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VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1838.

NUMBER XLV.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, per bushel	Hay per ton	40s a 50s
Boards, pine, per 50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1,	30s
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Mackerel,	none
Beef, pr lb	Mutton	
Butter, - 10s	Oatmeal pr cwt	16s a 18s
Cheese, - 5d a 7s	Oats pr bush	2s
Coals, at Mines, pr cwt	Pork	4d
" at Loading Ground	Potatoes - 1s 3d a 1s 6d	
" at end of railroad	Salt pr hhd	
Coke	Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d
Godfish pr Ql	Shingles pr m	2s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, N.S., 2s 6d a 2s	Turneps pr bush	
" American s	Wool	3d a 4d
	Wood pr cord	12s

ALIPAN PRICES.

Atewives	none	Hoarings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, pr	65s	"	2 15s
Beef, Quebec prime.	45s	Mackerel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	47s 6d	"	2 37s 6d
Godfish, merchantable	17s 6d	"	3 32s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	28	Molasses per gal	2s 3d
" Sydney,	30	Pork, Irish	none
God oil per gal	2s 9d	" Canada prime	85s
Coffee	1s 3d	" Nova Scotia	90s
Corn, Indian	5s 3	Potatoes	1s 3d
Flour Am sup	60	Sugar, 37s 6d a 42s 6d	
" Fine	40	Salmon No 1	70s
" Canada, fine	50s	"	2 65s
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10s

R. DAWSON

HAS received a quantity of red top N A CLOVER SEED, growth 1837; And has also for sale, about 30 bushels of red CA ADA WHEAT, for seed Pictou, March 21, 1838.

1250 LBS CLOVER SEED just received, via Halifax. Also, on hand: 12 barrels excellent VINEGAR; and pure Ground Ginger, in kegs, for sale by
March, 1838 JAMES D. B. FRASER.

700 LBS American red CLOVER SEED, 25 bushels TIMOTHY, and a choice assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, for sale by

J. DAWSON.

J. D. expects a further supply of English, Dutch, and American CLOVER SEED &c. by the earliest arrivals from Liverpool and Boston.
March, 1838.

ER. DAWSON

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

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

THE SECRET CELL.

BY W. E. BURTON.

'Till no more—the heart is torn
By views of woe we cannot heal;
Long shall I see these themes forlorn,
And oft again their griefs shall feel,
As each upon the mind shall steal;
That one projector's mystic style,
That lumpy idiot lecting by,
That peevish idler's causeless wile,
And that poor maiden's half farm smile,
While struggling for the full drawn sigh.

CRABBE.

About eight years ago, I was the humble means of unravelling a curious piece of villainy that occurred in one of the suburbs in London; it is well worth recording, in exemplification of that portion of 'Life' which is constantly passing in the holes and corners of the Great Metropolis. My tale, although romantic enough to be a fiction, is excessively common place in some of the details—it is a jumble of real life; a conspiracy, an abduction, a nursery, and a lunatic asylum, are mixed up with constables, hackney coaches, and an old washer woman. I regret also that my heroine is not only without a lover, but is absolutely free from the influence of the passion, and cannot be seduced on account of her transcendent beauty.

Mrs Lobenstein was the widow of a German coachman, who had accompanied a noble family from the continent of Europe; and, anticipating a lengthened stay, he had prevailed upon his wife to bring over their only child, a daughter, and settle down in the rooms appointed to her use over the stable, in one of the fashionable mews at the west end of London.—But Mr Lobenstein had scarcely embraced his family ere he was driven off, post haste, to the other world, leaving his destitute relict, with a very young daughter to bustle her way along the rugged path of life.

With a little assistance from the nobleman in whose employ her husband had for some time been settled Mrs Lobenstein was enabled to earn a respectable livelihood, and filled the honorable situation of laundress to many families of gentility, besides divers stray bachelors, dandies, and men about town. The little girl grew to be an assistance, instead of a drag, to her mother; and the widow found her path was not entirely desolate nor choked with the brambles of dispair.

In the sixth year of her bereavement, Mrs Lobenstein, who presided over the destinies of my linen, called at my rooms, in company with a lady of equal width, breadth, and depth. Mrs L. was of the genuine Hanseatic build—of the real Bremen beam—when in her presence, you felt the overwhelming nature of her pretensions to be considered a woman of some weight in the world, and standing in society. On the occasion of the visit in question, her friend was equally adipose, and would have puzzled a conjurer to have turned the party into a tallowy trio. Mrs L. begged leave to recommend her friend as her successor in the laatorial line—for her own part, she was independent of work, thank heaven! and meant to retire from the scene of trade.

I congratulated her on the successful termination of her flourish with the wash tubs.

'Oh, I have not made the money, bless you! I might have scrubbed my fingers to the bones before I could have done more than earn my daily bread, and get, may be, a black silk gown or so for Sundays. No, my Mary has done [more with her quiet, meeting-day face in one year, than either the late Mr Lobenstein or myself could compass in our lives.'

Mary Lobenstein, an artless, merry, blue-eyed girl of seventeen had attracted the attention of a bed ridden lady whose linen she was in the habit of carrying home; and in compliance with the importunities of the old lady, she agreed to reside in her house as the invalid's sole and especial attendant. The old lady, luckily, was almost friendless; an hypocritical hyena of a niece, who expected, and had been promised, the reversion of her fortune, would occasionally give an inquiry relative to the state of her aunt's health; but so miserably did she conceal her joy at the approach of the old lady's dissolution, that the party in question perceived her selfish and mercenary nature, and disgusted at her evident security of purpose, called in an attorney, and executed an entirely new will. There was no other relative to select—Mary Lobenstein had been kind and attentive; and, more from revenge than good nature, the old lady bequeathed the whole of her property to the lucky little girl, except a trifling annuity to the old maid, her niece, who also held the chance of possession in case of Mary's death.

When this will was read by the man of law, who brought it forth in due season after the old lady's demise, Mary's wonder and delight almost equalled the rage and despair of the hyena of a niece, whom we shall beg leave to designate by the name of Elizabeth Bishop. She raved and swore the deadliest revenge against the innocent Mary, who one minute trembled at the denunciations of the thin red yellow spinster, and in the next chuckled and danced at the suddenness of her unexpected good fortune.

Mr Wilson, the lawyer, desired the disinherited to leave the premises to the legal owner, and staid by Miss Mary Lobenstein and her fat mamma till they were in full and undisturbed possession. The 'good luck,' as Mrs L. called it, had fallen so suddenly upon them, that a heavy wash was left unfinished, to attend to the important business; and the complaints of the naked and destitute customers, who aroused the lucky laundress to a sense of her situation. The right and privileges of the routine of customers were sold to another fat lady, and Mrs Lobenstein called upon me, among the rest of her friends, to solicit the continuance of my washing for her stout successor.

A year passed away. I was lying in bed one wintry morning, and shivering with dread at the idea of poking my uncased legs into the cold air of the room, when my landlady disturbed my cogitations by knocking loudly at the room door, and requesting my instant appearance in the parlor, where a fat lady in tears wished my presence. The evidence of the obese Mrs Lobenstein's almost alpenstock my men's rye; and I was somewhat startled at seeing that lady, dressed in a grand colored silk gown, and velvet hat and feathers, in violent hysterics upon my cushion silk ottoman, that groined beneath its burden. The attentions of my landlady, and her domestic soon

restored my elevant laundress to a state of comparative composure, when the distressed lady informed me that her daughter, her only child, had been missing for several days, and that, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of herself, her lawyer, and her friends, she had been unable to obtain the smallest intelligence respecting her beloved Mary. She had been to the police offices, had advertised in the newspapers, had personally inquired of all her friends and acquaintance, yet every exertion had resulted in disappointment.

