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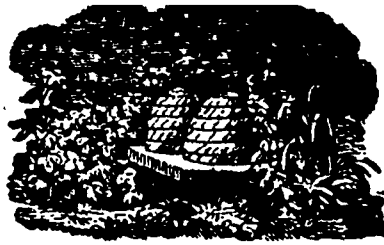
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, COM CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

O. J. & C. 111.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT'R. 20, 1837.

NUMBER XVIII.

## 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, 5s. 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.

## ALBION MINES RAIL ROAD.

**TENDERS** will be received by Joseph Smith, Esq until Tuesday 31st October next, for furnishing 5000 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.

## FAMILY ECONOMY!!

**ARCHIBALD HART,  
SILK, COTTON, AND WOOLEN  
DYER.**

**HAS** received a fresh stock of valuable **DYE STUFFS**, which will enable him to make **MOST BRILLIANT COLOURS.**

When money is scarce, to have the old Dresses renewed in colour for as many shillings as it will take pounds to have a new Dress, *this is economy.*

A. H. begs to intimate that he intends leaving this Province in June, 1838, those that wish to avail themselves of his labours to make the old like the new, will please call as soon as possible at the Dying Establishment.

Pictou, August 30, 1837.

## 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. Hatten, 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.

## GO LEFT.

**THE HOUSE, and OUT-HOUSE,**  
now occupied by the Subscriber.  
Rent low, and the property can be examined at any time, by applying to  
**PETER BROWN.**

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF

## LOWER CANADA.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 18TH AUGUST, 1837.

**THIS DAY,** at Three o'clock, His Excellency the Governor in Chief came down in State to open the Session of the Legislature, and being seated on the Throne, the Assembly was called up, and attending at the Bar, His Excellency delivered the following

### SPEECH:

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.*

*Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,—*

In obedience to the Royal Command, signified to me through the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, I have convened you at this unusual period for the purpose of communicating to you the proceedings that since your last session have taken place in the Imperial Parliament, and the Resolutions that have been adopted on the affairs of this Province.

This course has been prescribed to me, in order to afford the House of Assembly, before that Resolution which relates to the payment of the arrears now due for the Civil service of the Government shall have assumed the binding shape of a law,—an opportunity of reconsidering the course which for the last four years, they have thought it expedient to pursue with respect to the financial difficulties of the Province, and in the earnest hope that by a timely interposition of the Legislature, the exercise of the power intended to be entrusted to the Head of the local Government, may be rendered unnecessary—a result for the attainment of which, Her Majesty's Government would willingly make every sacrifice, save that of the honor of the Crown and the integrity of the Empire.

Since the receipt of the instructions, which I have alluded to, the mournful intelligence has reached us of the demise of our late deservedly beloved Monarch.

Few kings have reigned more in the affections of their subjects than William IV; the warm and lively interest he always took in every matter connected with the welfare of his Canadian subjects, cannot fail to increase their feelings of regret for his loss.

The accession of our present Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, to the throne of the British Empire has not produced any alteration in the course that had been previously prescribed for my adoption.

The reports of the Royal Commissioners on the several subjects which came under their investigation during their stay in Lower Canada, having been laid before the two Houses of Parliament, a series of resolutions, ten in number, were shortly afterwards introduced by Ministers, relative to the affairs of this province, copies of which I shall communicate to you in the usual way, at the earliest opportunity.

The principal objects of these resolutions are to declare

[Here follows the substance of the resolutions.]

Having laid before you an outline of the measures contemplated by the resolutions which were passed after full discussion in the House of Commons, by large majorities, and in the House of Peers without a division, I proceed in obedience to the Royal Commands,

to assure you that it was with the deepest regret and reluctance that Her Majesty's government yielded to the necessity of invoking the interference of Parliament—in order to meet the pressing difficulties which other resources had failed to remove in the administration of the affairs of the Province. But, with a view to abstain as much as possible from any interference which is not imperatively demanded by the force of existing circumstances, Her Majesty's Ministers have determined not to submit to the present Parliament the Bill to be founded on the resolutions of which I have just spoken:—yet, as they cannot overlook the necessity of making immediate provision for the discharge of the debt due from the Civil Government of this Province, they have resolved to propose to the House of Commons that a vote of credit should be passed for the advance, by way of loan from the British Funds, of the sum required for the payment of that debt.

*Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

The accounts, showing the payments that have been made since the close of the session in March 1836, out of the revenues at the disposal of the Crown, in part liquidation of the large arrears then due in respect to the civil establishment of the province, shall as soon as possible, be submitted to you, with every explanation that you may desire and I can supply. I have likewise, in obedience to the injunctions I have received, directed that an account of the balance of arrears owing on the 10th of April last, for official salaries and the other ordinary expenditures of the local government, be made out and laid before you, with an estimate for the current half-year; and in recommending, as I do most earnestly, these matters to your early and favourable consideration, I am commanded to express to you, at the same time, the anxious hope that the governor of this province may not be compelled to exercise the power with which the imperial parliament has declared its intention of investing him, in order to discharge the arrears due in respect of public service, for the payment of which the faith of the Crown has been repeatedly pledged. The chief object, therefore, for which you are now called together, is, to afford you an opportunity, by granting the requisite supplies, of rendering unnecessary on the part of the Imperial Parliament any further action on the 8th of the series of Resolutions to which I have alluded; and it will, I can assure you, be to me matter of unmixed satisfaction, should you resolve to concur to the united voice of the British People, as expressed through the several branches of their Legislature, that which you have not thought it expedient to yield to the solicitations of the Executive Government alone.

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;*

*Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;*

I am further commanded to express to you the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to cooperate with you in the removal of every obstacle to the beneficial working of the existing constitution, and in the correction of every defect which time and experience have developed in the Laws and Institutions of the Province, or in the administration of its Government; and I am also to assure you of a prompt attention on the part of Her Majesty's Government to every representation which may proceed from you,

tending to effect improvements of this nature, calculated to strengthen the connexion subsisting between Great Britain and Lower Canada, by the promotion of the welfare and the interests of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in the Province.

At the time the summons was issued for assembling you on this day, I had every reason to believe that it would have been in my power to announce to you, as effected, those alterations which, you may gather from the resolutions of which I have spoken, it is intended to effect in the composition of the Executive and Legislative Council; but the interruption occasioned by the demise of His late Majesty to the progress of public business in the Imperial Parliament, and to the prospect of its early dissolution, have prevented the Ministers of the Crown from at once perfecting the measures they have in contemplation. These measures, therefore, are not forsaken, but only unavoidably suspended for a season; and I trust, I shall at no very distant period be enabled to appeal to the changes introduced into the two Councils, as well as to other salutary arrangements, as a proof of the sincerity with which Her Majesty's Government are disposed to carry into effect the intentions they have expressed on these points.

Since the end of the last session several local Acts have expired, and I would suggest for your consideration the expediency of renewing such of them as may have proved useful. I would moreover, especially invite your attention to the Acts relating to the District of Saint Francis, the duration of which is limited to the end of the session of the Provincial Parliament next after the first of May last.

