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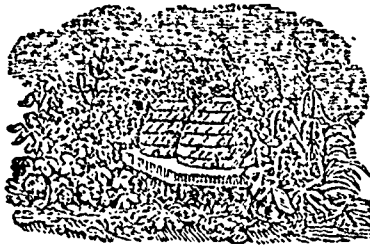
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAEVAJUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1837.

NUMBER L.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

ADVERTISING.

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

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

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Apples, Boards, Beef, Butter, Clover seed, Coals, Eggs, Flour, etc.

HALIFAX PRICES.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Alowives, Boards, Beef, Codfish, Coals, Coffee, Corn, Flour, etc.



STEAMER "MAID OF THE MIST,"

CAPTAIN HENNEBRAY.

THIS steamer will run once in each week between St. John and Windsor, through the season, commencing on Tuesday, the 11th instant, leaving St. John every Tuesday, and Windsor on Wednesday evenings at high water, for St. John. She will also ply twice each week between St. John, Digby, and Annapolis, leaving St. John every Monday and Friday, and Annapolis and Digby every Tuesday and Saturday.

STEAMER "CAZELLE,"

Will leave St. John every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Eastport, St. Andrews, and St. Stephens or Calais, and will return to St. John from those places, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

JAMES WHITNEY.

St. John, April 1, 1837.

T-W

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

From the Acadian Recorder.

PARLIAMENTARY SKETCHES.

CONTINUED.

In these brief descriptions of the constituency of the House of Assembly, it was not my design to notice particularly each individual whose conduct was either deserving of censure or applause. This would not only vastly exceed the limits of my original purpose, but might, in fact necessarily would, divest my subject of much of that interest, which faithful graphic sketches of eminent men, usually excite. Before passing to the new members I might have noticed such men as Dodd, Smith, Morton, and a number of others who assisted in composing the Old House, whose conduct has procured them the continued confidence of their respective constituencies. However, of such, and their peculiarities, I am sufficiently acquainted with my subject, to presume with some confidence that the readers of your journal will excuse my taciturnity.

Mr JOSEPH HOWE.—This gentleman became known to the public as the editor and proprietor of the Nova-scotian newspaper, in which character he succeeded Mr George Young. Mr Howe's editorial labours aided by his liberal politics have obtained for his periodical a wide and profitable circulation; and the philippics upon government monopolies and official corruption of which his paper has been the writing vehicle have done much to arouse the passions of the people of the province, and to induce them to urge measures of reform upon the popular branch of the legislature. The politics of Mr H's newspaper were strictly radical, and the learned editor is the avowed champion of the same principles in the House of Assembly. Mr Howe represents the County of Halifax, and is one of the most prominent members of the new House. He is a man of ordinary stature and proportions, with a fair complexion, and a countenance indicating both vivacity and thought. There is nothing striking or remarkable in his general appearance, in conversation he talks much and affects to be witty, accompanying his usually abortive sallies with an open and self gratulatory smile, but when addressing the House the expression of good nature which usually lights up his countenance wanes into a sarcastic and bilious grin, which together with a sneering tone used on these occasions tend to detract much from the effect which his prolix but sometimes clever speeches would otherwise produce. He moreover impairs a tolerably good style of language by a slight stammer, or repetition of some particular word while waiting for the revolution of his ideas to furnish him with another. Mr Howe addresses the House from the Speaker's left. He speaks more than any other man in the Assembly and deals many a heavy blow to the government party. It cannot however be denied, that a great deal of what he says is intended for the populace; and not a little of that which is addressed to the conservative party in the House tends rather to irritate, than to serve any beneficial purpose. Mr Howe has led the ultra whig and radical party in the House on several occasions; but the reckless disregard of consequences which has characterized some of his proceedings, and the lamentable want of political foresight and discretion, which has distinguished others;

lead me to the conviction, that he will never be a man of very extensive influence in the Provincial Legislature. His injudicious and unwise introduction of the Ballot question, in the discussion of the quadrennial bill, threw a shade of suspicion over that excellent measure, gave the opposition an unnecessary advantage in the debate, and caused many favourably disposed to the measure, to hesitate to give their assent to it, least it should be deemed (as the learned gentleman seemed, to desire) only ancillary to the other question, the utility of which, is more problematical, and accords less with the genius of the constitution. His conduct in the matter of the celebrated resolutions, merited for him the disapprobation of every man possessing the least political sagacity, for his infusing into them so vindictive and hostile a spirit, and his ill timed introduction of them to the House, before the indispensable business of the Country had been disposed of: as by these means he roused the ire of the Council, and at the same time placed the House of Assembly at their mercy. And while we feel bound to laud Mr Howe's patriotic intentions, in originating a measure which had for its object the reformation of the upper House; I cannot but censure that indiscreet management of it, which placed the popular branch of the Legislature in the miserable dilemma of being compelled to rescind its own solemn act, or to cause an irreparable loss to the country.—The former alternative however, galling though it certainly was to the members and humbling to the friends of reform throughout the province, was the only wise one; for the Country would not have born out the Assembly in throwing away the revenue. That the House has been degraded, all liberal men must keenly feel, and while they deplore that degradation they cannot forget that Mr Howe was the procuring cause. The recollection of these points, will cause the reforming party in the House to distrust Mr Howe in future; and to pause ere they confide an important measure to the guidance of one, who has shown himself so rash and unskilful a general in political warfare. In debate, Mr Howe grapples the question with resolution and spirit, he attacks his opponent boldly, and fights for victory not only with courage, but with untiring perseverance. With Unacke, however, he studiously avoids direct encounter, and yields to the master spirit of the member for Cape Breton, the palm of superiority. Mr Howe's misadventures in the House have arisen from inadvertence, and want of skill. Reflection will tend to correct the one, and experience the other. And although the Country will be disappointed in him from the extravagant opinion they had formed of his abilities; I look forward to him as a valuable member of the Assembly, and a powerful auxiliary in carrying those measures of reform which all patriotic men so much desire.

WILLIAM YOUNG is the representative for Justice Corps. He ran a convass and was returned in the former House for Cape Breton County. A scrutiny was demanded and obtained by the then agent of the Mining Association, Mr Smith, the rival candidate.—After an unsuccessful contest of several weeks, during which period the name of Young is often found in the column of debaters, the Sheriff was ordered to amend his return by substituting Mr Smith's name for that of his rival. William Young is a member of the Bar, and

