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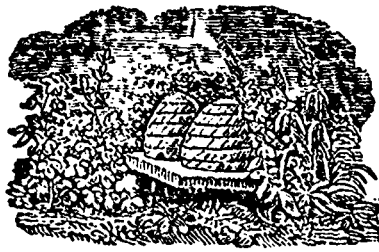
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VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC 7, 1836.

NUMBER XXIX

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

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" shipped on board 14-	Pork pr lb 4 1-2d a 5d	
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Codfish pr Ql 1 1/4 a 1 1/5	Salmon, fresh	none
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ROSS & PRIMROSE.
October, 1836.

From the Gift, for 1837.
THE MAIL ROBBER.

A TALE.
By W. E. Burton, Philadelphia.

CHAPTER FIRST.

" Her virtues, graced with external gifts,
Do breed love's settled passions in my heart:
And like as rigour of tempestuous gusts
Provokes the mightiest hulks against the tides,
So am I driven, by breath of her renown,
Either to suffer shipwreck, or arrive
Where I may have fruition of her love."

Shakspeare.

At the close of one of those long and gloomy evenings which are peculiar to the end of the English autumn, the sun was setting red and fiery, and seemed struggling for a resting-place amid the dark and heavy masses of clouds that rose from the horizon with strange and wonderful rapidity. The sea breeze howled dismally as it dashed against the rugged face of a tall cliff, whose rocky eminence frowned on the waters of an humble bay; while the waves broke angrily on the narrow strip of beach beneath, with a loud continuous roar. The spray of the surf danced in the wind; and the gulls, as they wheeled to their craggy resting places, screamed out their hideous notes as if they joyed in the presages of the coming storm. Fishermen's barks were high and dry upon the beach—not a sail was to be seen on the troubled sea, although an experienced eye might have detected a small lugger hull down in the offing, but standing to and fro under easy sail, evidently watching her opportunity to run in at the proper state of the tide, or waiting for a communication from the shore.

The shades of night closed rapidly around. A blue light was suddenly gited in one of the recesses of the cliff, and burnt steadily for a few seconds, when it was as suddenly quenched. The lugger was immediately put about, her fore and mainsail taken in and under a fore jib and mizen she made direct for shore. A loud whistle from above, blown in short and sudden jerks, roused the inmate of the cleft, who dashed from his hiding place in the rock, and jumped, pistol in hand, upon the beach. Some few yards before him he discerned a figure, closely rapped in a boat cloak, gliding rapidly away.

"What's the time of night, boy?" said the smuggler, evidently expecting the password in return.

The stranger kept on without reply.

"Shutker ahoy!—heave to, or I fire!" said the former speaker, cocking his pistol.

"Johnson, is that you," replied the stranger, turning back, and walking towards the smuggler.

"What, Mr Etherington? Well, I am glad you knew my voice and answered my hail—for had you kept on, I should have fired; and with the blood of a friend upon my hands, I could not have expected to run the bosky little Susan's cargo safe and snug, although every thing does promise so fair."

"Why, it was but last week that you succeeded in landing a valuable cargo free from interruption. Is she so soon off the coast again?"

"God bless the little Susan!" said Johnson; "it's the name of the girl I love best, and the name of the craft that is making me a rich and happy man."

"Ay," said Etherington, with a groan, "you say well—rich and happy! The cursed gold has resolved

itself into the essence of our existence. The daughter of bliss can be imbibed but from a golden vase, while the metallic taste infects the quality of each ingredient, and spoils the taste's perception."

"Why, lawyer, what's the matter? Your lips are white and thin, your eyes roll, and your cheeks are pale and haggard. I have half an hour to spare—come with me to Robin's Nook; I have a fire there and a keg of brandy—you seem as if you wanted warming inside as well as out."

Mr Etherington was a lawyer of some little eminence in the adjoining town, and had been of material service to Johnson in conducting his defence when prosecuted for smuggling. The penalties sought to be recovered were ruinous in amount, with the certainty of imprisonment, if found guilty, until the whole was paid.

On another occasion, an affair of life and death, the presumptive evidence against Johnson, for the murder of a missing revenue officer, was so strong that every body anticipated the certainty of his swinging against the walls of the new county jail; but Etherington's tact and ingenuity, aided by a powerful use of the *aurum potabile*, robbed the executioner of his foes. The smuggler's gratitude knew no bounds; and many an anchor of Hollands or Cogniac, a roll of fine lace or silk, or a small leaden box of tea for the old lady, evinced that the lawyer's services were not forgotten.

After a short conversation, wherein Etherington related the circumstances which brought the darkness over his brow, the smuggler continued—

"And so old Norris will not let you splice Miss Ellen unless you can post the pony for five thousand pounds? He promises to put down the same sum, eh, and leave you the lump of his money when he drops off. Nothing can be fairer than that, to be sure; but then, if you have not the five thousand, and don't know where to get it neither, why, I may say that you are jammed hard up."

"And, Ellen, too, is ridiculous enough to second her father in this absurd and impossible scheme. When I told her that I had not the money, she said that we were both young, and could wait till I had earned it."

"Good advice, lawyer, go to work, earn the money and then claim the girl."

"Earn the money!" said Etherington, with a short, bitter laugh; "a lawyer in an obscure country town earns any thing but money. I am over head and ears in debt, and were I to increase my income to three times the amount I now receive, it were insufficient to do more than defray the expenses which the conventional forms of society compel me to incur."

"Did you try the girl on the other tack, and say any thing about running away?"

"She positively refused to listen to the proposal, and said that her father did not deserve such ingratitude."

"If young ladies do not know their own good they ought to be taught it. Get her out for a day's sail—I'll have the lugger at hand, and once aboard the Susan, you may snap your fingers at the world."

"No, no; I dare not. She would despise me, Johnson—and I cannot face her frown. What to do I know not; my brain is in the whirl. I would part with life sooner than lose her, yet see no means of complying with the stipulation."

"If that is the case—how much did you say, law-

yer?—five thousand pounds' 'Tis a stiff haul, but I suppose I must lend it to you."

"Johnson! do not play with me. Lend me the money, did you say?"

"Even so. I owe you a good turn or two, lawyer; and if the sons of the free trade are hot in their revenge, they are not cold in the service of a friend. But if you are inclined to earn the money, we can employ you as well on this side of the herring pond as the other. An agency in our line is both respectable and profitable. But there's my mate's signal—the Susan has her long boat out—we must have the tubs on our shoulders and over the hills in half an hour. Not that we go far to night; for I shall lodge my cuzz in the old stone barn belonging to Stillwell."

"What, the exciseman?"

"To be sure; the nearer the church, you know. Meet me to-morrow night at ten o'clock, at the road-post on the Downs. Come alone, and I will let you have the cash."

"Thanks, Johnson, many thanks. How can I ever repay you?"

"Oh, that is easy enough. By the way, you may as well take old Stillwell out for a ride in the morning, and if you can get him up to the George to dinner, and keep him there till eight or nine o'clock, it will be twenty pounds off your debt—Thirty, if you send him home drunk."

"I cannot do it, Johnston; it is the act of a scoundrel."

"Indeed, Master lawyer! Well, if you are so squeamish, I must keep my money, and old Norris will keep the girl. Good night."

"Stay, I will do as you desire," said Etherington, dashing his hand across his brow, and grinding his teeth, so as scarcely to allow the words to escape.

"Your hand to that, Master Lawyer. To-morrow night at ten; away, and if any of our people ask you the time of night, tell them 'tis 'moonshine,' and they will let you pass."

