

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.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

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 page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

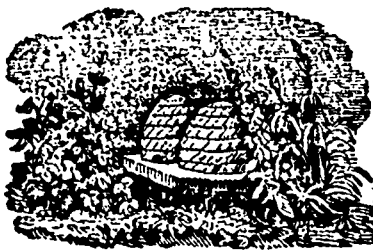
Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC'R 16, 1835.

NUMBER XXX.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

ADVERTISING.

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

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

PICTOU COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Convention for the District of Pictou, will be held at the West River, in the Rev. J. Ross's Church, on Wednesday the 30th instant at 11 o'clock, A. M., agreeable to a recommendation of the Eastern Convention, and the different Societies interested are requested to appoint Delegates to attend the same.

J. DAWSON, Secretary.

7th Dec. 1835.

STAVES, BOARDS, &c. &c.

WANTED.—Pine and White Ash BARREL STAVES; HOOPS; Pine and White Ash BOARDS; 1 1/4 inch FLOORING; LATHS, &c—apply immediately to
A. D. GORDON.
9th Dec. 1835. u-w

REMOVAL.

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

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having left this Province, has appointed Messrs. D. & T. McCULLOCH as his Agents, to whom all Accounts must be paid, they having power to grant discharges for the same.
JAMES MALCOLM.
Pictou, 7th December 1835. r-w

NOTICE.

THERE is in possession of the subscriber, a lot of Sad Irons, which were shipped on board the schooner *Pictou*, from Halifax. The owner will please call, and pay freight, and take delivery of his goods.
WILLIAM GRAHAM.
New Glasgow, Dec. 8th, 1835. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late
DONALD CAMPBELL,
of West River, farmer, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the subscribers, within eighteen calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to.
HUGH McDONALD, } Admr's.
JOHN McKAY, }

4th Dec. 1835.

CANADA FINE FLOUR, 'Phillip's brand'
or sold by
ROSS & PRIMROSE.
4th Nov. tf

From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

A WORD TO THE MERCILESS.

THE practices of bull and bear baiting have for many years been abandoned, and dog and cock fighting are now, we believe, nearly extinct, except privately, and under the peculiar auspices of the idle and dissolute; yet we doubt very much, if in the present day there be on the whole more mercy shown to the animal creation generally than in former times. With respect to the nourishing and coddling of lapdogs, parrots, canaries, squirrels, and cockatoos, the system has been always nearly alike from the time of Queen Elizabeth downwards, these creatures being apparently neither better nor worse treated than their predecessors were two hundred years since. The condition of other animals not classed under the head of pets, has always been and still is discreditable to humanity. Here, general civilization seems to have effected little or nothing beneficial; perhaps in some instances we have retrograded from the kindly usages of our ancestors; and it is at least certain that in this respect the behaviour of the ignorant Hindoo or the Arab of the desert would shame that of persons laying claim to the highest cultivation of intellect.

Some years ago, when a gentleman of benevolent feelings carried a bill through Parliament to prevent cruelty to animals, his excellent intentions, strange to say, were made the subject of ridicule; and till the present hour, such is the extreme indifference on all sides displayed both by those who are in and out of authority, that cruelties are daily committed on the streets of our large towns and elsewhere, without calling forth either remark or commiseration. We cannot but think that the present age, with all its modifications in barbarism, is still wonderfully affected with a taste for savage indulgences. This taste, however, to do justice to society, is demonstrated principally among what are usually styled the highest and the lowest ranks—in one case from idleness, in the other from sheer ignorance or obtuseness of feeling. In recent times, several instances have occurred of wealthy and tender-hearted ladies providing endowments for the preaching of annual sermons on the subject of cruelty to animals, but this, it may be presumed, is a hopeless mode of curing so aggravated an evil; for it is doubtful if any one attends these selections whose feelings require to be prompted to a better treatment of the humble assistants of man in his various avocations. It is not by such means, we fear, that the horse-jockey on the one hand, or the coal-carter and cattle-driver on the other, are to have their feelings humanised. To reform their practices, the mode of cure must be somewhat more effectual.

Ignorance, and of course false reasoning, are frequently the main basis of those sufferings which many individuals cause the animal race to endure. Ignorance, which is the mother of every mischief, is conspicuously busy in depreciating the character and physically torturing some of the most useful creatures which we have subjected to our control. Let us, for example, mention the case of the ass. This most valuable, though humble assistant in man's labours, has met with singular ingratitude for its untiring services. Upon it has been heaped every kind of obloquy, every kind of misusage. While assiduously working in behalf of its master, it has been kicked,

beaten, starved, and its very name made a reproach. Surely this is but an inglorious triumph of man over the lower animals. Yet it is seemingly a triumph. It is the boastful conquest of the tyrant over the slave, who is unable to defend himself. The lion has been called the king of the brutes; but it would be difficult to say why it has gained this pre-eminence, unless ferocity, strength, and dignity of aspect, are to be considered the tests of superiority. There is but too great a disposition among human beings to admire the beautiful and the lofty, or even the gaudy and the pompous, and to neglect in proportion the simply useful. The glitter and misspent talent of certain kinds of shameless and trivial literature, engage more of the popular affections, and produce more reputation, than the writings of those men who have done most for the good of their kind. The opera-dancer is more liberally rewarded than many members of the learned professions. We admire the pageantry of war—love to gaze upon the splendour of military array, forgetting the while that it ever has been, and never can be any thing else than, productive of private misery and national impoverishment. The richly decorated and well-accoutred soldier, who spends more than half his life in a state of mental vacuity, lounging in listless idleness along our fashionable promenades, is reckoned a being far more deserving of our admiration and esteem, than the humble schoolmaster, the "vulgar shopkeeper," or any other "mean-spirited animal," who is engaged in honest labour, and by his industry contributes to the said soldier's support. We make a pet of a worthless parrot for its rich plumage, and cast not a thought upon the sober and productive hen. The lion, which never did a good action from the day of its creation, has met with nothing but universal reverence and eulogy, while the poor ass, whose race records a history of unintermitting usefulness, has been treated with an equal share of abuse and contempt. "Hard usage is this indeed," may the ill-treated Master Neddy say to his owners, "I have toiled for you for years, both in and out of season. I have exerted all my humble ability in your service. Many is the time I have endured cold, wet, and hunger, without complaint; yet, for all my services and sufferings, I am treated with contempt, because I have not the power to resent my wrongs; I am made an object of ridicule because nature has denied me the elegant form of the horse, or the ferocity of the lion or the tiger." It can scarcely be denied that there would be something like justice in such a lamentation from the hard-wrought, scurvilg treated donkey.

It is unfortunate for both the ass and horse creation that most of those persons who come in contact with them are inapproachable either by the censures of the press or the pulpit. They cannot be said to fall within the scope of literature. Civilization seems to have a difficulty in reaching them. "What! shall I not do with my own horse as I like?" is the indignant exclamation of many of those who are challenged for their cruelties. Acting on this extreme principle, how many thousands of carters shut out every thing like mercy from their breasts, and both torture and starve the poor animals over which they claim a supreme authority! The French are described as people generally kind to their horses. They incite them by smart reverberating cracks of the whip, and address them

by many kind words, praising their activity and beauty—species of flattery which the animals seem perfectly to comprehend; but they seldom strike them. We have also seen not a few English waggons, and dray and cart men, who were very kind to their teams. At this moment, we have vividly presented to our mind's eye the noble large-boned animals, with their glossy skins, arched necks and switchy tails, going in fours and sixes, in their brass-mounted harness, dragging after them with seeming unconcern, the bulky wains along the streets and highways of the south. We see also, marching alongside, the proud driver of that luxurious stud, with his Saxon smock, his heavy well-shod quarter-boots, his slouching peaky hat, and his long, very long whip, with which he ever and anon gently touches and guides the sagacious animals. How nicely he knows how to quicken or retard their progress, to make them bend to the right or left, to make them go-up or go-down, all by the slight, hardly perceptible touch of the whip—their tracheon of office—applied with the lightness of a lady's finger to the neck of the foremost of the team. As for striking his "good horse," he would not commit such an outrage for the world. Love you, he has too much affection for them, to treat them ill. See how carefully he keeps their coats free from dust, how sleekly he has combed down their shaggy manes! Look, see there, he is now wiping the forehead of Fanny with his handkerchief, and calling her his pretty Miss. This kindness is habitual with him. He loves his horses, and they love him. He has always a good word for them, and would die rather than set out without a proper complement of well-filled mosebags, or "a bit of fresh" for them to munch when they come to a stop with their draught. And would not any thing else be the height of cruelty? Does not he himself love to "touch the pewter," and refresh himself "at an 'ot foggy manning" with a pull at Whitebread's entire; and while performing such an act of devotion to his internal ease, would he be so shabby as to neglect to give his darling team "a bit of snuffin'" to keep them comfortable and in good humour?

