severe gale, from the south east, which has been experienced for some time past;—it commenced about two o'clock, and continued until eight, with snow and rain. Considerable damage has been done to some of the wharves, and several vessels have suffered—those most severely are, the brig *Loyalist*, side much chafed, channels carried away; schr. *Heloise*, of *Quebec*, stern stove in; brig *Humming Bird*, head carried away; schr. *Splendid*, and schr. *John*, sterns stove in; brig *Emily* and schr. *Dispatch*, sterns much injured; the shallop *Polly* of *Ship Harbor*, sunk at *Tobin's wharf*; shallop *Robert Noble*, bulwarks carried away.—*Halifax Journal*.

## THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB 1, 1837.

**REFORMED JUDICIARY AND MAGISTRACY.**—In former numbers of the *BEE*, we have condemned the present system of keeping up the Inferior Courts, as being at once unnecessary and wasteful of the people's time and money; and we think that the whole constituency of the Province should at once petition the Legislature for their annihilation. We have no doubt but a few who are concerned in the pickings of office, will maintain that such a tribunal is necessary; but we intend to show in the present article, how utterly fallacious and untenable is the ground they have taken.—to do which, it is only necessary to show that two sittings of the Supreme Court in each County, can with perfect ease, accomplish all the business of the year, and that the interest of no party will suffer in consequence of withholding the Inferior Courts.

The times of holding the Supreme Courts, according to the present arrangement, are extremely ill-chosen. In all the Counties, both sittings take place in the summer months, in some instances within three months of each other,—thus clearly defeating the ends of justice, and the intention of the law which established them, and which contemplated that no criminal should be incarcerated for more than six months, without being brought to trial. Another evil of enormous magnitude arises out of this arrangement, namely, the withdrawing a large proportion of the husbandmen's time, in attending as jurymen, witnesses, clients, and the numerous other *et ceteras*, which compose a Court,—and that too, at the seasons of the year which to the farmer are most valuable, namely, seed time and harvest. We have no doubt but this injudicious arrangement has been made to suit the convenience of the Judges and the Gentlemen of the Bar; but how the Legislature could ever suffer such an arrangement to become law, at the expense of the interests of their constituents, we are at a loss to conjecture. The Judges and Lawyers are amply paid for their services, and ought to travel to their Circuits at those periods of the year which would be least injurious to the Agricultural interests of the country. The trite saying, that time is money, is more emphatically the case with the Nova Scotia farmer (in the summer season), than with any other class of men we know.

The best time for holding the two sittings of the Supreme Court, would be in January and July; and the business of the General or Quarter Sessions, should be gone through in the week after the adjournment of the Court. This would allow that part of the public business to be leisurely and accurately performed, which at present is either miserably neglected, or if performed at all, it is in a manner that is extremely disgraceful. Of this we have of late had abundant examples in this County. (To be continued.)

A house was recently consumed by fire at *Western Bay*, *Newfoundland*, and, shocking to record, six children perished in the flames!—*Yarmouth Herald*.

**THE LATE FIRE AT ST. JOHN, N. B.**—In our last number, we directed public attention to the propriety of the inhabitants meeting at the *Royal Oak*, to take into consideration the necessity of giving some substantial evidence of their sympathy for the sufferers by the late calamitous fire at *St. John*. We accordingly attended at the hour appointed, but we are ashamed to state, that only three other gentlemen met us there—who were of opinion, that the failure might be owing to insufficient notice being given. It was therefore agreed that handbills should be posted up on the following day, notifying a public Meeting in the Court House, on Saturday at 12 o'clock: this was done; and still the result was the same—only 4 or 5 attended, thus plainly indicating that little or no disposition existed in the community, for rendering the sufferers any pecuniary aid.

In this instance a degree of apathy has been manifested, not easily accounted for, and a most unwarrantable degree of security from similar distress has been indulged in. This will appear more strikingly evident, when the conduct of other communities are brought into contrast. On the day after the intelligence was received at *Halifax*, a public Meeting was held, and numerously attended, at which Resolutions were passed, expressive of their sympathy; local committees were appointed to visit the different Wards, and solicit the contributions of the inhabitants. At *Miramichi*, a Requisition, numerously signed, was made to the Sheriff, to call a Public Meeting, which was held, and a subscription entered into on the spot, which, on the following day, amounted to £200, and was promptly forwarded by post. We have no doubt but other communities will give similar expressions of their sympathy, for the people of *St. John*, in their present distress, which we fear is greater than is generally believed.