Etherington struck off landward through a defile in the cliff, and as he walked rapidly towards his home a bitter sense of the degradation he had plunged himself into by consenting to become the smuggler's tool, keenly irritated his tortured mind. Etherington was young, enthusiastic—of a frank and generous disposition, but he had a wild and proud heart. In his boyhood he was deprived of a father's protecting care; an early display of talent had snatched him from penury and neglect, and growing to manhood without a friendly hand to guide or counsel, his passions all uncurbed, desires uncheckered, his pride encouraged by a too fond mother—his vanity gratified by the young and thoughtless, he had allowed the unholy fires of this world's love to wither up the seeds of promise, which, had he rightly cultivated the quick and honest impulses of his better nature, would have borne ripe and golden fruit.

He had formed an acquaintance with Ellen Norris at a regatta ball, the annual gala of the place. She was a fine, handsome girl, rather above the usual height, and her intelligent smile and sparkling eyes imparted considerable animation, to features of beautiful regularity. Her father was a retired merchant, and devotedly attached to his daughter, whose happiness formed his only wish. He did not quite approve of the connection she had formed, but as he could bring nothing against Etherington, but the wildness of youth, the father felt that he could not nullify the brightness of the sunshine in which his daughter lived by peremptorily breaking off the match. Wedlock might steady the habits of the chosen one. He had, therefore, as Etherington related in the smuggler's nook, imposed severe terms upon the young and needy lawyer, hoping that in endeavouring to fulfil them, a desirable delay would be created—desirable, as it would develop the resources and stability of his son-in-law, or create something like a reasonable excuse for breaking off the match.

CHAPTER SECOND.

"Oh how will sin

Engender sin! throw guilt upon the soul,
And like a rock, dashed on the troubled lake,
'twill form its circles, round succeeding round,
Each wider than the last." *Colman.*

In the morning, William Etherington called upon Mr Norris, and informed the old gentleman that upon looking into his affairs he had found them better than he expected, and should be happy to fulfil the required arrangement. With Ellen his task was somewhat more difficult—his professional tact had prevented him from committing himself when he received the father's ultimatum, but in the interview with his beloved, despair had drawn from him the acknowledgement that he was unable to raise a tenth part of the sum required. But we are easily induced to believe what we wish to be true; and Ellen Norris was perfectly satisfied that a rich and friendly client had advanced her dear William the five thousand pounds, and a few warm speeches induced her to promise that, for the present, she would keep the fact of the loan concealed from her father.

Bidding farewell to the warm-hearted and confiding girl, whose consent he had obtained to an immediate union, Etherington rode over to the cottage of the exciseman, and under pretence of consulting him upon a point in a lawsuit of old standing, proposed a quiet dinner at the Crown, a rustic tavern about four miles off. Here the old man was plied with strong drink, till his incoherent gabble and vacant stare proclaimed his unfitness for the prosecution of his duty. Etherington, accustomed to the powers of wine, could not help noticing that the liquors were more than usually potent, and though not considered a hard or steady drinker, felt considerably excited when he arose from the table. When he called for the bill, the landlord, a hard-featured, wary-haired man, entered the room.

"Tuns," said Etherington, "My old friend, Mr Stillwell, is not in a fit state to keep his saddle; can you put him to bed here, and let his family know that he is safe?"

"We will look him safe enough; and as to the bill, lord love you, we know what the time of night is," said the landlord, putting his finger to his nose. "I was told last night that you were coming over. We never charge nothing to one another when about the general business. Master Johnston will see me righted—so good night, lawyer Etherington, and I am glad to see such a gentleman as you, busy yourself in the free trade."

Surprised and mortified, Etherington dug his spurs into the side of his horse, and galloped furiously down the narrow road. The free trade, then, had its agents everywhere. He was known to them as one of their gang. He had linked himself, like a galley slave, to the same chain with the outcasts of society, the scum, the refuse of the world. Was he in future to breathe but in their atmosphere of deceit, of guilt—to walk in their path, to serve their purposes, and hold his life but in furtherance of their vile behests? His proud heart swelled indignantly at the idea, but he could not break off the link—his Ellen would be the sacrifice if he refused the money from the smuggler, but, once married, he would move heaven and earth to repay it, and become again "the unfettered and the free."

The landlord moved the drunken exciseman into the hay-loft; and as it was not to the interest of the gang to let it be known where the officer was to be found, the aged wife and trembling daughters of the poor old man passed a wretched, sleepless night, racked with fears for his safety—for his life. Stillwell was an honest, active officer, and his family knew that the smugglers had threatened vengeance, and wanted but an opportunity to execute it.

Etherington galloped to the place of rendezvous. It was at the junction of some narrow lanes and country ways, upon the open Downs. The turnpike road

wound up a short, precipitous hill, the brow of which was skirted with a small patch of fir plantation, the only shelter for many miles around. Scarcely a pistol shot from the little wood, the four aims of a huge road post pointed their several ways; this post had formerly been the gallows-tree of a notorious offender who paid on this spot the forfeit of his life for the many highway robberies he had been concerned in. After hanging in chains for some months, the fastenings yielded to the action of the weather, and the iron-bound skeleton lay rotting in the summer's sun. A poor girl who had been betrayed by the ruffian, and abandoned to a life of shame, with her own hands scooped out a shallow hole beneath the gibbet, and the grass flourished and the wild flowers bloomed over this mass of guilt and foul corruption—over the mouldering remains of him she had most cause to hate, but whose memory, despite its infamy, despite her wrongs, she did not cease to cherish with all the energy of woman's love. The direction boards were afterwards affixed to the squared timbers of the post, and it stood conspicuously on the hill's brow, shunned by the peasantry, and sought only by the stranger for intelligence of the locality.

(To be concluded in our next.)

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. EDITOR,

I observe by an Editorial in the *Times* of the — ult. that reports had been circulated, and found their way into the periodicals of the day, reflecting on my credit as Deputy Registrar, for the County of Picton, relating to the late County Election. I shall therefore take it as a favor if you will copy the following narrative of facts, which I think ought to be received as such, until they are impugned by some person whose name when put in opposition to mine, is more deserving of credit. Sometime in October last, as Mr Hartshorne was returning from the County of Sydney, I in company with James Fraser and John Holmes, Esquires, waited on him and expressed a desire that he should offer himself for the County of Picton, in the event of an Election—a report being then current that the Bills for the division of the old counties of Sydney and Shelburne had arrived by the Packet having obtained the Royal sanction, and that an election was more than probable, to which Mr Hartshorne replied that he was not very anxious to get into the House; but if his friends in Picton thought that he would be no bar in any other person's way, and would be returned without a contest or expense, he would consider himself highly honoured, and would use his best abilities for the interest of the County. Next morning, I called upon Mr Hartshorne at the R. O. Hotel, and delivered him the deed of the property he owns in this town, it being in my possession since it was left in my office for the purpose of being recorded, when he observed that it was not long enough on record, but that he had a large tract of land in the County of Sydney, with a great many settlers upon it, a part of which he believed was in this County, but what quantity he could not say, as the County line was not delineated on the plan, being merely a sketch copy of the original. I examined the plan, and told him that Mr Holmes must know, as he had surveyed about a fourth part of the original Grant, and that he had also been employed in running the County line through it. I also told him that I had a copy of Mr Holmes' survey in my possession, and would transfer the County line from Mr Holmes' plan to his (Mr Hartshorne's) plan, if he would walk up to my house for that purpose—to which he assented. This I did in pencil, and the line so extended, as far as I can recollect, showed some names in this County, but I am not positive. Mr Hartshorne thought there were a number—he parti-

cularly mentioned one of the name of Whidden. We parted with the full conviction on my mind, and now is, that his property is perfectly good to qualify him in every respect to vote and be elected for this County.

