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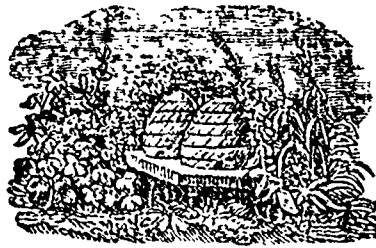
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIR M, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1837.

NUMBER XLIII.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

ADVERTISING.

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

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

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, pr bushel	nono	Cacao, single	nono
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Hay	100s a 110s
" hemlock	30s a 40s	Herrings, No 1	25s a 27s
Beef, pr lb	4d	Mackarel	30s
" fresh	5d	Mutton pr lb	4d
Butter, - 10d a 1s		Oatmeal pr cwt	20 a 22s 6d
Cheese, n s	5d a 6d	Oats	nono
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Pork pr lb	4 1-2d a 5d
" shipped on board	14s 6	Potatoes	2s 6d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 11s
Coke	16s	Salmon, fresh	nono
Codfish pr Qtl	16s	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	1s	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, n s	25s a 27s 6d	Turnips pr bush	1s 6d.
" Canada, fine	52s 6d	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	17s	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, m	60s a 70s	"	2 20s
Beef, best,	4d a 5d	Mackarel, No 1	42s 6d
" Quebec prime	55s	"	2 35s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	"	"
Codfish, merch'ble	15s	Molasses	2s 5d
Coals, Pictou,	nono	Pork, Irish	nono
" Sydney,	nono	" Quebec	nono
Coffee	1s 1d	" N. Scotia	100s
Corn, Indian	5s 9d	Potatoes	2s 6
Flour Am sup	nono	Sugar, good,	50s
" Fino	nono	Salmon No 1	92s 6d
" Quebec fine	50s	"	2 77s 6d
" Nova Scotia	40s	"	3 67s 6d

BARGAINS.

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

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

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

A SET OF PATTERNS

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

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO:—SAMPLES OF STEEL.

N. B. Those Houses who have been accustomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through the medium of their friends in England and Scotland, may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns, and yet transmit their orders as formerly.
Halifax, February, 1837. n-m

COLONIAL PRESS.

FROM THE ST. JOHN, N. S. COURIER.

The *Rubicon* is past—and the opposition of His Excellency to the "CIVIL LIST BILL," has placed a barrier between the confidence of the people and his conduct, which leaves no alternative for the removal of general discontent, but the removal of the present Lieutenant Governor from his administration of the government in this Province—and we regret to say so, because Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL is a brave distinguished officer, and because we hailed his approach to our shores with enthusiasm, and indulged the delusive expectation that he would have governed in the affections and confidence of the people. But this visionary hope was speedily dissipated, and we were soon convinced of the disheartening reality, that the leader, who successfully bade defiance to the toils of his avowed enemies in the field, was easily ensnared by the treachery of deceitful friends in the Cabinet. This treachery was anticipated by those, who knew the "materiel" which surrounded our Provincial throne, and His Excellency was warned of the danger. But the web, which entangled him, was quickly wove, and fastened upon him, leaving nothing for the people but the appearance and name of a Governor. Our limits just now, prevent us from reviewing even briefly His Excellency's career, since his arrival; but it would have been well for the Province, if it had resembled the trackless path of a vessel on the ocean.—We will confine our remarks at present to the subject, which has created such general excitement, and which has confounded and silenced the once up roarious advocates of the Governor. We shall say but little respecting the departure of an Executive Councillor from Fredericton, at such a time and under such very suspicious and peculiar circumstances—he may have gone upon private business, but nobody believes it—he may not be a Delegate from His Excellency to Downing-street, but nobody believes it—the Representative Body of New Brunswick believe that he is the Ambassador of Sir Archibald Campbell, and this is the prevailing impression.

If such, then, is the case, a question arises—Did His Excellency avow his determination publicly to send him?—The Resolutions of the Representatives furnish a reply. If, on the other hand, he was secretly dispatched, the question again forces itself upon us—What was the necessity for secrecy in conducting negotiations upon a question so public as the "Civil List Bill"? The answer involves the dignity, disinterestedness, and public character of His Majesty's Representative—and we forbear the expression of our sentiments, until we are certified, that the Honorable Solicitor General is actually a Delegate from the Executive of the Province—for we are willing to give His Excellency the benefit of the "bare possibility" that such is not the case, before we attach the odium of it to him. But we have said that the "Rubicon is past"—The resolutions of the House for the removal of His Excellency and his advisers, and their declaration of "forfeited confidence" in him—the departure of the Delegates, Messrs CRANE and WILMOT, for London, accompanied by a numerous concourse of people upon their leaving the town of Fredericton, demonstrating their feeling upon this occasion, and a

Memorial in this City to His Majesty, expressive of similar feelings & wishes, have brought matters to a crisis—and we now hope, for His Excellency's sake, and for the comfort, harmony and prosperity of the Province, that His Majesty may be pleased to order his immediate removal, as well as the removal of his advisers from office, but we must go a little further—we wish such a measure as an example for future Governors—that they may know that the people of New-Brunswick will not supinely surrender their rights, and allow them to be withheld in opposition to His Majesty's commands, without resisting and resenting it.

We believe that His Excellency has been sacrificed by wily and designing men around him; and every allowance would have been made for the inexperience of a Soldier, when removed from the Camp to the Cabinet.

But the *Secret Embassy*—this incubus upon every favourable interpretation worries the judgment with a thousand deformities, and in connexion with other acts, which we shall hereafter lay before the public, induces us to believe that the victim hugs the chains, which bind his political destruction to his destroyers. We condemn the opposition of His Excellency much, but the manner of it, more—and we ask—what risk would his Excellency have sustained, if he had passed the Bill, in strict accordance with the despatches from Downing Street, and if at the same time he had publicly protested against the expediency of it, and had as publicly have stated the cause of his protest?—Does not his opposition, and the manner of it create an irresistible impression, that His Excellency is influenced by more than the disinterested feelings of one to whom His Majesty has given the scale of Justice, after he had placed in the respective balances the rights of the King, and of his Subjects: Is that equilibrium, which was established by the Colonial Minister, and Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, which was approved by the Sovereign, and received and adopted by the People of New Brunswick in General Assembly, to be destroyed, because a few interested individuals are opposed to it?—Is there not reason to suspect that there is a secret power at work to protect some untold mystery, which shuns disclosure? and that his Excellency has been made the barrier of protection?—We ask the question, and a few short months will furnish an ample reply to it.

EARTHQUAKE AT QUEREBC.

Extraordinary phenomena are visiting us both in the heavens and on the earth. To the *aurora borealis* of the 25th of the month is now to be added a smart shock of an earthquake, which occurred on the 9th instant, about three o'clock in the morning. It was accompanied with a rumbling noise, and two or three concussions, as if a heavy but soft weight had fallen on some elastic substance. Many persons were awake out of their sleep and alarmed by the unusual noise and motion, which they ascribed to various supposed accidental causes—Those who were awake at the commencement, say that the whole passed off in a few seconds. No material damage was done, besides throwing down some articles of furniture, and breaking some panes of glass. The Shock extended to the country all around Quebec. The air was clear,

and the thermometer about zero. The mornings have been remarkable, of late, for those dense fogs which sometimes rise out of and settle along the St. Lawrence in frosty weather.