'Every body pities me, but no one suggests a means of finding my darling, and I am almost distracted—She left me one evening—it was quite early—to carry a present to the candlestick-shop woman, who was so kind to us when I was left a destitute widow. My dear girl had but three streets to go, and ran out without a cloak or shawl; she made her gift to the poor woman, and instantly set out to return home—She never reached home—and, was I not to fear she never will. The magistrates at the police office said, that she had eloped with some sweetheart, my Mary loved no one but her mother—and my heart tells me that my child could not willingly abandon her widowed parent for any new affection that might have entered her young breast. She had no followers—we were never for one hour apart, and I know every thought of her innocent mind. One gentleman—he said he was a parson—called on me this morning, to administer consolation: yet he hinted that my poor girl had probably committed self destruction—that the light of grace had suddenly burst upon her soul, and the sudden knowledge of her sinful state had been too much for her to bear, and, in desperation, she hurried from the world. Alas! if my poor Mary is indeed no more, it was not by her own act that she appeared in haste before her Maker—God loved the little girl that he had made so good: the light of heavenly happiness glistened in her bright and pretty eyes; and she was too fond of this world's beauties, and the delights of life showered by the Almighty upon his children, to think of repaying Him by gloom and suicide! No, no! Upon her bended knees, mornning and night, she prayed to her Father in Heaven that His will might be done; her religion, like her life, was simple, but pure. She was not of the creed professed by him who thought to cheer a parent's broken heart by speaking of a daughter's shameful death.'

'The plain, but careful eloquence of the poor lady excited my warmest sympathy. She had called on me for advice; but I resolved to give her my personal assistance, and exert all my faculties in clearing up this mystery. She denied the probability of any one being concerned in kidnapping, or conveying away her daughter—for, as she simply expressed herself, she was too insignificant to have created an enemy of such importance.

I had a friend in the police department—a man who suffered not his intimacy with the villainy of the world to dull the humanities of nature. At the period of my tale, he was but little known, and the claims of a large family pressed hard upon him; yet his enemies have been unable to affix a stain upon his busy life.—He has since attained a height of reputation that must ensure a sufficient income; he is established as the head of the private police of London—a body of men possessing rare and wonderful attainments. To this man I went; and in a few words, excited his sympathy for the heart-stricken mother, and obtained a promise of his valuable assistance.

'The mother is rich, said I, 'and if successful in your search, I can warrant you a larger reward than the sum total of your last year's earnings.'

'A powerful inducement, I confess,' replied L.—'but my professional pride is roused; it is a case deserving attention from its apparent inexplicability—to say nothing of the mother's misery, and that is something to a father and a son.'

I mentioned every particular connected with the affair, and as he declined visiting Mrs. Lobenstein's house, invited her to a conference with the officer at my lodgings, where he was made acquainted with many a curious item that seemed to have no connexion with the subject we were in consultation upon. But this minute curiosity pleased the mother, and she went on her way rejoicing, for she was satisfied in her own mind that the officer would discover the fate of her child. Strange to say, although L.—declared that he had possessed not the slightest clue, this feeling on the part of the mother daily became stronger; a presentiment of the officer's success became the leading feature of her life; and she waited for many days with a placid face and a contented mind. The prophetic fancies of her maternal heart were confirmed; and L.—eventually restored the pretty Mary to her mother's arms.

About ten days after the consultation, he called on me, and reported progress—requiring my presence at the police office for the purpose of making the affidavit necessary for the procurement of a search warrant.

'I have been hard at work,' said he, 'and if I have not found out where the young lady is concealed, I

have at least made a singular discovery. My own inquiries in the mother's neighbourhood were not attended with any success, I therefore sent my wife, a shrewd woman, and well adapted for the business. She went without a shawl or bonnet, as if she had stepped out from an adjacent house, into the baker's, the grocer's, the chandler's, and the beer shop; and while making her trifling purchase, she asked in a careless gussapping way, if any intelligence of Miss Lobenstein had been obtained? every body was willing to talk of such a remarkable circumstance; and my wife listened patiently to many different versions of the story, but without obtaining any useful intelligence. One day, the last attempt that I had determined she should make, she observed that a huxter woman, who was standing in a baker's shop when the question was discussed, betrayed a violence of speech against the bereaved parent, and seemed to rejoice in her misfortunes. The womanly feeling of the rest of the gossips put down her inhuman chuckings, but my wife, with considerable tact, I must say, joined the huxter in her vituperation, rightly judging that there must be some peculiar reason for disliking a lady who seems generally esteemed, and who was then suffering under an affliction the most distressing to a female heart. The huxter invited my wife to walk down the street with her.

'I say—are you one of Joe's gang?' whispered the huxter.

'Yes,' said my wife.

'I thought so, when I saw you grinning at the fat old Dutchee's trouble. Did Joe come down with the rhino pretty well to you about this business?'

'Not to me,' said my wife at a venture.

'Nor to me neither, the shabby varmint. Where was your post?'

'This question rather bothered my wife, but she answered,

'I swore not to tell.'

'Oh, stiff! they've got the girl, and it's all over now, in course, though Sal Brown who giv'd Joe the information about the girl, says that five pounds won't stop her mouth, when there's a hundred offered for the information—so we thought of splitting upon Joe, and touching the rhino. If you knows any more nor we do, and can make your share of the work, you may join our party, and come in for your whacks.'

'Well, I know a good deal, if I liked to tell it—what do you know?'

'Why, I know that four of us were employed to watch when Miss Lobenstein went out in the evening without her mother, and to let Joe know directly; and I know that we did watch for six months and more; and when Sal Brown did let him know, that the girl was missing that same night, and na't been heard of since.'

'But do you know where she is?' said my wife in a whisper.

'Well, I can't say that I do. My stall is at the corner near the mother's house; and Sal Brown was walking past, up and down the street, a following her profession. She's of opinion that the girl has been sent over the herring pond to some place abroad; but my idea is that she a'n't far off, for Joe hasn't been away many hours together, I know.'

'My wife declared that she was acquainted with every particular, and would join them in forcing Joe to be more liberal in his disbursements, or give him up to justice and claim the reward. She regretted that she was compelled to go to Hersey to her mother for the next few days, but agreed to call at the huxter's stall immediately on her return.

There was one point more that my wife wished to obtain. I saw the girl alone one night when it was quite dark, but Joe was not to be found when I went after him. Where did Sal Brown meet with him when she told of the girl?'

'Why, at the Blue Lion beer shop, to be sure,' said the other.

'I was waiting in the neighbourhood, well disguised. I received my wife's valuable information, and in a few minutes was sitting in the tap room of the Blue Lion, a humble public house of inferior pretensions. I was dressed in a shooting jacket, breeches, and gaiters, with a shot belt and powder horn slung around me. A huge pair of red whiskers circled my face, and a dark red shock of hair peeped from the sides of my broad rimmed hat. I waited in the dull room, stinking of beer and tobacco till the house closed for the night, but heard nothing of my Joe, although I listened attentively to the conversation of the meekers, a very strange, uncouth set, entirely composed of the lower order of the labourer, and seemingly unacquainted with each other.

'The whole of the next day, I lounged about the sanded tap room, and smoked my pipe, and drank my beer in silent gloominess. The landlord asked me a few questions, but when his curiosity was satisfied, he left me to myself. I pretended to be a runaway game-keeper, hiding from my master's anger, for selling his game without permission. The story satisfied the

host, but I saw nothing of any stranger, nor did I hear any of the old faces called by the name I wished to hear. One of my visitors was an ill-looking, thick set fellow, and kept up a continual whispering with the landlord—I made sure that he was my man, when to my great regret I heard him hailed by the name of George.

'I was standing inside the bar, chattering with the landlord, and setting for my pipes and my beer, when a good looking, fresh coloured, smiling faced young fellow, danced into the bar, and was immediately saluted by the host, 'hallo, JOE, where have you been these two days?'

'Heavy business on hand, my buck—occupies all my time, but pays well. So give us a mug of your best, and never mind the expense.'

'I had no doubt but this was my man. I entered into conversation with him, in my assumed manner, and my knowledge of the Somersetshire dialect materially assisted my disguise. Joe was evidently a sharp witted fellow, who knew exactly what he was about. All my endeavours to draw him into talking of his own avocations completely failed; he would laugh, drink, and chatter, but not a word relative to the business that occupied his time could I induce him to utter.

'Who's going to the hop in St. John street?' said the lively Joe. 'I mean to have eighteen penny-worth of shake-a-log there to night, and have it directly too, for I must be back at my place at day-break.'

