





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

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT'R 12, 1836.

NUMBER XXI.

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, 6s., 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.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Apples, Boards, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Coals, Eggs, Flour, and more.

HALIFAX PRICES.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Alovivos, Boards, Beef, Cheese, Coals, Coffee, Corn, Flour, and more.

WANTED.—Eight first rate SHIP-CARPENTERS.—None need apply but those of steady habits.

RAYMOND & GRIGAN

Raymond Town, Cy. Kent, N. B., Sept. 21st, 1836.

LANDING,

From Brig COMMERCIAL, Captain DIXON, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:

CHAIN CABLES, 1-2, 5-8, 8-4, 7-8, 1 1-4 inches; ANCHORS, suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 13 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

6th September, 1836. G. GEORGE SMITH.

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, Druggist.

[From the Ladies' Magazine.]

THE MECHANIC'S WIFE.

'MR. LINAL, can you let me have fifteen or twenty dollars for Georgiana, to day?' said Mrs. Linal, as she entered her husband's shop.

'I would, my dear, with all my heart, if I had it, and could afford it;—I was thinking, just as you came in, how I should pay the money to Deacon Rand's demand, which, you know, is due the day after tomorrow; 'The Deacon can't wait,' you know he has waited over two years, and he told me the last time it was due, if I would pay him now, he would take off two thirds of the amount, which is forty five dollars I am expecting in two sums of money, both will be about twenty dollars—fifteen I owe to the Deacon—and I want to pay something on our long account at the store; I expect every day when they will say, they can trust me no longer.'

'There is going to be such a party at Squire Noyes's as is not every day, and I want to have Georgiana look as smart as any of them, and it will be a shame and disgrace if she can't.' I am wanted in the house; you may think of it as you will, the money I must have,' said Mrs. Linal, as she left the shop for the house, where she had been called by one of her children.

Before going farther in my narrative, I will give a brief outline of this family. Mr. Linal was an upright, industrious, steady mechanic: when he married he had about 1000 dollars free from debt, and a good trade; always blessed with health, it would be supposed that in the space of nineteen years, he might have been a rich, instead of a poor man. But he had the misfortune of marrying one—of a high family, as they would call themselves, because they had property—whose education had not been unlike many females of the present day—a superficial knowledge of the more solid and useful branches which adorn and improve the mind, to give place to those of a more showy and fashionable kind,' as Mrs. Linal expressed it: she was arrogant and vain, always flattered and caressed by fond parents in her youth, there being but three among whom to divide their attention and property.

We may easily conjecture something of her management, as a wife and mother, it may be said, however, there are many such educated females, who make sensible and judicious women—but the number is comparatively small: happy would it be for husbands and children if there were more whose happiest place is their home, in the bosom of their families—whose delight is to see cheerfulness, peace, and contentment around them—to relieve the unfortunate industrious poor, from the savings of industry and economy.

Mr. and Mrs. Linal had been blessed with six children, all of them bright, interesting looking children; the eldest, Georgiana, the one introduced at the commencement of our narrative, was about eighteen.—When a child, she possessed an active, inquisitive, and, I may say, intelligent mind, her age considered; but her education, in latter years, had made her quite another person; instead of being lively, easy, social, communicative, she became, after a few quarters at the boarding school, affected and sullen, always in trouble about her dress, fearing she should not be the first in

society. Had she been as eager to merit that rank as she was to covet it, it would have soon been attained.

Her mother, never discovering the error in her education, had pursued the same course with this daughter, with a greater evil, however, attending this course—the love of display. Mr. Linal, as has been stated, was a poor man, although he was diligent at his work, early and late; had he had an industrious, economical wife, he would not have said as he did—'If my debts were paid I should not have a farthing left.'

Such was the state of this family when Mrs. Linal wished her husband to give her fifteen or twenty dollars, to expend for Georgiana: already her clothes were too good for their property; but there was the Squire's daughter, she had had a new dress which Georgiana had seen, on calling on Maria, and was then informed of the party she was about to give, and Georgiana was to be invited.

She returned home with her heart full of the thoughts of the party, her dress, &c.; and related the whole affair to her mother. 'Well,' said her mother, after hearing Georgiana through, 'you must have one of your light silks in order, I suppose you will wear one of them.'

'Indeed I shall not—I must have a new dress!' 'Well I wish you could—but I am afraid you can't get it, if your father has not money; for he owes at all the stores, you know, where they have nice silks, and I am afraid they won't trust him; but if any body will lend him, he shall borrow.'

'Where is father now,' said Georgiana. 'He has gone down to the store to get some necessaries: he did not leave his work till half past nine to go: so he won't be back this some time, as it is two miles, and he has been gone but half an hour.'

'You tell him he must give me some money, at any rate.'

'Well, you go to bed, my dear, and I will talk with your father to-night or in the morning—it will do just as well in the morning.'

Georgiana was up sooner than usual the next morning, for she was by no means an early riser—her mother thought it was not a good plan for young ladies to rise early—it gave them too much colour—they were not so delicate looking. She asked her mother what her father said: her mother told her she just named the subject to him, but he was sleepy, and didn't make her much reply.'

'Well, mother, go right out to the shop and ask him, for I am very anxious to know whether he has any money or not.'

'My dear, will you take care of my breakfast and things?'

'O yes, go right along.' But no sooner had her mother left, than Georgiana was gone too, for she didn't love work, nor did she love care. The fire snapped out upon the cloths, hanging near, and burnt up two shirts of Mr. Linal's, besides burning partially, a number of other things; the shirts, however, were the greatest loss, as they were new, and had long been needed, for it was difficult to find time to work for Mr. Linal. The house was much endangered, and would probably have caught fire and been burnt, had it not been for little Ellen's coming in, and, seeing

the clothes in flames, run for her mother. Mrs Linal sprang to extinguishing the flames, not wishing her husband to know their loss, as she felt she was culpable; but she found it impossible, and sent for him, and they soon had the fire extinguished.

Breakfast was soon on the table, and Mr and Mrs Linal sat silently down to their meal—Mr Linal showing in his countenance the operation of his mind. Mrs Linal now broke the silence, by exclaiming, 'See what trouble you have caused me! If you could have answered me yes as soon as I went into the shop, I could have immediately come back, and soon to my things, and not lost all these clothes; but you must trouble me with your debts: I don't want to hear any thing about them; I am sure I brought you money enough, after my father died, between three and four thousand dollars. You ought never to deny me a dollar when I ask for it.'

'Did I have any thing to do with the money? Did you not spend it as you pleased? certainly you did. I worked as hard then to support my family as I do now. Where it went I cannot tell; I never paid a debt, although it might have paid all I owed, and enough left to buy me a house and shop.'

'You don't know where it went to, do you? Why fifteen hundred dollars bought this great house.'

'Yes, you did buy this great old shell of a house, and give twice its value; but you must have it because it once, you said, was a *'fine situation'* you know it has cost me a great deal to keep it in repairs.'

'I can tell you Mr Linal, what became of the rest of the money—I spent it in visiting, journeying, and dress, as I used to do when I was young; I never regretted spending it so, although you said I should. I enjoyed it finely: you ought to think yourself a lucky man to have such a wife; just think if you had to raise that money.'

'Supposing you had spent less, and put the remainder of your money on interest, and we had lived a little within our income, would it not have been better for us now? should we not feel more peaceful and happy?'

'Yes, I know what you would like.—to have me live as they do over at Mr True's, in their *'neat, snug way,'* as you call it.'

'O, I wish we did live like them. What a happy family they are.' Just at this moment, Georgiana came in, not knowing what happened, or that breakfast had been ready, so engaged had she been in looking over, and arranging some of her clothes, which she often did, as *'dress'* was her idol.

Overhearing her father's praise, bestowed on the True family, as she came in, asking him if it was really them, of whom he was speaking—that *'odd, uncouth, unfashionable, set!'* For my part, I know of but one commendable quality about them, and that is their honesty, for they don't know enough to be otherwise.'