Some assert that there was a slight shock on Tuesday morning last. Several are of opinion that what was felt yesterday morning was more a concussion of the atmosphere than an earthquake.

Extract of a letter from St. Michel, county of Bellechasse, 9th February, 1837.—

"At a quart after three o'clock in the morning, the west part of the firmament being covered with a dense cloud, like that which usually precedes a thunder storm, and the east being sprinkled with stars, a violent shock of an earthquake proceeded from the westward, and lasted only about two seconds. The upper part of my house was so much shaken as to awake and alarm the whole family."—*Quebec Gazette Feb 10*

FOR THE BEE.

MR EDITOR,

Sir,—I am happy to see by your last paper, that the patriotic Howe proposes bringing in a measure to the House of Assembly for the introduction of *Vote by Ballot*. This would be a step in the road to reform, than which a more salutary one has not been taken. There is no doubt but it will have to encounter a strenuous opposition from the tory side, being aware it would go far to counteract their deep-laid schemes, for personal aggrandisement, and domineering of arbitrary rule; but from the spirit manifested in the case of the Chaplain, and the evident numerical superiority of the reform members, unless a dissolution of the House prevent it for a time, it is likely to pass; and if this high measure is resorted to, if I am not much deceived, it would have a tendency to strengthen the reform side. As the law era is now passing away, the mists that have obscured our political horizon will be dissipated, and the sun of common sense will irradiate the mind, and direct to that which will promote their own and the country's best interests.

Were the benefits likely to result from this measure not so obvious, I might here point them out; but I have no wish to fill up your useful paper with that which I think unnecessary. Suffice it to say, that every Voter would then go to the hustings and exercise a constitutional right, without acting contrary to his judgment, or violating his conscience.

Some may think this would look like pantomime, —well, to conclude the scene, let some of the voters now and then express an opinion as to the qualifications of Candidates, and the duties to be performed by Members; and Candidates in turn express their political sentiments on subjects connected with the business in hand. Others may say, but Candidates would not know their friends, and they could not treat them. So much the better; every freeholder may spend a day once in four or seven years — and find himself — to promote the best interests of his country, without subjecting any one to expenses.

A doubt may prevail with some as to the possibility of doing the thing without knowing who the voters were for. I think it would not require any great stretch of genius to devise a plan, by which, even a possibility of detection might be avoided; — for instance, if there are two Candidates, let double the number of voters be ascertained, and the same number of pieces of pasteboard, say three fourths of an inch square, with a lazible circle printed upon one half, and a square upon the other; let one of each of these be given to each Voter, telling him that the one having the circle represents Mr —, and the one with the square Mr —, and that he is to put the one representing the Candidate he wishes returned into a box having an opening in the top, just sufficient to admit the Ballot. If there are three Candidates, then three tickets must be had for every voter.

If an Act for vote by Ballot were passed this session, it would in a great measure secure the services of the present House, as well as paving the way for the best in time to come. Gentlemen would not then calculate upon the weight of their purse, their ledger power, or the influence of their friends. They would know that intrinsic merit was the only passport to political power.

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

Northern Settlement,
Colchester, Feb. 21, 1837 }

PUBLIC MEETING.

PICTOU, MARCH 10, 1837.

At a Meeting held this day, in the Court House, County of Pictou, in consequence of a Requisition addressed to John W. Harris, Esq., dated the 21st day of February last,—Robert McKay, Esq. was unanimously called to the Chair.

The following Resolutions were then passed by the Meeting:

Moved by Mr. George McDonald, seconded by Mr Alexander Fraser,

That the present mode of appointing persons to the Magistracy, without the previous nomination of the people, is contrary to its first institution, and at variance with the best interests of the people, inasmuch as they are thus rendered irresponsible to the public, whose interests it is their duty to preside over.

Moved by Mr James Dawson, seconded by Mr A. Fraser,

That persons nominated and appointed to the Magistracy, ought to have a pecuniary qualification, defined by law, as in England and some of her Colonies.

Moved by Mr George McDonald, seconded by Mr A. Fraser,

That the practice of holding Magistrates' Courts in private houses, in places where the people have provided Court Houses for the express purpose, is unconstitutional, and at variance alike with the usage of the Magistracy in the parent State and the rights of the people in this Province.

Moved by Mr John Chisholm, seconded by Mr Thomas Monro,

That the sittings of the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, are an unnecessary and grievous burden to the People, and ought to be abolished; and that two sittings of the Supreme Court, one in January and the other in July, are quite competent to transact all the business of the County.

Moved by Mr A. Fraser, seconded by Mr J. Chisholm,

That the Business of the General Sessions should be gone into two weeks previous to the sitting of the Supreme Court in January.

Moved by Mr John Douglass, seconded by Mr Roderick McKay,

That a Committee be appointed to draw up a Petition to the Legislature, based on the foregoing Resolutions, and get it signed and forwarded to the Members from this County, as early as possible,—and that Robert McKay, Esq. and Messrs James and Robert Dawson be the foregoing Committee.

The Chairman having been requested to leave the Chair, and Edward Roach, Esquire having taken the same, it was moved by Mr James Dawson, and seconded by Mr Thomas Monro,

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Robert McKay, Esq., for his conduct in the Chair.

E. ROACH,
Clerk to the Meeting.

Gleanings from our Latest Papers.

FOREIGN.

AFRICAN DISCOVERIES.—The Asiatic Journal for January, contains some account of the expedition recently undertaken by Dr. Smith and others from Cape Town, South Africa, into the interior of the Continent. It appears that the expedition penetrated almost as far as the tropic, found a very healthy climate, and returned in excellent condition, with an immense variety of drawings and specimens of natural history. The artist who furnished the zoological part of the collection, is said to have set out on this hazardous adventure in a state of health which hardly allowed a hope of his being able to reach the frontier of the Co-

lony, and to have returned a strong, robust, and healthy man. In the words of Sir John Herschel, he was, "a living and thriving proof of the salubrity of the country traversed." This is an important fact in reference to the African colonization. And yet colonizationists are charged with inhumanity in wishing to remove so many of our free colored people as are disposed to emigrate, from a country where they scarcely increase at all, and from cities where 1 in every 27 of them dies annually, to the fine and healthy countries in the land of their fathers.—Dr. Smith is about to set out on a new expedition into the interior, with a view to further more extensive researches.—*V. Y. Jour. Com.*

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION AT HAYTI.—On Jan. 31st, Col. Isidor Gabriel, who commanded a regiment of carbiniers, raised the standard of revolt, and supported by his troops, attacked and took possession of the arsenal at Cape Henry, creating much consternation. The National Guard and the other troops, however, continued faithful to the government, and retook the arsenal, after a severe engagement, and dispersed the rebels.

The king of Prussia has recently issued ordinances, of the persecuting nature, against the Jews; which have given great dissatisfaction to his more enlightened subjects. The king is said to be affected with a religious mysticism that grows upon him continually; in other respects his intellect is unimpaired.

THE NOBILITY OF ENGLAND.—The Marquis of Waterford, was carried before the London Police lately for *drunkenness*—his excuse was that he had been to a dinner. Fined £5.