'This was enough for me. I walked with Joe to the vicinity of the dancing rooms, when, pleading a prior engagement, I quitted him, and returned home. My disguise was soon completely altered; my red wig and whiskers, drab hat and shooting dress were exchanged for a suit of black, with a small French cloak of dark cloth, and plain black hat. Thus attired I watched the entrance of the humble ball room, fearing that my man might leave it at an early period, for I knew not how far he had to journey to his place in the country, where he was compelled to be by the break of day.

'I walked the pavement of the street for six hours, and was obliged to make myself known to the watchman to prevent his interference, for he doubted the honesty of my intentions. Just before the dawn of day, my friend Joe, who seemed determined to have enough dancing for his money, appeared in the street with a lady on each arm. I had to keep him in sight till I had escorted the damsels to their domiciles; when, buttoning up his coat, and pressing his hat over his brows, he walked forward with a determined pace. I followed him at a convenient distance. I felt that he was in my power—that I was on the point of tracing the mystery of the girl's disappearance, and ascertaining the place of her detention.

'Joe walked rapidly towards Shoreditch Church. It was within a hundred feet of him, when the early Cambridge coach dashed down the Kingsland Road. Joe seized the guard's hold at the side of the back seat, placed his feet on the hind spring, and in one moment was on the top of the coach, and trundling away from me at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

'I was beaten. It was impossible for me to overtake the coach. I thought of hiring a hack, but the rapid progress of the stage defied all idea of overtaking it. I returned dejected to my home.

'My courage rose with the conception of fresh schemes. In the course of the day, I called on a friend, a stage coachman, and telling him some of the particulars of my object, asked him to introduce me to the driver of the Cambridge coach. I met him on his return to town the next day, and, by the help of my friend, overcame his repugnance to talk with strangers respecting the affairs of his passengers. I learnt at last, that Joe never travelled more than half a dozen miles, but Elliott, the coachman, was unable to say who he was, or where he went to. My plan was soon arranged, and Elliott was bribed to assist me.

[To be continued.]

LAND FOR SALE.

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

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou 1st December 1837.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

[From the Christian Messenger.]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March 8.—On motion of Mr Uniacke the House went into committee of the whole, in consideration of the despatches of Lord Glenelg.

Hon. Mr Uniacke then moved resolutions to adopt the propositions of Lord C. Selig for the surrender of the casual and territorial revenue, on condition of a permanent grant of £8000 being made for the support of the Civil Government—for the providing for the other civil officers annually—and for the commutation of the fees.

March 9.—The house went into a committee of the whole, to resume the order of the day—the consideration of the despatches.

Hon. Mr Huntingdon moved an amendment to the resolutions before the committee. This provided that in exchange for the casual and territorial revenue, the following officers be provided for permanently, for during the continuance of the acts which should pass for the settlement of the Civil List, viz. for the present Lieut. Governor during his continuance in office, £2800; for his successors in office, £2000; for the present Chief Justice, £850; for his successors, £750; and for the assistant Justices of the Supreme Court, £500 each; all sums to be paid in sterling, and to be in commutation of the fees heretofore taken.

The amendment passed in committee without division.

Hon. Mr Huntingdon then moved a resolution to the effect that the house would provide annual salaries for the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, the Provincial Secretary, Miss Cox's pension, the Superintendent of the coal mines, and the contingencies mentioned in the despatch of Lord Glenelg, to his Excellency the Lieut. Governor of the Province.

This resolution passed, and the house having resumed.

Hon. Mr Uniacke moved an amendment to the report of the committee, the original resolution for accepting the propositions of her Majesty's Colonial Minister.

And the house dividing thereon, all the members except Mr Uniacke voted against it.

The report on the first resolution was then received, and the question on the record was about to be put, when

Mr Howe moved an amendment to strike out the Attorney General and Secretary of the Province, with the intention to make the salaries of those two officers permanent, which was negatived—yeas 17, nays 26.

The resolution then passed, and a committee was appointed to draw up a bill in conformity with that and the preceding.

[From the Times.]

ASSEMBLY.—On Wednesday last, (March 14.) the Civil List Bill, framed on the Hon. Mr Huntingdon's Resolutions, passed the House, 30 to 18. The Bill fixes the salary of the present Lieutenant Governor at £3000, and of his successor at £2800; the salary of the present Chief Justice at £850; and his successor at £750, and to each of the Assistant Judges of the Supreme Court, £500—all the sums to be paid in sterling, and to be in lieu of all fees. The salaries of the other public officers to be subject to an annual vote of the House.

On Saturday the Pictou Academy Bill passed. This Bill transfers Dr McCulloch, with £200 of the endowment of the Pictou Academy, to Dalhousie College at Halifax, which the supporters of the Bill affirmed would be opened for instruction with two classes besides the Dr's in the course of two or three months.

[From the Novascotian.]

THE JUDICIARY BILL sent up to the Legislative Council has been thrown out, and another introduced, for the abolition of the Inferior Courts. A Civil List Bill has been passed by the Assembly, which we fear will share the same fate. The Corporation Bill, after a hard fight, was abandoned by its friends yesterday, on finding that there was a majority against them in Committee on the 3d clause. A Bill passed the lower House last week, taking Dr McCulloch, with £200 of the sum granted to the Pictou Academy, to set the Dalhousie College in operation; it was carried through after a somewhat stormy discussion. Reports of these debates will be given in subsequent numbers.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1833

LATE NEWS.—By the February Packet, arrived last week at Halifax, we have London dates to the 8th of that month; and by an arrival at St. John, N. B., from Liverpool, we have dates to the 15th, being five days later. The advices by these arrivals are highly important, as they show the tone of British feeling on

the late outbreak in the Canadas, give the decisive measures of government relative to the future government of that country, and speak with the utmost confidence of peace being maintained with the U. States.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The Halifax papers being still filled with the all absorbing Judiciary question, to the exclusion of nearly every other subject, and we being unable to obtain the Journals of the House, we have filled up our Parliamentary columns with a portion of the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, and other interesting particulars from late papers.

PICTOU ACADEMY.—The Bill relative to this Institution, which we notice this week, as having passed the Lower House, was to be finally disposed of on Monday, in the Legislative Council.

Much manoeuvring of party politics has been displayed in this affair; and we are sorry to see the old leaven of discord at work in every step of it. The most convincing proof of this is to be found in the fact that the parties seem to have changed sides; and each, to maintain its new politics, has despatched a special messenger, to appear at the bar of the Legislative Council, with petitions from hence for and against the Bill.

GREAT FIRES.—Our late papers inform us that the following buildings have recently been burned down: The royal Exchange, London; the royal Palace at St. Petersburg, 73 lives lost; the Italian Opera House at Paris; and the Bowery Theatre, New York.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—We were inclined to believe from the last advices we received from Canada, that no further disturbances need be apprehended on the Frontier. But from an extra slip issued from the Sentinel Office, Fredericton, on Monday evening, 19th instant, which has just been handed to us by a friend, we extract the following official account of an action which took place on the 4th instant, between 5 or 600 troops, under the command of Col. Matland, and a body of insurgents who had taken possession of Point Pele Island, in Lake Erie,

Glorious Action on the Western Frontier:—The Brigands driven from Point Pele Island (OFFICIAL)

AMHERSTBURG, U. C. March, 1838.

SIR,—When I wrote you on Sunday last announcing the defeat of the Pirates at Fighting Island, I did not think I should have to report to you another instance of a British Island being taken possession of in this quarter.

Early in the week, I received information from different quarters that Point Pele Island had been taken possession of by the Patriots from Sandusky Bay: this Island is of considerable magnitude, being from seven, to nine miles in length, and from four to five in breadth; it is situated in Lake Erie, about 40 miles from Amherstburgh, and 20 miles from the shore. I sent three or four local officers to ascertain the fact of their being there; they went close to the shore, and were fired upon; this, together with the circumstance of several people who had gone over to the Island to look for their property, and who were detained by the Patriots, confirmed me that the report was true. I, therefore, on Thursday afternoon despatched Captain Glasgow, of the Royal Artillery to inspect the strength of the ice, and report as to the practicability of moving guns and troops to that place; he returned the following day at 12 o'clock, and reported that the ice was practicable and strong enough to pass. I therefore determined without loss of time to attack them by daybreak the following morning; accordingly, with two guns, (six pounders) the four companies of the 32nd Regiment, one company of the 83rd Regiment, a small detachment of 20 belonging to the Sandwich Troop of Cavalry and St. Thomas Troop Cavalry, one company of the Essex Volunteer Militia, and a small party of Indians, moved that evening under my own immediate command eighteen miles along the Lake shore, where I halted for some time to rest the horses, and at two o'clock in the morning commenced my march on the Lake ice, arriving at the Island just at the break of day."