'I am very sorry indeed, Georgiana, to hear you speak in such disrespectful terms of our good neighbors,' said her father. 'Think, for a moment, how kind they have been to us—how many times he has lent me money when no other man would: They are good, industrious, peaceable, kind people. Look at their children, what tidy, well behaved, smart looking children they are. It does me good to go in there—to see such order, such neatness; I don't think there is a better managed family in town. He has a nice house, well furnished, and finished, a good farm, owes no man, and money at interest; began with nothing; ten years ago, only worth his clothes. So there must be some good management, I think. Emeline, you think, is your inferior, but you must remember she is not so old—you call her *'stiff, awkward, plain, homespun.'* Give her your advantages and I think you will not be ashamed to associate with her, unless you feel beneath her.'

'I don't feel much afraid of Miss Emeline's outshining me, in the fashionable world: that is the least of my concern.'

'I hope so,' replied Mrs Linal, who had not heard the whole conversation, being engaged with her children; or she would not have been so long silent—'never give yourself any uneasiness but what you will be noticed by those who are worthy of noticing you. I don't care about your associating with Emeline at all, or if you never spoke to her again, certainly, when there was any one to see you: if you was to meet her in the street, you might just speak, if there was no one near. I know they are clever; but no more did my parents use to speak or notice them than if they were black people.'

Mr Linal left the table with a sorrowful heart, reflecting on the effects such language would have on his young children. As he was going out of the room Georgiana cried out, 'Father, can you give me some money to day?'

'I have no money, my dear'

'Well, you must get some.'

'Where shall I get it?'

'Go to Mr True's and borrow it,' said Mrs Linal

'I borrowed some there yesterday, to pay for my

barrel of flour, and promised to pay today or tomorrow.'

'And so you would have me go without, would you,' said Georgiana.

'Now, my dear daughter, do study economy; I am very much in debt, know not which way to turn—the more my family dress, the more I am dunned. There is my apprentices' board to pay,' continued Mr Linal, turning to his wife—'if you could have boarded them, that would have saved me a little something.—I have no money to pay it, and it soon becomes due, and must be paid or they must leave their place, and their work.'

Georgiana, after a few moments' reflection, burst out a crying, thinking that tears might melt her father's hard heart, as they had often done, when she had accompanied them with considerable noise, and a few threats that she would go to a convent, &c. Mrs Linal wished she had never been married, she had so much trouble.

'Well, said Mr Linal, I have no money, nor can I get any: you must do as you can, if any one will trust you, you can buy, you must go to the stores and see,' and, giving a deep sigh, left the house.

Some will say he was a man of no force, or spirit, to yield as he did. And he had in by-gone days endeavoured to be master of his house—by persuasion and commands—by reason, and by flattery, but, alas! what a house! He had proved to his sorrow that it was 'better to dwell in the wilderness, than with a contentious and angry woman.'

In what a deplorable situation was this family—nought but anarchy and confusion reigned; but Mrs Linal laid all these troubles to her husband. She told Georgiana to wipe up, for they should go to the store, they were not to be disappointed. Ann shall get the dinner—she was the daughter next to Georgiana, aged 13,—who was very capable and had done the chief of the work, for they could keep no help but a short time. Miss Georgiana was a very difficult lady to please: they would not 'put up,' they said, with all her notions.

The ladies started off in better spirits than at the breakfast table, but not so good as if they had had 50 or 75 dollars with them. They directed their course to the shop they thought most probable of success; it was a shop just opened, soliciting patronage, and had a pretty good stock on hand, all favorable to the wishes. They found the two partners very polite and attentive—quite urgent to have them buy—all very essential qualities in a good salesman.

Mrs Linal said they were so very willing to trust, and things were so very cheap, how could she help buying! They kept fetching them goods, and she bought, till she found her bill was eighty dollars: about half was for Georgiana.

Eighty dollars for a rich man was not much, but for Mr Linal it was a great sum; a sum spent where there should not have been a dollar—it was unnecessarily expended. Georgiana needed not these clothes she had rich dress, too good, as I again repeat; but her mother, unfortunate woman, had not been rightly educated; she placed a wrong value on dress; she thought more of that than she did of the mind, manners, tempers, and dispositions of her children—children I say now, although they did not receive the care, the younger, especially, which children generally do. Mrs Linal thought only, or principally, of Georgiana's getting well married, as she used often to say to her husband. 'Who knows but Georgiana may marry a rich gentleman? She is called very handsome, and when she puts on a handsome dress she looks handsomer still. She had often repeated this language to her daughter, thereby cherishing the love of flattery and show. They did not think the plainer the dress with greater lustre does beauty appear,' neither did they believe 'favor is deceitful, and beauty is vain.'

[Concluded in our next.]

## ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen comprising the travelling Community, and the public in general, that through the solicitations of a number of his friends, he has taken the

### ESTABLISHMENT

well known as the

## ROYAL OAK HOTEL,

and fitted up the same in a style of neat and commodious arrangement, with a view to continue its usefulness in the line as formerly.

Disposed to afford comfort and accommodation to such as may favor him with their countenance, he asks of a generous public that share of patronage which he will by attention, endeavor to deserve.

WILLIAM ADAMSON

Pictou, August 3d, 1836. if p-6

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT' R 12, 1836.

MANY of the American papers have lately stated that our good King, WILLIAM the Fourth, was seriously indisposed, and that the melancholy fact was concealed from the nation. We are glad to say the report is wholly without foundation; His Majesty, at the late Prorogation was in excellent health, and delivered the Speech from the Throne in person.

The reported death of General Evans is contradicted.

BRITISH COLONIAL BANK.—R Carter, Esquire, having returned from Miramichi in the Steamer last week, a meeting of the Trade was held in Harper's Hotel, to consider the propriety of soliciting a Branch or Agency in this place, when, after hearing from Mr Carter the principles on which the Bank proposed to do business, the meeting were unanimously of opinion, that it would be a most desirable thing to have an Agency located here; and Mr. Carter expressed his readiness to forward their views.

In the course of a few hours after the meeting broke up, more than 100 shares were subscribed for. We rejoice at this result, and sincerely hope that it will promote the best interests of this section of the Province. Much will depend upon its management, whether eventually it proves a public good, and profitable to the shareholders, or an injury to both.

P. E. ISLAND.—His Excellency, Sir J. Harvey, Governor of P. E. Island has lately made a tour through the principal parts of his government, in which he has been highly gratified by receiving the cordial congratulations of the people. His Excellency will have thus acquired a considerable stock of local knowledge, which will no doubt qualify him for the satisfactory discharge of the duties of his station.

MIRAMICHI.—BRITISH COLONIAL BANK.—A meeting of the trade of Miramichi, was held in the Royal Hotel on the 2d inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of soliciting the establishment of a Branch or Agency of this Bank there—when it was, upon the motion of J. A. Street, Esq., resolved unanimously "That it is highly desirable that an Agency of the Bank of B. N. America be established in Miramichi, as the operation of such an Institution would not only prove beneficial to the country, but to the Shareholders of the Bank." A number of shares were then subscribed for, and strong hopes were entertained, that an agency of the Bank about to be established at St John, would be located in Miramichi.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF L CANADA.—This Body commenced its second session for 1836, on the 22d ult. We give the Governor's speech in another column, together with the Address in answer thereto, by the Assembly.

On the same day Mr Morin introduced a Bill to amend the Imperial Act 31, Geo. 3, in other words reform the the Legislative Council—which was read a second time on the 24th, and ordered to be taken up in Committee of the whole House on the 26th;—on which day it was resolved on motion of Mr Morin to take the state of the Province into consideration. Mr Morin also introduced a Bill for appointing an Agent in Great Britain. Second reading on the 26th.

