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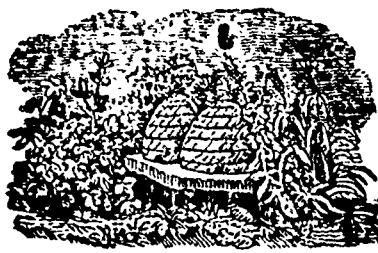
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1837.

NUMBER XXIX.

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, per bushel	2s 6d	Hay	per ton	40s a 50s
Boards, p.no, pr M	50s a 60s	Herrings, No. 1,		30s
" hemlock - 30s a 40s		Mackarel,		none
Beef, pr lb	3d a 4d	Mutton per lb	3d a 4d	
Butter, -	10d	Oatmeal pr cwt	16s a 18s	
Cheese, -	5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s 6d	
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	17s	Pork	4d a 5d	
" at Loading Ground	17s	Potatoes -	1s 3d	
" at end of railroad	17s	Salt pr hhd		
Coke	none	Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d	
Codfish pr Ql	14s a 16s	Shingles pr M	7s a 10s	
Eggs pr doz	none	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d	
Flour, N	23s 6d	Turnips pr bush	1s	
" American s F	none	Veal	none	
		Wood pr cord	12s	

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	27s 6d	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, at 65s a 70s		"	2 15s
Beef, Quebec prime, 45s		Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia 42s 6d		"	2 37s
Codfish, merch'ble 17s 6d		"	3 22s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Molasses per gal	2s 3d
" Sydney,	30s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada primo	55s
Coffee	1s 3d	" Nova Scotia	80s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes	1s 3d
Flour Am sup	45s	Sugar,	37s 6d a 42s 6d
" Fino	50s	Salmon No 1	70s
" Canada, fine	50s	"	2 65s
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10s

WRITING.

PERSONS desirous of having DEEDS, MORTGAGES, RELEASES, QUIT CLAIMS, &c., written, can be accommodated on application to the subscriber at the Record Office.

ABRAM S. HARRIS.

Pictou, Nov. 29, 1837.

b-w

CARD.

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

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

May 31st

u

ALMANACS FOR 1838,
For sale for 7½d each, by J. DAWSON.

From Religious Souvenir.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

BY THE REV. WALTER COLTON, AUTHOR OF
"CONSTANTINOPLE AND ATHENS."

The change that has come upon nature—the flight of its vernal beauty, the falling of leaves, the departure of the birds, and the plaint of the rivolet, struggling with the icy chain of winter, speak a moral to man. They remind him of the time when he too must undergo a fearful change; when the light of his countenance will be darkened, the elastic energies of his limbs be relaxed, and his frame, pulseless and cold, be consigned to its couch of clay. Nor will he come up from his sepulchre to share the renewing influences of the year; the flowers may again garland the earth, the laborated streams exultingly shout in their courses, and the birds return to their renovated bowers, but he will remain in the dark and silent prison of the grave. Remembrance may go there and number over his virtues, but the whisper will not reach his ear, affection may go there to linger and weep, but he will know it not; they, whom he has left here among the living, may go down on his breathless hearse to join him, but there will be no greeting, no question, no reply; there is no voice nor any that can answer, in the grave; nothing stirs there, save the worm, fretting the shroud, or the nail falling through the coffin's decay.

And is this the end, the all of man? the gloomy catastrophe in which terminate forever his existence and his hopes? Is there no renovation for him, no awakening time when he shall bloom again? Yes, the long, leafless winter of his grave passed, he will come forth in the verdure of an imperishable life, a stranger to change, decay, and death. No outward disasters can reach him more. The monuments he has reared may crumble, the mountains on which he has roamed may fall into the valleys, and the planets be shaken from their spheres, but their ruin will not invade the repose or terror of his condition. His portion will be a felicity which no event can heighten, or a despair which nothing can relieve. Death is therefore invested not only with the terrors of the grave, but with all the solemnity which can be given it by ages of happiness or woe. Widely different, however, are the aspects which this mysterious event unfolds, as it presents itself to one unenlightened by revelation, and to one who is familiar with that volume in which life and immortality are brought to light.

A heathen, indeed, discovers, in the event of death, an extinction of animal life. He perceives that the warm companion of his heart is now cold, that the colour has left his cheek, and the pulse is still. He fixes his eye on that brow where passion, pain, and pleasure, were once expressed, but it is now changeless as marble. He presses those pale lips, where the fervid pledges of affection were given and received, but the icy chill drives back the life from him. He speaks, he calls to his companion, but there is no answer—he would rouse him from his deep slumber, but he moves only a mass of clay—he weeps, he wails, and commits his fond friend to the dust. But oh! the grave! it is indeed to him the prison house of death. He sees there the being who sympathised with his sufferings, relieved his distress, and filled his heart with gladness, now helpless, and a prey to the worm, be-

yond the reach of his assiduities, and beyond even a perception of his grief. Of the scenes upon the other side of the grave, he knows nothing. He may conjecture that the spirit of his friend has escaped the body, but whether it has gone, or what are its pleasures or its pains, he cannot tell. He may imagine, till imagination tires; he may conjecture till conjecture fails, but he can find nothing certain, nothing on which a wounded spirit can stay itself; all the future is wrapped in clouds and thick darkness. Death is, therefore, to him the most appalling catastrophe to which Omnipotence can subject a mortal.

To a man enlightened by revelation, death wears a less terrific aspect. He regards it as an event which indeed terminates animal existence, but which transmits the undying spirit to the retributions of eternity. He knows that the spirit of his deceased friend is not annihilated, that it is not borne upon the howling tempest, but that it has passed into a state of rewards and penalties, where the character of its future existence is determined by the conduct of the man in this life. Here is certainty instead of conjecture—indestructible faith instead of vague possibility—immortal life instead of an endless, dreamless sleep. A living child, with the Bible in his hands, can instruct a Plato respecting his soul. The conceptions of this sublime philosopher are vagaries, when compared with the truths, which the Bible places within the comprehension of the simplest mind. It is no wonder that the heathen are terrified at death—they know nothing beyond it; every ray of light that twinkles on that dark valley emanates from the Bible; and, but for this precious revelation, we might be wasting our energies in endless conjecture, or fastening our faith to an endless phantasm. A man who can look on the grave, and then on his Bible, without an emotion of gratitude to God, evinces a moral apathy, at which the very dead might murmur their shuddering remonstrance.

Death, with the fearful realities that follow, comes, not only upon the aged in the midst of their sorrows, but upon the youth in the midst of his burning hopes, and upon infancy in the midst of its prattling gladness. The warm precincts of life are assailed in every quarter by this indefatigable destroyer; breach after breach is made, till the destructive passes of the enemy enter at every point. There is no security for us in the secrecy of the bed chamber, the cheerfulness of the fire side, or the sanctity of the hallowed altar. He enters the prison of ignominy, and carries off the chained culprit, he invades the palace of royalty, and strikes down the sceptred monarch; he enters the ring of the rabble, and carries away the jovial subject of the vulgar shout; he creeps to the silent cloister of the student, and science weeps her favorite gone; he comes to the house of mourning, and wraps it in deeper weeds; he knocks at the hall of nuptial mirth, and carries off the bridegroom and the bride. There is with him no respect of persons, age, or condition. The bloom of beauty withers at his approach, and the laurels of fame are blasted by his breath. He is the conqueror of all, and we must soon swell the lists of his pale realm. But why should I speak of what may be, or must be? Let me look at what has been. There are many seats at the social hearth now vacant, that were once filled with those whom we loved and revered. Their eye was ranging the deep vista of

years that opened before them, when suddenly a shaft from an unseen quiver pierced their hearts. They cast a look of imploring helplessness around them and expired. They looked upon a long resplendent day of joyous reality, when the bright orb of their being was quenched forever. Scarce could they utter one parting admonition, one fond farewell, when they were called in death. They had deep affections, burning hopes, warm, mantling sympathies, but all have passed to the extinguishing night of the grave. You remember with what alacrity they trod the field and the grove, how energetic was their footstep along the rushing shore of that giant stream. The grove shall still murmur in the ear of romantic youth, the wave still rush by the entranced beholder, but it will not be their ear, upon which the stirred forest shall pour its wild numbers; it will not be their eye, that shall be held in fixed attraction upon the majestic wave. They are in that realm where no footstep fails, no torrent's voice or echoing wood is ever heard, and where the silence can be broken only by the last trump.

