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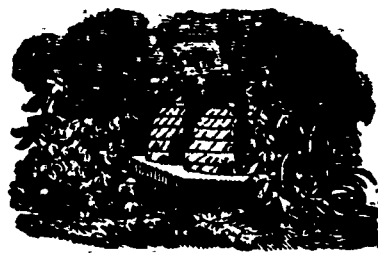
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1837.

NUMBER XXVI.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

ADVERTISING.

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

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

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT, CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, per bushel	2s 6d	Hay	per ton	40
Boards, pine, pr. m	50s & 60s	Herrings, No. 1,		30s
" hemlock	30s & 40s	Mackarel,		none
Beef, pr lb	3d & 4d	Mutton per lb	3d & 4d	
Butter,	10d & 1s	Oatmeal pr cwt	18s & 20s	
Cheese,	5d & 7d	Oats pr bush	2s	
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	17s	Pork pr bbl	80s & 85s	
" at Loading Ground	17s	Potatoes	1s 3d	
" at end of rail road	17s	Salt pr hhd		
Coke		Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d	
Codfish, pr Qtl	12s & 16s	Shingles pr m	7s & 10s	
Eggs, pr doz	6d & 7d	Tallow pr lb	7d & 8d	
Flour, m s	22s 6d	Turnips pr bush	1s	
" American's	none	Veal	none	
		Wood pr cord	12s	

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	20s	Herrings, No 1	20s
Boards, pine, m	55s & 60s	" "	2 15s
Beef, Quebec prime,	50s	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	45s	" "	2 25s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	" "	3 22s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	22s 6d	Molasses per gal	2s
" Sydney,	28s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada prime	90s
Coffee	none	" Nova Scotia	85s
Coro, Indian	5s 9d	Potatoes	2s 6d
Flour, Am sup	50s	Sugar,	35s & 37s 6d
" Fine	45s	Salmon No 1	70
" Canada, fine	46s	" "	2 65
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s & 10d

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. 13th, 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 Robson's. Entry at the first November next.

R DAWSON.

August 27th, 1837.

From the London Athenaeum, September 16.

RETURN OF CAPTAIN BACK.

CAPTAIN BACK'S NARRATIVE OF THE VOYAGE.

THE welcome intelligence of the safe return of Captain Back and his crew, after an absence of fifteen months; during which they were exposed to hardships and dangers almost unparalleled; and the deep interest felt by the public in the fate of this gallant officer and his intrepid crew, will cause the following account of the voyage, to be received with great interest.

We need hardly promise, that H. M. ship Terror, strengthened and prepared in every way for encountering the ice, sailed from England in June 1836, with the intention of proceeding to Repulse Bay or Wager Inlet, on the north western shore of the Hudson Bay; thence an exploring party was to pass over the supposed Isthmus to the Arctic Sea, with the hope of coasting along and determining the outline of the northern shores of America. The following letter will show that the physical obstacles which opposed themselves to this undertaking were utterly insurmountable:—

"To the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society.

September 11, 1837.

"Sir,—As the Expedition from which I have just returned, originated with the Geographical Society, and, at its recommendation, was most liberally carried into effect by H. M. Government; I feel it incumbent on me to offer to the society an outline of the principal events which occurred from the time of my quitting England in 1836, till my return to Lough Swilly, on the night of the 3d instant.

"In a statement of this description, it would be impossible to enter into the detail of all the extraordinary, and, I may say, unparalleled circumstances which had marked the course of the whole of our proceedings; such details, I trust, I may shortly be enabled to offer to the society and to the public in a more complete form; but, in the mean time, it is due to those who took so warm an interest in the expedition, to furnish them with an authentic narrative of the voyage, which must, however, necessarily be very brief, and will consist of extracts selected from my daily Journal, as better calculated to convey a correct impression of the singular occurrences to which we were witnesses.

"June 23. Took our departure from Papa Westra, and steered across the Atlantic—the weather stormy.

—July 29 We fell in with the ice, and on the following day we first saw the coast of Labrador, near Cape Chudleigh. August 1. Passed through Hudson's Straits, and on the 5th saw some of the Company's ships, apparently beset with ice, off the North Bluff. By keeping close in with the land we got ahead, and lost sight of them; and on the following day we were ourselves hampered. The ice was compact, and covered with the horizon towards Hudson's Bay, as far as could be seen from the mast head, while to the north west it presented a favorable appearance; I had, therefore, no hesitation in proceeding in that direction. August 16 We got a run of forty miles from Trinity Isles, yet did not get sight of Baffin's Bay till the 22d, when we also saw Southampton Island to the south-west.

"Two days of westerly wind at this crisis would have enabled us to reach Repulse Bay; but easterly winds prevailed, and packed the whole body of ice in such a manner, that all hope of retracing our steps, to pass to the southward of Southampton Island, and up Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, was out of the question.

"On the 20th, we were drifted by the ice to lat. 65° 50' N., lon. 82° 7' W. This was our extreme north point, and here we were within forty miles of Winter Island, where the Hecla and Fury passed the winters of 1821-2. By dint of boring, the ship was worked to the southward towards Southampton Island, whither we were attracted by the flattering appearance of lanes of open water. Sep. 4. We were only 133 miles from Repulse Bay, and two days of strong breezes would have led through Frozen Strait to our destination. During the next fortnight, we continued to drift slowly towards the westward, passing within three miles of Cape Comfort—a bluff headland, rising about 1000 feet above the sea. Sep. 20. We were seriously nipped by the ice, so much so as to start some of the ship's fastenings. On the 22d, being within 25 miles of the Duke of York's Bay, we tried to cut through the ice, but found it impracticable, as it closed immediately. From this date, the ship was no longer under our guidance, but being closely beset, was carried to and fro according to the wind and tide. Sep. 29. We were drifted into lat. 65° 45', lon. 88° 40', our extreme western point, from Repulse Bay. On the 30th a rush of ice from the eastward lifted the ship's stern seven feet and a half out of the water. Constantly easterly winds. Oct. 9. A clear channel in shore as far as Cape Bylot for the space of 12 hours, and again on the 27th; but we were so completely frozen up that we could not take advantage of it; though to effect so important an object the ice saws, axes, and every other implement so liberally supplied by Government were put in requisition, and all the energies of both officers and crew were strained to the utmost, but in vain.

"Oct. 17. The thermometer fell to 9° below Fahrenheit. In the beginning of November the ship was housed in, and every arrangement made for meeting the rigour of winter; snow walls were raised round the ship, and in this manner we drifted to and fro off the high land of Cape Comfort—at times carried so close to the rocks as to excite alarm for the safety of the ship.