OUT OF SEASON.—Yesterday, a young man belonging to this town, brought to our Office a bunch of flowers, plucked from one of three plum trees now in full bloom in the garden belonging to James Carmichael, Esq New Glasgow.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a very fine bunch of Magnum Bonum Plums, from Henry Blackadar, Esq of this town.

WHEAT is now being imported from Europe to the United States in large quantities. 75,000 bushels have already been landed at Philadelphia.

The St John Courier states that coals are selling in that City at nine dollars per chald, and very scarce

**Beware of Counterfeits**—We have been requested to caution the Public against receiving Mexican Dollars and English Shillings, without examining them, as several Counterfeits have been detected during the last few days.—*Halifax Journal*.

**AMERICAN COAL MINES.**—We understand from a gentleman who last week visited and made a very thorough examination of the coal mines at Mansfield, on the Providence Railroad, that the coal is found to be of an excellent quality, burns well, and the quantity appears to be abundant; we have seen specimens, which look well. Miners have been obtained from Nova Scotia, who speak favorably of these mines. Steam engines are to be obtained to facilitate the work, and at present, the prospect is that this important article will at no distant period be furnished to our manufactories, and for our city, at a much reduced price. We understand that many of our manufacturers in New England, are doing but little or nothing, owing to the severe drought, and the low state of the streams. Should coal be found abundant in this region, doubtless steam power will be introduced to supply the deficiency of water power in such seasons as the present, when for a long period our streams are low.—*Boston Mercantile Journal*.

**TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.**

*Arrivals during the past week.*

At Mr. Harper's.—R Carter, Esq and Lady, and two servants, J. Cunard, Esq and servant, Rev. Mr Hudson, Mr. Gaskin and Mr. Silas.  
At the Royal Oak.—Judge Hill, Capt. Hammond of 34th Regt. Lt. Lang, do, Mr. Wright, Captains Pratt and Doughty.  
At Mr. Lorrain's.—Rev. Mr. Knight, Mrs Bell, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Walsh.

**SHIP NEWS.**

**CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.**

**ENTERED.**

Wednesday, 5th Oct'r.—Schr. Esperance, Vigneau, Anichat—fish.  
Thursday—Brig George Lockwood, Thomson, Liverpool—ballast to H. Hatton.  
Monday—Schr. Mary, Taylor—from a fishing voyage—mackerel; Linnet, Mattitall, Tatamagouche—boards and plank, &c.; Beo, Graham, Miramichi—ballast.  
Tuesday—Schooner Elizabeth, Hayden, River John—lime, &c.

**CLEARED.**

Wednesday—Brig Dante, Staples, Boston—coal.  
Thursday—Schooner Isabella, Kennedy—R. chibuc-to—corn meal.  
Friday—Schr Lively, Cummings, Miramichi—corn meal; Shal. Temperance, McPhee, Bathurst—corn meal and tobacco; Brig Caroline, Pratt, Boston—coal.  
Saturday—Brigs Baltic, Leavitt, Boston—coal; Edwin, Hunt, Providence—do.; Coral, Doughty, Key-west—coal; Schrs Patriot, Burgess, Warham (U. S.) coal; Isabella, Sutherland, Miramichi—corn meal and tobacco.  
Monday—Schooner Mary Ann, Graham, Miramichi—corn meal.

**LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.**

**THE MEMBERS** of this Society are hereby notified that its ensuing Session will commence on the first Wednesday of November next. Mr. BLACKADAR, Vice President, will deliver a Lecture on the "Science of Botany." Those who intend reading Lectures during the Session, are requested to intimate to the Secretary, on or before the 17th instant, the subject on which they purpose writing.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES FOGO, Jun'r,

Oct. 8th, 1836

Secretary.

**CORDAGE, PITCH, TAR, and OAKUM,**  
for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**  
12th October.

**NEW TIN-WARE ESTABLISHMENT.**

**J. R. NARRAWAY,**  
Agent for A. McGregor.

**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, Store Pipes, &c. neatly fitted up.*

**ON HAND**—A choice assortment of Tin Ware.  
Old Pewter, Lead, Copper, and Brass, bought October 12, 1836.

**INDIAN CORN MEAL,** in barrels of 196 lbs each, for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**  
12th October.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT.**

**CAUSE.** John Gordon and William Gordon, } Plaintiffs  
Adm'r's &c. of Alexander Gordon, }  
deceased, vs. }  
Norman Campbell, } Defendants

**TO BE SOLD,**

At Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Sydney, at the Court House, in Antigonish, on Saturday, the 29th day of October next, between the hours of 12 o'clock at noon, and 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of the same day:

**ALL** that certain Lot of LAND situate, lying, and being at Doctor's Brook at the Gulf Shore, in the Upper District of said County, abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say; on the North by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the East by lands in the possession of Donald McKinnon; on the South by the main post road leading to Antigonish; and on the West by the lands of one John MacIsaac; containing in the whole thirty-one acres, more or less; together with all and singular the houses, buildings and improvements thereon; the same having been loved and extended upon agreeably to Law, under, and by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Supreme Court at Pictou, at the suit of the above named Plaintiffs against the said Defendant and the equity of redemption thereby established, having expired.

E. H. HARRINGTON, High Sheriff.

H. BLACKADAR, }  
Att'y for Plaintiffs }  
Dated 25th July, 1836. if

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

**WILL** continue to sell off during the summer, the remainder of his old stock, at large reductions.

A small and **SEASONABLE ADDITION** to his former stock, has recently been made, which will be sold low for cash, or produce.

**PRESENTLY ON HAND:**

**A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND IRON LAMPS,**  
Mirrors, and Mill Saws.

**WANTED.**

**10,000 Feet GOOD** one inch **PINE BOARDS,** for which one half in cash will be given.  
**R. DAWSON.**

**MRS. STALKER,**

**SILK DYER,**

HEAD OF THE MINING COMPANY'S WHARF,  
PICTOU.

**RETURNS** her thanks for past favours, and in soliciting a continuance of public patronage, trusts that the experience she has had in her line of business gives her some claim to their confidence and support; and she begs to assure them that, in future, every attention shall, as usual, be given to please her employers.

She continues to dye every description of Silk, Gauze, Satin, and Velvet Dresses; Crapes, Gauze Thread and Lace Yells, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Canton Crapes and Silk Shawls, Ribbons, Ladies and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Stockings. Black changed to Green, Brown, Fawn and Purple colours: Also, Silk and Canton Crape Shawls, R. b. b. and Handkerchiefs cleaned.

Orders by Post or Carrier promptly attended to.  
August 3d. if

**JOHN O'GROAT'S INN.**

**THIS** conveniently and beautifully situated accommodation for the public, has been recently fitted up and neatly furnished, by the subscriber, in the most comfortable manner. It has hitherto been known as the "Ten Mile Inn," that being its distance from the town of Pictou;—and its present occupier, in giving it a new designation, is confident in assuring travellers that even though the far famed "John O'Groat's and Maiden Kirk" there will not be found a house of entertainment wherein greater exertions are made for the accommodation of wayfarers. Private rooms are prepared for family parties, and for gentlemen sportsmen, who may feel disposed to fish the fine stream of the West River, which passes close by the Inn, or range the adjoining woods for game. The best description of Stabling is provided, and every convenience suited for such an Establishment can always be had at such moderate charges as will, upon trial, induce the traveller who has once visited the "John O'Groat's Inn" to repeat his call should he have future occasions of requiring the subscriber's services.

