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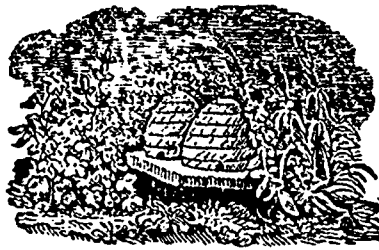
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV'R 30, 1836.

NUMBER XXVIII

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

ADVERTISING.

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

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

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, pr bushel	2s 6d	Hay	80s a 90s
Boards, pine, pr m	30s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	25s a 27s
" hemlock	30s a 40s	Lamb	none
Beef, pr lb	2d a 1-2d	Mackarel	25s a 30s
Butter, -	1s a 1s 2d	Mutton pr lb	2 1-2d
Cheese, N s	5d a 6d	Oatmeal prwt	20s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13-	Oats	none
" shipped on board	14s 0	Pork pr lb	1-2d a 5d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes	1s 6d
Coke	16s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 11s
Codfish pr Q'l	14 a 15-	Salmon, fresh	none
Eggs pr doz	7d	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Flour, N s pr cwt	20s a 25	Fallow pr lb	7d a 8d
" Am s r, pr bbl	none	Turnips pr bush	1s 6d.
		Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowivos	17s	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, m	60s a 70-	"	2 17s 6
Beef, best,	4d a 5d	Mackarel, No 1	40s
" Quebec prime	50s	"	2 35s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	"	30s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	3s
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	31s	" Quebec	none
Coffee	1s 1d	" N. Scotia	100s a 120
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	2s 4
Flour Am sup	55s	Sugar, good,	55 a 60s
" Fine	none	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fino	50s	"	2 60s
" Nova Scotia	40s	"	3 55s

RE OT SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

At the house of George McLeod, Esq. Merivonish, on Thursday the 29th day of December, ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, that

EXCELLENT FARM,

situated on the second division of lands, Back Settlement, Knovdart, Gulf Shore, owned by the late Archibald McGillevray (John Vancey's son), deceased, containing upwards of 100 Acres, nearly square. The superior quality of the soil, the extensive improvements, and the good buildings attached, merit the attention of intending purchasers.

Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE McLEOD,

MICHAEL McDONALD, } Es'rs.

JOHN MCGILLEVRAY. }

Gulf Shore, 25th September, 1836. cb-w

INDIA RUBBER GOODS, consisting of—

Gentlemen's CAPS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, Ladies' APRONS, &c., for sale by

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

October, 1836.

JOSEPH WARNER'S LETTER.—CONCLUDED.

The use of punishment is not to gratify the low propensity of a brutal resentment against offenders, but its noblest end is to fortify the innocent in virtuous resolution, and to keep from falling the wavering and unsettled, by the lessons of experience. There is an inseparable link that binds guilt to dishonour; and when this connection is clearly pointed out, it arrests and terrifies the political profligate, and adds infinitely to the strength of his moral sanctions. Look then, Gentlemen, to the situation in which you now stand. You are opulent, I admit, in the spoils of the people; but you have sunk greatly in their respect. Your Chief Justice, a man of unblemished worth, of unstained integrity, with powers of mind above the ordinary standard, and rich in the learning of his profession; and yet he, seduced by the love of emolument, has set himself in dangerous opposition to the declared sense of the Representatives. A Resolution on the Journals of the house, has pronounced his fees to be unconstitutional and unlawful, and and at the expense of his honourable fame, he has persisted in collecting the £1000 from the suitors in his court, and has, within these few days, enforced the collection by distraining the goods of Mr Forrester who resisted on constitutional grounds. Where is this to end? in the humiliation of the Judge, or in the triumph of resistance. Why not wait till His Majesty interposed, in answer to the Address of the Assembly, passed in the last Session? Why not suspend the odious tax, and thus run counter to what, at worst, must be supposed only the prejudice of a free people. It is a wonderful lack of prudence to cast away, in a quarrel, what he must ultimately yield, the fair reputation of a whole life. See how the pernicious example of grasping descends. When the Chief Justice exacts without the authority of law, Judge Sawers is emboldened to levy fees in notorious contradiction both to the letter and spirit of the Act which created the office. I have heard of the opinion of the crown officer under which the latter shelters his exactions throughout the Eastern District, but that opinion has been questioned by many eminent members of the Bar, and came from a person who was always remarkable for an unsound judgement, and the most wayward conclusions. The collection of these fees has always operated most unfavourably on the character of this first Justice of the Inferior Court. Mr Ritchie, a man endowed with many private virtues, and long the favorite of a populous county, surrendered likewise, for the sake of filthy lucre, his well earned honours, and tarnished and defaced the consistency of his public life. Unaccountable it still is, how he could have been tempted to betray his constituents, and belie his own speeches and unqualified declarations, and all within the short space of four days, for the paltry sum of £450 a year. The real value of a traitor is always estimated by the high price he asks for his perfidy; and whensoever he accepts a mean bribe, he forfeits our respect, and at the same time dwindles into insignificance.

Is it not an appalling picture of the respectability of the Profession, when even Barristers are now found sufficiently resolute both in the House and in Public

meetings, and on other occasions of general resort to assail our high legal Functionaries in no measured language, and hold them up to the detestation of the audiences? Is the Attorney General fallen so low in popularity and resources as to be bolstered up by the clumsy periods of the Gazette; but I shall reserve him for my especial notice in a separate communication.

What, I ask, are the mysterious agents of those deep denunciations of popular vengeance which are, at this moment, haunting the Lawyers, what! but the angry ghosts of their former crimes? the formidable array of £10,000 seized as public plunder, and totally inconsistent with the finances of the country, is scattering far and wide the seeds of hatred and discontent. Such prodigality and waste of our diminutive resources, enough to damn any order of men, though much less obnoxious than these are, from the nature of their calling, to general disfavour. The Profession can not stand against the current now setting strongly downwards, unless a part of them shall desert and join the ranks of the people. Doyle's public conduct will do more to redeem them than the frothy eloquence of Uniacke, the bustling activity of Stewart, or the insinuating softness of the Attorney General. It was Lot that saved for a while the doomed City; and till his removal, it could not be consumed.

I now turn to the Freeholders of Colchester, and beg to solicit their attention to a few words of advice. Up to this moment, my writings seem to have been directed to one main end—to defeat Archibald's Election by rousing your indignation at the several acts of his past career; and were it not for the consequences which are likely to grow out of his defeat, he has richly deserved such chastisement at the hands of his constituents. But that man is no true patriot, who cannot stifle his resentments when they would injure his country. The highest effort of virtue is to restrain our own passions within the boundaries of utility, and to wield either the weaknesses or the vices of others, to work the general good. This then is your duty, however harshly it may grate on your ear, and however difficult its exercise, when fired and exasperated at the retrospection of your wrongs. He is more than a member of the house, he is its speaker, and possesses an extensive influence, independantly of any qualities of his own, from that very appointment. He becomes as matter of course the secret adviser of every recruit who comes from the country to learn for the first time, the discipline of Legislation, and many members fall regularly under his direction, and consult and obey him during the whole period of their service. They are the weak and inattentive, who never master the business of the House, who want firmness and decision of character, and to whom nature has denied those powers essential to the shaping of an independent course. Hence the Speaker of an Assembly like ours, has always great weight, and has at his command tools for every purpose, whether it be to pass a corrupt vote for his own emolument, or to carry a measure against the interests of the people, at the bidding of the Council, or the nod of the Colonial Secretary. these are ungrateful truths, but necessary to be known to guide wisely our Provincial Politics. Let us now apply them to the case in hand. Archibald by his organization is extremely capable

to reproach, and therefore desirous of a fair character, and of standing well with the community. The caustic nature of my remarks has touched him deeply, and could I have accomplished my object otherwise, I would have spared his feelings, for I call God to witness that I am not his enemy, and envy neither his station nor emoluments. But he has been an egregious sinner against the revenue of the Country, and has brought us to a desperate pass; and if corruption I saw was to be stemmed, the deep folds and convolutions of his duplicity and manœuvring, needed to be shaken out, and spread before the public eye. This task I have performed, and I would fain hope that I am running no risk as respects the future estimate of my sagacity, in promising that Mr Archibald will not during the next parliament, and while he believes Joe Warner seated within hearing, attempt to obtain any extra votes to the extent of £539 13s. 4d for his own special benefit, nor make any movement for augmenting the salary either of Speaker or Attorney General. If a motion of this kind takes place at all, he is at the bottom of it; for he has only to express his displeasure and crush it; being clearly his duty as First Commoner, to exercise such self denial. He is seated there not to plunder to his own taste for luxury, but to guard the treasury from every species of spoliation. This is the high calling of a Patriot, by which he would achieve immortal honours, and be enshrined in the memory of a grateful people. I invoke him to this onward course; it is worthy of his ambition; and let him not retire from the stage of public life, another and a further proof of that discredit and disgraceful provincial adage "that there is in existence neither patriotism nor public virtue." Till both are acknowledged and fostered as the brightest ornaments of our Statesmen, our House of Assembly will continue as it has been a scene of the grossest corruption, self interest will be the Ruling Deity, and the contents of the Treasury will form a scramble for the acutest knaves to exercise their wits upon. I hold it as incumbent on a Representative of the people not to touch the funds placed under his management, to reject office while discharging that sacred trust, and to go back to his Constituents with clear and pure hands; and till this elevated tone of public morality harmonizes with the manners of society, this age will give to posterity no examples deserving of imitation.