"Dec. 21. A furious gale from the eastward drove us off shore 14 miles to the eastward of Cape Comfort, from which point the coast not laid down in our charts was surveyed, as we drifted to the south eastward for the distance of about 130 miles, as far as Sea Horse Point, the eastern extremity of Southampton Island. The general character of the coast—barren hills and cliffs, varying from 750 to 1000 feet above the sea.

"On Christmas Day the first symptoms of scurvy showed themselves, which gradually extended itself to all hands. At one time 15 men were suffering severely from it, but eventually only three persons fell victims to this dreadful disease; viz. the gunner and two seamen. In the beginning of January, during a calm, our floe of ice split with a fearful crash; and this was the commencement of a series of shocks, viz. nothing but the great strength of the mass of ice.

and iron employed in fortifying the ship could have withstood. As it was, the vessel strained in every direction. Feb. 18. Early in the morning—thermometer at 33° below zero—a disruption of ice took place, and waves of ice thirty feet high were rolled towards the ship, which complained much, the decks were separated, the beams were raised off their shelf pieces, lashings and stones used for supporters gave way, iron bolts partially drawn, and the whole frame of the ship trembled so violently, as to throw some of the men down. Yet this was not our worst disaster. On the 10th of March, while drifting to the south eastward, off the long point—since appropriately named Terror Point—a tremendous rush of ice, from the north west, took the ship astern, and although buried to the flukes of the anchor in a dock of the ice, such was the pressure, that she was forced upon it, at the same time, thrown over to starboard; the stern-post was carried away, and the stern lifted seven feet out of the water. The same night, another rush of ice tore up the remnant of our floe, and forced the ship on the ice, so that her forefoot was quite out of the water; her sunken stern was threatened by an overhanging wave of ice, full thirty feet high, but which, providentially, stopped as it touched the quarter of the ship; the water poured in through the stern-frame, and the ship strained in every direction; provisions were got on deck, the boats lowered, and every preparation made for the worst extremity; and in the darkness and silence of the night, we calmly awaited the anticipated coming of another shock, which, to all human appearance, must have been the last.

"Heaven ordained it otherwise, and in this large cradle of ice we were drifted, without further injury, to Sea Horse Point. The ice that bore us was ascertained to be seventy feet thick, and it was not until we had sawed through long lines of 25 feet thick, at a future day, that the ship was freed from this situation. The position of Sea Horse Point was ascertained to be 63, 42 long. 80, 10 west, variation 49 degrees westerly; the lowest temperature was 53 degrees below zero, when both mercury and brandy were frozen.

"On the first of May the ship, still on the ice, was drifted near Mill Island, thence to the southward of Nottingham Island, between it and Cape Wolstenholme, a perpendicular cliff of 1000 feet high, thence to the northward of Charles' Island, which we reached on the 21st June. The ice now showed symptoms of disruption, and we set all hands to work with a 30 feet ice saw, worked by shears, and on the 11th of July, having sawed to within three feet, the floe split in a fore and aft direction and liberated the larboard side. We immediately made sail in the ship, but found we could not extricate her from an iceberg between the fore and main chains, we again had recourse to the saws and purchases, when the lump of ice still fast to the ship rose to the surface of the water and threw the vessel on her beam ends, the water rushing in with frightful rapidity. All hands were instantly set to work again, and laboured day and night unremittingly at the fatiguing but indispensable operation of sawing, till, exhausted by their exertions, I was obliged to call them in from the ice for rest and refreshment. Not a quarter of an hour had elapsed from quitting the work when a disruption ensued, and the mass crashed with terrific violence against the ship's side, snapping, apparently without effort, the lashings and spars that had been placed, fearing this occurrence; and, but for the merciful interposition of Divine Providence, all would inevitably have been crushed by the mass of ice on which they had just been labouring.

"As the ice separated, the ship righted and drifted along. Finding it impossible to hang the old rudder, a spare one was fitted, and sail made on the ship;—it was an anxious moment as we waited to see if she would answer her helm—and as she bore up before the wind, with her head towards England, a cheer of gratitude burst from all on board.

"I had hoped to the last moment that the damages

sustained might not be so great as to prevent my pushing for Wager Inlet by Sir Thomas Roo's Welcome, and there to beach the ship and repair damages, while some in boats carried into effect the object of our expedition; but when I found that she required two pumps to keep her free, that both outer and inner stern posts were gone, the keel seriously damaged, besides various other casualties. I felt it became my duty however reluctantly, to make the best of our way homewards. Fortunately, the early part of our passage across the Atlantic was favourable, but subsequently the weather became boisterous, and the ship's leaks increased very much, so that we could barely keep her free with incessant pumping. To secure the ship also, we were obliged to strap her together with the stream chain cable.

"On the 6th of August, we again passed through Hudson's Straits, and on the 3d of September arrived in Lough Swilly, not having let go our anchor since June 1836.

"To speculate on what might have been the result of this expedition, had I reached either Repulse Bay or Wager River, would now be idle. But I cannot resist the opportunity of recording my unaltered opinion, as to the practicability of the service, when once a party should have reached either of the before mentioned starting places.

"The northeastern shore of Southampton Island has been now surveyed for the first time by Lieutenant Owell Stanley, who has also made various views of the coast, and a chart showing the tract of the ship, the remarkable position in which the ship was placed among the ice, is admirably illustrated by Lieutenant Smyth, in a series of spirited and characteristic drawings.

"I cannot conclude this brief account without bearing testimony to the great assistance I have invariably received from Lieutenant Smyth, and all the officers and crew under my command in this expedition, to the cheerful obedience with which all orders were obeyed, and to the steadiness of behaviour evinced in circumstances of no common trial.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"GEORGE BACK.

"To Captain Washington, R. N.
Secretary, R. G. S."

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND IN THE TOWN OF PICTOU,

(Adjoining the Property of Mr John Lorrain;)

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

Terms easy; apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON,
if

Pictou, 11th October, 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.

NOTICE TO LICENCED TEACHERS.

THE several Licenced Teachers throughout the County of Pictou, are again reminded of the necessity of forwarding their Half-yearly School Returns, to the Board of School Commissioners, by the first of December next.

M. T. SMITH,
Com'r's Clerk.

Pictou, November 1, 1837. if

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALSO:

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

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

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

Terms of Payment made easy.

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

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.
St. John, October 17, 1837.

SOLE LEATHER,
Of a very superior quality, for sale by
ROSS & PRIMROSE,
October 25.