The severe distress which in consequence of the partial or total failure of the crops, was experienced during the last winter in several parts of the Province, induced me, upon the urgent representations I received on the subject, and in order to avoid the approaches of famine, to grant out of the public funds, that succour which the means of the suffering inhabitants were inadequate to afford. Nor did I hesitate in the pressing emergency of the case to assume this responsibility, encouraged by the liberality you have displayed on similar occasions. In granting, however, such assistance, security was in each case taken for the repayment of the money so advanced, in the event of your declining to sanction the transaction. These advances amount in the whole, to about £5500, for which, as well as the sums I have expended for the preservation of the public works on the Champlain Canal, and for the maintenance of the Quarantine establishment, I trust you will see no objection to grant an indemnity. Such of the documents and vouchers connected with these several disbursements as are not already before you, shall be submitted to you with as little delay as possible.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I shall repeat my determination to adhere to those principles which I laid down for my guidance when I first addressed you—They are calculated, I conscientiously believe, to promote the real interests of the country, and to secure to all classes of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects those rights, privileges, and liberties which the spirit of the Constitution was intended to impart, and which every friend to that Constitution is bound to support and maintain.

Castle of Saint-Lewis,  
Quebec, August 18th, 1837 }

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 22.

The House went into Committee on the State of the Province and on His Excellency's Speech; and after some time spent therein, the following draught of an address, in answer to His Excellency's Speech was read and adopted.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Archibald, Earl of Gosford, Baron Worthington of Beccles, in the County of Suffolk, Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Vice Admiral of the seas, and one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Counsellors

#### MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Lower Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, hereby thank your Excellency for your Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session.—We assure your Excellency that at whatever season we may be called upon to perform the duties entrusted to us by the people of the province, no personal inconvenience will prevent our labouring, as at our first and most important occupation, to ensure the liberties and happiness of our fellow subjects,—to remove the evils which have pressed, and still continue in a more aggravated form to press upon them, and to protect them against the system which has corrupted the Provincial Government, and has been sufficiently powerful not only to cause the mother Country to refuse all justice to the People with regard to their demands and ours for the im-

provement of their political institutions, and for the reform of all abuses, but to urge on those high metropolitan authorities from whom we looked for justice and protection: to acts of violence, to a violation of the most sacred and best established rights of the Canadian people and of their Legislature, and to the destruction of the very foundation of the Government. We are then, bound by our duty, frankly to declare to your Excellency, under the solemn circumstances in which we are placed, and after calm and full deliberation, that since the time when we were last called to meet in Provincial Parliament, we have seen in the conduct and proceedings of the Metropolitan Government, and of the Colonial Administration towards the country, nothing which could recreate in the people, the confidence and affection which the long experience of the past had destroyed; but that, on the contrary, every recent event has tended to efface what remained of these feelings, and to consolidate, in opposition to the liberties, interests and wishes of the people, the Colonial oligarchy factiously combined against them, and the hitherto unbridled and uncontrolled sway of the Colonial Minister in Downing street.

The avowal which it has pleased your Excellency to make to us, that the disposition of the authorities and of Parliament, with regard to us, and the oppressive and unconstitutional measures which have been the result, are the consequences of the recommendations made by certain pretended authorities known by the name of the Royal Commissioners has convinced us of the correctness of the opinions we have heretofore expressed with regard to this Commission—which, constituted and acting under no law, and without regard to law, and bound beforehand by its instructions to the partial views and narrow politics of the British Ministry in the Government of the Colonies, could not possibly co-operate in doing justice to the inhabitants of this Province, and in establishing their institutions, their liberties and their prospects for the future, on the solid bases of their wishes and their wants, as well as on the principles of the constitution.—We were therefore in no wise astonished at discovering in the productions of this pretended Commission nothing but injurious opinions, prejudicial at variance with its mission and its duty, ideas of government founded on suppositions utterly foreign to the country, or at fanning tomenting divisions and national distinctions, forgetful of constitutional principles, calumniating the provincial representation, and practising deception towards this house and towards the people. We are bound especially to notice in the Reports in question one essential and paramount contradiction which pervades every part of them, and forms their essence. It is, that while they admit the reality of the greater portion of the abuses and grievances of which we have complained, the Commissioners do not recommend their removal and the destruction of the causes which have produced them, but an act of aggression against this house which had denounced them, and the virtual destruction of the representative government in this Province, by the illegal and violent spoliation of the public monies of the people, by the Ministers or by the Parliament; when as it was the duty of the Commission and of the Mother Country, to assist this House in the entire removal of these evils, and in rendering their recurrence impossible, by re-constructing the second branch of the Legislature by means of the elective principle,—by repealing all laws and privileges unjustly obtained, and by ensuring the exercise of the powers and legitimate control of this House over the internal affairs of the Province and over all matters relative to its territory and the wants of its inhabitants, and more especially over the public revenue raised therein.

These remarks will render unnecessary, a portion of those which we might have been led to make on the series of Resolutions spoken of by your Excellency, and which being proposed by Lord John Russell, one of the Ministers of the Crown, were adopted by the two Houses of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. We perceive in this measure on the one hand, a formal and total refusal of the reforms and improvements demanded by this house and the people, and on the other, an abuse of the powers of Parliament, for the purpose of destroying the laws and constitution of this Province by force, violating with regard to us, the most sacred and solemn engagements—and of thereby establishing irremediably on the ruins of our liberties, and in place of the legitimate, efficient and constitutional control of which this house—and the people through it, have a right to exercise over all the branches of the Executive Government; corruption and intrigue, the pillage of the revenue, and the self-appropriation of the best resources of the country by the Colonial functionaries and their dependants, the domination and ascendancy of the few, and the oppression and servitude of the mass of the inhabitants of this Province, without distinction of class or of origin.

We ought therefore, to have courage to tell the Mother Country, that if she carries the spirit of these resolutions into effect in the Government of British America and of this Province in particular, her supremacy therein will no longer depend upon the feelings of affection, of duty and of natural interest which would best assure it, but on physical and material force, an element dangerous to the governing party, at the same time that it subjects the governed to a degree of uncertainty as to their future existence and their dearest interests, which is scarcely felt under the most despotic governments of civilized Europe. And we had humbly believed it impossible that this state of permanent jeopardy, of hatred and of division, could be wittingly perpetrated by England on the American continent; and that the liberty and welfare of every portion of the Empire, were too dear to the independent body of the English people, to allow them to prefer maintaining, in favor of the functionaries accused by the people of this Province, the system which has hitherto been its bane.

If, even before the opening of the present session we had been undecieved in this fond hope by public report, if we had little expectation that a sudden change in the councils of the Empire should place us at once in possession of the benefits of the constitutive reforms which we have declared to be essential, and such as would alone be sufficient, it was still natural that we should most anxiously look forward to our being called together in Parliament, because it was to be supposed at least, that most important reforms had been effected in the administration of the Government, and that others were speedily to follow them: We have learned with fresh regret from your Excellency's speech, that no such reforms have been effected, or will be at any near and determined period; notwithstanding the so often repeated pledges of the government. Your Excellency has been pleased to allude distinctly to the improvement of the personal composition of the Legislative and Executive Councils of this Province.—With regard to the Executive Council, we shall here forbear any painful reflections on the unmodified existence of that body, after it had been so solemnly repudiated by your Excellency in the name of the Crown, and on its co-operation with the other portions of the Provincial Executive in a system of anticipated coercion to effect the overthrow of the laws and constitution, of incriminations, persecutions, and arbitrary removals from office, directed against the mass of the people who remain faithful to the true principles of the British Constitution, and who have manifested their attachment to those liberties which have been attacked. We further represent, that the present Executive having, instead of performing its promises of justice, and the removal of abuses and grievances, entered upon the dangerous and slippery path which has been the ruin of preceding administrations, and having utterly alienated from it the affection of an important portion of those of her Majesty's subjects most devoted to the liberty and welfare of the country, in order to bestow its confidence and that of the Government, partially and on those only who supported it, no longer possesses in the person of its chief, or in those of its other members, the capability of effecting the reforms indispensably necessary as preliminaries to an arrangement between the government of the mother country and the colony, in a just, equitable, and impartial manner, adapted to satisfy this House and the people, and more especially to ensure between the several branches of the Legislature that co-operation and that uniformity of general views which we persist in believing to be absolutely requisite. We should have hoped that as a pledge of the

sincerity of the Government, the Legislative Council would have been so remodelled as to enable us to ascertain up to what point it had been rendered capable of legislating conformably with the wishes and wants of the people, and to act according to the conclusion to which we might have come on this important subject. This essential reform having been omitted, we are bound to declare that our duty towards the people by whom we are sent here, imperiously requires us to follow, under existing circumstances, the course adopted by us in our address of the thirteenth of Sept'r, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; we therefore persist therein, as well as in all the declarations therein contained.