Messieurs the Worldly-wise-men may perhaps turn up their noses at "all this sort of thing," and with frowning brow set about calculating how much loss is incurred by these well-fed teams leading a happy life, and how much more work by a different course of treatment could be extorted out of them. We do not like folks who reason in this narrow-minded way. If the labourer be worthy of his hire, the horse is worthy of his meat, and of good usage into the bargain. We have no idea of knocking horses to pieces and half starving them, in order to realize a trifle additional from their exertions. It is enough to shock the feelings of any one to witness the cruel treatment of horses in some parts of the country. In and around the Scottish metropolis, the greater part of those of a humble class lead a life of incessant misery. The grand object seems to be to get work out of them at the lowest possible cost. In nine out of every ten cases, no reward whatever is paid to their strength; they may be lame, or old, or weakened by disease or famine, but they must get on—must never slacken in their duty. Toked snugly in carts loaded with from fifteen to twenty hundred weight of coal, you see them frequently staved on in the most savage manner. The lash is in constant requisition, and not the lash only but rack-sticks, staves, or any other weapons that come readily to hand, are lustily applied to all parts of the carcasses of the poor drudged animals. With heavy random blows over the head and ribs, are the wretched creatures urged on their way, while their lagging steps are most likely accelerated by the furious tugging of the halter, accompanied with oath and meaningless vociferations from their heartless master. Is it possible, we say, to look upon this habitual misusage of the horse with a feeling unconcern? Can we see the thin worn-down animals, with their bones almost protruding through the lank skin; their galled sides grazed to the red flesh by the friction of the clumsy yoke, their dirty unsored condition, their drooping head and sunken eyes, with their backs sinking to a deep curve under the weight of their burdensome draught—in such a condition, can we see them under the guidance of an unfeeling master, and in one of the most inclement seasons of the year, standing for a whole day, from morn till darkening night, on the street, or going from door to door, while their lead of fuel is hawked or offered for sale—can we see all this—knowing at the same time that their only food is gleaned from a truss of bare straw, or a bag of foinaceous duff—and not pity, ay and more than pity, do something to mitigate, the sufferings of animals so useful to our kind, yet so cruelly, so barbarously treated?

May we hope—though it must be owned there is little reason to expect—that public feeling will not be long in concurring, both with law and common decency in rendering the condition of the animals we have been speaking of somewhat more accordant with the dictates of humanity and moral responsibility.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The letter of our Hamburg correspondent, which will be found in another column, affords information relative to the Prussian commercial league, which well deserves the attention of the country. We have been hitherto a great deal too indifferent to the progress of that union, which now includes nearly the whole of Germany. The States that have actually joined in it are, we believe, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and two or three other minor States, containing in the whole a population of about twenty-five millions of people. It is understood that Holland and Belgium, and even Hanover, as well as Mecklenburg and Brunswick, will be eventually obliged, for the safety of their own interests, also to give in their adhesion. A similar necessity will be imposed on Switzerland. In short, Austria being excluded on one side, and France on the other, it seems likely that the league will comprise, in a few years, the whole of the countries we have mentioned, together with the Hanseatic Towns. These are important facts, pregnant with results that must be contemplated as conducive to some grand design, political as well as commercial.—*Morning Chronicle.*

FALMOUTH, Oct. 10.

His Majesty's Packet Star arrived here today from Lisbon; she sailed on the 4th inst. and brings the somewhat unexpected information of the Portuguese Government having now resolved on sending the army in Trans-O-Montes, under the Duke of Terceira, immediately into Spain, to co-operate with the Queen's forces against the Carlists; the 3d regiment from Lisbon had also received orders to march for the same service.

The *Memorial Bordalois* of the 9th has the following: M. Mendizabal contemplates forming a joint stock company at London for rendering the river Guadalquivir navigable as far as Andajar. This would be a source of immense wealth to the four Provinces of Andalusia, by making an easy communication for them with Seville, San Lucar, and Cadiz. This gigantic undertaking was thought of when M. Aguado was banker to the court of Spain. M. Mendizabal also proposes to form at London another company, with a capital of £2,000,000, for purchasing parts of the national property about to be sold in Spain, in the same manner as has been done with regard to national property in Portugal. The chapter of the census of Seville have been taxed by the popular junta to the amount of £20,000 towards the expences of arming the troops.

HAMBURG, Oct. 5.

The minor German States have very few manufactures, their principal resources were derived from the importation of British and French manufactures and colonial produce, from which a duty was collected sufficient to meet the expenditure of the Government, and enabled them to trade with every part of the Continent upon an equal footing with the Prussian and Saxon-merchants. It is also well known that British cotton and woolen goods were preferred to the Prussian or Saxon, and therefore, unless Prussia could bring the whole of these States to conform to her system, her project would be useless, nay detrimental to her own commerce. By menace, in the first instance, she got Saxony and several of the small principalities to consent to the union; and then it was that the first intimation was given that a general coalition would be looked for. At first many States held back, expecting the interference of England, to break up a league which has for its object the ruin of the small independent states of Germany.—

But to the surprise of every one, England remained a silent spectator—not even an inquiry entered into to obtain the least information respecting a coalition which aimed at her very existence. Prussia, taking the advantage of this inactivity, directly ordained to punish the refractory States—that unless they joined the league within a given time, they would be forever excluded, and every description of merchandise, whether of German manufacture or not, even passing only in transitu, would have to undergo a strict examination at every custom house, upon the lines of the union they passed through—besides paying the exorbitant duty, and undergoing detentions of every sort—in a word, every difficulty would be raised, to disturb their intercourse with their neighbours, and thus isolating them from the rest of Germany. This had the desired effect, and they all hastened to enroll themselves under the banner of Prussia. The German States are now compelled to purchase Prussian and Saxon manufactures, no choice remains; British commodities being prohibited! The customs are under the control of Prussia, who yearly renders an account of its operations, together with any new regulations which she may think necessary to make. The British Government imagine that as long as Hanover and Brunswick are not parties to the league it will be powerless, and sink into insignificance; but this is perfectly erroneous. Brunswick has hitherto been deterred from joining on account of a treaty with England, and her alliance with Hanover, but she has already felt the blow given to her export trade, and the great detention and expense her import articles are subjected to. In the next meeting of the States, a motion will be brought forward and supported by three-fourths of the members, to request the Duke to join the union. England will relinquish her right of treaty as she has done with Frankfort—and then Hanover will be compelled to submit for her own safety.

Our continental trade is then ruined, and we shall have waited too long to see how it works, to obtain the least redress—not even opening our ports to Prussian timber and corn, will satisfy a Government whose sole views are the destruction of a country from whom she had derived so many benefits—and this all on account of her Northern Alliance and at the instigation of the Russian Emperor, whose personal feeling towards England is so well known.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Paris papers continue destitute of intelligence of importance. The projected expedition against Able Kader—the affair of Fieschi—the articles in the Journal des Debats, respecting the growing strength of Don Carlos, and the threatening nature of the communication from General Jackson, are the principal topics they refer to.—The intimation conveyed to the French Government from the American Executive on Wednesday, was precisely what had been foreseen. Further negotiation and manoeuvring will therefore be necessary, but we cannot see in the affair any thing very alarming. Neither Government would engage in a war on such a point.

The Portuguese troops have at last actually marched into Spain, in aid of the Queen—6,500 in number.

The Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the King of the French, had suddenly departed from Paris to Algiers, as some say, to take part in the war, and according to others, in consequence of a quarrel between himself and his father.

The Emperor of Russia had made an unexpected visit to Vienna, where he took every body, by surprise, no intimation of his approach, even of his intention, had been given.

The Turkish Ambassador had arrived at Paris, and was received with great attention, which is supposed to indicate a disposition on the part of France to look somewhat sharply into the doings of Russia on the side of Turkey.

It seems to be very generally believed, if not proved, that the French Government has been secretly aiding Don Carlos with arms and money. The English government have remonstrated on the subject.