FALL, 1837.

R. DAWSON,
Has received per ship *Westmoreland*,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
**IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND
CUTLERY,**

CONSISTING of — English and Swedes Iron; Crawley, Gorman, blister and cast Stool; Borax; spikes, nails, brads and tacks;
PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete; pots, ovens, goblots, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoops; copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles; grids; **SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS;** coach lacings; cabinet and house brass furnishings; locks and hinges, (variety); fanner mountings; bud 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, sandsticks; **CRIMPING MACHINES;** brass sofa and table castors.

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS
sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushes; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

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

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

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

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

ALSO:
Hyson, Congo, and Bohea
TEAS;
SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,
superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c.
Water street, Pictou, June 16.

THE SUBSCRIBER
KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
JAMES D. B. FRASER,
September 21. if Druggist.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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

THE WALDENSES,
Or, Protestant Vallrys of Piedmont and Dauphiny.

By **WILLIAM BEATTIE, M. D.**
Illustrated from a series of Views and Drawings, by the most eminent artists of the day.
The Work will be completed in 20 parts, at 2s 9d currency,—each containing at least 4 plates and 12 pages letter press, quarto.

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

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

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

J. DAWSON.

November 1.

REMOVAL.

PETER BROWN,
TAILOR,

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

ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND,
**BEST SUPERFINE, WEST OF ENG-
LAND BROAD CLOTHS,**
Kersymores, Pilot Cloths, Buckskins, Petershams,
SILK AND COTTON VELVETS,
Excellent Assortment of Silk, and Silk & Wollen
Valentias,

MOZELLE AND OTHER KINDS OF VESTINGS.
All kinds of Trimmings, &c. &c. &c.

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

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

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

British and American **INDIA RUBBERS;** a general assortment of Tailors' **TOOLS** and **FURNISHINGS.**
Pictou, November 15. if m-w

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

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

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

ALSO: — SAMPLES OF STEEL.
N. B. Those Houses who have been 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
OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.**

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

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

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

TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

PERSONS desirous of contracting for the boarding, shingling, and inside finishing, of a number of Frames erected at the Albion Mines for the workmen's Houses; can find employment by applying to Mr **JOSEPH SMITH** at the office of the Albion Mines.
N. B. Contractors to find all materials.
Albion Mines, 5th Sept. 1837

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

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,
ABRAHAM PATTERSON, } Admrs.
Pictou, 28th July, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
THOMAS CAMPBELL, } Admrs.
ANDREW MILLAR,
Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of
JOHN DOULL,
late of Point Breuly, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, at the office of *Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law,* Pictou, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
JANE DOULL, Administratrix
Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late
HUGH DENOON, Esq.,
of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.
Pictou, 22d April, 1836 if

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by the subscriber:
CARBOY'S OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks
Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrhene Moss.
JAMES D. B. FRASER.
September 21. if

NOTICE.
PERSONS intending to leave the Province are hereby informed, that a Pass, pursuant to Law in such cases made and provided, can now be had at the Office of the subscriber, he having been duly appointed and authorized to grant the same.
THOS. DICKSON,
By Pro. Sec'y for the above purpose
at the Port of Pictou.
N. B. The law relating to the above will be found in the 1st Volume of the Provincial Laws, folio 32.
September 21, 1837. if

FOR SALE.
1 Baking or Cooking STOVE,
1 DOUBLE STOVE, very neat.
ALSO:
A FEW THOUSAND FOUR YEARS OLD
LIVE THORNS,
For Hedging.
Apply to **J. DAWSON.**

TO LET:
ENTRY FIRST MAY NEXT,
One half of that new and well finished HOUSE, a part of which is now occupied by Mr Charles Robson,—containing A SHOP, CELLAR, KITCHEN, and SIX ROOMS.
Or, the premises can be let as a dwelling, exclusive of the shop.
Apply as above. [October 11.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

ROTATION.

We observe with pleasure, in many parts of the country, an increased attention to thorough farming, particularly to raising large crops by copious manuring; but there is one essential point which is still greatly neglected, a *general and regular system of rotation*. The great advantage which might result from this practice, is very strikingly exhibited in a cornfield now growing, a part of which was last season occupied with a crop of ruta baga, and the remainder with corn. The whole field was equally covered with manure, before the crop was planted. The result is, that the part of the crop of corn growing where the ruta baga stood, promises to be at least double in amount that which follows the part of the field occupied with corn last year, though it had no other advantage whatever, over the other part, than that of having been preceded by a crop properly adapted to a part of a course in rotation.

Suppose that on an average twenty-five per cent. is gained by rotation, over the common practice where this is not attended to, that a Farmer's annual crops are worth one thousand dollars, and that all his expenses are six hundred, his net profits of course are four hundred; if now his crops are increased twenty-five per cent. by rotation, his profits (no additional expenses whatever being in this case required,) are immediately raised to six hundred and fifty dollars. It is believed that the difference in these two modes would generally be much greater, if the best system of succession was attended to; nor is this the only advantage; for while improper culture tends constantly to impoverish soil, a good course of rotation is constantly increasing its fertility.

SCIENTIFIC GARDENING.

GARDEN CHEMISTRY—CONCLUDED.

Heat.—As it has been shown that the food of plants, in order to be available, must be fluid; and as heat is the cause of fluidity, its primary importance to vegetation must be obvious, for no plant could take up frozen liquids. The processes, moreover, of fermentation and putrefaction, by which are produced the supply of carbonic acid gas, humic acid, and nitrogen, indispensable to vegetation, cannot go on without warmth. It is well known, for instance, that beer cannot be brewed in frosty weather, because a due degree of fermentation cannot be effected on account of the cold.

The effect of heat on plants is very beautifully proved by the experiment of Du Hamel, on rising of the sap in vines in spring. On a frosty day, when the sun shone on a cut vine, the sap flowed on the south side exposed to the sun, but not on the north side where it was in the shade. In Canada also, where the frost is long severe, maples, when wounded, begin to bleed with the first thaw, but stop again should frost recur, though on the south side the bleeding goes on, at least during sunshine. It is on this account in some northern climates, where the long sunny days succeed in thawing of the snows, as in Norway and Russia, that the gardeners are said to shade their wall-trees from the mid-day sun in the spring, to prevent the sap being prematurely raised and again checked by the certain cold of the succeeding night, a contrivance which also retards the flowering till there is less danger from spring frosts. Such shelter will also be beneficial in protecting from the dry winds of spring.

