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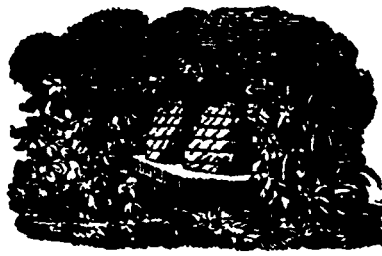
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VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1838.

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. Single copies 2d. each.

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 2s. 6d., each continuation 1s. for a square and under, 5s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

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

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, per bushel	Hay per ton	40s a 50s
Boards, pine, pr m 50s a 60s	Herrings, No. 1,	30s
" homlock - 30s a 40s	Mackarel,	none
Beef, pr lb	Mutton	
Butter, - 10d	Oatmeal pr cwt	16s a 18s
Cheese, - 5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s 6d
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 17s	Pork	4d
" at Loading Ground 17s	Potatoes -	1s 3d
" at end of rail road 17s	Salt pr hhd	
Coke	Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d
Codfish pr Qtl 16s a 18s	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, x e	Tutnips pr bush	
" American s r	Veal -	none
	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	none	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, x	65s	" "	2
Beef, Quebec prime,	45s	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	45	" "	2
Codfish, merch'ble	17s 6d	" "	2
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Molasses per gal	2s 3d
" Sydney,	30s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 9d	" Canada primo	85s
Coffee	1s 3d	" Nova Scotia	80s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes	1s 3d
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar,	37s 6d a 42s 6d
" Fine	40s	Salmon No 1	70s
" Canada, fine	50s	" "	2
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10s

LAND FOR SALE.

500 ACRES of Excellent LAND, at Kempt Town, in the County of Colchester, near the head of Salmon River, westward of the road leading from Salmon River to Earl Town, about 4 miles North of Mr John Archibald's Inn. The said lot was originally granted to Robert Jerrat and Margaret Lindsay. The Land is mostly covered with hardwood and spruce, and is surrounded with good soil, sufficient to make a thriving Settlement in a few years. Two families now reside within three quarters of a mile of said Lot, and others are about to settle in its vicinity. As the Land has lately been surveyed, and lines marked by Mr Alexander Millar, Deputy Surveyor, Turo, persons wishing to purchase may apply to him, or to the subscriber by whom any further information can be given.

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou 1st December 1837

70 BBLs. of prime fall Mackarel, for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.** January 1, 1838.

From the Bouquet.

THE GENERAL AND THE SCOTCH PIPER.

DURING the last summer, I arrived early one morning in the town of Falkirk, on my return from a short visit to Stirlingshire; having left P— Priority at six; as many miles being before me to ride, that I might be in time for the coach, which left for Edinburgh at half past seven.

The low grounds bordering on the Firth—the cause as they are called—were in all the luxuriance of verdant beauty, as I trotted along, cheered by the song of the lark, and the radiance of a fine morning, to the banks of the Carron, where Wallace and Bruce held their far famed conference. The village of Carron itself is dingy and dirty; and begirt with engines, coal wagons, rail roads, and all the etceteras of artificial, as distinguished from rural life. The great gate or vomitory of the mighty iron works, which are the astonishment of Europe, brought to mind, even in day light, the bitter epigrammatic lines which Burns scratched on the window of the neighbouring village inn, after being refused admittance to them:

"We came na here to view your works,
In hopes to be more wise:
But only lest we gaed to Hell,
It might be no surpris."

But when we tried at your door,
Your porter doughtna hear us—
So may, should we to Hell's gate come,
Your brother Satan ser' us."

Passing to the right the family residence of the famous Abyssinian Bruce (some of whose hair is in my possession), and to the left the village of Denny, where part of the rebel army was quartered in 1745, I found myself at Gramieston, the scene of the great battle where Wallace was baffled, and where Sir John do Graham, his *fidus Achates*, was slain. At the lither end of this well-built but straggling street stands Falkirk; which, spread along the slope side of a gentle hill, is seen to considerable advantage from the plain to the northward.

While the coach was (according to the Greek middle mood) being got ready, I sauntered along the streets looking about me. It was the morning of the day of the election, and I could perceive in the slowly dispersing groups, the residue of that commotion, which had been caused from a thousand men having only an hour before marched off for Stirling with standards and music,—champions of Parliamentary Reform,—to shew in the county town, on this important day, what were the sentiments of the community, so far as Falkirk is concerned.

Having, at sound of horn, taken my place in the safety coach (for there are no *professed* break necks now), I found myself in company with an English traveller, fat, fair, and forty, and an elderly sharp little body, full of life and communication, with a brown scratch, sharp eyes, red whiskers, and great local knowledge,—the latter a *virtus* much desolated, and although his outpourings were to be taken *cum grano salis*, I was abundantly glad at such a circumstance.

Whether the intellect of our fat friend, the traveller, was obscured by the residuary fumes of a heavy

supper and hot drink, or that he considered all matters, away from cottons or calicoes, unworthy of consideration, remains problematic; but placing his umbrella between his knees, and his chin on the top of it, he fixed his twinklers on the "notes that people the sun's beams," and looked a picture of mental abstraction, which would not have disgraced Sir Isaac Newton himself.

The field being thus left entirely to the descendant of the Colt, whose country was distinguishably through his guttural, and to whom the prospect of travel had apparently brought exhilaration of spirits—our passing the avenue of Calder House, the splendid quondam residence of the Earls of Linlithgow, elicited a little story of his grandfather. I was somewhat amused at it at the time; and should be sorry, if, in transferring it from the original *demidomic*, the entire spirit of the anecdote should evaporate.

"Oh, the ways of this world!" exclaimed Allen the Third, "and its wonderful changes.—That grand house has now fallen into the hands of the stranger; and the feet of its ancient lords now know it no more. They were a great race once,—proud and powerful; but where is it all now?" The moralising of Corporal Trim could go no farther than this; so, as I shook my head wisely in affirmation, he continued. "Mr grandfather, who was piper to the Countess of Kilmarnock in the forty five, used to tell us of the stirring times of which he saw not a little; and of what took place, over yonder, at the time of the bloody battle of Falkirk."—"Were they all for the Prince," said I, "out in this quarter?" "Whatever they might seem outwardly," replied he, "it was well known that they were all Jacobites in their hearts, and although it was dangerous to show it, every one added his stone to the cairn in an underhand way;—my grandfather among the rest. You could not guess how he compassed his end."

"I dare say not."

"Well, if you cannot, I will tell you. The Prince Charles was besieging Stirling; and down came General Hawley from England, blazing away like a malkin to consume the rebels. Oh, but, to hear how he would talk of the great things he would do!—how he would cut them up root and branch—how he would sweep them from the face of the earth like a whirlwind. The weak, vain body went even the length of blaming and abusing every one who had commanded the King's troops before him, and if he had led them on to Prestonpans,—oh, but the world would have seen wonders.

"Well, to the north west of Falkirk came his army—eight thousand strong, horse and foot; and the Prince Charles, leaving the siege of Stirling, advanced eastward to meet him."

"It was at this juncture that my grandfather, honest man, begging the Countess of Kilmarnock's pardon for the liberty he was about to take, reminded her that she well knew who was with the Prince; and that they were all bound,—be that much or little—to do their best. 'What thinks your ladyship,' said he, of asking General Hawley to breakfast, lunch would be too late, for there will be bloodshed and battle by that time; and it will be a proof at least of our good manners. I am sure I will do my best to entertain him with martial music.' You see his drift, sir?"