We sincerely wish that this place may be long spared from a similar calamity; but we cannot help thinking that on this occasion, its inhabitants have forfeited in some degree their wonted character for liberality and benevolence, and also, any claim they might otherwise have had on the sympathy of their neighbors, in the event of their becoming the subjects of similar distress.

As we still indulge a hope, that there are many individuals in this town and county, who would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity of testifying their feelings for the sufferers, we shall open a subscription Paper at our Bookstore, and receive and forward all contributions that may offer, until a Provisional Committee be formed for the purpose, at which time we shall gladly resign the trust we have assumed, into their hands.

**LITERARY NOTICE.**—"*The Clockmaker; or the Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick, of Slickville.* Halifax: J. Howe,—221 pages; 5s." Sam has just made his appearance; he draws many comical sketches and tells many unsavory truths; his style and language are truly Hudibrastic, and to such as were admirers of *Mephibosheth Stepsure*, Sam will be a welcome guest to beguile the tedium of a winter evening.

The last *Yarmouth Herald* contains a List of the Vessels, their tonnage, &c., belonging to that port on first January 1837, which, in total is—108 Vessels, 7475 75-94 tons. Number of vessels sold and lost during the year, 12. There are now six vessels building in the Township, amounting to about 1050 tons.

**LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.**—Mr. John Campbell read a very interesting dissertation "On Grecian and Roman Literature," at its late Meeting. Mr. H. Blanchard lectures this evening, "On the science of Optics."

**A METEOR.**—We are informed that a very brilliant Meteor was seen to pass over this place, to the eastward, on Thursday night last. We shall be obliged by a description of its appearance, by any person who has seen it.

The St. John, N. B. Courier furnishes the following instance of the comforts of cheap law:—

**ANOTHER OPPRESSIVE CASE.**—Daniel McCarty was sued by Thomas O'Connell, for an assault. He allowed judgment to go by default, and consequently a Sheriff's Jury was summoned to assess damages, and their verdict was for the plaintiff—Five Pounds, with Six Pence costs; but lo! when called upon, the whole came to £17 4s. 1d.—for which he was arrested and committed to Gaol on the 13th day of August, 1836, and there lies till this hour. In this case, the enormous sum, of £11 3s. 7d. is imposed upon the poor man above the award—McCarty was provoked to blows from an insult offered to his wife, and might have raised the Five Pounds, being one of the stoutest sawyers in town—but £17 4s. 1d. was beyond his means; and he is now five months in confinement, with an allowance of five shillings a week to support himself, wife, and six children!

**MARRIED,**

At Truro, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. John Burnyeatt, Martin I Wilkins, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to Jane, widow of the late William Mortimer, Esquire.

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. Donald McIntosh, Mr. James McKay, of Roger's Hill, to Miss Jane Fraser, of Middle River.

**DIED,**

At the West River, on Thursday last, William, infant son of Mr James McLean. At the same place, recently, John Duncan, and Alexander, only children of Mr Robert McLean.

At Miramichi, on the 18th ult., George Albert, youngest child of James A. Pierce, Proprietor of the Miramichi Newspaper.

**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 hereditaments 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 Pltiff. }  
Pictou, January 18th, 1837. if

**IMPORTED,**

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

**ROWLAND'S PHILADELPHIA BEST MILL-SAW PLATES, 5 & 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.

Store Salt in bags; Pots and Ovens, useful sizes; Large Pots, 2½ to 35 gallons each.

**GEO. SMITH.**

December 20, 1836. c-m

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

BY DANIEL DICKSON.

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

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

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

**ANNUALS FOR 1837.**

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

- The Token,                      The New-Years' Box,
- The Gift,                        The Religious Souvenir,
- The Pearl,                        The Violet.
- The Union Annual,

JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, November 8th, 1836.

**LEIGH BELLS.**—A Few dozen for sale by the Subscriber.

J. DAWSON.

November 8, 1836.

**INDIA RUBBERS.**

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

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

*To be Sold or Let.*

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

**ALSO,**

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

**SEVENTEEN ACRES.**

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

**JAMES DAWSON.**

Nov'r 8, 1836.

**LANDING**

From Brig Commerce, Captain Dixon, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:

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

6th September, 1836. if **GEORGE SMITH**

**JUST RECEIVED,**

And for sale by the subscriber:

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

**JAMES D. B. FRASER.**

September 24.