Very little is said of our "French question," except a rumour that "General Jackson had declared his intention to prohibit commercial intercourse." This rumour is merely stated as one of the conjectural causes of a fall in the French funds.

The news from Spain varies little from previous accounts. There are marchings and counter marchings—rumours of battles—and much boasting on both sides. The new ministry still gaining popularity, the juntas all quiet, the freedom of the press proclaimed as to religious topics, and an excellent spirit of loyalty prevailing among the grandees, a number of whom had volunteered to raise, arm, and support ten battalions for the Queen's service. The offer was of course accepted.

The King of Holland's speech at the opening of the Dutch Chambers, has much disappointed expectation. The following is its substance: 1st, the Government refuses to give any information of a diplomatic nature; 2, it proclaims a persistence in the same system as it has observed since the Belgian revolution; 3 it testifies to a great increase of the prosperity and resources of Dutch India.

It requires no great foresight to perceive that such a speech as this is not calculated to conciliate the *monied, manufacturing, or mercantile classes of Holland.*

TEXAS.—TEXAS, like another Holy Land, has attracted the interest, of the chivalry of the South and West, and the gallant knights or knights errant of the day, are joining the crusade to rescue the Texans from the oppression of Mexico. We perceive that the renowned Colonel Crocket has at length drawn his sword in the cause, and every mail brings accounts of bands of adventurers hurrying to the seat of war. Gen. Austin is commander in Chief.

On the other hand, Santa Anna is making extensive preparations to quell the insurrection, and to reduce the refractory Province to subjection. We may therefore soon expect to hear of sanguinary conflicts. Meantime it is probable that Mexico will take umbrage at the interference of citizens of the United States, and it would not be surprising, if Mexican privateers should be allowed to go forth in quest of our merchantmen. We presume that the forthcoming message will intimate the neutrality of our Government in the contest, and discountenance the fitting out of any expeditions from this country.—*Am. paper.*

The war in Texas begins to assume an important character. At the last accounts the troops of colonists had advanced from Gonzales, on the river Guadalupe, to Bexar, into which place General Cos, with his force, had thrown himself; and where he was devising every possible means of defence, by barricading the streets, placing guns on the tops of the houses, &c. Bexar is a town situated at the head of the San Antonio, in the midst of a romantic and fertile country, remarkable for its salubrity and its lovely scenery. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, chiefly Mexicans, who are simple and pastoral in their mode of life; it is commanded by several eminences in its immediate vicinity, which in the hands of an invading enemy, with the necessary ma-

terial of war, would soon cause its surrender. But as the Texans are, for the most part without artillery, its capture, if rigorously defended, will be more difficult. Still, as the place is so remote from Mexico, and its resources at such a distance—and as the Colonists have cut off General Cos's supplies by the capture of Goliad, it would seem that it must soon surrender. If it be made too strong to be taken by assault, it must soon capitulate for want of provisions. With the fall of Bexar will terminate the present campaign, as no Mexican force of any moment will be left in Texas, and it is not expected that Santa Anna and the reinforcements from Mexico can arrive before the spring. We hear of volunteers and fresh subscriptions all over the United States.—*New York Albion.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English papers still speak with great alarm of numerous and increasing incendiary fires—particularly in the agricultural districts.

We understand that Lord Glenelg has appointed Mr. George Gow, schoolmaster, Fort William, to the important office of Secretary to the Governor of Sierra Leone. We are glad to find that the noble Lord, in filling up his Colonial appointments, has looked for merit in the North, independently of rank or station. Mr. Gow, who is thus raised to an office said to be worth £1000 per annum, is a young man of high talents and acquirements.—*Inverness Courier.*

Lord Aylmer, the late Governor of Canada, had arrived in London, and transacted business at the colonial department. The frigate which conveyed his Lordship to England had a perilous passage.

It was reported in London that Mr. O'Connell was about to be appointed a privy councillor.

An English newspaper published at Havre, had been seized under the new law, for an article reflecting on the King.

COLONIAL.

From the Halifax Gazette.

The rejection of the Bill, by the Legislative Council, appointing Mr. Roebuck, Agent for Lower Canada in England, has been met, on the part of the House of Assembly, by the nomination of that Individual as the Agent for the House. His Salary, which will no doubt be very liberal, is to be included in its Contingencies, which may embrace any and every expence the Assembly may think fit to incur.—In the debate which took place upon the adoption of this measure, Mr. Papineau, with his usual boldness, gave further expression to his disloyal and revolutionary sentiments—he was disposed at once to pull down one of the best pillars which supported the Constitution of the Government of Lower Canada—the second branch of the Legislature,—and declared that a separation of the Colony from Great Britain was inevitable—that the People were "preparing themselves for a future state of political existence, which he trusted would be neither a monarchy nor an aristocracy"—and by extolling in warm terms the Institutions of the United States, and by his whole line of conduct, it is very evident, he is doing his utmost to bring about such an event.

Looking at the language used by the Speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada, and the participation in his sentiments by a large majority of the Members, we cannot imagine any good that can result from the Session, and should be glad if His Excellency Lord Gosford would put an end to it without further delay. The desire of His Majesty's Govern-

ment to conciliate Papineau and his party, has, in our opinion, completely failed—every concession has been met by new demands—and nothing short of the subversion of the whole fabric of the existing Constitution of the Colony will satisfy the demagogue and his subser-vient followers.

Upon the justice and firmness of the Parent Country the Inhabitants of Canada of British origin must now rely for the protection of their rights and interests, and for the administration of a well balanced, just, and impartial Government.

QUEBEC, Nov. 17.

The House met this evening at the usual hour. Shortly after the Speaker took the chair, the Hon. Gentleman read a letter from the Civil Secretary, informing the House that His Excellency the Governor in Chief will come down to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, to the Legislative Council, to sanction certain Bills which have passed both Houses. This proceeding on the part of the Head of the Administration is rather novel in this colony. Seldom do Colonial Governors give themselves the trouble to come down, except at the end of the session, to advance the business of the Legislature. Lord Aylmer promised in 1830 to do what Lord Gosford is doing to-day: but like many other of His Lordship's promises, they were forgotten.

The principal order of the day which engaged the consideration of the Assembly this evening, was the Resolutions relative to Mr. Roebuck and Lord Glenelg, copies of which I transmitted to you yesterday, which the House discussed in committee of the whole. It was not to be expected that such resolutions could pass without opposition. Mr. Gagy, accordingly, rose, after the first resolution had been read, to protest against Mr. Roebuck, his proceedings, his opinions, his doctrines, and his views; accused the Radicals of England with attacking the House of Lords through the Assembly of Lower Canada, and denounced the Resolutions before the House as but the fruit of a wide spread conspiracy against the Hereditary Peerage of Great Britain, which he would have us believe had ramifications through the other Colonies of this Continent. He next diverged into an attack on the institutions of the United States, talked of Lynch Law, and made other such profound observations which have already appeared a thousand times in the tory papers of this Province, and which therefore require no mention here.

After a few observations from Mr. Berthelot, Mr. Papineau presented himself to the House, and proceeded to offer his opinions on the question before the chair, with a clearness, precision, fervency, and vehemence, which bore before it all the tinsel with which people would mislead the public mind into a contradiction of its own convictions. He did justice to Mr. Roebuck's character, honesty, zeal, and endeavours, to bring about a better state of things in this country. He exposed the dishonesty of the English Cabinet, which professed such liberality whilst it opposed the publication of the evidence taken before the Committee of 1834. He showed with what success Mr. Roebuck attacked Mr. Stanley, corps a corps, and vanquished that haughty Aristocrat. He held up the generosity of our Agent to the admiration of his hearers; defended the Institutions of the neighbouring States, and referred to the flourishing condition of those States as a triumphant answer to the attacks of the opposition. He concluded a brilliant speech by declaring that he too demanded the Institutions of those States for his country; to prepare her for that futurity when she would separate from a distant power, to participate in the blessings enjoyed by the

[Continued to page 238.]

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Albany Cultivator.
PRESERVING ROOTS.

We find in Chaptal's "Chemistry applied to Agriculture," an excellent chapter on the preservation of animal and vegetable substances. We extract the following from the preliminary remarks.

"The nature of all bodies which have ceased to live or vegetate, are changed, as soon as the physical or chemical laws, by which they are governed, cease to act; the elements of which they were composed, then form new combinations, and consequently new substances.