"I think I do. He seems to have reckoned all play fair in a time of war."

"Doubtless. Well, the countess could also see through a milestone as far as her neighbours, and could not help smiling at the strange whim of Allan of Mull; although, knowing how matters stood between the armies, she at once perceived how it could be turned to advantage.

"In a word, the message was sent, and the invitation was accepted. All was bustle at the Callender House, for a splendid *dejeune*; and at the hour appointed, Hawley arrived on his prancing charger, all glittering with gold and trappings. Well, there they were met, and down they wore set. She was a grand woman the countess—splendid and imposing, and as beautiful as Helen of Troy. She could talk on all subjects, play on all instruments, and sing like a nightingale. The general was fascinated—was caught like a bird in the net of a fowler. From the roll of drums, the blast of trumpets, the sweating of dragoons, and the bustle of the camp he found himself transported, as it were to a paradise. All about him wore the bravery of fairy land, and before him moved the elfin queen. He forgot time—he forgot his army—he forgot his danger—he forgot himself. Grandfather determined, as he had done his best with his head and advice, to do his best also with his lungs and fingers, in the way of musical accompaniment to the breakfast cheer. While the pair were at talk, he paraded about the antichamber, playing 'The Gathering of the Clans,' 'M'Gregor O Ruara,' and pibrochs, that were Gaelic to the ear of General Hawley; or, sitting down, sounded softly the low, wild, and wailing lament for the perishing maiden, or the death-struck warrior, while the two favourite stag-hounds crouched at his feet, and drank in his music with long eared wonderment.

"He was a good looking man, my grandfather, and the countess had his picture painted as he sat there, and the two dogs listening to his tunes. A fine picture it is,—I have seen it at the Calander House.

"It was thus the important hours passed on; and lo! instead of Hawley being the assailant, a mounted dragon arrived, full gallop, at the gate, calling out that the rebels were on them, pell mell. The Prince Charles had taken the advantage of the wind, which blew from the south-west, by moving to the grounds on the right of the English, in order that he might come down upon them with greater impetuosity from the heights."

"The general would immediately find that he was in a scrape, then?"

"My wicked old grandfather endeavoured to persuade his excellence that it was a false alarm, and that the Highlanders were no better than he supposed them, a pack of hungry despicable savages, who would scamper like their own wild deer before a charge of dragoons; and advised him, as the day was showery, not to venture abroad without an umbrella, or more certain intelligence.

"Well—off the first courier was sent, with his plumb in his cheek, and by and bye, another came to tell the general, that, if he did not instantly ride and run, the battle would be either won or lost without him. Old Hawley now saw that it was a bad business, and that he had been decoyed into the foxes' den; but, having been at the King's Court, he was a pattern of politeness, and pocketing his internal frustration, he made a thousand formal conges, to the countess, as he withdrew. No sooner, however, was the drawing room door shut, than he took the flight of stairs at three steps, and off and away, full gallop, without so much as a hat on his head.

"All was hurry skurry without; the people were flying to and fro between the armies in desperation, not knowing where to seek safety or succour; the bells were tolling; and, the clouds deepening, a severe winter storm seemed about to aggravate the dismal aspect of all around. The Highlanders had, by this time,

emerged from the Torwood, and crossed the Carron by the steps of Dunnipace."

"The poor general," I said, "had a pretty prank played upon him."

"Indeed he had; but, to do him justice, he tried every means to make up for the lost time. But it must have been sore chagrin and mortification to him to find not only that he had underrated the enemy, but that he had been duped by two rank jacobins—a beautiful lady and an old bagpiper!"

"Your grandfather, no doubt, reckoned that he had done the state some service."

"That was too true; as you may well believe: nor is it necessary for me to say, that he was in the habit of asserting, to the day of his death, that the battle of Falkirk, was half won by him, and half by the Prince."

Just as he was concluding this "Tale of a Grandfather," the wheels rattled along the pavement of Linlithgow, ere while the favoured abode of Scottish royalty. The garrulous, but not disagreeable descendant of Allen of Mull had reached the end of his journey; and the coach drawing us to change horses, he wished me a good morning. The traveller still reclined in the corner, in as brown a study as ever—even as if he had been one of the disciples of Pythagoras, to whom was enjoined a seven years' silence, as probationary of future wisdom. I could have much wished that a few minutes had been offered me to inspect the ruins of the magnificent palace, which, by the force of association, brought a thousand delightful occurrences to mind. But this the improvements of modern travelling forbade; for in less than five minutes Silenus and I were off at the rare of nine miles an hour; and glancing back through the trees, I was forced to content myself with the lines from Marmion,—

"Of all the palaces so fair,
Built for the royal dwelling,
In Scotland, far beyond compare,
Linlithgow is exelling;
And in its park, in jovial June,
How sweet the merry linnet's tune,
How blithe the blackbird's lay!
The wild duck calls from ferny brake,
The coot drives merry on the lake,—
The saddest heart might pleasure take
To see a scene so gay!"

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—Without troubling our readers with all the petty and unintelligible details which make up the Spanish news in the London and Paris papers, it is enough to say that the cause of Don Carlos seems all but hopeless. Weak as are the resources of government, his own are weaker—his strength is utterly exhausted, and there can be no doubt that one energetic blow by the Queen's principal general would bring the strife to a conclusion. The kingdom is in a wretched state, the finances, commerce, and agriculture being ruined by the civil war. It is stated that the Cortes has annulled the contract with the Rothschilds, for working the quicksilver mines of Almaden.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

BOSTON, January 16.

FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship Wellington has arrived at New York, bringing London papers to December 10. They furnish no news of importance. It was again reported that Sir John Colborne was to be the successor of Lord Gosford in Canada, and that his instructions had been sent out. Sir Francis Bond Head's recall is said to have been ordered at his own request, the salary not being deemed sufficient by him for the maintenance of the dignity of the station. Col. Arthur was to sail for New York Dec. 16.

From the Providence R I Journal.

News of the first outbreaking in Canada, contained in the Montreal papers of November 13th, had reached London, and of course created no inconsiderable excitement, and much contrariety of opinion relative to the conduct of the Canadian authorities and their opponents. Many of the Whig papers are loud in condemnation of the former. The London Standard is bitter against Mr Papeau, and stigmatizes him as a "despicable bragart and convicted coward."—*O'Connell declares he shall resist the Ministry in all attempts of coercion towards Canada. Two transports were under orders to convey the 93d regiment to Halifax, from Cork.*

Col. Sir G. Arthur is said to have been recently appointed Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, in the room of Sir Francis Head. The admission of this appointment was made by the house of Commons upon the occasion of Mr Hume's presenting a petition of Mr. Bryan, late of Van Dieman's Land. He declared that he had been subjected to severe losses in consequence of the illegal and oppressive treatment of Col. Arthur, against whom he had instituted legal proceedings for redress; and as the Government was about to send Col. A. to Canada as Lieut. Governor, unless security was given for damages that might be awarded, they should be left without a remedy.

The London Morning Chronicle describes the state of the House of Commons on 6th of December, from which we infer sunshine and calm do not always prevail there any more than in the Legislative Halls of this Country.

On the 5th Dec. in the House of Lords, the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, came up for its second reading. It was supported, by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Brougham, opposed not so much upon the principle as upon certain defects in the bill itself, by Lord Lyndhurst but finally had its second reading and was referred to a committee.

