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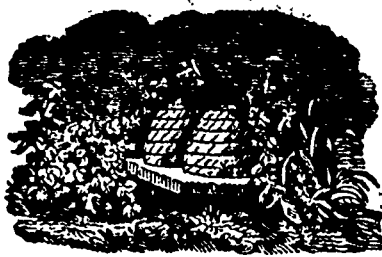
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VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1837.

NUMBER VI.

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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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, pr bushel none	Geese, single none
Boards, pine, pr M 50s a 60s	Hay 120s
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Herrings,
Beef, pr lb	Mackarel
" - fresh,	Mutton pr lb 4d a 5d
Butter, - 8d a 10d	Oatmeal pr cwt 22s 6d
Clover seed pr lb 1s 3d	Oats 2s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 17s	Pork pr bbl 80 a 85
" at Loading Ground 17s	Potatoes 2s a 2s 6d
" at end of Rail Road 17s	Salt pr hhd 10s a 12s 6d
Coke	Salmon, fresh none
Codfish pr Qtl 16s	Shingles pr M 7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz 6d	Tallow pr lb 7d a 8d
Flour, M 3 25s a 27s 6d	Veal pr lb 3d
" American s r 55s	Wood pr cord 12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives 20s	Herrings, No 1 20s
Boards, pine, M 65s a 70s	" " 2 15s
Beef, best, 5d a 6d	Mackarel, No 1 none
" Quebec primo 50s	" " 2 40s
" Nova Scotia 45s	" " 3 35s
Codfish, merch'ble 17s	Molasses 1s 9d
Coals, Pictou, 22s 6d	Pork, Irish none
" Sydney, 28s	" Quebec 100
Coffee 10d	" N. Scotia 90s
Corn, Indian 5s	Potatoes 2s 6d
Flour Am sup 45s	Sugar, 37s 6d a 42s 6d
" Fine 45s	Salmon No 1 80s
" Quebec fine 47s	" " 2 75s
" Nova Scotia 50s	" " 3 67s 6d

CARD.

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

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

May 31st.

tf

JOHN ROSS,

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June 14, 1837.

From "Wilson's Tales of the Borders." STRUGGLES OF WALTER ARNOTT.

CONCLUDED.

THE day of his departure would have been the term of their residence at the cottage, which had been the scene of so many joys and sorrows to them all; but the ground was rented by the tenant of an adjoining farm, who did not require the house, so that it was arranged that they should still call it their house. Walter was contented when he found that the sale of his little stock would enable him to discharge all his debts; and they prepared to submit to the change of circumstances with cheerful resignation.

It was the morning of Lauder fair, and Walter Arnott, accompanied by his wife and daughter, prepared to set out to dispose of one of their favourite cows. Many a painful thought it cost them all to set about this first step towards their change of condition. Janet shed tears, as she loosed her, for the last time, from the stall; and many a kind wish and fond regret mingled with the praises they bestowed, as they gathered round to stroke and pat her, before she was driven away from the well known door.

The road was crowded with eager and merry groups. Here a "guidwife," in her Sunday's gown, urged on, to keep up with the strides of an inconsiderate husband, the little ones whom she surveyed with all a mother's pride, looking over them with scrupulous watchfulness, as if she felt that they were to be the objects of universal attraction that day—"the cynosure of neighboring eyes."

The little elves themselves, amid all their exhilaration seemed infected with her idea of their importance; strutting along in their stiff, awkward dresses, aping the airs and consequence of men—each urchin laboring forward, having a hand stuck resolutely in his pocket, grasping the little treasure it contained—the long promised penny—and a cudgel in the other hand, that might not have disgraced Donnybrook; keeping up an incessant clattering of annoying questions about what was to be seen, and discussing the expenditure of their little treasures with all the gravity of a committee of supply. Then groups of aged men, moving leisurely along, talked bravely of crops and prices, and *auld world* stories. Parties of young persons, of both sexes, bounded onwards, shortening the way with "cracks and jests, and wreathed smiles." Those mingled with the drivers of the farmers' cattle—the hinds dragging on the lingering and reluctant cow, and the shouting herds who urged forward the startled flocks.

Our little party, with their much-valued crummie, at length found themselves amid the din and confusion of the fair—strangers, it will be believed, to the glee and exhilaration that pervaded the crowd. Many an old friend shook Walter and his wife heartily by the hand; and Janet was greeted with respectful kindness, even by those who had rough enough gibes in store for maidens of less delicate sensibility. Her character and circumstances had an influence over the roughest and most obtuse.

"Oh, there comes the Laird!" cried many voices.

"As hie and hearty as ever," cried one.

"His hearty laugh as ready as ever," said another.

"Ay, but, that's only on ae side o' his mouth,"

exclaimed a third, who passed for a *taag*; "for, if ye saw the other side, ye wad say he was as ready to greet as ever."

This remark was, indeed, pretty descriptive of the person regarding whom it was made; for he was ready, to a fault, to laugh with the merry, and weep with the sad. He was a rather venerable looking farmer, whom the youngsters of his day described as being of the old school. His dress was in the fashion of the simplest peasant, only of most ample dimensions and most substantial material. He sat awkwardly erect upon his stiff white pony—his ample skirts half covering the animal's shaggy sides, and his smoothly combed grey hair flowing down about his shoulders. His smooth face, in which there appeared much benevolence and some humour, was indicative of easy circumstances, not of luxurious living. It was rather from the look of hospitality and general kindness with which he surveyed the crowd, than on account of assumed superiority, that we say he looked as if the fair was all his own. He seemed to have something humorous or good-natured to say to all; and his big rough hand was in continual request by some old friend or crony. He was making his way through the crowd as fast as salutations and the self-willed leisure of his steed would permit. In reference to the latter hindrance, we may say that Bawtie's looks told that she was an old and indulgent servant her head hung carelessly down at her own pleasure—her *daiz'd* eye was only half awake—her hairy feet were raised from, and again deposited in slow succession upon the hard pavement with "cannic care;" and she replied to the repeated thumps of the rider, rather by a something between a sigh and a groan, which he called a *pech*, than by any acceleration of speed.

"My auld freend Wattie Arnott!" he exclaimed, as he approached our party. "The very man I wanted to see—and Tibbie too! Gie's a shake o' yer hand, woman, for auld longsyne. Hech, woman, it's a braw time sinc.—But we mauna cast up sic far back stories as that. And Janet, hoo are ye, my bonny woman?"

There was scarcely time left for any other reply than kind looks to all his inquiries. Walter's eye brightened at his friend's cordiality, undimmed by the misfortune to which he had been exposed.

"And ye are gaun to sell that bonny beast?" he continued, pointing to crummie.

"Ay, though wi' nae meikle guid will, ye may be sure," replied Walter with a sigh.

"Man, she is a bonny beast, Wattie—the bonniest cow i' the market."

"That is, she has been," interrupted her honest owner. "I'm thinkin, at least, them that buys her winna be for making her the dearest i' the market."

"Weel, after a', age does not improve a cow, I derecay," said his friend. "But sic a milker! Losh, man! ye're a fule if ye part wi' her for a trifle."

"I doot her milk and her beauty hao gaze the gither," said Tibbie; "Though she has been, in her day, a subject o' nae little braggin to me; but, laird, the best o' her days are past, like the blithest and best o' yours and mine."

"Na, speak for yersel, Tibbie," said the laird. "You and me, ye ken, are no just year's bairns; and I hae some hopes of happiness yet, if ye ken'd it,"

glancing to Jenny, "But, about the cow, depend on it, age destroys youthfulness sooner than real worth; and, loth, woman, what wad a calf o' her no be worth!"

The speaker seemed determined to keep up the price of the cow; and, to make sure of verifying his prediction of the high price she would bring, declared his intention to become the purchaser himself. He invited Walter to drink a mug of ale with him in Rab Watson's tent, whilst they made the bargain.

"Tak care, noo, Wattie," cried Tibbie, as they went away together; "tak care, Wattie. And, Laird, gin ye play ony o' yer Danse market tricks, and bring Wattie back singing, I canna put yersel in reach o' my staff—that's a'."

"Fearna," he replied, likewise assuming a serious air. "To do hurt to you or yours will ay be the ac thought farst frae the heart o' auld Sandy Thompson."