"I had previously arranged my plan of attack which was as follows:—I directed Captain Brown, with the first and second companies of the 32nd Regt to proceed to the south end of the Island, and take up a position on the ice to intercept any attempt at escape by that direction; he was accompanied by a detachment of about 25 men of the Sandwich and St. Thomas cavalry. Having made this arrangement, I landed myself with the remainder of the force and the two guns, at the north end; the rebels fled on my approach, and escaped into the wood. I was now informed by some of the loyalists who had been made prisoners by the patriots on the Island, that they were in force to the amount of about 500. The troop moved on in extended order, and pursued them through the Island; but as the wood was thick, and

the snow extremely deep and heavy, the men were much retarded in their progress."

"The rebels finding themselves hemmed in on every side, moved out at the south end of the Island—the only place by which they could escape to the American shore, and upwards of 300 men, well armed and organized, upon Captain Brown's detachment, where they met with the greatest resistance, a brisk fire being kept up on both sides for some time and several of Captain Brown's detachment having fallen, he determined to charge them, which he did, and forced them back, (to the wood, where they retreated in great confusion) at the point of the bayonet. I particularly beg to recommend this circumstance to the notice of His Excellency the Lieut. General Commanding."

"On the road inside of the wood, the rebels had a number of sleighs, by which means they succeeded in carrying away about 40 of their wounded men, the others succeeded in escaping at the southernmost point of the Island, and got over to the American coast, leaving killed on the spot their Commanding Officers a Colonel Bradley, a Major Houdley, and Capt. Van Rensselaer and 40 men, and seven others; some prisoners were taken, several of whom were severely wounded."

"I regret to say, that the taking of this Island has not been gained without considerable loss on our part, and I have to request that you will report for his Excellency's information, that 30 soldiers of the 32d Regiment fell in this affair, two of whom were killed, the others, some dangerously, some severely, wounded. I sincerely regret the loss of so many brave soldiers, and feel it more when I reflect, they did not fall before an honorable enemy, but under the fire of a desperate gang of murderers and marauders. A list of the killed and wounded I have the honor herewith to enclose."

"Having scoured the woods, and satisfied myself that the Island was cleared, I reformed the troops, and about 5 o'clock in the evening proceeded back, and the soldiers returned to their quarters at Amherstburgh that night."

"I have to regret that Mr T. Parish, a private in the St. Thomas Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, was killed in rear of the 32d regt. by a musket shot."

"Colonel Prince, of Sandwich, Mr Sheriff Lachlan, Captain Girty, and several other gentlemen, asked my permission to accompany me, which they did, and gallantly acted with their rifles, with our soldiers, against the rebels in the wood; I found them very useful, from their knowledge of the locality of the place."

"I trust this account repulse on this frontier of the American banditti, (let it be understood that I have it from satisfactory authority, that the whole of this gang driven from Pele Island are American citizens) will be a lesson to them, that they are not with impunity to hold British territory."

"A large tri-coloured flag, with two stars, and the word "Liberty" worked upon it, and eleven persons were also taken, some of whom state they were formerly on Navy Island. About 40 stand of American muskets, some ammunition, swords, &c., were also taken."

I am informed by the prisoners, that it was the decided intention of these people to land on the Canadian shore last night, and march upon Amherstburgh, destroying by fire on their way all the houses, &c. they had to pass, and for which a large number of American citizens, from Sandusky Bay, had joined them the night previous to my attack, and made their escape back again, immediately on my appearance on the front of the Island.

I have the honor to request that you will lay the substance of this letter before his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and forward it to Montreal, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant General Commanding.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN MAITLAND,
Lt. Col. Com'g 32d Regt.
and Col. Com'g Wes. Frontier,
Col. Foster, Com'g Forces in U. Canada, &c. &c.

A subsequent Dispatch contains information that Sutherland, and a young man by the name of Spencer said to be his Aid-de-camp, have been taken prisoners, and no doubt are now lodged in jail in Toronto.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—This evening Mr Alexander McPhail will lecture—On Early Navigation.

Next evening, Mr James Plimrose—On Agriculture.

Arrived—at Londonderry, brig Queen Victoria, Stevens—from Pictou

MARRIED,

At Roger's Hill, on Thursday last by the Rev. J. Ross, Mr William M. Rae Mount Dalhousie, to Miss Elizabeth Craig, R. Hill.

ATNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

THE Company having determined to renew its business in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, has appointed the Subscriber its Agent, by Power of Attorney duly executed for that purpose.

From the old standing of this Company, from its well known liberality and punctuality in the adjustment and payment of losses, and from the present moderate rates of premium, the subscriber is induced to hope it will receive that fair share of the business of this Province and of P. E. Island, which it before enjoyed.

By application to the Subscriber, if by letter post paid, the rates of premium can be ascertained and any further information, that may be required will be freely communicated

CHARLES YOUNG.

Halifax, N. S. Feb 14, 1838.

Mr Young has appointed James Fogo, Esquire, to act as his Agent for the above Company, in Pictou. Application may therefore, in future, be made to him, who will negotiate the Terms on which Policies are to be obtained; and impart any other requisite information to persons wishing to insure.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by the Subscriber; and to be had of Mr C. H. Belcher, and Messrs A & W. McKimlan, Booksellers, Halifax:

THE HARMONICON;

A new collection of CHURCH Music, containing 244 TUNES.

With ANTHEMS, DOXOLOGIES, &c.

Price, 6s.—payable on delivery. A liberal discount made to purchasers of 12 or more copies. February, 1838. J. DAWSON

TO BE LET,

For a term of Years:

WHAT valuable Property at the head of the Harbour of Pictou commonly called 'The Belmont Estate,' and recently occupied by Mr Robert Hugg there is a

HOUSE AND BARN

on the Premises, and the Proprietor can cut annually between 6 and 7 tons of Hay. Possession given immediately.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Subscriber.

JAMES FOGO,
Att'y at Law.

March 14, 1838.

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

A. P. ROSS,
J. PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 25th January, 1838.

The business heretofore carried on by Ross & Primrose, at Pictou, will in future be conducted by the Subscriber on his own account.

A. P. ROSS.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

By the Subscriber:

WHAT valuable FARM, with the Appurtenances, situate at the Meadows owned by James Carr. The above property cuts a considerable quantity of hay, and is in every respect a superior Farm.

Possession will be given on or before the first day of April next.

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

March 7, 1838.

SNUFF.

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

A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kind.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

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

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

A NEW PAPER

Will be issued in Pictou early in June next, entitled

THE MECHANIC AND FARMER;

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

IN publishing the prospectus of a periodical of this nature, we have not been influenced by premature conclusions. We have long witnessed the necessity of a Work in Nova Scotia, disentangled from party prejudice, and devoted to the mental improvement of the labouring classes. Though an unsuccessful attempt at a work of a similar nature has recently been made in another part of the Province, this circumstance has not diminished our sanguine anticipations, that the present effort will be crowned with usefulness to the community and profit to ourselves.

Though it is unnecessary now to detail our intentions respecting the character and appearance of the paper, it may be proper to give an analysis of what will be its general contents:

MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT—Under this head, the practical mechanic will find much useful information. Knowledge is power, and though we cannot erect mills or construct engines, we shall faithfully communicate to our readers, the discoveries in science and improvements in the arts, which, in this enlightened age, are becoming so numerous and so important.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT—It is not necessary that our industrious husbandmen should become either professional chemists or professional botanists; but, if they possessed a general knowledge of agricultural chemistry and agricultural botany, the fruits of their labour would be sweeter, and more abundant, than they are by the present uncertain mode of procedure. A weekly journal can effect much in the agricultural improvement of any country; and we shall assiduously endeavour to make our weekly Miscellany useful, in this respect, to our native Colony and the neighbouring Provinces.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT—Mothers read newspapers; and, by the assistance of popular Works on the moral and physical training of youth, it is hoped that this department of our paper will be made worthy of their attention.