The bill to relieve Quakers and Moravians from the necessity of making the Protestant Episcopal declaration, on taking the municipal office, coming up, Mr Grote offered an amendment, extending the relief to Jews and all other denominations. The amendment was rejected 162 to 156. After which the bill was referred to a committee.

On the 5th, application was made at Bow-Street, for a warrant against no less a personage than Mr Daniel O'Connell, M. P., by a Mr Edmonds, for an assault. The affair took place at a public meeting, which Mr Edmonds wished to address, but was prevented by Mr O'Connell. The application was denied, it appearing that Mr O'Connell only placed himself in the way of the ambitious speaker, and hindered him from reaching the platform.

COLONIAL.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

From the Halifax Acadian Telegraph, Jan. 19.

THE NEW COUNCILS.—The list of members of the New Executive and Legislative Councils appeared in last Gazette. We fervently hope that the changes may add to the prosperity and peace of the Province. The Presidency of the Legislative Council will devolve on the senior Member, with the exception of Lord Bishop and Members holding offices of emolument under the Crown. The Hon. S. B. Robie, therefore, will conduct the proceedings of that body. The Council will thus get a head possessed of the requisite legal knowledge, and well acquainted with parliamentary proceedings.

From the Halifax Recorder, Jan. 20.

Perhaps the most important and remarkable events that have ever occurred in the political affairs of the Province are,—the dissolution of Her Majesty's late Council, and the appointment of Executive and Legislative Councils in its stead. It is to the voice of the people's representatives that those changes are mainly attributable, and doubtless, they will therefore pretty freely express their opinion of them. What that opinion may be we shall not commit ourselves by presuming to anticipate, but, notwithstanding all the censure that has been urged against the late Council, it is the prevailing sentiment that matters will go on not a whit better—nay, but worse—under the new system than they were wont. The new selections from the assembly are persons who supported the late Council, and certainly not their superiors as substitutes.

From the Halifax Times, Jan. 23.

Of the composition of the new Legislative Council, we have no desire at present to speak. His Excellency no doubt has made the most of the materials before him—and it is no less a fact, that from circumstances which could not be controlled, and which have been impressed upon the Home Government, that they are the best the country would afford. We trust the legislative machinery will work well, cumbrous as it is now to the simplicity heretofore; but we confess to strong suspicions on this head, which a little time will determine.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, 9th January, 1838.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a permission to James Primrose, Esq., to act as Commercial Agent for the United States, for the Port of Pictou, until he shall receive the Exequatur as Consul for the same Government at the same port, to which Office he has been appointed by the President of the United States.

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS.—Attempts have been made to pass base money during the week. Shopkeepers should beware.—Halifax Pearl.

The following is a list of Vessels belonging to the Port of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia:

- 2 vessels of 247 tons,
 - 36 do from 100 to 200 tons,
 - 32 do from 50 to 100 tons,
 - 48 do from 50 tons downwards.
- Total—148 Vessels, 9,299 tons.

We understand there is now building, or about to be commenced in this Township, 16 vessels, the tonnage of which will amount to 2,195 tons.—Yarmouth Herald.

LOWER CANADA.

ARREST OF MACKENZIE.—Mackenzie was arrested at Buffalo, Jan. 4, by the U. S. Marshal, on a writ issued by Judge Conkling, of the U. S. District Court. It is doubtless for an infraction of our laws, and not to deliver him up to the British.

P. S.—It is stated that MacKenzie, on the day of his arrest, gave bail, \$5,000, for his appearance at court, to answer the charges against him; and that he was thereupon released, and returned to Navy Island. Citizens of Buffalo became surties for him.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Jan. 17

FROM THE FRONTIER.—By the Western Mail of last evening, we have information from Buffalo of Thursday evening, 11th. Nothing important had occurred on the frontier. A man named Beebe, from Albion, who had been two days on Navy Island, was killed by a cannon shot from the Canada shore, on Tues-

day. This is the first death ascertained on either side since the occupation of the Island.

The Rochester Advertiser states that a company of forty or fifty French Canadians, from the lower Province, passed through that city for Navy Island, and that it was rumoured that 500 more were to follow. This rumor is not very probable.

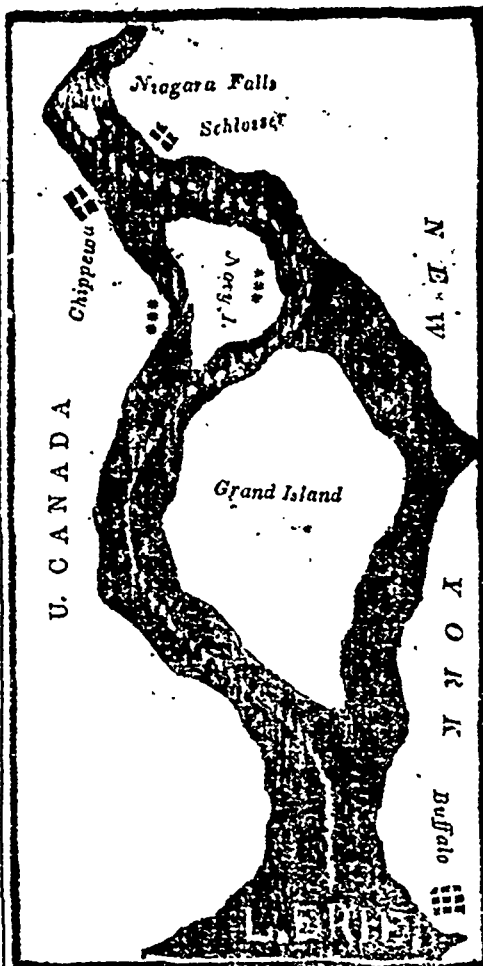
There appeared no prospect of an attack, at present on Navy Island. The force at Chippewa was said to be small, the chief part of Col. McNab's force being withdrawn. It was reported that Col. McNab had resigned his command.

During the firing on Saturday night, some good shots were made by the Tories. One ball struck within ten feet of Van Rensselaer, and another appeared willing to scrape an acquaintance with Mackenzie. Neither were hurt.

Provisions, arms and clothing are daily arriving. Four loads came in yesterday morning; and among other things, one ton of cannon ball and grape shot.

We have received the Kingston, U. C. Chronicle of the 5th inst. The Steamboat Traveller, from Toronto, left Kingston on the 5th for Prescott, to meet the three companies of the 24th Regiment, and Major Cameron's company of Royal Artillery, on their route to the Niagara frontier. The Chronicle publishes Governor Marcy's Special Message, which it considers "tantamount to a declaration of war," and recommends to the militia of Upper Canada, "to keep their powder dry."

VICINITY OF NAVY ISLAND.



As the movements in Canada are exciting great interest, we have procured the above cut, which exhibits the present situation of the Patriot forces on Navy Island, and the English troops quartered opposite.

Navy Island is located two miles above the Niagara Falls, within half a mile of the Cana-

da, and a mile and a half of the American shore. The north end of Grand Island covers about one third of Navy Island (by drawing a parallel line from the American shore) and is little short of half a mile from it. Between the two Islands the current is rapid, but not so rapid as between Navy Island and the Canada shore.

It would be impossible for a boat to make its way from the Canada shore to the Island, in a direct line. The current would carry them below the Island, and unless skillfully managed, below the Falls.

Chippewa is about half a mile below the north point of the Island.

The troops on the Canadian shore are principally quartered in two large taverns directly opposite the centre of the Island.

The banks of the Island are from ten to twenty feet in height, and generally perpendicular.