A Society has been formed in Newry, for promoting the literary improvement of young men. It is entitled, "The Newry Scientific and Literary Society."

AMERICAN.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—It is easier to write about living in New York, than to find the means of doing it. Rents have universally gone up from 30 to 50 per cent. Flour is *fifteen dollars per barrel*, and the prices at market this day, were as follows:

Beef	12½ to 15 cts. per lb.
Corned do	10 cents.
Mutton	17 to 19 cents.
Veal	18 cents.
Turkey, from	25 cents per lb., equal to \$2 a \$3 a piece.
A Goose	\$2
A pair of Chickens,	\$2

NEW BRUNSWICK.

EXPENSES OF THE DELEGATES.—The Legislature have paid Messrs. Crane and Wilmoit's Bill of expenses, &c., incurred in their late mission to Great Britain, amounting to the small sum of £1,800 and £50 interest. And they have authorized the President and Directors of the Central Bank to advance £1,200 for the present trip.

The Hon. Joseph Canard has entered his protest against these extraordinary and most extravagant grants. — *Miramichi Gleaner*,—March 7.

MR MUTTER'S Fifth Rhetorical Entertainment will take place at the Masonic Hall on Thursday next.—*St. John, N. B. Observer*, March 7.

QUEBEC.

Another extraordinary storm occurred on the 25th 26th, and 27th December, during which the quantity of snow that fell was so great as to interrupt, for some time, the communication by the mail coaches.—*Gazette*, February 17.

NOTICE

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

JAMES SKINNER,
Clerk of the Sessions.
Pictou, January 6th 1837.

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

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

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

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

TRACT OF LAND,

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

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

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

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER, Druggist.
September 21. if

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

JOHN McDONALD,

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

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

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

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

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JAMES SKINNER, M. D.

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

KEN JNO MCKENZIE, } Execu
JOHN HOLMES, } tors.
Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

DONALD McDONALD, (Glenco,)

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

KEN JNO MCKENZIE, } Execu
PETER CRERAR, } tors.
Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

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

PETER DONALDSON, Administrator
13th April, 1836. •

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'r.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

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

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS MCOUL, }
4th November, 1835. ca-m

FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

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

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.

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

NOTICE.

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

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, If not disposed of by private bargain, on the same date,

All his Landed Property, STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, &c. &c.

V7:—17 Acres of excellent Land, a large dwelling House, frame Barn, and Blacksmith Shop, on the premises. The property is elegantly situated for business of any kind, being adjoining lands belonging to the Three Mile Inn, and fronting on the West River road, at its junction with the road leading to River John. For terms of sale and other particulars, apply to

JOHN HENDERSON, Blacksmith
February 22.

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.
No Glasgow, 28th Nov. 1836.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

THE subscriber in expectation of a large supply of Goods in the ensuing spring, will sell his present stock at greatly reduced prices.

R. DAWSON.
Pictou, January 4, 1837. if

TO LET: THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr. James Kitchen. Apply to

J. D. B. FRASER.
January 4, 1837. if

FINAL NOTICE.

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

Nov. 4 MARTIN J. WILKINS

LANDING

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

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

6th September, 1836. if GEORGE SMITH

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

CARBOY'S OIL OF VITRIOL, Cuzks Blue Vitriol, Salt Potre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquor, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrigheue Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER
September 21. if

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at this Establishment, and by Mr James Fogo, Secretary of The Literary and Scientific Society,

THE PRINCIPLES OF METEOROLOGY, A Lecture, read before the Society, 4th January, 1837. Price, 1s.

ALMANAC, FOR 1837,

with an Appendix containing the Names of the MEMBERS OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

For sale by J. DAWSON.

From the Novascotian.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

This morning (Monday, Feb. 20) the House went into a Committee of the whole to take into consideration the order of the day. Mr Stewart introduced a motion that £10,000 should be appropriated to the service of the Roads and Bridges of the Province. He stated that besides the sum named in the resolution, there was a residue of £50,000 for the other purposes of the Province, and he thought that, for the present year, we might well spare the amount he had named, for the important purposes mentioned in the resolution. He was aware that some persons were of opinion, that under the present circumstances of the Province, no more money should be laid out on Roads and Bridges, than just a sufficiency to keep them passable; — and that all the rest should be applied to the reduction of our debt, but, he looked upon the Province as a large estate, with our necessary revenue; and he thought it would be more wise to develop its resources by liberal expenditures, than by an ill-judged economy, hamper and confine it in its progressive improvement. Though the roads in some Counties were better than they were in others, he did not think that all the money should be devoted to those; all parts of the Province should have a share; — he had named the sum he thought the Province could spare, and he expected that the observations on it would at least elicit the opinions of gentlemen all around him.

Mr *Huntingdon* moved, that the resolution should be amended, by striking out *ten* in the *ten thousand* and inserting *six* in its room. He thought that, if the House should adopt the amount named by the learned gentleman, it would add at least £3,000 to the debt of the Country, and if we went on year after year absorbing the revenue in that manner, the Province would soon terminate in Bankruptcy. He thought that the sum he named was quite as much as the Province could spare, provided no retrenchments were made in the expenses of the civil establishment, and if such retrenchments should be made, the House could dispose of the available fund thus put in their power, at any subsequent period of their session, thus swelling his proposed £6,000 to any amount which the Province should be able to afford.

Mr *G. Smith* stated that, from the opportunity which he had, as Chairman of the Committee of public accounts, to examine into the state of the Provincial Revenue, he felt persuaded that the House would be justified in appropriating the amount named in the resolution of the learned gent. from Cumberland. — From the state of the fund he was convinced that, not only might that appropriation be made, but also a payment upon the public debt. The only data on which the Committee could found their report, were the accounts and securities which had been laid before them. The payments from the Treasury in 1836, had been less by nearly £3,000 than in 1835, while the produce of the securities payable in that year exceeded the calculation of the Committee of last year, by nearly an equal amount, and the securities at the Exchequer alone in 1836 exceeded those of the preceding year, by £5,000. He, therefore, felt himself justified in anticipating an increase in the same proportion, and had no hesitation in assuring the Committee that unless the House should run wild in the appropriations for this year, they would have from eight to ten thousand pounds in the chest, after the ordinary expenses, and the road and bridge service were provided for. He thought, too, that as this was the only part of the revenue which found its way to the doors of the poor

settler, and as the failure of the potatoe crop for the last season, had been the means of spreading a good deal of distress over the country, it was the duty of the House to go as far as the circumstances of the Province would permit, in relieving the distress of the poorer part of the population; and, as the amount proposed by the learned member from Cumberland, could be spared without any risk of embarrassing the Treasury, or running the Province into debt, he would give his support to that gent's resolution.