Yes, we have left them, where they must ever more remain, in awful exile from the circle of our friendship, and the home of their fathers. We may look from our windows to the hill and wave, and watch for their coming till expectation faints; but they come not again! Spring shall return with its buds of promise, summer with its purpling fruits, autumn with the golden harvests, but the parent, the brother, the sister, come not again! There is no returning circle through the grave. The halls where they met us with their smile, the walks where they cheered us with their companionship, the temple where they worshipped God, will know them no more. We may go abroad into the world, meet with a thousand familiar faces, but not theirs. We may hear a thousand familiar voices, but the tones of theirs will greet us no more! And oh! the fire-side of their homes, and the gloomy hearth, strewn with withered hopes and blighted expectations! There stands a father in speechless grief; there weeps a mother the tears of a mother's agony; and there the young sister, unacquainted with death, still expects her brother's return. But the clouds of the valley are over him, and the rayless night of the grave curtains the deep couch of his repose. Bleeding affection cannot recall him thence, nor weeping fondness soften the pillow of his rest. He waits that resurrection when mortality shall be dressed in undying life, and the deathless spirit be wrapped in an imperishable vesture.

If these are dead, if they have perished in the morning and vigour of life, who is safe? Who can stand over the pale fragments of so much strength and presume on the future? who can certify himself of another year, or even day? The shaft which pierced their hearts will not have spent its force till it reaches ours. Stand, therefore, in your place, and watch, for ye know not when the enemy cometh. It may be at midnight, it may be in the morning, it may be at noonday, or in the quietude of evening. Watch, therefore, lest coming suddenly, he find you sleeping—not that natural sleep which precedes eternal death. The sentinel, who sleeps upon his post, betrays his country, and forfeits his life; but there is a moral slumber, in which man betrays his Maker, and forfeits his soul. No human pity is in reserve for him, who has the means of saving his life, and will not put them in requisition; and the compassion, even of God, will not reach his case, who has been his own destroyer. Were all the powers of darkness leagued against the future happiness of one human being, they were less to be dreaded than the man's own insensibility.

Hear, then, the warnings of your deceased companion; recall the dying admonitions of those who fell in the spring time of life; stand again amid their faded forms, and catch the last accents of their departing spirits—hear them beseeching you to prepare for death, extending their pulseless hands, and with glassy eyes imploring you not to procrastinate, to be doing with your might what your hands find to do! Shall their last words be forgotten? shall their convulsive entreaties be disregarded? shall they have perished in the morning of their days without one salutary lesson upon your heart? will you wrap them in the windsheet and shroud, and not think of your own last hour? will you hear their coffins rattle down their untimely graves, and think not of your own latter end? will you cast aside those weeds of wo, and to the same gay and thoughtless beings you were before? shall the dying and the dead of your own bosoms have no active remembrance? Oh! that I could gather up all their last words, and pour them in one condensed shower upon your hearts. You could not resist the united energy of these convulsive appeals, unless you were insensible as the marble that covers their mortal remains. If there is any thing staring in their death, any thing dear in their memories, any thing precious in an eternal union with their sainted spirits, hear the voice that is speaking from their graves—"Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh."

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Having fully determined to wind up their business at Richibucto, as soon as possible—offer for sale the following Properties in Real Estate, viz.—

No. 1.—That large and well known commodious HOUSE in the centre of the town, fronting on Water-street, designated as the "King's Arms Inn," and occupied by Mr Donnelly for several years.—This House is forty feet by thirty-eight feet basement—two stories high, and finished in good order to the garret; under which is a first proof cellar, (double wall) as large as the House, well built with stones and lime, seven feet clear of the Joists, and a never failing well of water pumped up in the kitchen. On said basement story to the rear of this House is a large Shed or building, extending to the barn, forty-five feet, said Barn is thirty six feet, by thirty feet, and commodiously fitted with stalls and other improvements for stabling purposes—in the rear of, and connecting with these buildings, is an Acre of land running back to Pagan-street, under the highest cultivation as a garden.

No. 2.—A property in rear of number One, fronting on Pagan-street, in the highest cultivation, containing one acre and two perches.

No. 3.—A property in front of the King's Arms Inn, with a building thereon, bounded on Water-street, in extent about seventy-five feet, with a wharf from high water mark, extending into the harbour fifty-six feet by seventy feet.

No. 4.—A building occupied by the subscribers as a Dry Good Shop and Warehouse, thirty-seven feet by forty-seven feet, two stories high on a wharf, extending into the Harbour ninety-six feet in length, by twenty-eight feet in breadth.

No. 5.—A property in the town, well known as formerly belonging to Mr Patrick Fahey, on which is a large two story House, well adapted for a tavern with an acre of land.

No. 6.—A property, at Ball's Creek, (so called) on the Richibucto River, in the neighbourhood of Mr Ford's Mills, formerly owned by Mr James Shirley, containing two hundred acres, on which upwards of thirty acres is under cultivation.

No. 7.—A property on the St. Nicholas River, will known, formerly as the property of Curran & Brown, a part of which is cleared land with a house thereon.

No. 8.—A property once owned by Mr Turner Ward, fronting on the Harbour of Buctouche, bounded on the north by lands formerly owned by Thomas Ostle, Esq containing fifteen acres, all cleared land.

ALSO:

A Mill Property on the East branch of the St. Nicholas River—in excellent order, now in operation at the head of the tide, and foot of, and across said branch—with all the advantages of the standing timber on said branch, which is principally young White Pine, and in the greatest abundance, from ten to twelve miles up. This is one of the most desirable situations in that part of the country; there is 200 acres of land, a great part of which is under cultivation, with a good House and out-houses thereon, and the premises extend across the branch to the proportion of about one third of the property, and only about nine miles from the town. Application of this property to be made to Mr John Curran, on the premises, as well as to the subscribers, as directed.

For rate and terms of properties Nos 1 to 8, please apply to the subscribers at their office, at St. John and Richibucto. Sales will be positive, without reserve, and advantageous bargains may be expected on accommodating terms.

N B. The above Store and Town Property is a desirable situation for parties wishing to enter the timber and deal trade. The business of the store, from its being an old stand, is very important. Terms of Payment made easy.

They also request all persons to whom they are indebted in this concern to present their accounts for adjustment and payment; and those indebted to them to make payment or satisfactory arrangements by the end of this year, without which compulsory steps may be taken.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

St. John, October 17, 1837. cd-w

SOLE LEATHER,

Of a very superior quality, for sale by ROSE & PRIMROSE.

October 25.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,

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

JANE MCKENZIE Adm'r.

ALEX. FRASER, Jr. Forks, } Adm'r's

ROBERT GRANT. }

East River, 29th November, 1837. ca-111

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

DONALD CHISHOLM,

East River, farmer, deceased, are requested to render 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

ELIZABETH CHISHOLM, Adm'r.

HUGH CHISHOLM, }

WILLIAM ROBERTSON } Adm'r's.

East River, Sept. 4, 1837. if

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

DAVID P. PATTERSON,

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

R. S. PATTERSON,

ABRAM PATTERSON, } Admrs. }

Pictou, 28th July, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

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

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, }

THOMAS CAMPBELL, } Admrs

ANDREW MILLAR, }

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

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 legal demands against the estate of the late

GEORGE FREDERICK LANGILL,

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

GEORGE BIGNAY,

Agent for

SUSANNAH LANGILL,

Nov. 3, 1837. r-w

Administratrix.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21. if

TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

PERSONS desirous of contracting for the boarding, shingling, and inside finishing, of a number of Frames erected at the Albion Mines for the workmen's Houses; can find employment by applying to Mr JOSEPH SMITH at the office of the Albion Mines.

N B Contractors to find all materials.

Albion Mines, 5th Sept. 1837.