LITERATURE—A considerable portion of the paper will be devoted to literary articles. While light reading, of an interesting moral nature, is sought by all classes, its tendency to familiarise us with the various relations of society and duties of life, is universally felt and appreciated.

THE CHRONICLER—Under this head, we shall collect a weekly budget of antiques, anecdotes, and oddities, to gratify the lover of wit, and administer to the innocent delight of the thoughtful.

COMMUNICATIONS—We hope never to depart from our determination to avoid promulgating the prejudices of any party. When, however, public utility is the object, our columns shall be the ready vehicle of unbiased investigation. Well written Essays, Narratives, and Literary Articles, will always meet that thankful reception which original productions deserve.

EDITORIAL—We are not so ostentatious as to promise any astonishing achievements in this department. Our youth and limited abilities are known to the public; and though undivided attention will be paid to the duties we have undertaken, due notice will never be advanced or opinions promulgated, that cannot bear the test of reason. News and Politics will be confined to the editorial columns, where a summary of the latest and most important events will always be recorded.


The *Mechanic and Farmer* will be printed with new type, on good paper, royal size, in the folio form; and published every Friday or Saturday. Terms, 15s per annum, or 12s 6d in advance. Papers sent by mail are charged 2s 6d additional, for postage; but when 12s 6d is remitted to the Office free of expense, previous to receiving the third number, the postage will be paid by the Publisher. Subscribers or non-subscribers order in ten Copies, to one address, are only required to remit the price of nine papers.

Advertisements may be procured, and their names will be published in the first number of the paper. Letters, post paid, to come 'post paid.'

JOHN STILES,
Editor and Proprietor.

Pictou, March 14, 1838

Editors in this Province and the neighbouring Colonies, friendly to the Work, will confer a favor by giving the above one or two insertions.

 **BELLS** of Pictou full Mackarel, for sale by **A. P. ROSS.**
January 1, 1838.

ALMANACS FOR 1838,

For sale for 7½ each, by **J. DAWSON.**

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

JOHN RUSSELL,

chain manufacturer and blacksmith, of Pictou, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Peter Grant, at the residence of the deceased, who is fully authorized to adjust the concern.

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

Pictou, Dec 7, 1838 ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of

JAMES SMITH,

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

ANN SMITH,
Administratrix.

Pictou, 13th December, 1837. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ALEXANDER M. KENZIE,

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

JANE M. KENZIE Ex'ca.
ALEX FRASER, Jr Ex'ca.
ROBERT GRANT, } Ex'rs.

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

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

DAVID P. PATTERSON,

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

R. S. PATTERSON,
ABRAM PATTERSON, } Admors.

Pictou, 28th July, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

late of Point Breudy, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, at the office of Henry Blackadar Esquire, Barrister at Law, Pictou, within fifteen 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 Breudy, 20th October, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

V. BEAMAN CAMPBELL,

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

V. BEAMAN CAMPBELL,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, } Admors.

Pictou, 22nd July, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JOHN M. BISHOP,

East River, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, within fifteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, } Admors.

East River, Sept. 4, 1837.

AGRICULTURAL PROCEEDINGS
Of all kinds, written and printed, for sale at the Bee.

ALSO;
Coals, Shingles, and pine wood, for sale at the Bee.

AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

House of Lords, Friday, Feb. 2.

Upon the order of the day being read that the bill for the regulation of the affairs of Canada be read a second time,

Lord Glenelg said, he had already had occasion to state the character and nature of the subject of the bill that was now to be brought under consideration. This bill, as their lordships were aware, vested the government in a governor and council, who were armed with legislative authority, and which limited the period of this government to a fixed time, providing that the laws enacted by this government shall not extend beyond a given limit. This was certainly a measure of coercion. It was undoubtedly a great departure from the constitution. They interposed as arbiters between contending parties, and their object was though for a time to fix an arbitrary government, to revert as speedily as possible to a wise and liberal system of government, trusting and believing it would not be long before they would be able to establish it under better auspices. Much undoubtedly would depend on the character and judgement of the noble person who would be sent out as governor.— Every reliance was to be placed on that noble person, and he could not help hoping that he would be enabled to suggest such measures as would lead to the welfare, peace, and prosperity of the colony. It was not necessary for him to trouble their lordships further than to express a hope that whatever might be their lordships' opinion on other circumstances connected with the subject, they would at least think the necessity of the case justified the measure he proposed. The noble lord then moved that the bill be read a second time.

Lord Aberdeen trusted that agreed as their lordships all must be in the professed object of the bill, which was to enable government to provide a government and constitution for the province of Lower Canada, founded upon such a basis as might secure the rights and liberties, and promote the interests, of all classes of her Majesty's subjects, their lordships would not differ in the first step to be taken in order to arrive at the accomplishment of that most desirable object. He thought there never was in the history of the world a revolution that had taken place which had less probable grounds of justification than the one that had taken place in Canada; but he was ready to say that in the case of the present case was one in which the best possible display of mercy might safely be shown which was compatible with the safety of the country and the supremacy of the law. He was persuaded that the great mass of the population of Lower Canada were naturally the best disposed, and would be among the best people on the face of the earth, but unfortunately they were among the most ignorant, and, therefore, the most easily misled and led astray. (Cheers.) The persons who were entitled to privileges in Canada, he understood many of them could neither read nor write; such was the state of ignorance that he believed it not only existed in the lower body, but it was not singular among the representative members of the Assembly itself. Such being the case, their lordships might easily imagine how persons of that description might be led away by wicked and designing men. He would certainly be very unwilling to agree to a measure of that nature, without the most adequate cause being produced, and he could not say that he thought the revolt alone would be a reason for adopting a measure of such severity. But the noble lord had observed that the constitution itself had been already suspended, and he could not help thinking that the refusal of supplies, for the purpose of carrying on the civil govern-

ment of the country, by the House of Assembly, under the circumstances in which it was placed, was a gross violation of those privileges with which it had been entrusted by the mother country. But having admitted that that proceeding was strictly conformable to the letter of the constitution, when he found them risen to the very chaos of anarchy, refusing to obey the commands of her majesty, and, meeting in the House of Assembly, declaring that they would never meet to transact the business of the Province until their demands had been satisfied—the foremost of these being a new modelling of a main branch of the constitution, under which alone they possessed their own political existence, he must say that the proposal could not really be said to be a premature measure, but on the contrary, he would be almost inclined to think that it had been too long delayed. He had no wish to exaggerate anything—but many parts of the conduct of members in his opinion were open to grave accusation. They had been guilty of a system of delay, which could not but have an effect the most injurious. All had been the natural result of habitual wavering, irresolution, and infirmity of purpose.

He maintained that, in the state to which the affairs of Canada had arrived at that time, there was no need of further inquiry; they had had inquiry enough—they had too much inquiry. He had stated that there were instances of culpable delay; and he now came to offer a few remarks on the question of the military defence of the province. He (Lord Aberdeen) had received the same opinions as those which had been referred to on a former occasion by his noble friend—the opinions of persons well qualified as military authorities to offer an opinion. He could not therefore take upon himself to blame ministers for not sending a reinforcement; but that was not in consequence of the extraordinary reason assigned by the noble viscount, namely, the unpleasant effect which would be produced upon the public mind after the arrival of additional troops. After sending out the resolutions, the noble lord need not, as he (Lord Aberdeen) thought, have troubled himself with that matter. The reason was, that competent military opinions had been delivered to the noble lord. He (Lord Aberdeen) had received them himself, and so must the noble lord, and their effect was, that a rising of the people was not probable, and that even if it occurred, there would be a sufficient force to put it down. The first was a mistake. Troops might be called away from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. But they were not supplied from peace, when Sir John Campbell applied for a reinforcement, he had despatched troops into Canada. That appeared in the dispatches, and there was plenty of time for the noble lord to comply with the demand. In that respect, therefore, there was great delay and remissness used. Having pointed out the parts in which the conduct of government appeared to him justly to deserve censure, the noble lord stated it was not his intention to offer any opposition to the passage of the bill. The bill was so amended and improved in its passage through the other house, that whatever he might have thought of it in its crude state, he could not object to it now. They must have seen by the votes of the House of Commons, that it had lost that preamble which had been stigmatised as abominable. (Hear, hear.) The preamble, as they had it now, was quite unexceptionable, and the change had certainly been for the better. As an accompaniment to the bill, ministers had, however, thought proper to produce and lay upon the table of the house a document which they evidently were not called upon for, and which it was wholly unnecessary to produce. He al-