Whilst an animal lives, or a plant vegetates, the laws of chemical affinity are continually modified in its organs by the laws of vitality, but when the animal or plant ceases to live, it becomes entirely subject to the laws of chemical affinity, by which alone its decomposition is effected.

The principles of the atmospheric air which is imbibed by the organs of living bodies, whether animal or vegetable, are decomposed and assimilated by them, whilst dead bodies are decomposed by its action. Heat is the most powerful stimulant of the vital functions, yet it becomes, after death, one of the most active agents in the work of destruction. Our efforts then, for the preservation of bodies, ought to be directed to counteracting or governing those chemical or physical agents, from the action of which they suffer; and we shall see that all the methods which have been successful, are those which have been formed upon this principle.

The chemical agents which exert the most powerful influence over the products of the earth, are air, water and heat; the action of these, however, is not equally powerful over all classes of plants; the soft and watery, and those which approach the animal matter, decompose most readily; the principles of such are less coherent, less strongly united than that of others; so that the action of disorganizing agents upon them is prompt and effectual.

All the methods now employed for the preservation of bodies, consist in so far changing their nature, as to deprive them of the elements of destruction contained within their own organs: or in secluding the substances to be preserved from contact with the destructive agents mentioned in the preceding paragraph; or in causing them to imbibe certain other substances, the anti-putrescent qualities of which counteract all action, whether of internal or external agents.

In all vegetable products, water exists in two different states, one part of it being found free, and the other in a state of true combination; the first portion not being confined except by the covering of the vegetable, evaporates at the temperature of the atmosphere; the second is set free only at a temperature sufficiently high to decompose the substances containing it: the first, though foreign to the composition of the vegetable, enters into every part of it, dissolving some of its principles, serving as a vehicle for air and heat, and being converted by cold into ice; by these several properties it greatly facilitates decomposition: the second portion, from which no evil of the kind arises, is found combined and solidified in the plants, and its action is thus neutralized."

Drying fruits, then, in order to preserve them, consists in depriving them of the water contained in them in a free state. This may be done by subjecting them to heat, not exceeding 95 or 113 degrees; either by exposing them to the sun, or in a stove room, or in ovens, which latter practice is resorted to, even in the warmest countries, at the com-

mencement of the drying process. In preserving the apple, for instance, our author adds, that by depriving their surface of all moisture before putting them up; keeping them in dry places, where the temperature will be constantly between 50 and 54 degrees, and by separating the fruits that they shall not come in contact, they may sometimes be preserved 18 months. The farmer in Scholarie, who has been in the habit of bringing the Spitzenberg to our market on the 4th of July, owes his success to the observance of these rules.

On the preservation of the fruits of the earth by secluding them from the action of the air, water, and heat, M. Chaptal enumerates the following leading causes of decay.

"The atmospheric air, coming in contact with fruits, deprives them of their carbon, and forms carbonic acid.

Fruits exposed to the solvent action of water suffer decomposition, by having the affinity existing between their constituent principles weakened, and at length destroyed.

Heat dilates the particles of bodies, and thus diminishes the force of cohesion and attraction: and favours the admission of air and water.

The combined action of these three agents produces very speedy decomposition; the effect produced by any one of them is slower, and the results different. So that in order to preserve fruits from decomposition, it is necessary to guard them from the power of these three destroyers.

Practically applied, these axioms teach, that to preserve roots in good condition, the following precautions should be observed.

1st. That their surfaces be entirely freed from moisture before they are housed or buried, and that they be deposited in a dry situation, where water will not have access to them.

2d. That they be excluded from the air, by burying them in dry earth. And

3d. That they be kept in a cool temperature; the best ranging from 34 to 45 degrees.

We frequently hear housekeepers complain, that their potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables soon deteriorate, and lose their fine flavor, after they have been a short time in their cellars. This is a natural consequence of the injudicious way in which they are too frequently kept; exposed to the atmosphere, and to a high temperature, in a cellar adjoining the kitchen, or perhaps in the kitchen itself. Again, potatoes or turnips buried in a wet condition, or the latter with parts of their tops left on, are very liable to ferment and spoil. We find it to be a necessary precaution in burying turnips, to make one or more holes in the crown of the pit, to let off the ratified air, and abate the heat which is almost invariably generated on their being buried.

In preventing the total loss of potatoes that have been affected by frost, Thomas Dallas directs, that when they are slightly touched by the frost, it is only necessary to sprinkle the roots with lime to absorb the water under the skin; that when the outer portion of their substance is frozen, the tubers may be pared and thrown for some hours into water slightly salted; and that when they are wholly frozen, they will yield, upon distillation, a spirituous liquor resembling the best rum, and in greater quantity than roots which have not been frozen.

The quotations we have made above are invaluable to the farmer and house-keeper; and if the principles which they establish are understood and practised upon, we shall have no cause to regret the length to which we have extended this article.

PRESERVATION OF TREES FROM MICE, &c.
—To preserve young plantations of trees

from being injured by rabbits, rats, or mice—take any quantity of tar, and six or seven times as much grease, stirring and mixing them well together. With this composition brush the stems of young trees as high as the vermin can reach, and it will prevent their being barked. Mice frequently destroy trees in nurseries, by gnawing off the bark beneath the surface of the snow. An application of the kind above mentioned, just before winter sets in, will, no doubt, prevent their depredations.

From the New England Farmer.

WINTERING CATTLE.—Do not undertake to winter more cattle than you have abundant means of providing for. When animals are pinched for food at an early period of their life, they never thrive so well afterwards, and never make profitable stock. It is recommended not to begin to fodder with your poorest materials.—Cold weather will increase the appetite of your cattle, and they will eat food in midwinter which they would reject at its commencement. They will also at any time eat materials, when cut with a straw cutter, which they would refuse at full length.

MANGEL WURTZEL FOR CATTLE.—It is stated in the Farmer's Journal, an English Agricultural paper, that Mangel Wurtzel roots should not be fed out to cattle till about February. "Mr. Coke grew them some years ago, and his servants, not knowing their qualities, fed the stock with them in autumn with all they could eat. The consequence was, that they were seized with a paralytic disorder, but the greater part, if not all, recovered by changing their food." The tops, however, produce no bad effect, and are an excellent food for cattle in autumn.

The Grazier's Guide observes that "Mr. Pomeroy, an eminent farmer, ordered three wheelbarrows full of this root, fresh pulled from the ground, to be thrown to his milch cows on a pasture, the food was so delicious, that they contended for exclusive possession, and the strongest having succeeded, she continued to devour the roots with avidity, till they were all consumed, and herself gorged beyond the possibility of recovery. But in this case, instead of paralysis, the same symptoms took place as are caused by constrained feeding on clover. The rest of the cows were subsequently fed upon the same diet, but given in moderation, with a proportion of hay, and they continued in perfect health.

"From all these observations, it would appear, that mangel wurtzel is a valuable, nutritious root, well adapted to the feeding of cattle, and one from which no injury needs to be apprehended, when proper care is taken in feeding the stock with a moderate quantity daily; like clover, turnips, and aftermath, it abounds in rich nutritious matter, and when used for food must be accompanied with a proportion of hay."

POTATOE CHEESE.—Select good white potatoes, boil them, and when cold, peel and reduce them to a pulp, with a rasp or mortar; to five pounds of this pulp, add a pint of sour milk and the requisite portion of salt; knead the whole, cover it, and let it remain three or four days, according to the season; then knead it afresh, and place the cheese in small baskets, where they will part with their superfluous moisture; dry them in the shade, and place them in layers in large pots or kegs, where they may remain a fortnight.

CHARCOAL DUST.—It is asserted by a writer in the Gardener's Magazine, that six years experience has convinced him that charcoal dust is a remedy for the grub and mouldiness in onions; and he has repeatedly proved, that it effectually prevents the clubbing in the roots of cabbages and cauliflowers.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the **PICTOU ACADEMY** having appointed a teacher for the lower departments in the Institution, he will open his class on the 1st December next. The various branches stated in former advertisements, will as formerly be taught.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN MCKINLAY,
Pictou, 10th Nov., 1835, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE!

THE Subscriber has, during his recent visit to Hartford, been duly authorised by the 'Protection' Insurance Company of that City, to take risks on their behalf against dangers and accidents by **FIRE**, in connection with the 'Etna' Company, agreeably to an arrangement mutually entered into between those two institutions. Persons ordering Insurance against **Fire** will therefore in future please designate the Office at which they wish it done, (the rates being the same,) or leave it to the Agent to affect at either at his own option.