His friends in the District are respectfully informed that

*Dinners, &c. &c. & all kinds of Entertainment,* are in readiness for them whenever he may be honored with their patronage.  
August, 1836. **GEORGE CRAIG.**

**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 unwearied 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. r-m



**"CAPE BRETON."**

Captain THOMAS GRAHAM,

**LEAVES** the Mining Company's Wharf at Pictou every Thursday evening after the arrival of the mail from Halifax, for Charlotte Town and Miramichi; leaves Charlotte Town every Friday morning, and returns to Pictou calling at Charlotte Town, leaving Miramichi every Monday morning,—and will take such

**FREIGHT** from these places as may offer, at the following **RATES:**

**FROM PICTOU to CHARLOTTE TOWN.**

Cabin Passengers, - - - 12s each,  
Steerage do. - - - 6s "  
Horses, - - - 20s "  
Gigs and Wagons, - - - 10s "  
Goods, per barrel, bulk, - 1s 3d.

**CHARLOTTE TOWN to MIRAMICHI.**

Cabin Passengers, - - - 20s each,  
Steerage do. - - - 10s "  
Horses, - - - 20s "  
Cattle, - - - 15s per head,  
Sheep and Pigs, - - - 2s each,  
Goods, per barrel, bulk, - 1s 3d  
Wagons and Carriages, - 12s each,

**PICTOU to MIRAMICHI.**

Cabin Passengers, - - - 30s each,  
Steerage do. - - - 15s "  
Horses, - - - 25s "  
Cattle, - - - 22s 6d per head,  
Sleep and Pigs, - - - 2s 6d each,  
Gigs and Wagons, - - - 15s "  
Goods, per barrel, bulk, - 1s 6d.

Passengers found on paying for their meals.  
Pictou, July 20, 1836. if

**FOR SALE, OR TO LET:**

**THAT** Dwelling House and Garden, fronting on George street, near Messrs Hockins's Brewery, at present occupied by A. D. Gordon. Possession given the first of July next.

**ABRAHAM PATTERSON.**

12th May, 1836. if



## FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tullis, 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

## STRAY HORSE.

A DARK Bay Horse with black Mane and Tail—apparently about 12 years old—strayed on to the premises of the Subscriber, at Chance Harbour, about the end of July last, and has ever since remained in his custody without being claimed. The owner may have him, upon proving property and paying expenses, if claimed on or before the 1st day of Nov'r next; at which time he will be sold to pay expenses.

ANDREW LAWRIE.

Pictou, 4th Oct. 1836.

u w

WHEREAS some person or persons have, during the last and previous Winters, cut and carried away a large quantity of HARDWOOD from off the Lands of the Subscriber—lying between the lands of Dr. McCulloch and James Kitchen, on the North side of this Harbour; a Reward of 20 DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offenders; and the same sum will be paid for similar information of further trespasses on said lands.

The Subscriber will receive offers for the remaining Hardwood Timber on the said Lot, from this to the 1st November next; and he hopes its contiguity to the town renders it unnecessary to say any thing as to the value of this timber. Two or more years will be allowed for taking off the timber, as can be agreed on.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 3d October, 1836.

## BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL.

AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND,

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

which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

GEO. SMITH.

25th Mar. 1835.

WILLIAM BROWNRIG,  
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his friends and the Public in general for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in business; and begs to notify that he has received a large

## STOCK OF MATERIALS

in his line, which he will make up to order in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice, and hopes by zealous exertions to merit a continuance of past favours.

Ready made BOOTS & SHOES constantly on hand.

August 10. a-w pss

## 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 thereunto 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 5th, 1836.

if

## JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

CARBOYS 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, Carr-glene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

if

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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'r.  
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'r.  
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'r's.  
THOMAS McCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY 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

13th April, 1836.

## 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. if

## PROSPECTUS

OF A WORK TO BE ENTITLED  
THE MEMORANDUM BOOK,  
OR LAND-SURVEYING;

BY WILLIAM MCKAY.

THIS work has been prepared with great pains and labor; and with no other view than to diffuse over the Province accurate and useful information, upon a branch of science intimately connected with its prosperity. Perhaps nothing in a new country is more productive of litigation and loss, than careless and defective surveys of Land. To improve the System—to place within the reach of every class in the country—a plain, yet comprehensive Treatise, embracing every thing which a Land Surveyor requires to know, has been the object of the writer. The public must now decide whether or not his labours shall appear in print. If a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expense of Printing the work will be put to Press. It will extend to about 240 octavo pages. Price 10s.

Halifax, August 5, 1836.

Subscribers' names received by Thomas Dickson, Esq., and at this office.

## 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. m-m

## TO FARMERS.

CASH and a liberal price, will be paid by the Subscriber, for the following articles, of good quality, viz: BUTTER, PORK, OAT MEAL, FLOUR, and TIMOTHY SEED.

JAMES DAWSON.

J. D. having many accounts due him in the country, some of them long standing, requests a settlement of the same between this and the first of January next.

[September 28.]

## TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

AT the house of George McLeod, Esq., Merigo-mish, 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, Knoydart, Gulf Shore, owned by the late Archibald McGillevray (John Vamey'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, } Ex'rs.  
JOHN McGILLEVRAE, }

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

## DR. KIRKWOOD

HAVING returned from Canada, again offers his services to his old friends, and the public generally, of Pictou and its vicinity; and hopes to deserve a continuance of their favour.

Residence at Mrs. Davison's.

N. B. Advice to the poor gratis.

[Pictou, 21st September, 1836.]

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in Business; and now informs them he will always have on hand, or made at the shortest notice at his manufactory on his wharf, the following articles, at the most moderate prices, viz:

Cham Cables, from 3-8 in.	Ploughs & carts, complete
to 1 1-2 inches	With other farming uten-
Bob-stays, topsail sheets,	sil,
and ties	Grist and Saw mill chains,
Anchors—different sizes	and every other kind
Windlass Irons—do.	of mill-work done to
House Pipes—do.	order,
And all kinds of shipwork	British Irons and Hooks
done to order at the	Back bands and traces
shortest notice.	Logging and ox-chains.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 2d, 1836. if



[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. EDITOR,

Sir,—The march of improvement seems to be on the advance in this new and happy colony, with the exception of some requisite repairs on some of the roads and bridges. I would draw the attention of the public to the deplorable and long neglected state of the covering of the bridge over the East River, Pictou, at the Albion Mines, the planking of which is at the present time so shattered, decayed, and completely riddled, that the foot passenger (putting the horses and wagons, &c. out of the question), is in danger of falling through, many of the holes being capable of receiving any passenger who may have occasion to travel over it. There have two accidents occurred within the last month, and if nothing is done (now as the winter is fast approaching and the travelling more slippery), you may rely on hearing of some more serious accidents occasioned by this once useful bridge, but now public trap. I would ask the public where the blame and neglect lays, that nothing is done? Whether with our representatives, our leading men, or with the community. If our representatives have been by petition requested to present the above case, when in General Assembly met, and neglected so doing,—if our magistrates and road commissioners are in possession of any authority to cause the main roads and bridges, &c. throughout the Province to be kept in repair, and are silent on the subject,—and if the community will stand aloof and see one of their public passages to church and market shut up,—I say while Judicatory salaries are augmenting, and “on the march of improvement,” the country is neglected, and most deplorably so in the case above stated.

ONE OF THE COMMUNITY.

East River, 3d October, 1836.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. DAWSON.

Having observed in the BEE some time ago, a notice of a work to be published, entitled, “An Analysis of the Criminal and Penal Laws of Nova Scotia,” I am not a little surprised that, as far as I can learn, no exertions are making to insure its publication. It is a work which, from its title and the abilities of its author, promises to be of importance and value to all classes of the people. The short extract from it with which the public have been already favored, affords a specimen not only of its utility, but also of the brevity and perspicuity of style in which it is written, and I do think that were Mr Dickson to exert himself a little, a large and respectable list of Subscribers could be readily obtained—such a list as would amply remunerate him for the trouble and expense which must necessarily attend the publication of such a work. I hope sir, that the author may be aroused from the state of lethargy into which he has fallen, that he will be “up and doing” to quote a worn out phrase, that he will appoint agents throughout the Province, to solicit and receive subscriptions, &c., &c.