When Mr Ross tendered the oath to Mr Crichton, in behalf of Mr Hartshorne, I thought the proposition a singular one, and one which Mr Holmes could and would very easily explain; he was then on the Hustings along with Mr Ross, and why he kept silence on the subject, is best known to himself. Why I should be picked out as a fit object for censure in a matter where there cannot possibly be a shadow of an excuse for such a course, I would be at a loss to conjecture, did I not know the source from whence it originated. On this head however they exhibit the same knowledge of my official duties that they do in other matters. Were they half as *known* in ordinary affairs, as they think they are *powerful* in political and electioneering intrigues, they would have known that in the Registrar Office of this County, there is no record of Grants; and as I believe Mr Hartshorne's title in the land alluded to is derived from a Grant that I could not as Registrar give any explanation of the facts alleged. As a surveyor, I am not aware of ever being on the ground, and know nothing of its extent or improvements, nor know any individual living on it excepting Mr McLean the poet, who lives some miles beyond the County line. It has also been alleged against me, and the charge has been most assiduously propagated in this County, that I acted very unhand-somely towards Mr Hartshorne, and betrayed the party to which as a Kirkman I must necessarily belong in this community. To this charge I plead not guilty, and I hope the following statement will satisfy the tribunal to which I appeal (that of my Countrymen.)

Shortly after Mr Hartshorne's departure from Pictou, the dissolution of the House, and the Writs for the election of Members, together with the Sheriff's advertisement, put us all on the alert, and measures were then taken as I thought, to secure Mr Hartshorne's election for this County. Having ascertained that Mr Wilkins had offered, and that others were likely to offer in opposition to Mr Hartshorne, who was called a non-residenter and a Halifax merchant, I immediately issued my Card—thinking by this means to keep the field open for Mr Hartshorne. The very day I issued my Card, I was invited to a meeting of those who called themselves Mr Hartshorne's friends; the Rev'd Kenneth J McKenzie, David Crichton, James Fraser, and John Holmes, Esquires were the principal active individuals on this occasion; after the usual lecture of firmness, unanimity, and devotion to Mr Hartshorne, it was agreed upon that Mr Hartshorne should be formally solicited to accept of our suffrages for the County, and that he should be written to by Mr McKenzie to that effect, which I believe was afterwards done, agreeable to the wish of the meeting. I may observe here that I never solicited a vote from any individual in the County—that I have not employed any person to canvass for me—that I never wrote to any of my friends on the subject—that I never inquired after the fate of my cards. I can bring proof that I told individuals who said that they would vote for me, that I did not want votes at the expense of any other person. I communicated my mind freely to Mr John Munro, whom I knew to be enthusiastically attached to Mr Hartshorne. Not so with Messrs Blackadar and Holmes; they have canvassed the County from one end to the other. I have been speaking favorably of Mr Blackadar through the summer, but found such prejudice against him that I knew he could not succeed; and I thought that Mr Holmes was canvassing from the same motives that

induced myself to issue my card, till I found that his son had made proposals to Mr Smith's friends on the West River, that if they would support his father, that his father's friends on the East River would support Mr Smith. Mr Crichton made similar proposals in behalf of Mr Blackadar.

On the Tuesday before the Election, Mr Ross arrived in the coach, and as usual paid me a visit. Knowing that he was favorable to Mr Hartshorne, and most anxious that the County Election should not be contested, I told him of my suspicion of the game they were playing, and if they persisted, and Mr Hartshorne not appearing, and as I never offered for the purpose of gaining a seat, that I would resign in his favor, and propose him on the Hustings, as I afterwards did. Mr Hartshorne's answer to the letter above alluded to, arrived on Tuesday evening before the Election.—The Council was again convened, consisting of the Rev'd Kenneth John McKenzie, David Crichton, Henry Blackadar, John Holmes, and Dr. Martin, Esquires, and Messrs James Crichton, James Skinner, Murdoch McLean, and Charles McKenzie. After having a private interview with the Rev'd Mr. McKenzie, to whom I explained my views fully, I joined the meeting in an adjacent room at his request, and having heard the letter read it seemed to me quite satisfactory, and exactly corresponding to what Mr Hartshorne told Messrs Fraser, Holmes, and myself, when he was in Pictou. To others, however, it appeared ambiguous, and finally pronounced so by the meeting.

Messrs Holmes and Blackadar were then elected by this junta of parliamentary and honorary preferments without opposition. Seeing affairs thus assumed the shape of action, I asked with some degree of surprise, "Is it your intention to push forward Holmes and Blackadar?" I was answered by the Chairman, "Yes, most decidedly so;"—to which Mr David Crichton responded, "Yes, we can do it too." I left the meeting, more shocked at the consequences that would follow their determination, and their conduct towards Mr Hartshorne, than any settled purpose how to act. On reflecting however, I thought that bringing Mr Ross forward was the only chance of bringing them to rational terms. I called on his friends and told them that Mr Hartshorne was sold, and that they might publish Mr Ross's Card as soon as they liked. On Sunday afternoon, the day before the Election, I was called upon by a gentleman of this town, who shewed me a letter he had received from a friend of Mr Hartshorne, by the Saturday's coach, stating that Mr Holmes had been written to to represent Mr Hartshorne upon the Hustings, thus clearly proving that Mr Hartshorne confided in Holmes, and never dreamed of being coupled with him, otherwise he would not write him to represent him.

On Monday morning I called on Mr Ross, highly pleased at what I then conceived a *certainty* of Mr Hartshorne's election, and Mr Ross seemed equally delighted, at the prospect of a quiet and peaceable election. We walked together where we expected to meet Mr Hartshorne's friends, under that impression. What took place on that occasion is already before the public,—as to what then occurred and subsequently on the hustings. From the above facts it is not self-evident, if Mr Blackadar had any prospect of success, that Mr Hartshorne would never be brought forward, as well as from the circumstance of his being last proposed. I now put it to you, Mr Editor, and to every unbiased and unprejudiced mind in the county, if a total defeat would not be the consequence of dragging Mr Hartshorne into a contest. This explanation I deem necessary, and I hope satisfactory, in

order to undeceive those who may have formed opinions, by hearing and heeding ex parte statements having for their object my condemnation, in order to save themselves from the just retribution of those they have injured.

I am, Sir, yours &c.
PEFER CRERAR.
Pictou, Dec 5th, 1836

FALL, 1836.

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

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

BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND,

AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf:

- 1000 hhd's Liverpool salt,
- 75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON,
- Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage,
- Canvas No 1 a 8,
- Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,
- 1 Caplin seine,
- Cham Cables, 1 1-4 a 1-2 inches, and 40, 60, & 100 fathoms each,
- Anchors of all descriptions,

which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

GEO. SMITH.
25th May, 1836.

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

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 Mubus, Inflammations, Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Dolorous, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all Climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.

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

OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD, A few BOOKS, describing the properties, uses, & almost innumerable cases of Cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine. Nov'r 23, 1836. JAMES DAWSON.

TO FARMERS.

CASH and a liberal price, will be paid by the Subscriber for the following articles, if of good quality, viz. BUTTER, PORK, OAT MEAL, FLOUR, and TIMOTHY SEED. JAMES DAWSON.