Blank forms can at all times be obtained as follows, viz:—

For the Etna Office against Fire
Protection Office against Fire
upon application to

J. LEANDER STARR.
Agent for Nova Scotia, P. E. Island & Newfoundland, or to
JAMES DAWSON, Pictou.
Oct. 29.

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

GOODS,

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

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

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

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

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
Imitation & linen Cambric, ladies' fancy silk Bows, prunolla, kid & mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians,

WHITE & GREY COTTONS,
lining do., Checks Homespuns, Fustians & Mole skins, printed Canteons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Cassinetts, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture, Slops, &c. &c. &c.

—HARDWARE.—

Tennon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chisels, Rasps, Sickles, Scythes, Knives & Forks, Carvers, pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Augers japan'd & brass coal Scoops, shoe, hearth, hair, tooth, weaver's, cloth, paint, white-wash & scrubbing **BRUSHES**, sprigs, 4dy 6dy 8dy 10d, & 30ay **NAILS**, painted & brass Fenders, steel & brass Fire Irons, coffin Furniture, chest, rim, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpenters Pincers & Hammers, brass window pulleys, bell Handles and Triggers, shingling Hatchets,

CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES,
Brace and Bits, Planes of every description, Cramps, Vices, Spoko Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Waiters and Trays, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Spoons, Britt. metal tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, saucopans, Pats, Ovens, and spare covers, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, eod & mk'l Hooks,

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

—GROCERIES & LIQUORS.—

White & Brown Sugar, Hyson & Souchong **TEA**, Coffee, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Nuts, Currants, Rum, Wine, Gin, Brandy, Shrub, Peppermint.
Also.—For sale, for cash only, **OATMEAL** and **N. S. FLOUR.**

R. ROBERTSON.

9th June, 1835.

NAILS.

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

POSITIVE SALE.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on the 10th day of April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the Real Estate of **WILLIAM MORTIMER**, of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, consisting of the following Lots:

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

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

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

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

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

6. A LOT OF LAND situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the Lot now in the possession of John Davis, thence north 123 feet to Church street, thence west 42 feet, thence south 123 feet to Water street, thence east along the line of said street 42 feet.

7. A LOT OF LAND situate on the North side of Pictou harbour, known as 'Battery Hill,' containing 22 acres. This field will be sold in small lots, according to a plan of the same that may be seen in the office of the subscriber.

8. A LOT from 30 to 35 ACRES, being the rear of the one hundred acre lot, of which the last mentioned lot forms the front. This will be sold in Lots of 5 or 10 acres to suit purchasers, according to a plan of the same to be seen in the office of the subscriber.

9. THAT LOT OF 29 ACRES (with 19 acres to be added to it in the rear) on which a new and commodious house has recently been erected—this lot of 29 acres is nearly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation.

10. A LOT OF LAND situate in the suburbs of Pictou, near the house at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah Mortimer, bounded on the east and south by the harbour of Pictou.

11. THE EASTERN END OF GREAT CARRIBOO ISLAND, adjoining the lands of Meers Harris, containing 50 acres.

12. A LOT OF LAND situate in Chance Harbour, being Lot No. 18 of the Grant to the late 82nd Reg't, containing 100 acres, formerly the property of John Cameron.

13. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of the Middle River of Pictou, beginning at a stake on the bank of said River, and bounded by the lands of Samuel Archibald, William Porter and James Porter, containing 27 acres. Also—a LOT adjoining the above, containing 25 acres.

14. A LOT OF LAND on the East side of the Middle River, in the 2nd Division of Lands on the said River, being John Porter's share or third part of Land granted to John, James, and William Porter, containing 116 acres.

15. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of the Middle River, containing 20 acres, formerly the property of Robert Matheson.

16. A LOT OF LAND fronting on the Middle River, known as Brydon's Lot, containing 160 acres, more or less.

17. A LOT OF LAND situate on Mount Thom, fronting on the main road leading from Truro to Pictou, being part of a Lot of Land granted to the heirs of the late Thomas Harris, Junior, containing 300 acres.

18. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of River John, beginning at the south angle of Land granted to William Rankin, containing 250 acres—formerly the property of Murdoch McLean.

19. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of Tatmagouche River, being Lot 28 on a plan of the estate of the late Col. Desbarres, Esq., containing 100 acres. There is on this lot a new and commodious dwelling house.

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

21. A LOT OF LAND situate in part of the River John, bounded on east and south by lands

owned by William McConnell, on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKeel and John Geddie, containing 300 acres more or less.

22. A LOT OF LAND situate upon the forks of River John, bounded on the north by lands granted to Windsor College, on the south and west by lands granted to James Marshall and John Marshall, containing 300 acres, being the whole of a tract granted by Government to John Moor and Susan his wife.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of ten per cent. and a handsome credit for the balance, to be made known at the time of sale.

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Sole Executor and Devisec.

Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835. if

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED to their NEW STORE, immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an extensive and general Assortment of **PRIME GOODS**, will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand.
W. & J. IVES.
Nov. 18, 1835. if

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, intending shortly to bring their Business to a close, request all persons claiming from the firm of **J. Carmichael and Co.**, to present the same for payment on or before the 31st of December ensuing, and all those indebted to them to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, at their Store, New Glasgow. Such as cannot pay off their amounts, are requested to call and have the same adjusted by the end of the year, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

JAMES CARMICHAEL.

JOHN MCKENZIE.

N. Glasgow, 17th Nov., 1835. if

R. DAWSON

HAS just received, per the **SIR WILLIAM WALLACE**—**BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS & ANVILS, SWEDEN'S IRON,** Cast, Crawley, and German **STEEL**, Cross-cut **SAWS**, Horse-shoe **NAILS**, &c., Superior **PICKLING & TABLE VINEGAR.**
Pictou, 28th Sept., 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

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

Blacksmiths' Bellows & Anvils, sup'r quality **CLOTHS**, bleached and unbleached **Cottons**, Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Flannels Slop Clothing, Hats & Straw Bonnets, with a General Assortment of **DRY GOODS**,
Suitable to the Season.

ALSO: ON HAND—
Anchors & Cham Cables, assorted.
Indian corn Meal, Rye Flour
Palm Leaf Hats
Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine
Pots & Ovens and spare Covers,
All of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.
July 1. **GEORGE SMITH**

MADEIRA WINE.

10 CASKS, of 15 gallons each, for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**
24th Nov. if

people who live on her borders. 'Europe,' concluded the eloquent Speaker, 'will no longer give Kings to America—but America will, ere long, I hope, give Republics to Europe.'

November 30.

A very numerous and influential meeting of the signers of the Petitions to Parliament against the pretensions of the Assembly, met on Saturday evening, at Mr. Payne's, Albion Hotel. The zeal which they manifested, and the grounds on which they resist the oppression of the "French origin" party, — now sanctioned by Lord Gosford, the English Governor, acting without a responsible Executive Council, and contrary to the instructions given to all former Governors,—are of such a character that their cause must triumph, or the British subjects of this Province be basely enslaved, in free North America, without another instance on record, where they have been tyrannized over and submitted.

The question reduces itself to this plain one, Lord Gosford and the French Assembly have violated the Law, in paying the contingencies out of the taxes; they have disposed unlawfully of a certain amount of money, contrary to positive statute; they have, in fact, robbed British subjects of their property;—that right of property, recognized by Magna Charta, for the infraction of which they have brought to the block one of their kings, and expatriated the Royal family;—that inherent original right of man, without the security of which, the British subject, and every other, is a slave, with the feelings and rights of a freeman,—for which the United States, against the whole English nation, struggled successfully.

The *Quebec Gazette* of the 30th ult. says,— "The weather continues very cold. The thermometer was again down 12 to 14 below zero this morning, and a high westerly wind made it remarkably severe. The navigation, here and below, was completely closed on the 27th instant. The steamer *British America* is to winter in the Cul-de-Sac, where the *Ford Wellington* and *James*, a steamer's barge and schooners are also."