Thus saying, they left the comforted mother and daughter, with a promise to return ere long. The bargain about the cow was easily concluded, when the purchaser was more ready to appreciate the advantages of it than the seller was to extol them.

"Weel, Wattie, I am glad to get a canny crack wi' ye," said he, with the air of a man who has something to communicate. "Put round the stoup, man, and let us forget, for a wee, the changes you and I hae seen o' late years. D'ye ken, I'm thinkin' o' changin' either my quarters or my condition?"

"Changin, Laird," said the other. "Tak my advice, and keep yer present quarters guid. Funtin's nae better than it's ca'ed. But whar wad ye be changin' to?"

"I kenna," said the Laird; "but ye see, sin' ye took awa' Tibbie Dodds frae me, I no'er had heart to seek another for my wife—sae I hae nae to care for me in a way; an' haein a pickle siller, I hae just been thinkin' to enjoy it, while I can, to mak some sport wi'd, as I say to mysel'."

"Mak sport, say ye, Laird, wi' the labour o' a lifetime!"

"Ay, o'on sae—I'm no yet sae far gane i' years as that I mayna work for enjoyment. Sae I'm a'maist resolved either to hae a wife, Wattie, or gang off to America."

Walter Arnot made no reply to this, and the bargain about the cow being finally arranged, to the great satisfaction of the guidwife, it was agreed that she should be sent to pasture in a park which the Laird rented from the proprietor of Wedderlie, adjoining to Walter's fields. As it was but a short distance from the cottage, Janet was to milk her as usual. This transaction, on the part of the kind-hearted Sandy Thompson, was, in fact, only a delicate method of presenting his old friend with a sum of money which he knew to be needful in his extremity, and, at the same time, securing to Tibbie the use of her favorite cow. It may be thought that there was more than the mere motive of kindness in this act; and it must be confessed that other feelings than those of friendship did mingle in it—though nothing was farther from his mind than any conscious intention of forcing himself, by this means, upon his "Jos Janet," as he had long called Walter's daughter. As for the honest family he had obliged, they returned home with hearts not a little relieved; and it was with more than usual fervour that they knelt together that night to offer up their regularly paid thanksgiving at the foot-stool of Him who had dealt so mercifully amid their afflictions. On the following morning, Walter Arnot rose early to enter on his new employment. It was, in many respects, a sad day to them all. Walter could scarcely persuade himself to pass the scene of so many hard days' labour. The scene of his future exertions, the nature of his employment, every step and every movement, reminded him painfully of the change; and even the mild superintendance of the Place steward whispered to him that he was no longer his own master. His wife and his Janet looked often and sadly on to see the fields around tilled by another. Janet could scarcely persuade herself that the homely dinner ought not to be delayed for her father's return; and they sat down at last, sadly and silently, to a comfortless board. Tibbie shed the first tears their misfortunes had ever commanded, when she looked upon his empty place. Their extraordinary attention made Walter feel somehow that he was an object of compassion—a thought he could not brook; all his honest pride was aroused to forbid the comment that they all strove to assume. A few days of such painful experience told upon the health of the aged pair; and, ere a second week had passed away, Janet, in addition to her other duties, was called upon to wait by the sick bed of her mother. Her dutiful affection moved her for every exertion; and, it may be, the necessity of such exertion saved her from the influence of sad and watering thoughts. Anxiety about her wandering lover often, indeed, pressed itself upon her mind, and refused to be quieted. Among the first to offer their condolence, and express an in-

terest in their afflictions, was their friend, Sandy Thompson. He had, long ere now, secured Janet's esteem, by his honest worth; and her warmest friendship, by his uniform kindness to her parents. These sentiments were not diminished by late occurrences; and the frank and hearty expression of her gratitude afforded him, it may be, some ground to cherish his foolish fondness—fondness which, alas! was to prove the destruction of all her earthly peace and happiness. It was a beautiful morning in July, and Janet, having engaged her father to watch by the bedside of her afflicted mother until her return, hastened to the park to milk her cow. When she reached the park, she, to her alarm, found it deserted. The whole herd of cattle had strayed, she could neither imagine how nor where. Her search was soon joined by others equally interested in it; but she was obliged to return without success. Her father joined those who set out to endeavor to trace the stragglers; and, from the route they had taken, the state of the fences, and other circumstances, the poor people were soon convinced that their cows, the support and comfort of so many families, had fallen a prey to a band of ruffians, who had committed several depredations among the flocks in the neighbourhood. Those who know anything of the poor, will easily conceive how heavy a blow this was felt to be by all, and not least by our unfortunate friends.

This, however, was a bereavement which the kindness of Sandy Thompson could readily mitigate. It was his first care, when he heard of it, to offer, in the mean time, the use of one of his own best milkers; and a new expression of Janet's gratitude lent new force and countenance to the foolish passions of the simple old man.

Things went on for some time in this way; but misfortunes always follow in a train; and the composure that Janet was struggling to regain, the hopes she was beginning to cherish, were destined to be speedily blighted. Her father had been employed for some time in tarring, as it is called, a steep bank for an intended quarry; and one morning he was carried home from thence with a broken limb and other serious injuries. Janet's feelings may be more easily conceived than described; the sufferings of her parents, her own exertions over-taxed, and the destitution of the family, now that they were deprived even of the scanty fruits of her father's labour, urged her almost to the brink of despair. Their old and faithful friend did not stand aloof in this their hour of need, his aid in pecuniary matters was ever ready, presented in the frankest and most delicate manner; his visits became daily; and the frequent opportunities he thus enjoyed of seeing Janet—of witnessing the devotedness of her filial piety, and of listening to her repeated expressions of gratitude and respect for himself—all assisted in augmenting his passion, and in reviving in some measure, the feelings and emotions of a youthful lover.

"Hoo shall we ever pay back a' yer kindness?" she said, as a tear of gratitude trembled in her eye.

"By ae word," he replied, endeavouring to summon up resolution to make the cherished proposal; "by ae word," Janet said only that ye'll be my wife, an' the debt, as ye ca', though I consider it nane, is mair than can be paid. Yes, Janet, ye'll make my days days o' happiness and peace, which they'll no'er be without ye." And he seized her hand, and gazed upon the bewildered girl with mingled looks of fondness and suspense.

After a minute's silence, she exclaimed—"Can ye be serious! Oh, if ye could but have spared me the feelings with which I say that can never be—for a reason were there nae other—that my heart and hand are promised to another. Yer kindness we can never repay. As for the siller, when Henry comes back"—And she took refuge from the feelings of helpless obligation in the fond hope of her wanderer's return.

Many a fainting step did that hope support; but it failed, too, on the morning when Adam Weir, the Edinburgh carrier, brought the news that the vessel in which he was embarked had perished. His ship was a wreck and all that Jenny cherished and delighted in perished there too. She sat down in black desolate despondency. Afflictions pressed around her and her stay had failed; but hope, faint hope that he might have survived, came at last, and she awoke again to the imperative calls of duty—of the wants of those who depended upon her care. It was gloomy matter to her. Happiness had fled from her experience—her existence was one continued course of listless, almost stupid exertion on behalf of those she still loved with a melancholy tenderness, lighted only by the flickering glances of that affectionate and stubborn hope that looked for Henry back. It may be conceived with what feelings she was still forced to hear the incessantly urged suit of her aged benefactor.

"Ye sat, Janet, when a bairn, on my knee; ye found a place in this lonely heart; o'ery bairn's action o' yours found a place there; and noo ye are necessary to its happiness. Ye speak o' respect and friendship; but then ye blast a' the hope and affections that yet

remain in my breast when ye say ye cannae loe me. Be it sae; but still, O Janet, for their sakes, marry me."

This was all grief and distraction to her. The man she could not but esteem; their obligations now pressed heavily on her mind, when she could no longer turn with confidence to Henry's successful return as the period of their existence. She felt, in all its bitterness, her own unprovided situation, and, more than all, the helplessness and destitution of her parents. An impassioned love, for one who might be hid forever from her sight, consumed her energy. She could only listen, in silence and sorrow, to the painful entreaties that were addressed to her. Her father felt her dependence and his own, and saw the uncomplaining partner of all his cares and toils borne down by affliction, and totally unprovided for, in the days when he had hoped to see her in ease and comfort. He gave way to discontent and murmuring, that grieved his pious and affectionate daughter; he saw her union with the old laird to be the only deliverance from all their troubles; and he joined his entreaties to those of his friend; sometimes he was even tempted to give way to reproaches, of what he called the "self will and obstinacy" of his devoted child. Her mother felt all the bitterness of their trials—but she had a woman's heart within her breast, and she knew what was passing in her daughter's mind; at the same time she viewed their destitution in its worst aspect. She spoke not a word on the painful sacrifice, but "she looked in Jenny's face till her heart was like to break."