But I now go further in my address to the Freshbolders of Colchester. As far as your local interests are concerned, Mr Archibald has been faithful to his trust, although this is no ground of recommendation in behalf of any Member, for treachery to local interests is a thing utterly unknown. I have never seen an instance of any man deliberately sacrificing the just and fair claims of his County or Township, and however culpable in other respects, the House is not stained with this iniquity. All seem to have the same zeal, but not the same diligence and ability to advocate the measures in which their constituents are interested. He has served you earnestly and faithfully on all occasions, when his voice could be raised advantageously in your behalf, and has given you no pretext for his dismissal on this score. You will not and cannot find a better Member for yourselves, although you could not have picked out another, in the whole district whose policy for the last ten years, could have been more fatal to the Province. Then you ask me, why choose him again? Because the new house will want a Speaker, and I know of none, taking all circumstances into consideration, that can fill the place with equal advantage to the public service, and I am disposed to bear with his faults, great and numerous as they are, for the sake of averting greater evils; and those I shall point out in a few words.

The first act of the House at its first session is to choose its Speaker, and if Archibald be rejected, there are not above three individuals at all qualified to succeed him. No new member, from his ignorance of the usage and forms of the house, can be a candidate; and therefore the choice must fall on some one of the leaders who have already struted their busy beard. Stewart, and Young and Unacke might all have their supporters; and against all of them can be urged several cogent objections.

Young has certainly the needful qualification to fill the chair, and is thoroughly conversant with the details of the public business; but he is not a lawyer, and has not that alertness in the use of his faculties, which the practice of the Bar is so admirably calculated to produce. In a set argument, or in a reply he is far from deficient, and arranges everything he says in logical order, and yet after all, he never carries on the Reform questions, a majority of the House. He reasons powerfully, and yet is always beaten; and has not the tact of forming a party.—I consider him therefore a good watch-dog, to sound the alarm of danger; and that his proper place is on the benches, to bark and snarl at the wiser and more worldly politicians, who are looking to the Treasury for the reward of their legislative labours. We shall

see by and by, whether a snug birth may not prove too strong a temptation, for his pretences to public virtue.

Stewart, I think, would be as dangerous a man to the country as any of the three last Speakers, whose un deeds and speculations have passed under our review. For years his eye has been fixed on the chair, and to gain it, he has joined all parties, and for his good will has acted as Fig to the Speaker. He is the mere index, the handle to point out the hour of the political clock, which is wound up and directed by his master—the chief Engineer; and he moves as regularly, and advances as steadily forward, not like a thing of life, actuated by will and volition, by the impulse of feelings and sentiments, but as if obeying the undeviating laws of Mechanical Philosophy. Nevertheless, like all sage, he has been kept in the back ground, and not suffered to touch as yet, the choicest morsels of the Civil List, and as the appetite, when subjected to long abstinence, waxed more and more clamorous, he is now suffering under the pangs of hunger, and is amazingly sharp-set. Were the chances of the General Election to cast down the present Speaker, who is well gorged with the fat bits of office, and raise the other up, what could any rational man expect, but that the influence of the chair would be put forth in all its strength, to pension off some incumbent, or create some new situation, for the especial exaltation of the Cumberland patriot. The Spanish Fable is to the purpose. A flock of Merinoes, which grazed on a slope of the Pyrenees, were occasionally attacked by a fat and greasy Bear of powerful muscle, and the terror of the neighbourhood. His depredations had become so provoking, that the shepherds had resolved to get rid of him. Let him alone, said the owner, lest we get in his place a lank and famished monster, that has been fed on short commons, and will turn out more ravenous and destructive.—The moral is of easy application.

With respect to Unacke innumerable difficulties lie in the way of his promotion. He has not a Member in the House that adheres to him on personal grounds, or has any respect for his opinions, and the show of strength which sometimes accompanies his resolutions arises from his being considered as expressing the wishes and views of the Council and the public functionaries. He is not the leader of the Aristocratic party, and is so blindly devoted to that cause that he has hitherto supported the grossest abuses of the Civil List, and has resisted retrenchment with the whole force of his little ability. He is besides hot, precipitate and discourteous in debate, and has more personal enemies in the House than any other man in it. His advancement to the Chair, would be the signal for new offices, increased salaries, and the wholesale robbery of the people.

Before all the three, I give my decided preference to Mr Archibald, and I think it fit for the interest of the province that Colchester return him for its Member, and that he again be raised to the Chair. I have weighed and balanced the advantages and objections on all quarters, and I am satisfied that the powers of the House are more safely deposited in his hands than in any other's at this moment; although the time is not far distant when reform principles will assume an uncontrollable ascendancy, and dictate the choice of a future speaker. Let us make the best of our wretched condition, and continue him for another Parliament; for I am confident, on my knowledge of human nature and of the man, that tremblingly alive as he is to censure, he will not dare not lend his countenance, under the scrutinizing eye of an awakened public, to any job, with a view of aggrandizing further, either himself or his profession. I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH WARNER.

November 10, 1836.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LATEST NEWS.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 10.

This morning the packet ship Westminster, Capt. Moore, arrived from London, via Portsmouth. Capt. Moore left the latter port on the 17th of October, and we are indebted to that gentleman for files of London papers to the 15th of October, and Portsmouth of the 17th, both inclusive. We have also received from our correspondents, files of London papers.

The London Courier in noticing the revenue for the quarter, says—"The revenue generally has considerably increased, the customs in particular, show a very large increase as compared with the corresponding quarter

of last year, arising from the duty on tea. Considerable apprehensions are beginning to be felt in Ireland for the state of the crops—very gloomy accounts have been received from the north and north west—the western coast, the islands and highlands of Scotland, are in a very precarious state.

The London Advertiser, of Oct. 15 says—There is a decided improvement in the public securities of yesterday, money being much more abundant on the stock exchange than in the city generally—the differences arising out of the speculation entered into during the last account were paid up to day, and we have not heard of any parties being deficient; consols for account have risen from 87 3-4 to 88 1-4. Rumours have been set afloat about an additional pressure on the Bank for bullion, but more has been made of the subject than it merited.

VERY LATE FROM SPAIN—Capt. Brown, of barque Ganges, arrived at Boston, from Malaga, October 10, informs Messrs Topliff, that 6000 men of the Carlist army were within one day's march of Malaga when he sailed, and great consternation pervaded all ranks in that city. The shipping in harbor was crowded with men, women, and children, for protection. As the progress of the Carlists had been marked by every excess, and as they wreaked their vengeance more particularly upon those places which had proclaimed the constitution or were in favour of it, the inhabitants of Malaga had every reason to fear the worst consequences should the Carlists enter the city. Every preparation was making to defend the place. About 5000 militia were enrolled, but had no leaders in whom they had confidence consequently great alarm existed and business was at a stand.

A desperate attack had been made by the Carlists on San Sebastian—they were, however beaten off by General Evans, with considerable loss. Subsequently to the action, the Carlists sent a flag of truce to General Evans, which he accepted for the space of three days. Col. Kirby of the Legion was desperately wounded and not expected to survive. The loss of the Carlists is estimated at 1100 killed and wounded, and that of the Queen's troops at 300. The Carlists are complete masters of the country round St. Sebastian. The French squadron sailed for Portugal on the 11th, with instructions to employ force in contravention of all plots, and especially to prevent the disembarkation of Don Miguel, or the landing of any arms for his service. The emancipation of the Jews has been proclaimed in the electorate of Hesse—henceforth they will enjoy the same privileges as the other inhabitants of the country—Austria appears inclined to grant the same privileges to the Jews of Bohemia. The peers of Portugal have presented a solemn protest to the Queen against the revolutionary movements at Lisbon.