**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**

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.**

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

**JOHN McDONALD,**

of Merigomisho, 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 Breuty, 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 Breuty, 20th October, 1836. if

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

**JOHN RUSSELL,**

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

**JOHN RUSSELL, Jun'r,**

**JAMES McINTYRE,**

**PETER GRANT,**

} Exrs

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

**ALL** persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

**JAMES SKINNER, M. D.**

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

**KEN JNO. McKENZIE,**

**JOHN HOLMES,**

} Exors

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,**

**PETER CRERAR,**

} Exors

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

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

**HUGH DENOON, Esq.,**

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

**CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'x.**

**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'x.**

**THOMAS KERR,**

**THOMAS McCOUL,**

} Adm'rs.

4th November, 1835. ca-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,**

Administratoc

18th April, 1836.



## POETRY.

From the Aberdeen Observer.

## THE MAID OF MONA.

'Twas deep midnight, and droar and dark,  
The clouds had closed o'er Albert's bark,  
And not one star with friendly ray  
Shone out to light his homeward way ;  
Yet, Albert's heart is glad to-night,  
For hopes he, with the morning light,  
To greet, with welcome's sweetest smile,  
The fairest maid of Mona's Isle.

On, on they sweep before the blast,  
With straining sheet and stooping mast ;  
A few leagues more, and he shall stand  
Again upon his native land ;  
A few hours more and he shall clasp,  
In mutual love's entwining grasp—  
Hope of his travel and his toil—  
The fairest maid of Mona's Isle.

Now, streaming like a comet star,  
A beacon blazes from afar,  
And shoots a bright and trembling line  
Athwart the dark and heaving brine ;  
And, burns it by his sheltering cove,  
The wonted watch-fire of his love ?  
And, sits she on the cliff the while,  
The fairest maid of Mona's Isle ?

The gallant crew have found a grave  
Beneath the cold unconscious wave !  
A rival kindled on the steep  
The light that doomed him to the deep,  
When sickness bowed her lovely head  
Who erst that beacon fired and fed.—  
A maniac now, through ruthless guile,  
The fairest maid of Mona's Isle !

## MISCELLANY.

## SHOOTING STARS.

The French Board of Longitude issues every year a publication similar, in many respects, to the 'Nautical Almanack' published in England; but the French 'Annuaire,' in addition to the astronomical and statistical tables which it publishes, contains notices which, though of a scientific character, may be perused with interest by the general reader. We translate the following observations on shooting Stars from the 'Annuaire' of 1836.

These phenomena, which have often been considered as unworthy of investigation, and regarded simply as atmospheric meteors originating in the inflammation of a quantity of hydrogen gas, have, in consequence of recent observations, become objects of greater attention among men of science. Previous theories limited their place in the heavens to our own atmosphere; but from observations made at Breslau, and other places, by Professor Brands and several of his pupils, the height of some shooting stars has been calculated at 500 English miles; and the rate at which they move, not less than 36 miles in a second, which is nearly double the rate of the earth's motion round the sun. If a reduction be made to one half of this rate per second, in order to allow for the illusion occasioned by the motion of the earth, the real motion would be eighteen miles per second, which, with the exception of the earth, would still be more rapid than that of any of the principal bodies of our system. In the attempts which have been made to ascertain the apparent direction in which shooting stars usually move, it has been ascertained, that although they become ignited in our at-

mosphere, they come from beyond it. It is singular that their general direction should be contrary to that in which the earth moves in its annual orbit; and it is much to be desired that the inferences already deduced should be corrected or confirmed by a greater number of observations.

The means of accounting for the extraordinary appearance of luminous projectiles observed in America in the nights of November 12th and 13th, 1833, are not very satisfactory, unless it be assumed that, besides the planetary bodies which revolve round the sun, there are myriads of smaller bodies which only become visible at the moment when they come within our atmosphere and assume the meteoric appearance; and that these asteroïdes (to use the term which Herschell formerly applied to Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta) move in groups; and that they move singly also. A careful observation of shooting stars is the only means of enlightening us on this curious subject.

The shooting stars in America, to which allusion has been made, were observed in 1833. They succeeded each other at such short intervals that it was impossible to count them; and the most moderate calculations fixed their numbers at hundreds of thousands. They were so numerous, and showed themselves in so many quarters of the heavens at the same time, that the attempts to estimate them were only rough guesses. At the Observatory at Boston their number was considered to equal one half of the flakes which fill the air in an ordinary fall of snow.