J D having many accounts due him in the country, some of them long standing, requests a settlement of the same between this and the first of January next [September 28.

INDIAN Corn MEAL, in barrels of 196 lbs each, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE. 12th October.

AGRICULTURAL.

FOR THE WEEK.

MANAGEMENT OF STOCK.—NO. 17.

MR. DAWSON.

Sir,—Stock is a phrase well known among farmers, as meaning the bestial upon the farm. I have often heard a complaint with farmers that they are slaves to their cattle in this country. As the business of managing stock is now conducted by many there is some truth in the assertion. As I think there is a radical defect in the system, I shall do my endeavours to point out a radical cure.

The great object in view as yet has been to raise hay to keep or feed stock; as beef has been selling for some time past, this is not a lucrative concern: if there be two thirds or three fourths of the farm under hay, yielding from a ton and a half to two tons per acre, which I conceive is fully an average upon the most of farms, there will be but little profit at the year's end, whereas by adopting the system prescribed in this series of essays, attending particularly to No. 8, for a rotation of crop, there will then be only two-fifths in hay, but although the extent of land is lessened, the weight of hay will be increased, as from two to three tons the acre will then be produced, but that part of the farm which is in green crop, is where the profit upon stock will chiefly arise. A comparative statement of the profits arising from three acres under the old system and the same number under the new, may set this in a clearer point of view than any other way that now occurs to me: we shall allow that there is pasture for the summer exclusive, in both cases. Suppose that under the old system the three acres yielded six tons of hay, this will feed a yoke of heavy oxen through the winter, the profits upon which may be £8. Now we shall suppose that one of the three acres under the new system is in turnips, one in hay, and one in wheat, the one in turnips yields fifteen tons, the one in hay two and a half, and the one in wheat one and a half of straw—this will feed at least three oxen of equal weight to the former, the profits upon which from the superior quality of the beet may be £15. This shows a balance in favour of the system here recommended of £7, exclusive of the crop of wheat yielded by one acre, which will meet the additional expense attending the management. At this rate, the occupier of thirty acres of land under tillage, loses £70 a year by adhering to the old system. Some may say that this looks fine upon paper; I would answer, give it a fair trial, and it will look fine upon the field, and finest of all when you count the dollars. I have just now seen the estimated expense and profit attending the keep of a cow, from the "Genesee Farmer," (see Box, No. 21.) by which it appears that the produce of three acres is required to keep the cow through the year, the profits upon which are \$8 50; this divided by three the number of acres, quotes \$2 83, as the profits upon each acre. I shall now contrast with this, the expenses and profits upon the keeping of a cow, by what I call the new system. We shall allow one half acre for summer pasture, one eighth do. of tares to be cut green and given in the house, one eighth in turnips yielding say two tons, the straw produced by a quarter of an acre, and the hay produced by another quarter, say 13 cwt. The expenses and profits will then stand thus:

Expenses.	Profits.
Pasture, £1 0 0	200lbs butter at
Tares, 1 0 0	9d per lb. £7 10 0
Turnips 2 0 0	40lbs cheese, at
Hay, 1 6 0	4d per lb. 0 13 4
Straw, 0 5 0	A calf, 0 10 0
£5 11 0	£8 3 4

The balance standing to the credit of the cow will then be £2 12 4, and this upon the yield of one acre and a quarter—the wheat produced upon a quarter of an acre to meet the extra trouble of attendance.

I might go on in this way making calculations with respect to every description of stock, upon the farm; but as the result would be much the same, I think it needless I shall in my next, offer some general observations on the management of stock; and if I can find time, take a retrospective view of the whole course, and so conclude my proposed plan.

Yours truly,
OLD RUSTICUS.

[From the New England Farmer.]

LEAVES FOR MANURE.

Few farmers are apprised of the value of leaves, and the soil which is formed by their decomposition for manure, and later for cattle. A correspondent of the Bath Agricultural Society, in England, warmly recommends a species of manure, especially for potatoes, which is very easily procured by many of our cultivators, and we think, deserves more attention and more frequent use than it has generally received. It is the employment of fallen leaves, and the mould which is formed by their decay, taken from woodlands. This, the writer observes, he has found an excellent substitute for other manure; and that the potatoes raised from the application of rotten leaves were more dry, mealy, and of a better flavor than those which had been manured by other substances. A writer in the N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. p. 102, states, in substance, that the comfort of cattle would be insured by a supply of leaves for litter. That fallen leaves make a warm nest for hogs, which will much assist in their fattening. The gathering of leaves, where wood and is near, is much attended to in the best cultivated parts of Europe. The Swiss, who have to support a thick population on a rough and rocky soil, gather leaves wherever they are to be found, in their apple orchards; by the road side; and in their small cities the privilege of raking up the leaves from the side walks is paid for by the farmer. In Flanders they gather great stocks of them, and their beautiful cattle and horses have the benefit of the most abundant litter. * * *

The gathering of leaves may be greatly accelerated by suitable management: a cart with ladders fore and aft and long slats of boards from ladder to ladder, to secure the heaps, a sheet of tow cloth two yards square should then be laid on the ground, and the small heaps be raked into it; when full, a man ties the corners of the sheet, and hands it to a boy who keeps on the cart and receives it; he unties the bundle and lets the contents go, and keeps treading all the while. In this way a load is soon obtained; and to the above tackling some little brush may be added to the sides of the load, to build it up, and hold on the leaves. I have tried to use baskets to load the leaves, but have found the above sheet to work easier and quicker, and in order to make it more durable, I have had a small rope sowed round the edge of it, and let out about eighteen inches at the corners, which makes it easier to tie, and secures the sheet from getting torn. Such a sheet will cost about one dollar.

In the use of leaves the hogs excel, for whether as a litter in the covered part of the sty, or whether thrown in moderate quantities in their yard, when mired, they soon work them and secure them from the power of the wind. When used for littering cattle it is absolutely necessary to work them with the dung. When the floor is cleaned in the morning, the dung, urine, and leaves should be well worked and chopped together with the shovel, before they are thrown out upon the heap; if it is not so

done, the wind will surely take hold, and disappoint and disgust ensue; when so mixed, they will soon dissolve in the ground, and seldom any traces of them can be seen in the fall when the potatoes are dug."

The same ingenious and scientific cultivator observes as follows:

"I have fixed my styes in such a manner as to have a small loft over them for leaves, with openings at the sides to draw out the leaves with a rake and supply the hogs occasionally with fresh litter. I have also enclosed part of a shed in the barn yard to store up a quantity of leaves to litter my cattle through the winter. The advantage is not confined to the mere addition of leaves to the dung hill; it furnishes the means of preventing the waste of the urine of the cattle, and renders them more comfortable.

Another writer in the N. E. Farmer, is of opinion that leaves for manure should not be used too profusely. He thinks they should be used together with straw or refuse hay in the proportion of about one to four. And it may be the case that the tannin principle, and vegetable acids in leaves, when employed in too great quantities may prove injurious in some soils and for some crops. Further experiments on the subject are desirable. Perhaps a little quick lime scattered over the leaves at the time of their mixture with dung, or other manure, would neutralize and destroy such acids as might otherwise prove injurious.

NEW INVENTION.

COCHRAN'S MANY-CHAMBERED NON-RECOILING RIFLE.—A young man of the name of John W. Cochran, a native of New Hampshire, in New England, has invented a species of fire-arms, applicable to the heaviest piece of ordnance or the smallest pistol, which if brought into general use, would soon put an end to a war, or which would be still better, it would be a wonderful help to the powers that be, in inventing reasons for avoiding it altogether.