the eldest son of the Representative for Sydney, a man considerably below the middle stature and of a fair complexion. Perhaps the age of no man in the Province has so often been a subject of disputable conversation, as that of Mr W. Young; nor is there an individual at whom old Time has shaken his glass more unreluctant. On a late occasion, a gentleman in my hearing pronounced him short of five and twenty. But Chronology with his hazen pen, would, I apprehend, enroll him on the wrong side of forty. His countenance, though unadorned with much that is calculated to excite admiration, nevertheless beams with intellect and intelligence. The member for Justice and Liberty in his politics, is liberal, and the cause of Provincial reform has always received valuable assistance from his instrumentality. He usually addresses the Chair from the Speaker's left near the library at the upper end of the seat. On the second reading of the annual Parliament Bill, for the first time during the session, at both his process. So far, very well; but, as it has been my privilege to listen to so many orators, so eloquent an address. Soberly, and judiciously presented to the House, the history of the last Parliaments, from the earliest records of the Province to the present time. In debate, W. Young's highly animating. He "speaks the speech of a soldier on his tongue." His action is graceful, his voice clear and musical, and his address captivating. His speech on the subject of Judge's Fees, and in which he emerged fully and fairly into their original nature of that sanction so often alluded to by his opponents, was worthy of the profession. That we are less than already done wonders in vindicating the Bre from the Olympian load of calumny, heaped upon them by interested demagogues. Young has a fine Country in a tone, and strain, incapable of being misunderstood, that there are lawyers in the Province *the thousand and one Parliament seat*. The Editorials of Joseph Howe to the contrary notwithstanding, who neither fear the scowling frowns of the lords, nor the smiles of men in high places. For in these sketches I have studiously informed my readers, that certain gentlemen of the long robe were *not* in the person of the member for Justice-au-Corps. Do not let him alone. Doyle, DesBarres and McDougall have all recorded their professional opinions, declaring the illegality of their exaction. So very constitutional a manner of treating a subject, such candour in admitting the force, and plausibility of argument of an opponent; so able an application of jurisprudence, and the first principles of ethics, to the data of a case; such research; such familiarity with a whole question; and, above all, so purely forensic, and commendable a mode of conducting an argument, in which every personal attack is carefully eschewed, are circumstances which entitle the orator alike to the estimation of those who wear the ermine, those who wait in hopeful expectation of those who deprecate unconstitutional taxation. I have already said that Young is a Reformer, but in so doing I am not to conceal that his politics are less liberal than those of his competitors. He appears disposed to strike out a path, midway between the Radicals and the Conservatives, and, worse, it is certainly not at all impossible that true Reform may yet be found.

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1837

These remarks in our last Editorial on the patronage of Stage Coaches and Stage Coaches and Communications, have, we understand, elicited no small discussion. This is precisely what we intended they should do, knowing that enquiry and discussion are sure to conduct to sound information. We are very far indeed from having any hostility either to the Post Office Department, or Stage Coach accommodation; but we boldly maintain that as a preliminary step towards affording their aid—that public, who demand the means should see authenticated copies of the annual Accounts exhibited, showing that there is a necessity for pecuniary aid, and until that is done, we should not let the Representatives have to vote out of them a shilling of the public money. As regards the former, if it really has not funds of its own to carry it on (which we do not believe), we think a more legitimate way of obtaining aid would be, to raise the Postage, than to draw it from the pockets of thousands of poor people who, perhaps, do not receive a letter in twelve months. We disapprove of all grants of public money which tend to create monopolies;

and we surely do not ask too much, when we say to all who do receive public money, that the Public want to see their accounts.

If ever economy was necessary in Nova Scotia, it is now, when the public debt is large, education poorly provided for, and agriculture wholly overlooked.

**A NEST OF PETTY TYRANTS**—House of Assembly, P. E. Island.—While certain Messages were reading, Mr Le Lacheur, one of the members for King's County, in the custody of the Sergeant at arms, for a breach of privilege, covered the lobby of the House with his hat on, and without uncovering, went inside the Bar, and passed through to the Library.—This being viewed as an insult to the House, an order was issued for his being committed to the common Jail, which was immediately carried into effect.

On the following day, Mr Le Lacheur sent a card to the speaker, disclaiming any intention to insult the House, yet making a most humble apology—when the House was pleased to order him back into the custody of the Sergeant at arms, on paying the Jail fees. The reader will recollect that Mr Le Lacheur, together with Messrs Cooper and McIntosh, have all, at the suggestion of the King's representative, been prisoners to this precious set of Legislators for nearly three months, for exercising a constitutional privilege!

The Legislature of P. E. Island was prorogued on the 20th ultimo.

The Embargo Law appears in the Gazette of the 25th ult.; it prohibits the exportation of all kinds of grain and potatoes—and also making the former into malt. To be in force till the first of August.

**THE ADDRESS**.—We have this day copied the Address of the House of Assembly to the Throne, on the Constitution of H. M. Council. It contains the substance and spirit of the 12 Resolutions, and we sincerely hope it will meet a gracious reception.

We also copy his Excellency's Speech, at the prorogation of Parliament.

**RELIEF TO THE POOR**.—The sum of £350 has been allotted to the County of Pictou, for supplying the poorer part of the inhabitants with seed grain and potatoes—for which the receivers are to give security that payment will be made in cash or road labor.

In the Counties of Pictou, Guysborough, and Cumberland, the following persons are appointed Commissioners, for carrying the Act into effect:

**County of Pictou**.—J. W. Harris, D. Fraser, A. D. Gordon, Pictou. George McLeod, James Cramer, Robert Murray, Maxwelltown. John McKay, James McGregor, Egerton.

**County of Guysborough**.—Wentworth Taylor, Francis Cook, Wm. Walsh, Guysborough. Charles Archibald, County Harbor. Thomas Glenecross, Hugh McDonald, and William McKeen, St. Mary's.

**County of Cumberland**.—Daniel McFarlane, Junr. Morse, Joseph Oxley, William Smith, Wm. Donkin.

**NEW PAPER**.—The prospectus of another new Paper, appears in the last Halifax papers. It is to be called *The Farmer and Mechanic*—to be published weekly in the quarto form, at the moderate price of 10s a year in advance, or 12s 6d paid in six months. Its name is significant of the field it is to occupy.

Subscribers' Names for the above Work, will be received at this office.

The following notice of the sudden death of a person said to be from this place, is copied from a Philadelphia paper:

**Coroner's Inquest**.—Justice Lownds was yesterday called to the House of Mr Hall, No. 29 Fletcher street, to view the body of Thomas Cook, aged 50, who had lately arrived hither from Pictou, Nova Scotia, and who died suddenly at Mr Hall's yesterday, while sitting at the table eating his dinner. Verdict accordingly.

**MEXICO**.—Our latest dates from Mexico are to the 15th March, at which time great excitement prevailed in the capital; and to all appearance, a bloody revolution was on the point of breaking out. The Government had declared the ports of Texas in a state of blockade.

**UNITED STATES**.—We have to notice a further depression in the price of provisions in the American market: At New York, on the 12th ult. the average prices of Flour were \$9 to \$9 50c. Wheat \$1 25c to \$1 50c. Mess Pork \$20 to \$22; Prime do. \$17 to \$18. A further decline was expected. It appears the Americans have overstocked the market with the above articles, and hence the sudden fall in prices, and the consequent distress in the Mercantile interest, which had not in the least abated at the above date.

**LITERARY SOCIETY**.—Last Wednesday evening, Henry Blackadar, Esq. read an Essay on "Botany." He confined his remarks, principally, to the general properties of the Vegetable Kingdom; and terminated his intention of bringing the subject again before the society, during its next session.

Mr James D. B. Fraser will lecture this evening on the sources of Heat; after which, being the last meeting of the session, Office-Bearers for the ensuing year will be elected.