Nothing farther has taken place in the affair between France and Switzerland. France is anxious to close it amicably, but all the Swiss Councils except Geneva have agreed to resolutions couched in a belligerent spirit. Meantime the blockade is enforced with the utmost rigor. The French papers say that Prince Ponignac and his companions are to be removed from Ham to private houses, where they will still be kept in confinement, but in more comfortable and pleasant circumstances than at present. The prince had consented to petition the King for mercy, but his fellows would not agree and he would not separate himself from them. Their refusal grows out of their determination not to recognise the royalty of Louis Philippe.

The royalists were actively moving against the Carlists in every quarter where Carlists

were to be found. Alaix was in hot pursuit of Gomez. Villareal, the Carlist Commander in chief, had retired to the other side of the Ebro. The Portuguese auxiliaries had resumed offensive operations against the Carlists. Madrid was perfectly tranquil on the 5th of October. Gen. Mina was not expected to live.

The cholera has entirely ceased in Italy. In the Roman States, it exists only in Ancona—and there only to a limited extent.

A report was in circulation at Aleppo, on the 9th of September, that Mehemet Ali, of Egypt, was dead.

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, Nov. 7.


There are about a hundred square rigged vessels still in port, and we understand there has been some delay in getting timber for their cargoes. The weather continues mild with hardly any snow on the ground. The period of the close of the navigation will probably be indicated by the turn the weather may take in the course of the week.—*Gazette.*

November 10.

Mr. McLEAN has been elected Speaker of the Upper Canada Assembly by a majority of 15 over Mr. McNab. This ensures a steady Constitutional majority in the Assembly.—*Id.*

T. C. AYLWIN, Esquire, has returned from the Montreal Constitutional Meeting. We understand that about thirty members attended, and that the great majority decided in favour of a union of the provinces.—*Id.*

COLCHESTER HOTEL.


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

JOSEPH R. DODSON.

Truro, 1st June, 1836.

NB Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. t-11

FOR SALE.

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

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8th, 1836

NEW TIN-WARE ESTABLISHMENT.

H. R. MARRAWAY,

Agent for A. McGrigor.

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Pictou and its vicinity that he is ready to execute orders in Tin, Lead, Sheet Iron, and Copper works in the shop opposite the store of Messrs. Ives, where by punctuality and moderate charges he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Franklin and other Stoves, Stove Pipes, &c. neatly fitted up.

ON HAND—A choice assortment of Tin Ware.

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

SLEIGH BELLS.—A Few dozen for sale by the Subscriber.

J. DAWSON.

November 8, 1836.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

Understanding that it is your wish that a practical Farmer should represent you in the next General Assembly, I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages. Having lived among you from my birth, it is quite unnecessary to advert to my principles or qualifications, with which you are perfectly acquainted; neither do I pledge myself to any particular line of policy, only this, that such as my abilities are, should I be so fortunate as to meet with your support, they shall be devoted to the general good of my country, and more particularly to the promotion of your best interests.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours respectfully,

ANTHONY SMITH.

Pictou, 26th Oct'r, 1836

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN—

At the solicitation of a number of respectable Freeholders I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate for the Township of Pictou, to Represent you in the next General Assembly. Should you deem me worthy of receiving such honour at your hands, you may rest assured that my humble abilities will be unceasingly devoted to the promotion of your interests, and the general welfare of the Province.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obdt. humble servant.

GEORGE McDONALD.

West River, Nov. 7, 1836.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the solicitation of a number of yourselves I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the honour of representing my native Township in the next General Assembly.

Should you commit this important trust to my charge, my anxious endeavour will be to prove myself deserving of your confidence.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obdt. Servant,

ABR'N PATTERSON.

Pictou, 8th Nov'r, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of EDWARD CROY, Cooper, late of Pictou, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested; and all persons indebted to said estate, or requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or to Mr. Wilham Pottinger, Cooper, Pictou.

WM. J. ANDERSON, Adm'r.

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

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

CARBOYS OIL OF VARIOL, Casks Blue Variol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, Luxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carthene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

J. JOHNSTON,

In addition to his former STOCK, has received

FROM LONDON,

A neat assortment of


FIFES, FLUTES, AND OCTAVES,

which he offers for sale very low for cash.

Pictou, August 3. t-f

TO LET,

For one or more Years,

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

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

In offering myself a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election, in compliance with the urgent request of a very respectable number of friends, a few words will be sufficient to comprehend all that is necessary to be stated respecting my qualifications and promises. Residence among you from my infancy,—personal acquaintance with most of you,—similarity of occupation,—sameness of interest,—extensive and minute acquaintance with the circumstances, wants, and resources of the Township,—and a sincere and ardent desire to promote, according to my best ability, the interest of my native place, are my principal recommendations. Should I meet with support, and be returned as your Representative, you may be assured that the Farming Interest will always command my first attention; the improvement of Roads and Bridges, the most rigid Economy of the Public Money, the advancement of Education, and every object which will tend to promote the welfare of the country, will always meet with my encouragement and support.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

DONALD FRASER—

West River, Pictou, Nov. 7, 1836

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

You will shortly be called upon to select a Member to represent you in the General Assembly of this Province; and I have been induced to offer myself for your suffrages at the ensuing Election. In doing so, no motives of personal ambition move me, for I am solely guided by a desire to forward the prosperity of a community to which I owe much, and whose interests I have always endeavoured to promote.

If from your knowledge of me publicly and privately, I am thought worthy of your confidence, I anticipate a cordial support; if otherwise, I shall only regret that my exertions to serve you, fell short of my intentions.

Professions to a people who have known me so long would be superfluous. Your interests have ever been mine, and if elected as your Representative, I will zealously and honestly promote the general prosperity of our common Country, to the best of my abilities.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY HATTON.

Pictou, Nov. 7, 1836.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

THE time is now at hand when it is your prerogative to choose persons from among yourselves, to represent you in General Assembly. At the solicitation of numerous friends, I have been induced to tender you my services to that important duty. Should I be so fortunate as to meet with your approbation and support, you may rest assured that it shall be my pride to devote such abilities as I possess to the discharge of the various duties I may find incumbent upon me, for the promotion of your best interests, and the general good of the country.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN GRAHAME.

West River, Nov 10, 1836.

WINE.—A few quarter casks light Madeira, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE. 12th October.

From the American Union Annual, for 1837.

THE APOSTATE.

I HAVE sometimes thought that vicious example would be almost stripped of its pernicious tendency, if the public eye could follow the wicked into the recesses of their secret history. Although this is not a state of reward and punishments, yet God so controls events that, even here, "wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness," while "the way of transgressors is hard."

Upon the triumphs of un sanctified ambition, the accumulations of avarice, and the inviting pleasures of sensual indulgence, the young look with admiration: but could they see beneath their surface, and trace out the fearful retributions of sin, they would adopt the language of David, and humbly pray, "Gather not my soul with sinners."

The psalmist, in surveying the apparent prosperity of the wicked, was moved to envy; but his estimate of the desirableness of their condition, was materially changed, when, in the light of the sanctuary, he saw their end.

In the year 1831, the writer was the pastor of a church in the valley of the Mississippi. One pleasant afternoon, in the summer of that year, as he was sitting in his study, and looking out upon the beautiful Ohio, as its current swept slowly towards the "father of waters," he was suddenly interrupted by the entrance of a beloved physician, who was also an officer in his church.

"Sir, are you too much engaged to visit your neighbor, Mr N., this afternoon? I believe he is dying."

Giving utterance to an expression of surprise, I intimated my readiness to go immediately to the sick chamber.

With Mr N. I had but little personal acquaintance; though I had long known something of his history. He was a native of New-England; the child of pious parents, who early taught his infant lips to pray, and guided his little feet into the sanctuary of God.

Endowed with a fine intellect, he made rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge; and was considered, by his teacher, as the "star" of the village school. His head and his heart seemed alike to promise that he would do no dishonor to his friends or his country.

His approach to mature years justified these expectations. Of fine personal appearance; of buoyant spirits; of conciliating manners, and sober, industrious habits, nothing but religion appeared wanting, to render him all that his friends could desire. This crowning excellence of human character he professed to obtain at the age of twenty-one. That he was a hypocrite there is no evidence. That he was deceived, as to the reality of his piety, has been evinced by his subsequent conduct.