FALL, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

Has received per ship Westmoreland,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND
CUTLERY.**

CONSISTING of — English and Swedish Iron; Crawley, German, blister and cast Steel; Borax; spikes, nails, brads and tacks;

PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete, pots, ovens, goblets, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoops; copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles; griddles;

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

MATHIESON'S JOINERS TOOLS, (well assorted;)

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

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS

sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushes; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;

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

PAINT AND OIL;

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

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

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

ALSO:

Hyson, Congo, and Bohem

TEA S;

SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE.

superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c.

Water street, Pictou, June 16.

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c.

Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

September 21. if Druggist.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE following splendid new Works are now in the course of Publication in London, and will be completed in 1838:—

THE WALDENSES,

Or, Protestant Valleys of Piedmont and Dauphny.

By **WILLIAM BEATTIE, M. D.**

Illustrated from a series of Views and Drawings, by the most eminent artists of the day.

The Work will be completed in 20 parts, at 2s 9d currency,—each containing at least 4 plates and 12 pages letter press, quarto.

SWITZERLAND;

By the same; illustrated with a series of Views taken expressly for the Work. In 27 parts; uniform with the above,—2s 9d each.

SCOTLAND;

By the same; illustrated by a series of Views taken on the spot, expressly for the Work. In 24 parts; uniform with the above,—2s 9d each.

Subscriptions to either of the foregoing Works will be received and forwarded to the Publishers, by the subscriber, with whom specimens of the Works may be seen.

J. DAWSON.

November 1.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES,

On Monday the 20th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

If not previously disposed of at private sale :



ALL that lot, piece, or parcel of LAND situate and being in the town of Pictou, on the north side of Church street, and is described as follows, viz't. Beginning at the south west corner of a lot of land formerly owned by John Patterson, sen., deceased, (and now in the possession of Messrs Hopburn and Campbell,) thence running north 8 degrees east, ten rods; thence north 82 degrees west four rods; thence south 8 degrees west, ten rods or until it strikes the north side of Church street aforesaid, and thence south 76 degrees east along the said street to the place of beginning, (excepting out of, and from the same, the dwelling house and school house now in the possession of, and occupied by Mr James Hoguo.) There are upon the premises,

TWO GOOD DWELLING-HOUSES,

An excellent **SHOP**, and **Out-Houses.**

It will be sold in one or two lots to suit purchasers.

The premises can be viewed at any time on application to the subscriber.

Terms liberal, and will be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN LINDSAY.

Pictou, 11th October, 1837.

The above SALE is postponed till **WEDNESDAY**, the 20th December next.

REMOVAL.

PETER BROWN,

TAILOR,

BEGS leave to notify his friends and the public, that he has removed to the shop next door to Mr Robert Dawson, and directly opposite to Messrs J. & W. Ives, where by strict attention to business he hopes still to merit that liberal patronage he has always received since his commencing business.

ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND,

BEST SUPERFINE, WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS,

Kerseymeres, Pilot Cloths, Buckskins, Petershams, SILK AND COTTON VELVETS, Excellent Assortment of Silk, and Silk & Wollen Valentias,

MOZELLE AND OTHER KINDS OF VESTINGS.

All kinds of Trimmings, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO:

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, Suitable for the Season;

All of which he will warrant to be of the best workmanship and material, and will be sold at the following very reduced prices, for cash only, viz

Great Coats	from 11 to 15 dollars.
Cloaks,	" 6 " 8 1-2 "
Frock Coats	" 12 " 16 "
Dress do.	" 10 " 15 "
Short do.	" 8 " 11 "
Jackets	" 6 " 8 "
100 prs trousers	" 2 " 8 "
120 assorted vests	" 1 1-2 " 4 "
Twilled flannel drawers	1 "

British and American **INDIA RUBBERS**; a general assortment of Tailors' **TOOLS** and **FURNISHINGS.**

Pictou, November 15. if m-w

JUST PUBLISHED,

(And for Sale by James Dawson.)

WILLCOLKES'S AND FRYER'S New and much admired System of **ARITHMETIC AND MENTAL CALCULATIONS.**

EDITED BY REV. JAMES WADDELL,

Master of the Central Academy, Charlotte-town.

TO LET.

THAT part of the Subscriber's House at present occupied by his own family.

ALSO.

His new Shop in the stone building adjoining Mr Robson's. Entry at the first November next.

R. DAWSON.

August 27th, 1837.

FARM FOR SALE

OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.



THE FARM lately owned and occupied by John Love, at Rogers' Hill, CONTAINING 100 ACRES.

This FARM is situated on the main road in the centre of a thriving settlement, about five miles from Pictou. There is a good

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

on the premises, and the situation is very suitable for a tradesman. Application may be made to Mr Primrose, Pictou, August 16, 1837. if

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers wishing to settle up their Partnership Business, request all those persons having unsettled accounts with them, to call and have them adjusted before the first of January 1838. Any accounts standing unsettled at that time, will be sued for without reserve

E. LIPPENCOTT & CO.

Nov. 22

HEIFER ASTRAY.

A BLACK Heifer, from 2 to 3 years old, has been upon the premises of the subscriber since May last. The owner will please call for her and pay expenses, otherwise she will be sold according to law.

THOS. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 29. u-w

J. M. KITCHIN,
SHOEMAKER,

HAVING lately returned from Liverpool, England, intimates to the public that he has commenced the

SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,

in that shop adjoining the store of J. R. Kitchin, where he is ready to execute orders in his line with neatness, durability, and despatch.

N. B. A Journeyman wanted.

Nov. 23.

SNUFF.

For sale at the Micmac Tobacco Manufactory, No. 74, Bedford Row, A large quantity of **SNUFF**, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

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

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

FOR SALE.

1 Baking or Cooking **STOVE**,
1 **DOUBLE STOVE**, very neat.

ALSO:

A FEW THOUSAND FOUR YEARS OLD LIVE THORNS,

For Hedging.

Apply to

J. DAWSON.

TO LET:

ENTRY FIRST MAY NEXT,

One half of that new and well finished **HOUSE**, a part of which is now occupied by Mr Charles Robson,—containing **A SHOP, CELLAR, KITCHEN, and SIX ROOMS,**

Or, the premises can be let as a dwelling, exclusive of the shop.

Apply as above.

[October 11.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND IN THE TOWN OF **PICTOU,**

(Adjoining the Property of Mr John Lorrain;)

MEASURING on Church street about forty feet, and extending north along James' street about one hundred and fifty feet.

Terms easy; apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON,

Pictou, 11th October, 1837. if

100 BARRELS CORN MEAL for sale by **J. S. & PRIMROSE,** Pictou, August 29

MUSIC AT A DEATH BED.

BY JULIET H. LEWIS, AGED FOURTEEN YEARS.

Oh! sing to me sweet sister, sing
The song I loved to hear,
And when I'm gone, oh sing it still
And think I'm lingering here.

Oh let me hear before I leave
This world for yonder skies,
The trembling tones of thy rich voice,
On sighing zephyrs rise.

Oh! while we've watched the weary sun,
Behind the mountain hide,
Casting his soft and parting light
On the wide ocean's tide,

And standing by our mother's side,
Or by our father's knee,
That song has risen on the breeze,
Oh! sing it now for me—

In fancy thou wilt rise the scenes
Of my loved childhood's home,
Again I'll pluck my favorite flowers,
And through my loved haunts roam

The forms of those in childhood dear,
Before me I shall see,
And present sorrow 'll be forgot;
Then sing that song for me.

The deep rich tones so sweetly rose
Upon the evening air;
They seemed to stay the hand of death,
And angels lingered there.

The song now ceased—the wail of grief
Succeeded that sweet lay;
For, with the loved and dying strains
Her spirit passed away.

COLUMN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

CAPITAL.—PART I.

We have seen that a rich man who spends on himself his income of one thousand pounds or ten thousand pounds a year, does not diminish the wealth of the whole Country by so much; but only by what he actually eats and wears, or otherwise consumes, himself. The rest he hands over to those who work for him or wait on him: paying them either in food and clothes, or (what comes to the same thing) in money to buy what they want. And if he were to give to the same persons what he now pays, leaving them to continue idle, there would not be the more food or clothes in the country, only these people would sit still, or lounge about and do nothing, instead of earning their bread.

