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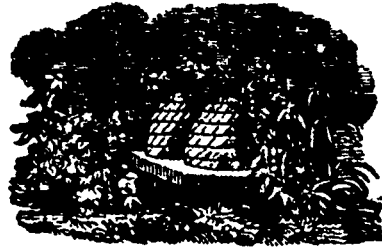
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTIS QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1837.

NUMBER XXIII.

## 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 16s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance; whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

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For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 2s. 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
Boards, pine, pr m 50a 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 a 1s	Oatmeal pr cwt	18s a 20s
Cheese, -	5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s 6d
Coal, at Mines, pr chl 17s		Pork pr lbl	80s a 85s
" at Loading Ground 17s		Potatoes - 1s 8d a 1s 6d	
" at end of rail road 17s		Salt pr hhd 10s a 12s 6d	
Coke		Salmon,	2s a 2s 6d
Codfish pr Ql 12s a 16s		Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	6d a 7c	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, s	22s 6d	Turnips pr bush	1s 3d
" American s r	none	Veal -	none
		Wood pr cord	12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	20s	Herrings, No 1	20s
Boards, pine, m 55s a 60s		" 2	15s
Beef, Quebec prime,	50s	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	45s	" 2	25s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	" 3	22s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	22s 6d	Molasses per gal	2s
" Sydney,	23s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada prime	90s
Coffee	none	" Nova Scotia	85s
Corn, Indian	5s 9d	Potatoes	2s 6d
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar,	35s a 37s 6d
" Fine	43s	Salmon No 1	70
" Canada, fine	46s	" 2	65
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10d

### MISS THRESHER

INFORMS the public, that she intends opening her School on the 17th instant,

FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG LADIES in the following different BRANCHES,—viz: *Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, plain and ornamental Needle-Work, Drawing, Painting, crayon, velvet, and transparent Painting.*

October 11.

m—v

### SNUFF.

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

A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

### FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

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

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

From the Remembrancer.

### THE TRAVELLER'S ADVENTURE.

It was on a surly October day, that, after having taken a peep at the ancient regal palace of Scone, I found myself, by three in the afternoon, with my feet on the fender, within the Salutation Inn at Perth. I had secured my seat to Edinburgh in the Spread Eagle, so I had nought to do, but to look to my solitary dinner, for which preparations were making. A volume of Washington Irving's Tales of a Traveller lay on a side-table, and I endeavoured to fill up the interim vacancy, over the pages of that accomplished and admirable writer.

Indeed, so much was I interested, that, however impatient before, I felt annoyed when the horn blew; and half reluctantly took my seat in the coach, into which two travellers had already stepped. They appeared, from several circumstances, to be husband and wife.

The lord and master of the twain was a gentleman of some fifty-five years, or "By'r Lady," as Falstaff says, "inclining to three-score." He had cooed himself into a corner, which he left not unoccupied, being a personage of imposing dimensions. A low-crowned, broad brimmed chapeau was slouched over his eyes; and a Spanish cloak of blue frieze, ample of fold, with a red collar, of the poodle-dog style of beauty, clasped tightly about his neck, left not much of his countenance visible; save a pair of little black eyes, that glanced like a rat's, and two promontories, which might be guessed at the tips of his nose and chin. Immense bunches of lank y hair overhung his ears; and, altogether, his air was that of a substantial Lowland grazier.

The wife—for so the "my dears" that floated between them pointed her out to be,—was externally the reverse of all this. She was shrivelled and scraggy, one of Pharaoh's lean kins; with a treble-toned voice, which omened her capability of scolding. Ever and anon she made a silent appeal to her snuffbox,—but, without this, her devotion to the "noxious weed" of Sir Walter Raleigh might have been shrewdly imagined from a certain expression of the nose and mouth, peculiar to all rotaries of the herb.

The halcyon days of courtship having no doubt long ago passed over between them, they found little to say to each other,—and nothing to me. As we passed over Kinnoul Hill, twilight was setting in; and the day died away beyond the summits of the western Grampians. The eyes of the grazier, who sat like a Polar bear in the corner, began to gather straws, and, at a rough rut on the road, I could perceive the head of Madame nodding a *la mandarin*.

The evening was cloudy; and without frost; and I had occasionally a glimpse of the evening star, over the flying rack. The banks and forests by the way side looked sombre and gloomy; and, resting my chin on the umbrella between my knees, imagination transported me to the solitary mountains of the Appenines and the Abruzzi; amongst which I had formerly travelled; and whither an excellent picture which I had recently seen, had carried my recollections.

One scene, however, was uppermost in my mind. Never shall I forget the events of that evening. The Estafette had left Distria at three, and we expected to

reach Rocca Priori by nightfall; the daylight being yet tolerably long, and eked out by an early moon-rise.

Here were we three strangers, associated accidentally—companions in travel for the last two days—and bound together only by one tie of unit, that of reaching our rendezvous in company.

Metbinks I see him yet:—opposite to me, with his back towards the horses—a pair of sorry nags, in earlier harness—squatted a lusty Capuchin friar, whose conversational powers had been gradually wearing themselves out in anecdotes of monastic life, so full of pathos and simple beauty, as would have almost weaned an alderman, to seclude himself from all the world congregated at a civic feast, and have made him abhor the bare mention of calapash and calaspee; and, by my side, sat an elegantly formed female, through whose close veil I could yet snatch traces of beauty, which downcast eyes and a mournful silence could not obscure. A richly furred cloak was thrown across her shoulders, to protect her from the damps of evening, and from the cold, which, after sunset, frequently becomes almost piercing in these elevated regions. It was evident that her fate had been a melancholy one, and that probably the darkness of it was not yet over. She travelled under the escort of the holy father; and, not unlikely, her destiny was the convent.

At a small way-side inn, we changed horses, and proceeded without dismounting from the vehicle. Our road now became more deep and rugged; and crack, crack, went the whip of the driver. As we slowly wound along the ascent, we had time to survey the magnificent and ever varying scenery around us. The wild fowl sprang from the thickets; and, as the bright sunshine shot from the west, the alternations of light and shade became extremely picturesque, in the rugged outlines of the wooded crags, and the slumbrous twilight of the valleys, into which a hundred streamlets fell sparkling. The poor animals soon became jaded; and many a "Cospetto!" and "Corpo del Bacco!" was uttered by the irritated brandisher of the thong.

Evening was setting in apace, and the Capuchin fidgetted about as if he was uneasy. Looking across to me, he ejaculated with something of anxiety,—“I fear we shall get belated here. We are yet seven miles from our destination, and these dry passes around us have, not long ago, been the scenes of robbery and murder. The village of Rocca Priori should have been reached by this time;—that ever we shall reach it, I now much doubt.”

“*Per l'amor di Dio!* say not so; exclaimed the beautiful Signora, starting in alarm, “Let me not fall by the hands of these ruffian banditti! Methought I was about to enter a peaceful sanctuary;—and distress is still my companion. Had we not better dismount and return?”

“Be not alarmed, Imilda,” said the Capuchin, in a soothing tone. “The dangers of these roads may have been overdrawn, and although my profession forbids the use of arms, I doubt not my fellow traveller does not journey unprotected.”

“I confess,” returned I, groping in the side pocket of the carriage, for the woollen case containing my pistols,—“that I am not perhaps so well prepared as I might have been,—since so much danger is to be apprehended, for I was not at all aware of this route

being infested in the manner you mention." Round and round went my hand in the bottom of the pocket; the case was not there—nor, to my mortification, to be found within the vehicle.