The dotted line on the map, represents the boundary between the United States and Canada.

Two hundred Regular Troops, from New York, took passage in the rail road cars yesterday, for the frontier, under the charge of Major Young. They were to be joined, we understand, by some 150 more on their way. Several hundred stand of arms went with them.—Albany Argus.

The Detroit Daily Advertiser, Dec. 27th appears to have no knowledge of the "large patriotic force," which, we have been often told, is or was assembled near that place.

Quite a number of refugee Canadians are now at our different hotels.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser,

NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 9.

The patriots [pirates] have another Steamboat for their use and are receiving volunteer recruits to the number of from 50 to 100 daily. The patriots are again assembling in the western districts, and it is understood that Van Rensselaer intends to effect a junction with them soon.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE following splendid new Works are now in the course of Publication in London, and will be completed in 1838:—

THE WALDENSES,
Or, Protestant Valleys of Piedmont and Dauphiny.

By WILLIAM BEATTIE, M. D.

Illustrated from a series of Views and Drawings, by the most eminent artists of the day.

The Work will be completed in 20 parts, at 2s 3d currency,—each containing at least 4 plates and 12 pages letter press, quarto.

SWITZERLAND;

By the same; illustrated with a series of Views taken expressly for the Work. In 27 parts; uniform with the above,—2s 3d each.

SCOTLAND;

By the same; illustrated by a series of Views taken on the spot, expressly for the Work. In 24 parts; uniform with the above,—2s 9d each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to either of the foregoing Works will be received and forwarded to the Publishers, by the subscriber, with whom specimens of the Works may be seen.

J. DAWSON.

November 1.

TO LET.

WHAT part of the Subscriber's House at present occupied by his own family.

ALSO.

His new Shop in the stone building adjoining Mr Robson's. Entry at the first November next.


R. DAWSON.

August 27th, 1837.

R. DAWSON

HAS on hand, a quantity of SHEET COPPER; and BOAT NAILS, assorted.
Also: Codfish Oil. if January 17.

FARM FOR SALE
OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

 THE FARM lately owned and occupied by John Love, at Rogers' Hill, CONTAINING 100 ACRES.

This FARM is situated on the main road in the centre of a thriving settlement, about five miles from Pictou. There is a good

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN on the premises, and the situation is very suitable for a tradesman. Application may be made to Mr Primrose. Pictou, August 16, 1837 if

SOLE LEATHER,
Of a very superior quality, for sale by
ROSS & PRIMROSE.

October 25.

CARD.

MR JAMES FOGO, Attorney at Law, has opened office in Mr Robert Dawson's new stone building, opposite the establishment of Messrs Ross & Primrose, where he will be prepared to transact business in the various branches of his profession.

Entrance to the office, by the Western end of the Building.

May 3rd if

TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

PERSONS desirous of contracting for the boarding, shingling, and inside finishing, of a number of Frames erected at the Albion Mines for the work men's Houses; can find employment by applying to Mr JOSEPH SMITH at the office of the Albion Mines

N. B. Contractors to find all materials.
Albion Mines, 5th Sept. 1837

MOFFAT'S
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
AND
PHENIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Palsy, Piles, Injuries from the use of Mercury, Costiveness, rush of blood to the head and violent Head Aches, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptive Complaints, Dropsy, Asthma, & Consumption, Diarrhea, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, Restlessness, Irritability, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.


For further particulars of the above Medicine, see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which can be obtained on application at the store of Mr J. D. B. FRASER, Pictou, where the Medicine is for sale.
December 6. if

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

Of all kinds, will be received in payment of the BEE.

ALSO,
Coals, Shingles, and pine & hemlock Boards.

FOR SALE.

 THAT VALUABLE FARM, occupied by Mr Robert Gass, situated $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west of this town,—consisting of nearly

EIGHTEEN ACRES,

all fit for the plough.

There is on the premises, a neat STONE HOUSE, and near it an excellent spring of water. There are two thorn hedges planted the entire breadth of the lot; and the whole will be delivered completely fenced if required. It will either be sold whole, or in two or four equal lots, as can be agreed on.

For further particulars, apply at this Office.
January 19.

FALL, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

Has received per ship Westmoreland,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
IRONHONGERY, HARDWARE, AND
CUTLERY.

CONSISTING of—English and Swedes Iron; Crawley, German, blister and cast Steel, Borax, spikes, nails, brads and tacks,

PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete; pots, ovens, goblets, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoops; copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles; griddles;

SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS; coach lacings; cabinet and house brass furnishings; locks and luges, (variety); fanner mountings; bed screws; garden hoes and rakes; Philad. plate mill saws, frame and other saws; razors; mathematical instruments; pocket compasses; butcher, shoe, table, jack, pen, and desk knives; iron and B. M. spoons; coffin furniture; plough traces; door knockers;

MATHIESON'S JOINERS' TOOLS,
(well assorted;)

Coopers' tools; lines and twines; Blacksmiths' and other files; coffee mills; spades and shovels; brushes, candlesticks; CRIMPING MACHINES; brass sofa and table castors,

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushes; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;
Franklin, Cooking, and Shop STOVES;
Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue irons; bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass; putty.

PAINT AND OIL;
scythes, sickles; weavers' reeds; fiddle strings, mirrors, (variety); Tinsmiths' iron and wire; &c. &c.

A suitable assortment of
WOOLEN, COTTON, AND SILK
GOODS.

A few Choical and other rich SHAWLS; Palm leaf HATS, by the dozen, stuff and silk Hats, &c. &c.

ALSO:
Hyson, Congo, and Bohea
TEAS;
SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,
superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c.
Water street, Pictou, June 16.

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 Dolorieux, 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.
May 23, 1826 JAMES DAWSON.

SNUFF.

For sale at the Micmac Tobacco Manufactory,
No 74, BEDFORD ROW.

A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

M. B. A large discount to wholesale purchasers of Snuff.

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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 authorized to adjust the concern.

JOHN RUSSELL, Jun'r, } Ex'rs.
JAMES McINTYRE, }
PETER GRANT. }

Pictou, Dec. 7, 1836. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of

JAMES SMITH,

late of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JANE SMITH, }
Administratrix. }

Pictou, 13th December, 1837. in-m

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,

Island, East River, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, to either of the subscribers; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

JANE MCKENZIE Ex'r.
ALEX. FRASER, Jr. Ex'r. } Ex'r's
ROBERT GRANT, }

East River, 29th November, 1837. ca-m

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

DAVID P. PATTERSON,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

R. S. PATTERSON, } Admrs.
ABRAM PATTERSON, }

Pictou, 28th July, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

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

JANE DOULL, Administratrix
Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, } Admrs.
THOMAS CAMPBELL, }
ANDREW MILLAR, }

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

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

GEORGE FREDERICK LANGILL,

of River John, in the County of Pictou, 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

GEORGE BIGNAY, }
Agent for }
SUSANNAH LANGILL, }

Nov. 3, 1837. r-w Administratrix.

ALMANACS FOR 1838,

For sale for 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d each, by J. DAWSON.

COLUMN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

TAXES.—PART II.

You understand, now, that Taxes are the hire or price paid to Government, in exchange for protection; just as any other payment is made in exchange for any thing we want.