But they are the happier and the better for being employed, instead of being idle, even though their labour should be only in planting flowers, or building a palace to please their employer's fancy. Most of the money that is spent, however, is laid out on some work that is profitable; that is, in doing something which brings back more than is spent on it, and thus goes to increase the whole wealth of the Country. Thus, if, instead of employing labourers to cultivate a flower-garden or build me a summer house, for my pleasure, I employ them in raising corn or in building a mill to grind it, the price of that corn, or the price paid for grinding by those who bring corn to the mill, will be more (if I have conducted the business prudently) than what I had spent on those works. So that instead of having parted with my money forever (as when it is spent on a pleasure-garden or summer-house), it comes back to me with addition. This addition is called Profit; and the money so laid out is called Capital.

A man who lays out his money in this manner, may do the same over again, as soon as it comes back to

him; so that he may go on supporting labourers from year to year. And if he saves each year a part of his Profit, and adds it to his Capital, as a thriving farmer or manufacturer generally does, he will be continually employing more and more labourers, and increasing the wealth of the Country. He himself, indeed, is perhaps not thinking of his country, but is only seeking to enrich himself; but this is the best and surest way he could take for enriching the country. For, every man in the nation, who adds to his own wealth, without lessening the wealth of others, must, it is plain, be adding just so much to the wealth of the nation. Sometimes, indeed, one man gains by another's loss; and then, of course, nothing is added to the whole wealth of the Country. If a man gets rich by gambling, or begging, or robbery, others lose at least as much as he gains. But if he gets rich by his skill in farming, or manufactures or mining, all that he gains is so much added to the wealth of the whole Country; since it is not lost by any one else.

Many persons dispose of their property in this way, though they are not themselves engaged in business, but lend their money to those who are. Suppose you were a labouring man, and had one hundred pounds left you as a legacy; or had saved up that sum from your earnings, you might not know how to trade with the money to advantage; and if you kept it in a strong box, for the use of your children, you would not be the better for it all your life, and at the end of twenty or thirty years, your children would find just the same sum that you first put in. Or if you took out five pounds every year, to spend, at the end of twenty years it would be all gone. But you might lend it to some person engaged in business, who would give you security for the repayment of the Principal (as it is called), that is, the sum borrowed; and would pay you four or five pounds every year for the use of it; which is called Interest. This he would be glad to do, if he knew that he could employ this hundred pounds in buying materials, and paying workmen, to manufacture cloth, for instance, or make tables and chairs, which would bring in, by the end of the year, one hundred and ten pounds. For, out of this increase of ten pounds, after paying you five pounds for the use of your money, he would have gained five pounds for himself.

In this way, great part of the capital that is engaged in trades and manufactures is employed, by persons who are not the owners of it.

[Parts 2d and 3d will be given.]

LAUGHTER—Physiologists and physicians have demonstrated that laughter, in proper quantities improves digestion, facilitates circulation, and regulates the functions of various viscera. In this way it promotes health, cheerfulness and vivacity—inspires benevolence and all the kindly feelings of the heart. In itself a pleasure, it adds to that of others by sympathy and drives away the wrinkles of care and sullen frown of habitual moroseness.

An ingenious chemist in France, has succeeded in forming a long bottle, of 3 inches by 30, from which having exhausted the air, and otherwise acted upon it by a galvanic battery, a light is emitted equally clear, but not so oppressive to the eyes as that of the sun.

NOVELTY IN NIGHTCAPS.—A hatter residing in Leicester square, London, has invented a night-cap, which he modestly calls "caputerearedormitor."

HONOR.—Shooting your friend through the heart for calling you a puppy, and perhaps therein speaking the truth, when "in cups."

SMILES.—"I hope I don't intrude"—as the knife said to the oyster. "Come in"—as the spider said to the fly. "Come on"—as the man said to the tight boot. "You make me busy"—as the lobster cried out in the saucepan.

COLONIAL.

ADDRESS

OF THE CONFEDERATION OF THE SIX COUNTIES,
TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—

WHEN a systematic course of oppression has been invariably harrassing a People, in despite of their wishes expressed in every manner recognised by constitutional usage; by popular assemblies, and by their Representatives, in Parliament, after grave deliberation; when their rulers, instead of redressing the various evils produced by their own misgovernment, have solemnly enregistered and proclaimed their guilty determination to sap and subvert the very foundations of civil liberty, it becomes the imperative duty of the People to betake themselves to the serious consideration of their unfortunate position—of the dangers by which they are surrounded—and by well concerted organization, to make such arrangements as may be necessary to protect, unimpaired, their rights as Citizens and their dignity as Freemen.

The wise and immortal framers of the American Declaration of Independence, embodied in that document the principles on which alone are based the Rights of Man; and successfully vindicated and established the only institutions and form of government which can permanently secure the prosperity and social happiness of the inhabitants of this Continent, whose education and habits, derived from the circumstances of their colonization, demand a system of government entirely dependant upon, and directly responsible to, the People.

In common with the various nations of North and South America who have adopted the principles in that declaration, we hold the same holy and self-evident doctrines; that God created no artificial distinctions between man and man; that government is but a mere human institution formed by those who are to be subjects to its good or evil action; intended for the benefit of all who may consent to come, or remain under, its protection and control; and therefore, that its form may be changed whenever it ceases to accomplish the ends for which such government was established; that public authorities and men in office, are but the executors of the lawfully-expressed will of the community, honored because they possess public confidence, respected only so long as they command public esteem, and to be removed from office the moment they cease to give satisfaction to the People, the sole legitimate source of all power.

In conformity with these principles, and on the faith of treaties and capitulations entered into with our ancestors, and guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, the People of this Province have for a long series of years complained by respectful petitions, of the intolerable abuses which poison their existence and paralyse their industry. Far from conceding our humble prayers, aggression has followed aggression, until at length we seem no longer to belong to the British Empire for our own happiness or prosperity, our freedom or the honor of the British Crown or people, but solely for the purpose of fattening a horde of useless officials, who, not content with enjoying salaries enormously disproportioned to the duty of their offices, and to the resources of country, have combined as a faction, united by private interest alone, to oppose all reforms in the Province, and to uphold the iniquities of a Government inimical to the rights and liberties of this colony.

Notwithstanding the universally admitted justice of our demands, and the wisdom and prudence of remedying our complaints, we still endure the misery of an irresponsible Executive, directed by an ignorant and hypocritical

Chief; our Judges, dependant for the tenure of their offices on the mere will and pleasure of the Crown, for the most part the violent partizans of a corrupt administration, have become more completely the tools and mercenaries of the Executive, by accepting the wages of their servility, in gross violation of every principle of Judicial independence, from foreign authority, without the intervention of the people to whom, through their Representatives, belongs the sole right of voting the salaries of their public servants; the office holders of the Province devour our revenues, in salaries so extravagant as to deprive us of the funds requisite for the general improvement of the Country, whereby our public works are arrested, and the navigation of our rivers continues obstructed; a Legislative Council appointed by men resident three thousand miles from this country, and systematically composed so as to thwart and oppose the efforts of our freely-chosen Representatives in all measures for the promotion of the public good, after continuing unchanged during the present administration, thereby depriving the country of the advantages of domestic legislation, has at length been modified in a manner insulting to all classes of society, disgraceful to public morality, and to the annihilation of the respect and confidence of all parties in that branch of the Legislature, by the introduction of men for the most part notorious only for their incapacity, and remarkable alone for their political insignificance, thus making evident, even to demonstration, to all, whatever may be their preconceived ideas, the propriety and urgent necessity of introducing the principal of election into that body, as the only method of enabling the Provincial Legislature to proceed beneficially to the despatch of public business.