Did these effects of heat, which must also in part be attributed to light, require any proof, it may be shown by two wine-glasses,

the one filled with hot and another with cold water, in each of which is placed a similar hollow straw, so as to discharge the water, when it will be seen that the hot water flows more rapidly than the cold.

The soil in this country, below where the frost usually penetrates, averages a temperature of forty-eight degrees, or fifteen degrees above freezing, which is the reason why springs do not freeze, and not any quality in the spring water, which will freeze readily enough when taken from the well.

It is of the utmost importance to be acquainted with what is termed the *radiation*, that is the spreading of heat, which arises from heat passing from a hot body to a colder one near it, as uniformly as water runs down a slope. This spreading of heat takes place between the surface of the ground and the air; and when the air is cold, though the soil be warm, it soon loses its heat, and dew or hoar frost is formed on the grass by the moisture diffused in the air, though previously invisible, becoming condensed or frozen. But when the sky is covered by clouds, the spreading and the loss of heat is in a great measure prevented, and hence there is no dew or hoar frost formed on a calm cloudy night, as was first remarked by Aristotle.

It is on this principle, that garden plants are protected by matting, which stops the heat of the soil from spreading about and being lost in the air. Dr. Wells proved this principle by stretching a very thin cambric handkerchief two feet square, six inches above a grass plot; and he found on one night that it was five degrees warmer under the handkerchief than the rest of the grass plot; and on another night there were eight degrees of difference. Hence great thickness does not seem to be so important in such cases, as the interposition of any screen whatever between the soil and the sky, provided always that the screen does not touch the soil or the plants to be protected. In this case it might carry off heat by conduction.

It is on this same principle that snow affords a protection from the severity of frost, the plants under snow having been found by Dr. Darwin to indicate forty degrees, that is eight degrees above freezing; hence some Alpine and Siberian plants, such as aucubas, do not bear exposure to frost when unprotected by snow, so well as those which are natives of a warmer and require artificial shelter.

It may be remarked, that hoar frost is never seen on a sloping hedge bank, on the side of an earthed-up row of celery, nor close to a garden wall, unless when the surface is already frozen, and that such places are always the first to thaw, beginning with the summit of a slope, evidently because the slope is unfavourable to the spreading of heat, while the garden wall stops it, in the same way as Dr. Wells's handkerchief did. Hence broad coping-stones on walls are excellent for protecting wall trees.

Another reason for a slope or a hill being warmer than a valley, is that cold air being heavier than warm air, the coldest air always rolls down to the lowest situation; but if there be a brisk running stream in a valley it will prevent in some measure, the stagnation of cold air; injurious, because the greatest cold always occurs in air having the least motion. Professor Daniell says he has seen a difference of 30 degrees on the same night between thermometers, one placed on an elevated situation and another in a sheltered valley. The shelter of walls may, therefore, it would appear, be so arranged as to prove injurious rather than beneficial, by causing the air to stagnate and become cold, as it does in sheltered valleys during the night.

The evaporation of water is so strongly productive of cold, from the water requiring much

heat to expand it, which it of course carries off into the air, that in the hot climate of India, ice is, for the purposes of luxury, actually procured in considerable quantity, by exposing unboiled pump water in broad shallow earthen pans placed on dry straw on calm cloudless nights, to the open sky.

It is from rapid increase of cold by evaporation, that we account for the injury produced by watering plants when a warm dry wind blows, or during bright sunshine, which is popularly termed *scorching*, though it is not the heat that affects them, but the cold caused by the water carrying off the heat as it arises in form of vapour into the air. Miller is undoubtedly wrong in supposing it to be occasioned by the sun's rays being brought to a focus, as in a burning glass, by the small globules of water, for these globules, from their touching the plant, cannot bring the rays to a focus.

The injury caused by the melting of hoar frost or frozen rain on plants arises from a similar cause, the carrying off a portion of heat from the plant in order to render the frozen water fluid.

The amount of evaporation depends on the quantity of moisture in the air, and the rapidity of its motion, or, in other words on the velocity of the wind. Over the first the gardener has little or no control; but he can by means of walls, palings, hedges, and other screens, obstruct or stop the current of the wind; or natural shelter may be found in uneven ground. Professor Daniell states that the same surface which, in a calm state of air, would give off 100 parts of moisture, would yield 125 in a moderate breeze, and 150 in a high wind. The dryness of the air in spring renders the effect most injurious to the tender shoots of this season, when it is desirable to shelter gardens from the easterly and northerly winds in particular, by means of high walls placed not too far asunder.

I need scarcely allude to the extensive use which is made of artificial heat in rearing the plants of warm climates, as well as in the various modes of forcing, for proof of its being of the first importance for every gardener to study the laws by which its distribution is regulated, and the means by which this may be artificially economised in gardens both in the open ground and in plant houses.

Electricity.—Electricity is in several circumstances similar to heat. Its great influence on vegetation is proved by electrified seeds germinating sooner than those not electrified; upon which principle Bertholoz proposed its being employed in gardening. But this has been less followed up than it probably deserves to be, as in the more delicate management of green-house and stove plants, it might probably be of considerable use.

Injurious Substances.—Plants are precisely similar to animals in respect to injuries caused by too much or too little food, as well as by what is of a deleterious or poisonous quality.

It is accordingly found that among the substances already mentioned as constituting the wholesome food of plants, they are injured by too much or too little water, and by too much or too little carbonic acid gas, and by too much or too little light or heat. Saussure found that when he confined plants in carbonic acid gas, they were as much injured as the consumptive patients whom Dr. Beddoes caused to breathe oxygen, which, in due quantity, is indispensable to health. Food indeed, which is rich, concentrated, and without a due mixture of what is less rich, is injurious to plants and animals; and, hence, plants will not thrive on distilled water largely mixed with carbonic acid gas without atmospheric air, or at least its nitrogen to qualify it; any more than a

man will thrive on nothing besides rich tea without bread or other qualifying substances: dogs have actually been starved to death by feeding them on nothing but rich soup.

When, on the other hand, there is not sufficient water, every body knows that plants will wither, and when not enough of carbon, it is equally ascertained that they become pale or yellow; while a deficiency of nitrogen to cresses, cabbages, mustard, and turnips, will render them rapid, and deficient in flavour.

Besides these causes of injury, there are certain substances which act even in smaller quantities as direct poisons. Arsenic, for example, will completely destroy the life of a plant, or of a seed, and M. Leuchs proved that the nine thousandth part of a grain was hurtful. Opium, likewise, will put the sensitive plant to sleep in half an hour, and laudanum will kill a kidney bean in one day. Cherry laurel water produces effects similar to arsenic. Iron, in the form of oxide, at least, when in any considerable quantity, is by no means favourable to vegetation, though iron finds its way in minute portions into most plants, and may be observed in some vegetable ashes in the form of the red oxide, or rust. It may be observed in the same form in soils of a reddish brown colour, many of which are far from barren; though they certainly do not owe their fertility to the iron, but are fertile in spite of it, owing to some other causes.