There is, however, one important difference;—that other payments are left to each man's choice; but everyone is obliged to pay the Taxes. If I do not choose to buy shoes of a shoemaker, but to make shoes for myself at home, or to go without them, I am at liberty to do so; and the same with other such payments. But it is not so with the payments to Government. If any one should say, "I choose to protect my own person and property myself, without any assistance from soldiers, or sailors, or constables, or judges, and therefore I will not pay taxes;" the answer would be, "Then go and live by yourself, in the wilds of America, or in some such Country; or join some tribe of wild Indians, and live as they do: But, while you live with us, in a Country which has a Government, you cannot, even if you wish it, avoid partaking of the protection of Government. The fleets and armies, which keep off the foreign enemies from plundering the Country, are a defence to you, as well as to us; you are protected, as well as we, by the laws and officers of justice, from the thieves and murderers, who would otherwise be let loose on Society. Since, therefore, the Government must, whether it will or no, afford you a share of its protection, it is fair that you should be obliged, whether you will or no, to pay a share of its expenses. But if you are so foolish as not to like this bargain, you must leave the Country, and go and live somewhere else in the wilderness."

It is quite fair, then, that as long as a man lives in any Country, he should be obliged to submit to the Government and pay the Taxes. And how much each shall pay, is determined by the Government. For there is another great difference between this exchange and all others: when you hire a man to work for you, you make your own bargain with him; and if you and he cannot agree as to the rate of payment, you can employ some one else instead. But the Government of any Country (whether it be a King, or a President, a Senate, or Parliament, or, in short, whatever kind of Government it is,) must always have power to make all the People submit; since otherwise, it could not perform the office of protecting them. It is not left to each person's choice, therefore, how much he shall pay for this protection; but Government fixes the Taxes, and enforces payment of them.

Many governments have made a bad use of this power, and have forced their subjects to pay much more than the reasonable expenses of protecting and governing the Country. In some Counties, and in this among others, the people are secured against this kind of ill-usage by choosing their own governors; that is, the Members of Parliament; without whom no laws can be made, or Taxes laid on.

It is very right to require that the public money should not be wastefully spent, and that we should not be called on to pay more than is necessary. But many persons are not so thankful as they ought to be for the benefit which they enjoy, in living under the protection of a Government; because they do not know, or do not consider, the wretched condition of those who are without any regular Government. Of all the commodities we pay for, there is none so cheap, compared with what it would cost us to provide ourselves with it, as the protection which is afforded us by Government. If we all made clothes and shoes for ourselves, instead of buying them of the tailor and shoemaker, our clothes and shoes would, indeed, be much worse than they are, and would cost us much more. But we should be far worse off still, if each of us had to provide by himself for the defence of his own per-

son and property. Such protection as he would be thus able to obtain, would cost a great deal, and be worth very little.

PART III.

MUCH the greatest part, however, of the Taxes that we pay, goes to the expenses, not of the present year, but of past years; that is, to pay the interest on the NATIONAL DEBT. During our long and costly wars, much more was spent in each year than could be raised by Taxes. Government, therefore, borrowed money of rich merchants and others, engaging to pay interest on this, till it should be repaid; which most of it has not been, and perhaps never will be. The lenders, therefore, received in exchange for their money, annuities; that is, a right to receive so much a year out of the Taxes raised by Government; and these annuities, which we call Government-Securities, or property in the Funds, may be sold by one person to another, or divided among several others, just like any other property. When a poor man has saved up a little money, he generally puts it into the funds (as it is called), or deposits it in a Savings' Bank, which does this for him; he is then one of the Government-Creditors, and receives his share of the Taxes. You see, therefore, that, if the National Debt were abolished by law, without payment, many, even of the labouring classes would lose their all; and the English nation would not be relieved of the burden; since it would only be robbing one set of Englishmen for the benefit of another set.

We may be sorry that so much money was formerly spent, on gunpowder, which was fired off, and on soldiers' coats and ships, which were worn out;—but nothing we can now do can recall this, any more than last year's snow. The expense is over and past; and the Taxes raised to pay the interest of the money borrowed, are not so much lost to the Country, but only so much shifted from one to another. All of us contribute to pay this in Taxes; and all Government-Creditors,—that is, all who have money in the Funds, or the Savings' Banks,—receive their share of it as a just debt. Thus the Taxes find their way back into many a poor man's cottage who never suspects it.

I have said that the far greater part of Taxes are raised for this purpose; that is, for paying the interest of the National Debt. The following calculation will make this clear to you:—every Twenty Shillings paid in Taxes are disposed of in about these proportions:

Expenses of the Army, Navy, &c.	£0 7 2
King, Judges, Minister of State, and other Public Officers,	
And also Pensions and Sinecure Places, &c., those that have no duties belonging to them,	Civil List 0 0 10
Interest of the National Debt,	0 12 0
	£1 0 0

BRITAIN'S WARS.—Of 127 years, terminating in 1815, England spent 65 in war and 62 in peace. The war of 1688, after lasting nine years, and raising our expenditure in that period 36 millions, was ended by the treaty of Ryswick in 1697. Then came the war of the Spanish succession, which began in 1702, concluded in 1713, and absorbed 62-1-2 millions of our money. Next was the Spanish war of 1739, settled finally at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, after costing us nearly 54-millions. Then came the seven years' war of 1756, which terminated with the treaty of Paris in 1763, and in course of which we spent 112 millions. The next was the American war of 1775, which lasted eight years: Our national expenditure in this war 126 millions. The French revolutionary war began in 1792, lasted nine years, and exhibited an expenditure of 464-millions. The war against Buonaparte began in 1803, and ended in 1815; during these twelve years we spent 1159 millions, 771 of which were raised by taxes, and 388 by loans. In the revolutionary war we borrowed 201 millions, in the American, 104, in the seven years' war 60; in the Spanish war of 1739, 29; in the war of the Spanish succession, 32-1-2; and in the war of 1688, 20 millions. Total borrowed in the seven wars during 65 years, about 834 millions. In the same time we raised by Taxes 1159 millions; thus forming a total expenditure on war of two THOUSAND AND TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF POUNDS STERLING.—London Weekly Review.

[Deferred from our last paper.]

UNITED STATES.

INDIAN WAR IN FLORIDA.—This unnatural and exterminating warfare, [it would appear by the following paragraph, is not yet ended.

The Express Mail brings New Orleans dates to Dec. 29th, Mobile to the 30th, and Charleston to the 1st January.

A slip of that date from the Charleston Mercury office, states that Gen. Jesup was at Lake Harney Dec. 25. It also gives the following extract of a letter dated St. Augustine, December 23.

The prospects of the close of the Seminole war are dim and gloomy. The army moved from Fort Melon on Saturday last, and advanced ten miles, when it was interrupted by a hammock eight miles wide, through which a road had to be cut. The Main body of Indians is said to be about 75 miles south Fort Melon, and making their way south.

Orders have been received from Gen. Jesup, we understand, for the removal of the Indians now in the Fort to Charlestown. We have been informed that when the order was communicated to them it was received with a very bad grace.

950 Alabama volunteers crossed the St. John's river at Picolata yesterday. They will proceed immediately to the South, scouring the country thoroughly on their route.

TEXAS.

Our New Orleans slips are of the 30th ult! By the arrival at that port of the steam packet Columbia, the following Texian intelligence has been obtained.

"A battle had been fought near the head waters of the Trinity, between the party of rangers under Capt. Van Benthusen and Miles, and the Indians. It terminated unsuccessfully to the Texans, who after a desperate resistance were compelled to retreat. A treaty of peace with the Uoukewa Indians had been entered into by the Texan Government. To strengthen the navy, Congress had passed an act for the purchase of the Steamer Pulaski. She carries 12 eighteen pounders and will be a formidable addition to the maritime force of the infant republic. The Houston Telegraph announces the death of Lieut. A. H. Miles, formerly of Richmond, Va. The condition of the country is described to be prosperous and flourishing.