Oct. 1, 1836.

Yours,

B.

AGRICULTURAL.

FOR THE BEE.

THRASHING AND PRESERVING GRAIN.

No. 15.

Mr. Dawson. Sir, As the crops are now gathered in, I think it time to resume my labors, and say something about thrashing the grain. It would be premature to say much about thrashing mills, while there is so little for them to do; it would be something like speaking about making rail-roads while there is so little to carry. I would only just say that any one who has a thousand stooks of grain to thrash should build one.

Before you begin to thrash, it would be advisable to examine the barn floor, in case the dry weather has opened the seams, then with the flail in good trim,

strike hard and fast in a frosty day, and the grain will come dancing out.

The young men in this country seem not to like the job well; it is no uncommon thing to see the father in the barn at the flail, and the son in the tavern—sauntering about a store—or driving along in his sleigh. Is this as it should be? Again, some there are who would rather spend a week in planning and making traps to catch the rats and mice, than a day to thrash the grain out of their way. For my part I know no better work, than two young fellows to get in a good full barn in a cold day and crack away at the flail.

The earlier in the season the grain is thrashed the better turn out there will be, both of grain and fodder, and if the straw is compactly put up, it will lose nothing until needed; whereas if it is delayed until the vermin has destroyed a great part of the grain, the fodder is of comparatively little value. Care should be taken to keep the grain when thrashed as clear of snow and dirt of every kind as possible; after being in the stables the feet ought to be well cleaned before going into the barn, and the floor snugly swept up at night. But in place of this it is no uncommon thing to have uncle Tom's horse tied on the barn floor over night, and unless he is better bred than the most of horses, it is no fit place for him. What would an old Scoteman say of such work as this? Although not proverbial for cleanliness, he would just say “his nawk awa.”

PRESERVING GRAIN. I have no doubt but a great part of the reason why Nova Scotia flour has such a poor character, is want of care in storing and preserving the wheat properly. The too common practice of putting it into puncheons or barrels is highly improper; it may not injure it much through the winter, while the frost is intense, but if it is allowed to remain so after the warm weather sets in, if it does not mould (which very likely it will do,) it will contract something of an acid taste, from the quantity of moisture that is in it, which is very hurtful to the flour. Oats likewise should be well attended to; if they are thrashed out something damp and put up in a heap, they will soon ferment, or what is called take a heat, which will render them unfit for seed, and be very injurious to them either as meal or as food for horses. The same cause will produce like effects in other kinds of grain according to their quality.

To preserve the grain properly, it should be winnowed at short intervals and carried to the granery, and spread out thin at first, and the depth increased as it dries, turning it over at least once a week to give it all an equal chance for the moisture to evaporate, and when thoroughly dry it may be put up in vessels until needed for use. Those who have not a proper granery, will find it a good plan to spread out the grain as frequently as convenient upon the barn floor in clear weather, throwing the doors open to admit as much of the sun and air as possible. When it is considered what time is spent and grain wasted in drying wheat over the fire, bushel by bushel, it is a wonder that more do not exert themselves in getting a granary: it might be had at no great expense. The place for one will be pointed out when it comes in our way.

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS

P. S. Would it answer any good purpose to propose an experimental farm or farms as a public concern? O. R.

Our opinion on this subject we can give in a few words, and it is this: There ought to be one or more experimental farms in Nova Scotia, at which Agriculture suited to the soil and climate ought to be taught scientifically, to as many young men from each county as could be induced to enter their names for instruction. These persons would return home and disseminate their acquired knowledge to all around them, and the result would be, that in a very few years

Nova Scotia would raise its own broad stoffs, and probably export them. But here another question arises: where would the money be got to maintain these Schools? The answer is at hand: abolish the Inferior Courts, and dismiss four or five of our judges—their salaries would amply endow the Agricultural Schools, and there would still remain plenty of Judges for the wants of Nova Scotia.—Ed.

From the Halifax Times.

NOVA SCOTIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A general meeting of this society was held on Saturday the 17th inst. at Dalhousie College, when the following Rules framed by the Committee were submitted and unanimously approved of:

Fundamental Laws.

No. 1. This society shall be denominated the Nova Scotia Horticultural Society.

2. The number of Members unlimited, and to consist of Ladies and Gentlemen.

3. Any person may become a Member on paying ten shillings on entrance, and five shillings yearly, the latter to be considered due on the 14th of February in each year. Such persons as may give any sum, not less than five Pounds, to the Society, will be considered Members for life, so long as they continue to act up to the laws of the Society.

4. The officers of the Institution to consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and Treasurer, and a Committee of thirteen members, including the Secretary and Treasurer, and as many practical and educated Gardeners as can be obtained—any five of which Committee shall be competent to act, should no more be assembled. This Committee will be elected, and the officers named at the first general meeting in each year.

5. The Institution to be under the patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, or Commander-in-chief for the time being, should he so far honour it, otherwise of some influential person of the community. As ladies are eligible to become Members, a Lady Patroness is to be obtained. The Admiral on the station shall also be requested to patronize the Society.

6. There shall be two General Meetings of the Society in each year, the last Saturday in February and the first Saturday in November. At the first meeting the officers of the institution for the year will be appointed, the accounts examined and audited, and matters relating to the Society clearly laid before it and discussed, the days appointed on which the competition meetings will be held, and the description of fruits, flowers, vegetables and seeds, for which prizes shall be awarded, distinctly explained. At the second Meeting in November, such matters will be brought for discussion, as may be considered for the good of the institution.

7. The prizes of the Society shall be open to all persons, but the Committee shall have the power of withholding any Prize, should they be of opinion that even the best specimen produced does not merit one.

8. Should there be any improper attempt discovered to deceive the Committee, in any person unfairly obtaining a prize, such person (if a Member) will be excluded the Society, and prevented from ever coming forward at any future competition.

9. The funds of the Society shall be expended under the direction of the Committee, all propositions to be regularly entered in a book kept for the purpose, and not carried into execution until approved of at a Meeting of such Committee. Due attention will be paid to the suggestions of all persons, provided they be transmitted to the Secretary in writing.

10. Every exertion to be made by the Society to obtain an eligible piece of ground for a Garden, for the growth of fruit and orna-

mental trees, flowers and vegetables, and the ripening of seeds; the rules and regulations for the governance of which, together with the funds necessary to be raised, will hereafter be decided on at a general Meeting of the Society.

11. A portion of the funds of the Society to be devoted to the purchase of such scientific works, as may best promote the objects of the Institution, which works will be kept at such place, and under such regulations as may be fixed on by the Committee.

12. That the names of all the Members of the Society be entered in a book kept for the purpose; and a register to be kept in which shall be enrolled the names of those benefactors who shall by money, books, plants, or other means, contribute to the support and encouragement of the Institution; as also the names of persons to whom prizes may be awarded, with a description of the articles approved.

13. The Committee shall have the power of framing such Bye Laws as they may deem for the good of the Society, which Bye Laws are not to be at variance with any of the Fundamental Laws; and will continue in force until annulled by a general meeting.

14. At each Competition Meeting, a certain number of Judges (not less than three nor more than five,) shall be elected from the Members present, to decide on the various productions, whose decision shall be final,—no person to act as a Judge who may have any article for competition.

15. The objects of the Institution being to promote and improve the cultivation of the best kinds of fruits, of the most useful vegetables, shrubs, trees, and choice flowers; the Committee are authorized to receive Essays or Treatises, elucidating any new mode or principle that may be adapted to the climate,—which, if approved, will be published—and eventually, it is hoped, prizes will be distributed yearly for the best Essay.

16. As it is desirable that Gardens near the Capital should be numerous and extensive, for the supply of fruits, vegetables, and flowers, for its inhabitants, prizes will be distributed to such as the Judges may deem to merit them.

