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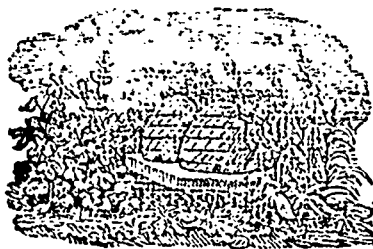
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PROTON, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1836.

NUMBER XXXVII.

**THE BEE**

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

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A lot of Wire, Grain Tin, Candlestick Springs, Lantern Lights, Tin'd Rivets,

Iron Ears No. B., black and tin'd do., No. 1 & 3. Lamp Screws, Tea-pot Handles, with a variety of other articles suitable for Tinsmiths.

Catalogues of his whole Stock to be had at the Shop.

All those indebted to R. D., either by note or book Account, are requested to call immediately, and have their accounts adjusted.

January 6, 1836. if

**ALMANACS FOR 1836,**

For Sale at this Office.—Price 7½ each.

**THE THREE ADVICES.**

AN IRISH MORAL TALE.

[By T. Crofton Croker, Esq. F. S. A.]

THE stories current among the Irish peasantry are not very remarkable for the inculcation of any moral lesson, although numberless are the legends related of pious and "good people," the saints and fairies. The following tale of the Three Advices is the only one of a moral character which I remember to have heard. It was told to me by a professional story-teller, whose diction I have endeavoured to preserve, although his *soubriquet* of "Paddreen Trolagh," or Paddy the Vagabond, from his wandering life, was not a particularly appropriate title for a moralist. The tale is certainly very ancient, and has probably found its way into Ireland from Wales, as it appears to be an amplification of a Bardic "Tried of Wisdom."

There once came, what of late happened so often in Ireland, a hard year. When the crops failed, there was boggary and misfortune from one end of the Island to the other. At that time a great many poor people had to quit the country from want of employment, and through the high price of provisions. Among others, John Carson was under the necessity of going over to England, to try if he could get work; and of leaving his wife and family behind him, begging for a bit and a sup up and down, and trusting to the charity of good Christians.

John was a smart young fellow, handy at any work from the hay-field to the stable, and willing to earn the bread he ate; and he was soon engaged by a gentleman. The English are mighty strict upon Irish servants; he was to have twelve guineas a-year wages, but the money was not to be paid until the end of the year, and he was to forfeit the entire twelve guineas in the lump, if he misconducted himself in any way within the twelve months. John Carson was to be sure upon his best behaviour, and conducted himself in every particular so well for the whole time, there was no faulting him late or early, and the wages were fairly his.

The term of his agreement being expired, he determined on returning home, notwithstanding his master, who had a great regard for him, pressed him to remain, and asked him if he had any reason to be dissatisfied with his treatment.

"No reason in life, sir," said John; "you've been a good master, and a kind master to me; the Lord spare you over your family; but I left a wife with two small children of my own at home, after me in Ireland, and your honour would never wish to keep me from them entirely.—The wife and the children!"

"Well, John," said the gentleman, "you have earned your twelve guineas, and you have been, in every respect, so good a servant, that, if you are agreeable, I intend giving you what is worth twelve guineas ten times over, in place of your wages. But you shall have your choice—will you take what I offer, on my word?"

John saw no reason to think that his master was jesting with him, or was insincere in making the offer; and, therefore, after slight consideration, told him that he agreed to take as his wages whatever he would advise, whether it was the twelve guineas or not.

"Then listen attentively to my words," said the gentleman.

"First—I would teach you this—'Never to take a byeroad when you have the highway.'

"Secondly—'Take heed not to lodge in the house where an old man is married to a young woman.'

"And thirdly—'Remember that honesty is the best policy.'

"There are the Three Advices I would pay you with; and they are in value far beyond any gold; however, here is a guinea for your travelling charges, and two cakes, one of which you must give to your wife, and the other you must not eat yourself until you have done so, and I charge you to be careful of them."

It was not without some reluctance on the part of John Carson that he was brought to accept mere words for wages, or could be persuaded that they were more precious than golden guineas. His faith in his master was however so strong, that he at length became satisfied.

John set out for Ireland the next morning early; but he had not proceeded far, before he overtook two pedlars who were travelling the same way. He entered into conversation with them, and found them a pair of merry fellows, who proved excellent company on the road. Now it happened, towards the end of their day's journey, when they were all tired with walking, that they came to a wood, through which there was a path that shortened the distance to the town they were going towards, by two miles. The pedlars advised John to go with them through the wood; but he refused to leave the highway, telling them, at the same time, he would meet them again at a certain house in the town, where the travellers put up. John was willing to try the worth of the advice which his master had given him, and he arrived in safety, and took up his quarters at the appointed place. While he was eating his supper, an old man came hobbling into the kitchen, and gave orders about different matters there, and then went out again. John would have taken no particular notice of this, but, immediately after, a young woman, young enough to be the old man's daughter, came in, and gave orders exactly the contrary of what the old man had given, calling him at the same time a great many hard names, such as old fool, an old dotard, and so on.

When she was gone, John inquired who the old man was. "He is the Landlord," said the servant, "and, heaven help him! a dog's life he has led since he married his last wife."

"What!" said John with surprise, "is that young woman the landlord's wife! I see I must not remain in this house to-night;" and, tired as he was, he got up to leave it, but went no farther than the door before he met the two pedlars, all cut and bleeding, coming in, for they had been robbed and almost murdered in the wood. John was very sorry to see them in that condition, and advised them not to lodge in the house, telling them with a significant nod, that all was not right there; but the poor pedlars were so weary and so bruised, that they would stop where they were, and disregarded the advice.

Rather than remain in the house, John retired to the stable, and laid himself down upon a bundle of straw, where he slept soundly for some time. About the middle of the night he heard two persons come

into the stable, and on listening to their conversation discovered that it was the landlady, and a man laying a plan how to murder her husband. In the morning John renewed his journey; but at the next town he came to, he was told that the landlady in the town he had left had been murdered, and that two pedlars, whose clothes were found all covered with blood, had been taken for crime, and were going to be hanged. John, without mentioning what he had overheard, to any person, determined to save the pedlars if possible, and so returned in order to attend their trial.

On going into the Court, he saw the two men at the bar; and the young woman and the man, whose voice he had heard in the stable, swearing their innocent lives away. But the judge allowed him to give his evidence, and he told every particular of what had occurred. The man and the young woman instantly confessed their guilt; the poor pedlars were at once acquitted; and the judge ordered a large reward to be paid to John Carson, as through his means the real murderers were brought to justice.

John now proceeded toward home, fully convinced of the value of two of the advices which his master had given him. On arriving at his cabin, he found his wife and children rejoicing over a purse full of gold which the eldest boy had picked up on the road that morning. Whilst he was away, they had endured all the miseries which the wretched families of those who go over to seek work in England are exposed to. With precarious food, without a bed to lie down on, or a roof to shelter them, they had wandered through the country, seeking food from door to door of a starving population; and when a single potato was bestowed, showering down blessings and thanks on the giver, not in the set phrases of the mendicant, but in a burst of eloquence too fervid not to gush direct from the heart. Those only who have seen a family of such beggars as I describe, can fancy the joy with which the poor woman welcomed her husband back, and informed him of the purse full of gold.

"And where did Mick, my boy find it?" inquired John Carson.

"It was the young squire, for certain, who dropped it," said his wife; "for he rode down the road this morning, and was leaping his horse in the very gap where Mick picked it up; but sure, John, he has money enough besides, and never the halfpenny have I to buy my poor childer a bit to eat this blessed night."

"Never mind that," said John; "do as I bid you, and take up the purse at once to the big house, and ask for the young squire. I have two casks which I brought over step of the way with me from England, and they will do for the children's supper. I ought surely to remember, as good right I have, what my master told me for my twelvemonth's wages, seeing I never, as yet, found what he said to be wrong."