"This is most extraordinary," I exclaimed. "It is not possible that, in my hurry, I have left the case on the inn table! No—no; it cannot be. I have a distinct recollection of having put it into the pocket here; just after you, sir, had got in—and before I returned for my cloak, which one of the servants was drying for me. I am as well assured that I placed it in this pocket, as I am of my own existence."

"Indeed," said Capuchin, "why, it is not a little extraordinary, and somewhat unaccountable; but really, what we firmly intended to do occasionally wears, in memory's eye, the aspect of something we have done; so much so, that it is difficult in such cases to discern between the intention and the fact. Very probably the dangers of the Abruzzi may have been drawn to me by an over-charged pencil. Surely man's nature cannot be in any state so degraded, that he would refuse mercy to a helpless maiden, or to an unoffending son of the Church! And your being in such company, may be a sufficient protection for you."

My heart could not but soften at this speech of the reverend man, which showed so much sympathy and ignorance of the ways of a wicked world. "Would, holy father," returned I, "that the heart of man were as you imagine it!"

"Have you, then, no other means of defence about you?" asked the Capuchin earnestly.

It now occurred to me,—for I had forgotten it till this time,—that I had a blade in my walking cane. "This cane is a sword-stick," I said, "and may, in extremity, serve us instead of a better weapon."

"Unsheathe it!" cried the Capuchin loudly, for we were just driving past a mountain torrent, which rendered his accents nearly inaudible,—"unsheathe it, and let me see what sort of a thing it is."

I did so; and as I pulled it half out, I chanced to look in his face, on which sat a sadomic grin. "It is slender," he said; and would require to be of good temper."

The sneering laugh of the Capuchin somewhat perplexed me.

"Alas!" he continued, "that is a mere lath of a thing;—and is but a sorry protection for three, against a horde of brigands."

As he thus spoke, the fair Signora sank back into the corner of the carriage; and fetched a deep sigh. So powerfully was she affected, that I was in tears of her swooning altogether away.

"Would to heaven!" exclaimed the holy father, "that we were through these wild passes unquestioned. We are but as clay in the hands of the potter: Would we were safely landed within the gates of San Francesco; and it might rain apple blossoms in January, ere they got me out again, to wander on any of their confounded missions."

"Alas!" said the fair Signora, sobbing, "I seem destined to bring sorrow on all who ever commiserate my situation. Would that I had died, rather than have involved thee, holy father, in my wretched fate!"

We had by this time gained the summit of an eminence, from which we perceived, that the wild dim mountain scenery completely girdled us around. Nature here reigned in her stern and savage magnificence. The scope of the eye took in no vestige of man, or of his melancholy works. Over abrupt and tremendous precipices hung venerable trees, that seemed almost mysteriously to have found footing. An occasional wild goat stood picture-quely on some bare ledge between the eye and the horizon; and, through chuffs and fissures, rivulets, whose waters sparkled in the mellow rays of the setting sun, tumbled flashing into the dim and rayless vallies. Over all, the eagle screamed and soared, dashing the last crimson beams of daylight from his majestic pinions.

Descending the winding road, which showed to us a fresh expanse of Alpine scenery; and there, between two parted hills, the light from the west broke in upon a platform of sod, where human figures were distinctly seen moving about.

My first instinct was to scrutinize them through my glass. There they were—freebooters to a certainty. They were clad in jacket and trousers of gaudy colors; had the usual broad-brimmed, conical-crowned hats, and their sashes stuck full of pistols and poinards. Several were reclining on the grass—a proof that we were not yet perceived; and others were seated round a fire, which burned in a recess of the mountain. "Do you see that?" said I to the monk, handing over my telescope.

"By San Gennaro! it is all over with us," he exclaimed, with a wonderful degree of coolness. "There are not braver or more desperate men in Christendom; and we had better at once surrender at discretion. Each is an over-match for a lusty gon-d'armes; so, I opine, we have no chance of routing a host of them with a sword stuck. The die is thrown; let us turn our pockets inside out, and cry mercy."

So saying, the Capuchin scratched his shaven crown and smiled, or rather laughed. "And as for you, my fair Imilda," he added, "I would advise you to make up your mind to it. There are worse situations in the world than becoming a bandit's bride. Make a virtue of necessity, and Mother Church will absolve you, for I see no other way for it my little rose-bud."

A sudden thought now flashed across my mind, and, as apparently we were not yet perceived by the banditti, I determined at once to put my suspicions to the test. "I shall call to the driver to halt," I said, and let us dismount ere it be too late."

While in the act of rising for this purpose, I turned to the Signora, who, terror-struck, remained almost insensible,—saying, "Will you accompany me, or proceed forward? You may depend upon whatever protection I can give, and on the honor of a gentleman, I swear not to leave you, while I have breath; if you prefer proceeding, of course I cannot help it. Stop! veturino; I say, hollo!—stop!"

"Go on!" shouted the Capuchin, at the top of his voice, clapping his hand upon my mouth, and thrusting me down with his brawny arm; while in a twinkling, one of my own pistols was cocked at my head. "Diavolo!" he cried, "be quiet, if you don't want your brains blown out."

"Pinion him," shouted the Signora.

"Pinion the fellow!" and I felt myself seized by the elbows, with any thing but feminine softness, by the beautiful unknown—who, doffing a vale and mask, showed a majestic aquiline nose, overlooking a forest of mustachios, while he also groped for a pistol in his girdle, and the bandit shone revealed, I dashed in desperation the arm of the quondam Capuchin aside. Off went the cocked pistol; and, whether he was shot or not, such a yell arose, that, in the utmost trepidation,—I awoke.

"Hold him—hold him, for the sake of goodness!" shouted the grazier—"he is furious—wild—non-compos—as mad as a march hare!"

"He has broken all the coach windows!" cried the lady.

"He has broken my head!" responded her mate. "Will nobody succour us?" "Murder!—murder!" was the chorus of man and wife.

When Jehu, with his coat of nineteen capes, opened the door to inquire the meaning of all this strange disturbance, it was some time before I was sufficiently recovered from my sleep and terror, to explain that a striking picture, which I had lately seen, had forcibly wrought on my imagination in a dream. At last I succeeded in persuading all parties that I was safe travelling company to the next stage; and ever since that night I have been frequently haunted with terrible visions of this *Pass of the Abruzzi*.

## FOREIGN.

From the Halifax Gazette.

We were this morning obligingly favored with a London Paper of the 18th ult. received by the Westmorland from Liverpool, from which we make the following extracts:—

LONDON, September 18.

We have received, by express from Madrid, journals and private letters to the 9th inst. inclusive. The latter state that alarm had once more penetrated into the minds of most of the inhabitants of that capital, in consequence of the resumed approach of the Carlists, and of the inertness, ignorance, or treason of the Queen's troops.

A conspiracy, having for its object to blow up the powder magazine at the gate of Santa Barbara, to break open the prisons, and to effect a Carlist movement in Madrid, was said to have been discovered on the night of the 9th inst.

The Government intended shortly to carry into execution the levy of 50,000 men, to remove from the ranks of the National Guards all but single men and widowers from the age of 17 to 40, and to organise squadrons of cavalry in the south of at least 60 men each.

The formation of an army of Reserve at Seville, of which Narvaez (who had been summoned to Madrid) would have the command, was said to be in contemplation.

The cholera had nearly ceased at Palermo, but was raging in the interior of Sicily.

The French Chamber of Deputies is likely to be dissolved next week, and a new one to be elected in October. From the tranquil state of public opinion, the elections excite little interest.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

From the St. John, Observer, October 17.