The reforms which your Excellency announces as having been delayed, will, nevertheless, if effected, in a spirit of justice and harmony, become a powerful motive with us for examining whether the Legislative Council in its present form of constitution, could ever for a time co-operate with us in a system of legislation conformable to the interests of the people, and of thereby ascertaining whether it shall have been so remodelled as to induce us to manifest confidence in Her Majesty's Government.

In our efforts to remove the evils which have pressed upon our country, we have had recourse to none but constitutional means, founded on the most approved and best recognized principles. We have it so much at heart, to see the Government once more deserve the public confidence, that to assist it in attaining that confidence we should recoil before no sacrifice whatever but that of the liberties of the people. We have given proof of this disposition, even of late, whenever we have been able to entertain a hope that we were thereby aiding to advance the prosperity of the country. But we declare, that in the present conjuncture we have not been able to derive from your Excellency's speech, or from any other source, any motive for departing even momentarily from our determination to withhold the supplies until the grievances of the country are redressed.

There could exist, then, no considerations but such as might be dictated by a servile fear foreign to our mandate and derogatory to the character of the people, to induce us to be wanting to our duty in the present instance, by ratifying the violation of the rights of our constituents and of this House, by the British authorities, and by taking on ourselves the responsibility of the consequences which result from it. We leave this responsibility to those who have assumed it, and strong in the justice of our cause, we rely, as we have heretofore, on Providence, on the public and private virtues of all classes of the people, on their constancy, their perseverance, and their attachment to the principles of order and liberty, which following their example, we have unceasingly striven to maintain.

In thus expressing our wish that a commencement of reform had tended to re-establish confidence, we cannot have been misunderstood as to the motives which actuate us. We repeat nevertheless, that we shall regard all administrative measures whatever as insufficient permanently & effectively to secure the peace, security and happiness of the Province; and that essential and constitutive reforms which we have demanded, and especially the elective principle to the Legislative Council, the repeal of all undue privileges and monopolies, and of injurious laws, passed in England, the free exercise of the rights and privileges of this Legislature, and of this house in particular, and the establishment of a popular and responsible government, are the only means by which the advantages herebefore mentioned can be ensured, or the political connexion with

Great Britain rendered beneficial to the people of Canada.

It is therefore, our ardent wish that the resolutions adopted by the two Houses of Parliament may be rescinded, as attacking the rights and liberties of this Province, as being of a nature to perpetuate bad government, corruption and abuse of power therein, and as rendering more just and legitimate the disaffection and opposition of the people. If this return on the part of the Government of the Mother Country to what we consider its duty towards this colony, should take place under the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria we are unable to express to your Excellency how warmly we should congratulate ourselves, having persevered in claiming justice for the people notwithstanding the peculiar obstacles and difficulties which have tended to deter us.

The special and local subjects pointed out by your Excellency, will from the subject of our deliberations as soon as circumstances will permit and whenever we shall be no longer prevented from considering them.

[His Excellency's Speech, in proroguing the House, will be given in our next.]

**CARD.**

MR. KIRKPATRICK begs leave in this public manner, to return his most sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of New Glasgow and its vicinity, for their kind and united exertions in extinguishing on Tuesday night last, the fire, which otherwise must have totally consumed his dwelling House and property.

[New Glasgow, Sept. 18.]

**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.

Pictou, 12th Sept. 1837.

N. B. J. C. is now selling off his remaining stock at greatly reduced prices.

**WANTED.**

A good MILCH COW. Apply to JAMES D. B. FRASER.

Pictou, Sept 20, 1837

**10 DOLLARS REWARD.**

WHEREAS some person or persons have lately cut and taken away a quantity of Pine Timber from off the Land of the Subscriber, lying between Mrs Irvings and Salmon River. The above reward will be paid to any one who will give such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the offenders.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 20th Sept. 1837.

**LANDS FOR SALE, At Cape John.**

100 ACRES on the Cape John shore bounded on the west by lands owned by William Quirk, and on the east by that of Donald Henderson. This lot is chiefly cleared and under the plough, and has a good

**DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN**

on it; and also a good Mill stream.

**ALSO:**

**TWO HUNDRED ACRES,**

About two miles from the shore, on which there is a considerable clearing, which yields about seven tons of hay yearly. The land is good and peculiarly adapted for hay. For further particulars apply to James McLeod on the premises, or to James Johnston, merchant, Pictou.

August 16.

if

**BOHEA TEA.**

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of Bohoa Tea, on consignment, which will be sold by retail at 1s 6d; or 1s 2d by the Chest.

R. DAWSON,

Pictou 4th Sept. 1837.

**CO 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. Ross's. Letty at the first November next.

R. DAWSON.

August 27th, 1837

**REMOVAL.**

MRS MILNES returns thanks for the patronage 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.

**TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.**

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

Albion Mines, 5th Sept. 1837

N. B. Contractors to find all materials.

**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. 1837

Druggist.

**SNUFF.**

For sale at the Mimac Tobacco Manufactory, No. 74, Bedford Row,

A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

**FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.**

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

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**AT PUBLIC AUCTION,**

On the Cross Streets of Pictou, on Thursday the 21st September next, at one o'clock, p. m., under an order of His Excellency the Governor, and His Majesty's Council:

**TWO LOTS OF LAND,**

Formerly the property of John McDonald (Sandy) of Merigomish, deceased, situate on the south side of the harbour of Merigomish, bounded on the east by the lands of Mrs McVicar, on the south by the lands of Sir Charles M. Wentworth, and on the west by the lands of William McDonald, and on the north by the harbour of Merigomish. Each lot contains

37½ ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

and of each at least ten acres are under cultivation.

TENANT 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 Deeds.

THOMAS G. TAYLOR,

Administrator.

Pictou, 15th August, 1837.

**FARM FOR SALE**

OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.



THE FARM lately owned and occupied by John Lere, 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.

## 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,**  
**ANDREW MILLAR,** } Admrs.  
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 PRIMROSE,** Adm'r.  
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

## HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &amp;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, an 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 accustomed 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

## 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 Pictou, 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 hereafter, 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 freestone of good quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for sawing, &c.

For further particulars apply to Mr N. Beck, in Pictou, or to **ALEXANDER FORSYTH,**  
West River, December 20th, 1836. 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 subscribers 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 forwarded to the subscribers, who will, when required, transmit Deeds to purchasers.

Robert McG. Dickey, Esq. will give the like information as to the  
**MACCAN AND NAPPAN ESTATES,**  
and afford similar facilities to persons wishing to become purchasers.