"And what did he say?" inquired his wife.

"That honesty is the best policy," answered John.

"The very well, and 'tis mighty easy for them to say so that have never been tempted, by distress and famine, to say otherwise; but your bidding is enough for me, John."

Straightways she went to the big house, and inquired for the young squire; but she was denied the liberty to speak to him.

"You must tell me your business, honest woman," said a servant, with a head all powdered and frizzled like a cauliflower, and who had on a coat covered with gold and silver lace and buttons, and every thing in the world.

"If you knew but all," said she, "I am an honest woman, for I've brought a purse full of gold to the young master, that my little boy picked up by the roadside; for surely it is his, as nobody else could have so much money."

"Let me see it," said the servant. "Ay, it's all right—I'll take care of it—you need not trouble yourself any more about the matter; and so saying, he slapped the door in her face. When she returned, her husband produced the two casks which his master gave him on parting; and breaking one to divide between his children, how was he astonished at finding six golden guineas in it; and when he took the other and broke it, he found as many more! He then remembered the words of his generous master, who desired him to give one of the casks to his wife, and not to eat the other himself until that time; and this was the way his master took to conceal his wages, lest he should have been robbed, or have lost the money on the road.

The following day, as John was standing near his cabin-door, and turning over in his own mind what he should do with his money, the young squire came riding down the road. John pulled off his hat, for he had not forgot his manners through the means of his travelling to foreign parts, and then made so bold as to inquire if his honour had got the purse he lost.

"Why, it is true enough, my good fellow," said the squire, "I did lose my purse yesterday, and I hope you were lucky enough to find it; for if that is

your Cabin, you seem to be very poor, and shall keep it as a reward for your honesty."

"Then the servant up at the big house never gave it to your honour last night after taking it from Nance—she's my wife, your honour—and telling her it was all right?"

"Oh, I must look into the business," said the squire.

"Did you say your wife, my poor man, gave my purse to a servant—to what servant?"

"I can't tell his name rightly," said John, "because I don't know it; but never trust Nance's eyes again if she can't point him out to your honour, if so your honour is desirous of knowing."

"Then do you and Nance, as you call her, come up to the hall this evening, and I'll inquire into the matter. I'll promise you." So saying the squire rode off.

John and his wife went up accordingly in the evening, and he gave a small rap with the big knocker at the great door. The door was opened by a grand servant, who, without hearing what the poor people had to say, exclaimed, "Oh, go!—go—what business can you have here?" and shut the door.

John's wife burst out crying—"There," said she, sobbing as if her heart would break, "I know that would be the end of it."

But John had not been in merry England merely to get his twelve guineas packed in two casks. "No," said he firmly, "right is right, and I'll see the end of it." So he sat himself down on the step of the door, determined not to go until he saw the young squire; and, as it happened it was not long before he came out.

"I have been expecting you some time, John," said he; "come in and bring your wife in;" and he made them go before him into the house. Immediately he directed all the servants to come up stairs; and such an army of them as there was! It was a real sight to see them.

"Which of you," said the young squire, without making further words, "which of you all did this honest woman give my purse to?"—but there was no answer. "Well, I suppose she must be mistaken, unless she can tell herself."

John's wife at once pointed her finger towards the head footman; "there he is," said she, "if all the world were to the fore—clergyman, magistrate, judge, jury, and all—there he is who told me it was all right when he took the purse, and slammed the door in my face, without as much as thank ye for it."

The conscious footman turned pale.

"What is this I hear?" said the master. "If this woman gave you my purse, William, why did you not give it to me?"

The servant stammered out a denial; but his master insisted on his being searched, and the purse was found in his pocket.

"John," said the gentleman, turning round, "you shall be no loser by this affair. Here are ten guineas for you; go home now, but I will not forget your wife's honesty."

Within a month, John Carson was settled in a nice new-slatted house, which the squire had furnished and made ready for him. What with his wages, and the reward he got from the judge, and the ten guineas for returning the purse, he was well to do in the world, and was soon able to stock a small farm, where he lived respected all his days. On his death-bed, he gave his children the very Three Advices which his master had given him on parting:—

Never to take a by-road when they could follow the highway.

Never to lodge in the house where an old man was married to a young woman.

And, above all, to remember that honesty is the best policy.

## FOREIGN.

The tone of the Paris papers is pacific. The *Moniteur*, the government paper, speaking of the recent naval preparations, says:

"The recall of the American Charge d' Affaires, coming after the measures proposed last year to the Congress, has rendered some precautions necessary. It was the duty of the French Government, under such circumstances, to be prepared, at all events, to protect French interests. Such is the aim of the armament's equipping in our ports,—an aim *purely defensive*. There exists at this moment no legitimate cause of war between France and the U. States, and in no case shall the aggression come in the first instance from France."

The Queen's party in Spain had gained some recent advantages over the Carlists.

An armament was fitting out at Genoa, said to be destined to act against Portugal, with a view to replace Don Miguel upon the throne, and also to aid the cause of Don Carlos in Spain.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS TALLEYRAND.—The Princess, from whom M. Talleyrand has been separated for a number of years, died Dec. 9th, in her 74th year. She was a native of Denmark.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

[From the London Morning Chronicle.]

\* \* \* The only medium that now exists for communication between the two Governments (France and the United States) is the Government of this country. We are happily upon the terms of cordial friendship with both parties, and cannot be supposed to have any wish to see the honor of either injured in the affair. It becomes, therefore, the duty of our Government to assume the character of an arbitrator between them—to assume it upon no ground of superiority, or upon any ground whatever save that of the most disinterested amity towards the two nations, and our deep anxiety for the preservation of the general peace.

Under all circumstances, and in the character just described, our Cabinet would be justified in stating on the one hand to that of France that the latter ought to pay the money upon Mr. Livingston's first explanation; and on the other hand to that of America, that the President ought officially to give the sanction of his authority to Mr. Livingston's explanation. Such a course as this would be the right one on both sides; it would stand the test of history, and defy the cavils of the discontented, who are eager for war at all hazards.

Should our anticipations of a pacific issue to these misunderstandings be unfortunately not realized—should a law of reprisals be passed in America, which we should hear of with extreme regret—Then a war must ensue, of which it will not be possible for us to remain long indifferent spectators. We, on account of our vast commerce, are deeply interested in the preservation of peace on the high seas. At all events, we shall be under the necessity of affording complete protection to our merchants, and consequently of augmenting our naval force without delay.

WHALENS BESET IN THE ICE IN BAFFIN'S BAY.—It will be gratifying to learn that the unfortunate sufferers now left in the Arctic regions (600, or thereabout, in number,) the crews of 11 whaling vessels beset by the ice, are likely to have the able aid of that distinguished officer, Captain James Clarke Ross, the discoverer of the north magnetic needle, who has volunteered his service to Government, which have been accepted, to perform the humane but dangerous duty of commanding the expedition to search for, and, if possible to restore them to their country and friends. We understand three vessels, properly equipped and victualled for this service, will forthwith sail under his command from Hull, for which place he has already taken his departure.