**THE WEATHER**.—On Saturday and Sunday last, the weather became warm, and the thermometer rose above 60°. On Monday, it rained all day, with the winds variable from S. E. to W. Several vessels and boats arrived. At 7 a. m. the wind veered suddenly to N. W. and blew with great violence, accompanied with thick snow. The gale continued the whole night and yesterday, with the wind at W. to N. W. and it became intensely cold. The thermometer which stood at 50° the previous evening, fell during the night to 18°. We much fear that a storm so sudden and severe, will have been productive of many casualties.

We are informed a schooner of about 40 tons, is on shore between Toney River and Carriboo—name not known.

A material rise in the price of coal has taken place, which will be inserted in the Prices Current next week.

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. David Roy, Mr James Grahame, New Glasgow, to Miss Elizabeth Fraser, of the Hill, in that neighborhood.

At Mount Thom, on Thursday last, by the Rev. D. McIntosh, Mr George Cameron, to Ann, daughter of Mr James Reid, both of that place.

DIED.

On Monday last, Mr John Hamilton, aged 56 years, leaving a wife and 3 children. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland.

At Mount Dathousie, on Friday last, Mary, relict of the late Thomas Rie, aged 80 years. She was a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland; and has left a numerous offspring to lament their loss.

At Mergomish, on the 24th ult. after a long and painful illness, Mr Owen McKowen, in the 80th year of his age. He has left a circle of friends and acquaintances, together with 10 children, 59 grand children, and 10 great grand children, to bewail their loss; he was a native of Ballygowan county Down, Ireland, and one of the first settlers in Mergomish.

At Roger's Hill, on the 20th ult., Ann, relict of the late Robert Fraser, aged 26 years—leaving 2 orphan children.

At Scots Hill, on Sunday last, Mr John Cameron, sen'r. aged 70 years; a native of Morven, Argyleshire, Scotland.

At Miramichi, on the 13th ult. Roderick, fifth son of Mr Duncan McKenzie of Pictou, aged 11 years.

At Lunenburg, N. S., recently, Mr Philip Rudolf.—He bequeathed £100 to the parish for the benefit of the Church.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

April 26—Sch'r Sarah, Mattital, Tatamagouche—boards. April 29, Isabella, Goodwin, R John—deals.

Monday—Sch'r Bee, Graham, Halifax—goods; shal. Catherine, Millard, Tatamagouche—ballast.

Tuesday—Mary Bell, Cameron, Halifax—goods. A brig from Newfoundland has arrived, but not yet reported at the Custom House.

CLEARED.

Monday—Sch'r Mary, Taylor—fishing voyage.

**LAUNCHED**, April 20, from the ship yard of Mr B. J. Kirkpatrick, the new brig *Nancy Giban*, 280 tons burthen. April 27, from the ship yard of Henry Hatton, Esq. brig *Highlander*, 186 tons burthen.



[FOR THE BEE.]

## POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.—No. 5.

## APPARITIONS.

Mr DAWSON. Sir,—This is a part of popular superstition, a distinct idea of the meaning of which cannot easily be conveyed: It is a belief that something is seen while at the same time it will be acknowledged, by at least some of the believers in apparitions, that there is nothing to be seen. I have already expressed an opinion regarding miracles; we therefore let them alone, and say this is a paradox, the unravelling of which we will now attempt.

It is an imaginary idea, impressed under peculiar circumstances, the sense of sight acquiescing in the delusion, and leading to a false conclusion. In Scotch phraseology, these species are pronounced Wreaths and Ghosts, both being connected with mortality—the wreath, or appearance of a person while alive, saying they will soon die, and likely in some unnatural way; the ghost, or appearance of the dead, making known that they are not resting well in their graves from some untoward circumstance in life. Some light may be thrown upon this mystical subject, by the relation of a melancholy catastrophe that happened some forty years ago. As I believe there are none whose feelings may be hurt from personal connection that may see this, I shall mention names. In the village of Koth, there resided a very respectable unmarried lady about thirty-five years of age, who gained a comfortable livelihood by her needle, but who unfortunately became the victim of intemperance to such a degree, that she got embarrassed in circumstances, and was sued by a merchant for a small debt. The following night Miss Riach left her room half dressed, and ran through a light snow, bounding over fences and ditches, in a way that seemed more than human, for about a mile, to the river Isla, and plunged into the pool where she was found a corpse in the morning. The body was carried to an old school house. Happening to be in the village at the time, and from being acquainted with the lady, I was induced to go and see the most humiliating spectacle I ever witnessed. Superstition interfered, forbade, and even defied humanity to perform sepulchral rites. From the unblemished character she had maintained during the greater part of her life, the most respectable of the inhabitants wished to have a coffin made, and the body interred in some by-corner of the church yard; but no carpenter could be found to make a coffin, and after a grave was dug it was not permitted to lay the body in it. Conflicting opinions with respect to its disposal, at last determined to have it conveyed to the public square, where it lay a considerable time in some old boards not large enough to cover it—a woeful comment on the depravity of human nature,—it was then removed to the dungeon in the common jail, and how it was finally disposed of I cannot say.

From the deep and lasting impression the scene made upon my mind, if I went into a dark room or any sequestered place for a long time after, some part of the tragical event occurred to my mind, and a little tincture of superstition would have persuaded me that I saw Miss Riach's ghost.

Were those who are tainted with a belief in apparitions to reflect a little upon the subject, and investigate it in a philosophical way, they might be led to see how the deception arises. It may proceed at times from an optical illusion; things that are seen at an unusual time in a way not expected, have often an extraordinary appearance. An acquaintance with the magic lantern or camera obscura, would illustrate this. I have known a broom bush to be taken for a water Kelpie, and a curt in which lime had been carried, for Lady Francie's ghost.

Yours, &amp;c.

AMICUS VERITATIS

April, 1837.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR DAWSON,

Sir,—In one of your numbers of the BEE, I observed a few remarks upon the influence of the Moon, under the title of *Popular Superstitions*, and signed "Amicus Veritatis;" upon which I wish to make a few observations, if I am allowed the liberty.

The writer enumerates a variety of superstitious opinions prevalent among the credulous—some that I always considered too absurd upon which to indulge a thought,—others that I never made it my business to enquire into, or prepare myself by experience to judge of their veracity.—And though I believe that the moon has some influence upon animal life, still, I am not of that class who maintain that "all things animate and inanimate, are under her guidance."—But as an argument against such opinions, he says, "a question may be asked, has the moon this power inherent of itself, or is it delegated by God? If the first, then an acknowledgment is made that God is not omnipotent; if the latter, then God has committed his works to a creature, which I think is contrary to Scripture or reason." I think that "Amicus Veritatis" would have done nothing more than justice to his readers, if he had shewed in what respect it is contrary to either. Though I believe that there is no object in nature that is possessed of power, but which has received it of its Creator, still I cannot understand why it is contrary to Scripture or reason, to say that it has been committed to it by Him, for when God created the heaven and the earth, he said, "let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed," &c.; and likewise, "God made two great lights: the greater light to rule the day, the lesser light to rule the night." Was not this the work of God limited to a creature? and wherefore should we say that it is contrary to reason? But he adds,—"superstition has a powerful effect upon a sound mind, no wonder it works powerfully upon the disordered; and when a return of the disease is looked for at a particular time, it is most likely to happen at that time," and assigns no other reason for its return than that it was looked for, as if under the control of the imagination. These periodical diseases must necessarily have had a beginning, and what was to account for their first return when they were not looked for.