luded to a copy of the dispatch of instructions intended for the noble earl who was about to go out to Canada, and which bore date the 20th of January, directed to a person, who was not to sail till the 20th of April. (A laugh.) What, he asked, was the object of producing this document? As he (Lord Aberdeen) understood it, it was intended to bolster up and sustain the doctrine laid down in the lost preamble. The dispatch recommended the calling of the convention, which was referred to in the preamble of the bill. Now, that preamble having been pronounced abominable, and the despatch in connection with it having been designated as eminently absurd, that dispatch, now that the preamble had been removed, could only be characterized as permanently absurd. (A laugh.) What did it amount to? It desired the noble earl to summon a convention, if he should think it necessary. But if it was true that the present bill rendered illegal the summoning of a convention, he would not be able to execute these instructions, in consequence of the provisions of the bill, which prohibited such a proceeding. As he had already nearly exhausted the language of condemnation, he could only say now, that they were super-saturated with absurdity. (A laugh.) There was one little expression which might reconcile one to the matter. He believed that the noble earl was ordered to summon a convention if he should think fit. He (Lord Aberdeen) ventured to say that he would never see fit to do any such thing.

The noble earl might put his instructions in his pocket; he might do anything he pleased with them, except acting on them. (A laugh.) He did not mean to intimate the slightest objection to the appointment which had been made. It should be a strong case indeed, and an extraordinary state of circumstances, which would warrant such a proceeding. Without, however, meaning any, the slightest disrespect to the noble lord so selected, he might be permitted to say, that the noble earl's nomination had not been confined entirely to the object of pacifying the rebels in Canada. They might make colonies as free as they pleased, and it was perhaps desirable that they should; but then such concessions must be based upon the monarchial principle. It was said that the democratic principle worked well in the United States. That might be very true, but in this country they must preserve a monarchial form of government. He (Lord Aberdeen) could conceive how a republic might be in the closest alliance with a monarchy, but he could not comprehend how it could form part and parcel of the monarchy. It was impossible to look at the establishment of the popular principle of election in the constitution of such a body as the Legislative Council without apprehending such a result. He would prefer rather the abolition of the Legislative Council altogether, before seeing it so constituted. He did not mean to recommend any change of this kind, but he would not object to it. If the body were rendered elective, he thought that the change would speedily lead to a separation of those colonies from their connexion with the mother country, he could entertain no doubt. It was true that in the course of years the revolt was equally quieted down, and he would say there was no reason why they should be their eyes shut, and give up the very efforts which they had made with the worth, the power, and the assistance of the British only to have that result. If a good government and a wise administration be thought this result might be long deferred, and he saw no reason why they should not be allowed for many long years to come to preserve the connexion in mutual happiness and prosperity. But whenever the time should arrive, they ought to take care that the terms of the

of the connexion between the two countries would be happy and prosperous.

Lord Brougham opposed the bill as the most dangerous inroad which had ever been attempted on the constitution of a free country.

Viscount Melbourne defended the government from the attacks which came not only from his noble and learned predecessor in the debate, but also from the noble lords on the opposite side of the House.—Ministers had no other course left than to coerce Canada, and he anticipated the best result from the bill under discussion.

The Duke of Wellington, in supporting the bill, said the rebellion might now, perhaps be quelled; but he entreated the ministers not to suppose that it was completely got rid of.—He entreated them to proceed with their propositions, and to assemble in Canada at the earliest possible period the largest force the resources of the country would admit of. He repented, that there could be for his country no such thing as a little war; and he begged the noble Viscount, to observe, that since the 22d of December, the first day on which intelligence of the unfortunate transactions in Canada were received, not less than four important events had occurred, each of which was calculated to excite the deepest attention of the government. He knew from accounts to which the noble Viscount had referred, that the President of the United States had desired additional power in order to prevent hostilities on the part of the citizens of those states against Upper Canada, and that he had sent an officer (General Scott) to the frontiers of Canada to examine the state of things on the American side, with the view of the more effectual prevention of the threatened hostilities. It had been seen, that within a very short space, points had been raised relating to the questions of the boundary of the state of Maine, to that of the river of Columbia, to that of Mexico, besides other important subjects, and he had no doubt that in proportion as the present difficulties in the Canadas died away, other questions would arise which would require the most vigilant attention on the part of the government of this country. The government must, therefore, he repeated, not look upon this as a small affair. They should consider, and he entreated them to do so, that in proportion as they were strong in Canada they would have the countenance and support of many in the United States who would otherwise be against them, even though in doing so they might act against their consciences. Let them then, he repeated, not think the present a small affair, or that though it might be brought to an end, it ever could, without the maintenance of such a force as he had referred, to, be brought to such a termination.

Lord Wharnciffe observed that the advocates of the government had defended them with such good humour as almost to disarm censure. But, however, the house should not forget the fact, that the interest of the country had been neglected by the grossest remissness and that blame should be attached to ministers for having so arranged, matters so as to bring them to their present unfortunate condition.—Those things the country will require of them to answer. He wished some further experiment to be made before they proceeded to so strong a measure as that of suspending the constitution. It might have been possible to convince the people of Lower Canada that their demands for an elective Legislative Council were totally inadmissible. He entirely concurred in the principle on which the affairs of Canada were to be conducted. It was the business of his country to do justice to both parties—to work this bill in such a manner as in the shortest possible time, a constitution fitted to the state of society in Canada should be

established. He hoped that Lord Durham would be able to do this—he did not expect a great deal from the noble lord's mission; but he trusted the noble earl would not forget the principles which he had so well advanced in this country, and would at the same time not forget those pledges he had made to his opponents.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 23.

The adjourned debate on the question that the House resolve into committee on the Canada government bill was then resumed, and continued to occupy the attention of the House to a late hour.—In the course of the debate many members spoke.

Sir W. Molesworth spoke at great length against the bill, and in conclusion said,—These fatal resolutions were the proximate cause of the present revolt; and though I must deeply lament that blood has been shed, still if the insurrection should, by sending Lord Durham to Canada, tend to bring the unhappy affairs of the province to a satisfactory settlement, I for one shall not consider that, on the whole, there will be much occasion for deep sorrow and regret on account of late events. With regard to the issue of the struggle which is now taking place in our North American colonies, I have already expressed what are my hopes, my fears and my wishes. For so doing I have been held up to public indignation, and received unmeasured abuse. But whether I am denounced as a traitor or rebel in the courteous though somewhat wearisome tones of the noble lord and member for South Lancashire, or in the more energetic vituperations of interested orators, is a matter to me of utter indifference. Not one expression which I used, not one opinion which I uttered not one word which escaped from my lips with regard to this question, do I in any way regret or retract—(loud cries of "hear, hear")—and if I do not at the present moment reiterate those sentiments it is partly out of respect for the feelings of this assembly, partly because I cannot find terms strong enough to embody my sentiments, and partly because I wish no longer to trespass upon your patience.—(Cheers.)

JANUARY 29.

On the motion of Lord J. Russell, the order of the day for the third reading of the Canada Government Bill was then read.

Sir G. Sinclair took that opportunity of expressing the deep regret he felt at being obliged to give his support to the bill. He was compelled to do so by the utter incapacity that had been shown by the government. They had not the honesty to win the friendship of the straight-forward conservatives nor the courage to repress the disaffected. In fact they had sunk to the very "nadir" of political infamy. (Cheers from the opposition benches.) They held office without power—they sought support without confidence—they exhibited pretension without talent, and profession without performance. (Cheers and laughter.) They could not manage the affairs of the nation, nor even the business of that house without the assistance, advice, and superintendance of his honorable friend (Sir R. Peel) who was as superior to them in ability and knowledge, as he was in generosity and forbearance. (Tory Cheers, and great laughter on the ministerial benches.) He (Sir George Sinclair) trusted that he would ere long, see his right hon. friend at the head of a cabinet which would pursue a straight-forward course, and relieve the country from the mortification of being ruled by an incompetent and slippery cabinet, which maintained itself by the disreputable

expedient of setting one party against the other, of both of which it was equally in dread, and by both of which it was equally despised. (Great cheering from the opposition benches.)