The proposal of the Admiralty with respect to the Greenland ships is, that if the owners and underwriters will fit out a ship, and men from the ports will volunteer for her, the Admiralty will commission her, pay and provision the crew, and fill her with stores and provisions for the crews in Davis' Straits. The men of course, to be discharged as soon as the service is performed. Captain Ross's immediate object will be to try to communicate with some of the Danish settlements, and effect the forwarding of the provisions. Whether a further attempt shall be made to send res-

sels into the ice, lies over for decision. The Admiralty desires that communications be established from Hull with Newcastle, Aberdeen, Kirkcaldy, and other places concerned.—*Ministerial paper.*

**PROSPERITY OF TRADE.**—Business has seldom been more brisk at Birmingham than it has been for some time past. The foreign orders have been very considerable; the manufactories of all sorts of hardware are all in constant employment, and all the hands are in full work. The accounts also from Sheffield, Manchester, and Nottingham, as to the state of their local trade, are very satisfactory.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBY 3, 1836

By the Western Mail of Saturday, we did not receive our usual files of American and Canadian papers, and therefore, we are unable to say what course the President of the United States has taken in relation to the French Question; but we are indebted to the St. John Observer, for London news to the 20th Dec'r, received by way of the United States. Those selected are the only items of interest we can see.

Our latest dates from Halifax are up to Wednesday evening last, at which time the House of Assembly had made considerable progress in arranging for the speedy despatch of the public business. The Antislavery Petition against the division of Halifax County was sent down to the House on Tuesday, and on the same day, a bill was introduced by Mr Archibald to diminish the expenses on suits of Law, when confession of Judgment is given. Another Member introduced a Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the punishment of crimes against the person.

We understand that Meetings have recently been held at the West River, East River, Middle River, and Roger's Hill, for the purpose of nominating persons to be recommended to the Executive, for appointment to the Magistracy. Although we cannot but approve of this mode, as the most likely to obtain an active, useful, and respectable country Magistracy, and sincerely hope it will soon be legalized here, as it now is in Upper Canada, yet we doubt much the propriety of any extension or increase of the judicial corps, as it is now constituted. We are decidedly of opinion, that, were the present commission withdrawn, and a new one issued comprising only a very few of the most active, worthy, and influential individuals in each Township, although not half the present number, would nevertheless, be a much more respectable and efficient Magistracy.

While on this subject, we beg to notice a mistake, we were led into by the paper from which we lately noticed the new Township Law of Upper Canada; the article we referred to seemed to imply, that the Freeholders of each Township were to nominate as many fit and proper persons as they deemed necessary for the Magistracy; but we find that the Act itself limits them to three for each Township, who are also the Township Commissioners. Now, we do not hesitate to affirm that three respectable Magistrates, are infinitely more likely to make an efficient Bench than three times that number of such as now compose the motley groups to be seen on the different Benches in this Province.

We think besides, that a greater curse cannot be inflicted on a quiet, industrious, and simple community, than establishing a manufactory of Summonses, Executions, and Copies in it, particularly where the manufacturer is at the same time a Spirit Dealer, which very frequently the case. We could point out some settlements which were at one time exemplary, for the harmony and peaceful dispositions of their inhabitants, that have, since the introduction of Justice

Courts among them, become remarkable for litigation, dissipation and every moral disorder.

We would therefore beg of our countrymen, to reflect a little upon this subject, and not seek from the Executive what they may have occasion before long to repent of. They should recollect also, that those who are most eager to get into the commission, and most active in canvassing for that purpose, are not always the most fit persons for it; indeed they are, nine times out of ten the least so; it is generally the modest, intelligent, unassuming man, who seeks no promotion, that makes the worthy Magistrate.

**NEW FOUNDLAND—SMALL POX.**—By the sch'r Mary, Webster, master, arrived at P. E. Island, 31st Dec, from St. Johns, which place she left on the 18th Decr., intelligence has been received that up to that date, upwards of 2000 cases of small pox had occurred there, and more than 500 deaths; one of the crew of the Mary was seized by this dreadful malady, and died before the vessel sailed; a passenger was afterwards seized, and died at Soutis, where the vessel arrived.

This loathsome and fatal disease having thus reached P. E. Island, we hope the authorities there have taken measures to prevent its spreading; should it unfortunately do so, great precaution on the part of our Board of Health, should be used, on the opening of the navigation, to keep it on, the other side of the straits.

Mr. JACOB HOWE proposes publishing the "Clock-maker's Recollections of Nova Scotia," in a neat little volume, of about 200 pages, price 6s. We wish him every success in the undertaking.

**NEW STEAM BOAT COMPANY.**—A meeting was to be held at Annapolis on the 13th ult., for the purpose of forming a steam boat Company; the capital to be £5000, divided into £25 shares,—to build a boat of such dimensions and description as the Shareholders may agree on, to ply on the Bay of Funday between Annapolis, Digby, St. John, Eastport, and St. Andrews, and occasionally to Bridgetown as the tides will admit of.

Here, the necessity for steam Navigation is no less urgent than it is on the Bay of Funday, while our facilities are much greater, having native coal and a manufactory of machinery on the spot. Capitalists at Pictou, Charlottetown, and Miramichi, appear to have got into a comfortable nap of sleep, and if they are not soon awake, they will probably find this profitable field of industry occupied by strangers and foreigners.

SOME time ago we noticed the loss of the schooner *Indian*, from Sherbrooke, St Mary's, bound to Halifax, and stated that it was with the utmost difficulty that Captain Lynch, and Andrew Jackson, seaman, reached the shore in the boat; we also stated, that an amiable young man, named Wm. D. MacIntosh, son of Mr. J. MacIntosh, of Sherbrooke, was passenger in the vessel, and left her in the boat with the others, but died of extreme cold before they reached the shore; the survivors not being able, from exhaustion, to secure the boat, she drifted off, and was dashed to pieces on another part of the shore, and the body was lost; we have since learned that the body has been found.

In a letter we have received from St. Mary's, it is stated, that no language can describe the agonized feelings of the afflicted parents at this heavy bereavement; their grief is the more poignant, as they had scarcely recovered from the shock they had sustained, by the loss of a daughter, named Mary Ann, who was drowned in the river at Sherbrooke, on the 25th day of August last, aged three years.

"Dumb was I, opening not my mouth,  
Because the stroke was thine."

William D. MacIntosh was in his nineteenth year; he is said to have been amiable in his deportment, dutiful

to his parents, and loved by his friends and acquaintances, and more, he was a pious young man that feared his God.

[COMMUNICATED]

**BEAR HUNT.**—The late mild weather having induced him to leave his winter quarters, his tracks were observed in the snow on Mr. James Crocket's land, near M. River; a search was commenced, he was started from his lair, fired at and wounded in the thigh, on Saturday the 16th ult., and chased towards the East River; night stopped the pursuit. On Monday the 18th the chase was resumed, he was followed to John Chisholm's clearing, and back again toward the M. River, but snow falling the chase was given up. On Saturday the 23d, he was again started, near the place where first seen, fired at, and chased again toward E. River; night again gave him respite. On Sabbath it was observed he had crossed the main road, and early on Monday, the chase was resumed by James and William Crocket, Robert, George, and James Oliver, and Alexander McKay, Fox Brook, with four excellent dogs for the purpose, who, after chasing him about four miles, and part of the way within a hundred yards of him, and having disabled him with several shots, succeeded in killing him about a mile from the Albion Mines. About mid-day, part of the chase being on the highway, it was interesting to see him hopping along, teased by the dogs, and men at a short distance running and gaping for breath. He measured seven feet eight inches from the snout to the tip of the tail.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a fine haunch of venison, from Mr. Robert Oliver, and hope it is not the last he will have in his gift.

We have been desired to ask, why there are no measures taking to get copies of the Petition we published last week, signed, and sent on to the House of Assembly?

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two pamphlets on the Canada Question, from the *Herald* office, Montreal, any of our Subscribers may have a reading of them by calling at this office.

**LITERARY SOCIETY.**—On Wednesday evening last, Mr. R. McDONALD read an Essay before the Society on **BANLING**, and on Wednesday next, Dr. KIRKWOOD will lecture on the **ANATOMY OF THE BRAIN**.

THE LEGISLATURE of P. E. Island was summoned by Proclamation, to meet for the despatch of Business on the 26th ultimo.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Old Rusticus," "Tattler," and "Gamina," are received.