With the characteristic enterprise of the sons of New England, he early adopted the resolution to seek a milder atmosphere; a more fertile soil, and a wider scope for the exertion of his energies, than his native town could afford. At that time, reports began to spread over the east respecting the salubrious climate and luxuriant productions of Ohio.

It was truly represented as a land of the highest promise; holding out to emigrants the most tempting inducements to make it their property and their home.

Young N. did not hesitate long in deciding to throw himself into the tide of emigration which was flowing westward. He had already secured the affection and the plighted hand of Miss E. C., the daughter of a neighboring farmer. She had the rural beauty, the intelligence, modesty, and thrift, for which the young women of our country are distinguished. The proposition of her lover to read her "over the

hills and far away," had in it too much of romance and adventure, and too much of promise for the future, to be opposed. With the characteristic confidence of her sex, she cheerfully consented to leave the "sepulchres of her fathers," the warm friendships and the tender associations of childhood, the sympathies and endearments of her parental abode, to open new fountains of enjoyment in connubial love; and to find a new home in a wild and distant land.

The nuptials were solemnized, in the presence of many score of kindred friends. The bridal pair, and their youthful friends gave themselves up to unrestrained festivity; but a tinge of sadness appeared in the countenances of the parents. To them, those festivities of their children were like the melancholy smile with which nature is lighted up after a day of storms, when the sun gleams forth for a moment, and then buries it-self in night. The parents hoped for the ultimate prosperity of the adventurous pair. They participated to some extent, in the high-wrought anticipations of the emigrants, but mourned the necessity of separation.

The day after the marriage was fixed for their departure. The vehicle for conveying themselves and a few articles of household furniture, and money enough to pay the expenses of the journey, with good health and industrious habits, constituted the wealth of the wanderers. Why should they despond? A thousand had gone before them, with no more capital, and had acquired wealth and respectability. They might do the same.

Nature demanded her tribute of tears, as the parting blessing was given; but the courage of N. knew no faltering.

A journey from New England to Ohio, in 1800 and 1836, were very different undertakings: "For," as an eloquent writer remarks, "our M'Adamized turnpikes, our canals and railroads, had not then, as they have since, broken the back of the Alleghanes."

In 1800, the passage of the mountains, thro' the state of Pennsylvania, was at once difficult and dangerous. But by perseverance and care, Mr N. and his young wife reached the lofty summit in safety, on the first of June. It was a lovely evening, when they paused a moment to quench their thirst at a little rivulet by the road side. This little stream had its origin just over the crest of the Alleghany, and leaped pleasantly along, to pay its loyal but diminutive tribute to the rivers of the West.

Mr N. stood for a few moments on the mountain-top. He looked behind him, and remembered the friends in his native village. By ascending the mountains, he was about to put a barrier between himself and all that he had loved, save the affectionate companion of his pilgrimage and sharer of his destiny. For a moment a tear trembled in his eye.

Mrs N. noticed his emotion, and, to divert him, cried, "What a beautiful sunset!"

The eyes of N. gratefully followed the direction, and gazed out upon the western sky. In the rays of the setting sun, it was smiling like the gate of heaven, and seemed to beckon him on to his still distant home.

Arrived at Pittsburg, he embarked on the Ohio, to be borne, by its even current, to his place of destination. At that period, the banks of this river were almost uninhabited. In floating along, at evening, the emigrant would be often startled by the howl of the wolf or the scream of the panther, as undisturbed, they ranged the extended and solemn wilderness. The Indians had been conquered, and taught to fear the pale men of the east; but they still retained a deep sense of injuries, inflicted by the whites, and were often seen wandering from their northern villages in quest of game.

The little vessel in which N. embarked, met with no accident. Its progress was slow; but this gave its passengers a better opportunity to admire the rich and diversified scenery with which the banks of the river are embowered.

Having sailed westward some days, Mr N. and his wife reached Cincinnati on the first of August, thankful that the shield of divine protection had guarded their journey.

They immediately departed for the interior, to seek for a farm; and in the rich valleys of the Great and Little Miamis they saw nature's productions on the grandest scale.

Here and there an emigrant had fixed his cabin; but their settlements were so widely separated, and so few, that the dominion of the wilderness seemed unbroken. N. gazed with astonishment and ecstasy on the evidence of inexhaustible fertility, furnished by the height and magnitude of the forest trees, and the rich luxuriance of the undergrowth.

With little difficulty he selected his farm. It embraced about equal portions of river and upland. The whole was gently rolling; but not so hilly as to interrupt easy cultivation. In several places on the high grounds, springs gushed forth, and foaming rivulets leaped, and danced, and murmured, like those he had left in his native land.

On this delightful spot he made a "clearing," erected a log house, and established his home. Before the constant labor of his hands the forest melted away; and in its place, were "hills speckled with flocks, and valleys waving with corn."

As years passed on, his plantation became girdled on every side with settlements. He began in solitude, but, by degrees, became again a member of society. True to his early instructions, and to his Christian profession, he had early erected a domestic altar. He had done more. He had invited his neighbors, in the absence of other means of grace, to assemble at his own house for worship; and this was both satisfactory and edifying to the plain people by whom he was surrounded. Oh that I could here pause, and draw a veil over the future history of this man; but the truth must be told.

His increasing wealth, his education, his excellent character pointed him out as a fit person for public offices. Once and again he came before the people as a successful candidate. Then his pretensions began to be opposed. More supple candidates entered the lists, who could drink and carouse with the multitude. This was a critical period for N. If he preserved his integrity, and remained firm in his principles, he would secure a good conscience; but he might lose his election—he might see spirits inferior in talents and moral worth, basking in the favor of the populace—while he was thrown into the shade.

The die was a fearful one—the struggle between conscience and ambition now excited to phrenzy, was severe; but it was short. N. had ventured within the charmed circle of the serpent; he was in danger; but had not sufficient energy to escape. A change rapidly passed over him. The quiet enjoyments of home were exchanged for the bustle of the village hotel. In the strifes of the political canvass, he hesitated not to employ the Sabbath, for drilling his men and arranging his campaigns. He still kept up a firm of family devotion—but the spirit had fled.

To please drunken voters, he must drink freely. To avoid giving offence to profligates, he must be careful how he adverted to religious obligations.

I will not follow him through all the steps of his downward progress. Suffice it to say, that he became idle and dissipated. Compelled to sell his farm, he removed to the city. There he set up a shop for the retail of "tent spirits."

Habits of self-indulgence strengthened. To justify his conduct, he began to breach principles of infidelity; to mock at religious men and religious institutions.

About this time he fell under my notice. The sanctuary he never entered. In the street in which he resided, he was regarded as the prince of wicked men. The advantages of his early years had qualified him to be a pioneer in sin.

The continued excesses into which he plunged impaired his constitution. The rupture of a blood-vessel induced a temporary suspension of the use of ardent spirits; but at the return of health he went back to his cups. He was again brought to the brink of the grave with the same disease, and again recovered.

His temper had now become insensible, in the highest degree, so that the lives of his family were often put to a fearful jeopardy. His wife, for a time, had struggled against the influences by which she was surrounded. Long, long, did she endeavor to bring back her husband to the path of rectitude. The mental sufferings of a sensitive and affectionate female, compelled thus to follow the destiny of an abandoned husband, no heart can conceive, and no tongue can tell. But hope deferred, and efforts constantly thwarted, will soon break down the energies of virtue itself, unless they are sustained by continued supplies of divine grace. Finding all her expectations of her husband's reform fruitless, Mrs N. gave up in despair, and became a childish, inefficient woman.

Three sons, out of four, followed the pernicious example of the father. It was most heart-rending to see the fountain of sin thus pouring itself out in triple channels, to corrupt and desolate other generations.

Such is a brief sketch of the personal history of the man to whose dying bed I was summoned. As I entered the chamber I could not fail to be struck with the tokens of poverty every where visible. Three or four broken chairs, a rickety table, and a tattered bed, constituted its furniture.

I cast my eyes upon the sick man. A violent hemorrhage had taken place, and the fountain of life was slowly ebbing away within him. He was parched with thirst, but dared not drink.

I sat down by his bed-side, and attempted to lead his thoughts to the source of pardon and peace. It was my duty to invite him to look, even at that late hour, with patience and faith, to him who is the rest of "the weary and the heavy laden."

He fixed his eyes upon me with a mingled expression of horror and despair, and, having obtained a drop of acid to moisten his lips, he articulated with energy, the single word,—"ONCE"—"ONCE" and then sunk back, exhausted.

Reverting a little, he beckoned to his three intemperate sons, to draw near. Their faces were already bloated, their eyes bloodshot, and their hands tremulous from the use of strong drink.