But "Amicus Veritatis" states farther, "I question whether there is such a disease as lunacy; some will say it is spoken of in Scripture; granted: So are Astrologers, and the science they taught is now exploded among the better informed,—the other may erelong." The disease of lunacy is spoken of in Scripture in a positive manner, and really prevailing, as recorded by the Evangelist Matthew, who says—"There came unto Jesus such as were lunatic, and he healed them." Astrology as a science, is false, and contrary to religion; therefore there is not that similarity between them that would give us reason to condemn the belief in the one because the other is exploded.

Philosophers assert for a certainty, that the attraction of the moon, is the principal cause of the ebbing and flowing of the ocean; and likewise that the various changes of the atmosphere have a powerful effect upon the animal life, by making it sometimes dull and languid, and listless; at other times cheerful, active, and vigorous. Now, sir, if these are facts, may we not as reasonably suppose, that the moon, in a similar manner as she acts upon the ocean, acts upon our atmosphere, (but to a greater degree, as it is fluid and much more elastic,) and thus produce those various changes that take place in it, which affect the animal constitution. But the following quotation from the writings of a scientific man upon the subject, is well worthy of our attention.

"The changes in our atmosphere at high water, new and full moon, the equinoxes, &c., must occasion alterations in all animal bodies; for all living creatures require air of a determined gravity to perform respira-

tion easily;—for it is by its weight that this fluid insinuates itself into the cavity of the breast and lungs: By a slow circulation the secretion of the spirits is diminished; and by the want of the force of elasticity and gravity, the juices begin to ferment, change the union of their parts, break their cavale, and diseases follow."

I hope our friend "Amicus Veritatis" will excuse me for the liberty I have taken upon the subject, as I did not write with a view to criticise, (for I feel myself quite incapable,) but with an intention to defend and maintain my own sentiments; and I do not wish to be classed among the superstitious, when I think a philosophical reason can be assigned for my opinions.

Yours truly,

A COUNTRYMAN.

April, 1837.

## UNITED STATES.

[From the Providence Journal.]

THE TIMES.—The whole country is now suffering under the inflated and extravagant system which has pervaded all its business relations for the past three years. Property of every description has risen beyond its legitimate value, and it must now come down. The prices which have been paid for lots in the city of New York and elsewhere, stocks, provisions, rents, fuel, all must come down, just as they did in 1818, when the paper currency was regulated by the Bank of the United States. We have gone ahead too fast; our debts have increased in consequence of the expansion of credits, and the passion of enterprise far beyond our means to pay. Millions are due abroad and millions at home, which, with the arbitrary measures of Government, and the want of some controlling agent in finance, like the Bank of the United States, have induced present embarrassments. Prices will come down, we say, and they have already diminished. The farmers in the western part of New York are reducing the prices of wheat, flour, pork, butter, beef, &c. The North River is navigable, and the Western canals will probably be in the course of ten days, and then a fresh supply of all these articles will contribute to bring about this desirable object. With a diminution of prices will follow a decrease in wages. This is the legitimate consequence, and at the same time a working man will buy food at a cost far below what he has been obliged to pay.

A striking fact of the extravagant spirit which has prevailed so long in and about New York, is mentioned in the Philadelphia Herald. A farm near Jamaica, Long Island, was valued at about \$20,000—the owner was offered \$76,000 and sold it. One third of the purchase money was paid in cash, and the remainder secured by bond and mortgage. The vender becoming thus unexpectedly rich, commenced building a large house, and soon dissipated his \$25,000. He could not hire the money on the bond and mortgage, and abandoned the completion of his house. The purchaser of the farm could not pay the instalments and the embarrassments that followed made him a poor man. This is but one of a thousand facts, we doubt not, which might be mentioned, where this extravagant system of speculation has brought poverty and misery in its train. May the Country learn wisdom from the bitter experience which is now visiting it.

The New York Gazette says:—"It is estimated that there are above 1,000 idle boys, from 12 to 16 years of age, daily prowling about our streets, who are capable of making very useful men if a proper course be pursued."

From the Novascotian.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Geological Survey.

This morning (April 10,) Mr J. Young moved the following Resolution, in the Committee of Supply:—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Two Hundred Pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, to carry on a Geological Survey of this Province, in order to ascertain the position and extent of its Mines and Minerals, and particularly to discover the Beds of Rock Salt and Lime Stone.

He stated that he hoped the proposition would meet with the almost unanimous assent of the House; the purpose which it was the object of the resolution to accomplish, would be admitted to be one of great importance; as, by a Geological Survey, conducted upon proper principles, and under the direction of a gentleman of scientific attainments, the mineral wealth and resources of the country would be explored and brought before the public eye, and a stimulus given for the employment of dormant capital in enterprises of extensive and permanent utility. The gentleman whose name was mentioned in the resolution, had already been engaged for a considerable period in the researches of this nature, and had published a work on the Geology and Mineralogy of the province, admirable for the extent and minuteness of its information, and the result of the indefatigable exertions of its author. By the aid of the science of Geology, a judgment might be formed from an inspection of the surface of the character and properties of the strata beneath. He could not enter into the subject at present, except to show the reason for granting the sum proposed. An ignorant person, from an examination of the surface of a soil, could form no idea of the order of strata beneath; but the person who was acquainted with the principles of Geology knew the arrangements which obtained in the different classes of formations, and could predict, from an inspection of the superficial layers, those that were placed below. The house needed not to be told the benefit which would result to the fisheries, from the discovery of salt mines, and from working them extensively. Then again, over every part of the Country were distributed quantities of lime stone, which might be rendered of extensive utility to those engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the old country wherever this substance was found, it was largely employed for purposes of cultivation, and he was desirous that, in this Province, the same system should be introduced. It was the object of the present resolution to assist the efforts of private industry, in the discovery of those mineral substances which were intimately connected with the prosperity of the Fisheries, and of the Agriculture of the Province. It was the intention of Dr. Gesner, if this sum of money should be placed at his disposal, to employ two miners to proceed with him in the survey; and wherever, from an examination of the surface, he should be led to believe that there was a body of salt below, to sink a shaft in order to ascertain its thickness, so as to afford to capitalist some data upon which they might found their calculations as to the prospect of employing their money in this way, with any hopes of a profitable return. These minerals were under the controul of the Province, and might be made to contribute to its prosperity. The object of the resolution was, not to institute a vague search after particular minerals, which might be the source of gratification to a geological connoisseur, but to direct attention to

those of more useful parts of the science, by the aid of which, the wealth and prosperity of the country would be promoted, and its revenue increased. He trusted, therefore, that all those who were desirous to render their assistance to the development of our Provincial resources, that all those who wished to see a spirit of activity and enterprise stirred up among the inhabitants of the country, would give their support to the Resolution. It might perhaps be objected, that our mines and minerals were in the hands of an English Association, and it was folly to spend our money in researches tending only to the benefit of strangers; but the substances named in the resolution did not come within the terms of the Lease which the Mining Company held, and in them there was a wide field for scientific investigation. With these explanations he would move the resolution, and if its general scope was acceptable to the committee, he felt confident that the sum he had inserted would be considered extremely moderate, when taken in connexion with the importance of the object it was given to accomplish.