The GENERAL MEETING of the Pictou Friendly Society, will be held in the Court House, on Friday next, at 12 o'clock, noon.  
1st Feb. 1836. J. W. HARRIS, Sec'y.


On Saturday last, William C., youngest son of Mr. John Patterson, aged 4 years.

**SALE BY AUCTION:**  
At the Office of the Subscribers,  
in Pictou,  
On FRIDAY, the 6th FEBRUARY, at 12 o'clock,  
noon:  
The **SCHOONER DOVE**,  
burthen per Register 41 tons,—with all her Appurtenances, as she now lies at Point Betty, in Meriguish.  
ROSS & PRIMROSE.  
Pictou, 29th January, 1836.


**SEEDS,**  
Growth of 1835.  
The Subscriber has received his usual supply of Garden, Field, and Flower SEEDS, among which are 1500 lbs. of American red clover seed, 20 bush. timothy seed, dwarf and pole peas and beans, &c.  
Feb'y 1836. JAMES DAWSON.  
Those disposed to cultivate red clover for the seed, are informed that J. D. will give 10d per lb for any quantity they can raise, if it be well cleaned.  
J. D. has for sale, a few barrels American APPLES, of superior quality.

**FUNERAL LETTERS, VISITING, INVITATION and other CARDS,**  
executed at this Office in the neatest manner.


## TO BE SOLD OR LET.

 **THAT** commodious new **HOUSE**, on Water st., adjoining the property of Ross and Primrose to the east. It is divided into two self-contained sets of apartments, each containing a Kitchen and frost-proof Cellar on the ground floor; a **SHOP** 20 feet by 16, and a Parlour on the second floor; a Dining Room and Drawing Room, in the third floor, with the addition of a bed-room to one end; two good bed-rooms in the attic story. Possession can be given early in May.

**ALSO, FOR SALE.**

 That two-story House and Garden, corner of Queen and George st., presently occupied by Mr. James Smith, grocer.

**ALSO:**

 **THAT** two-story House on Water st. at present occupied by Vernel Brown, and as a Printing Office. This House is well finished and has a never-failing spring of water in the cellar.

Terms of purchase of either of the above will be made easy. For particulars apply to

**JAMES DAWSON.**

January, 1836.


**NAILS,  
ON CONSIGNMENT.**

**THE** Subscriber has received, ex Sch'r ADELL, from Montreal, a large consignment of best bending or tough Cut Nails, of all sizes, from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2, or shagling, to suit per thousand, and which he now offers wholesale or retail, very low for cash. These nails have been pronounced superior to any wrought nails for house work, wherever they have been introduced.

**JAS. DAWSON.**

December 1.

**TO BE SOLD  
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**

 That valuable and well known property, near the centre of the town of Pictou, part of the real estate of the late John Dawson, Esquire, deceased; consisting of the Eastern half of the

**LARGE HOUSE AND LOT,**

at present occupied by Mr. James Skinner and Dr. Martin, and the lot and Wood adjoining, occupied by Mr. Thomas Fraser, a paint shop.

This property admeasures on Water Street, forty feet, on Kempt Street, eighty feet, and can be disposed of in one lot, or divided, and sold in two lots. A warranted title will be given, and terms of payment liberal.

For Particulars, please apply to

**FRANK PATTERSON.**

Pictou, 13th Dec'r, 1835.

**NOTICE.**

**A**t a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Pictou, held this day in the Court House, it was

Resolved, That Messrs. Anthony Smith, John McLean, and James Primrose, be appointed a Commission to investigate the Claims against the Inhabitants of this Township, incurred by George McKenzie and John Geddie, and Co-securers of the Poor, and not considered by a previous Arbitration, and that George Smith and Inham Blanchard, Esq., be requested to procure the passage of a Law enabling this Township to assess themselves for such Sum, as by those Gentlemen shall be found to be justly due."

Now notice is hereby given, that the said Commissioners will meet at the Court House, in Pictou, on the said second Tuesday of February, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the unsold claims against the Township, which were incurred during the said period; and all persons having such claims, are requested to present the same without delay to said Commissioners, for adjustment, in order that provision may be made for their liquidation.

"By order of the Commissioners."

Pictou, 21st Dec'r, 1835.


**REMOVAL.**

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

September 15, 1835.

## TO BE LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

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

FOR SALE,

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

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

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

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

A liberal Credit will be given.

**THOMAS G. TAYLOR.**

15th December, 1835. m-m ce-s

**POSITIVE SALE.**

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

1. **DWELLING HOUSE**, **STORIES**, Wharf, &c. in the Town of Pictou, comprising an excellent Merchant Establishment.

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

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

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

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

6. A **LOT** OF **LAND** situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the Lot now in the possession of John Davis, thence north 123 feet to Church street, thence west 42 feet, thence south 17 feet to Water street, thence east along the line of said street 42 feet.

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

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

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

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

11. **THE EASTERN END** OF **GREAT CARRIBGO ISLAND**, adjoining the lands of Messrs Harris, containing 50 acres.

12. A **LOT** OF **LAND** situate in Chance Harbour, being Lot No. 18 of the Grant to the late S2nd Reg't, containing 100 acres, formerly the property of John Cameron.

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

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

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

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

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

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

19. A **LOT** OF **LAND** situate on the West side of Tatmagouche River, being Lot 28 on a plan of the estate of the late Col. Desbarres, Esq., containing 160 acres. There is on this lot a new and commodious dwelling house.

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

21. A **LOT** OF **LAND** situate in part of the River John, bounded on east and south by lands owned by William McConnell, on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKeel and John Geddie, containing 300 acres more or less.

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

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

**MARTIN J. WILKINS.**

Sole Executor and Devisee

Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835.

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**NOTICE.**

**THE** subscriber having left this Province, has appointed Messrs. D. & T. McCULLOCH as his Agents, to whom all Accounts must be paid, they having power to grant discharges for the same.

**JAMES MALCOLM.**

Pictou, 7th December 1835.

r-w

**AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE,  
AT PICTOU.**

By virtue of the Act of this Province for the more easy Redemption of and Foreclosure of Mortgages,

**THOS. H. GIBBS, Plaintiff,**

In the Cause of **JOSEPH CHIPMAN, Adm'r. of the Estate of John Jamieson, late of Pictou, deceased, - Def.**

**To be Sold** at **Public Auction** on the premises, in the Town of Pictou, on Monday, the 29th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon, by the Deputy Sheriff of the District of Pictou, the following Lands and Premises:

**ALL** that certain lot, piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, in the Town of Pictou, formerly part of the farm lot of George Smith, Esq., and abutted, bounded, and described as follows, that is to say:—Beginning on the North side of Spring street, at the point formerly the South east corner of the said George Smith's farm lot; thence to run North one hundred and twenty seven feet; thence North 26 degrees West, fifty feet; thence South one hundred and twenty-seven feet, to the North side of Spring street aforesaid; thence South 76 degrees East, along said Street to the place of beginning, being the lot of Land sold by the said George Smith to James Kitchen, jun'r., and sold by James Kitchen, jun'r. aforesaid, to one William Kitchen, and by him to the said John Jamieson. **TERMS OF SALE.**—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder on delivery of the Deed.

**J. W. HARRIS,**  
Dep. Sheriff of Pictou.

**J. BLANCHARD,**

Plf's Attorney.

Pictou, 16th January, 1836.