As the phenomena continued more than seven hours, the number of shooting stars visible in the vicinity of Boston, was upwards of 240,000; and it should be recollected that the basis of the calculation was made when the intensity of the phenomenon was diminishing. It was visible along the whole eastern coast of North America, from the Gulf of Mexico to Halifax, from nine o'clock in the evening to sunrise, and in some places in full daylight, at eight o'clock in the morning. All these meteors came from the same point, constellation of Leo, and those which were seen elsewhere was the effect of the earth's movement which caused an apparent alteration in the position of this star. The above facts are certainly very curious, but the following are not less so.

The shooting stars observed in the United States appeared in the nights of the 12th and 13th of November. In 1799 a similar phenomenon was observed in America by M. de Humbolt, in Greenland by the Moravian Brethren, and in Germany by various individuals; and the periods of its appearance was also the nights of the 12th and 13th of November. In 1832, in Europe and some parts of Asia the phenomenon was witnessed and the date was still the nights of the 12th and 13th of November. This identity of dates induces us to urge upon our young seamen the task of observing with attention the appearances in the firmament between the 10th and the 15th of November. Since my report has been read to the Academy, M. Berard, one of the most intelligent officers of the French marine, has favored me with the subjoined extract from the journal of the brig Loiret, which he commands:

"The 13th of November, 1831, at four o'clock in the morning, the sky being perfectly cloudless, and a copious dew falling, we have seen a number of shooting stars and luminous meteors of great dimensions. During upwards of three hours more than two per minute were seen. One of these meteors which appeared in the zenith left an immense train from east to west like a luminous band, and in it many of the colours of the rainbow were distinctly visible; its breadth was equal to one half of

the moon's diameter, and the light which it gave did not disappear for 6 minutes. We were on the coast of Spain, near Carthagena."

On the 13th of November, 1835, a large and brilliant meteor fell near Bellej, in the department of Ain, and set fire to a farm yard. In the same night of the 13th of November, a shooting star, larger and more brilliant than Jupiter, was observed at Lille by M. Delezenne. It left on its passage a shower of sparks precisely similar to those which follow a sky-rocket.

The facts which we have now given confirm more and more the existence of a zone composed of myriads of small bodies, whose orbits come within the limits of the earth's ecliptic every year between the 11th and 13th of November. This is a new planetary world which begins to open to us. It is almost unnecessary to state how highly important it is to ascertain if other masses of asteroïdes do not come within the earth's ecliptic at other points than that which it reaches about the 12th of November. It is desirable to make observations between the 20th and 24th of April, as well as in November; for in 1843, on the 22d of April, I believe, from one o'clock in the morning till three, shooting stars were seen in all directions in such great numbers, in Virginia and Massachusetts, as to be compared to a shower of sky-rockets. Messier states that on the 17th of June, 1777, towards noon, he saw in the space of five minutes, a very large number of black globules pass over the sun's disc. Were not these globules also asteroïdes?

A HINT TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—If a man at 21 years of age began to save 4s a week, and put it to interest every year, he would have:—

At 31 years of age	£150	15	11
At 41	371	7	7
At 51	735	14	11
At 61	1229	5	2
At 71	2296	0	4

When we look at these sums, and when we think how much temptation and evil might be avoided in the very act of saving them, and how much good a man in humble circumstances may do for his family by these sums, we cannot help wondering that there are not more savers of 4s. a week. He who saves this sum may not only pay his own way, but he may help the afflicted, and subscribe to various benevolent societies. In short, he may show mercy to thousands in this world, and he may help them on their way to a better.

NEW PLAN OF REFORM.—That peers should be forty years of age, and fathers, before they are suffered to become members of the senate; that representatives be twenty five years of age, and fathers, before they are suffered to become legislators; and that every man of twenty five years of age, a father, and established in any work or trade, for a term of years, be voters. This is the scheme of reformation suggested by a state doctor in a journal of Wednesday.

ROAD TO RUIN.—According to the Cincinnati 'Mirror,' a man who was hanged lately in a neighbouring state for burglary and murder, confessed under the gallows that his career of crime began by ordering a newspaper without paying for it!

AGENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.  
Niramicks—Rev. JOHN MCCURDY.  
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.  
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.  
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.  
Anchet—JOHN S. BALLANCE, Esq.