**IN AMHERST,**  
same time in September next, of which more particular 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

## SPRING, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

Has received *ex barques Sally, from Liverpool,*  
*and Isabella from Greenock,*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**IRONMONGERY, 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, goblets, 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 furnishings; locks and hinges, (variety); fanner mountings; bed screws; garden hoes and rakes; Philad. plate mill saws, frame and other saws; razors; mathematical instruments; pocket compasses; butcher, shoe, table, jack, pen, and desk knives; iron and B. M. spoons; coffin furniture; plough traces; door knockers;

**MATHIESON'S JOINERS TOOLS,**  
(well assorted;)

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

**COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS**  
saw and box irons; cart and wagon bush; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

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

**PAINT AND OIL;**  
scythes, sickles; weavers' reeds; fiddle strings, mirrors, (variety); Tinmiths' 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, vinegar, crockery, sea China, shoe leather, &c. &c.  
Water street, Pictou, June 16.

## OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

[From the Liverpool Times, Aug. 15]

THE ELECTIONS—IRELAND.

There are no decisive returns yet from the Counties of Cork, Kerry, Longford, Queen's Westmeath, and Sligo; but of the twelve members for those counties, there is reason to expect that at least eight will be Reformers, and will give Ministers a majority of 43 on the representation of Ireland, and of 38 on the representation of the whole empire. Our own belief is, that the majority will be 40, which is rather more than we ventured to anticipate last week.

The above results show, very clearly, the manner in which public opinion is divided in the empire, and mark the classes which respectively support the conservative and the progressive systems of government. The great strength of the former party is amongst the landed aristocracy of England and Scotland, and all whom they are able to influence; whilst the Reformers have a most decided preponderance in the town population of all the three kingdoms, and amongst the county constituencies of Ireland, with whom national and religious feelings are too strong even for feudal dependence. Had the Tory aristocracy possessed the same influence in Ireland which they possess in England and Scotland, the Tories would have had a considerable majority on the whole representation; but, fortunately for the Liberal cause, they have preferred to rule as tyrants rather than masters, and have thus undermined and ruined the influence which their property would otherwise have given them. It is a remarkable instance of retribution, and almost of political justice, that Ireland, the unceasing object of Tory persecution, should again have proved the cause of Tory defeat. Thus it is that tyranny and injustice punish themselves.

When Mr Pitt made it a matter of boast, and wished even to have it inscribed on his tomb, that he was the author of the Irish Union he had very little idea that he was exulting in an act which would in a few years strike at the root of his own party, and humble the pride of the oligarchy of which he was the champion. Yet such undoubtedly, has been the fact. Had it not been for the Union of Ireland, the English Dissenters would still have been excluded from power, the rotten boroughs would still have been in existence; their influence would still have been unbroken, and the Tories would have been in office at this day. Nothing but the addition of a hundred Irish members, two-thirds of them Liberals, could ever have broken down the fabric of Tory power, consolidated by half a century of domination. In England the popular party, though strong, would have contended in vain against a power backed by the landed aristocracy and the Church; whilst in Scotland, the voice of the people was nothing under the old system of representation; but, fortunately, Mr Pitt, in his desire to strengthen the empire and his own party, opened the House of Commons to the Irish people, and from that time to the present the popular cause has steadily advanced.

The Irish members, by their votes, emancipated the Dissenters of England; it is not too much to say that they enabled Earl Grey to carry the Reform Bill, and in the election just closed, as in that of the Peel Parliament, they have turned the scale in favour of the Liberals. That the Tories should hate and abuse the Irish members is, therefore, quite natural, but it would be much more to their own advantage if they would "moderate the rancour of their tongues," and calmly consider how it is that property, which can do almost every thing for them in England, can do nothing in

Ireland. It is, in plain English, because their policy is utterly "alien" towards the people of Ireland, and because they will persist in governing a Catholic country as if it were a Protestant one. Hence the influence of property totally fails them, the Irish electors, though as well disposed to oblige their landlords as men can be, not being such miserable slaves as to go up to vote for the maligners of their religion, the vilifiers of their clergy, and the avowed enemies of their country. The Tories may set up the cry of "No-Popery," and abuse Ireland and the Irish as long as they like, but they will have in return, as often as they appeal to the empire, an enormous Irish majority against them—such a majority in fact as that which now stands between them and office. With Ireland hostile, neither the tenants-at-will nor the freemen can restore them to power.

[From the Globe.]

#### RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS—PROGRESS OF REFORM.

It is true that in many cases, and especially in counties, the number of voters for the Conservatives has been very considerably augmented. This has not been, however, at the expense of the Liberals. The Tory ranks are not swelled by desertions from the array of their opponents, but by fresh recruits pressed into their service. The facilities of making voters in counties are so much greater than in towns as to account for the superior success of Tory manoeuvres in the former. If the ten-pound qualification in a town could be gained by non-residents, as the forty-shilling freehold in a county can be, we should see a corresponding increase in the number of Tory voters in the borough constituencies to that which has taken place in counties. In the boroughs they can do nothing but by registering their own party and striking off their opponents; and in this, partly owing to the supineness of the Liberals and partly to their own superior organization, they have been successful. But the number of voters who have deserted the Liberal party is altogether inconsiderable. Those who supported the first Reform candidates have almost uniformly remained constant to the cause they espoused. They have seen no reason to abandon their party or deny their principles,—and, unless under the influence of a pressure they were unable to resist, they have done neither.

And there has been nothing in the events of the last few years to shake the confidence of any in the soundness of those principles which the Reform government at first announced as its guide, and by which it has been uniformly actuated. There has been no rash and inconsiderate progress along an unknown and dangerous path. There has been no endeavour to tamper with the principles of the constitution or to introduce any changes but such as were in complete conformity with the established habits and settled forms of the nation. There has been nothing destructive—nothing purely experimental. Government has acted as became those who felt that they had to reform, not to create—to improve—not to originate. They have been guided by a constant reference to existing circumstances, and they have been really and substantially conservative in the Reforms they have carried and proposed; but they have not been so solicitous about the form as to suffer the spirit to escape.—They have not permitted a blind and unreasoning veneration for the past to check them in their efforts for the present. They have not sacrificed the practical to the sentimental.—Touching nothing without the most urgent necessity, and preserving in all their labours as much as possible of the existing order of things, they have never scrupled to touch where a ne-

cessity existed—nor have they shrunk from the duty of devising new measures to meet novel emergencies. They have been bold, though not rash, and they have shown a determination to suffer no proved abuse to remain—which has satisfied their original supporters of the sincerity of their professions of reform—and a respect for every thing that is really valuable in our institutions, which ought to have satisfied the most zealous Conservative of the moderate and constitutional character of their ultimate purposes.

The great practical reforms which they were originally pledged to carry out have been for the most part accomplished. There are still many remaining; but that such is the case is certainly not attributable to the government. The Irish Church is yet unreformed, and the Irish corporations still continue nests of exclusion and corruption. In England, also, there are many acknowledged abuses which have not been removed. Still it would be as unjust to fix our eyes solely upon what has not been accomplished, in forgetfulness of what has been achieved, as it would be unwise to look exclusively upon past successes and forget the necessity for future exertion. There is much to do, but still much has been done. If the Reform administration were to terminate tomorrow, its course would have been marked with events memorable and beneficial. It would not have existed in vain. It would have left upon the institutions and relations of the country ineffaceable memorials of its attempts to advance the great cause of moral freedom and social progress. A step has been taken which it will be impossible to retrace. The full harvest of the measures of the Reform Ministry may not be reaped as yet, but they will assuredly, in the natural progress of human events, yield a return as abundant as advantageous.