**A** Few Copies of **THE COMPLETE FARMER** and **RURAL ECONOMIST**, for sale at Office. Price \$2 each. [Oct. 21.]



## NOVA-SCOTIA.

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On the first day of the Session, after the Speech had been read, the new members were sworn in and took those formidable oaths against the Pope and the Pretender, which have been so long and so justly obnoxious to a very large class of our fellow Citizens—and are as useless at the present day, as they are hostile to the whole spirit, if not the actual letter, of modern British Legislation. Mr. Stewart asked and obtained leave to introduce a Bill to abolish them, and substitute a shorter and more rational form, which was granted. The usual Committees were appointed, and some conversation arose on the propriety of levying a tax on the owners of large tracts of wilderness Lands, to be laid out in opening roads through them, and facilitating the improvement of the Country.

On Friday the House met late, to afford time to the Committee to prepare the answer to the Governor's Speech, which, having been reported and discussed, was finally passed.

Mr. DOYLE then moved the following Resolution:

*Resolved*—That a Committee be appointed to wait on His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and request His Excellency to direct the proper Officers to transmit to this House, a Statement of the funds invested for the endowment of Dalhousie College; with the period and mode of the investment, name of the fund and amount of interest which has accumulated. Also, all correspondence between His Majesty's Ministers, and this Province, the measures adopted by the Governors of Windsor College, together with a transcript of the records kept by the Governors of both Institutions since 1830, the communications to and from the Colonial Office, and all documents in their possession or under their control, relative to the projected union of the College.

Some discussion arose upon this—Members on the one side, being desirous to wait until His Excellency should bring the subject formally before the House—while on the other, it was contended that the language of the Message was indefinite—merely stating that His Excellency might, not that he would do so; and it would at all events be necessary to have all the information the Resolution required, before the House could be called upon to come to a decision. The Message seemed to imply some neglect on the part of the House, in allowing a subject of so much importance to remain in abeyance so long, when in fact it had never been brought forward in a way to prove that the Government had it much at heart, or to justify the Legislature in making up an opinion. The Resolution was finally withdrawn and the House adjourned.

*Saturday, Jan'y. 23.* A Resolution was moved by Mr. Young, for the appointment of a Committee, to consist of a Member from each County, to report a Bill for the support of Common Schools throughout the Country. We were not in when the Resolution was offered, and did not hear the terms of it or the observations by which it was prefaced, if any were made. Mr. Uniacke concurred in the Resolution, and expressed himself in favour of adopting the principle of assessment. Mr. Bell then rose and said, that he had long entertained a similar opinion—he was happy to see it avowed on the floor of the house, and should be prepared to vote for any measure making a wise application of that principle to the necessities of this Country. He had marked with admiration the effects produced by the assessment system in Scotland and the New England States. How does it happen, said he, that go where they will, the people of Scotland

generally rise above the lower rank of mere laborers?—because they have had the blessings of early education, and the intelligence and virtue—the habits of industry and frugality, acquired in youth—are their safeguards from poverty and crime; and constantly advance them, in the midst of a less enlightened population, to competence and respectability, and often to situations of affluence and honor. If we look to New England, there we see a people rapidly developing the resources of a country, not very richly endowed by nature—where public institutions are sustained with unbounded liberality—and individual enterprise is constantly seeking out new objects of profitable industry—where no man need be idle, and where poverty scarcely exists. These high privileges and honorable characteristic traits, New England owes to her admirable system of education. Why should we then hesitate to adopt it? Much had been said about the Quit Rents, and the propriety of levying a tax upon large tracts of wilderness lands. He owned some lands in the interior, and if the proceeds of such a tax were to go to the support of education throughout the country, most cheerfully would he pay his proportion, even twice or three times told.

Mr. COCHRAN was opposed to assessment, because he never would consent to lay a direct tax upon the people to which they themselves were opposed. They might, under the former law, have assessed themselves—but in not one single township, so far as he could learn, did they do so.

Mr. UNIACKE admitted that the facts might be as stated by the hon. member from Newport, and yet prove nothing against the adoption of the principle of assessment. It was idle to suppose that any people would voluntarily lay a tax upon themselves—even for a good purpose; and particularly that they would curtail their means of immediate sensual gratification, for the attainment of an indirect intellectual benefit—of slow growth—and the worth of which, from its very absence, was likely to be undervalued. In vain would the Legislature entrust the maintenance of the poor to the operation of private benevolence—funds were therefore raised by a levy on the whole, to form those offices of humanity which all might neglect.

Mr. B. DEWOLFE denied the facts affirmed by the member for Newport. It was not true that the people were so universally opposed to the assessment system. On the contrary, he knew of several settlements, where, under the old act, it had been cheerfully adopted. He was satisfied that the House would act wisely to sustain that system—as nothing could have a greater influence upon the common welfare. The resolution was then passed, and a Committee composed of a member from each County named.

Mr. SMITH reported the following address on the subject of the timber duties, prepared by a joint Committee of the Council and Assembly, which was unanimously adopted:

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.  
May it please your Majesty.

We, your Majesty's Council and House of Assembly of this your Majesty's loyal Province of Nova Scotia, now convened in General Assembly, beg leave to approach your Majesty's Throne, and most respectfully to submit to the consideration of your Majesty's Government, the Copy of a Memorial to your Majesty in the year 1834, upon the subject of the Timber Trade of the British North American Provinces.

Your Majesty was graciously pleased to inform the acting Governor of Nova Scotia, by a Despatch, dated 4th April, 1834, from the Honorable E. G. Stanley, your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, "that it

was not the intention of your Majesty's Government to propose to Parliament any alteration in the duties affecting that trade the present year," and that no steps would be taken without the fullest consideration of the Colonial interests involved.

That the people of Nova Scotia, conceiving that no alteration would be made in the duties affecting the Timber trade, until after a full investigation of the subject by your Majesty's Government, and being entirely satisfied that such investigation must produce conviction that many important interests of your Majesty's subjects would be sacrificed, by the introduction of any material change in this trade, have not since pressed the subject on your Majesty's notice. That they have since increased their establishments for the manufacture of timber and deals, knowing that the shipping and navigation of Great Britain, the manufactures, those engaged in the fisheries, and even the poorest description of Emigrants from Great Britain to these Colonies, are all deeply interested in the measure; and that your Majesty's Government would not, without due deliberation, destroy a trade so important to the Empire.

With much surprise and deep concern therefore, the People of this Province have learned that a Committee of the House of Commons of the Imperial Parliament have recommended a change in the Duties, which, if adopted by Parliament, must be ruinous to that branch of the Trade of these Colonies, and give a monopoly of the British Market in Timber and Deals to Foreigners.

That little argument is necessary to prove that Colonial interests are not more deeply concerned in the proposed measure, than the Shipping, Manufacturing and Commercial welfare of the Parent State. To the view presented in the accompanying Memorial, it does not seem requisite to add more until they are controverted and disproved; even as a measure of finance merely, it may be problematical whether it will answer that object, when a few years shall have destroyed the Shipping and Commerce engaged in this trade, which has heretofore directly or indirectly augmented the Revenue of Great-Britain.

Under all circumstances, therefore, we humbly implore, on behalf of the People of Nova Scotia, that your Majesty will not sanction any change in a branch of Trade which has hitherto proved so highly beneficial to the Empire at large.

Mr. DOYLE's Resolution relative to the Colleges, was then again offered, and passed without opposition.

At one o'clock, on Saturday (Jan. 23.), His Majesty's Council waited upon his Excellency, at Government House, with the following Address in answer to His Speech:

To His Excellency Major General, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, Knight Commander of the most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

The Address of His Majesty's Council:

His Majesty's Council thank your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of this Session of the General Assembly. It affords them much pleasure to know that your visits to many parts of this Province have been productive of gratification to you; and that personal observation has enabled your Excellency to bear testimony of the favourable appearance of the Province, and the industry of its inhabitants.

They have great reason to be thankful for the abundant harvest, with which it has pleased Providence to bless the land. The plenty thus produced will add much to the general

welfare, and contribute largely to the returning prosperity of the Province.