Our municipalities are utterly destroyed; the country parts of the Province, as a disgraceful exception to the other parts of the Continent, are totally deprived of all power of regulating, in a corporate capacity, their local affairs, through freely elected Parish and Township officers; the rising generation is deprived of the blessings of education, the primary schools which provided for the instruction of 40,000 children, having been shut up by the Legislative Council, a body hostile to the progress of useful knowledge, and instigated to this act by an Executive inimical to the spread of general information among the people—the Jesuits's College founded and endowed by the provident government which colonised this Province for the encouragement and dissemination of learning and the sciences therein, has, with a barbarism unworthy the rulers of a civilized state, disgraceful to the enlightened age in which we live, and unparalleled even among the Goths and Vandals, been converted into, and is still retained, as a barrack for soldiery, whilst the funds and property devoted to the support of this and similar institutions have been, and continued to be, squandered and mal-administered for the advantage of the favourites, creatures, and tools of the government; our citizens are deprived of the benefits of impartially chosen juries, arbitrarily persecuted by Crown officers, who to suit the purposes of the vindictive Government of which they are the creatures, have revived proceedings of an obsolete charter, precedents for which are to be found only in the darkest ages of British history. Thus our Judiciary being sullied by combined conspiracies of a wicked executive, slavish Judges, partizan Law officers, and political Sheriffs, the innocent and patriotic are exposed to be sacrificed, whilst the enemies of the country, and the violators of all law, are protected and patronized, according as it may please the administration to crush and destroy; to save and protect. Our commerce and do-

mestic industry are paralysed; our public lands alienated, at a nominal price, to a company of speculators, strangers to the country, or bestowed upon insolent favorites, as rewards for their sycophancy; our money is exorted from us without our consent, by taxes unconstitutionally imposed by a foreign Parliament, to be afterwards converted into an instrument of our degradation by being distributed among a howling herd of officials, against our will, without our participation, and in violation of all principles of constitutional law.

In the midst of our honest and unwearyed efforts to procure a redress of the foregoing grievances, of our fellow-citizens have been insolently called on to give an account of their public conduct, for which they were responsible to no individual, least of all to the person whom chance or ministerial patronage may place for a season at the head of our Provincial Government. They have been harrassed and annoyed by dismissals from office of mere honor, held for the benefit, and at the request, of their own immediate neighbours, because they vindicated the rights of their country, like American Freemen; and as the index of further intended aggression, armed troops are being scattered in the time of profound peace throughout the country, with the presumptions and wicked design of restraining by physical force the expression of public opinion, and of completing by violence and blood-shed our slavery and ruin, already determined upon beyond the seas.

Such an aggression as this might justify the recourse, on the part of outraged people, to all and every means to preserve the last of their insulted privileges—the right to complain. But thanks to the blindness of the aggressors, the wickedness of the measure will be providentially neutralized by its folly. The regiments about to be quartered among us are composed of men sprung from, and educated with, the Democracy of their country. They, for the most part, entered on their present profession, not from choice, but because they could not find any other employment in their native land. Instead of being stimulated to good conduct by the hope of promotion, too poorly paid, they are exposed to every sort of petty tyranny, and if murmur escape their lips, they are subjected, like the bonded slave, to the ignoble punishment of the lash. Contrasting his hard fate with the freedom, content, employment and high wages to be obtained in the United States, and certain that the inhabitants of these Counties lying near and bordering upon, the Lines, will not impede the efforts which these soldiers may make to emigrate to the neighbouring republic, it will become morally impossible to keep in Her Majesty's Province, whilst scattered in detachments, the men who are now about to be made the vile instruments of our slavery and their own dishonor.

The long and heavy chain of abuses and oppressions under which we suffer, and to which every year has added a more galling link, prove that our history is but a recapitulation of what other Colonies have endured before us. Our grievances are but a second edition of their grievances. Our petitions for relief are the same. Like theirs, they have been treated with scorn and contempt, and have brought down upon the petitioners but additional outrage and persecution. Thus the experience of the past demonstrates the folly of expecting justice from European authorities.

Dark, however, and unpromising as may be the present prospects of this our beloved country, we are encouraged by the public virtues of our fellow-citizens to hope that the day of our regeneration is not far distant. Domestic manufactures are springing up amongst us, with a rapidity to cheer us in the contest. The impulse given but a few short

months ago by the example of generous and patriotic minds, of wearing domestic cloths, has been generally followed, and will shortly be universally adopted. The determination not to consume duty-paying merchandise, and to encourage Free Trade with our neighbours, matters of vital importance, is daily becoming more general, resolute and effective. The people are every where being duly impressed with the conviction that the sacrifices to be made must bear some proportion to the glorious object to be achieved, and that personal inconvenience for the good cause must therefore be not only freely, but readily endured.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN! Brothers in affliction! Ye, whatsoever be your origin, language or religion, to whom Equal Laws and the Rights of Man are dear; whose hearts have throbbled with indignation whilst witnessing the innumerable insults to which your common country has been exposed, and who have often been justly alarmed whilst pondering over the sombre futurity preparing by misgovernment and corruption for this Province and for your posterity, in the name of that country, and of the rising generation, now having no hope but in you, we call upon you to assume by systematic organization in your several Townships and Parishes, that position which can alone procure respect for yourselves and your demands. Let Committees of Vigilance be at once put in active operation throughout your respective neighbourhoods. Withdrawing all confidence from the present administration, and from such as will be so base as to accept office under it, forthwith assemble in your Parishes and elect Pacificator Magistrates, after the example of your brother reformers of the County of Two Mountains, to protect the people at once from the useless and improvident expense, and from the vengeance of their enemies. Our Young Men, the hope of the country, should every where organize themselves, after the plan of their brothers, "The Sons of Liberty" in Montreal, in order that they may be prepared to act with promptitude and effect as circumstances may require; and the brave militiamen, who by their blood and valour have twice preserved this country for ungrateful rulers should at once associate together, under officers of their own choice, for the security of good order and the protection of life and property in their respective localities. Thus prepared, Colonial Liberty may haply be yet preserved.

In this hope, and depending for a disenthralment from misrule under which we now groan, on the Providence of God, whose blessing on our disinterested labours we humbly implore, relying on the love of liberty which the free air and impregnable fastnesses of America should inspire in the hearts of the People at large, and upon the sympathy of our Democratic neighbours, who in the establishment of arbitrary rule on their borders, wisely and clearly foresaw the uprearing of a system which might be made a precedent and instrument for the introduction of the same arbitrary rule into other parts of the American Continent, and who can never consent that the principles for which they successfully struggled in the Eighteenth, shall, in our persons, be trampled in the dust in the Nineteenth, century, We, the Delegates of the Confederated Counties of Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Rouville, L'Acadie, Chambly and Vercheres, hereby publicly register the solemn and determined resolution of the People whom we represent, to carry into effect, with the least delay possible, the preceding recommendations, and never to cease their patriotic exertions until the various grievances of which they now complain shall have been redressed; and we hereby invite our fellow-citizens throughout

the Province to unite their efforts to ours to procure a good, cheap and responsible system of government for their common country.

Signed for, and on behalf of, the Confederation of the Six Counties, this 24th day of October, 1837.

WED. NELSON, *President.*
 J. T. DROLET, } *Vice Presidents*
 F. C. DUVERT, }
 A. GIRON, } *Secretaries.*
 J. P. BOUCHER-BELLEVILLE, }

TORONTO, Oct. 25.

DISARMING THE MILITIA.—Letters from the Credit advise us, that on Friday last Capt. Magrath called his company of Militia men out and ordered them to deliver up to him their arms and accoutrements.—About forty stand of arms, of which they had had possession for several years were thus taken from them. Of course their loyalty is doubted in time of war. We see the object of this movement. It is to disarm the faithful and peaceable yeomanry, for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the vile orange bulleys who figured at Churchville, and the like of them. Thus is the supremacy of the Church of England to be upheld.—*Constitution.*

T H E B E E .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1837.

ENGLISH dates by way of New York, to the 12th October, are received, being two days later than our former dates. They contain little of importance. The cholera was making dreadful ravages in Italy and Germany. The French expedition was on its march to Constantia, 10,000 strong. The young Prince of Portugal was baptized by the name of Pedro de Alcantara.