They stood by their father, as so many inferior spirits of darkness and despair might stand around the "archangel ruined."

He took them by the hand, and summoning all his energies, exclaimed "Live better." I looked at him, in great anxiety that he should proceed—but he was dead.

The dying words of the father availed little to counteract the influence of his bad example. As well might we expect the fruits of summer under the transient gleaming of a December sun. The admonition came too late. In three weeks, from the father's death, the sons were arrested and imprisoned. They had been engaged in a riot on the Sabbath.

Two now sleep in the drunkard's grave. The third stands as a beacon on the shores of

wo—the victim of evil example, operating upon a depraved heart.

Surely, the curse of the Lord is in the house of the wicked.

J. HOCKIN

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

LARGE & COMMODIOUS STORE of Mr A. D. Gordon's, nearly opposite the Market place, where he offers for sale a general assortment of **Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware,** Cheap for Cash or country produce. (Nov'r. 22, 1836.

PROSPECTUS

Of a Work about to be Published, entitled **A GUIDE TO TOWN OFFICERS, SHOWING THEIR APPOINTMENT, DUTIES, LIABILITIES AND PRIVILEGES,** According to the Laws of the Province. BY DANIEL DICKSON.

One Volume, 8vo. about 200 pages. Price 5s.

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

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

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

AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf: 1000 hhds Liverpool salt, 75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON, Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage, Canvas No 1 & 8, Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores, 1 Caplin seine, Chain Cables, 1 1-4 & 1-2 inches, and 40, 60, & 100 fathoms each, Anchors of all descriptions, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

GEO. SMITH.

25th May, 1836.

FALL, 1836.

THE Subscriber has received per the ANN from Liverpool, and the ACADIAN from Greenock **A very complete Assortment OF IRON-WONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, &c.**

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

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

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

R. DAWSON.

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

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

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

- The Token, The Now-Years' Box,
- The Gift, The Religious Souvenir,
- The Pearl, The Violet,
- The Union Annual,

JAB. DAWSON.

Pictou, November 8th, 1836.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

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

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

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JAMES SKINNER, M. D.

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

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

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

DONALD McDONALD, (Glenco)

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

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

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ANGUS McKAY,

of the East River of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND } Exrs. DONALD McKAY, } Sept'r 7, 1836. m-m

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

MARTIN McDONALD, SENIOR,

of Knoydart, in the Upper District of the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render the same within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted unto said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ALEXANDER McDONALD, } Admrs. JOHN McDONALD, } Upper District, County of Sydney, 21st July, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

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

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'x. JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r. Pictou, 22d April, 1836. 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, } Adm'rs. THOMAS McCOUL, } 4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSE LOGIE,

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

PETER DONALDSON, Administrator. 18th April, 1836.

[FOR THE BEE.]

The following simple hints are with great diffidence submitted to the consideration of the freeholders of the Township of Pictou, in the event no abler pen has taken up the subject.

It cannot fail to strike an observer, not even possessed of any great share of penetration, that the population of the new County of Pictou has lagged behind the present age in political knowledge, as well as many other things requisite to be understood, or rather that they have made rapid strides on this all improving age, towards a correct knowledge of Colonial Legislation; and one or other of these facts must of necessity force itself on the spectator. The fact of six Candidates being now in the field offering their services for this Township, when one only can be obtained, will tend somewhat in confirmation of the foregoing assumption.

These Candidates and their respective supports, as a matter of course, consider one and all of them competent for the duties this honorable situation demands, such as legislating for our financial difficulties, the depression of agriculture, the palpable defective and crude system of education, the languishing state of our fisheries, the ways and means of replenishing the provincial coffers in order to fall in golden showers on the cross roads and broken down bridges, to reform all real and imaginary abuse in church and state.

In order to adapt the means to the end, I would suggest to one and all of the friends and supporters of the Candidates, the expediency of asking themselves, is my favored man possessed of the necessary qualifications to assist in applying rational and practical means for the prosperity not of the township of Pictou alone, but the country generally; and the adjusting of many clashing interests and difficulties that will beset his path; the hand of reform should be applied with firmness, and also with prudence, to have a decisive effect. It may be also prudent to ascertain if your favored candidate is convinced of the necessity of the application of the means. Without this, it would be morally wrong to exact from him what he conceives unjust, and extreme folly to send him to reform abuse of whose existence he has no belief. Many good meaning men in this as in all other countries, do not perceive or believe the reality of many heavy and obvious evils. This may arise from various causes, such as situation in life, opportunity of information, particular politics imbibed, their position in society, or more plainly speaking, their connections, associates, their dependants, or whoever they may depend on for any particular object, or may be their future prospects in life, may and will shut men's eyes to what is as clear as the sun in her meridian splendor. Again, every candid man, should ask himself, is it because this or that man belongs to any particular party, that I give him my support? is it because he resides in the town or country that entitles him to the preference? or is it because something in the shape of a road commission may light on my shoulder on a future day? is your spiritual guide your adviser in this affair? or, are you in the unfortunate situation as to be compelled to vote against your better judgment, through what is so generally known as *Ledger* influence? If so you are to be pitied.

It cannot be too strongly urged, the heavy responsibility every rational man incurs who does not appreciate all *Providential* blessings. I will not surely be charged with profanation, when I class the privilege of representation, one of the many and most eminent blessings conferred by the *Moral Governor* of the world, for securing our religious and personal security; and the man who will prostrate this bless-

ing to party purposes, or any selfish and worthless object, will stand convicted before a *Tribunal* from which lies no appeal; and the man who will attempt to mislead his neighbor in this affair, will not be held guiltless. These are the crude and hasty sentiments of an unlettered son of a peasant, who by the labor of his hands, acquired the right to subscribe

A FREEHOLDER.

October 26.

FOR THE BEE.

MR. DAWSON,

Sir,—From the reception which communications of many of your correspondents experience, it appears to be a matter of no small difficulty, to obtain admission to your columns. A person writing for writing's sake will find that he has labored in vain. Though this, generally, is right, yet, a communication which has for its object, the detection of corrupt practices, the prevention of crime, the reformation of morals, or the benefit of the public in any other manner, should most certainly be held up to the attention of the public. Admitting this, I claim a place in your weekly journal for a few remarks.

Late numbers of the *BEE* have furnished us with the very interesting intelligence that "Fairs" are to be, (and which now have been) held in different parts of this flourishing district. I hope none will imagine the present time inappropriate, for making a few strictures on these meetings. I think it quite unnecessary to enter into any lengthened process of reasoning to shew their inutility. It is generally admitted that they are not of much use; and if a candid enquiry into the merits of the case were instituted, I think that it would become apparent to the real lover of truth that they are of no practical utility; while the amount of vice which attends them, and the positive injury to society with which they are accompanied, render it the duty of every rational creature to oppose them both in principle and in practice. To render the truth of this position apparent, and moreover to treat the subject analytically, I will mention merely three particulars, and on these three I will comment very briefly. I will therefore, first advert to the characters of which such assemblies are composed; and here I must confess that the variety is almost infinite. For, not to mention the variety of horned cattle there exhibited, the diversity of human species, which comes within the sphere of its attraction, is endless. From the aged parent down to the truant schoolboy whose years do not exceed half the number of his fingers—from the independent farmer to the wandering beggar, all like the radii of a circle, tend to one point—all *rendezvous* in this common hall of iniquity. It is lamentable to think that a person who considers himself respectable, should be a frequent attendant on these occasions; or should by his presence sanction a meeting consisting of such discordant materials. And it is still more lamentable to think that society should respect an individual, who thus participates in the obscene ribaldry and unmeaning slang by which these occasions are invariably characterized. The fact that the most abandoned, and the most depraved characters, constitute a great proportion of these pretended markets should deter any thinking person from giving their countenance to any thing of the kind, and by this course of conduct, that precious meeting known by the name of a Fair or Cattle Show, would dwindle into that insignificance which it merits.

But our position may perhaps be better illustrated, by considering the amount of time which is thus lost. An attempt to estimate it must prove impracticable. Yet it must appear plain, to every person capable of forming a

judgment, considering their frequency and the immense numbers by which they are attended, that the waste of time is enormous. The cause of failure in the crops is an enquiry diligently discussed by many of those who make it a point of duty to attend upon these scenes of riot; and by different individuals is assigned to different causes, perhaps either to too much or too little rain. But those who sit in judgment on the operations of Providence, would act a wiser part by subjecting their own conduct to inspection. If their criminal waste of time were devoted to the tilling of their fields, and preparing them for the reception of seed in the ensuing spring, the cause of complaint would not be so great.