De Candoile seems to doubt iron being injurious, but the experiments of Dr. Home put this beyond question. One drachm of cop-peras, or sulphate of iron, in the rich mould of a garden, killed some plants of barley when an inch high; and he found most dark coloured infertile under soils, or till, owed their barrenness to iron. This result was confirmed by Sir H. Davy, who placed a primrose root in a solution of oxide of iron in vinegar, which soon acted as a poison and turned the leaves yellow; and he proved that the iron had entered the plant by testing the decoction with infusion of galls. Plants, as I have observed, which are grown by cottagers in old iron, or white iron pots, do not thrive, no doubt from the same cause, and it may be partly on the same account that granite soils are infertile.

Magnesia, it has also been found, is poisonous to plants; and hence, burnt lime from the lime stone containing magnesia, as about Belfast, Durham, and some parts of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Shropshire, and Somersetshire, when laid upon land, has been found to prove very injurious. It may be, that the small particles of the magnesia, which are insoluble in water and do not readily attract carbonic acid gas, get into the minute suckers at the tips of the root-fibres and obstruct them, though no solid substance whatever can get into a plant; for it is found that when mixed with fat peat earth, magnesia does good rather than harm, because, in this case, it finds abundance of carbonic acid gas, by which it is converted into a carbonate of magnesia, that will partly dissolve in water by means of humic acid, and, consequently, supply plants with wholesome nutriment.

It must be evident, that besides having a due quantity of wholesome food provided for plants, this must be so placed as to be within reach of the suckers of their root fibres, since they cannot move about in search of it themselves; a subject, which, with some others, may be treated of under the head of *PHYSICS*; a term now commonly used, and pretty generally understood, to comprehend explanation of facts from mechanical, as distinguished from chemical, principles.

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS in the United Kingdom still wear hair powder, or at least pay the tax for its use.—*English Paper*.

VARIETY.

EDUCATION.—INTERROGATION.—There is no way in which the correctness or incorrectness of a child's ideas on any subject can be so effectually ascertained, as by proposing a series of questions; their extent and bearing being determined for the most part by the answers received. A teacher who has not been in the habit of doing this, can form no adequate notion of the amount of ignorance and misapprehension which his *ploughshare of mind* will turn up. Miss Hamilton, I think, mentions the case of a gentleman, who, in his childhood, reading to his mother something about the *patriarchs*, stumbled at the hard word, and called it *partridges*. The good lady at once set him right as to the pronunciation, but never dreamed of telling him the meaning of the word, he therefore continued to associate the idea of a bird with it. Hence, the next time he encountered the word *patriarchal*, he again asked for assistance, exclaiming, "Here, mamma, here are these *queer fowls* again; and to the latest day of his life, he declared he could not get rid of the association.

Mr Wood, in his account of the Sessional school, relates several ludicrous stories of a similar character; and in illustration of the absurd notions which prevail amongst the lowest orders of the people as to the value of reading, apart from the power of comprehending the meaning of that which is read, quotes Tickell's lines on "The Hornbook."

"The aged peasant on his latest bed
Wished for a friend some godly book to read;
The pious grandson thy known handle takes,
And (eyes lift up) this savoury lecture makes;
'Great A,' he gravely reads; the important sound
The empty walls and heavy roof rebounds.
The expiring ancient reared his drooping head,
And thanked his stars that Hodge had learned to read."

FRENCH AND ENGLISH REVOLUTIONS CONTRASTED.—In France, the battle has always been against the persons; in England, against the principles of the aristocracy. In France, the nobility was completely separated from the people—even in Paris, living secluded from the popular sight and noise: the palace of the noble, built between the court and the garden, presented to the street only a naked wall, that prohibited even a glimpse of the interior. But the people exasperated by this complete separation, broke into the sanctuary whence they were excluded, and destroyed the palace on which they were forbidden to look. In England, on the contrary, personality has nothing to do with principles, and the most glaring contradictions in this respect are, in fact, the order of the day. The wildest Radical never transgresses the aristocratical forms of society; the most incarnate Tory would never think of arrogantly recoiling from contact with the people; and England's most liberal nobleman, the Earl of Durham, is the haughtiest peer in three insular kingdoms. In France, the incorporated aristocracy fell, head by head, under the axe of the guillotine; whilst in England, without blood or tears, the principle falls,—one intellectual power conquered by another and greater intellectual power. In France, the nobility allied itself indivisibly with the court, the chasm yawned between it and the people, and its fall dragged down the monarchy with itself. In England, on the contrary, the peerage is connected with the people by the entitled younger sons of the peers; its interests were never exclusively the interests of the court, and the House of Lords has adhered faithfully to its principles; opposing alike the prerogative of the crown, and the democratic will of the people. Hence has every change in the constitution been slowly effected by moral energy, a revolution like the French being impossible.

THE TOBACCO NUISANCE.—It is a remarkable instance of the perversity of the human will when left to itself, that while coffee, with all its singular pow-

ers of cheering the mind and refreshing the nerves, took nearly four hundred years to make itself known in Europe, and while the potato is scarcely more than coming into use in a large portion of the continent, tobacco took little more than half-a-dozen years to be known as far as ships could carry it; that it is now the favorite filth of every savage lip within the circumference of the globe—that it fills the atmosphere of the continent with a perpetual stench—that the Spaniard sucks it, as he says for the heat—the Dutchman for the cold—the Frenchman because he has nothing else to do—the German because he will do nothing else—the London apprentice because "it makes him look like a gentleman," and all because it is in its own nature the filthiest, most foolish, dullest, and most disgusting practice on the face of the earth.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

COLONIAL.

PROGRESS OF ORGANISATION IN LOWER CANADA.—The Permanent Committee of Two Mountains, have, at a late meeting, resolved that the vacancies occasioned in the Magistracy, by the late odious dismissals by the Governor, shall be filled up by the popular election of the People; and all true reformers are required on pain of public odium to bring all their matters of dispute, for adjudication before their own Justices, with appeal to the Permanent Committee for final decision. Those disregarding these injunctions are to be subjected to the following penalties:

1st. They shall not be allowed to vote at any public meeting, nor be elected by reformers to any office; and if they are members of the Permanent Committee or any local Committee, they shall no longer sit there, and upon conviction, the Committee shall order the erasure of their names from the Registers.