This young man, having received no encouragement in his own country, went to England and France, and exhibited his discovery to the Sovereigns of both countries, but without success, when at the suggestion of the Turkish Ambassador resident at London, he went to Constantinople, and exhibited it to the Sultan who patronised him, and rewarded him on a most magnificent scale, and on his return to America, gave him a large order for fire-arms of every calibre, on the new principle, for the use of the government.

This deadly weapon is capable of being fired 100 times in 15 minutes, during which the piece itself, if a cannon, acquires a heat of 650° of Fahrenheit, and the revolving cylinder which contains the charges 250°; but if a rifle, it is capable of being fired 500 times in succession, without producing any expansion whatever in the chambers of the cylinder, or giving it a greater temperature than 100° of Fahrenheit.

As an instance of the deadly effect of this rifle, Mr Cochran, at a bear hunt lodged nine balls in the animal's brain, almost at the same instant, while he was at full speed, and brought him down.

The following is a description of the models now exhibiting at New York, as given in the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The cylinder is a solid piece of iron revolving in the plane of the barrel, and occupying a position directly at the base of the barrel, which it is in close contact with. The dimensions of the cylinder are in diameter about 4 inches, and in thickness 7/8ths of an inch. There are in this one nine open chambers for the charges, which chambers are perforated upon the periphery and converge like the radii up-

on the centre. The cones on which the percussion caps are placed, form another series of radii concentric and within the circuit of the chambers—a solid metallic partition dividing all the caps from each other. Each cone for the cap communicates with its appropriate chamber, and opens in the centre of the chamber, so that the whole charge of powder is ignited at once, by which the explosion of all the powder is made in one half the time of ordinary rifles, and therefore so much the more force given to it, and consequently a much less charge is required—the weight of the charge being only one gram and a half.

As each chamber in its revolution comes in an exact line with the tube of the barrel the cock strikes the percussion cap and the explosion takes place instantaneously. The chambers, as they successively come into a line with the barrel in the revolutions of the cylinder, are momentarily retained firm in this position by the regulating dog connected with the cylinder where it joins the breach, and the pin of which dog catches in the small perforations made at equal distances for its reception. Nor can the cock strike the percussion cap until it is in exact position, for if the chamber is not in its proper place, the socket into which the hammer of the cock falls has presented to it only the metallic partitions between the cones, and therefore on striking these no explosion can take place. Nor can any accident happen from explosions of the other chambers contiguous to the one in connection with the barrel. Such an accident never did happen with this rifle, and if it should, the direction of the chamber is such that their charges would do no mischief. Nor can the flash of the powder in the chamber in a line with the tube of the rifle be communicated to the other chambers, as the joint of the cylinder where it comes in contact with the barrel is so close that it is air tight, and will not permit of such extension of the ignited powder. The charge of a grain and a half of powder requires a size of ball of 50 to the pound, and the force is sufficient to perforate eight boards each of one inch thickness at the distance of 60 feet.

The arrangement of the ball is another beautiful and ingenious invention. Their diameter is exactly fitted to the chamber, but larger than the diameter of the tube of the barrel by an increment equivalent to the depth of the spiral creases on the inside of the tube. So that no patch is required as in other rifles, for it is forced into the tube of the barrel and exactly fitted to it by becoming compressed into a cylindrical shape, and its sides grooved by the indentations of the barrel, whereby it is kept firmly in its course and moves steadily and with such precision and so closely wedged that there is no windage can get before the ball and give an irregularity to its motion—a serious inconvenience to which all other rifles are liable. The aim of Mr Cochran's rifle is therefore always deadly and sure.

By this arrangement there is another additional power acquired, for you have the entire force of the charge behind the ball, until it leaves the muzzle, and in the same proportion is the velocity augmented, and therefore, a less charge is required on this account, as well as on account of the manner in which the percussion caps communicate with the chambers, as already stated. The creases of the barrel, as was before said, keep the ball exactly in its place throughout its whole course to the muzzle, whereas the patch, always used in ordinary rifles, is constantly liable to tear, which causes an irregularity in the ball's motion, and defeats the very end for which rifles were intended.

The manner in which the percussion cones communicate with the middle of the chambers, causes the powder to explode in one half the

time it would if the ignition took place at the end of, and posterior to the chamber.

Another remarkable property in this rifle is, that it has not the least recoil whatever, so that there is not the slightest jar or irregularity in the direction.

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of the Subscriber, two Heifers, 3 years old, the one red, with a white face, white down the back, part of the tail, legs, and belly white; the other also red, some white on the rump, and tail. Any person returning, or giving information where said heifers may be found, will be thankfully rewarded. They were bought last fall from Mr McGregor on the Gulf Shore; it is supposed that they might attempt to go back. **GEO. REID.**

Green Hill, October 30. u w

NOTICE.

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

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

New Glasgow, 29th Nov. 1836.

FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tulles, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing **FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.**

Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax. **October 5, 1836.** if

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of **DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.** **JAMES D. B. FRASER,** Druggist.

September 21. if

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of **Hockin & Sons,** was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to **ROBERT or DANIEL HOCKIN;** and all persons having demands, will send in their accounts for adjustment.

**ROBERT HOCKIN,
JAMES HOCKIN,
DANIEL HOCKIN.**

Pictou, September 27th, 1836. m-m

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late **WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq.,** will please to take notice that unless they make immediate payment to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted against them without distinction. **Nov. 4** **MARTIN J. WILKINS**

JUST RECEIVED

Ex Schr. Greyhound from Quebec, and for Sale by the Subscriber wholesale or retail.

IS CASKS best bending cut NAILS, assorted. 1 case MACHINE CARDS.

ALSO—TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS, 3 Casks, containing Herbol's Liquid and Paste Blacking; 20 dozen Salmon Tunes; 1 handsome Cooking Stove. **JAS. DAWSON.**

Pictou, November, 1836.

ALMANACS, FOR 1837,

For sale by **J. DAWSON.**

COLCHESTER HOTEL.



THE subscriber begs leave to Notify his friends in the town and country, and the travelling community generally, that he has fitted up in the neatest manner, and opened a house of entertainment, opposite the Episcopal Church in Truro, where, from the pleasant situation, the extent of the accommodation, which the house affords, the convenience arising to travellers out of the Coach and Post Offices being annexed to the establishment, together with the knowledge he possesses of the business, and his unvaried assiduity to administer to the comforts of those who may favour him with a call, induces him to solicit public patronage.

JOSEPH R. DODSON.

Truro, 1st June, 1836.

N B Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. r-m

J. JOHNSTON,

In addition to his former **STOCK,** has received **FROM LONDON,**

A neat assortment of **FIFES, FLUTES, AND OCTAVES,**

which he offers for sale very low for cash.

Pictou, August 3 if

FOR SALE.

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

Halifax, August 6th, 1836. if

NEW TIN-WARE ESTABLISHMENT.

H. R. NARRAWAY,

Agent for A. McGregor,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Pictou and its vicinity that he is ready to execute orders in Tin, Lead, sheet Iron, and Copper works in the shop opposite the store of Messrs. Ives, where by punctuality and moderate charges he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. **Franklin and other Stores, Stove Pipes, &c. neatly fitted up.**

ON HAND—A choice assortment of Tin Ware.

FOLD Pewter, Lead, Copper, and Brass, bought October 12, 1836.