LOWER CANADA—Progress of the Reign of Terror—Commencement of hostilities.—The Reign of Terror is making fearful progress. As any reasonable man might have expected, the Government of the imbecile and vacillating Lord Gosford, has at length resulted in acts of gross injustice, cruelty, and tyranny. English laws no longer protect the peaceable men of Canada in their own houses, from the insult and outrage of the minions of government.

Numerous warrants have been issued by the Govern or against the leaders of the Patriots, charging them with *high treason*; and at our last advices, many men of the highest respectability, both in Montreal and Quebec, had been dragged from their houses and thrown into prison. Among these, we observe the name of A. N. MORIN, Esq, a gentleman of the most amiable disposition and great urbanity of manners, who, some of our readers may recollect to have seen here last year, as Commissioner from Canada on the Light House question.

We now perceive plainly that, influenced by their ideal strength, it is the policy of the Gosford cabinet, to give the Patriots no longer time to organise, but to force upon them the choice of submission or resistance. The wanton and uncalled for arrest of two respectable citizens of St. John's, which we record below, we view as confirmatory of this fact; and the rescue which followed, we doubt not, will prove as celebrated in the annals of Canada, as the affair of Lexington did in the American revolution.

The sword is now unsheathed, and a fearful responsibility incurred somewhere. Time will show to what issue God in his providence will conduct this unnatural struggle.

Montreal, Nov. 18—On Thursday evening, a considerable number of warrants were lodged in the hands of Mr Dehela, the high constable who entered immediately on the discharge of the duty assigned him, and succeeded, with a party of special constables, in arresting six of the delinquents,—Messrs Andre Oumet, president of the "*Fils de la Liberte*;" J.

Dubuc, an employe at Pigeon's tavern; Frans. Tavernier, of the Faubourg St. Antoine; George De Bouchorville, advocate; Dr Smard; and a Student at Law, named Lobianc. Several other warrants were not served, owing to the absence of the parties for whose benefit they were intended. Among the absentees, we understand, were Dr O'Callaghan, Thos. S. Brown, Rodolphe Desrivieres, and Ovide Porruult. The arrested parties were all safely lodged in gaol. A report has been in circulation, that Mr Desrivieres has since been arrested, but up to last night nothing had occurred to warrant it.

We have not learned positively the precise nature of these arrests. Public report declares them to be for high treason; and we are not aware that there is any reason to suppose it incorrect in this particular.

At eight o'clock on the same evening, a party of 18 of the Royal Montreal Volunteer Cavalry, under Lt Ermatinger, was despatched to St John's via Longueuil and Chambly, with constable Malo, to effect the arrest of two worthies of that place, Messrs Dr. D'Avignon and Demaray. Having quietly effected their object, they set out on their return, about 3 o'clock in the morning, by the same road. Not far from Chambly, they met with a party of about thirty persons, variously armed, who, however, went off as they approached. About a mile from Longueuil, they were warned by a woman, that a large body of men was in waiting for them a little further on; but from some cause or other the information was disregarded. They had gone on but a very short distance, when they found themselves almost close to a body of about 300, in a field on the right of the road, protected by a high fence, and armed with rifles and muskets. The party in advance moved on to pass them, but was received by a heavy fire, which it was impossible for them to return with effect, armed as they were with pistols only, and from a body which, on account of the high fence they could not charge sword in hand. Under these circumstances, they fell back on the main body of the party, though not until several shots had told with effect upon them. Lieut. Ermatinger was wounded, we believe, with duck-shot, in the face and below the shoulder. Mr Sharp received a bullet through the leg, a little below the knee, and Mr John P. Ashton also received a slight wound from a slug. Mr John Molson, junior, had a narrow escape for his life, a bullet passing through his cap and grazing his head. Mr Joshua Woodhouse is also wounded, and we believe from all we hear severely. Several of the horses, we are told, were more or less wounded.—In turning to retreat, the wagon in which the Constable and the two prisoners were, was upset and necessarily left behind by the Cavalry, who then made their way into Longueuil, across the fields. On arriving there, they found a detachment of 2 Companies from the 32nd Reg't, under Major Reid, who had been despatched at an early hour from Montreal, to receive and support them in case of necessity, but whose orders had unfortunately directed him not to proceed beyond Longueuil. The prisoners had, however then made their escape, and the whole body returned to the city, for further orders. Some two hours afterwards, Constable Malo returned to the city, reporting none others killed or wounded, and of course without his prisoners.

We understand that the four Companies of the Royals now in town have received orders to march early this morning, under Lieutenant Colonel Wetherall K. H, on special duty, not yet precisely disclosed, between Longueuil and Chambly. They will be accompanied by one or perhaps two field pieces, and we trust their orders will prove to be such as to bring to a speedy issue the whole business of yesterday's attack.—A capture, a few new captures,—and a satisfactory account of any parties that may be found, should there be any such, to oppose either, are what the circumstances of the case require, and what we trust they will not require in vain.

Conflicting reports are current as to the locale of the unarrested leaders, and of Mr Papineau in particular. By some it is confidently stated that he is in town, by others, that he has even left the country and crossed the line.

There is little doubt expressed in some quarters as to the fact of a warrant being actually out against Papineau; but we trust there is no ground for such a doubt.

We see from last night's *Populaire*, that Mr Demaray, one of the parties rescued at Longueuil, has just been discharged from his situation as Post Master at St. Johns.—The public will be no losers."

The following is from our correspondent:
 "Saturday evening, 6 o'clock.—Nothing later than what you will find in the *Gazette*, with the exception of a report that the troops marched to Chambly without interruption. Mr Speak, of St. Charles, came in about two o'clock. He saw several large armed bodies directing their courses in the same direction. Some of them stopped him and asked him if he was a patriot or a bureaucrat,—on his replying that he was the former, they permitted him to pass."

"The New York Mail has not yet reached town, owing to the non-arrival of the boat this morning, at St. John.

"If anything further transpire before the departure of the boat, I will write."

"Another detachment of the 43d Light Infantry, under command of Capt. Egerton, left town on Friday for Fredericton, by the steamer *Gazelle*. They marched from the city to Indian Town, accompanied by the Band of the 85th Light Infantry, and were repeatedly cheered by the Inhabitants as they passed through the streets. The steamer, in consequence of meeting with ice in the river, could proceed no farther than Gagetown, where the Troops and their baggage were all landed in good order on Saturday. From thence they would march to Fredericton.—The bows of the *Gazelle* were somewhat injured by the floating ice.

"Capt. Bell's Company, which left town on Thursday the 16th instant, by the Norepis Road, arrived at Fredericton on Sunday the 19th. They received much attention from the inhabitants on the route.

"It is stated that the Regiment will not leave Fredericton on their march to Canada, until the winter roads are well formed, probably about the first of January. Should the people living on or near the road over which they will travel, assist them forward on sleds or slogs, they would add greatly to the comfort of the men, and materially shorten the time which must otherwise be consumed in accomplishing their long journey on foot."—*St. John N. B. Observer.*

We suspect there is some intentional inaccuracy in the above information as to the time the 85th are to proceed to Canada, it may be with a view to prevent surprisal on their long and dreary march through the forests. We should not be much surprisid to hear that they have reached Quebec before the first of January. We hope the people on the above named line of road, will have more good sense and loyalty, than to assist any set of men forward, for the avowed purpose of shedding the blood of their fellow subjects. But were a Courier to pass that way, bearing a redress of grievances to the oppressed habitants, we should expect them to chair him on their shoulders, from Fredericton to Quebec.

COMMUNICATED.—On November 25th, the School of Mr Roderick Sutherland, Merigomish, was publicly examined. The branches taught are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English grammar, Geography, Stenography, Latin, and Mathematics, in all of which the proficiency of the pupils reflects the highest credit both on themselves and their teacher. Among the visitors was the Rev William Patrick.

Mr Forrestall has been elected a member for the County of Sydney.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Dr. W. J. Anderson lectures this evening, on Botany.