FIVE DAYS LATER.

From the St. John N. B. Observer.

By the arrival this morning of the ship *Mersey*, Mather, in 34 days from Liverpool, we have been favored with papers to the 13th Feb. from which we extract the following particulars on the Canada Government Bill, which our readers will perceive has been passed by the Lords, and received the Royal assent.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Monday, Feb. 5.

THE CANADA BILL.—The house resolved itself into a committee on this bill. On the motion of Lord Brougham, Mr Roebuck was called on; and addressed the House against the measure at a very great length. At the conclusion of his speech, (on which no remark was made on either side of the house) the bill went through the committee, and was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

THURSDAY Feb. 8.

Lord Glenelg, without remark, moved the third reading of the Canada Temporary Government Bill.

Lord Ellenborough opposed the bill on the ground that it was unnecessarily severe. He therefore, should certainly say "Not content" to the measure.

Lord Glenelg spiritedly met the objections of the noble Baron who preceded him, admitting the severity of the bill, and that great and important interests were involved in it; but there was no other course left. To have a new election in order to appeal to the House of Assembly, as had been recommended, would be futile—altogether useless. After long concessions, after repeated appeals to the candor and good sense of the House of Assembly, it resisted every effort at conciliation—clogged the wheels of government until the affairs of the colony were thrown into a state of absolute confusion.

Lord Ashburton strongly advocated a separation of the colonies from the mother country, if they could not agree together. He further contended that the value of the colonies had long been much over-rated.

The Earl of Mansfield opposed the bill, severely blaming the policy of Ministers, and contending that their present measure would not give satisfaction on either side of the Atlantic.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, on the part of Ministers, declared their firm determination to carry out the principles of the bill. A separation of the colonies from England might become necessary; the time however, for such a sweeping step had not yet arrived.

Brougham then rose, and once more attacked the bill, and congratulated himself on having, since he last attacked it, received the support of the sons of these eminent lawyers, Mansfield and Ellenborough.

Viscount Melbourne again defended the bill and urged the extreme necessity of the case as calling it into action.

After a few words from Earl Fitzwilliam, the bill was read a third time and passed.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.

The House of Lords met this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Royal assent was given by commission to the Lower Canada Government Bill.

His Excellency Sir George Arthur, the new Governor of Upper Canada, and a number of British Officers, have come out by the late arrivals at New York, where they have been well received, and have proceeded on their route to Montreal.

THE CANADA REBEL MACKENZIE.—William Lyon Mackenzie, for whose apprehension Sir F. Head, the Governor of Upper Canada, offers a reward of £1,000, is from the village of Alyth, in the vicinity of Dundee. He was an apprentice to a respectable ironmonger here and was afterwards a clerk to a timber-merchant. He subsequently commenced business in his native village in the line in which he was educated. In a short time he failed, and fled to Upper Canada, where he established himself as printer and editor of a newspaper in Toronto, of principles keenly opposite to the Government. In a short time by his attacks on private character, he made himself a number of personal enemies, and his office was burnt down in consequence. He raised an action against the parties, and got pretty heavy damages. He then became a sort of leader of the anti-Government party, and entered into correspondence with Messrs Hume, Roebuck, &c, and was one of the deputation from Canada to the British Government in 1835. While in this country, he came to visit the place of his nativity, and paid off some of his old scores before returning to Canada. He has an aunt in Dundee who earns a livelihood by winding yarns for a manufactory in her neighbourhood. She is very anxious for news about her nephew; and making inquiries on the subject at her employer, he told her with characteristic naivete, "I am not sure whether the next accounts of him will be that he is hanged or made a General."—*Dundee paper.*

Dr. KIRKWOOD

HAS removed to Mr Robert Dawson's house, over the store, where he can be consulted as usual.
Pictou, March 28, 1838

JOHN HARRIS,

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Maker,

MOST respectfully begs leave to intimate to his friends and the public in general, that **ALL KINDS OF WORK**

in the various Branches of his Business,

will be executed to order, on moderate terms. Shop opposite Mr Harper's Hotel, Church Street, Pictou.
March 28, 1838.

SACRED MUSIC.

THE Subscriber, at the solicitation of a number of individuals in the Town of Pictou commenced to give Instructions in the principles and practice of *Sacred Music*, on Monday evening last, at Mr Smith's School Room. Hours of attendance, from 7 to 10 o'clock.
Terms liberal.

WILLIAM HATTIE.

Pictou, March 28, 1838.

CLOVER SEED.

MEMBERS of the Agricultural Society who want **RED CLOVER SEED**, will please call immediately on the Secretary for it.
March 28.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER,
Chemist & Druggist.

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

December 6,

PROSPECTUS OF THE 4TH VOLUME OF THE BEE.

HAVING lately announced an intended change in the Proprietary part of this Paper, it now becomes our duty to state what that change is. The present Proprietor intends to associate his Son with himself as joint owners; and in future, one of the two will devote his time almost exclusively to the Editing of the Paper, by which means, and the ready access we have at all times to an almost endless variety of reading, we hope to be enabled to make material improvements in that department.

In addition to this, arrangements have been made to have the entire paper printed on a new type, at an early stage in the 4th volume, and to have other important improvements made in the mechanical part.

While we cannot but feel grateful to a large portion of this community, and the Nova Scotia public at large, for the liberal patronage they have extended to us, we trust the exertions we are now making for the general improvement of our periodical, will be duly appreciated, and that our reward will be commensurate with the increased labour and expense.

In all other respects, such as the politics, the price, mode of payment, &c, the paper will remain unchanged for the present, except in this one particular, that no Paper will in future be sent to places beyond this County, where we have no agent, unless they are paid in advance, or satisfactory reference made to some individual on the spot. We take this early opportunity of letting this be known, that those whom it affects, may have timely notice of, and be prepared for the change.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

MICHAEL DWYER,

of the Gulf, Teacher, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

**GEORGE McLEOD,
DONALD McDONALD,
HUGH McGILLEVRAY,
DONALD McGILLEVRAY,**

} Admrs.

Gulf Shore, January 1838. i-m.

NOTICE.

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

JAMES FOGO,

Attorney at Law

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

January 31, 1838. m-m

**TO BE SOLD,
AT PRIVATE SALE:**

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

CONTAINING 100 ACRES,

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

INTERVAL LAND.

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

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

THOMAS MEAGHER.

Pictou, 24th January, 1838. i**m. 10

WANTED,

A GOOD MILCH COW.—one newly calved will be preferred. Apply to **JAMES D. B. FRASER.**

March, 1838. if

FALL, 1837.

R. DAWSON.

Has received per ship Westmoreland,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY.

CONSISTING OF—English and Swedes Iron, Crawley, Gorman, blater and cast Steel; Borax; spikes, nails, brads and tacks;

PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete; pots, ovens, goblots, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoop; copper, B M., and metal tea kettles; girdles;

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

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

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

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

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;

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

PAINT AND OIL;

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

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

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

ALSO:

Hyson, Congo, and Bohan **TEAS;**

SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,

superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c.
Water street, Pictou, June 16.

TO LET.

THAT HOUSE AND OUT-HOUSE

In Queen Street,

DIRECTLY opposite Lorrain's Hotel, now occupied by Captain McArthur and Mr Ross. Rent low, and possession given on the 10th April, 1838. The house can be examined by applying to

PETER BROWN.

ALSO, TO LET:

THAT House in Water Street now occupied by Mr John Joyce Possession given May 1st, 1838. For particulars, apply as above.
March 14, 1838. if

CHEAP READING.

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER;

Devoted to Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Health, Domestic & Foreign Intelligence, Education, Amusement, &c.

A Weekly Paper, printed on a sheet 41 inches by 26, and only \$2 a year, payable in advance. A specimen may be seen by applying to the subscriber, who will receive subscriptions and forward them to the Editor.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, March, 1838.