By the ship *Supercb*, which arrived here yesterday morning in 26 days from Liverpool, papers to the 19th of September have been received. They are principally filled with accounts of the proceedings of the "*British Association for the advancement of Science*." The Association had closed its session of one week at Liverpool, and had received an accession of 1840 Members during the week. The next session of the Association is to be held at Newcastle. The Liverpool Times states that the Meeting passed off in the most agreeable manner, and that the "savans were highly pleased with the warm and cordial reception which they meet with from the inhabitants of Liverpool and the various public bodies, and the Liverpool public having been not less pleased with their distinguished guests."

The papers furnish very little general intelligence. The Liverpool Journal of the 18th, thus sums up the news of the week,—"There is literally no domestic news; things look a little better in Spain, and have not come to a crisis in Portugal."

RETURN OF CAPTAIN BACK.—Captain Back, the commander of her Majesty's ship *Terror*, who, it will be remembered, went out in June, 1836, to look for Captain Ross, has at length returned, from his perilous enterprize. The hardships endured, and the obstacles counteracted and triumphed over, by the commander and his crew were almost incredible; and, indeed, their return after an absence of twelve months, the greater part of the time hemmed in by one impassible sheet of ice, appear all but miraculous. On Sunday night last, the *Terror* put in at Lough Swell (Ireland) in an almost sinking condition, the men incessantly labouring

at the pumps, and the hull of the vessel secured by chains and cables to keep her together. Three of the crew fell victims to the scurvy.—*Liverpool Journal.*

**COLONIAL.**

From the Liberal.

QUEBEC, September 27.

The redressing of all grievances in the Province by the authorities in England appears to be put off *sine die* for the purpose of protecting the official herd here in the enjoyment of their salaries. Pluralists continue to receive the pay of several officers, while the country in vain exclaims against the system of abuse which has existed from the period of the conquest to this day. Is it surprising that the affections of the great body of the people of this province should be estranged from a government which not only tolerates but encourages the growth of the evil? The political dissensions which have distracted the peace of society for so long past, have not at all affected the class of privileged stipendiaries here. The people suffer in the meantime; but the officials revel in the enjoyment of their salaries as long as the political differences in the Province continue.—When Lord Gosford arrived here he promised great things—but what has he done? He has made common cause with the enemies of the people, whenever an opportunity offered,—nay, he has done more, he has taken advantage of the little virtue some of his former friends possessed, and made them the ready tools of all his treacherous and despicable schemes. But, fortunately for the Province, the designs of the administration upon the rights and liberties of the people were detected in time to prevent all the evil such base combinations were calculated to engender. These parasites of power have been denounced by the country at large, as men devoid of independence, honor, or integrity.—They may still sit in obsequious servility at my Lord's table, and laugh, in chorus, at his Excellency's bad jokes, but they cannot conceal the fact from themselves, that the public generally look upon them, and their master, with feelings of unmitigated contempt.

The attempts by Lord Gosford, to govern the country by bribery and corruption, has happily failed. His successor may be more fortunate in restoring harmony in the Province. He will at least have the advantage of knowing that insincerity and duplicity are as despicable in private as in public life—and the man who thinks to insure respect by the display of either will be grievously mistaken. A great practical evil of which we, Colonists, have to complain, is the almost total irresponsibility of our Governors. A Parliamentary impeachment in England for misconduct in the Colonies is a matter, for a variety of reasons, next to impossible. Some tribunal ought to exist here for the trial and punishment of high state culprits. Until Governors be made responsible to the people they oppress, for their acts, we shall never see the dawn of good government in the Province. For the irresponsible exercise of power is always abused.

**IN THE PRESS,**  
AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,  
(At this Office.)

A NEW SELECTION OF  
**CHURCH MUSIC,**  
TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."  
[PRICE SIX SHILLINGS.]

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. Contributions of favor-to and popular TUNES will be thankfully received.

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.**

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 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 PRINROSE, Adm'r.**  
Pictou, 22d April, 1835 if

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province for some time, has to request all those who are in any way indebted to him, to pay the same before the 20th Octr. All accounts due after that date, will be placed in the hands of his Attorney, to be recovered by legal means. He has also to request all those to whom he is indebted to render their accounts for adjustment.

**JOHN CRERAR.**  
N. B. J. C. is now selling off his remaining stock at greatly reduced prices.  
Pictou, 12th Sept. 1837.

**VALUABLE WORKS.**

A complete set of the  
**BRIDGEWATER TREATISES,**  
12 vols. bound in calf—containing  
**CHALMERS**—On the Wisdom and Goodness of God, as manifest in the adaptation of Nature to the Constitution of Man.  
**KIDD**—On the adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man.  
**WHEWELL**—On Astronomy and General Physics, considered in reference to Natural Theology.  
**BELL**—On the human Hand, as evincing design.  
**ROGET**—On Animal and Vegetable Physiology.  
**BUCKLAND**—On Geology and Mineralogy.  
**KIRBY**—On the history, habits, and instincts of Animals.  
**PROUT**—On Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion.

ALSO.  
**THE BRITISH CYCLOPEDIA,**  
in 8 volumes. For sale at the Bookstore of  
July 26, 1837.  
**JAMES DAWSON.**

**20 SIDES NEATS' LEATHER** for sale by the Subscriber, low for cash.  
Sept. 13, 1837. **JAS. DAWSON.**

**TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,**  
On Thursday the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Premises:  
**TWO ACRES OF TURNIP,**  
in a field adjoining James Kitchin's farm, to the west. They will be sold in lots of six or twelve drills, to suit purchasers. Terms cash on delivery.

At the same time,  
**THE FARM**  
will be offered to be lot for one or more years. Terms made known at the time of sale.  
**J. DAWSON.**  
October 18.

**ALBION MINES RAIL ROAD.**

TENDERS will be received by Joseph Smith, Esq until Tuesday 31st October next, for furnishing 3000 Sleepers for the Rail Road. The above are to be of good sound Hemlock, and of the following dimensions, to wit:  
8 feet long, 14 inches on the Bed, and 8 inches deep, sawn on the under side, and either sawn or hewn on the upper side. The first thousand to be delivered on the 1st day of May 1838, at the Rail Road, and one thousand on the first of every succeeding month until the whole is completed.  
Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr Smith at the Mines, or to Mr Peter Crerar at the Rail Road.  
Sept. 12th, 1837.

**PICKED UP,**  
BY the subscriber, on the 8th instant, at Cape John,  
**A BOAT,**  
length of keel 24 feet, breadth of beam 12 feet, with a white painter. There was in the boat, a broad axe, a narrow axe, a handsaw, an adze, a carpenter's mallet, a chest, tartan coat, vest, pair trousers, two rugs, and three shirts.  
**GEORGE HEIGHTON.**  
Cape John, 9th October, 1837. if

**BOOTS & SHOES.**

**ANDERSON HENDERSON,**  
HAVING returned from the United States, intimates to his friends and the public, that he has commenced the  
**SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,**  
in its various branches, in the shop two doors east of store of H. Hatton, Esquire, where he is ready to execute orders with punctuality and despatch.  
**ON HAND:**  
A quantity of Buckskins, which he will make up into gentlemen's opera boots, according to order.  
June 6. if

**HEALTH SECURED,**  
**BY MORISON'S PILLS,**  
The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;

WHICH has obtained the approbation and commendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Dolorous, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all Climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.  
The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Eastern Division of the Province, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom ONLY they can be had genuine, with Morison's Directions for their use.  
**OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD,**  
A few BOOKS, describing the properties, uses, & almost innumerable cases of Cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine.  
May 23, 1836 **JAMES DAWSON.**

**A PUBLIC FAIR**  
WILL be held at the Three Mile Inn, on Wednesday next. [Oct'r 18.]  
**PRIME new OATMEAL** for sale by the Subscriber, **J. DAWSON.**

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the P. E. Island Colonial Herald.