Mr *Umacke* thought that the sum proposed was not by any means above our resources. The receipts of the last year had much exceeded those of the year before, and he did not see why we could not anticipate at least an equal amount for the year to come. At the same time the charges of the Civil List were less; the death of the associate judge threw £400 more into our disposable fund, while the report of the Committee appointed to revise the militia laws might be the means of taking another large item from the Provincial expenses. He went on to state, that he conceived the peculiar state of the Island of C. Breton gave it particular claims upon the bounty of the House, and members from the Island would feel themselves called upon to test the liberality which characterised the present House, by bringing forward a separate claim, whatever might be the fate of the application. That Island had been annexed to this Province against the wishes of the Inhabitants, it had come into the union without a shilling of public debt, and had been made jointly responsible for the whole of the large amount of debt chargeable upon this Province, for monies expended on itself. Yet, what was the way in which the people of the Island were treated? three fourths of the Island had not a road, and the other fourth had what was called roads, but which were perfectly impassable. A gentleman might ride in his chaise with ease, from the Capital till he got to the Gut of Canso—the moment he reached the soil of Cape Breton he was obliged to mount his horse, and he might think himself peculiarly lucky, if he did not soon find himself dismounted again. And yet, that Island was annually contributing to the funds of the Country, a greater amount than any other County of the Province, with the exception of Halifax alone. He hoped, under these circumstances, not only that his constituency would get the benefit of a share of the sum originally proposed, but that the House would not be inclined to turn a deaf ear to the claims which his constituency had upon the Province, for a further contribution.

The hon. and learned *Speaker* addressed the Committee at considerable length. The following is an outline of his observations: He was of opinion that the largest sum named, £10,000 should be adopted as the grant for the road service; and if, at any subsequent period of the session, it should be found that other sums should be placed at the disposal of the House, these sums likewise might be appropriated to the same service. The learned *Speaker* said that there was much misrepresentation and consequent misunderstanding abroad, as to the true state of the Province, and the causes of alleged embarrassment. Statements, most injurious to our public character, had been made at various times on the floor of the House, and without its walls, that the Province was declining in wealth and resources, and that we were accumulating a debt from year to year for the ordinary services of the country. Such statements, continued the *Speaker*, have done much to discourage persons of enterprise and capital who were strangers to us, and to drive them from our shores. The reports of our proceedings in this House have been read in other countries, and had a most pernicious tendency

in this way; but, Sir from an examination of the state of our public affairs, our trade, our commerce, our revenue, and the increasing industry of the country, I venture to affirm that at no period since I have had a seat within these walls, has this country been in so prosperous a condition. The revenue actually paid into the Treasury, is equal to, if not better than in the years we gave such large and extravagant grants for the road service.

I venture to affirm, Sir, that in no country under the sun was a revenue ever raised to such an extent that was so little felt, particularly by the great population of the country who derive a benefit from it. Taking this view, in connection with the state of the Province, I am of opinion the House ought not to pause in appropriating the largest sum named, if it can be done without increasing the public debt. I do not wish to increase that debt, nor do I consider it necessary in order to make out the £10,000. It is true that in late years a great falling off has occurred in several branches of the Revenue, but from causes which every man who has the good of the country at heart, will never regret. It arose, in the first place, from increased habits of industry in domestic manufactures, which have reduced the duty of five per cent, on the several articles that are now manufactured, and likewise from the moral improvement of the country, in the disuse of ardent spirits, upon which formerly a great revenue was received. Habits of temperance will do more for the present benefit of the country, than all the revenue which could be raised from the use of them—and nothing is likely to benefit the country to such an extent as the disuse of ardent spirits. But, sir, we provided for the falling off, by increasing the duties on the luxuries of life, where it always ought to be laid, and not on those articles which are necessary for the consumption of the farmer, the mechanic and the common yeomanry of the country; one of these articles is wine, the duty on which was increased during the last session one third, which has added much to our revenue of this year; another article of luxury is loaf sugar, upon which the duty was very high, and which is not in common use in the country. It is by this mode of taxation that the revenue has been increased, and in this way it was borne lightly on the general inhabitants of the Country. We were told last Session that the Revenue would not yield a sum in any degree equal to the appropriation which we made. I was then of a different opinion. My opinion was formed upon the increase that had been made to the duty on wine, and articles which I have mentioned; that was not the opinion of the majority, and a law passed to enable the Governor to borrow £10,000, which its alleged motion would be necessary to meet the appropriation; the £10,000 were borrowed, and at four per cent, but it was found unnecessary to apply any part of it to the payment of the appropriations, and it was applied by his Excellency to pay off £10,000 of the old debt, which was bearing a much higher rate of interest. The loan, therefore, did not add to the debt, but diminished in fact the responsibility of the Province by the reduction of the higher rate of interest.

On inspecting the specific accounts, it will appear that the bonded revenue of the Province during the last year exceeds that of the year before by £5,000, and this will furnish much more than was appropriated last year for the Saving's Bank, in aid of the revenue. The new system of revenue will come more fully into operation in this year than in the last, in as much as the bonds of 1835 were in payment the last year, and those of 1836 upon the increased system will fall to be paid in this. One important feature in the state of the Province was the revival of trade, not upon uncer-

Capital as formerly, but upon sound principles—public credit as well as private was now firm and stable, and the revenue was paid without legal coercion. The event was, said the learned Speaker, that, as Attorney General, my office was filled with bonds, which placed me in a situation of peculiar difficulty, the enforcement of payment was followed by the ruin of the unfortunate debtor in many cases, and in more would have been so, had I not taken at times a risk upon myself. For two years past I have not had to prosecute a single bond. The money due to the public was regularly paid into the Treasury, without compulsion by legal process, thus, although it has reduced the emoluments of my office, has been matter of congratulation to me as a legislator. He had directed attention to the place where taxation pressed. It was not in the country. If the revenue laws were stopped to-morrow, not a man in the remote parts of the Province, would know himself the better of it. It was the easiest system of taxation known in any country, and he should much regret to see it changed for any other. It was true that there was some inefficiency in the collecting department, but that was owing to the peculiar circumstances of some parts of the country. He did not like to single out particular parts of the Province, but there were some which contributed very little to the public revenue. He was always amused with the dexterity of his learned friend from Cumberland, who generally succeeded in getting a large share of the money, three times more than all his constituents contributed. Then, again, there was Annapolis, which was placed just opposite New Brunswick, and which carried most of its produce to that Province. He was not sorry that this was the case. He was pleased to see the Province prospering—to see the steamboats plying between our western shore, and those of the neighboring Province. He was pleased to see the fat oxen of the westward carried across the Bay to fill the market of St. John, for it left our own market open to the inhabitants of the eastward; but he only alluded to these circumstances to show that, if these counties contributed little or nothing to the revenue, they would have less right to complain of getting little back again. He was satisfied that there was a change in the present House, and as they had already been complimented for their liberality, he hoped they would not be found deficient in modesty, in respect to their claims for public money. He had said that the system was an easy one, and he did not wish it to be changed. Not a farthing of the debt of the Province arose upon its paid revenue. This debt was a fine subject to write upon, to make speeches upon, and to excite the feelings of the people, who did not thoroughly understand the subject, but if the origin of it were better known, there would be less discontent on this head. He was sorry that the road and bridge appropriations had ever exceeded £12,000 in any one year, because he thought that was the full sum which the Province could afford to bear. When formerly it had been said that there were no charges on the public revenues, that the funds were redundant, what was the then state of the Country? Why there was not a school paid for—Roads and Bridges there were none—churches and places of worship in many parts, there were none. Now we had an abundant population, the resources of the country had been opened up, schools and useful institutions were in useful operation, at an annual expense, however, of some 5 or 6,000 pounds, and all this had been effected by the expenditures which had been made, and may be continued on the ordinary revenue. He would look back at the way in which the public debt was incurred. If the revenue had been regular, if every year one certain sum