TO LET,

For one or more Years,

THE HOUSE AND LOT three Miles from the town of Pictou, on the Halifax road, formerly occupied by Benjamin Storns. For particulars, apply to **JOHN PATTERSON.** Pictou, 5th Nov'r, 1836.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

CARBOY'S OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Petro, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrigrene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21. if

To be Sold or Let.

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

ALSO,

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

SEVENTEEN ACRES.

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

Nov'r 8, 1836.

LATEST NEWS.

From the Halifax Times.

The Ship John Porter, arrived last evening from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 17th, and Liverpool to the 19th October. Their contents are not of much interest. A summary will be found below.

GENERAL SUMMARY.—A public dinner was given to Mr. Spring Rice, in Limerick, on the 12th October. The news from Spain is conflicting, and not to be relied on. The quarrel between the French and Swiss governments, had almost amounted to open rupture. The evacuation of Sibiria by the Russians had been completed, but the late commandant has left upwards of 100 pieces of cannon and a great quantity of ammunition, as a present from the Emperor to the Porte. It is reported at Constantinople, that negotiations for a new commercial treaty were on foot between the English ambassador and the Turkish ministers. The Sultan and the Ulemas (heads of the law and religion) were at open war—the enmity between them and the sovereign is as great as that which existed between Mahmoud and the Janzaries—this state of schism cannot last long, and in Constantinople it was expected, they were on the eve of a tremendous catastrophe. The representatives of the Colonies in Paris, have addressed a petition to King Louis Philippe, in which they set forth their grievances and represent the damage they sustain from the extension taken by the culture of the beet root. They demand either a reduction of the import duties on Colonial sugars, or the free and direct export of their produce to foreign countries. The Board of Ordnance at Woolwich have announced to the Anti-Dry-rot Company, that they intend to adopt the process in Kyan's patent, in all the works carrying on by that branch of the public service.

The students of Glasgow University propose inviting Lord Lyndhurst to be their Rector, in the place of Lord Stanley, who retires in November. A demonstration had been made by the British squadron in the Tagus for the protection of the young Queen, by changing the position from the usual anchorage to one more commanding—her ministers had taken the alarm and remonstrated with the British officers, but to no effect—they had also conferences with her Majesty on the subject, who expressed a determination to stand by her subjects to the last. It was given her to understand that the moment she set her foot on board a man of war, she should cease to be Queen of Portugal.

Major Wright, with 2 captains, 5 subalterns, 15 serjeants, 15 corporals, 9 drummers, and 250 privates of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines embarked on Friday, Oct. 15, on board the Rhadamanthus steamer, to join our squadron in the Tagus. The Pluto steam vessel takes ordnance stores, a detachment of Royal Marines and Royal Marine Artillery, for the north coast of Spain.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1836.

CHEAP KNOWLEDGE.—The following is a draft of a Petition intended to be presented to both branches of the Legislature of this Province, to which the attention and co-operation of all British North Americans are respectfully solicited:—

THE PETITION OF ——— AND OTHERS, HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Petitioners, in common with all other, his Britannic Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, in the North American Colonies, feel a deep and lively interest in any

measure that may have a tendency to promote the best interests of the Colonies themselves, and the empire at large. They cannot therefore view without concern the results flowing from the operation of that part of the Imperial Act 3 and 4, W. IV. c. 59, which prohibits the importation of Books into the Colonies, from foreign Countries "such as are prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom."

Your Petitioners cannot doubt that the said recited clause, together with the *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent. imposed on all Books and Papers imported into the Colonies from foreign ports, were framed for the purpose of protecting the British Author and Manufacturer. If they succeeded in establishing this object, your Petitioners could have no reasonable ground of complaint; but it is notorious that not only foreign Books but American reprints of British Works, are introduced clandestinely, thus completely frustrating and defeating the intention of the said recited Act, depriving the Colonial Revenue of the amount of duties, and engendering a vast amount of immorality. Your Petitioners would further remind your Honorable House, that those concerned in the Book Trade in the Colonies, do not participate in the contraband trade in books and papers—as their importations are all subjected to inspection by the Officers of H. M. Customs; the illicit trade is carried on by means of passengers and masters of vessels, and in numerous other ways, along the whole line of the American Frontier.

Your Petitioners are of opinion, that no Act of Legislation can effectually protect the rights of British Authors beyond seas; and therefore, they are of opinion, that the desire which is manifested among the Colonists for useful knowledge, ought to be legalized and brought with a their scanty means, by removing the restrictions complained of, and abolishing or reducing the high *ad valorem* duty.

Your Petitioners are the more encouraged to ask for the bonus sought for, as they believe our Gracious Sovereign and his enlightened Cabinet are not disposed to withhold any thing from his faithful subjects in the Colonies which may have a tendency to promote their pecuniary and moral interests.

Your Petitioners therefore pray your Honorable House to forward a memorial to H. M. Ministers praying for such relief as in your Wisdom the foregoing premises may seem to require, and to solicit the co-operation of the other Branches of the Colonial Government in the same; and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

UPPER CANADA.—OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of U. Canada was opened on the 8th November, by His Excellency Sir F. B. Head. The House of Assembly chose Archibald McLean, Esq. Speaker, to which His Excellency was graciously pleased to give his approbation; after which, as is usual, he delivered an Address to both Houses—recommending among other things, the following subjects for their consideration:

1. The final settlement of the question of the Clergy Reserves—those had proved a fruitful subject of discussion in the former House, but through the influence of the clergy, they had been prevented from having them appropriated to educational purposes.

2. He then directs their attention to the inefficient state of King's College, and trusts that the Province will shortly be indebted to their deliberations for the means of bestowing a liberal and refined education.

3. The disposal of the School Lands and the promotion of general education.

4. He laments the crowded state of the gaols and the length of imprisonment suffered by persons charged with crime, and suggests as a

remedy the increase of judges!! We could spare him 5 or 6 of ours.

5. He suggests the propriety of establishing a Provincial Asylum for lunatics.

6. For the purpose of opening communications and facilities for the transmission of agricultural products to markets, he recommends erecting a great Western rail road, and an inquiry into the affairs of the Welland Canal. The latter recommendation has no doubt originated in the late exposure of the concern by W. L. McKenzie, Esq.

7. He recommends a survey of the River Ottawa, for the purpose of connecting by means of the waters of that river, Lake Huron, with the ocean.

8. He calls their attention to the neglected state of the roads throughout the Province, and recommends the adoption of a more efficient system; and that the statute labor and grants of money be more scientifically, economically, and impartially expended.

9. He adverts to the stopping of the supplies by the last House, and the consequent embarrassment to the public service.

10. He promises to cause the public accounts and estimates for the expenses of the Civil Government, for the current and ensuing years to be laid before them.

Like all Sir Francis' state documents, the Address abounds with flowery imagery and flights of imagination, which may please the conservative ears of his present Parliament; but will be viewed with suspicion, if not with disgust, by the large and respectable body of reformers, which his government contains.

We have received a file of the Newfoundland Patriot, bringing the dates down to the 14th ult. The elections there were terminating most ingloriously for the Tories; and we are sorry to add, that some scenes of riot and bloodshed had occurred in which the very hustings were torn to atoms and scattered to the winds.

We have to apologise for publishing an erroneous statement of the Poll for Colchester, last week. In the absence of any other information, we gave a statement brought to Pictou by a man belonging to River John, and did not know it was incorrect till Mr Smith arrived—which was after our paper had gone to press. Mr Archibald and his friends will therefore, we trust, accept of this explanation, to show that we did no intentional wrong.