Nor can it be charged upon Ministers, except by the impatient or superficial, that the course of reform has not been more rapid. There may be some who deem that there should have been no interposition left between any momentary purpose of the people and its instantaneous fulfilment. These may undoubtedly find fault with a Ministry who have distinctly opposed themselves to the destruction of the House of Lords, and who will not yet consent to the adoption of other radical changes. Whether, if such adjuncts to the Reform Bill had been proposed, they would have been carried, is another question, upon which we will not enter. Those who advocate their immediate introduction, probably imagine that they would. But all who do not entertain such opinions must feel that it is useless to expect any immediate abandonment of prejudices long and perhaps honestly entertained on the part of members of the Upper Chamber, and that time must be allowed for a change of policy so complete as that which the Lords are called upon to adopt on many points.

They must before this have seen reason to repent their conduct in reference to the Irish people—and there seems but little doubt that in the next Parliament the principal questions affecting the country will be settled on a satisfactory basis. With their settlement the Tories would however, lose much of the support they can at present command, both in the House of Commons and beyond its walls—and the progress of reform in other respects would therefore be more unimpeded.

#### NEW PLAN FOR PROPAGATING APPLE TREES.

—A new plan for increasing plantations of apple trees has lately been carried into extensive practice by the horticulturists of Bohemia. Neither seed nor grafting is required. The process is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert them each in a potatoe, and

plunge them into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoot above the surface. The potatoe nourishes the shoot while it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually grows up and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best fruit.—*Guabian Mercury.*

#### STATE OF IRELAND.

The following placard has been widely circulated, and gives the most gratifying account of the state of Ireland, and that from a source which cannot be suspected of subserviency to the government. So strong a proof of the rising prosperity of Ireland cannot be too extensively known:

"IRELAND PACIFIED WITHOUT THE BAYONET!

"People of England and Scotland!

"Are you willing to do justice to Ireland?—are you willing that Ireland should return to that state of turbulence and crime to which the government of the Tories had confessedly reduced her, or should continue, under the present popular ministry, to advance in the paths of civilization and peace?

"Is it your wish that an enormous force, maintained by taxes wrung from you, should be kept up in that Island, to uphold the Orange-Cumberland faction? or, by supporting the mild but vigorous government of Lord Mulgrave, that this force, already much reduced should cease to be necessary; your shoulders be relieved of an enormous load of taxation; and the tranquility of Ireland permanently established by the operation, not of the bayonet, but of justice?

"The Tories do not deny that under their dominion Ireland was a spectacle of crime and horror. You know that under the Tories twenty thousand English bayonets were employed in vain to preserve order. You know that laws of the most unconstitutional and oppressive nature were passed year after year, and passed in vain, to maintain tranquility.—You know that property, that human life, was insecure—that the law was trampled upon and despised—and that the connection of the countries was in danger.

"You know that all these things were the results of Tory government; and you know likewise that the Tories, unable to deny this damning fact, are laboring day and night to convince you that the same horrid state of things still continues, and that Ireland is still disturbed, and a scene of violence and bloodshed.

"Read, honest and thinking men of England and Scotland!—read the following extracts from the charges of the Irish Judges; the great majority of whom, mark you! are Tories, and opposed, of course, to the present administration. Read the evidence born by these unwilling witnesses to the miraculous improvement that has taken place in the habits of the Irish people. Read how crime is subsiding—how riot is at an end—how habits of peace and order are springing up in every corner of that long-afflicted land. Read, we entreat you, these incontrovertible testimonies, and then oppose the government under whose mild sway this blessed change has taken place; and support, if you can, the return of the Tory faction, and bring back the reign of riot, turbulence anarchy and bloodshed.

"CARLOW.—Judge Moore observed, 'There was no crime of a heavy nature to come before them. Since the last royal commission scarcely any thing criminal had occurred.—This was strong evidence of the altered and improved state of the country.'

"LOUTH.—Judge Burton (father-in-law of the Orange candidate for the representation of Dublin) said, 'He congratulated the grand jury, that their labours, as far as related to criminal business, would be very light, and, as he conceived (on examining the calendar),

highly creditable to and spoke well for the improving habits of this populous county.'

"CLARE.—Judge Crumpton said, 'It gives me extreme pleasure to state that the appearance of the calendar is quite satisfactory, and, as it occurs to me, unusually light.—There are but twenty-eight cases. I willingly hope and believe that this state of the calendar marks an improvement in the moral condition of the people.'

LIMERICK.—Serjeant Green observed, 'I have to congratulate you on the state of your calendar. It is unusually light, a circumstance gratifying to all lovers of good order. One remarkable circumstance is the absence of that list of felonious attacks upon dwellings which formerly constituted the chief part of the calendar.'

"KILDARE.—Baron Foster (a decided Tory) remarked, 'There was nothing in the state of the country that required any observation. The cases in the calendar were not numerous, or of an aggravated character.'

'The calendar of this county only contained 14 cases.'

"KING'S COUNTY.—The same judge made nearly the same remarks to the grand jury.

"QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Judge Moor made the following striking statement:—"With respect to the calendar, I am happy to perceive that it differs widely from what it presented a few years past. It is gratifying to me to find that those agrarian disturbances, the fruitful cause of so many misfortunes to the peasantry of this fine country, are completely subsided, and that security and peace, have at length succeeded to terror and outrage.'

"ANTRIM.—Judge Burton spoke as follows:—"It afforded him great satisfaction to have it in his power to congratulate the grand jury on the present peaceable state of the country.'

"KILKENNY COUNTY.—Judge Johnston said, As to the immediate business upon which you are engaged there is no occasion to occupy your time with many remarks. In number of cases and character of crime the calendar is extremely light!

"It was this county, he it observed, that the White-foot system—one of the thousand shocking results of Tory misgovernment—prevailed most extensively. So frightful was its condition when Earl Grey came into office that it formed the chief ground upon which the Coercion Act was introduced.

"KILKENNY CITY.—Chief Justice Doherty remarked, 'I am glad to observe that the criminal business is so light.'

"The fact is, there was no criminal business at all! There was no occasion to empanel a single petty jury this assizes in Kilkenny, one of the most populous and Popish cities in Ireland!!

"DROGHEDA.—Chief Baron Joy charged as follows;—"Gentlemen of the grand jury, it gives me great pleasure to be able, in addressing you, to tell you that your criminal business will be light. The calendar is not heavy, and there are no offences of a serious character.'

"ARMAGH.—The Chief Baron again:—"Gentlemen, on looking over the calendar it affords me very great pleasure to see so small a number of cases—the smallest indeed I have ever seen on the calendar of this county.—They are of so little importance that it is unnecessary for me to make any remarks upon them.'

"DONEGAL.—Baron Pennefather said he congratulated the Grand Jury on the state of the calendar; and, as there were few cases of a serious nature, he would not occupy their time with any lengthened remarks.

"MONAGHAN.—Judge Burton said, 'He could congratulate the Grand Jury on the state of the county. There were comparatively few

cases to come before them, and none of them were aggravated.'

"WATERFORD COUNTY.—Chief Justice Doherty briefly congratulated the Grand Jury on the lightness of the calendar.'

"TIPPERARY.—We beg your especial attention to the present state of this great and, until now, most disturbed district. Such was the frightful state of this county on Lord Mulgrave's arrival in Ireland that a large meeting of the magistracy formally called upon him to place it under the extraordinary powers of the Coercion Act. Here until now the judge's charge was a long and afflicting detail of crimes revolting to humanity, and fatal to the security of order, property, and life. Now read the charge at the present assizes of a Tory chief justice prone to exaggerate every symptom of disorder that still subsists under a Liberal government:—

"Chief Justice Doherty said, 'Gentlemen of the grand jury, proceed with the criminal business; there are a few bills which will be sent up immediately.—

"Here are the evidences of the improved state of Ireland, in districts the most lamentably conspicuous for outrage of every description; but in every county in Ireland, as far as the circuits have yet extended, the addresses of the judges of the grand juries bear decided testimony to the same fortunate and splendid results of good government."