## LAYING OFF FARM HOUSES, OFFICES AND FARMS—GRADENS, ORCHARDS, LIVE FENCES, &amp;c.

SIR,—It has occurred to me, that great comfort as well as pecuniary advantage would be derived by the farmers in this Island, were they to adopt a more judicious method in laying off their farm houses, offices and farms, and ornamenting them with suitable plants, belts and clumps of trees, live fences, orchards, gardens, &c. Allow me then to give the following hints on the subject, and remarks on what would be the result by adopting the practice.

In the first place, the farmery should be situated as near the centre of the farm as possible, if near a good spring, so much the better, and on a place a little elevated, that it may be dry—and there are few farms in the Island which do not afford such situations.

The beautifully undulating surface of this Island is proverbial, and fine springs are found on almost every hundred acres. The house should be from twenty to fifty yards from the court of offices, and within the space allotted for the shrubbery, garden, and orchard—this space may be from two to five acres in proportion to the size of the farm, and be inclosed by a picket, or post and rail fence, and by a hedge of spruce, beech, or thorn inside. Behind the house there should be a small court for firewood, dairy, &c. and to divide the entrance to the kitchen, from the garden. The court yard should also be inclosed, as directed for the garden, keeping the picket or other fence next the yard, to prevent injury to the live fence, from cattle and pigs. The yard ought to be large, and the buildings all within it; they should consist of the barns, and separate from them, the stable and byre, pigeries, poultry houses, green houses, &c. Without should be an inclosed stack yard, having a gate to the court of offices, and it would be advisable to have an inclosed yard in front of the pig houses, and confine the pigs to their own place. The disadvantages of having the horses, cattle, pigs and poultry under the same roof with grain, are numerous—their breath seriously injures both the colour, flavour and condition of the grain, while the disgusting filth of the poultry among grain, and the loss occasioned by their eating the best, ought long since to have convinced farmers of the absurdity of the practice. A well is absolutely necessary, unless a good spring, is at hand—a shade is also necessary, for carts and other implements of husbandry, as well as to feed and shelter sheep in severe weather. The farm should be divided into inclosures, suited to the six years' rotation of crops recommended in my last communication to you, as being most suited to the soil and climate of the Island—for instance, if there are sixty acres or less, in cultivation, divided as near as possible into six equal inclosures; if upwards of eighty acres, twelve inclosures would be more convenient, in pasturing. These inclosures should be as nearly square as possible, but that form may be deviated from, if water can by that means be brought into the fields. Each inclosure must be fenced with poles, or some other plan, to protect the young hedge plants for a few years, till they are strong enough to resist the attack of cattle themselves.

Although this system is only suited perfectly to old farms, yet it should be kept in view by beginners, that they may ultimately adopt it, or a similar plan.

The house should on no account be larger than the farmer has the means to finish at first, but it ought to contain a kitchen and parlour, with bed closets, &c. besides the garret rooms. In front of the house, there should be a road

to join the principal farm road, without entering the farm yard; and the ground inclosed in front of the house should be planted with trees, shrubs and flowers; the garden and orchard neatly laid off, and planted with apples, cherries, plumbs, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, strawberries, &c. and well cultivated. Besides ornamenting the farm, and producing an abundance of fruit and vegetables, these together would certainly add to the comforts and pleasures of the occupiers. Neither is garden produce a despicable part in the economy of housekeeping. The additional space not required for vegetables, to be employed in multiplying selected seeds, and raising new varieties of them for the use of the farm and garden, and also for market; and any part not required for that purpose can be sowed down in Lucerne, Clover and Timothy grass, for cutting early. A garden, &c. well cultivated, will pay the farmer better than any part of his farm.

That live fences will soon be of great importance in this Island, must be evident to every person who has considered the subject. It is being rapidly settled, and there will soon be a great want of fencing poles—indeed, many farms have none now, and even if they were plenty, and were to continue so, the ornamental beauty of live fences, independent of their economy and the shelter they afford, the greater protection to the fields against the depredations of cattle, and the pleasure the farmer and his family would derive by walking over a well inclosed and cultivated farm, are surely subjects deserving attention. I shall now enumerate the different kinds of hedge plants suitable to the soil and climate of the Island, with their culture.

In the front rank I would recommend the Spruce, they are hardy, durable, bear pruning or trimming to any shape, are always green, grow rapidly, and would sooner be a strong, compact fence than any plant I know—they are the only hedge plant said to be used in the North of Europe, where the climate is very severe. Larch and Beech are also excellent hedge plants; indeed most of the forest trees in the Island would suit. The American Thorn would be a good fence; and last, though not least in estimation, the British Hawthorn.

It would be an unnecessary waste of time to give directions for raising those plants from seeds, as abundance of young ones are every where in the Island; and the hawthorn can be imported at less expense in plants than in seeds, considering the doubtful treatment they meet with, by those unacquainted with their nature and management.

The soil must be well prepared the season before planting either hedges or standard trees. An economical plan would be, to plant potatoes, the land being well pulverized and manured before, and the crop well horse and hand hoed; this would be a first rate preparation. In the following spring the land must be well ploughed and harrowed, then with the plough or spade, and line, draw a straight furrow on the level surface where the hedge plants are to be inserted—evergreen plants should not exceed 18 inches in height, Larch the same; any other deciduous plant may be two or three in height, but the smaller they are they will grow the better. None of the plants should be more than one inch deeper in the earth than they were in their sowed bed. The evergreens and larch require no pruning before planting, except cutting off with a knife any long irregular roots. The same treatment will apply to the roots of deciduous plants, but if planted for hedges they must be cut down in the tops, to about three inches above the surface of the earth; and all kinds should be planted about six inches apart. The after management consists in filling up vacancies, hoeing and weed-

ding, in trimming up the sides, and cropping over-tall plants, to prevent them from overtopping the others. In trimming up the plants, give them a wedge-like shape. No good farm hedge ever exceeds six feet in height.

Plantations will be as necessary here as live fences, and when combined, their shelter to cattle, &c. in summer from the excessive heat of the sun, from the winter cold, and their value when grown up as timber, would soon be felt; and the ornamental effect of belts and clumps of trees, on a well cultivated farm, surely deserves the attention of our farmers.

I would recommend a mixture of all the varieties of trees and shrubs found in the Island; many of them would soon be valuable, all of them would be ornamental; the beauty of the flowers of the different shrubs, and the fruit of the mountain ash, Indian bear, wild cherry, alder, &c. and the ever interesting pine, spruce, larch, oak, ash, beech, birch, maple, &c. with the beauty of their foliage, would combine to make us rich, happy, industrious and contented.

Prepare the ground as directed for hedge plants and select the plants. None of them should exceed three feet in height; these soon over top large ones and form the best and handsomest trees. Plant them early in spring, about three feet apart, and not deeper than an inch below where they grew naturally. To keep them clear of weeds for a few years, and fill up vacancies, or thin out the plants as they become too crowded, are all they generally require, except that cattle must be kept out till they are large enough to protect themselves. If the land is wet, a ditch ought to be cut round the field or plantation, but in all cases keep the hedge plants on the level surface. I never saw a fence succeed if planted otherwise.