17. No fundamental law shall be suspended, repealed, or annulled, nor a new one carried into force, without being approved by the majority of a general Meeting, summoned by the Committee for that express purpose, or due notice given prior to the usual general meetings, that such law will be taken into consideration, and that on a requisition signed by any twenty of the subscribers, the Committee shall summon a general meeting, the object for which must be stated, and due notice of fourteen days given previous to such meeting.

## COLONIAL.

Sr. JOURN. N. B. Sept. 17.

Dr. McCulloch.—This Gentleman having terminated his course of Chemical Lectures in this city, departed in the Steamer yesterday morning, for St. Andrews, where he intends giving a short course of Ten Lectures.—The course given here to the members of the Mechanics' Institute was splendid, as well as being highly instructive, and has created a thirst for science which but for the Doctor, might have rested forever in its primitive darkness.

It is to be hoped that the spark of Promethean fire, with which he has kindled a desire for further research, may extend itself, and bursting into full blaze of day, may dispel the mental darkness that has hitherto rested upon this community.

The ability of the Doctor as a practical philosopher, and a scientific man, should ensure him a hearty welcome in any community he may honor with his presence. It is of the

very first order, and such as cannot be matched on this side of the Atlantic. His anxiety to do more than his physical strength would permit, produced towards the close of his Lectures (here) an illness which precluded the possibility of his terminating his labours in the way he could have wished.

In leaving us he carries with him the warmest wishes of the Mechanics of this city, as well as a grateful remembrance of his mild, gentlemanly, and unassuming manners. The seeds of science being now sown among us, it is to be hoped that the Mechanics will foster them into maturity, and that great and splendid consequences may result from this small beginning. The introduction of scientific knowledge, and philosophical views into a community, will do more for the morals of a rising generation than any other system that was ever yet devised for the improvement of mankind. Divines may preach, temperance societies may meet, and endeavour to inculcate the doctrine of good morals, but it is of no avail, there must be something to take the mind captive. The splendour of science, and its fascinations, are admirably calculated for that purpose, a mind once attracted to scientific research, will forego and forget, its grosser sensual appetites, and the fumes of grog and tobacco will soon become to a mind so refined, more disgusting than the gas from the most noxious compounds. Let our readers remember that in training their offspring to science, they are training them to virtue.—*Colonist*.

ROCKVILLE, V. C., September 2.

Mining.—The spirit which is so prevalent on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, in relation to the hidden treasures of the earth, particularly in lead, has in some measure been imbibed in this part of the country. The consequence has been that some searches have been made, and indications of mineral wealth have been found, but as yet nothing very positive is known. There are, however, very promising prospects of a COPPER MINE, in the township of Bastard, near the village of Beverly. Mr. George Lewis on the 12th ult. found a place from whence he took a specimen of green Oxide of Copper, which Mr. S. C. Frey, of this town, assayed and found it to contain about 30 per cent. of pure Copper. On further examination the appearances were so strong that it was thought advisable to form a company to work the ore. It was uncertain on whose land the mine was situated, but it was supposed to be on that of Mr. James McDonald, or on a lot belonging to Jonas or Charles Jones, as tenants in common. The parties, concerned, however, proposed that the individual to whom the right of soil belonged, should receive 5 per cent out of the profits of a lease of the Mine, over and above his share as a partner in the company. To this Messrs. McDonald and J. Jones readily acceded, and articles of agreement were executed between the parties. On surveying, the mine was ascertained to be on the land of Messrs. S. and C. Jones. The spot has been opened a few feet deep, and presents a great deal of Copper ore, highly mineralized with sulphur, which is not a good kind of ore, being expensive to work. The situation of the ground and general appearance of the earth and strata, however, warrant a further search, which it is intended to make as soon as a lease is executed to the company, by the Messrs. Jones.

The principal vein appears to run down obliquely in an angle of 45 degrees, and will require a deep and extensive shaft to be sunk, before good copper may be expected to be found. It may after all turn out of no value. But it is thought the sinking of the shaft, may lead to valuable discoveries, if the expectations in regard to Copper should be disappointed, as there are strong indications of

lead in the vicinity, which it is thought would be found 20 or 30 feet below the surface. So favourable are the prospects, of what is termed at the western lead mines "Mineral gravel" having been found, that we understand the company intend to prosecute their search, for lead also. Should the company succeed in their object, much benefit might be expected to accrue from the discovery.

It is asserted on authority, which we believe can be relied on, that a very good specimen of lead ore has been found in rear of Prescott, at no very great distance, and that negotiations are in progress with the proprietor of the land for allowing the mine to be worked.—*Brockville Recorder*.

MONTRÉAL, Sept. 16.

A reply has lately been published in this city and New York, to the "Awful disclosures" of *Marie Monk*. It contains a vast quantity of authentic evidence from Protestant gentlemen and other respectable individuals, completely establishing the abandoned and profligate character of that wretched prostitute, and clearly rebutting the vile calumnies which she has heaped on the heads of the Reverend Catholic Clergy and the Nuns of this city. *Marie Monk* has never been a resident in any convent in this city. It appears by the affidavits that she was an inmate in the Magdalen Asylum here, in common with other unfortunate outcasts of similar ruined reputation. Her description of the convent tallies in almost every particular with the arrangements of the Magdalen Asylum. It is to be hoped that the work before us will have the effect of removing from the public mind in other countries, the gross errors which have been recklessly scattered by the unfortunate woman and her wily associates, relative to the state of religion in this city and Province.—*Montreal Vindicator*.

It gives us much and sincere pleasure to announce the safe return from the Lower Provinces, of our esteemed fellow-citizen, A. N. MORIN, Esq. M. P. Mr. Morin arrived yesterday. He came overland to Quebec from New Brunswick.—*Id.*

The Revenue of Nova Scotia is stated to be £55,000: there are ten Judges in the Province. The Province of New Brunswick has a revenue of £60,000, and only four Judges.—*Id.*

## OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE OF LOWER CANADA.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 22nd Sept. 1836.

This day, at two o'clock, His Excellency Lord Gosford came down in State to open the Session of the Legislature, and being seated on the Throne, the Assembly was called up, and attending at the Bar, His Excellency delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—

The events which marked the close of the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, have occasioned your being convened at this unusual season of the year.

The Address on the State of the Province then voted to His Majesty by the House of Assembly having been laid at the foot of the Throne, I feel it my duty to avail myself of the earliest opportunity of communicating the answer which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to return thereto. I shall, therefore, transmit a copy of it, in the usual way, to the House of Assembly; and shall, at the same time, in obedience to the King's express commands, place before both Houses the Instructions under which I assume the Government of this Province, as well as those addressed to myself and my Colleagues in the Royal Commission.

*Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—*

In compliance with the injunction of His Majesty I have again to recommend to your attention the estimates for the current year, and also the accounts showing the arrears due in respect of the Civil Government, which were laid before you during the last Session. The King has observed that you were induced, in that Session, to grant the Supplies only for six months, and to prefer the complaints contained in your Address, apparently in consequence of the publication of a few detached passages from the instructions to which I have alluded, and of inferences drawn from them, which a knowledge of their entire contents must be expected to remove. His Majesty thinks it therefore but just that you should not be held to be committed to a course adopted under a misconception, but should have an opportunity of re-considering your conclusions with the full information as to the views and intentions of His Government, which you will derive from a perusal of the whole of the documents to be laid before you; and he trusts that upon your becoming acquainted with their general tenor and spirit, you will accede to the application which I made to you at the commencement of the last Session, and which I am commanded now to renew, for payment of the arrears due on account of the Public Service, and for the funds necessary to carry on the Civil Government of the Province.

That the business of Government cannot be carried on successfully whilst the salaries of the public servants remain unpaid, is too obvious I hope to leave room for a suspicion on the mind of any one that, in making this renewed demand for the liquidation of these just claims, either His Majesty's Ministers in England, or I who bear His delegated authority in this Province can have any object in view separate from the public good.