### GREAT BRITAIN.

STATE OF TRADE.—Now that the ferment of electioneering is ended, and that things are returning to their natural course, it is a great satisfaction to see that the trade and commerce of the country are reviving, and that monetary affairs are again becoming easy and tranquil. The sales of cotton in Liverpool in the week ending on Friday last, amounted to the unusual quantity of 40,280 bales; and the sales, both on Saturday and yesterday, were 5,000 bales. In sheep's wool there is also an increased demand, and a tendency to rise.—The accounts from Manchester, Leeds, Leicester, and Nottingham are also much more cheerful than they have been for some months and all concur in representing things in a favourable light. Monetary matters are in a very satisfactory state, gold having become abundant, and discounts as easy as desirable. A good harvest, with which we now seem likely to be blessed, will cause the year to close far better than it commenced, and probably considerably better than there has been any reason to hope for, even a short time ago.

THE HARVEST.—Several fields of Oats are already cut between here and Manchester, and the harvest will be general in the course of the present and next week. In Ireland the crops appear to be still earlier; some parcels of Irish oatmeal, of this year's growth having already arrived at Liverpool, some wheat has also been cut near Boyle, and a few days more of the present splendid weather will make it generally ready for the sickle. The impression seems to be that the grain crops will be about an average, and the potatoe and turnip crops above an average. The potatoe crops are surprisingly fine, a circumstance of the utmost importance, especially to the poorer classes. Prices are likely to be considerably lower than they were last year, though still remunerative to the farmers.

COLOSSAL STEAMERS.—An immense steamer upwards of 200 feet long, was lately launched at Bristol, for plying between England and America; but the one now building at Curlew and Co's Limehouse, for the American Steam Navigation Company, surpasses any thing of the kind hitherto made. She is

to be named after our Queen Victoria, will cost from £30,000 to £100,000, has about 150 men now employed daily on her, and is expected to be finished in about November next. The extreme length is about 263 feet; but she is 237 feet between the perpendiculars, 40½ feet beam between the paddle-boxes, and 27 feet 1 inch deep from the floor to the underside of the spar deck. The engines are two of 250 horses' power each, with 6 feet 4 inch cylinders, and 7 feet stroke. They are to be fitted with Hall's patent condensers, in addition to the common ones. She displaces at 16 feet deep, 2740 tons of water; her computed tonnage is 1800 tons. At the water line every additional inch displaces 18½ tons.—The average speed is expected to be 200 nautical miles per day, and consumption of coal 30 tons. The best Welsh coal is to be used. It is calculated she will make the outward voyage to New York in eighteen days, and the homeward in twelve, consuming 240 tons of coal out, and 160 home. Expectation is, on the tiptoe for the first voyage of this gigantic steamer, along side of which other steamers look like little fishing boats.—*Railway Magazine.*

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—One very striking feature of this general election is the return almost everywhere of a superior class of men in point of education and character. Ireland has worked herself almost altogether free from the class of men which the confusion of her affairs a few years ago forced into the unnatural position of Members of Parliament.—Such people as Mr Ruthven will no more offend us in the House of Commons. We get rid of some very shabby individuals of both persuasions, and we get rid also of some persons who, though respectable in their private capacity, as public men were as mischievous as their abilities allowed. Mr Izatt, the colleague of Mr O'Connell, Mr Curry, the new Member for Armagh, Mr Gibson, Mr Archbold, Mr Reddington and Sir Wm. Somerville, are valuable accessions to the ranks of Irish Reform.—*London Examiner.*

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—It is said that Parliament will meet on Tuesday the 7th of November for the despatch of business.

Mr BEME, who, through Tory corruption and bribery, lost his election at Middlesex—as was expected, has been returned for the city of Kilkenny.

Sir Francis Burdett has been elected for North Wilts the numbers were.—Burdett 2855; Methuen 1890.

### FOREIGN.

STATE OF PORTUGAL.—The news from Portugal by the Manchester steamer, one of the line of packets recently established between this port and Lisbon, is interesting. All the late intelligence from Oporto led us to believe, that the insurrection in favour of the charter would not be so easily suppressed; and according to the account transmitted to the *Morning Post*, it is fast gaining the upper hand. Marshal Saldanha has left Lisbon, and left it unopposed, though the object of his journey appears to have been known, to put himself at its head. We call the attention of our readers to the following interesting letter:—

LISBON, July 31.—The Curtista, or insurrection in favour of the charter, gains ground. The insurgents at Castello-blanco have seized the town of Abrantes, the garrison, composed of the national guard, having retired to their houses without attempting resistance. This is an unexpected blow to the government, as it had calculated on the garrison holding out. It is now asserted that Santarem has also fallen into their hands, but of this no confirma-

tion has yet arrived. On the night of the 26th, 50 lancers, all that remained in Lisbon of that corps, deserted.—On the 27th, Marshal Saldanha, who was at Cintra, placed himself at their head, together with a number of officers and other military men, and he is now threatening Lisbon. The detachment of artillery on duty at Belem also attempted to desert; but their intention was, for the moment, frustrated by the timely interposition of the authorities. The lines of Lisbon are being placed in a state of defence, but I do not think any resistance will be afforded in case of an attack taking place. M. Castro Pereira and M. Juan de Oliveira have both tendered their resignations. They have suggested the expediency of proclaiming the charter, to prevent disorder and bloodshed, and, on the refusal of their colleagues to adopt it, took the step of resigning the posts they held in the ministry. The Cortes yesterday determined upon sending a message to the Queen, expressing their intention to support the revolution at all costs, and requiring a similar declaration to be immediately published by the government.—The deputation which went to the palace to know what hour it would be convenient for her Majesty to receive the address was not admitted into the Queen's presence, her Majesty having excused herself on the ground of indisposition. M. Diaz de Oliveira insisted upon seeing her, and conducted himself with great violence. Throughout the night fears were entertained of the Queen being induced by her apprehension to seek safety on board one of the British men of war. A report was spread of the insurgents being in the immediate vicinity of the city. The drums beat the *general*, the guards were doubled, and the lines on the north side were garrisoned in expectation of an attack. Nothing serious however, occurred.

**THE NEWS.**

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1837.

We have this week given copious extracts from the Liverpool papers we received last week, when going to Press—from which our readers will perceive that the cause of Reform and liberal Government is now placed on a firm basis, from the result of the late Elections. We sincerely hope that the collective wisdom of the new House of Commons will devise some rational mode of adjusting the Canada grievances.

The extracts we give to-day from the Quebec papers show the deplorable state of things there at this time.

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**—The St. John Observer of the 12th inst. furnishes extracts from the Message of the President of the United States, at the opening of the Special Meeting of Congress, on the 3th inst. It relates to the Commercial difficulties with which that country and Great Britain have been visited—prints out some remedies, deprecates the idea of a National Bank, and congratulates the country on the abundance of the late Harvest.

**BORDER WAR**—It would seem from the following that some of the Down-Easters of Maine are getting wearied of their lives:—

*Mr Greely in limbo again!*—We learn that the notorious Greely, who was a few weeks ago liberated from Fredericton gaol, is again safely lodged in that building, having been a second time found engaged in exercising unlawful and seditious acts in the Madawaska Territory. The persevering gentleman will probably be kept in durance for a little longer time than on the former occasion, the threats of the braggarts of Maine to the contrary notwithstanding.