I remain, Sir,  
Your obedient servant.  
AGRICULTURE.

PICKLING MEAT.—Professor Rafinesque denounces the use of saltpetre in brine intended for the preservation of animal flesh to be kept for food. That part of the saltpetre which is absorbed by the meat, he says, is nitric acid or aquafortis—a deadly poison. Animal flesh, previous to the addition of pickle, consists of gelatinous and fibrous substances, the former only possessing a nutritious virtue. This gelatin is destroyed by the chemical action of salt and saltpetre; and, as the Professor remarks, the meat becomes as different a substance from what it should be, as leather is from raw hide before it is subjected to the process of tanning. He ascribes to the pernicious effects of this chemical change, all the diseases which are common to mariners and others who subsist principally on salted meat—such as scurvy, sore gums, decayed teeth, ulcers, &c., and advises total abandonment of the use of saltpetre in making of pickle for beef, pork, &c.; the best substitute for which, he says, is sugar; a small quantity rendering the meat sweeter, more wholesome, and equally as durable. This ought to be made known to, and remembered by, farmers, butchers, packers of sea provisions, and to all those people who, owing to other causes, are in the habit of killing and curing their own winter meat.—*New York Farmer.*

USEFUL RECEIPT.—We every day hear complaints about watery potatoes. Put into the pot a piece of lime as large as a hen's egg; and how watery soever the potatoes may have been, when the water is poured off the potatoes will be perfectly dry and mealy. Some persons use salt, which only hardens potatoes.—*American paper.*

[FOR THE BEE]

MR DAWSON,

ENCLOSED is the extract from a sermon preached by the Rev. E. A. Crawley, Minister of the 3d Halifax Baptist congregation, on occasion of the decease of the Reverend JOHN McLEAN, A. M., Minister of the Presbyterian church of Nova Scotia, for the insertion of which in your columns I spoke to you some time ago. It was intended to be transmitted to you much sooner, but the No. of the *Christian Messenger* from which it is copied, was unhappily mislaid; and though frequently and diligently searched for, could not be found until yesterday. As the subject of it was highly esteemed wherever he was known, the subjoined extract will be read with great interest. The spirit of affection and Christian liberality which it breathes, presents the author of it in a very pleasing and amiable aspect. May such instances of brotherly kindness between leading men of different denominations be multiplied a hundred fold.

Pictou, October 14th, 1837.

PHILO.

[EXTRACT.]

Our christian friends, when they forsake this scene for their heavenly rest, leave us a precious legacy in the recollection of that holy example which embodied in their own persons the sentiment of the text, "mark the perfect man and behold the upright for the end of that man is peace." The important truth that they alone find peace who follow Christ, becomes more impressive when thus taken in connection with some individual whose memory we honor; when we thus fasten our eye, as it were, on the very person at whom the finger of God's word seems to point, while it directs us to *mark the man*; and when, too, we can do this with the advantage of that greater candor with which most men are disposed to judge of the character of those who are now departed, and whose interests can no longer clash with those of the sons of earth.

Thus, then, dear brethren, let us endeavour to profit by the decease of that amiable and excellent person whose entrance, as we humbly trust, into that rest which remaineth for the people of God has called for the present address.

It is hardly necessary that I should detain you with a mere narration of the circumstances of his early career; suffice it to say, that, a native of this country, he received his education at one of our principal institutions of learning; that having entered on the arduous work of the ministry of the gospel, he was settled for some years as pastor of a church in New Brunswick, where he secured the devoted attachment of the people, by his piety and ability in the discharge of his duty. Here, however, the seeds of that disorder were sown which finally removed him from all mortal scenes. Unable to prosecute his public labors, he came to this town, where he was well known and highly respected as an instructor of youth; but finding, at length, this occupation too severe for his wasting health, he retired to Pictou, where, in the midst of his early friends, after a protracted illness, he breathed forth his soul in peace.

There were two features in Mr McLean's character, which, soon after my acquaintance with him, arrested my attention. His marked humility and his liberal spirit. His humility was particularly pleasing. It was obviously the result of pious principle, of piety that consisted not in a mere attention to external forms, nor yet in a mere speculative acquaintance with the doctrines of the gospel, but in the deep and sincere feelings of the heart. In many conversations which I have enjoyed with my departed friend, this was quite apparent. Of himself and of his hopes for eternity, he would sometimes speak with a humility almost bordering on timidity, while at the same time his glowing countenance and heaving bosom told how deeply the subject of religion possessed his soul.

Of his liberality of sentiment I need hardly inform

this congregation, many of whom must be aware of a fact which of itself sufficiently speaks a mind free from the prejudices of party. I allude to his almost stated attendance on the public worship of this Church. Differing from us only in some external ceremonies, in all matters which respected vital religion he heartily concurred, and did not hesitate, therefore, to regard us as his brethren, and occasionally as his strength enabled him to address us from this pulpit. Would that such examples of Christian charity and disinterestedness were commonly imitated!

But I am detaining you too long from testimony derived from other sources that the end of this good man was the peace of our text. "During his residence in Pictou," writes one of his ministering brethren who attended him in his last sickness, "I had frequent opportunities to see him, converse, and pray with him. Mr McLean was uniformly ready, so long as he was able, to converse on religious subjects, which he did with a high degree of the feeling of the true christian. On such topics his mind evidently delighted to dwell. And while other matters gave him but little concern, especially towards the close of his life, on religion his soul rested with peculiar satisfaction. He was constantly calm, collected, resigned; approving, not only that all the divine procedure was in perfect rectitude, but that it was so especially in application to himself. On this he dwelt much. Not the slightest murmur or fretfulness was ever known to drop from him. His faith was evidently sincere, constant, most humble, and directed wholly to the merits of the Redeemer. His piety, therefore, while genuine, was also quite unostentatious; and while there was a constancy and firmness of every christian affection, there was a most amiable modesty throughout. I have every reason to believe that he was visited by those real but calm consolations of the Spirit of God, the true foundation of which, he had often and ably illustrated to others. This I sometimes took occasion to observe to him, as what I hoped was the case, to which with the greatest modesty he assented. I can justly say that I never saw what I would call the "uniform serenity of religion," more strikingly exemplified.

A near connection of Mr McLean writes to a friend as follows, "when he would observe me standing weeping by his bed, the only words, frequently, that he was able to say were 'Commit your way to God;' he would clasp his poor withered hands, and fervently and faithfully, I have no doubt, though silently, commit us to the care of that unchangeable God, and faithful Saviour, who was then cheering his own soul with the prospect of entering into the joy of his Lord." "Throughout his illness" writes the same friend another time, "he was quite resigned and cheerful, though not able to talk much; and all along, the spirit of a sound mind seemed to call forth heart-felt gratitude." But, I especially prize a short remark made by Mr McLean in a letter to myself, written during his last illness, and which as the letter was chiefly on business, seems the more strikingly to mark the readiness with which his mind constantly turned to the soul's affairs, and the strength with which he grasped his hope. Having in a few words adverted to the poor state of his health, he adds "but I am the greater part of my time in bed; still I would not exchange conditions with the gayest and richest and greatest of earth!"

How solemnly impressed, dear brethren, is such a declaration from a dying man, and one whose whole course through life, as in the present instance, has given unquestioned evidence of sincerity. It seems almost like a voice from the unseen world echoing back the important decision of our text "mark the perfect man and behold the upright for the end of that man is peace."