2d. The censure of the Committee shall be entered on its minutes and publicly announced at the Church door of the parish to which he who will be thus dishonored may belong, and at the Church doors of the neighboring parishes, and the whole shall be published in such manner as ordered by the Permanent Committee.

3d. From that time forward, the Reformers of the County shall strictly refrain from having the least friendly communication or any dealing (*relation d'interet*) with him and he shall be considered and treated by Patriots as an enemy of his fellow citizens, and as a friend of those who desire the dishonor and degradation of the country.

4th. It shall be lawful to the Permanent Committee, according to circumstances, to increase, modify, or remit in whole or in part the foregoing penalties.

[The following is the Fifth Resolution passed at the same Meeting.]

That the Reformers who have begun to drill, shall form themselves, in each parish, in volunteer companies of Militia, under the command of officers elected by the militia-men, and shall be drilled in the management of fire arms, and in light infantry evolutions and movements.

Returns of such corps shall be transmitted, from time to time, to the Permanent Committee which binds itself to provide for those of the said corps who shall distinguish themselves by their good order and superior discipline, whatever arms and accoutrements they may require.

Officers of militia already dismissed by the Governor in-Chief, or shall hereafter be deprived of their Commissions because of their patriotism shall be re-elected by the militia-men.

THE Montreal Vindicator of the 13th instant, says.—We learn from the Halifax *Telegraph*, that by the verdict of the supreme Court held at Pictou last September, the captain of the Cape Breton steamer has been obliged to pay a debt contracted in the Province by an itinerant dancing master, who left Nova Scotia in his steam-boat, without a pass from the Secretary of the Province! The consequence is, that the captain now refuses to receive any passengers on board his vessel unless they have a passport from the Provincial Secretary, or give security to protect him from loss on their account. The consternation which has ensued among travellers, on the sudden issuing of the Captain's placard, is described as extreme and ludicrous.

We hope the above verdict will have the effect of removing the obnoxious law from the statute book. We cannot see why Captains of steamers, or of other vessels, should be agents of police for merchants or

other traders. Every man should be bound to mind his own business, and to watch over his own interests, without the time of others being taxed to take care of them. The statute in question is only a remnant of the odious system maintained and enforced by the governments of Continental Europe. It prevails in no part of this continent, except, we believe, in Nova Scotia; and the sooner it is abolished there the better for the people, and the colony; for few strangers will be inclined to visit a province, either on business or pleasure, their departure from which is loaded with such embarrassment and difficulty.

MONTRÉAL, October 24th.

The different Sections of the "Sons of Liberty," mustered in considerable strength on Sunday afternoon at *Coteau St. Louis*, on the farm of the Honourable D. B. Viger, in rear of the Bishop's Church. There could not have been less than twelve hundred effective men embodied. They were put through the different military evolutions, with much credit to themselves considering the short time the corps has been under drill. We are glad to notice that much enthusiasm prevailed among the various corps. We have no doubt that by a little practice, they will form a very effective and useful body.—*Vindicator*.

BLESSING OF BRITISH CONNEXION.—When the Jesuits had possession of their College in Quebec, three hundred children at the time used to receive *gratis* education in the establishment. The British Government got possession of the Colony, and the little children were at once turned adrift, and the College converted into a *Barrack!* This is a simile of British rule in Canada. It makes itself felt by its war against education.—*Id.*

The *Vindicator* contains the first bulletin of the St. Charles Meeting. It says, that five thousand were present, Dr. *Wulfrid Nelson* in the Chair. J. T. *Drolet* and Dr. *Duvert*, Vice Presidents. M. *Girod* and *Boucher Belleville*, Secretaries. "The meeting was addressed," says the *Vindicator*, by the President, the Honourable Mr. *Papineau*, L. M. *Viger*, Esq., M. P. P.; L. *Lacoste*, Esq., M. P. P.; C. H. O. *Chôte*, Esq., M. P. P.; E. E. *Rodier*, Esq., M. P. P.; T. S. *Brown*, Esq., and M. *Girod*.—"The resolutions passed on this occasion are thirteen in number." The substance only is given, "they enumerate the rights of man, which are those of changing his political institutions and altering the form of his Government whenever the people please;" the people are invited to meet in December and elect magistrates and militia officers on the plan of the eighth Report of the Permanent Committee of the Two Mountains, and organize like the "Sons of Liberty," at Montreal, &c. "Finally, the delegates are directed to meet again today (Tuesday) to consider such further propositions as may be submitted to them." The account speaks of "volleys of musketry and roar of cannon, and the attendance of a company of 60 to 100 militiamen with arms." A volley was fired at the passing of every resolution; the whole concluding with a kind of passing in review, before Mr. *Papineau*, who stood in front of a "very handsome column, surmounted with a cap of liberty," erected in his honour.

QUEBEC, October 30.

The resolutions passed at the Great Meeting of the inhabitants of Montreal, on Monday last, with the names of the movers and seconders, will be found in this day's *Gazette*. The number of persons present estimated at from 6000 to 7500. The object seems to have been to promote a counter organization to meet that of the *PAINEAN* party, which has been going on in the District of Montreal for some months past. It looks very much like an or-

ganization for civil war. However much we may admire the degree of liberty which admits of such proceedings, we confess we should prefer less liberty and more security.—*Gaz.*

From the P. E. Island Colonial Herald.

On Tuesday morning, 7th inst., as the *Cape Breton* steam-boat was on her way from Miramichi to Charlottetown, one of the passengers, Hugh Maclean, belonging to West River, Pictou, gave the alarm that he had been robbed of his pocket book, containing Forty pounds, chiefly in New Brunswick notes. The pocket book was soon after picked up (titled on its contents, though a search took place before the boat arrived at the wharf, the money could not be found. Suspicions had, however, been attached to one John Dalton, of Covehead, P. E. Island, who was yesterday apprehended and brought before Donald Macdonald, Esq. for examination. The constables stated that in the morning they proceeded to search the house of the prisoner's father, where he resided, but found nothing. Soon after quitting the house, they met the prisoner on the road, and as they were taking him aside to search him, he was observed to drop his pocket book, which was immediately picked up by one of the constables, and on examination was found to contain £25 in Notes answering the description of those previously deposited to have been lost by Maclean. Dalton confesses to have picked up Maclean's pocket book and extracted the notes, but denies that it was his intention to retain them. He was fully committed to trial.