We rejoice at Mr Archibald's triumphant return, which is only what we anticipated, and it affords us the highest pleasure that the Province, and we trust, the cause of reform also, are to have the benefit of his splendid talents once more. Novascotians should not forget, that had he chose to abandon the cause of the people, he might long since have been at the Council Board, and enjoyed other emoluments far exceeding those he is now in possession of; but neither should he forget, that a heavy responsibility attaches to his present election—particularly if he be chosen Speaker. Nova Scotia needs many important measures of reform, and with his experience, influence, and abilities, and a new House, he can accomplish every thing.

PICTOU TOWNSHIP ELECTION.—On Monday last, the Poll was opened here for the election of one Township Member, by J. W. Harris, Esq. Deputy Sheriff, when H. Hatton, Esq. was proposed by Mr McLeod of New Lairg, and seconded by H. Blackadar, Esq. A. Patterson Esq. was then proposed by Mr R. Dawson, and seconded by A. P. Ross, Esq., who rose to speak, but was so frequently interrupted by cries of "Poll, poll," &c., that at length he was obliged to sit down without being heard. Mr George McDonald then attempted to speak

--but was equally unsuccessful. The polling then commenced, and the Court House being filled with Mr Hatton's friends, the result at the adjournment on Monday evening was—Hatton 251, Patterson 81. It is with painful feelings we notice the fact that in the afternoon of that day, some drunken blackguards went about in the crowd outside, striking at, or abusing every one they met; this ended in an affray which caused a good deal of bloodshed and broken heads. Unlike the County Election, the present one has been attended by scenes of drunkenness, which we have reason to fear, has been encouraged by some of the Candidates themselves. We trust therefore, that for their own credit and the honor of Pictou, an investigation will be made into the fact. It is exceedingly annoying that peaceable men cannot come forth to exercise the privileges of freemen without being repelled by brute force—occasioned by inebriation. The practice also of parading the streets on such occasions with flags containing inscriptions, music, &c. is exceedingly improper, and ought to be put down. It is always viewed as an insult to some other party, and is the fruitful source of hostile collisions.

At ten o'clock yesterday, the Poll was again opened, and soon after, Mr Patterson having been advised by his friends to relinquish the contest, the Poll was closed and Mr Hatton duly returned. The state of the Poll at the close was, Hatton 311, Patterson 94. Majority 217.

THE Boat and three men we noticed last week as having been missing, we are glad to hear has since arrived in safety at Arisaig.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—Mr. J. Stiles, at its last meeting, read an interesting Essay on "Mechanics"—the general principles of which, he illustrated by experiments. Dr. Martin lectures this evening on "Pneumatics."

DIED,

At Mount Thom on Saturday morning the 12th ult, Mr John Urquhart, in the 60th year of his age. He was a native of Rosshire, Scotland; and one of the first settlers of Mount Thom: he emigrated to Pictou in the year 1801.

At Mill Brook, on Tuesday morning last, Ann, daughter of Mr W. Ross of that place, aged 3 years. On Wednesday morning last, Jane, daughter of Mr James Kitchen, in the 6th year of her age. The deceased was interred in the new burying-ground, adjoining the property of Mr William Kitchen.

At the Middle River, on Friday the 20 inst, Catharine, daughter of Mr William Crocket, in the 21st year of her age, after a lingering illness which she bore with christian fortitude.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Saturday, Dec. 3.—Barque Sally, McKenzie, Dantzic via Halifax—Wheat &c.

Monday—Brig Squirrel, Ramsay, New York—Tobacco &c.

Tuesday.—Schr. Rapid, Le Blanc, Halifax—Cider &c.; Rebecca, Dunn, Margomish—Eeef; Waterloo, Eisan, Halifax—Oil &c.

CLEARED,

Wednesday—Brig Phoenix, Lamb, Hull—Timber; Schr. Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax; Susan, Reynolds, P. E. Island; Victory, Crichton, Halifax; Three Brothers, White, P. E. Island; George, Wood, do; Loop Triumph, Cannon, do; Barque Zephyr, McLean, Newcastle—Wood Goods.

LANDING

From Brig COMMERCE, Captain DIXON, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:

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

5th September, 1836. G. GEORGE SMITH

NOTICE.

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 tender 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 duly authorised to adjust the concern.

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

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS

RETURN their sincere thanks to the public in general, for the liberal encouragement their late father received since his commencement in business; and now inform them, that they have

COMMENCED BUSINESS

in their own names, in their late father's Manufactory on the wharf commonly known as the 'Dorson's wharf,' where they will always have on hand, or made at the shortest notice, the following articles, at the most moderate prices:

CHAIN CABLES, from 1/2 lbs to 1 1/2 inch,
BOB STAYS, TOPSAIL SHEETS,
AND TIES,
ANCHORS & HAUSE PIPES
different sizes,

All kinds of ship work done to order, at the shortest notice

PLOUGHS & CARTS COMPLETE,
with other farming utensils,
GRIST & SAW MILL CHAINS,
with every other kind of mill work done to order,
BROAD & NARROW AXES,

Britchen Chains and Hooks, Bark Bands and Fraces,
Logging and Ox Chains

J. & A. RUSSELL.

December 7. m-w

J. HICKIN

MOST respectfully begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has taken that

LARGE & COMMODIOUS STORE

of Mr A. D. Gordon's, nearly opposite the Market place, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware,

Cheap for Cash or country produce.

(Nov'r. 22, 1836.

NOW IN PRESS,

a Work entitled

A GUIDE TO TOWN OFFICERS,

SHEWING

THEIR APPOINTMENT, DUTIES, LIABILITIES AND PRIVILEGES,

According to the Laws of the Province.

BY DANIEL DICKSON.

One Volume, Svo. about 200 pages. Price 5s.

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

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

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

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

The Token, The New-Years' B-x,
The Gift, The Religious Souvenir,
The Pearl, The Violet.

The Union Annual,

JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, November 8th, 1836.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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, 26th October, 1836. t-f

All persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JAMES SKINNER, M. D.

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

KEN JAO McKENZIE, } Execu
JOHN HOLMES, } tors.

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

All persons having any demands against the Estate of

DONALD McDONALD, (Gleno),

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

KEN JAO McKENZIE, } Execu
PETER CRERAR, } tors.

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

All persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ANGUS McKAY,

of the East River of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present 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

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND } Ex'rs.
DONALD McKAY, }

Sept'r 7, 1836. m-m

All persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

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

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'x.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836. t-f

All persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'x.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS McCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

All persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSE LOGIE,

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

PETER DONALDSON,
Administrator

13th April, 1836.

All persons having any demands against the estate of

EDWARD CROY, Cooper,

late of Pictou, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested; and all persons indebted to said estate, or requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or to Mr. William Pottinger, Cooper, Pictou.

WM. J. ANDERSON, Adm'r.

Pictou, 5th Nov'r, 1836. t-f

WINE.—A few quarter casks light Madeira, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE.

P O E T R Y .

T E A R S .

There is a tear that early flows,
The first to fall like morning dew,
And leaves, like it, the cheeks; young rose
Unscarred in life, undimmed in hue;
It springs but from some transient cause,
And chasing smiles are always near;
'Tis lightly shed, like April rain—
And this is childhood's griefless tear,

There is a tear, than smiles more bright,
Which springs into the beaming eye,
And sparkles there in all the light,
Which souls now blessed in love supply.
Fond hopes perfected, which the heart
Decreed fate's hands bid to destroy,
Will make it into being start—
It is the tear of cordial joy,

There is a tear which yields relief
To the o'erburthened anxious breast,
But feeds, while it assuages grief,
And never soothes the heart to rest;
'Tis as the gushing stream, whose source,
Though hid too deeply to appear,
Exhaustless still supplies its course—
And this is sorrow's ceaseless tear.