They also receive with much satisfaction the assurance that the Fisheries on the coast have been unusually productive, the past year. This branch of business, affording the means of employment to an indefinite extent and a source of emolument to the enterprising, merits the attentive consideration of the Legislature. It is very desirable that due encouragement should be given and adequate protection afforded to all British subjects who may be engaged in that employment. They earnestly hope that the Parent Government will be induced to prevent any Foreign interference with this important right of its own subjects.

His Majesty's Council entirely concur in the opinion heretofore expressed by your Excellency on the subject of the great Roads of the Province; they trust that a system may be found and adopted, better calculated than the present for the management of a branch of the Public Service, so very essential to the improvement and prosperity of the country. The Council will be most happy if by any labour of theirs they can assist in the attainment of an object so desirable.

Fully sensible of the importance of facilitating the diffusion of the highest branches of education as extensively as the circumstances of the Province will permit, His Majesty's Council will readily co-operate in such measures as may be best calculated to accomplish that object; with this view they will enter upon the consideration of the practicability of uniting King and Dalhousie Colleges, upon such broad principles of liberality and efficiency as may be calculated to engage the feelings and secure the support of all classes of the community, in favor of the proposed United Colleges.

Knowing that the establishment of common and grammar schools is of vast importance to the character, conduct, and prosperity of the inhabitants of the Province, they will give their anxious consideration to the mode in which these institutions can be made most beneficial to the whole population.

His Majesty's Council are fully sensible of the expediency of placing the Post Office Establishment in Nova Scotia more within the control of Provincial authority, especially as relates to internal postage, and will readily concur in such enactments as may be best suited to meet the views of His Majesty's Government, and the interests of the Province.

His Majesty's Council are convinced that the erection of Light Houses on the Islands of Seatarie and St. Paul, is called for by every feeling of humanity. This measure will guard to a great extent the commercial and shipping interests of Great Britain and the North American Colonies. They trust that it will be adopted without delay, and that all who are benefitted by it, will readily contribute to the expenses of supporting such necessary establishments.

His Majesty's Council receive with great satisfaction your Excellency's congratulations upon the health and tranquility which the Province has enjoyed during the past year, and they most fervently hope that it may please the Almighty to continue these blessings to this country.

Your Excellency's Administration has already convinced us that the people of Nova Scotia may confidently rely upon your solicitude and exertions for their welfare and prosperity, and the Council will be happy if at any time they can assist your Excellency's endeavours for the public good.

To which His Excellency returned the following answer:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council.

I receive this address with the highest satisfaction. The assurance of your cordial support and assistance in promoting the public good is most gratifying to me; and whilst I administer the Government of Nova Scotia, which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to commit to my charge, it shall be my constant endeavour to prove myself a sincere friend to the interests of this loyal Province.

At two o'clock, on Saturday, the House of Assembly also waited upon His Excellency with the following Address:

To His Excellency Major General, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, Knight Commander of the most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble Address of the House of Representatives in General Assembly,

May it please Your Excellency—

We, His Majesty's dutiful subjects, the Representatives of His loyal people of Nova Scotia, thank your Excellency for the Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session.

It has afforded us much pleasure to find that your Excellency has been gratified by the appearance of the Province, and that the industry of its inhabitants has merited your approbation. We do not doubt that their interests will be advanced by the local knowledge acquired by your visits to the different parts of the Colony.

The increasing prosperity of our Commerce, Fisheries, and Agriculture, demand our grateful acknowledgments to the Author of all good.—Whatever may be in our power to advance these important objects, we will readily adopt, in the hope that by the united exertions of all branches of the Legislature, the public wealth may continue to increase.

We thank your Excellency for directing the public Accounts to be submitted to us,—and you may rely upon our cheerfully making provision for the necessary expenses of His Majesty's Government.

Our acknowledgments are due to your Excellency for procuring Reports of the state of the main Post road, in pursuance of the Resolution of the last Session.

These Reports, and laws regulating the expenditure of the Money granted for the support of the Roads and Bridges, we will take into our consideration, and should we find the system to be materially defective, shall endeavour to adopt such measures as may appear to be best calculated to promote the efficiency of this branch of the public service.

The communications which your Excellency may submit to us during the present Session, concerning the union of Windsor and Dalhousie Colleges, together with that part of your Speech which relates to it, and the establishment and maintenance of a Collegiate Institution for the diffusion of Learning upon liberal principles, shall receive our respectful attention.

Agreeing with your Excellency that general education is of paramount importance, the law regulating common and grammar Schools, now about to expire, shall receive our early and anxious consideration.

We will also take into our early deliberation, the general arrangement of the Post Office in the North American Colonies, as proposed to be regulated by the Act of the Imperial Parliament submitted to the Legislature by your Excellency at the last Session.

On no subject will we more readily unite with His Majesty's Government and the other

North American Colonies than on that of adopting measures to rescue the Mariner from the perils of shipwreck, especially upon the shores of Seatarie and St. Paul's. To this so interesting to humanity itself, and of so much importance to the commerce of the Empire at large, we have long turned our anxious attention, and your Excellency's reliance upon our liberality, in this particular, will not, we trust, be disappointed. We are grateful to His Majesty's Government for proposing to erect Light Houses on these Islands, and will readily unite with the other North American Colonies and the Mother Country, in the support of these establishments.

That the blessings of health and tranquility have been enjoyed throughout the Province during the past year, demands our humble gratitude, and thanking your Excellency for your offer to co-operate in promoting its prosperity, we beg to assure you that the loyalty of its inhabitants and their affection for the Parent State continue unabated.

From the Novascotian.

THE LEGISLATURE.

It is amusing to hear those who formerly denounced the establishment of dollars and doubloons as the bases of our currency, and who insisted that we could not procure them, and that the banks could never operate under such a system, now using the same arguments against British coins, and asking for the re-establishment of old Halifax currency, and the adoption of the dollar and doubloon. But we have neither leisure to write nor space to print out our thoughts on the subject—our observation, however, we may hazard, and we hope all those having a voice in the matter will ponder it deeply. The wealthy money dealer, has a direct interest in having nothing fixed, because he can avail himself of every natural and every unnatural fluctuation—while the great body of the People have an interest as direct in having something fixed, no matter what it is. Mr. Stewart's first Resolution was carried by a large majority—the second occupied the House till a late hour yesterday, when it adjourned without coming to a decision.

On Monday Mr. DeLains moved for a Committee to draft a Bill, for adopting into our Statute Book the new law passed in England, respecting the registration of vessels and the regulation of seamen. M. Unacke, on the same day, introduced a Bill of great importance—having for its object the protection of our Fisheries from the encroachments of the Americans. He stated it to be his wish to carry into effect, so far as the constitutional powers of the Colonial Legislature extended, the act 50, Geo. 3, and the convention made between our Government and the United States for the regulation of the Fisheries. It was for the House to determine whether we had the power to enforce these for our own protection—if we had not, we must abandon the mackerel fishery altogether. We anticipate an interesting discussion upon this Bill.

Mr. HUNTINGTON introduced a Bill to divide the County of Shelburne, and increase its representation, being a transcript of the one deferred last Session. It was read a second time yesterday after some discussion, and committed by a small majority.

Mr. SMITH availed himself of its presentation to call the attention of the House to the Bill for dividing the County of Halifax—and moved for a Committee to enquire whether the Executive had any information relative to the delay which had taken place in the significance of the royal assent in England. He had understood that the Bill had been delayed, in consequence of a Petition sent from a few persons in the County of Annapolis. If it were necessary, the population of the three districts

composing the extensive County of Halifax would petition in its favour to a man. It was with difficulty that—with all the exertions of himself and colleagues, it was got through the House; although not such a one as they could have wished—nor giving the proportion of the Representation to which they were fully entitled, it was the only one they could get, and they were content to take it—so situated as the county was, many parts of it might as well be without any representation. That a Bill of so much importance, sanctioned by three branches of the Legislature, should be stopped in its progress by a Petition from a County not at all interested in its enactments, was somewhat extraordinary—a Petition which had not even gone through the regular channels of communication. Formerly when a Petition in which he was interested was so sent, it was not attended to for that reason—and he wished to ascertain how it happened that in this instance, the rule had been dispensed with.