MIRAMICHT, Dec. 8.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred in the afternoon of Tuesday last, at Messrs. J. Cunard & Co.'s Steam Mill, now in the course of erection in Chatham. While the workmen were employed on the roof of the engine house, shingling, one of the scaffolds gave way, and two of the men, William Bishop and Thomas Timmins, were precipitated to the ground, a distance of upwards of 40 feet. The first named person in falling, providentially succeeded in catching hold of a bunch of shingles, and a little farther down one of the studs attached to the building, which broke his fall, and he received but a slight contusion on the forehead and right arm; but the other unfortunate man fell with his head on a piece of the fly wheel, which was lying on the ground, which fractured his skull, and he was taken up insensible, and conveyed to the adjoining dwelling house.—Medical aid was immediately procured—but no relief could be administered, and he remained in that state until nine o'clock the same evening, when he expired.

An inquest was held on the body, the following morning, before John M. Johnson, Esq. Coroner, when it appeared from the evidence adduced by the witnesses, that the melancholy circumstance originated entirely in accident—the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

The deceased has resided a number of years in Miramichi, and bore an unimpeachable character. He has left a widow and four small children, to lament his untimely end. We understand the proprietors of the building, as well as his fellow-workmen have, with a

promptitude and liberality, that does honour to their feelings as men, rendered every assistance to the widow; and as far as pecuniary means can avail, have exerted themselves to alleviate her distress.—*Gleaner*.

EARTHQUAKE.—We have been informed by a gentleman who has just arrived from Fredrickton, that a smart shock of an earthquake was felt on the morning of the 30th ult., about fifteen miles up the Rensselaer River.—*ib.*

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,—In the last two or three Numbers of your paper you certainly forgot what you said in your prospectus, that you carried weapons for defence, not for attack. You try to make the Overseers of the Poor feel the effects of your "sting." There is a very true observation in the Proverbs of Solomon, "He that is first in his own cause seemeth just, but afterwards his neighbour cometh and findeth him out." One would suppose from what you say at the beginning of your second Editorial on this subject that you were desirous of getting information about it; but I am sorry to say that you never applied to the persons that alone, or at least in the first place, you ought to consult, before you abused and scandalized persons engaged in this thankless office. Every one that knows the part I took in the business of Poor Rates, feels confident that I am the person alluded to in your unjust, and, as I hope to prove, false remarks. No apology, therefore, is necessary for my publicly addressing you as the charge of "iniquitous and unjust mismanagement, in which not only the Township authorities, but also sundry other individuals may appear to be deeply implicated," does not lie upon my shoulders alone, I pass it by in the mean time. Nor do I think I am justly chargeable with the "strange anomaly," that there is no Overseer within the limits of the Town. After deploring the bad consequences of this appointment, you say, "Here let us pause and enquire who is the cause of this state of things: certainly not the Grand Jury." There is a bye-word in the Country "those that clear themselves first are oftenest guilty;" I am afraid, Sir, you did not "pause" long enough in this enquiry. Other people are enquiring as well as you, but some of them conclude differently. You say that the Grand Jury "named four of the most respectable inhabitants of the Town, freeholders, all liable to serve." Is this true Mr. Editor? Do you not know that one of them was not a Freeholder? and report says that another of them holds an office which excuses him from serving as an Overseer of the poor. Now these two are the very two men which the Bench thought proper to name; and I do not think it very "strange to say" that they appealed in vain. The other two had no need, and I suppose they did not appeal. The whole blame therefore rests with the Grand Jury; and "strange to say," the Editor of the Bee, the reformer of abuses, was their Foreman. In your hurry to vindicate the conduct of the Grand Jury, and yourself at their head, you descend to shifts that are neither manly, candid, nor fair. You plainly insinuate, as any person may see, who reads your Editorial, that "their Honors" without the concurrence or knowledge, and least of all, the recommendation of the Grand Jury, installed four or five other men, who, from their location and the sentiments some of them publicly uttered, were the most unlike ever to hear the poor man's complaint. This I say you insinuate, for you dare not say it plainly. You know that all these men were recommended by you and the Grand Jury, and installed upon your recommendation. It is very hard, Mr. Editor, to be scandalized as unfit for office by the very person who recommended us to that office, and to raise a hue and cry against the magistrates for installing us on your own recommendation; I am sure it is not the part of a good member of society. Look at it again Mr. Dawson, and say, are you not ashamed

of yourself, "Men who from the sentiments some of them publicly uttered, were the most unlike ever to hear the poor man's complaint." Common honesty and fairness ought to induce you to tell what sentiments were uttered, and who uttered them; such insinuations I do not hesitate to say are base and unmanly. It leaves room for every malicious, revengeful person to think that his enemy is the person meant, and that what he said was far worse than it really was. I have been marked out as the person alluded to, and although you say "some of them," I am of opinion that in your estimation I am the principal. These remarks have already swelled out a great deal longer than I expected, and I have not room to explain what I did say, and why I did say it; but if you will give my communication a place in your paper, I will take the earliest opportunity of doing so. I wish particularly to "take a peep," and give the public "a peep" too, at the case of the poor man that you represent as crawling up to the West River, and back again, in four days. In the mean time I leave you to answer the following plain question: Is it most improper to say that the Township is not justly chargeable with the blame of the sufferings of those that obstinately refuse to accept of the poor money in the only way in which the Overseers are justifiable in giving it, or to say that a large number of the most respectable part of the Country Freeholders are nothing but a rabble?

GEORGE McDONALD.

West River, 14th Dec. 1835.

We feel sorry on Mr. McDonald's own account that he has addressed us in such a strain of asperity, but with a few short and necessary comments we let it go before the public. We are in the first place charged with a departure from our Prospectus. In our first Number Mr. McDonald will find the following explanation recorded:

"Being fully satisfied, that abstaining from all political and religious squabbles, will have a tendency to promote and consolidate peace, and all the benevolent feelings, it is our fixed determination to abide by our pledge; but let none infer from this, that we are prostituting the power or integrity of the Press—we are not wedded to the opinions of any party, and therefore, from whatever quarter the peace and good order of Society as a whole may be disturbed, we reserve to ourselves the application of such corrective measures, as the nature of the case may seem to demand."

The peace and good order of society has been disturbed, and Mr. McDonald knows himself what hand he has had in it: he may rest assured it was not a very palatable thing for us, to begin the application of our corrective measures, with one of our warmest friends and patrons, but he may view in it also a pledge of our fixed determination, to abide, at all hazards, by the language and spirit of our prospectus. Individually we would have gladly escaped from the performance of so unpleasant a duty, but being solicited by some of our respected townsmen and freeholders to take the notice we did, we should have but ill performed our duty to them, and the public at large, by shrinking from the task.

In our next we shall reply more fully to Mr. McDonald's Communication.—Ed.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. DAWSON,

SIR,—I should like to be informed through the medium of your paper, what has been done with the large sums of money raised and paid over for the support of the poor of this Township, during the present year. As the poor are at present in a most destitute and wretched state, being in many cases in want of fuel and the necessary means of existence, and some I believe to be bordering on starvation; and when application is made by, or on behalf, of a destitute per-

son to the Overseer, instead of his making the necessary inquiries, or doing his duty in one shape or other, as I should certainly think him bound to do, the applicant is generally treated by him in any thing but a civil manner, and harangued about the Poor Laws of England, &c.—as if their tale of woe had been untold, or told to a person void of common humanity. I may further add, that if it were not for subscriptions daily going round among the charitable for the relief of the distressed—and for the liberality of the Ladies' Society, towards their more unfortunate fellow-beings, there would be much more suffering than at present exists, though God knows there is quite enough to keep the feelings of the benevolent on the rack.

The invariable answer of the Overseer when applied to for relief is, that *there are no funds*. Query—What has become of the funds while the poor have been starving?

I am, Mr. Dawson,
Yours truly,
A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

[FOR THE BEE.]

To the Youth of Pictou.

There is a certain text of Scripture, the number of the book, chapter, and verse making up forty-two. The book is quadruple the verse, and the verse quadruple the chapter; what are the words of the verse?

A PICTONIAN.



WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 1835.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By way of the United States, we have London dates to the 25th October. Their contents are not important, but we have made some extracts, such as they are, in another column.

THE TEXIANS are getting on gloriously. A mere handful of the Colonists, about 60 in number, indifferently armed and worse trained, surprised the fortress of Goliad, and with very little fighting made prisoners of the whole garrison, excepting a few who fled. This place, during the revolutionary war, was defended for some months by a small body of patriots, against a Spanish army 2000 strong. By its capture the communication between General Cos and Mexico is cut off; he has therefore thrown himself into Bexar, which place the Texian General Austin was preparing to invest.