Brethren! shall we lose the benefit of our friend's example, the legacy of his good name, his humility, his faith, his quiet, christian, peaceful end, confirming the truth of God's word, and unveiling to us that peace

which a future world will fully reveal as the portion of the believer in Christ? Shall we not hearken to the voices of the departed, multiplying as they are around us, and henceforth live as those who believed the solemn decisions of Eternal Truth? How soon shall each of us be in that situation in which we shall know without a shadow of doubt, that it is only the perfect and upright man, the man who has repented of his sin and cast himself by faith on God's mercy in Christ, of whom it can truly be said, "his end is peace." A solemn, awful certainty of the fact will then dispel those vain delusive dreams which so often alas induce men to set up the ever changing uncertainties of human feeling and human opinion against the most solemn disclosures of the word of God.

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. Joes, 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 & Wolven 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 "

India Rubber Clothing, &c. &c. &c.  
Pictou, October 4. tf

GO 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.

CARD.

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

Entrance to the office, by the Western end of the Building.  
May 31st tf

ALEX. McPHAIL,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Pictou, that he has OPENED SHOP, next door to Mr. James Dawson's Book-store, Where he offers for sale, an assortment of GOODS, Suitable for the season.  
Pictou, June 21, 1837.

## THE SENTINEL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1837.

The arrival of the September Packet at Halifax, has put us in possession of London dates to the 9th ult, but brings nothing of interest, in addition to what we published last week. The arrival of the West-*marland* at same port, has however brought dates down to the 18th, from which we make some extracts.

The accounts of the harvest, and from the trading and manufacturing districts, are cheering in the highest degree.

**DETENTION OF THE MAIL.**—His Majesty's packet *Sheldrake* having arrived at Halifax, landed the mails on Tuesday morning, last week; and in the afternoon of the same day the people of Halifax had their letters and papers delivered. We therefore naturally expected that the mail would be delivered on Wednesday at 4 o'clock, to the Eastern Stage, as usual;—but, for what reason we know not, it was not ready, and the Courier arrived here on Thursday without it;—neither was there any Express sent when it was ready, but allowed to lie by, as a thing of no importance, till it was sent off with the usual stage on Friday, thus detaining the letters and papers for all the eastern section of the Province, Cape Breton, and P. E. Island, full two days longer than necessary—putting the steam packet out of her regular trips, and her passengers to a most unwarrantable expense by detention.

This evil has in the present instance been aggravated by detaining the ordinary mail, which certainly ought to have been forwarded at the usual hour on Wednesday, even although the British mail was not ready.

We know not with whom the delinquency lies; but, as this is by no means the first occurrence of the kind, we sincerely hope that the Legislature at its first sitting, will give that establishment a thorough sifting.

Were there a deficiency of funds, there might be some excuse for taking two days to perform what ought to have been accomplished in as many hours; but as we happen to know the funds are very ample, and ought to afford more post facilities than they do, we think it high time that the complaints from this place, and the neighboring Provinces, should be immediately looked into and redressed.

We are not informed whether the New Brunswick and Canada mails have been detained also; but thus we know, that they might as well be so, as sent with such express Couriers as last winter. Some of the Canada papers stated that they were from a week to two weeks behind the ordinary Courier in arriving, and every one knows he takes his time. This circumstance has since furnished a fruitful subject of punning in Great Britain and the United States.

**CAUTION TO SHOPKEEPERS.**—For some nights back, many of the shops in this and other parts of the town, have been watched by a gang, as is reported, of juvenile miscreants; and while the shopkeeper imprudently retires into a back room, one of the worthies steals in on tip toe, and pilfers whatever he can lay his hands upon, while another watches to give alarm in case of surprise. In this way one merchant has had eleven or twelve shillings purloined from a till, another has lost a quantity of common jewelry, a third a pair of boots, while a fourth is minus a piece of print. We trust this will be a warning to themselves and others, to exercise more watchfulness; and if they can succeed in catching one or two of these street prowlers, have them severely punished. We can only say, that, if we find them exercising their pilfering propensities any more in this vicinity, they shall have no lenity from us.

RICHARD J. FORRESTALL, Esq. has offered as Representative for the County of Sydney, in the vacancy occasioned by the decease of John Young, Esq.

**MILITARY MOVEMENTS.**—The St. John, N. B. *Gazette* of the 10th instant, says,—"Part of the Detachment of the 55th Regiment, which arrived at the Garrison in this City, from Nova Scotia, a short time ago, returned to that Province yesterday morning in the steamer *Maid of the Mist* for Annapolis; the remainder will proceed to Windsor by the boat to night. The Detachment of the 43d Light Infantry, which proceeded from this city to the upper part of the Province a few weeks ago, are also expected to return to this Garrison in the steamer from Fredericton this evening. The Border difficulties are at an end for the present, the Government of the State of Maine, (as is currently reported) having disclaimed any participation in Greely's unwarrantable mission."

The ensuing Session of the *Pictou Literary and Scientific Society*, will commence on Wednesday, November 1st.

The Committee have received from the following gentlemen, an intimation of their intention to lecture:

- Dr Chipman,—Introductory Lecture.  
 Daniel DeLeon, Esq.,—On the Tides.  
 Mr. J. W. Dawson,—Introductory Essay on Fossil Organic remains.  
 Dr. Martin,—On the nature and properties of Water.  
 Rev. James Ross,—(Subject not announced.)  
 Dr. Anderson, Junr.,—On Botany.  
 Mr. J. Stiles,—On the origin and history of Newspapers, and their effects on society.  
 C. ROBSON, Sec'y.

## MARRIED.

In this town, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. John McKinlay, Mr James McLeod, West River, to Miss Jane Oxley, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.  
 At Miramichi, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. John McCurdy, Mr John Waters, of Green Hill, Pictou, to Miss Jemima Irving, of Chatham.  
 At the same place, on the 13th instant, by the same, Mr Alexander Fraser, to Miss Nicholas Little, both of the parish of Chatham.

## DIED.

At the West River, on Sunday last, Mr William Beck, aged 85 years.

## SHIP NEWS

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

## ENTERED.

Wednesday, October 18,—Sch'r Rebecca, Dunn, Arrive—furniture; Margaret, McDonald, P. E. Island—plaster.  
 Thursday,—Barque William Smith, Mariner, Portland—ballast.  
 Saturday,—Sch'r Mary, Allen, Gulf St. Lawrence—fish; Mermaid, Brand, in ballast, from Arichat bound to P. E. Island; Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—goods; Four Sisters, Wooden, do—do.  
 Monday,—Sch'r Woodlands, Johnston, Miramichi—salmon.

## CLEARED.

October 18th,—Brig Mary Cole, Watts, Providence—coal, Envoy, Holmes, New York—do.  
 20th,—Sch'r Linnot, Mattatel, Tatamagouche—goods; Rebecca, Dunn, Merigomish—do; Margaret, McDonald, Three Rivers, P. E. Island—do.  
 21st,—Sch'r Eliza, McNeil, P. E. Island—coal, Gracieuse, O'Brien, Halifax—butter, &c.; brig Two Sisters, Anderson, Philadelphia—coal.

**COMMERCATED.**—Launched, on the 16th inst., from the shipyard of George McLeod, Esq., Merigomish, a splendid copper fastened brig, displacing 220 tons, under the new register account. The materials and workmanship reflect much credit on Mr McLeod, as also on Mr Foster, his foreman. We understand that she was purposely built for the firm of J. S. Leshman & Co. of Halifax; and much good may the brig "*George McLeod*" do that respectable establishment.  
 Merigomish, October, 1837.