There is a tear, whose muteness speaks
More than all language can convey;
A tear, by which the full heart seeks
Its warm emotions to portray;
'Tis the most precious gem, in sooth,
That can by virtue's eyes be viewed,
In the heart's moor of age or youth—
It is the tear of gratitude.

There is a tear that like the stream
Of lava from the burning hill,
Comes forth from souls, whose fierce fires seem
Like hell's own fires, unquenchable;
It flows, and scathes, where'er it falls,
The Simoon's blast more sure to sear;
On death the frenzied victim calls,
To dry despair's guilt-springing tear.

There is a tear, more sweet and soft
Than beauty's smiling lip of love;
By angels' eyes first wept, and oft
On earth by eyes like those above.
It flows for virtue in distress,
It soothes, like hope, our sufferings here;
'Twas given, and it is shed, to bless—
'Tis sympathy's celestial tear.

M I S C E L L A N Y .

O R I G I N O F G E N I U S .

Columbus was the son of a weaver, and a weaver himself.
Claude Lorraine was bred a pastry cook.
Robelais son of an apothecary.
Moliere son of a tapestry maker.
Cervantes served as a common soldier.
Homer was a beggar.
Hesiod was the son of a small farmer.
Demosthenes of a cutler.
Terence was a slave.
Richardson was a printer.
Oliver Cromwell son of a brewer.
Howard an apprentice to a grocer.
Benjamin Franklin a journeyman printer.
Doctor Thomas, Bishop of Worcester, son of a linen-draper.
Daniel Defoe was a hosier, and son of a butcher.
Sir Cloudesly Shovel, rear-admiral of England, apprentice to a shoe-maker, and afterwards a cabin-boy.
Bishop Præcox worked in the kitchen at Exeter College, Oxford.

Whitfield son of an innkeeper at Gloucester.
Cardinal Wolsey son of a butcher.
Peterson was a shepherd.
Neibufur was a peasant.
Thomas Paine, son of a stay-maker at Thetford.
Dean Tucker was son of a small farmer in Cardigan-shire.
Edmund Halley was the son of a soap-boiler at Shore-ditch.
Joseph Hall, bishop of Norwich, son of a farmer at Ashby de la Zouch.
William Hogarth was put an apprentice to an engraver of pewter pots.
Doctor Mountain, Bishop of Durham was the son of a beggar.
Lucian was the son of a statuary.
Virgil of a potter.
Horace of a shopkeeper.
Plautus a baker.
Shakspeare the son of a woolstapler.
Milton of a money scrivener.
Cowley son of a hatter.
Millet rose from poverty.
Pope the son of a merchant.
Gay was apprentice to a silk mercer.
Doctor Samuel Johnson was son of a bookseller at Litchfield.
Aken-side son of a butcher at Newcastle.
Collins son of a hatter.
Samuel Butler son of a farmer.
Ben Johnson worked some time as a brick-layer.
Robert Burns was a ploughman in Ayr-shire.
Thomas Chatterton, son of a sexton at Redcliffe Church, Bristol.
Thomas Grey was the son of a money scrivener.
Mathew Prior son of a joiner in London.
Henry Kirke White son of a butcher at Nottingham.
Bloomfield and Gifford were shoemakers.
Addison, Goldsmith, Otway, and Canning, sons of clergymen.
Porson son of a parish clerk.

IMPROVE YOUR EVENINGS.—As the season of long evenings is near at hand, we feel anxious to impress upon the minds of our young friends, the importance of spending them in some appropriate and useful manner. Such are the facilities for the dissemination of knowledge, at the present day, that every individual can have access, to the best of books and newspapers. Depend upon it, you will never have occasion to regret, such a use of your leisure hours,—you will not only sow the seeds of usefulness and enjoyment in after life, but you will derive immediate benefit and gratification, and secure the respect and confidence of all around you. If you have but one hour to yourselves each day, learn to improve that hour to the very best advantage.—*Mer. Adv.*

BATTLE BETWEEN A WEASEL AND SWALLOWS.—A Weasel was observed by some persons in the neighbourhood of Girvan, in Scotland, to attack some nests of bank swallows hollowed in the sand. A number of the bravest swallows placed themselves in battle array, and pounced upon him, seized him by the tail, raised his hind feet from the ground, and with great dexterity, tumbled him down the declivity, at the top of which the nests were ranged in a row. The invader renewed the attack several times, but was often repulsed in the same manner as at first, and, being at length worn out by fatigue, yielded up the palm of victory to his vanquishers.

ANECDOTE.—'We must be unanimous,' observed Hancock on the occasion of signing the declaration of independance, there must be no pulling different ways, we must all hang together. "Yes" added Franklin, "we must in-

deed all hang together, or, most assuredly we shall all hang separately.

DRAGON SHIPWRECK.—The ship Clarendon, Capt. Walker, from St Christophers bound for London, was wrecked at Charle bay Isle of Wight, on the 11th October. The vessel was laden with a valuable cargo of West India produce. Her officers and crew consisted of sixteen, and a number of passengers left the island in her; among whom was Lieutenant Shaw, an officer of the army, his lady and four daughters; a gentleman named Pemberton; a planter, who was returning to Europe for the benefit of his health, and Miss Pemberton his daughter, twelve years of age; Miss Gawley, of Portsmouth; William Shepherd of Exeter, and others, names not ascertained. She struck the breakers at daylight, and immediately went to pieces.—The second mate George Harris, and two seamen, named Burney and Thompson, were the only individuals who escaped, which they effected by lashing themselves to some spars. They were all severely injured by contusions, and Thompson is not expected to survive.

MAKING SAUSAGES OF HUMAN FLESH.—The following is from a letter of a correspondent of the New-York S. M. News, writing from Havana—

'Some idea will be formed of the monstrous atrocities that could take place in Havana, from an event which I am assured is correct, however incredible it may appear. A few years since a celebrated sausage-maker was in the habit of entrapping young negroes, murdering them with the assistance of an accomplice in the cellar, chopping them up, and making sausage meat of them!! His sausages were famous for being of an exquisite flavour—far superior to those of his competitors, and he was making money fast. The horrid crime was discovered, and he and his assistants died by the Garotte. Many ladies who had been in the habit of eating his "delicious sausages" (for so they were called) had serious fits of illness on hearing of the process of their manufacture.

There is a report that the Elephant and pony belonging to the Menagerie on board the Royal Tar swam ashore to Birce's Island near Fox's Island,—that the Elephant went into a barn yard, and much frightened the cattle there and that the farmer learning the cause of the disturbance repaired to the spot, and afforded the shipwrecked visiter an asylum in his barn.

A merchant, a few miles from Petersburg, Va, on opening a hogshend of hardware, and comparing its contents with the invoice of it, found a hammer less than was charged therein. This he mentioned to a young Irishman, his assistant, who immediately exclaimed "oh, my honey, don't be after bothering your head about that, didn't the umber take it out of the hogshend to open it with?"

VINEGAR IN CREAM.—The difficulty and labor attending the churning of butter, led me to try a variety of experiments to ascertain if a method could be discovered for making butter come quicker than by the usual mode. After trying several things, I found that by adding a table spoon full of good vinegar to four gallons of cream when put in the churn, I obtained butter in seven or eight minutes.

A G E N T S
F O R T H E B E E .

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDEN
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
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