It is criminal to be idle, and it is more criminal to listen to if not to utter obscene language—to be a spectator, if not an actor in midnight revellings and debauchery. In addition to these statements, if we direct our attention to the scenes of dissipation and vice with which these motley groups are accompanied, we can scarcely fail of being convinced that it is a duty to discourage them.

Profane oaths, and immoral language, blasphemy, and every species of profanation seem to be the prevailing order of the day. All join their voices in one common chorus, not to the praise of God but to the dishonor of his name.

Drunkenness stalks forth in its most detestable forms. Parents and children unite in partaking of the inebriating draught, which is too often obtained contrary to law, and thus buyer and seller are involved in the same guilt.

It would be well if an affair of this kind would terminate with a horse race, or something of this kind. But it is more frequently concluded by the exhibition of a couple of boxers (perhaps 50 couples), encouraging each other like furious fiends, and instigated to such detestable barbarity, by a rabble whose actions more resemble those of infernal demons than of rational creatures. It is lamentable to behold children thus growing up in the paths of vice, having their morals undermined by being spectators at such scenes. It is lamentable to behold young men who can neither devote a moment nor a penny to the acquisition of knowledge, or to the improvement of their minds, thus squandering both time and substance on wickedness and impiety. It is still more lamentable to see heads of families setting such a pernicious example before their offspring, and thereby inviting them to become abandoned characters, the pests of society and the grief of their parents.

What has been said Mr Editor, I believe to be true, and one sixth of the injury which thus accrues to society, remains untold, and perhaps unseen. I therefore think, that the trifling advantages (if any) being overbalanced by so much immorality, crime, and wickedness of every description, will justify, nay compel every candid mind to acknowledge their inutility, and likewise that they are most injurious to society.

I am, yours,

G.

New-Glasgow, 28th October, 1836.

[We received the above communication some weeks past, but owing to the press of other matter, could not find room for it until now. We were not aware of such scenes as "G." describes, occurring at our Fairs. If he tells the truth, the sooner they are discontinued the better; but if the disorder only exist in the writer's imagination, we would thank any intelligent person to correct the impression his communication is likely to make.]—*Ed. Bee.*

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

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV 30, 1836.

A WRITER in the Halifax Times, under the signature of 'A Freeholder,' has honoured us with the following passing notice:

"The modesty of Mr Dawson, the Editor of the Bee, in taking to himself the credit of being mainly instrumental in bringing about the good feeling which he says exists between the parties in this community, is really very amusing. I think it will puzzle any person but himself to point out anything he has done to bring this about, farther than refusing to print communications from either party, and so far as this went, we might have got on just as well without the Powerful Engine he talks about."

Had this redoubted 'Freeholder' said so much of us personally and appended his real signature to it, (which, by the way we could do for him,) we should have passed his trade unheeded, satisfied that his own name and labours rendered him quite contemptible enough. But as he has confined his remarks to our Editorial labours, the public will expect us to give him a quietus; and here he has left us little to do, for his own statement, when he says we have "refused to print Communications from either party" affords the very best evidence of the hand we have had in allaying the party strifes of Pictou. Unfortunately for us and the peace of the public, we were preceded in Pictou by papers which deemed nothing too gross for the public eye, providing it went to support the particular views of their conductors; thus a host of partizan writers were raised up, many of whom have beset us with their effusions, and Mr. Gossip's 'Freeholder' among the rest, so that more than three fourths of all the communications we have received have been so tainted, either with personal or party hate, that we have been obliged to reject them; and altho' we may have incurred the displeasure of this gossiping Freeholder and some others of his stamp, who insinuate themselves into the good graces of every person and party, for the purpose of carrying thence what they may hear and see; yet we feel quite satisfied that we have the gratitude of all the sensible portion of the community. Had we published such Communications as we have received with the same licentious freedom as our predecessors, or as the Halifax Press now does, Pictou would have enjoyed little peace at this time; we may have been once or twice betrayed into imprudencies, but it was because we could not penetrate the dark designs of the writers; and we may now take the liberty of telling this Freeholder and all of his class, that our columns are shut against all such communications as both he and ourselves have referred to, but at the same time in all questions of importance which concern the public at large, we shall ever be found on the side of liberal principles and good Government.

Some may be disposed to ask who is this 'Freeholder?' Were we so disposed, we could give such distinguishing marks as could not fail to enable almost every reader we have, to identify him; in the meantime, as we are not sensible of having in any way incurred his displeasure, or deserved his unmerited attack, we shall refrain; but should he again assail us, it is because he has not succeeded in embroiling us with our neighbours; he may show his teeth, but we shall not heed his grinning, save for the purpose of unmasking him, when, like a phantom, he will shrink into his original obscurity. His conduct at the late Election excited very general indignation, and was quite in keeping with his known character.

We are sorry to hear that a Boat which left this on Monday week for Arisaig, in which were three men—namely, Donald McGillvray, William Gillis, and Dugald McPherson, has not been heard of, since.

The Legislature of New Brunswick is summoned for the Dispatch of Business in the 26th of December

The Upper Canada Press at present issues 29 newspapers, only seven of which advocate liberal opinions, 21 are Tory.

Very large importations of Wheat and Hay from Europe, are continuing to be made into the Atlantic States of the Union.

The Montreal Vindicator says.—"We have already informed our readers that the Nova-Scotia Assembly is elected for seven years! We know not how the wear-sighted people of this Colony have suffered such a monstrosity as this to be established among them."

The Parliament now Electing, will either do up his monstrosity or themselves.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—At its last meeting the Rev. Charles Elliot read an interesting Essay on Patriotism, which elicited a very animated discussion. Mr. John Stiles will read a Paper this evening in the 'Society of Mechanics.'

WHEREAS We, the undersigned, have been appointed by a Meeting of the Freeholders, held at the West River, on Friday the 25th day of November, 1836, to investigate the propriety and qualifications of the subsequent Candidates, to wit: Messrs. Donald Fraser, Anthony Smith, John Graham, George McDonald, and Abram Patterson, to represent us in the General Assembly. Having assembled at the Three Mile Inn, on the West River, Joseph Chipman in the Chair, and taken the subject into our deliberate, dispassionate, and serious consideration, we have unanimously resolved, to nominate Abram Patterson, Esquire, as a fit and proper person to advocate our rights and privileges, in the next General Assembly at Halifax.

Given under our Hands this 29th day of November, 1836, at the West River, Pictou.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Joseph Chipman, | Matthew Langil, |
| Peter Grant, | James Reddick, |
| Matthew Archibald, | James McLeod, |
| John Gass, | William McGill, |
| John Rae, | William Fraser, |
| John Henderson, | |

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.
Arrivals during the past week.
At Mr. Davison's.—Messrs Cormack, Davis, McDonald, and Irving. Mr and Mrs Nancy.
At the Royal Oak.—Mr Perkins, Mr Kees, and Mr Whittemore.

STATE OF THE POLLS.

At Amherst, on Saturday night:

Lewis	294
McKim	274
Stewart	194
Oxley	163

County of Colchester, at Truro on Monday night:

Archibald	140
Logan	101

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.
ENTERED.
Wednesday, 23d.—Schr. Alicia, Curry, Miramichi—ballast.
Saturday.—Susan, Reynolds, P. E. Island—ballast; Juventa, Dibbuz, Pugwash; Sloop Triumph, Cameron, P. E. Island—ballast.
Monday.—Schr. Catharine, Matatal, Tatmagouche—herring; Sarah Ann, Glover, P. E. Island—potatoes; Three Brothers, White, P. E. Island—plaster.
CLEARED.
Wednesday.—Brig Belleisle, McKay, Chester, Wales—timber; Schr. Sarah, Matatal, Tatmagouche; Rebecca, Dunn, Merigomish; Lucy, Shen, Pugwash; Isabella, Sutherland, River John; Margaret, Richards, P. E. Island.
Thursday.—Bee, Graham, Halifax.

He also offers for Sale, under the same date, his stand by property of New Glasgow, and 200 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the road leading to the Garden of Eden, &c. called.
COLIN MCKAY.
New Glasgow, 28th Nov. 1836.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER
KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecary's 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.