Sandy Thompson was their last and only stay. And, now the old man's happiness was gone, his purpose was unsettled, and he reverted again to his old notion of seeking a new home and enjoyment beyond the Atlantic. The fear of unrelieved poverty presented itself to the aged pair; and the trials of their daughter were all increased—carried out beyond her own feelings and regards—her hopes of seeing Henry unencouraged by the vaguest report. Urged, entreated, reproached, she gave a reluctant and almost unconscious assent—and was at length to give her hand to one who could never hope to please her heart.

There was no merry wedding party to celebrate the union; privately and quietly they were declared man and wife, and Janet went sadly to her new home. She looked the picture of resignation; but she could not seem happy and cheerful—her mind was weaned from the earth, and she sought not its joys. One of her great objects was now gained—her parents were placed beyond the fear of want; but then it was not, as she had fondly dreamed, by the fruits of her Henry's exertion. No other object of earthly desire remained to her. She endeavoured to discharge the duties of an affectionate wife—she could do no more. She had given her hand but her heart was in the sea. She struggled against thoughts of him whom she could now call her own; but the remembrance of him still hung over her mind like a brooding unfulfilled destiny. No cheerful calm spread around, and the most affectionate and watchful kindness of her guidman, could command no more than a mournful and unnatural smile.

Henry had escaped from the wreck, and he was made rich, in his own estimation, by a reward from the owners of the vessel for his disinterested exertions to save their property. With his little treasure, he hastened to present himself before her who had supported him in every danger and difficulty; and cheerfully and eagerly he hurried along, big with the near prospect of their united happiness. The farm house of Sandy Thomson was on his way; and he only meant to stop there for a moment to ask the refreshment that his parched throat and exhausted frame demanded. He approached the door, and a young woman, with a look of deep and touching melancholy, beckoned him in. As he ascended the steps, she looked upon him fixedly, and, as her cold eye met his, her face grew white as death. Henry suddenly staggered back against the wall—it was Janet! the being who had haunted his memory night and day, dreaming or waking. He flew to clasp her in his arms; but words are altogether inadequate to describe the dismay, the agony of that meeting. The young wife uttered a loud shriek, and sank senseless on the threshold of her husband's door. "His lives—he lives!" were the only words she articulated. The next moment her mother, with streaming eyes, threw her arms around her seemingly lifeless daughter, and, in the most heart-rending accents, implored Henry's pity on one that had become the wife of another to save her aged parents from starvation. Henry stared in her face wildly, exclaiming, "Merciful God, uphold me in this terrible hour of trial!" rushed from the house. The Laird kissed his wife's cheek with a mixture of tenderness and pity, and attempted to infuse balm into her corroding heart; but Janet, through her fast-coming tears and sobs, told the sorrowing group that her peace was gone forever. Her death, perhaps, was nearer than she apprehended; for,

amidst all her worldly prosperity, she pined silently away; and a few weeks after her interview with Henry Nichol, she was borne to her grave, in the bloom of youth, like a green leaf beaten to the earth, deplored by her husband for his watchful kindness, and wroth by her childless parents for an affection that had led her to sacrifice her life for their happiness and well-being. As for Henry, he had a last adieu to the Lammersmoors; and, after a solitary and cheerless life of honour and usefulness, he died an officer in the Royal Navy.

UNITED STATES.

Riot in Boston.—We learn by the Boston papers that an alarming riot took place in that city on Sunday last between a party of Hibernians and the Fire Engine Company. An Irish funeral and some members of the above Company, happening to meet and dispute about the passage of the road, soon culled in clubs and knuckles as the final arbitrators in the case, and the riot assumed a character of such extensive violence that six or seven hundred men were engaged in battle. The military being called to the scene of action, the rioters dispersed, not however without much personal injury on both sides, but no lives were lost.

From the accounts received of the riot, it is impossible for us to say who were the aggressors, but it appears the Irish had the best of the fight, and we would also naturally conclude that the Bostonians gave the first provocation, knowing, as we do, that the Irish of all persuasions have been ever accustomed to treat funerals and the ceremonies connected with them with more solemn respect than any other nation in the world.—*Irishman.*

[A perso who was an eye witness to the affray, and with whom we have just conversed, says, that the Irishmen were both the aggressors and the sufferers.—*Ed. Bee.*]

A war between Mexico and the United States will in all probability immediately take place.

NEW-YORK, June 3.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—About half past one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the public store, No. 109, Washington street, which was entirely destroyed. The building was a very large one, and contained a stock of goods valued at \$1,500,000, which was entirely consumed.—We were not able to learn the amount of insurance but have understood that \$100,000 of it are borne by the New-York offices.

While the firemen were actively engaged in subduing the flames, the north wall of the building gave way, and buried two persons beneath the ruins. One of these was killed—a fireman attached to Hose Company No. 13, named Thomas Horton, aged 26, and who had joined the fire department only on Thursday. The other is an apprentice to John S. Gilbert, ship-joiner, named Charles Stuyvesant. He is still alive, but in a very precarious state, having seven wounds in the head, and one hand severely burned. It was rumored this morning, that another person had perished beneath the ruins, but we are not inclined to think it is the case.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—*Spectator.*

COLONIAL.

TORONTO, (U. C.) April 26.

SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD!—Never was Upper Canada in a more deplorable condition than at present notwithstanding all the assurances of our precious Kentish Knight previous to the late General Election. This is universally admitted. Whig and Tory—Radical and Conservative are all agreed on this undeniable truth. The credit of the country is complete-

ly ruined; so much so, that not a single offer has been made for any part of the debentures lately advertised by his Majesty's Receivers General. Not a shilling can be had for our projected improvements under the government of the "great and good man" as Sir Francis is sometimes styled by his mercenary flatters. What now will be said to screen him from merited reproach? *My character and your interests are embarked in the same boat!* The "boat" has foundered,—our interests [though many of us refused to accompany him] are unfortunately jeopardized, and his character is at length exhibited in its proper colours to an indignant people.—*Cor. & Adv.*

A report has reached us that the State of Maine is again interfering with the jurisdiction of this Province on the North Eastern Boundary line. An American who declares himself to be an accredited Agent of that State, has been for some time actually employed in distributing money among the inhabitants of that quarter, for the purpose of inducing them to acknowledge allegiance to the Government of the United States, and disavowing the authority of His Majesty's Government. Steps were taken to have him arrested, but the Sheriff refused to take him, representation was made to Sir John Harvey, who immediately consulted the Crown Officers on the subject, and measures were forthwith adopted to have him arrested, and the Sheriff's Officers are now in pursuit. We trust that this promptness, and decision on the part of the Executive of this Province, will at once check so gross and palpable aggression of our American neighbors.—*St. John, N. B., Chronicle.*

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late
THOMAS ELLIOT,
of 6 Mile Brook, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
SARAH ELLIOT.
6 Mile Brook, 8th May, 1837. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of
JOHN DOULL,
late of Point Breuly, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, at the office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, Pictou, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
JANE DOULL, Administratrix
Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
THOMAS CAMPBELL,
ANDREW MILLAR, } Admrs
Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of
ROBERT BROWN,
Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
MARGARET BROWN, Adm'x.
THOMAS KERR,
THOMAS MCCOUL, } Adm'rs.
4th November, 1835. ca-m

PICTOU SABBATH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE Annual Sermon for this Institution, will be delivered by the Rev. James Smith, of Stewiack, on Sabbath evening first, in the Rev. John McKinlay's Church. Service to commence at precisely half past six. A Collection at the door.
June 28. R. DAWSON.

SPRING, 1837.

R. DAWSON,
Has received ex barques Sully, from Liverpool, and Isabella from Greenock,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY,

CONSISTING of—English and Swedes Iron; Crayley, German, blister and cast Steel; Borax; spikes, nails, brads and tacks;
PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete; pots, ovens, goblots, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoops; copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles; griddles;

SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS; coach lacings; cabinet and house brass furnishings; locks and hinges, (variety); fanner mountings; bed screws; garden hoes and rakes; Philad. plate mill saws, frame and other saws, razors; mathematical instruments; pocket compasses; butcher, shop, 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; Blacksmith's 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; 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 Chincol and other rich **SHAWLS;** Palm leaf **HATS,** by the dozen; stuff and silk Hats; &c. &c.