A number of American Troops having marched from Hinton to the Madawaska, a detachment of the 43d Light Infantry, has subsequently been dispatched from Fredericton to the same neighborhood to watch the movements of Brother Jonathan.

Three Officers and 60 Rank and File of 43d Lt. Infy. are ordered to proceed from the Garrison in St. John, to Fredericton, to-morrow morning, under command of Captain Egerton.

The following extract of a letter, dated St. John, 13th September, corroborates the above—“All the troops in garrison were marched to the lines this morning; Jonathan is advancing with 2000 men—there will be a kick up.”

A HEAVY gale of wind was experienced here and along the coast on Wednesday last, from West to N. W. The Brig Highlander was driven ashore from her moorings in River John Road, and a Schooner loaded with fish, belonging to Pugwash, went on shore at Cariboo, we have not yet heard of any other accident.

**FIRE**—On Wednesday morning last week, about 2 o'clock, the Tannery of Mr W. Lippencotte, of New Glasgow, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the greatest exertion of the inhabitants, the premises were entirely consumed; and it was with the utmost difficulty that the adjoining Houses were saved. Mr Lippencotte, we are sorry to hear, had no insurance.

**PICTOU, SS. SUPREME COURT, SEPTEMBER TERM.**

This tribunal, under the presidency of Mr Justice Hill, commenced its sittings on Tuesday the 12th inst. His Honor, actuated by a laudable desire to prevent the detention of the Jurymen from their Harvest avocations, disposed of a great number of causes with almost unprecedented dispatch. These, however, were comparatively unimportant, with the exception of the following, which became of some moment, not from the magnitude of the cause, but from the importance of the principle involved in its determination:

*McKenzie vs. Graham.*

This was a special action on the case, instituted by the Plaintiff, against the Defendant, Captain Graham, Commander of the “Cape Breton” Steamer, to enforce the recovery of £1 14s. for carrying out of the Province a person who was indebted to the Plaintiff in that amount, without the production of the pass required by our Provincial regulations. It appeared in evidence, that the individual who had placed himself under Captain Graham's protection, was an itinerating *Dancing Master*, who, in the language of the Defendant's Counsel, after having jugged about for some time in this quarter of the globe, cut stick, and left the Defendant to pay the Piper. The statute under which the present action was brought, was originally passed in the year 1759, and had specific reference to the town of Halifax. But doubts having arisen respecting its jurisdiction, the Act of 1766 was passed, by which the provisions of the first Act were extended throughout the whole Province. It was objected with much ingenuity, by the Defendant's Council, that as Miramichi, P. E. Island, and part of St. John, N. B. constituted part of Nova Scotia, at the time of the passing of the above Statutes, that this action would not lie; and also that it being one of rather a penal nature, was not entitled to that liberality of interpretation as is usually extended to a purely remedial statute. But Mr Justice Hill, being clearly of a different opinion, overruled the objection, finding it impossible to get out of the general words of the statute—“all persons leaving the Province.” Permission, however, was granted to have the question argued at Michaelmas Term in Halifax.

Immediately after the trial, Capt. Graham issued a general interdiction, prohibiting all persons from obtaining a passage in the Steamer without a regular pass, signed by the Provincial Secretary; or by finding sufficient security to divest him from further responsibility, in the event of his being called upon at some future period to liquidate some demand which, in the bustle of a contemplated trip, they might possibly have forgotten to discharge. The scene which followed on the departure of the

Steamer, was really of the most amusing description. Gentlemen of the most respectable standing, were compelled to bow to the “decree of the Cæsar.” Whilst poor Pat, with his bundle over his shoulder, stood perfectly horrified at this unexpected interruption in the land of liberty.

The son of the Emerald Isle having ascertained the cause of the embargo on itinerating humanity, heartily anathematized the fugitive Dancing Master, wishing with Pope that “his soul might dance upon a jig to heaven,” and proceeded in quest of a more ignoble mode of conveyance, which we believe he was successful in securing. This preliminary to obtain a passage, in fact, took all by surprise; and a philosophic observer of human nature, might easily perceive the words of the old song—“oh! dear what can the matter be”—visibly depicted in every countenance.

This certainly is a subject which merits immediate consideration, and one on which, in the language of Sir Roger de Coverly, much may be said on both sides.

A report has reached Halifax, by way of Boston that Don Carlos has been forced to capitulate by General Baron De Moor. If this be true, the civil war in Spain will be at an end.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—“An Assessor” is received—we want to see Nos. 2 and 3 before we publish No. 1.

**MARRIED.**

At Tatamagouche, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Hugh Ross, Mr Malcolm McDonald, of Merrimich, to Miss Martha Murphy, of Tatamagouche.

**DIED.**

On Sunday 10th Inst. Robert Duncan, youngest son of Robert Culton, junr. Lower Settlement, East River, aged 7 months, and fourteen days.

**SHIP NEWS.**

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

**ENTERED.**

Thursday, 14th—Brig Poland, Sampson—Providence—apples and onions; Schr. Catharine, Matial, Tatamagouche—deals; Brig Halcyon, Blanchard, Portland—bal.; Schr. Eliza, Dunbar, Dalhousie—herring; Isabella, Hart, Arichat.

Monday—Brig Waltham, Burton, —, bal.; Ship Mogul, Gallager, New York—bread; Schr. Mary, Taylor, Labrador—herring; Mary Ann, Graham, Miramichi, boards.

Tuesday—Brig Nectar, Moore, Newburyport—bal.; Schr. Ajax, Cousins, Boston; Ship Harvest Home, Thompson, London—ballast.

**CLEARED.**

Sept. 13th—Brig Sterling, Chase, New York—coal; Sparkler, Boyles, Providence—do.

14th—Schr. Catharine, Matial, Tatamagouche.

15th—Shal. Lucy, Gerioir, Sydney—bricks;

16th—Brig, Duan, Sheffield, Boston—coal;

Grandee, Gilchrist, New York—coal; Schooner

Pelon, Hatch, Stamford—do.; Arcot, Shearman, Providence—do.; Brig Exertion, York,

Somerset—do.; Schr. Margaret, Thomson, Three Rivers, P. E. I.—do.

18th—Brig Ann, Gilgore, Boston—coal; Schr.

Mechanic, Parsons, do.—do.

19th—Schr. Andrew Adams, Sprowell, Boston

—coal.

The Barque Sally, hence, entered at Liverpool,

for loading, on the 14th ult.

*Vessels spoken by the Harvest Home.*—2d. Sep.

spoke the Brig William and Robert, of St. John,

New Brunswick, from Pugwash—bound to Cork

—lat. 46° 35 N.; long. 45° 10 W.

Sept. 14th—Spoke H. M. Packet Nightingale,

from Halifax, for Falmouth, in long. 46° 20.

Blanks for Sale at this Office.



## POETRY.

## THE ABBEY.

## A FRAGMENT.

A feeling sad came o'er me, as I trod the secret ground,  
Where Tudors and Plantagenets were lying all around:  
I stept with noiseless foot, as though the sound of mortal tread  
Might burst the bands of the dreamless sleep that wraps the mighty dead'

The slanting ray of the evening sun shone through those cloisters pale,  
With' fitful light, on egl vest and warrior's sculptured mail;  
As from the stained and storied pane it danced with quivering gleam,  
Each cold and prostrate form below seem'd quickening in the beam.