had been paid into the Treasury by the Collector, and that had been appropriated, he did not think the Province would have ever ventured to exceed in its expenditure its annual increase. But when the revenue happened not to be abundant, recourse was had to paper money to supply the deficiency. This was money for which no man labored—it was considered like enriching the Province by magic, and no man thought expenditures could be too large when money was made out of nothing. In a few years, eighty or a hundred thousand pounds were manufactured in this way, till it was found that the work was beginning to be overdone. It was the right of the Province to issue this paper. It bore no interest, and was therefore no annual tax upon our industry. But when it was found that it was so easy for the Province to manufacture Cash, private persons thought that they would take up the trade. Other paper shops were set up—Banks were organized, which would not trouble themselves with dealing in cash, and issued their own paper to be responded in that of the Province. By this means, some 20 or 25 thousand pounds of paper was driven out of circulation, which, but for this cause, might have received and saved the interest of that amount of funded debt.

He recollected the years when the greatest expenditures had been made, when 25 and 30 thousands pounds were spent. At that time every person's ideas were so raised, that if he lived in a log hut at the end of six miles from the main road, he thought that the Province should make a highway to his door, and that they were able to do so. But little was then thought of the great roads. In 1822, (and nevertheless to that period was a larger sum granted) 6,490 pounds were devoted to these services, in 1823, there was a grant of £6,130. The system of road-making was not yet well understood. In 1824, 10,731 pounds were expended, and every man appeared satisfied. In 1825, 13,034 pounds were granted—in 1826 £16,060—in 1827, £20,078—in 1828, £30,612—tho' the revenue that year was not larger than at present. In 1829 there was a great scrambling for the larger sum, but the grant was limited to £26,500—in 1831, it was £23,784—in 1832, £20,000—in 1833, £18,000. This was going on swimmingly to be sure. Money was granted largely because it was supposed to cost nothing. Nothing was easier than to manufacture what cost no labor. He would not say that the expenditure was useless. Far from it; many other speculations at that time were so; it had been instrumental to an immense degree in improving the Country, but not so much had been done by a great deal as ought to have been done with such an amount. In 1834, when our paper was getting in danger, (the great issue from other banks had created a redundancy in the circulating medium) the appropriation was reduced, and only £3,000 were granted. How this came to pass, the public could not understand—with the same revenue in '34 which we had in '28 and '31, not much more than one-fourth of the sum could be spared for the Road and Bridges—and then commenced the outcry against the other parts of Provincial expenses. If we took £12,000 as the standard of what the Province could afford to spare annually, and calculated the excess of the grants from '25 to '33 over the amount, it would be found that, during that period, our expenditures on Roads and Bridges alone had exceeded their proper amount by no less a sum than £72,908, or £10,908 more than the whole Provincial debt, bearing an interest. Many other extravagant expenditures were also made during these years.

There was another thing, to be taken into consideration—the notes now in circulation were, in the opinion of one of the best calculators he was acquainted with, allowing for lost

notes, about £56,000. The loss which was always found to result from paper issues had been diminished by the circumstance of so many of the Province notes having been locked up in the vaults of the Banks, and their place supplied by the paper of these establishments, and from the benefit which the public was properly entitled to, having been thus transferred to private individuals. But what he was going to say was this, that if the expenditures had been useful to the country, and useful to a great extent, they doubtless have been, they were not to be considered in the same light as an advance of that amount in money. Had cash been advanced, the interest calculated from the date of the grants to the present period would have been no less than £6,000,—whereas the paid revenue of the Province had never been touched, and the country had the benefit of the whole circulation without one shilling of money which any body had labored for, and without losing the interest which would form a consideration, if a real capital were advanced.

But what was the course now to pursue?—Certainly not to stand and leave every thing to go on as it would, in a Quixotical effort to get out of debt. He looked upon the Province as a large estate, and if the proprietor had spent a large sum in making drains and Canals, and developing the capabilities of the soil, was it the course for him to pursue to dismiss his servants, and sell off his stock and his crops, to get rid of the debt? It would be madness to do such a thing. He should wait for a little, till the improved state of his property gradually yielded him the expenses of his outlay, and in a few years he would, at once, be rid of the debt, and in a position to make what further advances might be required. He thought the same system should be pursued with the Province. When he compared the amount of our debt with the resources and strength of the country, he could not see any thing in it to justify the fears by which the country had been so industriously alarmed; and felt satisfied that, by the exercise of a proper economy for a few years, and by the funds which our increasing revenue would throw into our hands, no great period would elapse before we were in a condition to shake ourselves free from the incumbrance.

In the mean time, however, we ought not to neglect to lend our hands to the steady advancement of the country, by improving and increasing the facilities for communication; and, as he thought the present state of our funds could well afford the sum originally named for Road and Bridge service, he would give his aid in recommending to the House the appropriation of that amount for the present year.

In a subsequent part of the debate the Speaker represented the new settlements in his own county as without any roads whatever, and contended for the necessity of putting them in a better condition. In reply to the Quit Rent commutation being a debt, he said no gentleman who represented the landed interest of the Province, would venture to vote for a repeal of the Bill. We would soon have the Casual and Territorial Revenues transferred to us, and the measure of the repeal of this Bill would be open, and we would see who would venture to support such a Bill. He fully concurred with the observations of several gentlemen belonging to the farming interest, who had spoken on the subject, and was particularly struck with a remark of the hon. member from Cornwallis, that not one of those gentlemen who opposed the commutation had been returned to the present House, those only excepted who resided in the town of Halifax.

Mr Huntington followed the Speaker. When he moved the former Resolution, he did not think that there would be in the Treasury more than £6,000 he would state if his amendment was carried he would then move that £4,000 more should be applied to the extinction of the public debt. He spoke at some length, but in too low a tone to be intelligible in the Gallery.

Mr Stewart supported his former views, and expressed himself favourable to the system of division by Counties. It was the only one which would satisfy the Counties. With respect to Cape Breton, he thought the House had always shown a disposition to treat it liberally, and conceived that they were animated by the same feelings at present. He alluded to the Provincial debt, and accounted for its increase by the loss of £40,000, which had occurred by the collision between the Houses on the Brandy question, and by the depressing effect in our trade, of the visitation of the Cholera, and other unfortunate circumstances over which we had no control. He thought Halifax owed more to the other Counties than it was inclined to acknowledge, and that if it was confined to its own fresh fish and lobsters for a little while, it would feel more sensible than at present its obligations to the inland Counties for the comforts of life.

Mr Howe said that from the feelings of good humour displayed on the present occasion, it was evident that this part of the discussion was not the apple of discord. That, he supposed, would come when the division was made. He had paid great attention to the observations that had fallen from the learned Speaker. He always listened to him with pleasure, and the extensive knowledge and long experience of the learned gentleman, always entitled his remarks to respect. He agreed with him to a certain extent. He thought that much of the debt was chargeable upon our excessive liberality; but he also differed from him a little. The people did not complain that these vast sums of money were spent on the Roads and Bridges, but they complained that so much had been squandered in other unnecessary and useless expenditures.