Miramichi, Oct. 17.

The sch'r *Bea*, Graham, from Pictou, bound for this port, encountered a severe gale, in the Straits, on the

4th instant, by which she lost bulwarks, rails and stanchions on the starboard side, and received other damage.—*Gleaner*.

## SOLE LEATHER,

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

October 25.

## 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.

The terms of *The Sentinel* will be 15s per annum, half in advance, exclusive of postage, while it shall be executed. Those of our friends in this Province, who may desire to obtain the paper, can do so by notifying the nearest Agent, or the neighbouring Postmaster; and as it will be conducted on liberal, constitutional, and strictly temperance principles, we trust it will meet with extensive support throughout the Colonies.

EDMUND WARD.

Halifax, October 12, 1837.

## 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 Hepburn 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 Hogue.) 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.

## 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.

## WANTED,

A SMART Young Man, as a

FARM SERVANT.

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

**SPRING, 1837.**

**R. DAWSON,**  
Has received ex barques Sally, from Liverpool,  
and Isabella from Greenock,  
**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF**  
**IRON, HONGERY, HARDWARE, AND**  
**CUTLERY,**

**CONSISTING OF**— English and Swedes Iron;  
Crawley, German, blister and cast Steel; Borax;  
spikes, nails, brads and tacks;

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

**SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS;**  
coach facings; cabinet and house brass furnishing-  
locks and hinges, (variety); sanner mountings; bed  
screws; garden hoes and rakes; Phiad. 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 bushor; chisels and  
gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

**FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;**  
Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue irons;  
bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass;  
putty,

**PAINT AND OIL;**  
scythos, 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:**

**TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,**  
superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vine-  
gar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c.  
Water street, Pictou, June 16.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

**KEEPS** constantly for SALE, a large assort-  
ment 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.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

**THE** Subscriber intending to quit the Province  
a short time, offers for sale his  
**FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.**  
as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pic-  
tou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to  
Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from  
Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Mines, 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 here-  
after, should the possessor wish to dispose of any  
part of it in Lots. The land is of first quality, well  
watered, and lying dry; it abounds in freestones of good  
quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for tan-  
ning, &c.

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

**A** YOUNG LADY, is desirous of obtaining  
a situation as Instructress to young Children,  
or as attendant on an elderly lady. She would have  
no objections to travel, or living in the Country  
Apply to William Lawson, junr. Esq., Halifax  
June 21. if

**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 finish-  
ed **HOUSE,** a part of which is now  
occupied by Mr Charles Robson,—containing  
**A SHOP, CELLAR, KITCHEN, and SIX**  
**ROOMS,**  
Or, the promisee can be lot as a dwelling, exclusive of  
the shop.  
Apply as above. [October 11.]

**TO BE SOLD,**

**AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE COURT**  
**HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF PICTOU,**  
On Wednesday, the first day of November next, at one  
o'clock, p. m.,

**A LOT OF LAND,** situate, lying, and being  
in Mount Dalhousie settlement, in the County of  
Pictou, on the south side of the new road leading  
from Salmon River to Pictou, being Lot No. 3, in a  
grant from Government to William Corbet, Robert  
Patterson, and others, bounded as follows, viz: Be-  
ginning at the north west corner of Anthony Richard's  
lot on the south side of the said road, and running  
thence south 65 degrees west, along said road 41  
chains; thence south 80 chains; thence north 65 de-  
grees east 11 chains, to the south west corner of said  
Anthony Richard's lot; and thence north along the  
west side line of said Richard's lot 80 chains, to the  
place of beginning,

**CONTAINING 300 ACRES.**

The Terms of sale will be a deposit of ten per cent  
of the purchase money at the time of the sale, and  
the remainder on the delivery of the Deed.

For further particulars apply to  
**DANIEL DICKSON,**  
Attorney at Law.

September 27, 1837.

**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,  
Carthene Moss.

September 21. **JAMES D. B. FRASER.**  
if

**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.**

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

**A SET OF PATTERNS**  
may be inspected, consisting of  
**SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING**  
**KNIVES,**  
And every description of Cutlery.

**ALSO:—SAMPLES OF STEEL.**  
**N. B.** Those Houses who have been accus-  
tomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through  
the medium of their friends in England and Scotland,  
may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns,  
and yet transmit their orders as formerly.  
Halifax, February, 1837. n-m

**NOTICE.**

**PERSONS** intending to leave the Province are  
hereby informed, that a Pass, pursuant to Law  
in such cases made and provided, can now be had at  
the Office of the subscriber, he having been duly  
appointed and authorised to grant the same.

**THOS. DICKSON,**  
Dy. Pro. Sec'y for the above purpose  
at the Port of Pictou.  
**N. B.** The law relating to the above will be found  
in the 1st Volume of the Provincial Laws, folio 32.  
September 21, 1837, if

**VALUABLE LANDS**

Situate in Tatamagouche, Maccan, Nappan, and  
Amherst,  
**FOR SALE.**

**PERSONS** desirous of becoming purchasers of the  
whole or any part of the estates of the late Col.  
Desbarres, will please make application to the sub-  
scribers at Halifax. A plan of the

**TATAMAGOUCHE ESTATE**

may be seen, and information as to the price of the  
Lots into which it is subdivided, and the terms, which  
are liberal, may be obtained by reference to Alex'r  
Campbell, Esq. by whom applications will be for-  
warded to the subscribers, who will, when required  
transmit Deeds to purchasers.

Robert McG. Dickey, Esq. will give the like infor-  
mation as to the  
**MACCAN AND NAPPAN ESTATES,**  
and afford similar facilities to persons wishing to be-  
come purchasers.

**IN AMHERST,**

same time in September next, of which more particu-  
lar information will be given to the public before the  
day of sale,

**WILL BE SOLD**  
**IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,**  
And on very liberal terms:—  
**TWO EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE**  
**FARMS,**

Part of the Cochrane Estates.  
One in the possession of Mrs F. Hunter, the other in  
possession of Mr James Shipley. Any information may  
be obtained thereon by reference to Alex'r Stewart,  
Esq., or to Robert McG. Dickey, Esq.

**JAMES W. JOHNSTON,**  
**ALEX'R STEWART,**  
Attornies to the Executors and  
Heirs of Col. Desbarres  
Halifax, July 12. m-m

**TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.**

**PERSONS** desirous of contracting for the board-  
ing, shingling, and inside finishing, of a number  
of Frames erected at the Albion Mines for the work-  
men'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

**FARM FOR SALE**  
**OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.**

**THE FARM** lately owned and occu-  
pied 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

**REMOVAL.**

**MRS MILNES** returns thanks for the pa-  
tronage she was favored with in her former  
residence on Church street, and hereby intimates that  
she has now removed to that commodious House on  
Water street, lately occupied by J. R. Kitchen, where  
she intends carrying on Business in the Millinery and  
Grocery lines.

A few Boarders can be accommodated; and she  
can let Lodgings for a genteel family either furnished,  
or not, as wanted.  
Pictou, 13th Sept. 1837.

**BOHEA TEA.**

**THE** Subscriber has received a quantity of Bohea  
Tea, on consignment, which will be sold by re-  
tail at 1s 6d; or 1s 2d by the Chest.  
Pictou 4th Sept. 1837. **R. DAWSON?**

**CATTLE SHOW.**

**A** Cattle Show, or Fair, will take place at Lower  
Settlement, River John, on Wednesday, the  
first November.  
[October 18.]