The SPEAKER was glad the subject had been mentioned. Every member of the House knew the interest he had taken in the passage of that Bill, which was founded upon the Petitions of his constituents presented time after time, and which would almost cover the walls of the Assembly room. It was with difficulty they could be got to accept that Bill—but at length they consented, to get rid of existing evils. No Petition was sent to the House or to the Governor against it, and when it passed, he had no idea that any obstacle would be presented to its receiving His Majesty's assent. But when in England, he was surprised to find that it was delayed in consequence of a petition from the County of Annapolis. He could state, however, to his honorable colleague, without any breach of confidence, that a copy of the petition and the accompanying papers would be sent down by the Executive in the course of tomorrow, and he trusted that, upon a proper explanation, there would be no further difficulty or delay. Under these circumstances, Mr. Smith consented to withdraw his motion. He was well aware that without the influence of the hon. and learned Speaker the Bill never could have passed.

MR. UNIAKKE thought that the people at the Colonial Office had paid a handsome compliment upon the Legislature.

MR. STEWART expressed the same opinion. If a Bill could be thus delayed by the petition of a few individuals, might it not by a letter from one? Such Acts satisfied him of the necessity of having before them a copy of the Governor's instructions, that they might know on what they had to depend.

The SPEAKER observed that the general law regulating all our Elections was based upon that Bill, and could not go into operation without it. Observations and insinuations had been circulated that the interest of certain persons had been used in England to delay the measure. He merely noticed these, but it was not his intention to reply to them—his conduct in reference to it was before the House and the Country.

MR. UNIAKKE had hoped, when the learned member for Cumberland rose, that he was about to say, that the period had arrived when this Colony would not submit to be insulted by the ignorance or caprice of an underling in Downing Street. Surely there should be some permanent Board at the Colonial Office to take cognizance of these matters. At the instance of Lord Goderich a Bill had formerly been passed, taxing the poor emigrant who had landed on our shores—a year elapsed, and they had a rebuke for passing it from Mr. Secretary Stanley; and then it so happened that the House persisted in retaining a law which he had declared to be unconstitutional. On the 23d, on motion of Mr. Oxley, a Com-

mittee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas throughout the Province, with leave to report by Bill or otherwise, Messrs. Creighton, Oxley, Burss, Clements, W. H. Ronch, Chipman, B. Dewolf, G. Smith, Wier, Lawson, Young, and Uniacke, were appointed. Monday, 15th Feb. is the last day for presenting private petitions.

**NEW-BRUNSWICK.**

*Extract of a Letter from Fredericton, dated 20th January, 1836.*

"Our Legislature assembled to-day—His Excellency Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL offered us congratulations on the present happy and prosperous condition of the Province, which left him little to submit to the deliberation of the Legislature but the renewal of the Revenue Laws, the making provision for ordinary services, and to recommend to their liberal consideration such measures as the public spirit and enterprise now so fully manifested amongst us may require. His Excellency suggested the propriety of their adopting some enactments to insure the better performance of the Statute Labour throughout the Province than is the case at present, also as respected Parish Schools—informed the assembly that the Public Accounts would be laid before them immediately—expressed his satisfaction that the Bills respecting the Quit Rents and the support of the Custom's Establishment had been assented to by His Majesty; and concluded by acquiescing the two Branches that he had some important communications to make to them from His Majesty's Government, which he would do by message".

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.**

**A**LL Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late

**JAMES CARR,**

of Carriboo River, deceased, we hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the Subscribers, within eighteen calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY CARR, Administratrix.  
ROBERT McCONNEL, Admr's.

Pictou, Dec. 26th, 1835. *tf*

**A**LL persons having any just demands against the Estate of

**JOHN McDONALD,**

late of Douglass, County of Hants, Schoolmaster, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested within Eighteen months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ARCH'D. FRASER, } Admrs  
WM. URQUHART, }

Douglass, Nov. 4th, 1835. *b-w*

**A**LL 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, Admr's.  
THOMAS KERR, } Adm's.  
THOMAS McCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. *ca-m*

**NOTICE.**

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**

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

Nov. 18, 1835.

**PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.**

**CORRECTED WEEKLY.**

APPLES, Am. per bbl.	20s a 22s 6d.
BOARDS, Pine, per M	50s a 60s
" Hemlock, do.	30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh, per lb.	3d a 4d
BUTTER	8d a 9d "
CHEESE, N. S. per lb.	5d a 6d
COALS, at the Mines	13s per chal.
" Shipped on board	14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)	16s "
COKE per chal.	16s
CODFISH per Qtl.	12s a 14s
EGGS per doz.	8d
FLOUR, N. S. per cwt.	16s a 18s
" Am. S. F. per bbl.	none
" Canada fine "	40s
HAY per ton	50
HERRINGS, No. 1.	25s
No. 2.	20s
MACKAREL	30s a 35
MUTTON per lb.	3d. a 31-2d.
OAT MEAL per cwt.	12s 6d a 14s
OATS per bush.	none
PORK per lb.	3d a 3 1-2d
POTATOES per bush.	1s. a 1s 3d
SALT per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES per M	7s a 10s
TALLOW per lb.	7d a 8d
TURNIPS per bush.	1s 6d
VEAL per lb.	3d. a 3 1-2d.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

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

**200** TONS fishery SALT

20 Bags fine do

Linos, Twines, Mackarel and Herring Nets

40 tons well assorted IRON

Boxes Window Glass, assorted

Kegs Nails and Spikes

Boxes Soap

Do. Candles

Do. Starch

Fig Blue, Roll Brimstone

Crates well assorted CROCKERYWARE

Oakum, Cordage, and Canvas

60 M Bricks

200 qtrs. Wheat

150 Kegs Paint

Linseed oil, sole Leather

Blacksmiths' Bellows & Anvils, sup'r quality

CLOTHS, bleached and unbleached Cottons,

Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Flannels

Slop Clothing, Hats & Straw Bonnets,

with a General Assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

Suitable to the Season.

**ALSO: ON HAND—**

Anchor & Chain Cables, assorted

Indian corn Meal, Rye Flour

Palm Leaf Hats

Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine

Pots & Ovens and spare Covers,

All of which he will dispose of on reasonable

terms.

July 1. **GEORGE SMITH**

**FINAL NOTICE.**

**A**LL 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.

**MARTIN J. WILKINS.**

Nov. 4. *tf*

**NOTICE.**

**THOSE** who are Subscribers for the **NOVASCOTIAN, in this District, are hereby informed, that their Accounts for 1835, for that Paper, are lodged with the Subscriber, and they are requested to call and settle them, at their earliest convenience.**

Jan'y 27. **JAMES DAWSON.**

**MADEIRA WINE.**

**10** CASKS, of 15 gallons each, for sale by **ROSS & PRYORSE.**



## P O E T R Y.

From the New-Yorker.

## THE WILDWOOD BOWER.

My wildwood bower' thou art the same  
As when in Childhood's morn I found thee;  
Thy flowers as fresh, thy birds as tame,  
And Juno's first tales are sighing round thee;  
No foot hath pressed thy balmy fern,  
No hand thy tangled vines unbraided;  
Time hath not read his lesson stern  
To aught by thy green arch o'er-shaded.