From the Halifax Gazette.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax 25th October, 1837.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Charles Inglis Haliburton, Esquire, to be the Judge and Register for the Probate of Wills, in the County of Cumberland, in the place of Alexander Stewart, Esq. resigned.

Supreme Court, Michaelmas Term, 1837.

Charles F. Harrington, William C. Whidden, David Mattheson, and Peter Lynce, Junior, Attornies at Law, were this day duly admitted and enrolled Barristers of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of Nova-Scotia.

James Stewart Morris, Student at Law, A. B. having this day taken the usual Oaths in open Court, was admitted and enrolled an Attorney and Barrister of the said Court.

James McKeagney, Student at Law, having this day taken the usual Oaths in open Court, was duly admitted and enrolled an Attorney of said Court.

Halifax, 31st October.

THE PRESS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1837.

STRUCTURE OF H. M. COUNCIL.—Some of the Halifax papers, have noticed the receipt of despatches at Head Quarters, supposed to convey orders for a reconstruction of Her Majesty's Council. Last week we gave an extract from the strictures of the Editor of the *Nova Scotian*, on the subject; and it may be observed, that he advises the public to suspend their opinion on the subject, till the nature of the contemplated changes be known. We hope this advice is not intended to blind the people to their true interests in the matter. The is truth this—and it should not be disguised by any well-wisher of the country—that no change whatever will render that Body useful as a Branch of the Legislature, or give the people that degree of confidence in them which is necessary, unless

the elective principle be infused into their constitution. Lower Canada and New Brunswick afford ample evidence of this.

LOWER CANADA.—We find ourselves reluctantly called on again to advert to the political struggle which is now going on in Lower Canada, and the more sanguinary one, which, to all appearance, is not far distant.

Last week, reports reached us from Halifax, that the standard of revolt had actually been unfurled, and that an express had arrived in this Province from the Commander in Chief, ordering all the troops to march to Canada. But on conning over our files of Canada and Halifax papers, we do not find the former statement confirmed. The menacing aspect of affairs appears, however, to have been such, as to induce the local authorities there to send an express to Nova-Scotia, and another to Upper Canada, to order such a concentration of the troops, before the winter sets in, as to overawe the disturbed Districts, in the event of a sudden rising.

It is more than probable, that the Government are more afraid than necessary. We never yet thought that the reformers would proceed to extreme measures for a long time to come, in the hopes that something would turn up to give them a favorable opportunity to get their grievances redressed in a constitutional way, and without causing the shedding of blood. Indeed we feel quite certain that this will be the case, unless they are, in self defence, driven to commit acts of rebellion by the persecuting spirit of their oppressors.

The present plans of the Reformers appear to be, to harass the Government by cutting off all their sources of revenue; to encourage and support all those who, for their political opinions, fall under the displeasure of the Governor; to re-appoint them as officers in the militia, and conservators of the peace, when dismissed; to yield obedience to them, and to none others; and to organize and train all the male part of the population to the use of fire arms, to provide against extremities.

It is a singular feature in their cause, and certainly not a commendable one, that nearly all their public meetings and trainings are held on the Sabbath day.

Hitherto the operations of the Reformers have been conducted with remarkable unanimity and self devotion, and it remains to be seen whether their success will be equal to their participation in these noble qualities.

With these observations, we dismiss the matter for the present, barely adding as a matter of fact, that the 43d Regt., now in New Brunswick, is ordered to Canada; the 35th, now stationed in this Province, is ordered to New Brunswick, and there to hold itself in readiness to follow the 43d if occasion require it; and the — Regt. now in Upper Canada, are under orders for Montreal. All this looks warlike enough, and may prove so in reality. We would like that some of our exchange papers in Canada, would give us a list of the strength of Her Majesty's forces in Lower Canada. We will then be able to form some estimate of the expense of governing a colony in a way repugnant to the will of the people. How much more magnanimous Great Britain would appear in the eyes of surrounding nations, as well as in those of her own subjects, would she allow herself to say to Lower Canada, "Since we have utterly failed in governing you agreeably to your wishes, and cannot now compromise the dignity of the Crown, by conceding your demands, we will give you the reins into your own hands, and thenceforth will cultivate the most friendly feelings towards you, and wish that every success may attend you."

We refer our readers to some extracts from Canadian papers under the proper head, which will in some measure explain the cause of the late rumors.

Persons wishing to subscribe for the *Press* at the commencement of the new year, will receive the interest on numbers gratis.

PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.—A Proclamation in the Royal Gazette, calls on the inhabitants of this Province to observe Thursday, the 28d inst., as a day of Thanksgiving, for preservation from pestilence, and for the abundant harvest with which the year has been crowned.

A REPORT is going the rounds of the papers, that the packet ship *Susquehanna*, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, having on board a large amount of specie and about 40 passengers, was captured by a piratical vessel off the mouth of the Delaware, and carried to the southward. Some of the leading journals disbelieve the report; we will therefore take no further notice of it, till we see whether it be confirmed.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—We have to apologise for neglecting to intimate Mr Dickson's lecture in our last paper. It altogether escaped our memory, and we were only reminded of it after the publication of our paper. Mr J W Dawson reads this evening, an introductory E-say on Fossil Organic Remains.

In consequence of our remarks in the *Bee* of the 25th ult., on the unnecessary delay of the British mail by the post master in Halifax, the Editor of the Royal Gazette has inflicted upon us the fearful punishment of refusing to exchange for the *Bee*. We ask no sympathy from the public for this loss; but the circumstance may be viewed as a sample of the way our overpaid officials explain away their delinquencies, when brought before the public. It may be fairly presumed that he would stop the *Bee* from the public, as he has stopped the Gazette from us, but we trust this is beyond his power.

On Wednesday evening last, a girl was detected in the act of extracting money from the shop of Mrs Arthur in this town; the thief was seized hold of by the cloak, but she most dexterously unhooked it and fled. The cloak has, however, been the means of tracing out, not only the author of this theft, but that of many others, which we recently noticed. A search warrant was obtained yesterday, for the house occupied by John White, lately from Prince Edward's Island, where a number of articles were discovered and identified by their owners. White and his daughter Mary, were brought before the magistrates for examination, and we understand the latter has been fully committed for trial, and the former remanded for further examination.

MARRIED.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. John McKinlay, Mr John Stevenson, Teacher, to Miss Isabella Wilson. At River John, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Hugh Ross, Mr George Rogers of Pictou, to Miss Eleanor Langill, of River John.

DIED,

On the 30th ult, Duncan, son of Mr George McIntosh, Joiner of this Town.