ALSO:
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China; shoe leather, &c. &c.
Water street, Pictou, June 6. if

EX "MARION," FROM BOSTON.
CORN MEAL in barrels,
CORN in 2 bushel bags,
AND
A FEW BARRELS PITCH AND TAR,
For sale by
ROSS & PRIMROSE.
May 24.

A YOUNG LADY, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Instructress to young Children, or as attendant on an elderly lady. She would have no objections to travel, or living in the Country. Apply to William Lawson, jun'r. Esq., Halifax. June 14.

FOR SALE,
AT A LOW PRICE,
A Valuable tract of **LAND,** belonging to the heirs of the late John Talles, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing
FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.
Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax.
October 5, 1836.



[FOR THE BEE.]

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.—No. 6.

FAIRIES.

MR DAWSON,

SIR,—The fairies are a race of beings, whether mortal or not, and whether they inhabit the earth or air, I cannot say, that are more wonderful than even Gulliver's Lilliputians. I have often seen the man, that saw the man, that saw them; but I never had the pleasure of seeing them myself. The most authentic information that I have had, represents them as a merry little people, clothed in green coats, inhabiting little green hills, commonly called fairy hillocks.—About these, in moonlight nights, they are frequently seen, frisking and dancing; some one of the family, or hive, which shall I call it, playing the fiddle. From this trait in their character, one would expect that they were an inoffensive race: but no, they are a set of mischievous little bodies as ever one had any thing to do with. Even in their merry-making, they delight in tricks. I have heard of a man who went to see them in a frolic, and who, by stopping there what he conceived but an hour or two, found on his reaching home, that they had unconsciously kept him a year. To detail all the freaks of the fairies, would fill a volume as big as Robinson Crusoe. I shall only select a few of them, and these not the most wonderful, in case people do not believe me.

Many a decent, honest man has lost a good, dutiful, and well-fashioned wife, by the fairies. True they would give him another, but such an one as would not excite the envy of his neighbor; she would be a nib-a-wao, eater-cap, or a cankered body, that there is scarce such a thing as living with. This happened during the accouchment of the good woman. To prevent this, it was common among the superstitious, to go three times round the bed with a lighted candle, repeating a prayer at every round, and laying the bible under her head. These precautions were not necessary after the woman's going to church, as the fairies had no more power over her for that time. They likewise stole, or rather exchanged infants; when this happened, they put a *shargar* in its place. This I think is one of their own offspring, and corresponds in character to the wife they replaced, being diminutive and cross. The means used to prevent this, has escaped my memory; but the danger is over when the child is baptized; and I have little doubt but this is the cause of infants being christened so young where superstition prevails.

The brute creation is not exempt from their malevolent attacks; cattle being elf-shot, happening frequently. This is a wound inflicted without any perforation of the skin, by a triangular piece of flint which I have often seen, but which I supposed to be a missile used in warfare before the invention of guns; the carefully preserving one of these is an antidote, and divests the fairies of their art in this respect.

As I do not think it would tend to any good to expose more superstitious observances at this time, particularly as I may have broached work enough for myself, and perhaps exhausted the patience of some of your readers, I shall bring the series to a close.

I intended giving my name now, but as "A Countryman" has not given his, I shall as usual remain,

Yours,

Respectfully,

AMICUS VERITATIS

Colchester, June 1837.

[FOR THE BEE]

MR DAWSON,

SIR,—This is not an answer to "A Countryman's" second communication; it is only giving the reason why I have not answered it, and to make some passing observations thereon.

I wrote as the friend of truth, and as this champion of error has not thought proper to combat upon the

would marked out by me, (which was candor,) I now decline the contest; particularly as he has summoned a host of old wives, as he is pleased to call them, to his assistance. I have no recollection of using such language as he says I did. I acknowledge a challenge to the witches; but the old ladies I respect too much to make the one and the other synonymous terms.

I would now observe that I have not seen as great nonsense, so well written, since the days of John Gilpin. Had not "A Countryman" told us that he was in earnest, all would have considered it a joke, and laughed at it as I have done; but now they shake their heads and say, "What a curious figure superstition makes when it meets with vanity."

The degree of guilt attached to us on account of ignorance, is something proportioned to the means of information we have access to. Had "A Countryman" studied his Theological Dictionary more closely, I think he would not speak of Deism as he does; but as his conscience seems to be tender upon the point, I shall for his information, say, that a Deist is one who either doubts or denies that the scriptures are a revelation from Heaven, and not a differing in opinion as to whether there is good ground in them for believing in dead lights or not. All those unacquainted with science conceive it to be enveloped in impenetrable mystery; and they wish all who are so credulous as to believe them, to be impressed with the same idea. Those whose mental optics are exercised, know, that science and superstition are just such a contrast as light and darkness. If they were personified, you would see Science ascending an eminence, carrying with him such instruments as a telescope, a barometer, a quadrant, compasses, &c., and with them contriving to his own satisfaction, and that of others, the elevation he has attained to, the weight of the air at that elevation, the latitude he was in, &c. If you were to ask him about optics, he would tell you that all might be more or less acquainted with them, as every one was possessed of the means. As some seemed to doubt of this, he said, who among you has a looking glass to shave at, which shows the face not exactly where it is, this is reflection, and the mirror is a reflector. If you put a straight stick in a pool of water, it appears crooked; and every time you see a rainbow, an optical illusion is presented to you; and if you would be at a little pains to become acquainted with this branch of my business, the cause of this you would see clearly.

Now look at Superstition sneaking away into some gloomy recess, muttering some incantation if he injects any one to counteract the effect of a bad eye, with a charm sewed into the waistband of his trousers, branding any old woman he sees, with wrinkles in her face, with the handsome epithet of a witch, sometimes his hair standing erect from the appearance of some hobgoblin of his own creating, and finding fault with any one who says it is a deception. From the manner in which they acted, it was evident they both wished to propagate their own opinions; and when they met, you would have been amused to hear their arguments,—but as I have not now time to give you it all, I shall just tell you what passed at parting.

Superstition had quoted a good many texts of scripture, and he said it would give him satisfaction, if Science would support what he had said, in the same way? Well to please him, Science said, "And the times of this ignorance God winked at, but now commandeth all men every where to repent."

I said when I began to write these strictures on superstition, that I would not shrink from controversy if truth was elicited thereby: now I think one truth at least is brought to light, i. e. that superstition is more popular and more prevalent than many were aware of.

Yours,

Respectfully,

AMICUS VERITATIS.

June, 1837.

CANADA POLITICS.

AFFAIRS OF CANADA, AND THE MINISTERIAL BILL.

From Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, for April, 1837.

A struggle has commenced between the British Ministry and Canada, which, unless conciliatory measures be adopted, and some rash steps be retraced, can terminate only in one way—the separation of that colony, as well as all the other North American colonies, from this country. After the experience the people of Britain had, sixty years ago, of the issue of the contest between the old American colonies and the mother country, and the more recent examples of the Spanish settlements in South America, we think they ought seriously to consider whether they will waste their treasure and their blood in a dispute, in which victory will bring neither advantage nor honour, while defeat will be attended with mortification and disgrace. Nor is that defeat likely to be distant or uncertain. The first Congress in the old colonies, on account of the grievances arising from the British government, was held in New York in 1765; and on the 4th of July 1776, the independence of the United States was declared. When that struggle commenced, the inhabitants of the States did not exceed two millions, and they were supposed to be unfit to become soldiers; yet in a few years, they defeated, in numerous pitched battles, the best troops of Britain, veterans who had distinguished themselves in the Continental wars. The grievances of which the Canadians complain are, at least, as great as those of the old colonists. All that the British government attempted with them was to raise taxes within the colonies by the act of the British legislature, for the purpose of defraying the expense incurred in their own defence; and no complaints existed—or, at least, were much felt, or loudly expressed—as to the administration of their internal governments. In some of the colonies, such as Connecticut and Rhode Island, indeed the people enjoyed so uncontrolled an independence in the regulation of their local concerns, that the revolution did not render necessary the slightest alteration in the forms of their administration. One of these colonies retains, even to this day, the charter of Charles II., as its system of state government; and another parted with the Royal charter, for a constitution of its own making, only in 1818. At the beginning of the quarrel, as has now been ascertained beyond doubt, the old colonists had not the slightest intention of separating from Britain; and it was only in the struggle, when the inferiority of regular troops to bands of freemen, fired with a sense of their wrongs and determined to assert their liberty, became apparent, that the hope of creating an independent state—untrammelled by the base and selfish aristocracy which blunts the energies and weakens the resources of European states—arose, and was so triumphantly realized.