Mr Stewart opposed the resolution. No man was more willing than himself to give to Doctor Gesner the credit which he deserved for his indefatigable exertions, in developing the mineral wealth of the Province, but the sum now proposed to be granted was for the purpose of commencing a general Geological survey, which, before it was completed, would cost at least £2000. If the first step were taken, the rest would follow as an inevitable consequence. Besides, he did not see the use of these researches, while every thing we had, except perhaps the very dust of the fields, was in the possession of a wealthy English Company. If the Hon. gentleman from Sydney would go to Cumberland, he would find salt springs there, he would find too an abundance of rock salt, but for what purpose? Did the Province get any benefit by them? No it was the Company, and they only, who benefitted. As for coals, they were abundant every where. It was not necessary to set out to discover them. With respect to iron ore, there was plenty of that in Annapolis. The mine there had been worked, but it had been found an unprofitable speculation. He admitted that, in a scientific point of view, the investigation might be important; and under other circumstances, he would be disposed to encourage it; but when the Provincial funds were already in a state of depression and embarrassment, he would not think of giving his assent to this sum, leading, as it inevitably would to a series of others, that would entail upon the Province a charge of 2 or 3 thousand pounds.

This question having been taken upon the Resolution, it was carried by a considerable majority.

When the Report of the Committee was brought up to the House on the next day, Mr McDonald moved that it should not be received—which elicited a discussion, the first part of which we did not hear. Messrs. Young had supported—Messrs. Doyle, and Howe, and others opposed it. We heard the concluding part of

Mr W. Young's speech, who said he was in favour of receiving the Report. He urged upon the house the vast importance to the Province of the contemplated survey. He spoke of the exertions already made by Dr. Gesner, in collecting the information upon which his work was founded. He thought it was the duty of the Legislator to encourage the application of native talent, to the development of our Provincial resources, and he referred to the example of Massachusetts, and some of the other older Colonies, where these investigations has been instituted; and had been productive of the best results to their wealth

and prosperity. He was surprised to see this vote opposed by the hon. members from Halifax and Isle Madame, who knew the value of science, and who, he hoped, would not have been indifferent to the honor and advancement of the Province.

Mr Howe thought it was scarcely fair for gentlemen who came from the other side of the Atlantic, to reproach others with indifference to the welfare of the country in which they were born. He trusted that there was not a man in that Assembly, whose bosom throbbled more ardently with regard for Nova Scotia than his own; but this was not a question whether her resources shall be developed, and her character raised—but how that was to be done. The question is, whether we shall, at a time when our Treasury is exhausted, commence a Geological Survey of the province, upon a bold Resolution without any previous inquiry, as to the abilities of the party to be employed—the sum necessary—time to be taken—or the probable results? or whether we shall wait until the matter can be taken up, in a style worthy of the Legislature and the country, by the appointment of a Committee to investigate the facts, and by the judicious expenditure of some three or four thousand pounds. The effect of this Resolution will be to lure Dr. Gesner away from his profession, to make partial examinations and reports—and, when we meet again next year, we must provide further sums, and in fact take him on the Civil List. I am anxious to pay the Dr. a compliment for his talent and exertions—to let him see and feel that the country appreciate his labors—and I am disposed to accompany the Resolution with a present of £100. But this proposition holds out a pledge that the House will do, what it has neither funds nor the information to enable it to undertake. Far better will it be to leave the Dr. to follow out his own researches in his own way, to give him a bonus and bid him God speed, than to tempt him away from his usual avocations, to commence what must end in failure, from the mode in which it is to be begun. If a Geological Survey, costing 3000 guineas, were made, that would be a document that in other counties would carry authority with it, that would attract foreign capital into the province, and raise the character of the Legislature; but these piecemeal examinations, without plan, funds or connexion, would be of little use. Appeals to the feelings are out of place on a subject like this—the judgment and reason should be addressed. Let us not be led away by these learned enumerations of our minerals, nor by even the pillars of salt, which the hon. member from Sydney has raised. Already our knowledge of the country's resources, outstrips our capital and enterprise. We know there are beds of iron ore in Pictou and in Moose River, but who works them? Are there not abundance of coals in Onslow and Cumberland, but who is there to embark capital in either place. And as to Plaster and Lime, there are hundreds of beds that require no Geologists to discover—which could now be pointed out to Capitalists by the members of this House, in their different towns and counties—where then is the necessity of wasting money, which we have not got, in premature and partial examinations, when there are neither enterprise nor industry in the country to make the most of the knowledge which all at present possess.

Mr B. Smith, though fully impressed with the importance of the work, and with the talents of the person to whose charge it was proposed to commit it, could not, under present circumstances, think the house justified in embarking in a measure which would entail so great a charge upon the Province. Unless the house could set apart £1000 for the survey, it was in vain to commence the

work. (Mr W. Young suggested that the language of the Resolution could be altered, and that instead of the words 'carry on a survey,' the words 'institute inquiries' should be inserted, by which every thing might be avoided that would appear to pledge the House to further grants.) Mr Smith continued—It did not matter. The principle was the same, and if Doctor Gesner should, under the authority of the Legislature, be engaged in the investigation, it might be expected that the enquiry would not cease till the whole geological survey was finished. If, therefore, the state of the funds would not permit the devotion of a sufficient sum to do this effectually, members ought to pause in the outset. Besides, it was useless to conduct these researches, while every mineral substance almost that we possessed, was under the control of others.

A Slate quarry had lately been opened by a gentleman at Rawdon, who thought he was the proprietor of it, but he soon learned, from an agent of the Company, that if he was allowed to work the mine, it was only by sufferance, and that he must be prepared to give it up when the Company wanted it. If the lease from his Majesty included, as the company seemed to imagine, the quarries of slate, he was afraid that there was very little on which Doctor Gesner's energies could be employed, which was not included in the comprehensive terms of the company's lease. If the house were inclined to give a sum of money to Doctor Gesner as a compliment, and to shew how they appreciated his talents, he would be willing to join them, but not otherwise.

Mr Doyle said, that he would trust to events to shew that those who differed with the Hon. gentleman from the County of Sydney, on the present question, were as desirous as that gentleman of encouraging the development of the Provincial resources. As to the salt, that was thrown in at the tail of the Resolution, it was something like the salt thrown on the tail of a bird, for the purpose of catching. He concluded by moving, as an amendment to the question, that the following words should be added thereto, and stand part thereof, viz:—for although this House highly appreciate the devotion of time and labour of Dr Gesner, to the development of the Mineral resources of the Country, yet amidst the many urgent claims upon the Treasury of the Province, this House does not deem it expedient to commence any Geological Survey of the Province, especially while the General Mining Association assert their present claims to the Mines and Minerals thereof; which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared, for the amendment, twenty three; against it seventeen.

On a subsequent part of the same day, Mr Howe brought in the following Resolution, which he submitted to the house:—

*Resolved*, That His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be requested to advance £100 to Dr Gesner, as a testimonial of the value which this House set upon his labors as a Geologist, and the character of the work recently published by him, on the Geology and Mineralogy of the Province, and that this House will provide for it next session.