From present appearances we can scarcely entertain a doubt, but that Texas will shortly become an independent State; it must however nestle for a time under the protection of the American Eagle. We refer our readers to two articles on this subject in this day's paper.

AMONG the Political parties of Lower Canada, there appears as yet no disposition for accommodation. The French party are in high spirits, as they seem to have got a Governor to their heart's content; he concedes to them every thing, not even excepting the salary to the Assembly's agent Mr Roebuck, and that out of the Public Purse.

The House of Assembly passed a Bill appointing this personage the Provincial Agent in England, but the Legislative Council throw it out;—since which the former body have named him their own Agent.

We do not see a single measure of importance that has yet passed into a Law, as the fruits of the Session. The Quebec and Maine Rail Road Bill had been read a second time.

Lord Gosford seems extremely anxious to conciliate parties, but appears altogether deficient of the necessary tact to accomplish his object. On the 25th of November His Excellency gave a Ball at the Castle of St. Lewis, and invited the leaders of both par-

ties; but such is the unhappy state of society, that they are said to have remained entire strangers to each other during the evening. His Excellency also gave high offence by giving precedence to the Lady of the Mayor of Quebec, before those of many other Worthies who enjoyed it before, according to established etiquette.

The British residents are getting out of all patience with His Excellency, they charge him with betraying the confidence of his Sovereign and their interests, by throwing himself into the arms of the French faction, and conceding their unconstitutional demands. Upon the whole, we think the troubles in Canada are far from their termination.

The Constitutional Association of Lower Canada, held its Annual Meeting in Quebec, on the 25th Nov., at which about 400 members were present. The Executive Committee submitted their Annual Report, and also read a Report from their Agent in England, Mr. Nelson, who was present. These Reports are important documents, but we have not room for their insertion. After these papers were read, it was moved by Mr. Bonner, seconded by Mr. Burnet—

“That the Executive Committee be requested to prepare resolutions on the present state of public affairs as regards the complaints contained in their petitions presented to his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, praying for protection and security in their just rights as British subjects, and to report to the General Meeting on the 7th December next.”

After an animated discussion, this motion, with some trifling amendments, passed, by an immense majority. In the course of debate, a great deal of strong feeling at the conduct of the Executive was elicited; the following we copy from a speech of Mr. John Nelson, as a specimen:—

“The case was very plain, and one which every man of common understanding must perfectly see into. It was this—money was raised from us for the public uses of the Province, and deposited under the charge of the Governor. The Governor or the House of Assembly takes possession of this money, or both take possession and divide the spoils between them, without any law authorising them so to do. These things were all to be considered, and set forth in such a way as to admit no longer of any doubt as to our determination. We were, in the first place to appeal to the British Government,—next to our fellow subjects on the other side of the water; and if all this failed, we had still the Almighty and ourselves. (Loud cheers.)”

PUBLIC MEETING.—The Committee on the Poor-Rates' Accounts, to which we referred in our last, not deeming the authority under which they acted sufficient, agreed to call a Public Meeting: a requisition to the sheriff was accordingly signed, and we refer our readers to the notice below. We sincerely hope that this meeting may be the means of settling the question at rest; it is a matter of serious importance, and has already created a great deal of ill-feeling. Those intending to attend the meeting, should come prepared to do justice to all the parties concerned, and to conduct the business of the meeting with that gravity and coolness which its nature demands.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the second instant, an Essay on SLAVERY was read before the society by the Rev. CHARLES ELLIOT; and this evening, Mr GEORGE A. BLANCHARD will give an essay on the SOCIAL PRINCIPLES OF ACTION.

MARKED.

On Friday last, by the Rev. John McKinlay, Mr. Alexander Ross, West River, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Crocket, Middle River.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. James Ross, Mr. Duncan Marshal, Green Hill, to Miss Nancy Crocket, Middle River.

DIED.

On Saturday last, Mrs. Fraser, wife of Mr. Hugh Fraser, Bason, East River, aged 62.

On the 17th ult., at Bytown, U. C., in the 27th year of his age, Mr. William Hogue, a native of the Parish of Cannoby, Dumfriesshire. His conduct was regular and pious; he has left a widow and numerous acquaintances to lament their loss.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week.
At Mr. Harper's.—Mr. Pinio, Mr. Oxley, and Capt. Chapman.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 14th.—Shallop Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—general cargo to R. McKenzie and others.

SHIPWRECK.—The Schr. Elizabeth, Capt. Chapman, from St. Johns, N. F. bound to Bay Verte, laden with W. I. produce, was totally lost on Madamo Island, on Sunday 29th ult.—Crow and passengers saved, except the mate, Thos. Meek, who was drowned in attempting to get on shore on the boom. Capt. C. estimates the loss of his vessel and cargo, neither of which was insured, at £600.

Captain Chapman and crew of the Schr. Elizabeth, beg to express their thanks to Mr. John Burge, of Madamo Island, for his kindness and attention to them while at that place.

Port Hood, Nov. 25, 1835.

The Brig Jabez, of Prince Edward Island, William Grigg, master, was totally destroyed by a violent gale, on the 6th Nov. near Cape St. Lawrence, Island of Cape Breton. She was bound to Cork, with a cargo of Lumber and Deals. The sailing Master, John Haig, and Richard Westick, a seaman, were lost in endeavouring to reach the rocks from the Jibboom end, the rest of the crew had a very narrow escape—the Master's Son, a lad of about twelve years of age, hung by a rope from the Jibboom for about half an hour after all the rest had got on shore, but was finally rescued by his father. Most of the crew having taken off their clothes in the expectation that they would be obliged to swim, came on shore almost naked and totally destitute. A Newfoundland dog, in attempting to reach the shore, was lost. In less than two hours after the vessel struck, she was wholly destroyed, nothing whatever was saved, not even a rag to cover the poor naked fellows on shore. The survivors passed this place on their way to the Gut of Canso, on the 20th; they spoke highly of the kindness they received from every person on the road.

PUBLIC MEETING.

WHEREAS a Requisition, signed by a number of respectable Freeholders of this Township, has this day been presented to me, requesting me to call a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS, to take into consideration the state of the Poor's FUNDS, and remarks thereon published lately in "THE BEE" Newspaper; and also matters relating to a number of demands now pending, and charged to GEORGE MCKENZIE and JOHN GEDDIE, late Overseers of Poor for said Township, under one of which they have lately been held in Prison; and, as they allege, have not been furnished with funds to meet said demands; and also to enquire into the nature and cause of such charges, and to take such other proceedings as the Meeting may deem meet and proper.

THE SAID MEETING will therefore take place at the Court House in Pictou, on MONDAY, 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, and all persons are requested to take notice thereof.

JOHN W. HARRIS, Deputy Sheriff.
Pictou, December 9th, 1835.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
THAT Dwelling HOUSE, and GARDEN, and also the SHOP, lately occupied by Mr James Beaton, tailor. The house is well adapted for a small family. For Particulars apply to the Subscriber, who offers

FOR SALE,

1. That valuable LOT of LAND, on Sutherland River, Merigomish, formerly possessed by Hugh Skinner, containing 200 acres, and on which there is one of the best MILL SEATS in the Province.

2. That HOUSE and LOT on Colerain Street, situated between Messrs. Adamson's and McKenzie's properties.

3. A LOT of LAND, containing 120 acres, on Mount Dalhousie, bounded on the East by land belonging to Mr John Robertson, W. R.

4. A LOT of LAND, containing 71 acres, on Scotch Hill, bounded on the North, by land belonging to Mr Thomas Lowden.

A liberal Credit will be given,
THOMAS G. TAYLOR.
15th. December, 1835. m-m. ce-s.

POETRY.

THE RAINBOW.

BY T. CAMPBELL.

The evening was glorious, and light through the trees
Play'd the sunshine and rain-drops, the birds and the
breeze,

The landscape, outstretching in loveliness, lay
On the lap of the year, in the beauty of May.

For the Queen of the Spring, as she pass'd down the
vale,

Left her robe on the trees, and her breath on the gale;
And the smile of her promise gave joy to the hours,
And flush in her footsteps sprang herbage and flowers.

The skies, like a banner in sunset unroll'd,
O'er the west throw her splendour of azure and gold,
But one cloud at a distance rose dense, and increas'd,
Till its margin of black touch'd the zenith, and east.