Lower Canada is by far the most important of our North American colonies, both as regards population and trade; and whatever course the ruling oligarchy of this country (for both factions, Whig and Tory, seem to make common cause in oppressing her) force Canada to take, will soon be followed by all the rest. In 1832, the population of these colonies was as follows:—

Lower Canada,	539,823
Upper Canada,	211,567
New Brunswick,	72,943
Nova-Scotia and Cape Breton,	142,548
Prince Edward's Island,	32,292
Newfoundland,	60,058

At present, the population, from its rapid increase in new countries, and the number of emigrants who have arrived from Europe,

probably approaches a million and a half; so that, if inclined, the North American colonies, assisted as they would be openly or secretly, by the United States, have at least men enough to afford a most formidable resistance to any force which might be sent against them. That all the colonies will join in an effort to obtain justice for any one of them which may be attacked, admits of little doubt. In Upper Canada deep discontent prevails. The expression of it is, at this moment, obscured by a majority of the Members of the Legislative Assembly favourable to Government, having been gained; but the means taken to secure this majority—the wholesale grants of public lands by the Governor of the province to the hangers-on of the officials, to qualify them to out-vote the real electors—is one of the grossest abuses and most flagrant violations of the Constitution, which even the history of British colonial tyranny affords. Though the inhabitants of Upper Canada are almost exclusively of British origin or descent, the legislative Assembly of 1835, which really represented the opinions of the population, adopted a report prepared by a committee on grievance, by a majority of 25 to 17; and that report denounced the Legislative Council as the source of the evils which afflicted the colony, in terms not less energetic than those used by their neighbors of the Lower province. The Upper Canada Land Company is equally obnoxious in the one province, as the British American Land Company is in the other. In April 1835, the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada agreed to a resolution, by a majority of 28 to 14, against the land Company; lamenting the selling, or rather jobbing away, of the Huron Tract, consisting of upwards of a million of acres of the finest land in the world, while the annual instalments of the price were expended by the Provincial Executive, without the consent of parliament. The Assembly did not hesitate boldly to maintain that the grant to the Company was an absolute nullity, being in direct violation of the 18 Geo. III. and of their Constitutional Act. In Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, continually complaints have been made of the administration of affairs—the jobbing of the revenues in salaries among the officials, and the mismanagement of the public lands, the sales of which ought, as in the United States, to defray, not only the whole expense of the internal government, but also the cost of their external defence, which has all along been a great and yearly-increasing burden on this country. If we look to the West Indies, we shall find that, in the day of need, troops will rather be required to keep down revolt in these settlements, than assistance obtained to retain in subjection other colonies that may be driven, by mismanagement and oppression, into rebellion; and we may be sure that, if ever a contest with the Canadas arise, we must fight the battle single-handed.

Our space does not permit us to enumerate the many abuses and the acts of oppression, of which the inhabitants of Lower Canada complain. They were set forth in a petition signed by nearly the whole adult male population—by 87,000 persons—and presented to Parliament in 1828; but not one of them has yet been removed. The government of the Province is conducted by a Governor named by the Crown; an Executive Council, in imitation of our Privy Council, a Legislative Council, in mimicry of our House of Lords—both nominated by the Governor; and a Legislative Assembly, elect by nearly universal suffrage—of which seventy-eight are decidedly opposed to the Government, only seven are supporters of it, & three are neutral; the total number being eighty-eight. The Governors of the Province have almost always been sol-

diers, ignorant of civil affairs, and despising civil institutions, who regard a nation as they do a camp, and consider every act of the most constitutional resistance to their will, or remonstrance against their dictates, as nothing less than insubordination and mutiny, which must be instantly put down, be the consequences what they may.

The master grievance, however, of Lower Canada, as well as of most of the other colonies, and which is the root of all the abuses and heart-burnings which exist, is, that the Legislative Council, the second branch of the Legislature, instead of being elected by the people, is nominated by the Governor of the colony. This body consists almost entirely of persons holding official situations in the colony, and whose chance of promotion, or of obtaining Government patronage for their relations and friends, depends upon their sycophancy. It is admitted by all parties, that the conduct of the Legislative Council, in rejecting Bills for education; for securing the judges' appointments for life, and not as at present during pleasure; and for other beneficial measures—has on many occasions been utterly indefensible; and that persons have been denominated as Councillors, neither qualified for the office, nor respectable in private life. It is needless to assert, as Lord Stanley now does, that the demands of the Colonists for an elective Legislative Council are exorbitant and unworthy of attention, because the people of this country have not the power of electing the House of Lords. It has yet to be seen whether the business of the Country can be conducted in Britain as matters stand at present, and whether it may not be necessary not merely to render the Second Chamber elective and responsible to the People, but to abolish it altogether. The progress of the divisions of the House of Commons on the question of expelling the Bishops shows that the great necessity for a change in the constitution of our Second Chamber is now felt by men of all classes. But, even though it should be found possible to conduct public affairs with a hereditary and irresponsible House of Peers, it by no means follows that Legislative Councils, of nominees of the governor, can be tolerated in our colonies. In the discussion which preceded the Canadian Constitutional Act of 1791, Mr. Fox urged Mr. Pitt to make the Legislative Council elective, and prophesied that if he did not, the affairs of the colony could not be properly conducted. Mr. Stanley when in the *Whig opposition* in 1828, and his opinion was held by many of the party to which he then attached himself—repeatedly stated, in his place in Parliament, that the Legislative Council was the source of all the abuses of the colony. The Solicitor General of Nova-Scotia did not hesitate, in his place in the House of Assembly of that colony, to declare it as the result of his anxious deliberation, and inquiry, and of much reflection and research, “that no Legislative Council can be formed with advantage to the public, but upon principles of election.” In the late debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Labouchere frankly expressed his conviction that it was most unfortunate that the Legislative Council had not been made elective—“He firmly believed that many evils had arisen from that course not having been followed. There were two Councils in Lower Canada, constituted on widely different principles. The popular party entrenched themselves in the one, and what he, for shortness only, would call the British party, or the minority, entrenched themselves in the other. What have been the consequences? These two Councils have always been in a state of violent opposition. He thought it was not possible to find a better recipe to perpetuate these dissensions than to perpetuate

ato the constitution of Lower Canada. What would have been the result of an elective council had been established in 1791? After some strugglings, quarrels, conflicts, the people would have mutually made concessions; and we should have seen the French and English living on terms of friendship and cordial intercourse with each other, without respect to religion or descent. Let them look at Louisiana. They would see there a state of things very analogous to that of Lower Canada. There was a very large population of French descent, and a small Anglo population. How were they treated? Whether of English or French descent, they were under the protection of equal laws. No one was asked whence he came or what was his descent; and, though there was a great deal of local separation between the two races, yet, politically, they lived very well together; and there was no state in the Union where things went on more harmoniously than in Louisiana. He was, therefore, upon abstract grounds, not opposed to an elective council in Lower Canada. How any one could contend that it was contrary to the British Constitution, and to our colonial system, that there should be an elective council in Lower Canada—how any one who had ever read the history of our colonies, could maintain this proposition in the teeth of the fact, that, in America, more than one half of our colonies actually were governed by elective legislative councils, he could not conceive. Our Colonial system had always gone upon the principle, to give to every colony a proper Constitution, without troubling ourselves about any close analogy with the Constitution which might be perfectly good for ourselves, at home, but not at all applicable to a colonial society, where there are no materials for an aristocracy, out of which might be made an aristocratic branch of the legislature.” One would have thought that such arguments, supported by such authorities, would have had some influence on a Reformed House of Commons. But what was the result of the division? Why, that 318 voted against, and only 56 for an elective council; and, among the names in the majority, are to be found those of Mr. Labouchere, *Master of the Mint*, and of Lord Stanley, who though at present in the Opposition, as he was in 1828, no longer professes himself in favor of Liberal opinions, but joins the Tories—too efficiently supported, on the present occasion, by the Whigs—in trampling under foot the liberties of the people. The minsitry have obtained, by the division, a strong opinion of the House of Commons against the Canadians; but let the colonists appeal, from the decision of the so-called representatives of the three kingdoms, to the good sense of the people, who have now begun to interest themselves in Canadian affairs; and the appeal, we foretell, will not be made in vain. The history of the Catholic Bill, of the Reform Bill, and of numerous other measures, shews that the decision of Parliament is not always according to the opinions of the country, and that, with a still more defective representation than that which we now possess, the public voice can make itself not heard, but obeyed by both Peers and Commons.