He accompanied his Resolution with some observations upon the motives of the opposition, which he had offered to the resolution, stating that he was anxious to foster native genius, and to encourage persons to go on, at their own expense, to prosecute scientific investigations; but that he was not desirous to allure any man away from his profession, and to engage him in the service of the Province, at a time when the depression of our funds would not warrant the House in bestowing upon him an adequate compensation.

Mr J. Young stated, that if he had properly

understood Doctor Gesner, that gentleman had expressed his unwillingness to receive any thing from the House in consideration of past exertions. His honorable mind rejected any idea of that kind but he was willing, if the house should think it worth while to be at the expense of instituting a geological survey, to contribute the aid of his talents and experience to that object. As they had determined not to do so, he (Mr Y.) thought he was bound, on the part of Doctor Gesner, to decline the bounty which the House seemed disposed to confer.

Mr Doyle expressed his regret that the Doctor had been led to entertain such an idea of this resolution. He thought that no greater compliment could be paid to science, than to show the esteem in which one of its assiduous cultivators was held by the House, by a testimony of this nature. If however Doctor Gesner was disposed not to receive any sum of this kind, he would be unwilling to vote it to him contrary to his inclinations.

Some further conversation ensued, after which the question being taken upon Mr Howe's resolution, it passed 19 to 18.

Tuesday, April 11.—The following Resolution was laid before the house by the Committee of supply; *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that there should be granted and paid to the proprietors of the Eastern and Western line of Stage Coaches for three years, from and after the end of the present year, by quarterly payments, such sum as will, with the allowance now made from the General Post Office Fund, amount to the Annual sum of Three Hundred Pounds to the former, and four Hundred Pounds to the latter, to ensure, by each, the transmission of the mails between Halifax and Pictou, and Halifax and Annapolis twice in each week; the above granted amounts to be included in the Post Office accounts.

Mr McLellan moved that the Resolution be not received by the House; which, being seconded and put, passed in the negative.

The following is the Address to His Majesty on the Grievances of the Province, as finally adopted by the House of Assembly:—

#### TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

*The humble Address of the House of Representatives in General Assembly, for the Province of Nova Scotia.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:—

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Representatives of Nova Scotia, while approaching the Throne for a redress of Grievances, tender the assurance of the unabated attachment of those we represent, to your Majesty's person and government. The people of Nova Scotia, when any thing touches upon their rights, or retards their prosperity, turn to their Sovereign, as the Father of all his People, wherever their lots may be cast; and whose affection is not diminished by distance, nor bounded by the four seas of Britain, but extends to the most remote limits of his Empire; rearing, wherever practicable, Institutions favorable to freedom, fostering that love of justice—that nice sense of relative duties of the Government and the governed, which distinguishes the Parent State. Nor is their confidence in your Majesty diminished by the reflection, that in early life you visited Nova Scotia; and, in maturer years, have sanctioned those vast reformatory changes at home, which embolden them to seek for a revision of their Institutions, and the introduction of those checks and guards, without which they feel that private happiness and public liberty can never be secure.

In the infancy of this Colony, its whole Government was necessarily vested in the Govern-

ment and Council; and even after a Representative Assembly was granted, the practice of choosing Members of Council almost exclusively from the heads of Departments, and persons resident in the capital, was still pursued; and, with a single exception, has been continued for the last thirty years. The practical effects of this system have been in the highest degree injurious to the best interests of the Country; inasmuch as one entire branch of the Legislature has generally been composed of men, who, from a deficiency of local knowledge, or from the natural bias incident to their official stations, were not qualified to decide upon the wants or just claims of the people; by which the efforts of the Representative Branch were, in many instances, neutralized, and rendered of no avail.

Among the many proofs that might be adduced of the evils arising from the imperfect structure of the Upper Branch, it is only necessary to refer to the unsuccessful efforts of the Assembly to extend to the outports the advantages of Foreign trade—to the enormous sums which it was compelled, after a long struggle, to resign, for the support of the Customs Establishment—to the difficulties thrown in the way of a just and liberal system of education—and to the recent abortive attempts to abolish the unconstitutional and obnoxious fees, taken by the Judges of the Supreme Court.

While the population of this Province is composed, as appears by the last Census, taken in 1827, of 28,659 Members of the Epis. Church, and 115,195 Dissenters, which proportions may be assumed as fair at the present time, the appointments to the Council have secured to the Members of the Church, embracing but one fifth of the population, a clear and decided majority at the Board. They have now in that Body nine Members. The Presbyterians who outnumber them about nine thousand, have but two—the Catholics, who are nearly equal, but one—while the Baptists, amounting by the Census of the same year, to 19,790, and the Methodists to 9,498, and all other Sects and Denominations, are without any of their members in a Body whose duty it is to legislate for all. The Catholic Bishop has no seat at the Council Board, and Clergymen of that and other Denominations are, as they ought to be, excluded; yet the Bishop of the Episcopal Church has been, since the year 1809, and still is a Member.

Your Majesty will readily perceive, that, whether designed or not, the mere circumstance of one body of Christians having such an overwhelming influence in the Legislative and Executive Council, has a tendency to excite a suspicion that, in the distribution of patronage, the fair claims of the Dissenting population, founded upon their numbers, respectability, and intelligence, are frequently overlooked.—This is not the only objection urged by the people of Nova Scotia, against the composition of the Council, and to which it is our duty to call your Majesty's attention. Two family connections comprehend five of its members, and until very recently, when two of them retired from the firm, five were Copartners in one Banking Establishment: to this latter circumstance has been attributed the failure of the efforts of this Assembly to fix a standard of value, and establish a legal currency.

The people of this Province have for years asserted, and still most respectfully assert, their right to control and distribute the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Country, whether arising from the Fees of Office, the Sale of Lands, or the Royalty paid upon the produce of the Mines; as also the amount of the old Crown Duties. The lands of the Province are in effect mortgaged to pay to the Commissioner a Salary out of all proportion to the duties he is called upon to perform. Since his appoint-

ment in 1831, £5624 8s 10d. have been received on account of 107,923 acres of Land sold, and the whole amount, except £216 8 0, has been taken to pay the Commissioner, and defray the expenses of the Department; while all the Mines and Minerals of the Province are held under a lease for sixty years by a wealthy English Company, without the consent of, and independent of all control by the Representatives of the People.

Apart from the mere question of Judges' fees, this Assembly is convinced that the presence of the Chief Justice at the Council Board has a tendency to lessen the respect which the People ought to feel for the Courts over which he presides; while the position occupied there by the Collectors of Customs and Excise is also unwise.

Though this Assembly might illustrate the evils arising from the structure of the Council by other examples, sad experience has taught us that it is not always safe to attempt to convey to the foot of the Throne representations that are disagreeable to its Members. A year's Revenue, and all the appropriations, were sacrificed in a protracted struggle with the Upper Branch in 1830; and, during the present Session, the Assembly found itself compelled, by a regard to the public interest, to rescind a series of Resolutions, passed after grave deliberation, and comprehending many of the topics touched on in this Address. The evils touched on in the structure of the Council are heightened, & rendered more injurious, by the practice adhered to by that Body, of shutting out the people from their deliberations. This practice they still maintain, although it is opposed to that of the House of Lords in England—that of the Legislative Councils of Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Newfoundland; and notwithstanding the murmurs and complaints of the People, for a long series of years, and the representations and remonstrances of this Assembly.