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult., Mr John Beattie, of this town, to Miss Margaret Grant, East Branch, East River. On the 28th ult., by Rev. K. J. McKenzie, Mr Charles Stern, Tatamagouche to Miss Sarah Cowell, of this town.

SHIP NEWS

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Thursday, Nov. 30th,—Sch'r Glory, LeBlanc, Quebec—flour, pease, and bread.
 Friday,—Sch'r Bee, Graham, P. E. Island—oats; Mary, Taylor, do.—oats and barley; Barbara, Jerroir, do.—ballast.
 Tuesday,—Sch'r Gracieuse, O'Brien, P. E. Island—ballast.

CLEARED.

November 30th,—Brig Alexander Stewart, Geach, Cork—timber and deals; Isabella, Cook, do.—do.; sch'r Four Sisters, Wooden, Halifax—produce.
 December 1st—Sch'r King William, Boudrot, Halifax—coal.
 4th,—Shal. Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—pork and coal
 The brig Nancy Givan cleared at the Customs House, on the 22d, and not the 25th November, as reported in our last paper.

LAUNCHED, from the ship yard of Henry Hatton, Esq., on Thursday last, brig Queen Victoria, admeasuring 268 tons, new measurement.

LAUNCHED, at Souris, on the 16th ult., for Mr Kenneth McKevor, a fine Brigantine, called the Margaret Ann, 140 tons Register. She is well fastened and substantially built, and reflects great credit on the builder, Mr William Mallard.—*P. E. Island Herald*,

The schooner Messenger, Siteman, from Halifax to Pictou, was driven on shore at Mario Joseph, on the 29th ult. The cargo is expected to be saved, but in a Damaged state.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER,
Chemist & Druggist.

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

December 6.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN PROUDFOOT

HAS just received from London, an Extensive Assortment of

FALL GOODS, OF THE BEST QUALITY,
which he offers for sale
at unusually low prices, for cash or farm produce;
Viz:—

BLUE CLOTHS and Cassimeres, Moleskins, checks and stripes, grey and white cotton, brown Holland,

LINEN AND COTTON BED TICK,
white counterpanes and dusters, woollen shawls, flannel and serge, 9-4 blankets, black coffin cloth,

MEN'S AND BOYS CAPS,
shaloon, black and col'd merino, edgings and quilings, stays, patent thread, cotton reels and balls,

MULL, BOOK, & JACONET MUSLINS,
mixed pins, shoethread, ribbons, gauze, Bandanna and Barcelona silk handkerchiefs, Turkey, red, and other colour cotton handkerchiefs, gauze veils,

GROS DE NAPLES,
tapes, crapes, womens' black, worsted, and cotton hose, scissors, sewing silk, cotton ferret,

NAVY, BLUE, AND FANCY PRINTS,
Chintz furniture, shutting cottons (great variety),
MIRRORS,

double-bladed knives, blue, red, and white cotton web, and white warp.

December 6. if

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to notify his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced

SELLING OFF

AT PRIME COST

his well assorted Stock of the best British
HARDWARE GOODS,
by wholesale and retail.

And Likewise,—

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT

of the best British Manufactured Hardware Goods,

of various descriptions, which are to be sold in Lots judiciously selected and made.

Also:—Gin and Brandy, in Bond.

The subscriber at the same time begs leave to intimate to all persons who stand indebted to him by Notes of Hand, Book Accounts, or otherwise, for twelve months previous to this date, that they must make payment on or before the 30th day of December, ensuing; otherwise he will place his claims in the hands of his Attorney, for recovery.

JOHN BANNERMAN.

November 29 if

**MOFFAT'S
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
AND
PHENIX BITTERS,**

FOR the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Palsy, Piles, Injuries from the use of Mercury, Costiveness, rush of blood to the head and violent Head Aches, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptive Complaints, Dropsy, Asthma, & Consumption, Diarrhoea. Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.

For further particulars of the above Medicine, see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which can be obtained on application at the store of Mr J. D. B. FRASER, Pictou, —where the Medicine is for sale.

December 6. if

LAND FOR SALE.

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

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou 1st December 1837.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province for a short time, offers for sale his

FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.

as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pictou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Bines, Green Hill, &c. all of which meet on the property; the new bridge on the river crosses at the door,—forming one of the most desirable situations for business to be found in the county, with every prospect of its soon becoming a thriving village. Three sides of the property front the roads, which will cause it to be highly valuable hereafter, should the possessor wish to dispose of any part of it in Lois. The land is of first quality, well watered, and lying dry; it abounds in freestone of good quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for fencing, &c.

For further particulars apply to Mr N. Beck, in Pictou, or to **ALEXANDER FORSYTH.** West River, December 20th, 1836. if

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK SENTINEL.

THE above Paper will be commenced at Fredericton early in November; and will contain, in addition to a variety of Literary, Commercial, and Political Information, Reports of the debates in the Assembly of New Brunswick, and also selections of the most interesting of those which may take place in the Imperial Parliament, as they shall appear in the London weekly papers.

The facility with which intelligence is conveyed to New Brunswick from the United States, requiring only three days for its transmission to Fredericton from Boston; together with the interest which accounts from that quarter usually possess, will recommend *The Sentinel* to the people of this Province.

Agricultural Intelligence shall find a place in the columns of the proposed publication; and although an undue portion of it, will not be devoted to the temperance cause, yet such information connected with the subject will appear from time to time as can conveniently be inserted, consistent with the varied and peculiar arrangement of a Newspaper, and without being offensive to the general reader.

EDMUND WARD.

Halifax, October 12, 1837.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF JAMES DAWSON.

* A discount of 10 per cent. on purchases above twenty shillings.

[Catalogue continued.]

GÆLIC BOOKS, viz:	price.
Flavel's Token for Mourners	3 6
Confession of Faith	5
Directory of Prayer	7
Bibles, 4to. call,	45
— 8vo.	10
— 12mo.	6 6
— Pocket, 2 vols.	10
— Do. 1 vol.	9
Testaments, 8vo 4s. 12mo 2s6d. Pocket	3 6
Bunyan's Sighs from Hell	3
— Heavenly Footman	1 6
Dyer's Christ's Titles, 5s. bound	6
Grant's Hymns, (full copy,)	3
Doddridge's Rise and Progress	6
Willison's catechism	5
Buchanan's Hymns	1
McGregor's do.	1 6
Beith on Baptism	6
McLeod's Sermons	9
Gælic Messenger, 2 vols.	22 6
Catholic catechism, 3d. Do. Manual	3 6
Youth's companion	3 6
Life of Newton	2 6
— of Joseph	1 6
McLeod's Gælic Dictionary	30
Alleine's Alarm	4
Guthrie's Great Interest	3
Baxter's call	4
Boston's Fourfold State	8
Gray's catechism 1s. Thompson's do.	9

HARPER'S THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY, viz:

Revelation	5
Luther and the Reformation, 2 vols.	10
Life of Wielik	5
Life of Archbishop Cranmer, 2 vols.	10

HARPER'S FAMILY LIBRARY, viz:

<i>Chivalry and the Crusades</i>	5
Euler's Letters on Nat. Philosophy 2 vols.	10
Discovery and Adventure in Africa	5
Life of Cromwell, 2 vols.	10
— of Peter the Great	5
— of Frederick the Great	5
Lives of celebrated Travellers, 3 vols.	15
— of eminent Painters, 3 vols.	15
— of celebrated Indians, 2 vols.	10
— of Female Sovereigns, 2 vols.	10
— and Voyages of eminent Navigators	5
History of Persia	5
— of British India, 3 vols.	15
— of the Jews, 3 vols.	15
— of Poland	5
— of Insects	5
— of Nubia and Abyssinia	3
— of Palestine	5
— of Charlemagne	5
Memoir of Empress Josephine	5
Humbold's Travels	5
Invalid's Oracle	5

HARPER'S BOYS' AND GIRLS' LIBRARY, viz:

History of the Swiss Family Robinson, 2 v	7
Sunday Evening, 3 vols.	10
Son of a Genius	3 6
American History, 3 vols.	10
The Young Crusoe	3 6
Sketches of Female Biography	3 6
Letters of Caroline Westcley	3 6
The clergyman's Orphan	3 6
The Ornaments Discovered	3 6
Evidences of Christianity	3 6
Homer's Sketch of Nova Scotia	1 3
Hamilton's Arithmetic	6
Hutton's do. 4s 3d. Key to do.	5 6
Hogg's Anecdotes of Scott	6
— View of the Economy of Grace	7 6
— Shepherd's Guide	10

POETRY.