Another grievance of which the Canadians complain, is the charter to the British American Land Company, by which immense districts of fertile land are conveyed away at an inadequate price. The Bill constituting this Company, was smuggled through the House of Commons, by the Agency of an honorable Member who has a direct pecuniary interest in the speculation. The Canadians have repeatedly demanded the recall of the charter, and the repeal of the act constituting the company. Lord John Russell's sixth resolution, however, declares that the temple of the

Company shall be maintained inviolate. It is probable, however, that as matters stand, emigrants will feel some hesitation in purchasing land from the company, after the opinions which have been expressed in Canada as to the validity of the grant. To render palpable the gross injustice perpetrated by the North or British American land company job—for it is nothing else—it is only necessary to explain, that, under the alarm occasioned by the revolt of the old colonies, and, by suiting the Canadians to keep them in their allegiance, a statute was passed in the year 1778, guaranteeing to all Colonial Assemblies—*first*, That no taxes should be imposed by the Imperial Parliament; and *second*, that the proceeds of all taxes levied in the colonies should be placed under their control. The revenue of Lower Canada amounts to £120,000 a-year—not, certainly, a heavy burden, when contrasted with the taxation under which we labor; but, in proportion to the population, equal to that of many considerable states. But independently of the amount of the taxation, whether great or small, it is a badge of oppressive mismanagement to be taxed in Canada at all. In the adjoining United States of America, the whole amount of the expenditure of the Government for all objects last year, was raised without any tax whatever—that the expenditure being twenty-two millions of dollars and the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, twenty-four millions of dollars. Besides the revenues of the Canadas, their military and naval defence, generously defrayed by the people of Great Britain out of their exuberant wealth, exceeds a quarter of a million of pounds sterling yearly. Now, there cannot be a doubt that, were the Canadas either independent, or part of the American Union, they might and would raise the whole funds necessary for their internal government, and for their military and naval defence, solely by the sale of land, without levying a single sixpence by taxation! But, at present, this ample source of revenue is jobbed away in the most shameful and barefaced manner; and the miserable pittance in name of price that are received from the granters, instead of being placed under the control of the Legislative Assembly, is seized by the Executive Council of the Governor, and expended on unconstitutional purposes. In this manner, a robbery of the people of Canada, and a violation of the constitution of the colony, are at one and the same time committed. (To be continued.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords, May 9.

CANADA.—Lord Glenelg brought under their Lordships' consideration the resolutions passed by the House of Commons respecting the government of Canada. He entered into a long statement, detailing the history of these colonies, the state of parties therein, and the conduct pursued by the Government of this country with respect to them. After vindicating the Government from the charge of severity or oppression, his Lordship observed that some of the demands of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada affected the faith of the country, and others the sovereignty of the King. He would state what those demands were. In the first place they demanded the simple and unconstitutional repeal of the Act of 1815, which was merely explanatory of the Act of 1791, and the consequent utter extinction and abolition of all tithes acquired under the Act. Next, they demanded the abrogation of the charter by which the land company was incorporated, and the cancelling of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, by which it was enabled to exercise the powers conferred upon it. These demands, he said, could not be conced-

ed without a sacrifice of the national faith. They also demanded the absolute control of all the revenues and resources of the country, which would place the King as a mere pensioner on their bounty.—A long discussion followed, in which Lord Ripon, Lord Brougham, the duke of Wellington, and other Noble Lords took part.—Lord Brougham expatiated upon the similarity of these proceedings respecting Canada to those tyrannical measures by which Geo. the Third drove his American subjects to the rebellion ending in the establishment of the Independence of the United States. But with the exception of the Noble and Learned Lord, no other Peer spoke against the resolutions, and they were ultimately adopted.

May 12.

CANADA.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, in the absence of his noble friend the Secretary for the Colonies (Lord Glenelg), moved that the order of the day with respect to the Canada Resolutions be discharged, and that a message be sent to the House of Commons (in consideration of the very great importance of the subject) to request a conference on the matter on Thursday next.—The order of the day was accordingly discharged, and messengers sent down to the Commons.

House of Commons, May 12.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—Immediately after prayer had been said, Sir Francis Burdett, who had been just declared duly elected for Westminster, appeared at the Bar, supported by Lord Sandon and Sir Geo. Sinclair, and proceeded on his crutches to the table, for the purpose of taking the oaths. His appearance was the signal for one of the most extraordinary scenes we ever remember to have witnessed within the walls of St. Stephens. There were at the time about 300 members present, of these one half were seated on the opposition benches, and a burst of the loudest and most uproarious cheering proceeded from that side of the house. The hon. Baronet had scarcely arrived at the table, when he was followed by Mr Ellice, the new member for Huddersfield (supported by Messrs. Baines and Lambton) and the shout of applause from the Ministerial side of the House, completely drowned the vociferations of the Tory members. After the oaths had been administered and the Members introduced to the speaker, Mr Ellice proceeded to take a seat on the Ministerial side of the House, and Sir Francis Burdett went over to the opposition benches, taking his place among the Stanley section. The cheering and uproar was again renewed, and lasted for a considerable time. The hon. Baronet was congratulated by Sir R. Batson and other Tory Members, and shortly afterwards quitted the House.

C H S B S E .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1837

It appears that Lower Canada is inundated with spurious copper coin. A Public Meeting was held at Quebec on the first instant, to take the subject into consideration. They resolved, "That no copper coin shall hereafter be accepted in payment, unless the legal coin of Great Britain, of the United States, and Demarara." We think they should have added Nova Scotia.

An application to Government was also agreed to, for the purpose of obtaining an issue of copper coin, of a standard corresponding with Halifax currency.

READER! Observe the following announcement, from the *Nova Scotian* of last week:

"By the Mail from Pictou, last evening, we were kindly forwarded a London paper, dated May 14,

brought by the barque *Clarence*, in 30 days from London."

We wish we knew who this enemy of the dissemination of knowledge in Pictou is; we should print his name in the largest capitals that we possess, and honour it with a place in the most conspicuous corner of our paper, that the people in this section of Nova Scotia might see, and remember, who this anti-patriotic personage is, who can thus deprive them for a whole week, of information that might be of the utmost importance.

It happens, luckily, on the present occasion, that the papers in question contained nothing worthy of being conveyed over Mount Thom. We can, therefore, reprobate the intention more than the deed; but it might have been otherwise, and it would be well that the people know who such private enemies to their best interests are.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We wish to have an interview with the writer of the article in our last, signed "Truth."

"A Countryman" will excuse us for not publishing his long communication on Popular Superstition. We think our readers are thoroughly tired of this subject. Superstition is rapidly declining, and if our Correspondents, A. V. and A. C., are really desirous of lending a helping hand in getting it out of the world, a readier way than writing it down, would be, to emulate each other in giving pecuniary encouragement to liberal education. Pictou Academy, and our Grammar and Common Schools, are all languishing for want of proper support. We recommend them to their especial notice.

Messrs Hockin and Smith have shown us documents, which show that no blame whatever attaches to them, for the delay that lately occurred in receiving the School Bounty. The money is now received, and paying out as fast as called for.

LOUIS PHILIPPE has commuted the penalty pronounced by the French Court of Peers, against Victor Boiroau and Francois Maunier into ten years' banishment.

YOUNG BUONAPARTE, who was, by the French Government, lately banished to America, has embarked for England, on account of the ill health of his mother, the ex-Queen of Holland.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES A. FITZROY, the new Governor of P. E. Island, arrived at Charlottetown on Sunday last, in the ship *Royal George*. She left the Downs on the 19th May, and brings London papers of the 18th; but they contain nothing of importance.