While this House has a due reverence for British Institutions, and a desire to preserve to themselves and their Children the advantage of the Constitution, under which their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic have enjoyed so much prosperity and happiness; they cannot but feel that those they represent participate but slightly in these blessings. They know that the spirit of that Constitution—the genius of those Institutions, is complete responsibility to the People, by whose resources, and for whose benefit they are maintained. But, in this Colony, the People and their Representatives are powerless, exercising upon the local Government very little influence, and possessing no effectual control. In England, the People, by one vote of their Representatives, can change the Ministry, and alter any course of policy injurious to their interests; here the Ministry are your Majesty's Council, combining Legislative, Judicial and Executive powers—holding their seats for life, though nominally at the pleasure of the Crown; and often treating with indifference the wishes of the People, and the Representations of the Commons. In England, the representative Branch can compel a redress of grievances, by withholding the Supplies: here, they had no such remedy, because the Salaries of nearly all the Public Officers, being provided for by permanent Laws, or paid out of the Casual and Territorial Revenues or from the produce of duties collected under Imperial Acts, a stoppage of Supplies, while it would inflict great injury upon the Community, by leaving Roads, Bridges, and other essential services unprovided for, would not touch the emoluments of the heads of Departments in the Council, or of any but a few subordinate Officers of the Government.

As a remedy for these grievances, we im-

plure your Majesty to grant us an Elective Legislative Council; or, to separate the Executive from the Legislative Council, providing for a just Representation of all the great interest of the Province in both; and, by the introduction into the former of some Members of the popular Branch, and otherwise securing responsibility to the Commons, confer upon the People of this Province, what they value above all other possessions, the blessings of the British Constitution.

The House dividing upon the Address there were for it 38, against it 4.

For the motion—Messrs. Goudge, Lewis, Adams, McDougall, Chipman, Rudolf, W. Sargent, Norton, J. Young, Archibald, DesBarras, Forrester, Unincke, Stewart, Heckman, DE Tremont, Dewolf, Thorne, Howe, McLellan, Holland, Bell, Dickey, B. Smith, Kavanaugh, Holdsworth, Allison, Taylor, McDonald, Spearwater, J. Sargent, Huntington, Clements.

Against it—Messrs. Whitman, Hatton, Wilkins, Miller.

The House waited on the Governor with the Address, when his Excellency was pleased to give the following answer to it:

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

I have read with much attention your Address to the King, and I shall not fail to transmit it to His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne. I need hardly express my persuasion that His Majesty will give his gracious consideration to the several matters which you have brought under his notice, with every disposition to apply efficient remedies to any real grievances that may be found to exist in this Province.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

On Friday 21st ult., 2 o'clock, His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR came down in the usual state to the Council Chamber, when a messenger was sent commanding the attendance of the Representative Body; the Speaker and Assembly having attended accordingly, His Excellency, after having given his assent to several Bills, closed the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr President and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I am happy to have it in my power to release you from further attendance in General Assembly.

"I have had much pleasure in giving my assent to many of the new bills that had been presented to me—for they appear to be the result of an accurate knowledge of the wants of the Province in regard to Legislation, and to be well calculated to supply them. From one, in particular, the most beneficial effects may be expected, for while it affords adequate assistance to the poor Settler in his present distress, it guards against improper demands on your bounty.

Mr Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I thank you in the name of His Majesty for the provisions you have made for the current expenses of the Government, and for those which the wants of suffering Emigrants compelled me, on my own responsibility, to incur in the last year; nor must I neglect to convey to you my best acknowledgments for originating at my recommendation, a Bill to render that excellent institution, the Halifax Savings Bank, more extensively useful. At the same time I cannot help expressing my regret that, as I have never requested any Supplies but

such as were necessary for the proper conduct of public affairs, or for the security of the Province or promoting of useful objects, you have omitted the usual grants for the Inspecting Field Officers and the ordinary Staff of the Militia; since I feel persuaded that this omission, coupled with the virtual repeal of the Militia Act in the present session, will gradually render that constitutional force utterly inefficient.

Mr President and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I am sensible of the many evils which have arisen from the habitual and authorised interference of Foreigners with our Fisheries, that it will afford me peculiar satisfaction to make the best arrangements for their protection that I can with the means which you have placed at my disposal; and I shall hope, by employing small cruizers on the coasts of this Province, that this open disregard of the stipulations of an existing Treaty, as well as the illicit traffic with which it is too frequently accompanied, may be in a great measure prevented.

"It will also afford me pleasure to see that your appropriations for the improvement of the roads and bridges, and for all other services are duly applied.

"I take this opportunity to assure you, that His Majesty relies on your duty, fidelity and affection,—and I trust that it will be your care, in your respective stations, to encourage similar good dispositions, to preserve peace and good order, and to discountenance, all attempts to create discontent in the minds of the people;—as it shall be mine to advance and secure the prosperity and happiness of this rising Colony."

NOTICE.

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, } Admrs  
THOMAS CAMPBELL, }  
ANDREW MILLAR, }

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

A WET NURSE WANTED.

Apply immediately at this office. May 3.

Wanted by the Subscriber, immediately:

100 bushels good Potatoes,  
2 cwt. best milled Barley,  
2 bushels seed do.

Pictou, May 3. JAS. DAWSON.

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, Carrhigene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21. if

BARGAINS.

MESSRS D. & T. McCULLOCH beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced selling off the remainder of their Fall Supplies, at much reduced prices. [March 1

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21. if

Druggist.



## POETRY.

## ON REVISITING THE COUNTRY.

BY W. C. BRYANT

I STAND upon my native hills again,  
Broad, round, and green, that in the southern sky  
With garniture of waving grass and grain,  
Orchards and beechen forests, basking lie;  
While the deep sunless glens are scooped between,  
Where brawl o'er shallow beds the streams unseen.

A hisping voice and glancing eyes are near,  
And ever-restless steps of one, who now  
Gathers the blossoms of her fourth bright year:  
There plays a gladness o'er her fair young brow,  
As breaks the varied scene upon her sight,  
Upheaved, and spread in verdure and in light;

For I have taught her, with delighted eye,  
To gaze upon the mountains, to behold  
With deep affection, the pure ample sky,  
And clouds along the blue abysses rolled;  
To love the song of waters, and to hear  
The melody of winds with charmed ear.

Here I have 'scaped the city's stifling heat,  
Its horrid sounds, and its polluted air;  
And, where the season's milder fervors beat,  
And gales, that swept the forest borders, bear  
The song of bird and sound of running stream,  
Have come a while to wander and to dream.