NOTICE.
THE Co partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hockin & Sons, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to ROBERT or DANIEL HOCKIN; and all persons having demands, will send in their accounts for adjustment.
ROBERT HOCKIN,
JAMES HOCKIN,
DANIEL HOCKIN.
Pictou, September 27th, 1836. w-w

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

JUST RECEIVED
Ex Schr. Greyhound from Quebec, ad for Sale by the Subscriber, wholesale or retail.
IS CASKS best bending cut NAILS, assorted.
1 case MACHINE CARDS.
ALSO—TO CLOSE ASSIGNMENTS; 3 Casks, containing Herbert's Liquid and Paste Blacking; 20 dozen Salmon Tunes; 1 handsome Cooking Stove.
JAS. DAWSON.
Pictou, November, 1836.

ALMANACS, FOR 1837,
For sale by J. DAWSON.

reached the point directly over the web, when, like another Roderick Dhu, he throw off his disguise, and, in a trice, mounted upon the back of Sir Beetle, disengaged his feet from the wall, and they tumbled together into the web. With the rough legs of the Beetle, and being unable to obtain a foothold, extrication was impossible, escape hopeless; he surrendered at discretion, and, on the following evening was found dead in his chains.—*Am. Paper.*

WINTER CLOTHING, &c.—It is a common impression that in order to gain permanent vigor and the power of successfully resisting cold, it is necessary to harden the body by exposure; to wear less clothing and keep less fire than suffices for satisfaction and comfort. Many persons under an impression of this kind, defer warming their apartments as long as possible, unwilling to make themselves tender by beginning the winter too early. Others are averse on the same grounds to putting on extra garments; and continue, shivering and shaking, to wear in autumn, and even in winter, the light apparel of a more genial season. Others impose on themselves the penance of a daily cold bath, however disagreeable, lest they should become too effeminate from indulgence. These practices are not countenanced by reason and experience. The body, exposed to too low temperature, instead of becoming better able to resist it by time is rendered less so. On the contrary, it is heat which is found to enable men to resist cold, and vice versa. Persons going from a southern to a northern climate, always bear the first winter well. So if in winter we go into the open air from a warm and comfortable room, the cold is found an agreeable stimulus, and will be borne for a considerable time; but if the extremities are already pinched, and the whole surface chilly, it will be extremely difficult, even by active exercise, to restore the circulation. The Russians, who in the latitude of 50 to 60 deg. retain their health, and are very long lived, live in rooms constantly warmed both night and day, and when they go abroad wrap the body entirely up in furs. When thus dressed, riding is more agreeable than walking; because the freedom from muscular effort allows a fuller play of the lungs, and a better supply of vital fluid, whereas with insufficient clothing, rapid walking is necessary to produce the requisite activity of the circulation, and this violent exercise is, to the feeble especially, wearisome and exhausting. The body may become warmed by the motion, but the heat is often unpleasant; and if a slow pace succeeds to the rapid one, there is great danger of taking cold. As respects cold ablution in water, it is well suited to the young and vigorous, in whom it is immediately followed by reaction; but if the skin remains pale and bloodless, and the sensation produced is unpleasant, the operation may be pronounced injurious. As to food, whatever is most agreeable of every individual, is likely to prove most salutary.—*Philadelphia Paper.*

Fossil Plants.—The quantity of fossil remains of plants, principally of fern, which are accumulated in the coal mines, is immense. The most beautiful example I have ever witnessed is that of the coal mines of Bohemia. The most elaborate imitations of living foliage on the painted ceilings of Italian palaces bear no comparison with the beautiful profusion of these instructive coal mines are overlung. The roof is covered as with a gorgeous tapestry, enriched with festoons of most graceful foliage flung in wild and elegant profusion over every portion of its face. The effect is heightened by the contrast of coal black color of these vegetables with the light ground-work, of the rock to which they are attached. The

spectator feels transported, as if by enchantment, into the forests of another world; he beholds trees, of form and character now unknown upon the surface of the earth, presented to his senses almost in the beauty and vigor of their primeval life; their scaly stems and their bonding branches, with the delicate apparatus of foliage, are all spread before him, little impaired by the lapse of countless ages, and bearing fruitful records, of extinct systems of vegetation, which began and terminated in times of which these relics are the infallible historians. Such are the grand natural herbaria wherein these most ancient remains of the vegetable kingdom are preserved in a state of integrity little short of their living perfection, under conditions of our planet which exist no more.—*Dr Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise.*

SNORING IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.—What a curious scene did the cabin present. Upwards of three hundred human beings were sleeping in one room. Then too, the variety of snores, the different diaphragms of the nasal organ, running a chromatic scale, from the roaring of the Bull of Bashan, to the nothingness of the grasshopper's chirp. One gentleman draws out his diaphragm in a long crescendo, ending in a sudden diminuendo—another, at long intervals, gives a loud and vigorous jerk like the short quick bark of an enraged whelp—that gurgling broken sound speaks of liquor—it is the voice of a proboseis with mulberry canbucles. Do you not hear a still small snore that comes from the nose of that long, slim man opposite? how it sneaks into the world, as if ashamed of its exility—it is dying gradually away like the death moan of a pulmonary Aen; other snouts are emulating the snort of a pig—the spurt of a high-pressure steam-pipe—the gentle purring of an ancient tabby. How that stout gentleman snores! his nasal blast has a rumbling sound, like the rolling of the pebbles in the whirl of the retiring tide. It increases in its might; the valance of the curtain feels its power, and waves to and from it in the current of the agitated air; he has roused himself from sleep by the violence of his snore. Hark! he swears a prayer or two, and then he sleeps again.—*Philadelphia Sat. News.*

SLIPS OF THE TONGUE.—Lawyers are so constantly in the habit of saying one thing, when they mean another, that they are much more exposed to slips of the tongue than any other men. We have heard of two instances lately. A clerk of a court in Middlesex was required once to ask a blessing, at dinner, on the Sabbath. He arose, and unconsciously commenced, as if reading an indictment,—‘Commonwealth of Massachusetts, County of Middlesex slicit!’ but recollecting himself, he exclaimed—‘O bless my soul, I’ve got hold of the wrong form,’ and sat down in confusion.—*Boston Post.*

A large and magnificent Theatre is about to be erected on the ground where the Bowry used to be completed in February next.

MECHANICS v. POETRY.—It has been ill-naturedly said, that the inventor of the wheelbarrow has done more service to mankind, than the writer of the Illad and the Odyssey.

In the late steamboat disaster, why was the Elephant more fortunate in his escape than his fellow survivors? Because he saved his trunk.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS RUDOLPH.
 Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
 St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
 Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
 Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
 Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
 Guysboro’—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
 Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
 Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
 A-ichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.

MISCELLANY.

THE SPIDER.

A degree of the marvellous has characterized the stories of the sagacity of this animal that we do not attempt to reach: a simple exhibition of it however, fell under our observation two or three days since, which we will relate: A spider, of moderate size, had fortified himself within a very formidable web in a corner of our office, where he was suffered to remain, for no other reason than his predilection for mosquitoes. His taste for variety, however, was very soon developed. We observed him a morning or two since, making very rapid preparations for an attack upon an enormous beetle, whose peregrinations had extended into his neighborhood. The web was made fast to two of his legs at the first onset. Mr Beetle, apparently not altogether satisfied with this “fraternal hug,” bade him good morning, and marched off, carrying his chains with him, in doing which he had well nigh demolished the fortress itself. In a few moments, however, the beetle repeated his visit. In the meantime, the spider had repaired damages, and was prepared for a reception of the formidable stranger. The web was about eighteen inches from the floor; the spider precipitated himself from it, but stopped suddenly when within about two inches of the floor. As this feat was again and again repeated, we have no doubt for the purpose of strengthening the cord. At length he threw himself upon the back of the beetle, attached the web to the posterior extremities, and then retreated. Mr Beetle’s suspicions of the purity of the intentions of his long-legged host were now confirmed, and, apparently with no small degree of displeasure, he turned his back upon the spider, the frailty of whose web, notwithstanding the precaution, not interfering in the slightest degree, with the dignity of Sir Beetle’s measured tread. The spider, convinced that open attack was unavailable, resorted to stratagem. With rather an eccentric manœuvre, he fastened the attention of Mr Beetle upon himself, and then commenced a retreat upon the surface of a somewhat rough wall. Whether Mr Beetle mistook this trick of the spider for politeness, under the impression that he was conducting him to his castle, or whether it was a matter of sheer curiosity that induced him to follow his betrayer, we are not able to decide; it is sufficient that the decoy was successful. Mr Spider was vastly civil to Sir Beetle; court language was used on the occasion, without doubt, until they

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE
COUNTY OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN—

The very flattering support which you have extended towards me, as a Candidate for your suffrages, at the late Election, demands my warmest acknowledgements for the confidence and honour with which you were disposed to invest me;—and I take this early and public opportunity, of conveying to you, the high sense I entertain of such an exhibition of public approbation. To such as were not present, however, it is due that I should explain the reasons that induced me to withdraw from the Hustings, at a time when I had every rational prospect of success.