Sir Francis Head, the Lieut. Governor, has summoned the Parliament to meet this day week "for the actual despatch of public business."—*Amer. paper*, June 12.

THE HARVEST.—Accounts from all quarters represent the prospects of the coming harvest, as unusually good. Many circumstances, however, may yet affect these prospects.

HARVEST.—We perceive by our papers from all quarters, that every thing looks propitious for a rich and abundant harvest. Among the luxuries now in the New York market are strawberries and green peas.

Since penning the above, we have had the pleasure of regaling upon green peas at the Franklin House.—*Providence*. (R. I.) paper, June 12.

THE WEATHER.—The prevailing wind for the last fortnight has been from the East, accompanied with cold rains and nightly frosts; but we have not heard of any injury being done thereby to the crops; on the contrary, the intelligence respecting agricultural pursuits, is more promising than it has been for the last three or four years, at the present season of the year.—*Miramichi Gleaner* June 20.

MARRIED.

At Miramichi, on Monday the 19th inst. by the Rev. J. M. Cardy, Mr James Fraser, of Pictou to Miss Mary Ann Atchison, of the former place.

SHIP NEWS

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, June 21.—Brig Romulus, Withman, Providence—ballast; barque Union, Jennings, New York—apples, tar, &c.; Sch'r Elizabeth, Simpson, Wallace—Deals.

Thursday.—Sch'r Rebecca, Dunn, Merigomish—ballast; Gracious, O'Brien, Halifax—goods; Four Sisters, Wooden, do.—do.

Friday.—Ship Staffa, Harvey, Plymouth—goods; sch'r Mary Ann, Graham, Richibucto—shingles.

Saturday.—Brig Favorite, Clay, Boston—chairs.

Monday.—Brig Wanderer, Merwin, New York—corn meal, sch'r Two Brothers, Foushou, Richibucto—goods; Stranger, Dulingham, Boston—ballast; Florida, Savory, New Bedford—do; Mary, Garrot, P.E. Island—do; Sovereign, Crowell, Halifax—goods; Messenger, Sitman, Halifax—goods.

Tuesday.—Sch'r Joseph Smith, Babin, Wallace—plank.

CLEARED.

June 21.—Sch'r Mary Adams, Pinkham, Philadelphia—coal; Susan, Reynolds, Charlottetown—do.; Brothers, McQuinniglo, Pugwash—goods; brig Mary Cole, Watts, Newport—coal; Highlander, Skinner, Philadelphia—do.

23.—Brig Uzarda, Gilchrist, Boston—coal; sch'r Louisa, Lewis, Boston—do.; Rebecca, Dunn, Merigomish—goods, bread, &c.

2.—Brig Ormona, Long, Newcastle—timber; sch'r Mary Dow, Tilley, Boston—coal; Rosario, Sears, Portsmouth—do.; Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—goods; Rose, Fougere, Sydney—oats and bricks; Catherine & Elizabeth, Benois, Wallace—coal.

25.—Barque Harvest Home, Tuemson, London—timber.

27.—Brig Florida, Staples, Philadelphia—coal.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT PICTOU,

On the Premises, on Wednesday, the second day of August, at 12 o'clock, pursuant to an order of Governor and Council,

THE Real Estate of the late Jessie Logie, formerly of Pictou, deceased, consisting of

A DWELLING HOUSE,

AND

LOT OF LAND,

situate, lying and being in Water Street, in the town of Pictou, and running back to Church Street; bounded and described as follows: On the south by Water-st., and measuring thereon 40 feet, on the west by a lot formerly in the possession of Charles Morrison; on the north by Church-St., and measuring thereon 40 feet; and on the east by lands lately in the possession of Mrs Mooring.

PETER DONALDSON,

June 14, 1837. *Administrator.*

NOTICE.

THE Captain of the barque Wexford, of Wexford, which vessel lately run on board the brig Loyallist, at sea, and was subsequently abandoned, is hereby informed, that his said vessel has been picked up and carried into the Port of Sydney, C. B. where she now lies in charge of the Agent for Lloyd's, and he is hereby required to repair to the spot, and take his said vessel in charge, as she is repairable.

JAS. DAWSON,

June 28. Lloyd's Agent, Pictou.

Editors of papers with whom we exchange, will please to give the above one insertion.

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDER.

JUST received, and for sale low for cash,—250 pieces Paper Hangings, and 6 pieces Bording.

JAS. DAWSON.

June 29.

THE SUBSCRIBER, OFFERS FOR SALE, A LOT OF LAND;

Situated at the entrance of the River John Harbour, CONTAINING ABOUT 107 ACRES, About thirty of which are cleared. There is also, a HOUSE AND BARN

FREDERICK PERRIN.

June 20. m-w

TO BE SOLD,

BY JOHN MCKAY—AT AUCTION,

At the Premises, in the Town of Pictou, on Friday, the 23d day of June, at 12 o'clock a.m.

THAT well-known, large, three-story HOUSE, and LOT, situate at the corner of George and Water Street, (a part occupied by George McKay, merchant.)

ALSO:

THE LARGE YELLOW STORE

On Market Street,

with, or without a water privilege to the channel.

ALSO:

160 ACRES OF LAND,

lying in the second and third division, north, from the town of Pictou, adjoining Alexander Grant's property on the east. Sold in lots, agreeable to a plan.

Terms of Sale and other particulars, made known by

JOHN PATTERSON.

Pictou, 6th June, 1837.

The above SALE is Postponed until **TUESDAY, the 4th day of July when it will take place.** (June 28.)

GIGS, WAGONS, &c.

THE Subscriber has always on hand, a variety of new

GIGS, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.,

Low for Cash.

ALSO:

REPAIRS AND PAINTING,

Done to old ones on the shortest notice.

HENRY STERNS.

Prince Street, Pictou, June 21, 1837. if

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, and OUT-HOUSE, now occupied by the Subscriber.

Rent low, and the property can be examined at any time, by applying to

PETER BROWN.

June 21. if

BOOTS & SHOES.

ANDERSON HENDERSON,

HAVING returned from the United States, intimates to his friends and the public, that he has commenced the

SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,

in its various branches, in the shop two doors east of H. Hattons, where he is ready to execute orders with punctuality and despatch.

ON HAND:

A quantity of Buckskins, which he will make up into gentlemen's opera boots, according to order.

June 6. if

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

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

A SET OF PATTERNS

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

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO:—**SAMPLES OF STEEL.**

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

Halifax, February, 1837. n-m

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21. if

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

In front of the Court House, on Tuesday, the 4th of July, at two o'clock:

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, in lots of 100 Acres, formerly part of the Estate of the late Philip Marchington, Esq.:

At the Gulf Shore, near the River John, in the vicinity of Pictou; about 1200 acres of land, in lots to suit purchasers, having several families settled on it; the fronts of these lots were cleared and fenced, and on one of them a Dwelling House is erected.

On the Island of Cariboo, in the same district about 160 acres of excellent land.

ALSO:

1400 ACRES OF GOOD LAND,

near the main road leading to the River John settlement, laid out in lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO:

On the main road, from Pictou to Truro, about 10 miles from the latter.

2000 ACRES OF LAND,

through which Salmon River runs, divided into lots of 100 acres, to suit purchasers. About 20 acres have been cleared.

The Proprietors, intending to reside in England, are desirous of effecting a sale of the above Property. The terms will be made as easy as circumstances will admit.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs Welsford, or the Solicitor General, Halifax.

June 16, 1837.

ALEXR. McPHAIL,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the Inhabitants of Pictou, that he has

OPENED SHOP,

next door to Mr James Dawson's Book-Store,

Where he offers for Sale, an assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season.

June 21. if

COAL MINERS WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Proprietor & Crown Lessee of COAL MINES in New Brunswick, wishes to engage a large number of Coal Miners, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given, at the Salmon River Mines.

These Mines are about seventy miles distant from St. John, near the head of the Grand Lake; and the steamer Woodstock now runs to them regularly twice a week. Three shafts have already been sunk; and the Mines are in full operation under the superintendance of Mr Andrew Fleming, to whom applications for employment may be made, or in St. John, at the Office of

M. H. PERLEY.

Barrister at Law.

St. John, N. B., May 20. m-w

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

September 21. if Druggist.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(And for Sale by James Dawson.)