NONE THEIR END OBTAIN.

BY RICHARD HOWITT.

THE miser has his anguish,
The merchant weary pain,
The lover long doth languish,
Yet none their end obtain

The toiling farmer soweth,
The reaper reaps the grain:
The traveller forward goeth—
Yet none their end obtain.

The miser leaves his money,
The merchant all his care;
The lover—gall and honey—
For thus it is they fare.

The farmer in death's furrow,
Is buried like his grain;
The labourer on the morrow
From labour doth refrain
All pay the life they borrow,
For ALL THAT END obtain.

They lay them down to slumber,
Beneath the church-yard stone,
With all the woes they number,
Their destiny unknown.

And what thus could they follow,
With such continued quest?
What flitting dream and hallow,
Thus robbed them of their rest.

Power, wealth, or love, or leisure,
Alone could not be sought;
Beyond must be some treasure,
Some phantom of the thought!

They sought, thus truth confesseth,
But, erring, failed to find,
What Heaven alone possesseth—
A calm and happy mind!

MISCELLANY.

WITCH ORDEALS IN INDIA.—Persons suspected of being witches are often subjected to very cruel treatment, by the natives—especially if the ordeal to which their neighbors have recourse should convict them of the crime. In India, as well as in Europe, it is supposed that a witch will float upon the water; but there are other tests by which their acquaintance with the black art may be proved. Oil poured in a leaf with a little rice, forms one of those trials; should the oil run through when the names of the accused are called, their guilt is established. There are numerous ordeals by which the thief may be detected besides the one most commonly practised, of causing the suspected parties to chew rice, an operation which, though to easy those who have nothing to fear, becomes difficult to the conscious delinquent, whose mouth, parched and dry, refuses its function, and upon examination the rice is found whole. Another plan is to rub the upper stone of a mill with *assafoetida*, the stone being so placed as to appear suspended in air; the persons implicated are obliged to go one by one into the apartment, and touch this stone, all being assured that it will fall and entrap the head of the guilty person, consequently the thief takes care not to touch it, and the operator having smelt the heads of the whole number easily selects that which has committed the theft.—*Asiatic Journal*.

SINGULAR—A family of fifteen brothers are now living near Lyons, France, under one roof and all unmarried. Is not this single blessedness?

NOVEL MODE OF TRAVELLING.—Among other conveniences provided by directors of the grand Junction Railway for the accommodation of travellers, not the least amusing one is a species of convenience named in the advertisement, "bed-carriages in a mail-coach!" In other days, the man who would have talked of living to see the time when he could sleep in bed, and be carried through the air at the rate of thirty or five-and-thirty miles an hour, would have been deemed a suitable inmate for a lunatic asylum.

GOOD ADVICE.—The following words, it has been well said, are deserving to be written in letters of gold, like those over the principal gate of Athens, in the days of her pride and glory. "Keep thy feet dry—thy skin clean—thy digestion regular—thy head cool—and a fig for the doctor."

FREDERICK THE GREAT, conqueror as he was, sustained a severe defeat at Coshin, in the war of 1755. Some time after, at a review, he joyously asked a soldier, who had a deep cut on his cheek, "Friend, at what alehouse did you get that scratch?" "I got it," said the soldier, "at Coshin, where your Majesty paid the reckoning."

ONE MAN EQUAL TO A HUNDRED THOUSAND.—After the battle of Mocketstet, the Duke of Marlborough, on reviewing the French prisoners who had been obliged to surrender in the village of Blenheim, observed a fine grenadier of the regiment of Navarre, who preserved all the fierceness of his character even in bondage. "If," said the duke, pointing to this man, "the king of France had a hundred thousand men like him, he would be soon more fortunate in war." "Morbien, General," exclaimed the grenadier, "it is not a hundred thousand men like me that the king, my master, is in want of; it is one man like you!"

ARGUMENTATIVE.—The Vermont *Mercury* has the following excellent defence lately made to an action, by a "down east" lawyer:—"There are three points in the cause, may it please your honour," said the defendant's counsel, "In the first place, we contend that the kettle was cracked when we borrowed it; secondly, that it was whole when we returned it; and thirdly, that we never had it."

ACQUAINTANCE.—Enter not into a large circle of acquaintance; for thereby you set open a gate to invaders, who will plunder you of time, the most valuable article of which you can be possessed.

THREE USES OF ONE WORD.—A person who lived in constant fear of the bailiffs, having absconded, one of his acquaintances was asked what was the reason of his absence? to which he replied, "Why, Sir, I apprehend he was apprehended of being apprehended."

EARLY RISING.—Every man, who is in the habit of rising very early, does not live to a great age—but in every case of extraordinary longevity, the individual was an early riser. This fact has often been asserted, and we believe, never contradicted. It furnishes a strong argument for those who are desirous of a long life, cheerfulness, and health, to rise always with the sun, and inhale the pure air of the morning. Wealth is no excuse for indolence, but when a man grows rich, he is apt to grow lazy, and prefer passing the morning in senseless slumber, to the pleasant and wholesome exercise of a morning walk. Such men merely vegetate—they do not enjoy happiness. The diligent farmer or mechanic, who rises with the sun, and re-assumes his daily employment, enjoys happiness of a much nobler

character than the sluggard, who passes away the sweetest part of the day by indulging himself in unnecessary repose.

USES OF RICE.—The article of rice is far too lightly valued by our housewives. By the following, it will be perceived that it can be turned to various good accounts:

To make a loaf of rice Bread.—Boil a pint of rice soft, add a pint of leaven, then three quarts of rice flour, put it to rise in a tin or earthen vessel, until it has risen sufficiently; divide it into three parts, then bake it as other bread, and you will have three large loaves.

To make journey or Johnny Cake.—To three spoonful of soft boiled rice, add a small tea cup full of water or milk, then add six spoonful of flour, which will make a large journey cake, or six wafers.

To make rice Cakes.—Take a pint of soft boiled rice, a half-pint of milk or water, add twelve spoonful of the flour, divide them into small cakes, and bake them in a brick oven.

To make rice Puffs.—To a pint of flour add a tea-spoonful of salt, a pint of boiling water, beat up four eggs, stir them well together, put from two to three spoonful of fat into a pan, make it boiling hot, and drop a spoonful of the mixture into the pan, as you do to make common fritters.

To make a Pudding.—To a quart of milk, add a pint of the flour, boil them to a pap, beat up six eggs, to which add six spoonful of sugar, and a spoonful of butter, which, when well beaten together, add them to the milk and flour; grease the pan it is to be made in, grate nutmeg over the mixture, and bake it.

To make Wafers.—Take a pint of warm water, a teaspoonful of salt, add a pint of the flour, and it will give you two dozen wafers of the finest flavor.

Rice Flour Sponge Cake.—Made like other sponge cake, except that you use 3 quarters of a pound of rice flour, 13 eggs, leaving out four whites, and add a little salt.

Rice Griddle Cakes.—Boil one large cup of whole rice quite soft in the milk, and while hot, stir in a little flour or Indian meal, when cold add two or three eggs and a little salt. Bake it in small thin cakes on the griddle.

Besides the above uses, it is good for children, and it may also be used for thickening soups, custards, pies, &c.

VEAL.—Veal in Mobile, according to the *Advertiser*, is a little dried up cow, fourteen years old, killed, dressed and sold in market.

STOVES.

R. DAWSON,
Has received a few Cooking, Franklin & Shop
STOVES,
of New York and Carron Casting,
which will be sold low for cash.

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

AS but a limited number of Copies are printing,
those wishing to become subscribers to the Work
will please hand in their names without delay.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—MR. DENNIS REDDIN
Aramichi—MR. H. C. D. CARMAN.
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. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.