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,**Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.—*

As this meeting of the Legislature has been convened for the purposes I have already mentioned, and as a prolonged absence from your homes at this particular season of the year may be attended with inconvenience to you, it is not my present intention to recommend any other matters to your consideration. I cannot, however, refrain from congratulating you on the summer having passed away without any signs of epidemical disease, for which we ought to feel deeply thankful, nor from publicly expressing my gratification at the reception I everywhere met with in my recent visits to different parts of the Province.

It is to me matter of the highest satisfaction to know, that the exposition which I made to you at our first meeting, of the views and policy of His Majesty's Ministers towards this country, and of the principles which should guide me in the administration of its affairs, is fully borne out by the documents I shall lay before you, and has met with the approbation of my sovereign. From the day I entered on my arduous duties I have to the very utmost of my ability acted up to the principles I professed; nor have I ever ceased to remember that the two first objects of my government, were the removal of abuses, and the reconciliation of opposing parties. By caution, by forbearance, and by the exercise of what I believe to be a liberal policy, I have sought to promote the welfare of the country, and to gain your confidence. If I succeed in this latter object, I shall rejoice at it, principally because it will afford me the means of doing the greater good: and if I fail of success, I shall always be consoled with the consciousness of having laboured earnestly to deserve it.

The following draught of an Address in answer to the Governor's Speech was passed

in Committee, reported, and adopted by the House of Assembly—61 to 3:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Archibald Earl of Gosford, Baron Worsingham of Beceles in the County of Suffolk, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, and one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, &c. &c. &c.

*May it please Your Excellency:*

We, His Majesty's faithful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly thank Your Excellency for the Speech delivered from the Throne at the opening of the present Session. We in like manner express our thanks for the promptitude with which His Majesty's Government has, as Your Excellency has been pleased to inform us, in compliance with the desire expressed by us in the last Session, sent so early an answer to the Address then voted by us, after mature deliberation, upon the State of the Province. We beg Your Excellency to be assured that that Address contained the faithful and sincere expression of our wishes, opinions, and wants, at the same time, that it was calculated to remove every doubt respecting the spirit of liberality in which this House would receive the necessary Reforms in the Institutions and Administration of the Government of this Province, so long prayed for by this Branch of the Legislature and by the Body of the People. We therefore trust that the Answer will be explicit and satisfactory, and tend speedily to remove the obstacles which have hitherto prevented the correction of abuses, the redress of Grievances, and the prosperity of the Province.

With this hope, whatever inconvenience we may suffer from the particular season of the year in which the Legislature has been assembled, any personal sacrifice will be deemed of little moment; and we beg to assure Your Excellency, that on every occasion in which we are called upon to exercise the powers entrusted to us, we shall consider it one of the highest and most imperative of our duties to devote our attention to the removal of the evils under which the People of this Province have laboured and still continue to labour, and to protect them from the effects of a system which has corrupted the Provincial Government and which has even driven the highest authorities in the Empire to acts and measures injurious to the liberties of His Majesty's faithful Canadian Subjects.

We have not deemed it necessary to enter in detail upon the consideration of the various subjects adverted to by your Excellency, until such time as, according to promise, Your Excellency shall have more fully communicated to us the reasons which have caused the convocation of the Provincial Parliament. Your Excellency in limiting the subjects to which you have called our attention under the present circumstances has, no doubt, been actuated not only by the motives expressed by Your Excellency, but moreover by the consideration that although this House has, during the great length of the last session, zealously laboured for the welfare of the Province, and with that view adopted many measures which we deemed to be in accordance with His Majesty's Government, our labours have been rendered abortive in consequence of the systematic rejection by the Legislative Council of all the projects of Law calculated to remedy the past, to protect the People for the future, to enlighten them and advance their moral welfare, to improve their social and physical condition, and to entrust them with those powers and influence in the Constitution, the administration of Laws, and the management of their local affairs, to which they are entitled and which

are guaranteed to them by the very principles of Government. The circumstance of that Body having continued unchanged, must necessarily preclude the idea that His Majesty intended to harass the country by the repetition during the present Session of scenes so discredit to the vicious Constitution, which it is notwithstanding attempted to uphold. Your Excellency as well as the authorities of the Mother Country, must now be convinced that the best intentions of the head of the Provincial Government, and partial reforms in the details of the administration, must constantly prove abortive, when opposed to a system convulsed by elements essentially adverse, and in which we behold on the one hand, the People in conjunction with this House, demanding the unrestrained exercise of the powers and rights of British subjects, with a Government established upon a just basis applicable to the condition of the Province, together with the maintenance of guaranteed and endeared Institutions;—and on the other hand a branch over which the Country has no controul, which has invariably shown itself hostile to its Institutions and its Inhabitants, and which has not ceased to excite and to foster attempts at disorganization, oppression, divisions and hatreds, political ascendancy and exclusive rights for one portion of the People, and degradation for the mass of Canadians of every origin, the most detached to the permanent interests of the Country, and the best adapted to strengthen the Government. It is between these two irreconcilable systems that we trust His Majesty's Government have come to a determination in accordance with our humble prayers.—If our hopes be realized, we feel certain that the rules which Your Excellency declares to have guided you in the discharge of your arduous duties, caution, forbearance and the exercise of a liberal policy, cannot fail of success.

We are convinced of the sincerity of Your Excellency when you declare that you will rejoice in having sought to promote the welfare of the Country, and to gain its confidence, and that one of the first objects which Your Excellency has endeavoured not to lose sight of, has been the removal of abuses. We entreat Your Excellency to fulfil as far as it lies in Your Excellency's power the arduous task which has been assigned to you, and above all we beseech Your Excellency in pursuance of the attachment which Your Excellency declares that you feel towards Canada, to be pleased not to rest satisfied with partial and ineffectual reforms, but to ascend to the source of the evils under which we suffer, and to become the lasting Benefactor of the Country.—by helping to secure to the People, and to this House the exercise of all their rights, to procure the repeal of such Legislative enactments as have encroached thereon and the removal of the abuses which have fettered the exercise thereof, and to introduce in our Institutions, particularly in the Constitution of the Legislative Council, those changes confidently demanded by this House and by the People, in such a manner as to fix the Provincial Government upon a firm and liberal basis, and thereby to afford us a pledge of future prosperity, and conformably to our expressed conviction, many years of security, peace and happiness.

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

*FINAL NOTICE.*

**A**LL persons indebted to the Estate of the late **WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq.** will please to take notice that unless they make immediate payment to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted against them without distinction.

Nov. 4

MARTIN J. WILKINS



## POETRY.

## FAMILY WORSHIP IN A COTTAGE.

BY MISS S. E. HATHFIELD.

Sister!—I heard a voice—a solemn voice,  
But sweet and fervent too, like that of prayer;  
Such as would make angelic breasts rejoice,  
And call to heaven from their starry spheres:  
From yonder cot it came—I'll draw me near—  
Its light shines like a star upon the night,  
And to my wandering footsteps far more dear:  
A better guide, perchance a holier light,  
Leading more near to heaven than those above my sight.

Oh, 'tis a lovely scene! the grey-hair'd sire,  
With lifted hands imploring on each child  
All that the lip can breathe, the soul desire,  
To guide their steps through the world's bleak wild,  
See how the glistening tears his warm cheek gild!  
How rushes through the wane of years the glow!  
How beams his look with all the father fill'd!  
The ardour intense, lights eye, life, brow,  
Which all his bosom's thoughts, hopes, fears, and wishes show.

Look at that fair hair'd maid upon whose cheek  
The rose of loveliness is deepening!  
Mark how so serenely pure, how calmly meek  
Her countenance—some unseen seraph's wing  
Seems over her; she's in youth's stainless spring,  
And gives it to her God: ah, happy maid!  
Thus ever smile, a willing offering  
At morn, at even, upon the altar laid,  
While sweet obedience binds, safe, safe shall be thy head.