Ay, flame thy fiercest, sun: thou canst not wake,  
In this pure air, the plague that walks unseen;  
The maize leaf and the maple bough but take  
From the fierce heats a deeper, glossier green;  
The mountain wind, that faints not in thy ray,  
Sweeps the blue streams of pestilence away

The mountain wind—most spiritual thing of all  
The wide earth knows—when, in the sultry time,  
He stoops him from his vast cerulean hall,  
He seems the breath of a celestial clime,—  
As if from heaven's wide open gates did flow  
Health and refreshment on the world below.

## MISCELLANY.

[From "Sketches by Boz."]

## THE WIDOW AND HER SON.

The new lodgers at first attracted our curiosity, and interest. They were a young lad, of eighteen or nineteen, and his mother, a lady of about fifty, or it might be less. The mother wore a widow's weed, and the boy was also clothed in deep mourning. They were poor—very poor; for their only means of support arose from the pittance the boy earned by copying writings, and translating for the booksellers. They had removed from some country place, and settled in London partly because it afforded better chances of employment for the boy, and partly, with the natural desire to leave a place where they had been in better circumstances, and where their poverty was known. They were proud under their reverses, and above revealing their wants and privations to strangers. How bitter these privations were, and how hardly the boy worked to remove them, no one ever knew but themselves. Night after night, two three, four hours after midnight could we hear the occasional raking together of the scanty fire, or the hollowed and half stifled cough which indicated his being still at work; and after day could we see more plainly that nature had set that unearthly light in his plaintive face which is the beacon of her worst disease. Actuated, we hope, by a higher feeling than mere curiosity, we contrived to establish first an acquaintance and then a close intimacy, with the poor strangers. Our worst fears were realised; the boy was sinking fast. Through a part of the winter, and the whole of the following

spring and summer, his labours were unceasingly prolonged. The mother attempted to procure needle work, embroidery—any thing for bread. A few shillings now and then were all she could earn, and the boy worked steadily on—dying by minutes, but never once giving utterance to complaint or murmur. It was a beautiful autumn evening when we went in to pay our customary visit to the invalid. His little remaining strength had been decreasing rapidly for two or three days preceding, and he was lying on a sofa before the opening window gazing at the setting sun. His mother had been reading the Bible to him, for she closed the book as we entered, and advanced to meet us. "I was telling William," she said, "that we must manage to take him into the country somewhere so that he may get quite well. He is not ill, you know, but he is not very strong and has exerted himself too much lately." Poor thing! The tears that streamed through her fingers, as she turned aside, as if to adjust her close window's cap, too plainly showed how fruitless was the attempt to deceive herself. The boy placed one hand in ours, grasped his mother's arm with the other, drew her hastily towards him, frequently kissed her cheek. There was a short pause as he sank back upon his pillow, and looked with appalling earnestness upon his mother's face. "Willst thou, William" said the terrified parent, "dost look at me so; speak to me, dear." The boy smiled languidly, but an instant afterwards his features resolved into the same cold, solemn gaze. "William, dear William," said the distracted mother, "rouse yourself, dear: don't look at me so, love; pray don't. Oh my God what shall I do! My dear, dear boy, he is dying." The boy raised himself by a violent effort, and folded his hands together—"Mother, dear, dear Mother, bury me in the open field—any where but in these dreadful streets. I should like to lie where you can see my grave, mother, but not in these close, crowded streets; they have killed me. Kiss me again, mother, put your arms around my neck." He fell back; a strong expression stole upon his features, not of pain or suffering, but an indescribable fixing of every line and muscle—the boy was dead.

[From the London Court Journal.]

EARL GREY'S VISION.—For some time past there has been a ridiculous rumor current, that Earl Grey was haunted by a spectre, and that his health had materially suffered by the anxiety of mind which it occasioned. We would have treated this rumor with contempt, if it had not got into good circles; but such being the case, we made inquiry, and the following statement, to which we attach credit, on account of the quarter from which we received it, but the entire authenticity and correctness of which we cannot guarantee, has been handed to us. It is stated to us that several years ago, when Earl Grey was at his seat in the country, he was after a hard day's study, suddenly struck, on raising his eyes from his book, with the vision of a head. At first his Lordship conceived that this was the shadow of some bust, and he examined carefully the situation of all the busts in the library, in order to ascertain whether this was the fact. He found however, that it was a mere illusion, and treated it, as every wise man would do, as a cerebral affection, arising from a disordered state of the stomach, brought on by a too sedentary life.

For some time afterwards, the Noble Earl is said to have been occasionally subject to the same vision; but as his health has improved, the illusion went off—latterly, however, the cares of office are stated to have deranged his health and to have brought on a frequent recurrence of this cerebral affection, which is

only to be regretted as the proof of ill health. The story of Lord Grey's giving way to melancholy about it is exquisitely absurd, for the complaint is one to which many sedentary men of strong powers of imagination are occasionally subject, although it is rare in this country, compared with Holland, where it is attributable to the lowness of the soil.—We have heard that an eminent physician attributed the vision to an optical defect; but it is easily to be accounted for, as the result of indigestion, depending for removal, upon the cure of this complaint. It is a curious fact, that many years ago, Earl Grey was speaking in the House of Lords, when an eminent foreign phrenologist who was present, struck with the formation of his Lordship's head, exclaimed, "That man sees visions!" This gentleman was the friend and disciple of Dr. Gall himself, who was a man of great powers of mind, labored, for a long period, under a similar cerebral affection to that which is said with what degree of truth, we repeat, we do not know—to afflict Earl Grey.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—Last Sunday morning, about one o'clock, a lady living in arch street near Eleventh, who was sitting up with her sick husband, was surprised by the sudden bursting of a flame on the dressing table, on which lay half a quire of letter paper, and on the top of it a newspaper. The reflection of the flames from the looking-glass made the whole table at first appear to be in a blaze. Although very much alarmed at so unexpected and unaccountable an occurrence, she had the presence of mind to take up the burning mass of paper on the shovel and throw it into a tub of water, which stood near.—With the same instrument she smothered the blaze which had communicated to the dimity table-cover and the varnish of the table. The only light in the room at the time was a small floating taper, which stood upon a stand several feet from the dressing case. When she had sufficiently recovered from her surprise to investigate the cause of this singular occurrence, she recollected that on the Thursday before she had spread a rag with sweet oil to be laid over a blister, and had left it for a few moments on the dressing table, which had occasioned a grease spot on the cover. The papers lay on or near this spot. At 9 o'clock on Saturday night a peculiar empyreumatic smell had been perceived in the room, but the source of it had not been suspected. No doubt the process of combustion had been going on slowly for some time in the cloth and letter paper, until reaching the air, it burst into a flame in the newspaper. May not many fires, which have been considered the work of incendiaries, have originated from a similar cause.—Philadelphia paper.

QUEER EFFECTS OF TREPIDATION.—A Boston paper says, that on the night of the fire in Holland-St. House, two strangers who lodged in the same room, jumped out of bed at the alarm of fire, and both grabbed the same pair of pantaloons, and each inserted a leg into them, and thus chained together, like galley slaves, they got into the street, and cried Fire! lustily.

"LIVING WITHOUT MEANS," is the title of a little Book recently published in Boston.

AGENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE.  
Niramichi—Rev. JOHN MCCURDY.  
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.  
Cuyuboro—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.  
Talmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
H' Alliance—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.  
Aricbat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.