Now sinking low, no more was heard the organ's solemn swell.  
And faint upon the listening ear the last hosanna fell;  
It died—and not a breath did stir; above each knightly stall,  
Unmoved, the banner'd blazonry hung waveless as a pall.

I stood alone—a living thing midst those that were no more—  
I thought on ages that were past, the glorious deeds of yore—  
On Edward's sable panoply, on Cressy's tented plain,  
The fatal Roses twined at length, on great Eliza's reign.

I thought on B'enheim—when, at once, upon my startled ear  
There came a sound; it chilled my veins, it froze my heart with fear,  
As from a wild unearthly voice I heard these accents drop—  
"Service is done—it's tuppence now for them as wants to stop!"

A grisly wight . . . . .  
*Fraser's Magazine.*

## MISCELLANY.

## LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS.

BY THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

That animals have each a language of their own to one another, there can be no doubt. I know a good deal of their language myself. I know by the voice of the raven when he has discovered one of my flock dead—I know also his prelude to the storm and to fine weather. The moor-fowls can call one another from hill to hill. I learned to imitate their languages so closely that I could have brought scores of them within the range of my shot of a morning. The blackcock has a call, too, which brings all his motley mates around him, but the females have no call. They are a set of subordinate beings, like the wives of a nabob. They dare not even incubate upon the same hill with their haughty lords. But the partridge, and every mountain-bird, have a language to each other, and though rather circumscribed, it is perfectly understood, and, as Wordsworth says, 'not to me unknown.' Even the stupid and silly barn-door hen, when the falcon appears, can, by one single alarm-note—make all her chickens hide in a moment. Every hen tells you when she has laid her egg; and, lest it should not be well enough heard or understood, the cock exerts the whole power of his lungs in divulging the important

secret. The black-faced ewe, on the approach of a fox or a dog, utters a whistle through her nostrils which alarms all her comrades, and immediately puts them upon the look out. Not one of them will take another bite until they discover whence the danger is approaching. If the dog be with a man, sundry of them utter a certain bleat, which I know well, but cannot describe, and begin feeding again. If the dog is by himself, they are more afraid of him than any other animal, and you will then hear the whistle repeated through the whole glen.

But the acuteness of the sheep's ear surpasses all things in nature that I know of. A ewe will distinguish her own lamb's bleat among a thousand all braying at the same time, and making a noise a thousand times louder than the singing of psalms at a Cameronian sacrament in the fields, where thousands are congregated,—and this is no joke neither.—Besides, the distinguishment of voice is perfectly reciprocal between the ewe and lamb, who, amid the deafening sound, run to meet one another. There are few things that have ever amused me more than a sheep-shearing, and then the sport continues the whole day. We put the flock into a fold, set out all the lumps to the hill, and then they set out the ewes to them as they are shorn. The moment that a lamb hears its dam's voice, it rushes from the crowd to meet her, but instead of finding the rough, well-clad, comfortable mamma, which it left an hour, or a few hours ago, it meets a poor naked shrivelling—a most deplorable-looking creature. It wheels about, and uttering a loud tremulous bleat of perfect despair, flies from the frightful vision. The mother's voice arrests its flight—it returns—flies, and returns again, generally for a dozen times before the reconciliation is fairly made up.

SMOKING AND SNUFF.—Tobacco belongs to the class of drugs called narcotics, and is possessed of many of their most noxious qualities. The excessive use of tobacco, in whatever shape it is taken, heats the blood, hurts digestion, wastes the fluids, and relaxes the nerves. Smoking is particularly injurious to lean, hectic, and hypochondriacal persons; it creates an unnatural thirst, leading to the use of spiritous liquors; it increases indolence, and confirms the lazy in the habits they have acquired; above all, it is pernicious to the young, laying the foundation of future misery. I am, therefore, glad to see that our young men have generally abandoned the obnoxious and unbecoming custom, lately so prevalent, of smoking in the street. A patient of mine, a young officer of dragoons, who was quite an amateur smoker, and used to boast of the number of cigars he could smoke in a day, produced ptyalism by his folly, and had he not abandoned the practice, he would, in all probability, have lived but a very short time. The use of tobacco in the form of snuff is still more objectionable than smoking. On account of its narcotic quality, snuff is improper in cases of apoplexy, lethargy, deafness, and other diseases of the head. The use of snuff is likewise extremely dangerous to the consumptive, to those afflicted with internal ulcers, or who are subject to spitting of blood. Snuff-taking is an uncleanly habit—it vitiates the organs of smell; taints the breath; ultimately weakens the faculty of sight, by withdrawing the humours from the eyes; impairs the sense of hearing; renders breathing difficult; depraves the appetite; and, if taken too copiously, gets into and affects the stomach, injuring in a high degree the organs of digestion.—*Curtis on Health.*

EXTRAORDINARY TWINS.—*Le Morgentjeran* (a Swedish Journal,) contains an account of a natural phenomenon, more extraordinary

than that of the Siamese twins. In the small village of Bielodin, twelve years ago, two male twins were born, joined together back to back, and placed in such a position that when one stood up he was obliged to carry his brother on his back, his legs above and his head below; in this position they could change alternately. The children were perfectly formed and their growth has been equal, which gives rise to the idea that their adherence is neither organic nor so firm but that they may be separated; this at least, is the opinion of the medical men who have visited them. What is curious is that they change their positions with regularity; when one is fatigued he utters a faint cry, and the change of position or jump takes place immediately. This happens every quarter of an hour, with such precision that the number of turns they make serves as a sort of clock to their parents. About a year ago, while they were playing, they executed a number of evolutions, or somersets, in such a way that they went over a great deal of ground with much rapidity; and since this discovery, they are able to reach any spot with greater rapidity than a horse. The somerset is similar to that executed by clowns, who throw themselves over with their hands and feet. The only difference is that the movement is perfectly natural to the twins. In the country they are called the brothers *furstiva* (four booted brothers.)

HOW TO SECURE AN ELECTION.—In 1722, Sir Richard Steele, who had formerly represented Borough-bridge, in Yorkshire, was desirous of trying to come in for Wendover, Bucks, but his finances not enabling him to bear the expense of opening a variety of public-houses, he devised an expedient which had the desired effect. Instead of treating indiscriminately at every tap-room, as had been the custom, he caused a handsome entertainment to be provided at the principal inn, to which he invited all the married electors and their wives. Having diverted them with his wit, and circulated the glass sufficiently to bring them all into good humour, he took occasion to address them, and concluded an amusing speech by telling the ladies that he was about to make a promise, which if it was agreeable to them, he hoped for their influence, with their husbands in his favour. The women were all impatient to hear what he had to say, when Sir Richard, smiling round him, said—"Ladies, Wendover is famed for its excellent wives, who always make excellent mothers, the offspring from so valuable a stock cannot be too much multiplied; as an encouragement therefore, I promise each of you fifty guineas that has a child within ten months from this day, and a hundred for every one that has twins." The time of saying this, and the happy manner in which it was said, produced, as may be imagined, shouts of laughter among the men, and infinite good humour among the women. The result was, that female influence was exerted so successfully that Sir Richard gained his election by a great majority, against a powerful opposition.—*Gardener's Gazette.*

A GENTLEMAN dining in company requested a friend to help him to a potato, which he did, saying, "I flatter myself you will find that a very good and *mealy* one." "I thank you," quoth the other, "it could not be *melior*."

## AGENTS

## FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE  
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.  
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.  
Guysboro—ROBERT HARTSMORE, Esq.  
Tatmagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.