He proceeded to remark, at considerable length, upon the Salaries of Custom House Establishment, and estimating the expenses necessary to keep that department in effective operation, to be about £7,000, he calculated the savings which might be effected in ten years, by reducing the expenses to that amount, at £30,000. Then, if the Excise were abolished, as it will might be, there would be a saving in the same period of £14,000 more. Then, by abolishing the offices of two of the Inferior Court Judges, and making a little additional advance to the salaries of those that were left, to cover their increased travelling expenses, there would be a saving of about £700 which in the period of ten years, would make £7,000 more. He adverted to the Court of Chancery, and thought that a large saving might be effected there. If the Court, as had been done in the United States, were abolished, there would be a saving in ten years of another £6,000. —And finally, by the abolition of the ridiculous farce of the militia, which was such a tax at once upon the time and the treasury of the Province, another important sum might be obtained to swell the amount of saving that a rigid economy might effect. He concluded by stating that if the amendment of Mr Huntington were lost or withdrawn, he would substitute one for £8,000 in its place; as he thought, that the Country could perhaps afford that amount—and he did not think, that it would be judicious to exceed it. He did not wish to withhold from the Road and Bridge service the available Revenues of the Country—but thought it was better to be out of debt, and would be contented to apply whatever sums could be saved to the gradual extinction of ours.

Mr B. Smith said that there appeared to be a difference in the opinion of Honourable Members with regard to the state of the Province, and two sums had been named for the road service during the present year. He was altogether averse to borrowing money or running in debt for any purpose whatever, and yet he was persuaded that if the house would be justified in borrowing money at all, it would be for the road service. It has been asserted, said Mr S., that the population is so dense in the County of Hants that they need no road money, and strangers would be led to believe that the people in that Country had hardly room to crowd along the streets, but I can assure you, Mr Chairman, that it is not exactly the case, and I can only say, that if there is any part of the Province where the roads are in a worse state than in some districts of that County, they are in a deplorable state indeed; but I can tell you, Sir, that I am acquainted with settlements in the County of Hants, where the people have no road at all, but are obliged to clamber along the shores over rocks and ice, and very often at the risk of their lives, and for want of a road being opened the distance of six or seven miles, have been obliged to travel round a distance of more than forty miles; but we are told that there has been money

enough spent in making alterations in some parts of that County, to have paved the road with dollars, but I would ask that hon. gentleman if no alterations have been made in the Eastern road, has it not been found necessary to change almost the whole line of the Eastern road, and can any hon. member at present ride the distance of about five or ten miles on any of the great roads, without seeing where alterations have been made or are necessary to be made. This is a natural consequence, as the people become more enlightened and better acquainted with the art of road making, they will still be finding better lines upon which to carry their roads, it is the case in Counties longer settled than Nova Scotia—is it not the case in the United States, and also in England and all other Counties. But I am of opinion that if we can save only one half of those sums pointed out by the hon. member from the County of Halifax, we shall be enabled not only to give the larger sum for the road service, but pay something towards the debt of the Province, and there appears to me to be a few other items not yet mentioned that can be spared; I mean those sums given to the Stage Coaches and the steam Boats, and some other Ferries and Packers that have been supported long enough by the Province. I shall vote in favour of the larger sum.

Mr Smith was followed by Mr W. Young, Mr Bell, Mr Goudge, and others, but we have already occupied so much of our space on this subject that we cannot, as we would like to do, go into the speeches of these Gentlemen. Towards the conclusion of the debates, which continued till nearly dark, Mr Huntington's amendment was lost by a majority of 8. The original Resolutions being then put, it was carried by the same majority—after which, the House adjourned.

Extracts from the Journals of the House.

February 18.—An engrossed Bill to continue the Act concerning the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, within this Province, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and that the title be, An Act to continue the Act concerning the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, within this Province.

February 22.—A Petition of Donald Henderson, of Cape John, in the County of Pictou, was presented by Mr G. Smith, and read, praying that he may be encouraged in the manufacture of Whiskey!

Ordered, That the Petition do lie on the table.

A Petition of David Crichton and James Crichton, of Pictou, Merchants, was presented by Mr W. Young and read, praying that an Act may be passed to authorise the Assessment of the Township of Pictou, to pay the amount due them for advances formerly made for the support of the Poor in that Township.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to Messrs W. Young, G. Smith, and H. Hatton, to examine and report thereon to the House, by Bill or otherwise.

A Petition of the Committee of the Bar Society, in Halifax, was presented by Mr Stewart and read, praying a return of Duties paid by them, upon certain Law Books, imported from the United States of America, for the use of the Library; and also, that measures may be taken for removing the restrictions upon the importation from the United States of reprints of British Works of Literature.

Ordered, That the Petition be referred to Messrs Howe, Bell, Morton, Dewolf, and Miller, to examine and report upon to the House.

Saturday, Feb 25.—Mr G. Smith, from the Committee appointed on the 9th, to consider and report upon the pay of Members, and of a mode of enforcing their regular attendance—reported that the Committee are of opinion, that the allowance to Members should be Twelve Shillings and Six Pence per Day, for their actual attendance; provided no Member shall be entitled to receive more than £40 in any one Session, besides his traveling charges, as heretofore,—provided also, that such allowance shall be subject to the usual guards for enforcing attendance.

On motion, resolved, that the Report be agreed to.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, that the sum of Twelve Shillings and Six Pence per day, be paid to each and every of the Members of the House of Assembly, for their attendance in General Assembly for the present Session, to be paid on certificate of the Speaker; also, the travelling charges as heretofore. No Member to receive pay for more than 64 days' attendance.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Resolution to the Council, and desire their concurrence.

A Message from the Council by Mr Halliburton: Mr Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the Bill, entitled, An Act to authorise the appointment of Sheriffs for the several Counties of Juste au Corps, Pictou, Colchester, and Richmond, with amendments; to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this Honourable House. And then the Messenger withdrew.

March 3.—Among others, the two following Bills have passed the House and Council, and obtained His Excellency's assent:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorise the appointment of Sheriffs for the several Counties of Juste au Corps, Pictou, Colchester, and Richmond.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Act concerning the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, within this Province.

Mr Howe moved that the House do come to a Resolution,—which he read; and, being seconded, Mr Umacko moved an amendment, which, being seconded and put, it was lost. Mr Huntington then moved, as an amendment of the said or partially proposed Resolution, to leave out all the words thereof except the first word "Resolved," and in place of the words so left out, to substitute the following after the said word "Resolved," that the evils arising from the structure of His Majesty's Council, and the disposition evinced by some of its Members to protect their own interests and emoluments at the expense of the public, are heightened and rendered more injurious by the practice still adhered to by that Body, of shutting out the people from their deliberations; this practice they still maintain, although it is opposed to that of the House of Lords in England, and that of the Legislative Councils of Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Newfoundland; and notwithstanding the murmurs and complaints of the people for a long series of years, and the representations and remonstrances of this House of Assembly.

This Amendment being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared, for the amendment, 25; against it, 18.