WILLCOLKES'S AND FRYER'S

New and much admired System of

ARITHMETIC AND MENTAL CALCULATIONS.

EDITED BY REV. JAMES WADDELL,

Master of the Central Academy, Charlotte-town. Price 4s. 6d.

WANTED,

A SMART Young Man, as a

FARM SERVANT.

Apply to George Craig, 10 Mile House, West River. if [June 5.

POETRY.

From "The Pearl," for 1837.

ROCKS.

BY MISS M. A. BROWNE.

HERELSS and crownless, with your foreheads bare
 Unto the blast, your bald heads reared towards
 Heaven,
 Unheeding winds and tempests, round you driven—
 Your bosoms scorning every floweret fair,
 To stand a fearless band!—yet often, when,
 The storm is past, and summer suns are bright,
 Some look most beautiful—and only then,
 Though ever grand. Oh! ye are like to those
 Who for their faith in older times were slain,
 Scorning alike this low world's joy or pain,
 And Fame's green laurel, or soft Pleasure's rose;
 And only deigning to receive a crown
 Of light—and that from Heaven's own realms sent
 down.

MISCELLANY.

"NOTHING IS BENEATH THE ATTENTION OF A
 GREAT MAN."

This short sentence is inscribed over the door of the small building in Holland, which was once the workshop of Peter the Great; and furnishes more than volumes of common description and history could do, an insight into the character of the man who raised the Muscovites from the deepest barbarism to the rank of civilization, and laid the foundation of an empire, the extent of which the world seems as yet unable to comprehend.

One of the most fatal errors to which men are subject is the disposition to treat small things with contemptuous indifference; forgetting that great things are but aggregates of small ones, and that discoveries and events of the greatest importance to the world, can be traced to things most insignificant in themselves. Nothing more truly marks an original mind and stamps its possessor as a truly great man, than the seizure of circumstances which would pass unnoticed by the great multitude, and by subjecting them to the powerful analysis of his reasoning powers deducing inferences of the greatest practical results.

The power of the loadstone to attract iron, has been known from time immemorial; accident discovered the fact that a magnetized needle would indicate the north; but for a long time this truth was productive of no results. In the hands of Flavius Giojia of Amalfi, it produced the mariner's compass, an instrument which has changed the whole course of commerce, and opened America and Australia to the rest of the world. To mention only one of the things that the use of the compass in maritime discovery had led to—it has given the potato to Europe, and thus trebled the means of subsistence as well as doubled the population.

A chemist was at work in his laboratory preparing a powder for a certain purpose. A spark fell into this composition and it exploded; and from that day gunpowder was discovered. Some may question the utility of this discovery, but we do not. Gunpowder has materially aided the miner, the founder and the chemist; but more than all, it has given internal order and tranquility to the kingdoms of Europe, by knocking down those strong holds of feudal barbarism and cruelty, the castles of a haughty and domineering nobility, and placing the weak, so far as regards protection by law, and security to person and property, on a level with the highest.

A German peasant carved letters on the bark of a beech tree, and with them stamped characters on paper for the amusement of his children. Nothing more was thought of them;

but from them Faust conceived and executed moveable type; and printing, an art that perhaps has exercised a greater influence on the destiny of mankind than any other, thus had a beginning.

Galileo was in a church at Florence, where a drowsy Dominican was holding forth on the merits of the Virgin, and the miracles of the Holy Church; things about which the philosopher cared very little. The principal lamp of the church had been left suspended in such a manner that it swung to and fro in the slightest breath and caught the eye of the philosopher. The regularity of its oscillations struck him, and the idea of employing such vibrations to measure time occurred. Galileo left the church and returned to his study, and in a short time the first pendulum ever made was swinging.

Some children playing with the glasses of a Dutch spectacle maker, accidentally placed two so that the steeple of a church appeared much nearer and turned bottom upwards. From this small beginning was produced the telescope; an instrument which more than any other, has enlarged the boundaries of the universe, and given to man more exalted ideas of that Being who spake all these worlds into existence.

About one hundred and fifty years ago, an old man might have been seen in his study apparently amusing himself by witnessing the escape of steam from an old wine bottle, and then checking it by instantaneously plunging it into cold water. There are multitudes who would sneer at an observer of nature who could stoop to notice such a trifle, yet this expansion and condensation of steam in the bottle, and the train of thoughts which it suggested, in the hands of the Marquis of Worcester, gave birth to the steam engine, the most valuable present science has ever made to the arts. These very men who are now filled with delight and astonishment when they behold the beautiful steamboat majestically ploughing the waves, or the steam car whirling its train of carriages over the railroad with almost the rapidity of thought, would be the first to look and speak with contempt on the train of small causes that led to such important results.

But perhaps the example of Newton, more than any other, conclusively proves that there is in the whole circle of nature, nothing trifling to a truly great mind. Thousands had seen apples fall from the trees to the earth; yet no one had ever asked the question whether the cause that caused the apple to fall to the earth extended to the moon?—yet this question and its solution was the key that has unlocked the mechanism of the universe, and given to man powers and ideas, which could otherwise never have existed.

The great truth these examples inculcate is this—that there is nothing trifling in nature, nothing that is not worthy of attention and reflection, nothing that does not form part of the grand chain of cause and effect, consequently capable of leading to the most valuable and interesting events.

THE CAN'T BE DONE OUTCRY.—The story of Fulton, who first introduced the steam-boat in America, affords a provoking specimen of the "it can't be done" outcry.—After being the laughing-stock of every body while pursuing his object and making experiments, he at length announced that he was prepared to take a boat up the Hudson River, and solicited passengers to come on board to witness his success. Many came, and to their very great surprise the boat moved forward upon her course. It had not proceeded far, however, before it stopped abruptly; and the general voice immediately exclaimed at the absurdity

of the project, "We said it would never succeed!" &c. Fulton addressed them mildly, declaring that he did not know the cause at present, but he would descend and see. He did so; and soon rectifying the error, the boat again moved forward, and amidst the incessant cavilling of the learned and unlearned fools, and their momentary expectation of another and a final stoppage, proceeded steadily till it reached Albany, and then returned to New-York; thus performing a distance of nearly three hundred miles. When, however, they had reached home, as Fulton writes in a letter to a friend, "he was still doomed to be disappointed: imagination superseded fact; they said he could not do it again—and if he could, what was the use of it?"—*Exposition of the False Medium.*

A HINT TO TOBACCO-CHEWERS.—America consumes a vast quantity of tobacco in chewing. The manufactory which I visited appeared exclusively occupied in preparing it for this purpose. The first process devolves on the oldest negroes, who assort the different kind of leaves. The stalks are then taken out, and the tobacco rolled on a table till it has acquired the necessary form. I shudder when I think of those excessively dirty hands which handled the very tobacco that was soon after to be chewed by elegant amateurs. The most disgusting part, however, of the whole preparation, was the manufacture of the tobacco of inferior quality. It is only necessary to witness these preparations once, to take a dislike to tobacco for life.—*Arfwedson.*

THE COMMON FLEA.—At a meeting of a Scientific Society at Oxford, some time ago, Mr Hussey, of Christ Church, read a Paper on the growth of the flea, in which the changes through which the flea passes were described, and an account was given of some observations of the manner in which changes may be retarded. The flea, it was stated, lays from eight to twelve eggs, which fall down into crevices, or among dust, where they are hatched in about five days; they produce small white mites like cheese-mites, which increase in size for about fourteen days when they spin a bag or case of silk around them, and become chrysalids. Within this case they gradually darken in colour, until at the end of about sixteen days, they come out of it perfect fleas; having been, on the whole about thirty-four days from the laying of the egg to the perfect insect.

REDBREAST.

BY COLERIDGE.

How simply unassuming is that strain,
 It is the Redbreast's song, the friend of man.
 High is his perch, but humble is his home,
 And well concealed. Sometimes within the sound
 Of heartsome mill-clack, where the spacious door,
 White-dusted, tells him plenty reigns around—
 Close at the root of briar-bush, that o'erhangs
 The narrow stream, with shealings bedded white,
 He fixes his abode, and lives at will;
 Oft near some single cottage he prefers
 To rear his little home; there pert and spruce,
 He shares the refuse of the good wife's churn,
 Which kindly on the wail for him she leaves:
 Below her lintel oft he lights, then in
 He boldly flits, and fluttering loads his bill,
 And to his young the yellow treasure bears.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

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