The bee still lingers in the rose,  
The humming-bird upon the laurel;  
And where you Ivy's tender close,  
The violet still imparts her moral;  
No moss has gathered on the spray;  
My ought *quod* tree has ceased to moulder;  
The grass is young, the brook is gay—  
Alas! am I alone grown older.

My wildwood home! I never seek,  
Save in the bright June, thy trell'ed arbour,  
When Earth's unsadden'd voices speak,  
And all is joy that thou dost harbor;  
So fondly clings the care worn heart  
To its first scenes of bliss and brightness,  
In after years it may not part  
With aught that breathes of youth and lightness.

## MISCELLANEA.

**A TATE OVERT.**—Make a full estimate of all you owe, and all that is owing you—Reduce the same to note.—As fast as you collect pay over to those you owe; if you can't collect, renew your note every year, and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently, and be industrious—use no time—waste no idle moments—be very prudent and economical in all things—discard all pride but that of acting well—be faithful in your duty to God by regular and hearty prayer in morn'g and night—attend church and preaching regularly every Sunday, and “do unto all men as you would they should do unto you.” If you are too needy in your own circumstances, to give the poor, do whatever you have in your power to do for them cheerfully—but if you can, always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years, and if you are not happy, comfortable and independent in all your circumstances, come to me and I will pay all your debts.—*Dr. Franklin.*

## DEFINITIONS.

**Money**—A fish peculiarly difficult to catch.  
**The Grave**—An ugly hole in the ground, which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon pains to keep out of.

**A Young Man of Talent**—An impertinent scoundrel who thrusts himself forward; a writer of execrable poetry; a person without modesty; a noisy fellow; a speechmaker.

**Lawyer**—A learned gentleman, who rescues your estate from your enemy, and keeps it himself.

**My Dear**—An expression used by man and wife at the commencement of a quarrel.

**Watchman**—A man employed by the parish to sleep in the open air.

**Dentist**—A person who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people.

**Rural Felicity**—Potatoes and turnips.

**Prosperitas and Inler**—Appendage to a literary work—the former showing what it ought to be, the latter what it is.

**Gentility**—Eating your meat with a silver fork, though you have not paid the butcher.

**Take a Friend's Advice**—An expression used by a man who is going to be impertinent.

**The most Intelligent Child that was ever seen**—every man's own child.

**Thin Shoe**—An article worn in winter by high-spirited young ladies, who would rather die than conceal the beauty of their feet.

**Witness-Box**—In a court of justice, a kind of pillory, where a person is obliged to receive every species of verbal insult without being able to resent it.

**Gentleman**—A person who has always a good coat on his back, and no visible means of making a living.

**Two Old Cocks**—Lord Stowell, the Father of the House of Peers, completed his 91st on Thursday the 20th ult.—his brother, the Earl of Eldon, travelled a long journey to dine with him, being himself 88. What a vista to look back upon what has been the line of life of each of these sons of a New-Castle coal-shed keeper! Each tutor of his College at Oxford—each first lawyer in the world in his respective walk—each by merit and long service, a Peer of the Realm—and each living under William IV., to meet and talk together of what they saw and did under George II! “Blessings on their frosty paws,” say we.—*London Age.*

Never say what may lead you into a dispute with any one—if a person be in error and be obstinate, that is no reason why you should dispute with him and make yourself uncomfortable to put him right.

A wise man thinks all that he says, and a fool says all that he thinks.

As we entered our office, the other morning, one of the valves we've had, we discovered our devil holding the thermometer within about a foot of a red-hot stove. We inquired the reason.—Says he, ‘I can't work with the thermometer down to nothing, and when it gets about the right notch, I mean to go at it.’

**THAT'S THE TIME O'DAY!**—A certain old woman had for many years an old-fashioned sun dial on one side of her house, which at last got so pelted with stones by some mischievous boys, that she was forced to take it down to preserve it. She caused it to be placed in the cellar, and when she wished to ascertain the ‘time o' day,’ she took a candle and went thither. One day, after many fruitless attempts to get the hour, she came up in a great rage, and said, “It is too bad, I declare for't; them pesky boys have ruined my dial, and I've set it, a dozen times, and it's never right after all: I shouldn't know when 'twas night, if I didn't see the cows go home.”—*Norfolk Ad.*

**HUMILITY**—Look on the good in others, and the evil in thyself; make that the parallel, and then thou wilt walk humbly. Most men do just the contrary, and that foolish and unjust comparison puffs them up.—*Leighton.*

**TOBACCO**—The common opinion, that tobacco, in some of its forms, is serviceable for headaches, weak eyes, purifying the breath, cold and watery stomachs, &c. is mere delusion. At first had recourse to, by some, for the relief of headache, or disordered eyes,—“snuff, when long continued,” says a medical writer, “brings on these very evils it was intended to remove.” The chewing of tobacco, says an able Physician, “is not necessary or useful in any case that I know of.” The practice of smoking is alike deleterious. “Our advice is,” therefore, in the language of the Journal of Health, “to desist immediately and entirely from the use of tobacco in every form, and in any quantity, however small.”—“A reform of this, as of all evil habits, whether of smoking, chewing, drinking, or other vicious indulgences, to be efficacious, must be entire and complete, from the very moment that the person is convinced, either by his fears or his reason, of its pernicious tendency.”—*Hitchcock's Prize Essay.*

**PIRACY**—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says—We learn from Capt. Islay, of the brig *Leo*, which arrived here on Monday last from Matanzas, that news had just been received from Madeusa (Cuba) that an American and a Spanish brig near that place had been captured by the Pirates in an open boat, and all on board murdered. The authorities had sent a vessel in pursuit of them.

An Irish culprit, asked by the Court, if he were “guilty or not guilty” answered “Arrah, my honey, don't ask but one question at a time.”

**ON MARRIAGE**—Did young people seriously consider the important change which marriage must necessarily produce in their situation, how much more cautious would it make them in their choice of a companion for life. Alas! what avail the graces of the finest figure, the most captivating addressor, the assemblage of all that is ensnaring, if the heart is depraved or the conduct imprudent! The gayest associate of the convivial hour may be the dullest, the most unfit companion for the domestic circle; and he who is never satisfied but in a crowd or when engaged in a continual round of pleasure, is very unlikely to make a tender and prudent husband. Should sickness or distress draw near, depend upon it he would fly from their approach. If beauty alone excited his passion, it would cease to exist when you are deprived of those attractions on which it was founded. If fortune was his inducement, that will likewise soon lose its value in his sordid mind; and the very person who brought him the wealth for which he sighed, will be considered the grand obstacle to his enjoyment.—Too often is this unpleasant picture to be seen in many discontented families, which a little serious reflection might have prevented being so unfortunately realized. Never be prevailed upon to yield your heart to any one, however he may shine in the gay circles of the world, if you are convinced that he has no relish for the enjoyments of retired life. The man who likes every house better than his own, will scarcely take the trouble of making home agreeable to others, while it is disgusting to himself. It will be the only place to which he will give way to his discontent and ill humour. Such people are forever strangers to the dear delights of the social state, and all the real comforts of a well-regulated family.

**NEGRO WIT**—How much do ya charge, Massa Magistrate, to marry me and Miss Dinah?

‘Why, Clem, I'll marry you for two Dollars.’

‘Two dollars—what you charge to marry white folks, massa?’

‘We generally charge them five Dollars, Clem.’

‘Well, ya marry us like white folks, and I'll give ya five Dollars, too.’

‘Why, Clem, that's a curious notion, but as you desire it, I'll marry you like white folks, for five Dollars.’

The ceremony being over and Clem and Dinah being one, the Magistrate asked for his fee.

‘Oh no, massa, ya no come to de greement—ya no kiss de bride!’

‘Get out of my office you black rascal.’

And so Clem got married for nothing.

AGENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

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