My card, as will appear by its face, was not published until Thursday 10th inst., and the Poll was advertised to be opened, as you are aware, on Monday the 14th inst. This delay arose from the following circumstances, viz:—on Tuesday last I was waited upon by a number of Freeholders in Town, belonging to the Kirk, who solicited me to come forward as a Candidate in the event that Mr. Harts. would not tender his services; to which I replied, that if such was the wish of a respectable number, and expressed by a requisition to that effect, I would certainly comply, altho' I had many personal objections to the honour intended. Under this promise I left Pictou, expecting to return on Thursday following and wait the result of Mr. Harts. answer, which was expected by that day's mail. On the arrival of the coach at Truro however, I was led to believe that Mr. Harts. would not appear, and circumstances then existed which required my immediate attendance in Halifax; I had not a moment to hesitate as to the course to be adopted, for the coach had not arrived there till 3 o'clock on Thursday morning. The following letter was then written hurriedly, and the Card which appeared, enclosed:

Truro, 4 o'clock, Thursday Morning.

My Dear Sir,

Treeman, my Coachman on the Halifax end, is laid up—in consequence of which I am obliged to go to Halifax, instead of returning to Pictou, as I intended; this, however, is of no consequence, as I do not expect that any movement has been made in the matter of which we were talking on Tuesday evening. The Halifax Coach has just arrived, and my brother Joseph tells me that Mr. Tremam, one of the passengers, told him that Mr. Harts. is not to come, and that Mr. Wallace is his informant. Therefore a contest will follow, and as a good many, I believe, would rather trust their suffrages to my charge than to those who have offered, together, with the very disinterested offer made by Mr. Crerar, I think I ought not to shrink from the duties that are required, (and I know them to be very important); nor will I, if the necessary steps are taken by such as want me to offer, and the first and most essential, is a Requisition.

When the mail arrives the fact will be ascertained, and I doubt not the most prudent course will be adopted to secure the return of one Member for the County, to whom the Highlanders can, with confidence, apply, and receive attention, to make their political wants known, in hopes of redress.

Altho' I say it myself, I can get now as favourable a hearing at *Head-quarters* as many who have been longer known as public characters.

I have only time to say, that if you publish the enclosed Card, have it circulated, and I shall be in Pictou on Saturday.

Shew this to Crerar and Ferguson, and be guided by their suggestions, and that of all my friends.

Yours, in haste,
JOHN ROSS.

Mr. WILLIAM GORDON.

Thus matters stood, until Friday night, having arrived at Truro from Halifax at a late hour; I found my Card published and circulated, and letters from my friends in Pictou, stating that Mr. Harts. letter was so ambiguous, as to lead the "Kirk Council" to determine that Mr. Blackadar was to be shouldered by Mr. Holmes, and carried triumphantly over the County; therefore they published my Cards without the Requisition. On Saturday evening, I returned to Pictou, and expressed some displeasure at having my Cards published without the Requisition. I found, however, that exertions were made and flattering prospects presented, which soon allayed my fears that the steps taken were premature. Mr. Crerar had resolved to resign in my favour, propose me at the Hustings, (which he afterwards did) and use his influence and interest to secure my Election.

On Monday (the morning of the Election) Mr. Crerar and myself having ascertained that a letter had been received from a friend in Halifax, stating that Mr. Harts. was willing to be nominated, and would accept the honour, and attend to the duties required.—We immediately repaired to where the Heads of the Kirk party were assembled—David Crichton, Esquire, president, and put the question, whether they would nominate *one*, or try to put in two?

In rising to answer the question, I said, *one*, and that *one* should be Harts. I endeavored to show at the same time, the folly, the injustice, and the evil consequences that were sure to follow the attempt to put in two, if persisted in. But my speechifying was cut short, by the Chairman, stating that they wanted none—that I might pursue my own course—so would they pursue theirs.

A number of persons from various parts of the country were present, who asserted that it would be vain to try Mr. Blackadar, as he was very unpopular in the country. Mr. Blackadar agreed to resign in favor of Mr. Harts. and requested that *he* alone (Mr. Harts.) should be nominated—expressing his willingness at the same time to agree to whatever might be agreed upon by the Meeting. Mr. Holmes would not resign in favor of Mr. H.—alleging that he could not transfer the trust reposed in him by the people. The majority then agreed to couple Mr. Harts. to Mr. Holmes's interest, and lead him the whole rounds of this county in a contested Election, where a defeat was evident to every reflecting mind—and which if successful (which was morally impossible) could only be effected by throwing out Mr. Smith, and thereby disfranchising a very numerous, and most respectable number of the Freeholders of this County, who brought forward Mr. Smith as their Candidate, and I believe under promises from *our* side, that he would not be opposed.

I left the Room, protesting against such a course, and declaring that although I would use every means in my power to prevent a contest; still, if a contest must ensue, I would see the last man polled before I left the Hustings. The ludicrous scene which followed on the hustings, by Mr. Blackadar resigning one minute and mounting the hustings another, was seen by many of you, and the disclosure made by Mr. Fraser, I leave Mr. Holmes to explain to the satisfaction of his friends, but Mr. Harts. in particular. When no other alternative was left me, I took the only one of which I could avail myself, by calling on Mr. Crichton to take the oath of qualification, he being then nominated to stand for Mr. H. That step had the desired effect of procuring a peaceable & quiet Election; having retired myself, although I had every reasonable prospect of success—if I could reconcile myself to the idea of effecting it at the expense of the public peace, and the fearful consequences that were sure to follow such an event, I may be asked the question why I dread-

ed, or why I should suspect, any unpleasant and unchristian consequences, my answer can easily be discovered in the following Card:

“ My Countrymen and Friends,

“ You are now called upon to select certain individuals as members of the High Council of the County from that circumstance, prove as yet what you do, that the *Gael* will not forsake his friends, or affront his country. Your enemies are ingenious and crafty, they will try and deceive you with flattery, artful insinuations, lies, and smooth talk, but my friends, it was never known that the sheep ever derived any benefit from the wolf's friendship. With much exertion we have acquired the privilege that our voice may be heard among the mighty of the land. We are all *Gael* and it is a Gaelic soldier that the King has appointed over us. If we do not as the sons of the mountains were wont to do, we lose the esteem and respect due us as the descendants of heroes. Choose those that have a fellow feeling with your state and circumstances, both in temporal and spiritual affairs; they are those that will stand by you in the day of trial, as well as in the time of quietness. Your forefathers have stood many a battle for their King, Country, and Religion, and if at this time, you give to the enemies of your profession an opportunity or room to overcome you, it is evident that water is mixed with the blood that strengthened the heroes who fought the fortunate battle of Bannockburn.

A TRUE HIGHLANDER.”

“ Pictou, Nov. 7, 1836.”

Being originally written in Gaelic, and printed on the same sheet with Mr. Blackadar's Card to the Freeholders—such a document coming from such a quarter, showed the fearful length to which a few individuals were prepared to go, in order to carry their *own* ends; and at any price—I throw myself in the gap, and am happy of the result. Such a document requires no comment, it carries in its face, the most daring and insulting attempt to mislead the Highlanders, that could be dictated by a reckless and unchristian feeling; while at the same time it was so insidious as to lay hold of the noblest feelings of our nature, (and which *you* my Countrymen possess in no ordinary degree;) and thus make *you* subservient to the vilest of purposes—turning the most valuable and dearest political right you possess, as freemen & British subjects, to the inglorious and shameful end of arming one party against another, with the most heartless suspicions that malevolence could conjecture.

Gentlemen, you cannot be surprised to learn, that individuals who could act such a part as that which I have described, (and I challenge *one* and *all* of them to contradict successfully, *one* particular of what I have stated), that they are equally assiduous to get rid of the infamy which such proceedings entail, and that they are not scrupulous what means they use—and that I am the object of their displeasure, is what you could expect. That they are gulled, and that severely, I admit; and if they had taken their defeat with any degree of moderation, I should hesitate thus to expose them. But their own conduct this morning, by endeavouring to enflame *you* against me, left me no other alternative.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, and in accordance with the promise which I made, while addressing you from the Hustings yesterday, the next opportunity that may offer of tendering you my services, I will probably appear, if for no other reason, than to test your approval or otherwise of the course I have thus adopted.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN ROSS.

Pictou, 15th Nov. 1836.