## POETRY.

## THE WIFE.

I could have stemmed misfortune's tide  
And borne the rich one's sneer;  
Have braved the haughty glance of pride,  
Nor shed a single tear;  
I could have smiled on every blow  
From Life's dull quiver thrown,  
While I might gaze on thee, and know  
I would not be alone.

I could—I think I could—have brooked  
E'en for a time, that thou  
Upon my fading face had looked  
With less of love than now:  
For then I should at least have felt  
The sweet hope still my own,  
To win thee back, and whilst thou dwelt  
On Earth, not been alone.

But thus to see from day to day,  
Thy brightening eye and cheek,  
And watch thy life sands waste away  
Unnumbered, slowly, meek,—  
To meet thy smile of tenderness,  
And catch the feeble tone  
Of kindness ever breathed to bless,  
And feel, I'll be alone—

To mark thy strength each hour decay,  
And yet thy hopes grow stronger,  
As filled with heavenward trust, they say,  
'Earth may not claim thee longer;  
Nay, dearest! 'tis too much—this heart  
Must break when thou art gone;  
It must not be, we may not part,  
I could not live alone!

## MISCELLANY.

The following affecting story is from the *Toronto Constitution* of the 9th instant.—

**A FAMILY POISONED.**—Those who can feel for the miseries of others will drop a tear when they peruse the following statement.

A family of the name of Smith, resided in Coulton's Field, Toronto, consisting of the father, mother, and four children. The eldest girl eleven years of age, another younger, and the boy, went out in the woods to gather mushrooms, a few days ago, and by mistake gathered toad stools, which are poisonous. They brought them home, the eldest girl cleaned them, the mother cooked them on the gridiron with salt. The children ate them and took sick, first one and then the others—the physician could do nothing for them—they all died—and last Saturday we hear that the 4th or youngest infant died also, but not of poison like the others. The two children of a Mr Jameson, also of this city, were out with Smith's infants, and one of them went to Smith's, ate of the toad stools with the others and is since dead and buried. It is truly remarkable how many ways there are in which death approaches the human family with his dread summons.

By an Act of the 1st Victoria, cap. 34, which came into operation on the first of August, those anomalies respecting the conveyance of Newspapers, so much and justly complained of have been entirely removed. The following is an extract from the table which forms the 28th section, regulating the rates of postage for printed British Newspapers within the United Kingdom:—

By the General Post, from one post town to another within the United Kingdom—*Free*.

By the General Post, and delivered by any penny or twopenny post—*Free*.

By any penny or twopenny post, and after-

wards passing by the General Post, from one post town to another—*Free*.

By any penny or twopenny post, and not passing or intended to pass the General Post—*Id. each*.

By the General Post of a post town, addressed to a person within the limits of that place or its suburbs—*Id. each*.

Between places within the United Kingdom: by private ships—*Id. each*.

Between the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Colonies and Possessions beyond the seas—*Free*.

By private ships—*Id. each*.

**SLEEP.**—'I cannot think that man amiable, or even innocent, who, after the placidity, and refreshment of a night's rest, can awake only to his resentments. He must forget the being who sheds his balmy blessing over our shattered, perhaps perverted senses, and who enjoins the forgiveness of injuries before the sun goes down upon our wrath.'

**DESTRUCTION OF SALT AT TURKS' ISLAND.**—A letter from a respectable person at Turks' Island, dated, August 7, says, "On the 3d we were visited by a tremendous hurricane, which destroyed one-half the salt on Grand Key, and four-fifths of it on Salt Key." Another letter estimates the quantity lost, at 350,000 bushels. Most of the small houses were lost.

## COLUMN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

## RICH AND POOR.—PART II.

CAN it be supposed that the poor would be better off if all the property of the rich were taken away and divided among the poor, and no one allowed to become rich for the future? The poor would then be much worse off than they are now. They would still have to work for their living, as they do now; for food and clothes cannot be had without *somebody's* labour. But they would not work near so profitably as they do now; because no one would be able to keep up a large manufactory or farm, well stocked, and to advance wages to workmen (as is done now), for work which does not bring in any return for perhaps a year or two. Every one would live, as the saying is, "from hand to mouth," just tilling his own little patch of ground, enough to keep him alive, and not daring to lay by any thing; because if he were supposed to be rich, he would be in danger of having his property taken away and divided.

And if a bad crop, or a sickly family, brought any one into distress, which would be the case with many, what could he do after he had spent his little property? He would be willing to work for hire; but no one could afford to employ him, except in something that would bring in a very speedy return. For even those few who might have saved a little money would be afraid to have it known, for fear of being forced to part with it. They would hide it somewhere in a hole in the ground which used formerly to be a common practice in this Country; and still is, in some others, where property is very insecure. Under such a state of things, the whole country would become poorer and poorer every year. For, each man would labor no more than just enough for his immediate supply; and would also employ his labor less profitably than now, for want of a proper division of labor; and no one would attempt to lay by any thing, because he would not be sure of being allowed to keep it. In consequence of all this, the whole produce of the land and labor of the Country would become much less than it is now; and we should soon be reduced to the same general wretchedness and distress which prevails in many half-savage Nations. The rich, in-

stead of improving, would be much worse off than before. All would soon be as miserably poor as the most destitute beggars are now. Indeed, so far worse, that there would be *no body to beg of*.

It is best for all parties, the rich, the poor, and the middling, that property be secure, and that every one should be allowed to possess what is his own, and to gain whatever he can by honest means, and to keep it or spend it, as he thinks fit,—provided he does no one any injury.

Some rich men, indeed, make a much better use of their fortunes than others; but one who is ever so selfish in his disposition can hardly help spending it on his neighbours. If a man has an income of five thousand pounds a year, some people might think at first sight, that if his estate were divided among one hundred poor families, which would give each of them fifty pounds a year, there would thus be, by such a division one hundred poor families the more enabled to subsist in the Country. But this is quite a mistake. Such would indeed be the case if the rich man had been used to eat as much food as one hundred poor families, and to wear out as much clothing as all of them. But we know this is not the case. He pays away his income to servants, laborers, and tradesmen, and manufacturers of different articles; who lay out the money in food and clothing for their families. So that in reality, the same sort of a division of it is made as if it had been taken away from him. He may, perhaps, if he be a selfish man, care nothing for the maintaining of all these families: but still he does maintain them. For, if he should choose to spend one thousand pounds a year in fine pictures, the painters who are employed in these pictures are as well maintained as if he had made them a present of the money, and left them to sit idle. The only difference is, that they feel they are honestly earning their living, instead of subsisting on charity; but the total quantity of food and clothing in the Country is neither the greater nor the less in the one case than in the other.

But if a rich man, instead of spending all his income, saves a great part of it, this saving will almost always be the means of maintaining a still greater number of industrious people. For a man who saves, hardly ever, in these days at least, hoards up gold and silver in a box; but lends it out on good security, that he may receive interest on it. Suppose, instead of spending one thousand pounds a year on painting, he saves that sum every year. Then, this money is generally borrowed by farmers, or manufacturers, or merchants, who can make a profit by it in the way of their business, over and above the interest they pay for the use of it. And in order to do this, they lay it out in employing laborers to till the ground, or to manufacture cloth and other articles, or to import foreign goods: by which means the corn, and cloth, and other commodities of the Country are increased.

The rich man, therefore, though he appears to have so much larger a share allotted to him, does not really consume it; but is only the channel through which it flows to others. And it is by this means much better distributed than it could have been otherwise.

## AGENTS

## FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE  
Aliramicli—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. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.