PICTOU AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of this Society was held in the Court House on Thursday last. A. Patterson, Esq., V. P., in the Chair. Prayer by the Rev. James Robson.

The Report being read by the Rev. John McKinlay, it was moved by the Rev. James Robson, and unanimously resolved, that the Report now read be adopted, and printed under the direction of the Committee.

The Cash Account was then read by the Secretary, when it was moved by Mr T. G. Taylor, and resolved that the same be adopted.

The Rev. John McKinlay then moved the following Resolution, which being seconded, was unanimously

Resolved, That this Society hail with lively interest and thankfulness, the late formation of an Auxillary Bible Society in Charlotte-town, P. E. Island; and would entertain the hope, that, by the blessing of God, it will contribute to forward the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures.

The Office-Bearers for the previous year were then re-elected; and the Meeting concluded by prayer from the Rev. John McKinlay.

The following is from the Report, for 1837:

EXTRACTS

FROM THE REPORT OF THE PICTON AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY, FOR 1837.

The operations of this Society for the above year may be stated in small compass; and although but little has been done, let us rejoice in what has been accomplished. The sale, or donation of a single Bible, may, by the blessing of God, have led to one conversion, which is worth the united labours of many, even for a series of years.

The Books issued from the Depository, during the year, are,

13 Gaelic Bibles,
3 Gaelic Testaments,
25 English Testaments,
26 English Bibles.

In all, 67 Copies.

Of these, 17 Bibles and 4 Testaments have been distributed gratis.

In addition to the above, the following have been consigned to the Rev. James Waddell, Charlotte-town, for which he is responsible:

30 English Bibles,
39 English Testaments,
15 Gaelic Testaments,
8 Gaelic Bibles,
12 French Testaments.

In all, 104 Copies.

These, added to the above 67, make the whole issues for the year, amount to 171 copies. The value of those transmitted to Mr Waddell is £17 17 0.

The following Books have been received from the St. Andrew's Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society, and annexed to our own stock:

25 Gaelic Bibles,
47 Gaelic Testaments.

Also, from Mr T. G. Taylor:
2 Gaelic Bibles,
2 Gaelic Testaments.

And from J. R. Kitchin:
2 Gaelic Bibles,
3 Gaelic Testaments,

In all 81 copies.

In the Depository, there are at present:

122 Gaelic Bibles, and 267 Testaments,
130 English Bibles, " 120 Testaments,
2 French Bibles, " 67 Testaments,
3 Danish Bibles,
2 Irish Bibles, " 6 Testaments,
1 Spanish Bible, " 1 Hebrew Test.

269 Bibles, " 461 Testaments.
In all, 730 Copies.

The sum of £20 sterling, has been remitted to the Parent Society, and the present funds are £36 2 11, to which will be added the dues of Members, not yet collected.

[Here follows, in the Report, a variety of extracts from the 33d Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Correspondence of that Institution. The Report concludes as follows:]

Adverting, therefore, to the operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and those of kindred Associations, particularly in the States of America; as also to the labours of devoted Missionaries, in the formation of Schools, distribution of the Scriptures, in the translation of them into a multitude of languages, as also, in their zeal in preaching the Gospel; we discover a mighty engine at work, assailing the ramparts of darkness. Breach after breach is effected; the strong-holds of Satan fall, and happy additions are, from time to time, made to the kingdom of Christ. The cause is evidently his; he has already signally countenanced it, and will continue to do so,

"till all ends of the earth remember and turn unto the Lord." Though much has already been effected, and the progress visible, still, the great work may be regarded as only begun. But sure of the result, from the infallible word of Christ, his friends have the most ample encouragement to persevere; and like true subjects, it is their part to employ the means he has sanctioned, to enlarge his dominion. His presence will go with them, and he will bless them. To discover zeal and vigour in the dissemination of his Gospel, is one of the modes in which they display their sense of the value of the benefits, he has graciously conferred on themselves. How unlike is the progress of the true herald of the cross, to that of the ruthless and iron-hearted conqueror. The former brings a message of true liberty, and peace, and joy; he breathes the temper of him who came to "seek and to save that which was lost;" his object is to relieve, to counteract, and to prevent the greatest misery; the path of the latter, whose bosom is the recess of every fiendish passion, is marked by desolation, wretchedness, and blood. The one, under Christ, is a saviour; the other, under the devil, is a destroyer. Oh, then, for the universal dissemination of the gospel of peace! Then the words of the ancient Prophet shall be verified. "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light, they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined." Then "shall the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing for in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert." "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, and the calf, and the young lion, and the fating together, and a little child shall lead them. The cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together, and the lion shall eat straw like the ox: and the sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice den; they shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mount, for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

Such is the consummation predicted. The event is certain. The gospel shall be the means. Let us act like christians; sympathise with our destitute brethren; pray for the success of the gospel; show our sincerity by our diligence, and by our contributing, according to our ability, to forward every plan, that is plainly subservient to the good of our fellow-men, and the glory of the Redeemer.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN 31, 1838.

ON ELECTIONS.—We have been asked by certain persons, why we do not bestir ourselves in support of certain Candidates for the approaching election, and why we do not employ that controul we have over the Press, in warning the constituency against some, and pointing out the peculiar qualifications of others for the vacant seats. Our reasons for preserving neutrality shall be short, and we hope satisfactory.

In the first place, we condemn canvassing altogether, as an improper interference with the consciences of men, and the freedom of election. The man who asks a freeholder for a pledge of support at a future election, offers an insult to his understanding. If the freeholder is silly enough to give it, he may find himself on election day, in a dilemma between the choice of two evils,—either to violate his pledge or pass by the superior claims of a more deserving person. The man who sets himself to canvass for others, submits to the performance of the meanest of all drudgery, and withal is a wholesale dealer in unconstitutional interference with the freedom of election.

It is not always the fittest man in a community that offer themselves for the suffrages of the people, with such men it is not easy to discover whether ambition or true patriotism be the uppermost motive in their hearts;—the idea therefore which we have of the free and constitutional exercise of the elector's right, is that of a body of free men meeting together, to elect one of their own number to represent them, without having either given or been asked any pledge or promise. In such case, we should think that regard to the public weal, and not to the views or interests of such men as have offered themselves should guide electors in their choice. A seat thus obtained by a deserving man, from his fellow freeholders, would be worth having; but by the present practice they really are not so, unless it be to the ambitious man, who cares not what sacrifice of constitutional or conscientious rights he makes, so that he obtains his object.

Guided by these views, we have upon the present, as upon all former occasions of the kind, carefully avoided all interference in the freedom of elections, and content ourselves with the exercise of our own vote, in the way that we conceive a regard to the public good may demand; and if we were to give any advice to other electors, it would be to do the same thing, and give a pledge to none. By acting steadily on this principle, they have it in their power to restore to a freedom of election to its original purity.

ENGLISH DATA have reached us by way of New York, to the 11th ult. A summary is given in a preceding page.

THE House of Assembly of New Brunswick have rejected a Bill, (19 to 4,) introduced by Mr Beardsly, for giving to Dissenters equal rights with the Church of England, in the solemnization of Marriage! No better evidence than this can be given, that the principles of civil and religious liberty are little understood in that Province.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—James Fogo, Esquire, will read a Paper this evening—On Chivalry.