For the Amendment.—Messrs Chipman, Doyle, Annand, DesBarres, G. Smith, Morton, Upham, Huntington, W. Young, Lewis, Dewolf, J. Young, Benjamin, Heldsworth, McDonald, B. Smith, Howe, McLellan, Forrester, McDougall, Clements, Kavanagh, D'Entremont, Spearwater, Goudge.

Against the Amendment.—Messrs J. Sargent, W. Sargent, Hatton, Taylor, Allison, Stewart, Holland, Bell, Thorne, Elder, Umacke, Holmes, Heckman, Miller, Wilkins, Rudolf, Fairbanks, Dodd.

Mr Howe then moved that the House do come to the following Resolution, viz:

Resolved, that as a remedy for these grievances, His Majesty be implored to take such steps, either by granting an Elective Legislative Council, or by such other re-construction of the local Government as will ensure responsibility to the Commons, and confer upon the People of this Province, what they value above all other possessions, the blessings of the British Constitution: which being seconded,

Mr Stewart moved an amendment, which, being seconded and debated, was put, and passed in the negative.

The Resolution as originally proposed was then put from the Chair, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared, for the Resolution, twenty-six; against it, sixteen.

For the Resolution.—Messrs W. Young, McDougall, Allison, Chipman, Upham, D'Entremont, G. Smith, Benjamin, McLellan, McDonald, Annand, Dewolf, Clements, Howe, W. Sargent, Umacke, Lewis, Forrester, B. Smith, Spearwater, Holland, Bell, Thorne, Holdsworth, Kavanagh, Doyle, Huntington.

Against the Resolution.—Messrs Taylor, Hatton, Elder, J. Sargent, Morton, Holmes, Wilkins, Goudge, Miller, Hackman, Rudolf, J. Young, Fairbanks, Des Barres, Stewart, Dodd.

T M B B B .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1857

THE FRIDAY PACKET.—Our London news are to the 3d ult. but our columns are so occupied at present with our own affairs, that we have only space for a notice of the leading particulars which they furnish.

Parliament was opened on the 2d February, by Commission.

A Railway from London to Bristol, is about to be undertaken. The distance is 117 1-2 miles.—Estimated cost £2,500,000.

Influenza prevailed in London, Edinburgh, Paris and many other cities and towns of the old world, and in many places has proved as fatal as the Cholera did some years ago.

The French Chambers had determined on a system of non-intervention in the affairs of Spain.—The state of the armies in the Peninsula remained nearly the same as at last advices.

Thomas Alexander Fraser, Esq. of Lovat, is advanced to the Peerage, with the title of Baron Lovat.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Mr Howe has at length got all his Resolutions on the construction of his Majesty's Council discussed, most of which have passed by fair majorities, some of them amended, others not. But, "on Tuesday week, his Majesty's Council sent down a Message—declining to do business with the House, till the Resolution which referred to the disposition evinced by some Members of the Board, "to protect their own interests and emoluments at the expence of the public," was rescinded. To meet this difficulty, and preserve the Revenue, Mr Howe moved yesterday to rescind the whole string—stating his intention to follow up the Resolution with another, for the appointment of a Committee to draw up an Address to the Crown on the state of the Colony. After a long and spirited debate, in which the opponents of the Resolutions sought to compel the majority to rescind one only, or none at all, Mr H's motion was carried, 23 to 14. He then gave notice that on an early day, he would move for the appointment of the Committee. Our friends—and the friends of reform throughout the Country, will do well to suspend their opinions on this step, until the debates are published."

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Legislature of this Province was prorogued on the 1st instant. The Governor expresses regret that the Assembly did not affix a suspending clause to *The Civil List Bill*, and disclaims any sinister intentions in withholding his assent from it.

All the papers from New Brunswick, represent the roads as being completely blocked up in all directions, during the late snow storms.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—The Legislature of Maine have passed Resolutions on this subject, which show a determined spirit, to get possession of the disputed territory. They designate the British pretensions usurpations and encroachments, and call upon the President to cause the N. E. Boundary to be explored and surveyed—preparatory no doubt to taking possession. The St John papers seem to think there will be some work for the gallant 43d Light Infantry and for the Militia if they attempt to carry their intentions into effect.—*Halifax Times.*

We are happy in being able to announce the formation of an *Agricultural Society* in this town. Several adjourned Meetings have lately been held at the Royal Oak, by those interested in the Agriculture of the County, at which a code of Laws have been agreed on for the government of the Society. These are left at this Establishment, for the present, where those wishing to join the Society, will please call to sign the Rules, and pay the dues of Membership, (10s.)

The Society proposes encouraging the Agriculture of the County, by importing Stock, Seed, and Agricultural Implements, giving Premiums, and diffusing Agricultural Knowledge, by means of Books, Papers, practical Experiments, &c.

A Meeting will be held this day week, in the Royal Oak, for the purpose of electing Office Bearers,—at which all who may have become Members will please attend.

Music.—We refer our musical friends to a specimen of the forthcoming Work, "THE HARMONICON," and also to a notice of it in another column.

[COMMUNICATED]

Keefler's Reading Room, Halifax.
March 8, 1837.

At Cove of Cork, 26th January, Barque Sally, Mc Kenzie, Pictou, N. S. At Greenock, 24th January, Isabella, Auld, to sail for Pictou on the 1st of March.

Yarmouth, G. B., Jan'y 9, the Phoenix, Lamb, from Pictou, to Hull, got ashore on Harborough sands, but has since been got off.

Cork, 14th Jan'y, arrived, brig Sarah and Nancy, from Antigonish. Spoken, 26th Dec. lat. 45, long. 28. Albion, Dixon, from Pugwash, 35 days, and was supplied with provisions.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—It having lately been ascertained that very many families in this country, particularly in the back settlements, were suffering severe privations for want of provisions, owing to the failure of last year's crop, meetings have lately been held to devise means for their relief, and also to procure seed for the ensuing spring. We understand the Magistrates have made application to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, who we trust will bring the matter before the House.

In a private letter we have seen, it is stated that upwards of fifty families are living, in one settlement, in a state of dependence on their more fortunate neighbours.

THE MAILS.—The last Halifax and western mails, owing to the arrival of the Packet, and the state of the roads, came both in two days out of time. By the latter, we received our files of U. States, Canada, and P. E. Island papers, which had been detained by the late snow storms. Their contents are without interest. Provisions continued high and scarce in the U States; much distress prevailed in consequence, among the lower classes in New York, where a mob, under the impression that the merchants were forestalling the article of Flour, had assembled and broke open the stores of several wealthy merchants, and destroyed or carried away of that article to the value of \$10,000. Several of the ringleaders were secured, and order restored.

Considerable distress prevailed in P. E. Island— which the Governor had brought under the notice of the Legislature. Much of the last Crop is represented as being unfit either for seed or food; so that we need not look to that quarter for relief.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.— On Wednesday Evening last, Mr Daniel Dickson read a very interesting Paper "On the Theory of the Tides," which gave rise to a very protracted and animated discussion.

Mr Roderick McDonald lectures this evening "On Climate."

DIED,

On Saturday evening last, at the house of Mr Peter Davidson, West River, after an illness of six days, Mr John McLaughlin, aged 22 years. He was married on the 10th ult. to a young and affectionate woman, who is thus left to mourn in solitude the early departure of the object of her affections.