We gazed on the scenes, while around us they glow'd,
When a vision of beauty appeared on the cloud;—
'Twas not like the Sun, as at mid-day we view,
Nor the Moon, that rolls nightly through star-light
and blue.

Like a spirit, it came in the van of a storm,
And the eye and the heart, had its beautiful form.
For it look'd not severe, like an Angel of Wrath,
But its garment of brightness illum'd its dark path.

In the hues of its grandeur, sublimely it stood,
O'er the river, the village, the field and the wood;
And river, field, village, and woodlands grew bright,
As conscious they gave and afforded delight.

'Twas the Law of Omnipotence; bent in His hand,
Whose grasp at Creation the universe spann'd;
'Twas the presence of God, in a symbol sublime;
His vow from the flood to the exit of time

Not dreadful, as when in the whirlwind he pleads,
When storms are his chariot, and lightnings his steeds,
The black clouds his banner of vengeance unfurl'd,
And thund' his voice to a guilt-stricken world;—

In the breath of his presence, when thousands expire,
And seas boil with fury, and rocks burn with fire,
And the sword, and the plague-spot, with death strew
the plain,

And vultures, and wolves, are the graves of the slain.
Not such was the Rainbow, that beautiful one!
Whose arch was refraction, its key stone—the Sun;
A pavilion it seem'd which the Deity graced,
And Justice and Mercy met there, and embraced.

Awhile, and it sweetly bent over the gloom,
Like Love o'er a death-couch, or Hope o'er the tomb;
Then left the dark scene; whence it slowly retired,
As Love had just vanished, or Hope had expired.

I gazed not alone on that source of my song:
To all who beheld it, these verses belong;
Its presence to all was the path of the Lord,
Each full heart expanded,—grew warm, and adored

Like a visit—the converse of friends—or a day,
That bow, from my sight, passed for ever away:
Like that visit, that converse, that day—to my heart,
That bow from remembrance can never depart.

'Tis a picture in memory distinctly defined,
With the strong and unperishing colours of mind
A part of my being beyond my control,
Beheld on the cloud, and transcribed on my soul.

MISCELLANEA.

A FEW OF THE MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

In your evening walk to be closely followed,
for a quarter of an hour, by a large bulldog
(without his master), who keeps up a
stified growl, with his muzzle muzzling about
your calf, as if choosing out the fleshiest bite
—no bludgeon.

While you are laughing or talking wildly to
yourself, in walking, suddenly seeing a person
steal close by you, who you are sure must have

heard it all; then, in an agony of shame,
making a wretched attempt to sing, in a voice
as like your talk as possible, in hopes of mak-
ing your hearer think you had been only sing-
ing all the while.

When you have imprudently cooled yourself
with a glass of ice, after dancing very violent-
ly, being immediately told by a medical friend
that you have no chance for your life but by
continuing the exercise with all your might,
then, the state of horror in which you sudden-
ly cry out for "Go to the devil and shake your-
self;" or any other such frolicsome tune, and
the heart sinking apprehensions under which
you instantly tear down the dance, and keep
reusing all the rest of the couples (who having
taken no ice, can afford to move with less spir-
it,) incessantly vociferating, as you ramp and
gallop along, "Hands across, sir!" "Set cor-
ners, ladies, if you have any bowels!" "Right
and left—or I'm a dead man!" &c. &c.

After walking in a great hurry to a place,
on very urgent business, by what you think a
shorter cut, and supposing that you are just
arriving at the door you want,—“No TRO-
USOURARE.”

Walking through the streets, side by side
with a cart containing a million of iron bars,
which you must outbray, if you can, in order
to make your companion hear a word you
have further to say upon the subject you were
earnestly discussing before you were joined by
this noisy article of commerce.

Slipping your knife su' lenly and violently
from off a bone, its edge first shrieking across
the plate (so as to make you hated by your-
self and the whole company), and then driv-
ing the plate before it, and lodging all its con-
tents—meat, gravy, melted butter, vegetables,
&c. &c.—partly on your own legs, partly on
the cloth, partly on the floor, but principally
in the lap of a charming girl who sits by you,
and to whom you had been diligently endeav-
ouring to recommend yourself.

THE MISERIES OF DEBT.—A most graphic
description of the despotism of creditors, is
given below, from Fraser's London Magazine;
it is entitled 'A Father's Confession.'

"Believe me, my son, that of all kinds of
tyranny by which the spirit of man is bowed
down and crushed, and all his energies, moral
and physical, paralyzed and withered, there is
none so active in its oppression, and so bitter
in its torture, as that which a creditor exer-
cises over his debtor. It is a tyranny which can
even quell the springing elasticity of youth's
sanguine ambition. Observe, too, that its ex-
istence does not merely depend upon the dis-
position or acts of the master. The latter
may be the mildest and most long suffering
man upon earth; and so far from endeavour-
ing roughly to enforce his claims, may even
refrain from asserting them. Still by the very
nature of the relation which subsists between
the parties, is the debtor reduced to the con-
dition of his bondman or serf; the real inten-
sity of the tyranny consists in this—that the
creditor has ever in his service an officious
and indefatigable agent, who acts, not only
without his orders, but often in spite of his
expressed wishes; and that agent is, the mem-
ory of the indebted party. The master may
be willing to give time to his slave—he may
even desire him not to be disquieted by the
apprehensions of his violence; but can the
latter forget the existence of an obligation
that may be forced upon his memory by the
slightest circumstance of the passing moment?
Can he forget, too, that however humane his
present lord may be, his rights and claims
may, after his death, pass to another of an im-
perious and violent temper. Such are some
of the considerations which make the exis-
tence of a debt, without any other aggravat-

ing circumstances, in itself tyranny of the most
loathsome description. The parish pauper,
despicable as his lot may appear, enjoys a high-
er degree of liberty and independence, than
the man who has put it into the power of ano-
ther to come up and say 'pay me what thou
owest.' Think not that my description is over-
charged. The fool and the profligate would
laugh at the picture which I have displayed to
you—the one owing to his mental infirmity,
not being able to understand true liberty—the
other, from the baseness of his nature, being
dead to the degradation of servitude. But
the man of an ingenious and sensitive dispo-
sition, will readily allow that there are fetters
for the mind as well as the body; and that in
order to be apprised of a subjection to bond-
age, it is not necessary that one should hear
the clank of the iron chain.

Another circumstance which tends to make
the debtor's complaint still more intolerable, is,
that in most cases the infliction of it is either
occasioned or expedited by his own weakness
or folly. A weak submission to the imperious
yet trifling mandates of fashion, a vain com-
petition in the race of extravagance with more
wealthy competitors, and a shameful compliance
with the suggestions of unhealthy and artifi-
cial appetites: these are some of the principal
causes which, sometimes separately, but more
frequently in close league together, entangle
the young man in the toils of debt."

INEQUALITY OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.—M.
Argo, the celebrated French astronomer, states
the following remarkable facts. Russia and
Prussia exhibit truly a very extraordinary
geographical phenomenon. In those two
countries is a vast region, where may be found
populous towns, immense commercial establish-
ments and fertile tracts, all of which are si-
tuated much below the level of the ocean. M.
de Humboldt estimates this low country to
contain 18,000 square leagues of land. If no
error has been made in taking the level, the
Caspian Sea, and consequently the city of
Astracan, are one hundred metres, (more than
three hundred feet) below the level of the Black
Sea, or of the ocean. We may add, that even
in the heart of Russia the course of the Volga,
and the countries which this river traverses,
have a depression of fifty metres, or more than
one hundred and sixty feet.—*Nantucket Inq.*

It is a most interesting fact, that the Scotch
peasant who sheltered Prince Charles after
his defeat at Culloden, and when the price of
£30,000 was put upon his head, was afterwards
hanged for stealing a cow!

LACONICS.

Never be angry with a person for not being
of your opinion; he may as justly be angry
with you for not being of his: besides "the
road is wide and will hold you both."

It is the part of man's wisdom to hear im-
pertinence with patience, and to pity absurd-
ity.

Be open without levity; generous without
waste; secret without craft; humble without
meanness; bold without insolence; regular
yet not formal; mild yet not timid; firm yet
not tyrannical.

We sometimes think we hate flattery, but it
is only the manner of it.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—MR. DENNIS REDDIN.
Niramichi—ROVD. JOHN MCCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
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.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.