Mr M. Sproull, senr., will lecture next evening—On Geology.

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. John McKinlay, Mr Donald McNaught, East River, to Miss Ann Mitchell, River John.

On Saturday last, by the same, Mr Anderson M. Henderson, to Miss Sarah Reid.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against JONAM BLANCHARD, Esquire, Barrister at Law, are requested to hand them in to the Office of the Subscriber; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES FOGO,
Attorney at Law.

Any person having the loan of Books belonging to Mr B., are requested to return them as soon as possible.

January 31, 1838.

m-m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to ROBERT HOCKIN, for Horse Doctering or Farriery, are requested to settle their Accounts before the 25th day of February next; those failing to do so, will then be dealt with as the law directs—let the amount be ever so small.
January 31. b-w

EARLY SEED OATS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers a few bushels Early Hop-ton Oats, at 5s. per bushel—weighing 42 lbs. They were sown last year on the 5th of May, and reaped on the 6th September, being the earliest cut in this County.

ALSO,
For Sale,—A few bushels superior Seed Wheat.

January 31.

JAS. DAWSON.

**TO THE FREEHOLDERS
OF THE
COUNTY OF PICTOU.**

BY Virtue of Her Majesty's Warr under the Great Seal of the Province, to me directed, commanding me to summon the **FREEHOLDERS**

of the County of Pictou, to meet at some convenient time and place within the said County, to elect **ONE** fit and proper person, to represent them in

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

I hereby give Public Notice to you the said Freeholders, that on **THURSDAY** the 8th day of **FEBRUARY** next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a Poll will be opened at the Court House in Pictou, for the said

ELECTION,

in pursuance of the said Writ.

JOHN W. HARRIS,

Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Pictou, }
29th January, 1838. }

THE Firm of **ROSS & PRIMROSE**, of Pictou, merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims on the said Firm, are requested to present them to Mr Ross, for liquidation; and all persons indebted to **ROSS & PRIMROSE**, are requested to make immediate payment to

**A. P. ROSS.
J. PRIMROSE.**

Pictou, 25th January, 1838.

The business heretofore carried on by **ROSS & PRIMROSE**, at Pictou, will in futuro be conducted by the Subscriber on his own account.

A. P. ROSS.

LOST

LAST Autumn, from the pasture of the Subscriber,

A STEER;

rising three years' old, red, with white under the belly and between the horns, the right horn drooping more than the left. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the said steer, will be rewarded by

MATHEW PATTERSON.

January 31.

U-14

TO BE SOLD,

AT PRIVATE SALE:

A LOT OF LAND, situate at Merigomish, bounded easterly by the East River, on the south west by lands belonging to William Hallie, on the north west by lands granted formerly to the Eighty Second Regiment,

CONTAINING 100 ACRES,

granted by government to **Walter Murray**. The Land is of excellent quality, and is situate in one of the most thriving portions of the Country; fifty acres of which is in a state of cultivation, twenty acres of the same being

INTERVAL LAND.

A more desirable Farm for an industrious man, or a gentleman wishing a retired life, there is not in the vicinity.

Terms liberal, and may be known on application to the Subscriber, at Pictou.


THOMAS MEAGHER.

Pictou, 24th January, 1838.

U-14 10

TO LET:

ENTRY FIRST MAY NEXT,

 One half of that new and well finished **HOUSE**, a part of which is now occupied by Mr Charles Robson,—containing **A SHOP, CELLAR, KITCHEN, and SIX ROOMS,**

Or, the premises can be let as a dwelling, exclusive of the shop.

Apply to **J. Dawson,**

[October 11.]

**TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE
COUNTY OF PICTOU.**

GENTLEMEN,—

Recent occurrences make it probable, that you will shortly be called upon to elect a member to represent you in General Assembly. In the event of such being the case, I respectfully beg leave to offer myself as a Candidate.

I have now been a resident in the County upwards of twenty two years; you have therefore had an opportunity of judging of my character, both as a man and as a member of the community. Allow me to add, that for eighteen years of the above time, I had the honour of representing a neighbouring County, and that while attending to their interests, in common with the general concerns of the Province, I necessarily became acquainted with the rules and forms of business transacted in, and the rights and privileges of, the different branches of the Legislature. When, therefore, I humbly state that I conceive myself in these respects, qualified to fill the situation which, through your kindness, I now seek, I trust it may not be thought that I am arrogating any superiority.

Should you deem me worthy of your confidence, and, by your suffrages, elect me to the honour of being one of your Representatives, it shall be my entire study, faithfully to discharge the various duties of the important trust which will then be reposed in me. Among these, in my opinion, are, opening and improving the country by forming good and permanent roads and bridges, protection and aid to the Agriculturist and Fisherman, encouragement to manufactories, when adapted to the means and wants of the country, and a good system of education, embracing its different branches and neglecting none.

In my add, that all measures tending to the reform of real or acknowledged abuses, will meet my steady and uncompromising support; and that while on the one hand, I shall, on all proper occasions, uphold the just prerogatives of the Crown, on the other you may rely on my preserving inviolate the rights of the people.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. DICKSON.

Pictou, Jan. 17, 1838

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY late arrivals, the Subscriber has received large additions to his **STOCK OF MEDICINES**, which is now very extensive; comprising a general assortment of every thing usually kept by persons in his line;—all of which are offered for sale at moderate prices, for prompt payment.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,
Chemist & Druggist.

13,000 PRINCIPE SEGARS in quarter boxes, for sale as above.

December 6.

ALMANACS,

Containing Members' Names of
THE NEW COUNCILS,

For sale by **JAS. DAWSON.**
January 24.

**NEW-YORK "EMIGRANT & OLD
COUNTRYMAN."**

TWO Copies of the above Paper—commencing, on the first of January, 1838—may be had on application to **James Dawson, Agent.**
January 24.

FOR SALE.

A N excellent **MILCH COW**,—calf four days old. Apply at this Office.
January 24. if

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD;

Set the Eighth day of January, and to take place and be in force One Month;—viz:

The penny halfpenny loaf, of fine wheat-	lb	oz	dr
en Country flour, is to weigh	0	8	11
The threepenny loaf of ditto	1	1	6
The sixpenny loaf of ditto	2	2	12
The shilling loaf of ditto	4	5	8
The penny halfpenny loaf of superfine			
flour, is to weigh	0	7	8
The threepenny loaf of ditto	0	15	0
The sixpenny loaf of ditto	1	14	0
The shilling loaf ditto	3	12	1

JAS. SKINNER, C. P.

BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF **JAMES DAWSON.**

* * A discount of 10 per cent. on purchases above twenty shillings.

[Catalogue continued.]

Ovid, Latin 4s.	Do. English 3s. 9d. and 6	price.
Popular Songster		9
Pollock's Tales		5 6
Patterson's Church History		20
Practice of Piety		6 6
Polymichon Testament		5
Polyglott do.		5
Parker on English Composition		5
Pictet on true and false Religion		7 6
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Plutarch's Lives		15
Potter's Grecian Antiquities, 2 vols.		20
Petto on the Covenants		5
Plays, each		6
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Pope's Works		6
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small do..	
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— in Science	7 6
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The Khan's Tale	
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The Baronet	
Reid's Chemistry	4
Robertson's Works, 2 vols.	20
Richardson's Primer	3
Rights of Nations	7 6

POETRY.