On Sabbath evening last, Mary, daughter of Mr. William Beck, West River, in the 8th year of her age.

LAND FOR SALE.

A LOT of LAND, in the 2d Division of the 92d Grant, at Merigomish, CONTAINING ABOUT 400 ACRES.

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

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

J. PRIMROSE.

February 8, 1837

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

ONE ton, or more, good OATMEAL, for which CASH will be given, by **ANDREW MILLAR.**

March 8. if

FOR SALE.

ALL that Tenement and building in Pictou, bounding on High Street and James Street, formerly owned by Hugh McKay deceased, and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gunn and others, with all the appurtenances and outhouses thereunto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, 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 8th, 1836. if

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

[PRICE SIX SHILLINGS.]

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

The following is a List of Tunes already printed, or in preparation for being so.

America, Shoel, Canterbury, Pargor, Windsor, Brattle Street, Russia, Lisbon, St. Barchan's, Old Hundred, Green's Hundred, Resignation, Sunbury, Wells, Naples, Delight, Complaint, Bedford, Blackburn, Victory, Low Church, Windham, French, St. David's, New Windsor, Arabia, Auburn, Belmont, New Jerusalem, Cyrene, Dorchester, Devizes, Coronation, All Saint's New, Calvary, Brixham, Luther's Hymn, Buckingham, Cranbrook, Sutton, Northfield, Fountain, Harmony, Bethlehem L. M. & C. M., Sunning, Contrition, Gascony, Warwick, Orland, Hunsdale, Judgment, Lydia, Malbourn Port, Come ye Disconsolate, Majesty, Monmouth L. M. & C. M., Essex, Caroline, Danbury, Mear, Froom, Northfield New, Tranquility, St. James's New, Summer, Temple, Ebenezer, Compassion, Stephen's, Virginia, Queenburgh, Vesper Hymn, Canterbury New, Shelburne, Wayne, Lennox, Piety.

WRAPPING PAPER.

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

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

THOS. G. TAYLOR.

Pictou, Feb. 13, 1837. m-m

IMPORTED,

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

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

ALSO:

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

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

December 20, 1836. c-m

FALL, 1836.

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

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

Very superior half-bleached COTTONS, fine 3 d. wide SHIRTINGS, Checks and Stripes and Woolens—suitable to the season. Fur Caps.

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

Which will be sold,

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

R. DAWSON.

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

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

CAROLINE, C. M.

Fow are thy days and full of woo, O man of woman born, Thy doom is written, dust thou art, And shalt to dust return,

CORONATION, C. M.

Soft. Loud. Soft Holden. Loud. 1 2

All hail the power of Jeeus' nam., Lot ange. prostrate fall, Bring forth the royal diadem, And crown him Lord of all, Bring forth, &c.

POETRY.

HOW SLEEP THE DEAD?

How sleep the dead in yon Church-yard,
Where chequering moonbeams purely fall?
How sleep the dead beneath the sward?
Calmly—softly—sweetly all!

In mute companionship they lie—
No hearts that ache, no eyes that weep!
Pain, sickness, trouble, come not nigh
The beds of those that yonder sleep.

Around, the world is passion-tost—
War, murder, crime, forever reign;
Of sacred peace alone may boast
The Church-yard's undisturb'd domain.

The stormy sea of human life,
With all its surges, roars around;
Their barrier wall repels its strife—
No wave breaks o'er their hallowed ground.

Around, the summer sun may scorch—
The dead feel not the sultry ray;
Winter may howl in spire and porch—
The dead are reckless of his sway.

Thus sleep the dead in yon Church-yard,
Where chequering moonbeams purely fall;
Thus sleep the dead beneath the sward—
Calmly—softly—sweetly all!

MISCELLANY.

Novels.—Most of the novel-reading of the present day, is a huge mass of useless trash—destructive to morality and a libel upon literature. Will any candid person say, after he has been perusing such works for years, that he has derived any morality or good from them? Nay, let us examine the page upon the other side, and we shall find written in prominent characters, a fastidious taste, trifling with religion, castle building, disordered and polluted

imagination, and profanity in thought and word. These are only a few of the evils of novels. They are a secret underminer, working at the foundation of social society. They destroy the research for truth, and annihilate the love of it from the mind. They dislocate the true affections of the heart, inebriate the brain, and spread confusion throughout the whole mental system.

PUNCHING FIRE.—It is surprising that among the vast variety of discoveries which Phrenologists have made on the territory of the human skull, they have not found the organ of ignitiveness. They may depend upon it, that such an organ is there, and we shall not be surprised if we ourselves hit upon it some of these days, in our explorations through the boundless field of our own, or more modestly speaking, of some of our friends' intellects, and thereby disappoint every body, and immortalize ourselves after all. According to our philosophy, felicity in making fires depends upon organization—and, therefore, a man must be born with a genius for it, or remain a numbskull, so far as its manifestation is concerned. Any blunderer can put a good fire out, but it takes a genius to build up one.

Ladies have been remarkable, from time out of mind, for the dexterity which they often manifest in punching fires. Did you ever see a lady blushing with cold, enter the room without marching straight up to the fire-place, picking up the tongs and banging away at the forestick? If you have seen such a thing, you have seen a female prodigy. The desire of torturing their lovers, is not more natural to the sex, than is the propensity to punch the fire. Sometimes the gratification of this innocent propensity is attended with sad discomforts. For instance—when you have by the aid of constructiveness, succeeded in building up a first rate frame-work for the flames to wreath themselves about, and are just congratulating yourself on your architectural skill, in pops your wife, or sister, or some other lovely being, and picking up the tongs, with one fell

blow will effectually levels the result of your labors. The fire is knocked into a cocked hat, as our friend—would say, and sets up a smoke like a miniature Stromboli. If you are like ourselves, a man of gentle temper, and your amiability being unruffled, you in turn grapple the tongs, and rebuild your fire castle; by the time the flames are beginning to make a meal of it, in rushes another lady of the family, and before you can say Jack Robinson, her pretty foot twinkles, and away she kicks the whole affair into a heap of smouldering ruins.—The thing is done in so graceful a manner, that for your life you can't get angry. You can resume your labor again and so go on *ad infinitum*, as the philosophers say.

HIDDEN TREASURE.—A curious circumstance has occurred at Parr, near Liverpool. An old lady sold a property in land and fancying there were coals beneath the surface reserved her right to them—but offered to sell it to the purchaser for £100. The offer was declined. The old lady died, and left her right as a valuable legacy to some nieces, who were of course greatly annoyed at receiving nothing better. At length they contrived to induce some persons who were supposed to have more money than wit, to undertake the expense of boring on the land (an expensive undertaking,) to ascertain whether there were coals or not. The boring continued for a considerable time, to the great amusement of persons connected with collieries, but at last to their great astonishment, the chagrin of the purchaser and the unbounded delight of the legatees two dells of the best coal in Lancashire, were discovered extending nearly the whole breadth of the land that could easily be worked. The coals were immediately purchased by the proprietors of a neighbouring colliery for £20,000. On subsequent borings three lower dells were found, which the same persons purchased for 15,000.—*Northampton Herald*.

ONE SET MACHINE CARDS—for sale
by JAMES DAWSON.