THE HALIFAX PEARL,

A Weekly, Literary and Miscellaneous Paper, in the quarto form, price 16s per annum, in advance.

Agents at Pictou,

**DR. W. J. ANDERSON,
JAMES DAWSON.**

POETRY.

THE EARTH IS BEAUTIFUL.

BY CAROLINE GILMAN.

THE whole broad earth is beautiful
To minds attuned aright,
And whereso'er my feet are turned,
A smile has met my sight.
The city with its bustling walk,
Its splendor, wealth, and power,
A ramble by the river side,
A passing summer flower.

the meadow green, the ocean swell,
The forest waving free,
Are gifts of God, and speak in tones
Of kindness to me.
And oh where'er my lot is cast,
Where'er my footsteps roam,
If those I love are near to me,
That spot is still my home.

LINES ON A SHIP'S CREW,

Who bore the names of eleven eminent divines.

Is life's unsettled, sad career,
What changes every day appear,
To please or plague the eye!
Men bearing names of pious priests,
Here in this ship are swearing beasts,
That heaven and hell defy.

Here Bonner, brimmed with many a knock,
Has changed the supple for a knock,
While E. shows us the tie locks;
And Watts, a name that pleasure took
In writing hymns, is here a cook—
Sinner he does not vex.

Here Butsat, Tillotson, and Blair,
With Harvey, how they curse and swear,
While Cudworth mixes grog!
Pearson the crew to dinner hails,
A graceless Sherlock trims the sails,
And Banyan heaves the log!

LINES ON A SHIP'S CREW.

MISTAKEN VIEWS OF RELIGION.—Religion, which is the greatest subject that can engage the attention of man, should be clothed with no garb of sameness. It is like the sun, and to cloud it, dims its lustre. On this subject, the Christian Register very properly says:

One cause which impedes the reception of religion, even among the well-disposed, is the garment of sadness in which people delight to suppose her dressed, and that life of hard austerity, and pining abstinence, which they pretend she enjoins upon her disciples. And it were well, if this were only the misrepresentation of her declared enemies;—but, unhappily it is the too frequent misconception of her injudicious friends. But, such an overcharged picture is not more unamiable than it is unlike, for I will venture to affirm, that religion, with all her beautiful and becoming sanctity, imposes fewer sacrifices, not only of rational, but of pleasurable enjoyments, than the uncontrolled dominion of any one vice. Her service is not only perfect safety, but perfect freedom. She is not so tyrannizing as passion, so exacting as the world, nor so despotic as fashion. Let us try the case by a parallel, and examine it, not as affecting our virtue, but our pleasure. Does religion forbid the cheerful enjoyments of life as rigorously as avarice forbids them? Does she require such sacrifices of our ease as ambition, or such renunciations of our quiet as our pride? Does devout MURDER sleep like drowsy passion? Does she destroy health like intemperance? Does she annihilate fortune like gaming?—embitter

life like discord; or bridge it like dueling? Does religion impose more vigilance than suspicion? or halt as many mortifications as vanity? Vice has her martyrs, and the most austere and self-denying Ascetic, (who mistakes the genius of Christianity, almost as much as her enemies,) never tormented himself with such cruel and causeless severity, as that with which envy lacerates her unhappy votaries. Worldly honour obliges us to be to the trouble of resenting injuries, but religion spares us that inconvenience, by commanding us to forgive them; and by this injunction consults our happiness, no less than our virtue, for the torment of constantly hating any one, must be, at least, equal to the sin of it. If this estimate be fairly made, then is the balance clearly on the side of religion, even in the article of pleasure.

A CLEAR STAGE AND NO FAVOUR.—A frightful scene occurred on the 6th ult. at the theatre of Czerny, in Bohemia, during the performance of a melo drama, call the *Bear of the Mountains*, the principal performer in which was a brim of such wonderful docility and dramatic talent, that for a long succession of nights he attracted overflowing audience. On this occasion, however, something had put this star out of humour, and he was observed to be wanting in those brilliant displays of the histrionic art which had previously overwhelmed him with applause. In the third act, instead of coming down the mountain by a winding path, with the slow and solemn step prescribed by the plotter's lock, he descended on the stage in one bound like the descent of an acrobat. On his return behind the scenes he received severe reproofs, which instead of improving, made his temper still more sullen; and it was with difficulty he could be prevailed upon to go through with his part. In the last scene he was induced to commence a waltz with a young and beautiful peasant girl, and secured to take so much enjoyment in the dance, that the whole audience were raised from their seats, and, standing on the benches, drowned the sounds of a powerful orchestra with their exclamations of praise and delight. In a moment, however, the joyous spectacle was changed into one of indescribable horror; a piercing shriek was heard above all the commotion of noise, the stage was in one moment in the utmost confusion, and the next was left of every performer except the bear, who appeared with his muzzle unfastened and hanging round his neck, while he, after making a wide display of his tremendous gullet, leapt into the orchestra, which may be easily imagined, was in an instant as vacant as the stage. The flight of the audience was equally as precipitate, but the consequences much more serious. Numbers were severely crushed and bruised in the struggles at the door, and several were dreadfully injured by being thrown down and trampled upon. After a pause, a platoon of soldiers went into the pit with fixed bayonets and loaded barrels and ordered to bring out the cause of all the evil, dead or alive; but they found bruin, like other great actors who have performed their parts and become exhausted by their exertions, and incapable or unwilling to make any resistance. He was it once muzzled again and led to his den, and on the following day the piece was suppressed by order of the authorities.

CURE FOR SCALDS AND BURNS.—Mix lime water and sweet oil together, and apply the liquid with a feather or soft rag to the wound. The lime and oil will form in proper proportions a white mixture rather thicker than cream and should be stirred until they become of this consistency. Under the application, the pain of the severest burn instantly subsides,

and if duly renewed is an effectual cure. This application is not generally known, and as we have seen its efficacy frequently tested, we can recommend it as the speediest and safest that can be used.

TECHNICALS.—The following note has made a deal of fun in London: "Dear Sir—How comes it that I have had no proofs of love from you since last Saturday? I have waited with the utmost impatience." Signed Charlotte Berry. But the fun vanishes when the reader learns that Lady Charlotte Berry had a novel entitled "Love" in the press, and that the note was to her printer.

SCRAPING ACQUAINTANCE.—A genteel looking coffee house lounge wishing to introduce himself to a wealthy stranger, addressed him with, "It appears to me, sir, that I have before seen you somewhere!"—"Very likely; I have been there frequently," replied the other, and turned upon his heel.—*Focus.*

PATRIOT WIT.—A Sovereign remedy.—The United States officers on board the steam boat New England, under the command of Lieut. Champlin, on her recent visit to Dunkirk, found all the boxes containing arms and ammunition marked "A cure for the King's Evil!"—*Buffa Jour.*

RIOTOUS WIT.—During the memorable abolition mob in this city, a few of the rioters gave chase to William Knapp, the publisher of the Liberator. While on the full run, they were met by several of their acquaintances, who hailed them with—"Aha! my good fellows—it seems you are wide a wake!"

"So far from that," answered one of the pursuers—"we are going to take a knapp."

A black man went to the shop of a roguish barber to get his hair powdered. The latter sprinkled lye upon his head, by which means his hair was, in a short time removed. The case came into court, when the counsel for the defendant looked at the plaintiff and said that as near as he could tell this was one of those cases where there is "great cry and little wool."

GALLANTRY.—A sailor who had spent all his days on the blue water and knew little of land gear, came on shore, and in passing up a street saw a little woman going along with a large muff before her. He stepped up very politely and offered to carry it for her, as he was going that way!

Imitation garden seeds are made of box-wood in Connecticut. Some of them are so nicely disguised as to take root in the earth and grow.

Those who make a business of pursuing fame, generally fail to realise their hopes and expectations. Like an artist who is continually thinking of his pay, they neglect the work which is necessary to ensure a title to remuneration.

"How beautiful the face of Nature looks after the shower?"

"Yes madam—but any body's face would look better for being washed."

A HARD CASE.—An apprentice in absconding from Springfield, had his stage passage charged to his employer.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr DENNIS REDDEN.
Halifax—Messrs A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Tatmagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.