From the *Bouquet*.

THE COTTAGE GIRL.

How fair, and meek, and innocent,
Is that young maiden brow,
The seal and signet of content
Are stamped upon it now.
The face is like a summer sky,
No cloud is resting there;
Nor has the azure of the eye
As yet been dimmed by care.

Light is her toil; and oh! how sweet
To bear the noon-day meal;
Her father at his task to greet—
A loaf, fond kiss to steal—
Proud ones may sneer—she knows it not—
She does not heed their scorn;
Contented with her lowly lot;
The peasant's youngest born

How sad to look upon that face,
Bright with its gentle smile;
And know it will one day have place
Amid a world of guile—
How sad, how very sad, to think
That the world's iron chain
Will bind that spirit link by link,
Nor lose its hold again!

Childhood's sweet bonds are wreathed of flowers,
Youth's chains are light as air,
But manhood weeps its fostered hours,
Its iron links of care—
Glory—ambition—thirst of gain—
The pride of place and fame—
Still the world weaves its cankering chain
Unaltered, save in name!

MISCELLANY.

TURKISH PIETY.

There is another striking peculiarity in Eastern, or at least in Turkish manners, which never failed to excite my admiration. Let a true Ottoman be employed how he may, smoking, sipping his coffee, dining, sleeping, sailing, walking, riding, writing, reading, fishing, selling, or buying, the moment he hears from the minaret the call of the muezzin to prayer or perceives the approach of the hour for that duty, by the position of the sun, do you go his carpet, which he spreads on the ground, and as speedily do you behold his person prostrate, and his whole attention engrossed in the performance of his daily orisons. He is utterly indifferent as to the effect which this movement may have upon those who happen to be near him. Whether he is surrounded by friends or strangers, whether in the steamboat or the street, the Harem or the bazaar, the town or the country, in the drawing-room or the forest, he never fails, at the appointed hour, to pour forth his supplications to the God of the universe.

Prayer is really in Turkey, that which it ought to be wherever man exists—a part, and an essential part, of the business of life. In Christian countries the man who would withdraw from a dinner or a card table to a corner of the room would be laughed at. Why so? Because it is unusual. But why is it so unusual? Because we think a great deal more of this world than of the next. That is the plain answer, colour it how we may: and I regret to add that even among some nations which pride themselves upon their Bible-printing, tract-distributing, almshouse-building, charity-giving associations, I have never been fortunate enough to discern any thing like the emotion which the act of prayer uniformly excites in a Mahometan mind.

I once travelled some hundred miles in company with an elderly Mussulman, whose regularity in performance of his devotions particularly engaged my attention. He watched in the early morning for the rising sun, and the instant the disc rose above the horizon, his carpet was carefully spread; turning his face towards the east, he stroked his beard two or three times; he then fell at once on both knees, and sitting back upon his heels, he clasped his hands, his lips the while moving rapidly in silent prayer. After prostrating himself three, he rose, folded his arms on his breast, continued his prayer, returned to his first position on his knees, and bent backward and forward as if suffering the pangs of sorrow for his past sins, and earnestly entreating forgiveness for them. He then prostrated his whole figure as before, pressing his forehead against the earth in humiliation before the Power which he had offended. These ceremonies he went through three times, concluding by stretching his hands, the palms open, toward Heaven. Finally rising, he stroked his beard once more, but with a manifest feeling of internal satisfaction, arising from the conviction of the omnipresence of that Power to whose protection he committed himself for the remainder of the day. From that moment he subsided into the cheerful traveller, ready to render to me every possible service.

SURPRISING.—The following round-about mode of announcing a marriage, we find in a paper published at Brownsville. A young lady in Missouri, was sleeping one morning in her bed, when a bee more industrious than she, came buzzing into her room in quest of honey. Spying her ruby lips, it alighted, no doubt mistaking them for a rose. The buzzing of the little wings awoke the fair one, who instantly, struck the honey sucking insect with her hand, receiving in return a sting on her lip. She went with a swollen lip to a young doctor, who happened to be quite near, and begged him to extract the sting. He set his head to work to devise a plan, to effect the purpose; and finally concluded that the only way was to suck it out. He proposed the plan—she agreed—the sting was extracted; but it seems it went to the young man's heart, for he kept trying to extract bee stings from her lips, till they were summoned by old Cupid to appear at Hymen's holy altar.

An English journal remarks that "the tariff, and other causes of disagreement in America, threaten the dissolution of the Union, and that in that event the transposition of a single letter will effect all the change required in the appellation of the country—the *United States* will become the *Untied States*."

EXTRAORDINARY.—On the 26th ult. died, at Crookhaven, near Cork, Patrick Grady and Ellen his wife. They were born in the same house, on the same day, were married in the same house they were born in, where they fell sick on the same day, about a week previous to this date, and died on the same day, after having lived 96 years. Their bodies were escorted to the grave by 96 of their children, grand and great-grand-children!

RATHER DENIERS.—A mechanic named David Ritter of New-Haven, has invented an iron horse, that is propelled by springs by the turning of a crank which the rider does with the greatest ease; the horse is a fac-simile of a live one, and will go at the rate of twenty miles an hour. He thinks there will be no use for rail roads as it will be much cheaper, as the horse will not eat one bushel of oats in fifty years, only a little oiling three or four times a year.

ENDEARMENTS.—A gallant wag lately sitting by the side of his beloved, and being unable to think of anything else to say, turned to her and asked why she was like a tailor.

'I don't know,' said she with a pouting lip, 'unless it is because I am sitting beside my goose.'

'This is a world of change,' said a sober moralist in a hotel the other day.

'Zounds!' cried the bar-keeper, 'if you find it so, I wish you would change some of my bills, for I cannot get a flip high or low.'

MORE REBELLION.—The Northern papers say that since the stir in Canada hogs have risen—to five dollars per hundred.

ORIGIN OF DISEASE.—I tell you honestly what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human frame; it is their gourmandizing, and stimulating the digestive organs to excess; thereby producing nervous disorder and irritation. The state of their mind is another grand cause—the fidgeting and discontenting yourself about that which cannot be helped; passions of all kind—magnificent passions and worldly cares pressing upon the mind—disturb the cerebral action, and do a great deal of harm.—*Abernethy*.

EDUCATION.—Education is a companion which no misfortune can depress, no climate destroy, no enemy alienate, no despotism enslave;—at home a friend, abroad an introduction; in solitude a solace, in society an ornament. It lessens vice; it guides virtue; it gives at once grace and government to the genius. Without it what is a man? A splendid slave! a reasoning savage! vacillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of brutal passion.

PROLIFIC.—A woman at Pinette, P. E. Island, gave birth to a daughter, being her twenty first child,—twenty of whom are living, thriving, and healthy.

A man without money, and a heart full of philanthropy, whose coat is a little threadbare, is shunned like a thief, a man with a pocket full of money, and a heart full of villainy, is courted for his virtues!

A country editor in speaking of a steamboat, says, "She had twelve berths in her ladies' cabin."

"O life of me!" exclaimed an old lady, on reading the above, what squalling there must have been!"

A poet hurts himself by writing *prose*; as a race-horse hurts his motions by condescending to draw in a team.

A man has generally the good or ill qualities which he attributes to mankind.

The fortunate have many favorites.—*Hope* is the only one that vouchsafes attendance upon the wretched and the beggar.

When the body feels the least disposed to exercise, it generally stands the most in need of exercise.

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FOR THE BEE.

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