There kneels the mother by her partner's side;  
Silent her tongue, but oh, how full her eyes!  
Look at those sacred tears, whose gentle tide  
The lowliest torrent of the lip supplies  
Oh! what can equal her beseeching sigh?  
If 'tis not heard in heaven, then never came  
Nearer the sound of supplications high.  
Vainly have nations pierc'd the altar's flame,  
The interest of them all no'er reach'd a mother's claim.

Beside her, rising into manhood's form,  
Her son, her secret pride and glory, bows:  
Bright is his cheek, with labour's colour warm,  
The honourable tint his forehead shows:  
His eye's dark glance is veil'd as it would close  
Awhile to all on earth his heart deems fair;  
His lips soft moving, tell responsive vows  
Are rising to his holy father's prayer,  
Reading with the high Heavens—"Oh, guide from every snare."

And yonder there's a group in happiest being,  
The fairy tenants of the cottage dome.  
Kneeling before the eye of him all seeing,  
Who watches if their thoughts or glances roam,  
The doll, the doll, as I'd beside the drum;  
That treasur'd instrument of loudest sound  
Stands close beside its master, but as dumb  
As if forgot'en on the darkness ground,  
While like night's dew-closed flowers they bend and cluster round.

Look at the little hand upon each brow,  
Covering the face before the unseen God!  
Listen, ye might have heard the hild vow  
Like cherub echoes seeking his abode;  
Revels it not, despite it not, ye proud!  
Nor say it is the jargon learn'd by rote,  
Useless and meaningless,—those words allow'd  
Upon the youthful memory to float,  
Shall be the wakening chord of many a heavenly note.

O! lovely scene! most lovely! would that thou  
Didst not besock the cottage bower alone,  
But beneath every roof in beauty glow,  
From the low hamlet to the lofty throne.  
Then, England, were the smiles of Heaven thine own,  
The bright paternal smiles of Duty:  
Then, my loved country, would thy soil be known  
The hallow'd and the blest, the truly free,  
And every evening hour, a nation's worship see!

## MISCELLANY.

**SHABBY GENTEEL.**—If you see hurrying along a bye-street, keeping as close as he can to the area railings, a man of about 40, clad in an old rusty suit of threadbare black cloth, which shines with constant wear as if it had been bees' wax, the trousers tightly strapped down, partly for the look of the thing, and partly to keep his old shoes from slipping off at the heels, if you observe, too, that his yellowish white neckerchief is carefully pinned down, and his waistcoat as carefully pinned up, to conceal the tattered garment underneath, and that his hands are encased in the remains of an old pair of beaver gloves, you may set him down as a shabby genteel man. A glance at that depressed face, and timorous air of conscientious poverty will make your heart ach—always supposing that you are neither a philosopher nor a political economist. We were once haunted by a shabby genteel man: he was bodily present to our senses all day, and he was in our mind's eye all night. The man of whom Walter Scott speaks in his *Demonology* did not suffer half the persecution from his imaginary gentleman usher in black velvet, than we sustained from our friend in quondam black cloth. He first attracted our notice by sitting opposite to us in the reading room of the British Museum, and what made the man more remarkable was, that he had always got before him a couple of shabby genteel books—two old dogs' eared folios in mouldy worm eaten covers, which had once been smart. He was in his chair every morning just as the clock struck ten; he was the last to leave the room in the afternoon; and when he did, he quitted it with the air of a man who knew not where else to go for warmth and quiet. There he used to sit all day, as close to the table as possible, to conceal the lack of buttons on his coat, with his old hat carefully deposited at his feet, where he evidently flattered himself it escaped observation. About two o'clock you would see him munching a French roll or a penny loaf: not taking it boldly out of his pocket at once, like a man who knew he was only making a lunch, but breaking off little bits in his pocket, and eating them by stealth. He knew too well it was his dinner. When we first saw this poor object we thought it quite impossible that his attire could ever become worse. We even went so far as to speculate on the possibility of his shortly appearing in a decent second-hand suit. We knew nothing about the matter, he grew more and more shabby-genteel every day. The buttons dropped off his waistcoat one by one, then he buttoned his coat; and when one side of his coat was reduced to the same condition as his waistcoat, he buttoned it over on the other side. He looked somewhat better at the beginning of the week than at the conclusion, because the neckerchief, though yellow was not quite so dingy, and in the midst of all his wretchedness he never appeared without straps. He remained in this state for a week or two; at length one of the buttons on the back of the coat fell off, and then the man himself disappeared, and we thought he was dead.—*Sketches by Bos.*

**INVISIBLE MUSLINS.**—The Rev. William Ward, a Missionary at Serampore, informs us that at Shantee-porn and Dhaka, muslins are made which sell at a hundred rupees a piece. The ingenuity of the Hindoos in this branch of the manufacture is wonderful. Persons with whom I have conversed on this subject, say that at two places in Bengal, Sonar-ga and Vkrum-porn, muslins are made by a few families so exceedingly fine, that four months are required to weave one piece, which sells at 400 or 500 rupees. When this muslin is laid on grass, and the dew has fallen upon it, it is no longer discernible.

"A man may smile and smile—and be a villain still!"

So thought and wrote the immortal Shakespeare—and he was well acquainted with human nature. It would be a good rule not to confide implicitly all at once on those who at first acquaintance are immediately polite, and extravagantly kind and attentive. By affecting friendship, a man may accomplish his own aggrandizement, and accomplish your ruin. Under the mask of friendship, how many selfish, dishonest designs are executed—how many deeds of infamy are perpetrated! Be always careful of your new friends—whose friendship has not been put to the test. You need not remain long without an opportunity of weighing it in the balance, and discovering its nature and extent. Remember, "the heart is deceitful above all things." That friendship is generally most genuine and indissoluble which is formed gradually and with caution.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

**NUTRITIOUS MATTER IN FOOD.**—From analyses by experienced chemists, it is found that the proportions of nutritious matter in some of the more common human aliments, is as follows:—

100 lb.	Wheat contain	85 lbs.	nutritious matter.
"	Rice,	80	"
"	Barley,	83	"
"	Beans,	89 to 92	"
"	Peas,	93	"
"	Lentils,	94	"
"	Meat, (average)	35	"
"	Potatoes,	25	"
"	Beets,	14	"
"	Carrots,	10	"
"	Cabbage,	7	"
"	Greens,	6	"
"	Turnips,	4	"

**TRUTH IN SIMPLICITY.**—"Get the newspaper, John," and read something interesting," said an old lady to an urchin, scratching his head in the corner. The obedient John was soon seen by the candle, tumbling and fumbling over the paper, to find the desired article on which to display his edification. But in vain. Tired of search he lays down the crumpled sheet, and looking wisely at the old lady, says—"Mother, I don't think these editors known much."—*Am. papers.*

**PRIOR CLAIM.**—A bit of a wag on board the steam boat from Norfolk, being not a little disturbed in his slumbers by some legions of fellow-lodgers, who seemed to dispute his claim to the berth, called out, "Halloo, steward!" "What, massa?" "Bring me the way bill." "What for, massa?" "I want to see if these bed bugs put down their names for this berth before I did; if not, I want 'em turned out."

**TOBACCO INJURIOUS IN ALL ITS FORMS.**—The smoke of tobacco drawn into the mouth without being inhaled into the lungs, acts powerfully on the nervous system, and produces the effects of a stupifying narcotic: hence its use among the lower orders. The chewing of tobacco has the same influence; and if the saliva be swallowed, its effects are powerful and dangerous. The powder of tobacco, called snuff, drawn into the nostrils, produces on those not accustomed to its use immediate but momentary intoxication, along with much sickness.—*Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

## AGENTS

## FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE  
 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.  
 Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.