SHIP NEWS

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, Nov. 8th,—Sch'r Trial, McNeill, P. E. Island—ballast.

Friday,—Sch'r Esperance, Mag. Islands—fish. Sch'r Surprise, LeBrun, Quebec—flour, dry goods, &c.; Mary, Taylor, from a fishing voyage—fish; John, Fougoron, Arichat—fish; Elizabeth, Hadley, Guysboro—fish; Joseph Smith, Babin, Halifax—raisins and almonds.

Monday,—Sch'r Medora, Caleb, Portland—ballast; Mary Bull, Cameron, Chance Harbour—fish; George, Young, P. E. Island—ballast; Three Sisters, Newton, Gut of Canso—ballast.

CLEARED.

Sch'r Jesse, Pickel, Miramichi—apples and cyder; Bng Woodman, Edgar, Newcastle—timber; Commerce, Tybring, New York—coals; sch'r Beo, Graham, Miramichi—do; Temperance, McPhee, Sydney—iron castings; George, Young, P. E. Island—coal; Isabella, Goodwin, River John—do; Rebecca, Dunn, Marguery—do.; Gracioso, O'Brien, do.—rigging and coals.

A brig, timber laden, from Gaspe, has been cast away at the Magdalen Islands. The master, mate, and some of the crew were drowned. The Frenchmen who report the loss, do not recollect the name of the vessel.

In lat 43 31, long 63 10, the sch'r Medora, Caleb, fell in with brig Victoria, 45 days from Antigua, for Halifax, in distress for want of provisions. Supplied her.

SALE AT AUCTION,

By ROSS & PRIMROSE,

At their Wharf, on MONDAY next, at eleven o'clock.

60 Boxes, } RAISINS,
10 Casks }
40 Boxes ALMONDS.

Pictou, 15th Nov. 1837.

FOR SALE,

A valuable YOUNG HORSE.

Also:—A few barrels superior Herring.

Apply to

G. W. A. LOWDEN,

At Mr Wilkins' Office.

Nov. 15. u-w

NOTICE.

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

GEORGE FREDERICK LANGILL,

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

GEORGE BIGNAY,

Agent for

SUSANNAH LANGILL,

Administratrix.

Nov. 3, 1837. r-w

NOTICE.

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

DONALD CHISHOLM,

East River, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH CHISHOLM, Admr'x.

HUGH CHISHOLM, Admr's.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON } Admr's.

East River, Sept. 4, 1837. if

NOTICE.

THE numerous School Districts, both in P. E. Island and on the Maine, lately visited by William McPhail, Teacher, and his friends generally, are hereby informed that he is engaged as teacher of both the schools of New Annan, Colchester; and he hopes that by the time he pays them his next visit, they shall have fewer vacancies.

11th Nov.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the premises of John Henderson, West River, on the 29th ultimo, a MARE three years old, of a red colour, with a white spot on the forehead, and a short tail. She was shod on the forefeet, and had on a saddle and bridle. Any person giving information of said mare will be handsomely rewarded by the subscriber at Mill Brook.

ANGUS MATHESON

15th Nov

NOTICE.

ALL persons having received Provincial Money last spring, to buy seed, and have not paid up the amount, are hereby notified that their Notes are past due, and unless immediately paid, will be put in suit as directed by Law.

MATHEW PATTERSON,

County Treasurer.

9th Nov., 1837.

u-w

STRAYED,

FROM the Premises of the subscriber, in July last, 2 Heifers, one 3 years old, dark red; the other 2 years old, red and white. The owner will feel obliged to any person who will give such information as will lead to their discovery, and also pay him for his trouble.

JAMES MILLER.

Rogers Hill, November 14th, 1837.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES,

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

If not previously disposed of at private sale :

ALL that lot, piece, or parcel of LAND situate and being in the town of Pictou, on the north side of Church street, and is described as follows, vizt. Beginning at the south west corner of a lot of land formerly owned by John Patterson, sen., deceased, (and now in the possession of Messrs Hepburn and Campbell,) thence running north 8 degrees east, ten rods; thence north 82 degrees west four rods; thence south 8 degrees west, ten rods or until it strikes the north side of Church street aforesaid, and thence south 76 degrees east along the said street to the place of beginning, (excepting out of, and from the same, the dwelling house and school house now in the possession of, and occupied by Mr James Hogue.) There are upon the premises,

TWO GOOD DWELLING-HOUSES,

An excellent SHOP, and Out-Houses.

It will be sold in one or two lots to suit purchasers. The premises can be viewed at any time on application to the subscriber.

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

JOHN LINDSAY.

Pictou, 11th October, 1837.

SNUFF.

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

A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

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

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

ALMANACS FOR 1838,

For sale for 7½d each, by J. DAWSON.

CARD.

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

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

May 31st if

100 BARRELS CORN MEAL for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE. Pictou, August 29.

STOVES.

R. DAWSON,

Has received a few Cooking, Franklin & Shop STOVES,

of New York and Carron Casting,

which will be sold low for cash.

Nov. 1, 1837.

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 fencing, &c.

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

POETRY.

From the Metropolitan Magazine.

BOYHOOD.

BY RICHARD HOWITT.

O, Blessed boy, how full of joy
And buoyant life art thou!
Not yet dependant upon hope,
Thy world is Eden now
Thy thoughts are cast upon no past;
Thou hast not to complain
Of being as a barren waste,
Of languor and of pain.

Thine eyes are bright, thy smiles are light
Thou drest not of care;
Fierce passion lights not in thy breast
The beacon of despair,
But thou must know, must have, and know,
Thy heart must be engrossed
With hope's warm blessings undefin'd
And memories of the lost.

I gaze on thee, and hear, and see,
And feel what I have been:
And memories come from myriad things
Which may no more be seen.
With what is gained my heart is pained,
And what has been resigned,
For sorely pays the bleeding heart
For treasures of the mind.

The obbing tide swells back with pride—
The bird, forwarned, that flies
Before the wild and wintry blast,
Will come with summer skies;
But thou, my heart! canst have no part
In this sweet scene, I see,—
For never, like returning spring,
Can boyhood come o'er thee.

MISCELLANY.

ATTACHMENT BETWEEN ANIMALS.—The following incident of attachment between animals of a different species is related by the clever author of *Tutti Frutti*:—"I have a poodle whom I would make tutor to my son, if I had one. I sometimes use him towards my own education. Will not the following trait of his character amuse you? He conceived a strange fondness, an absolute passion, for a young kitten, which he carried about in his mouth for hours when he went out to walk, and whenever he came to a resting-place he set her down with the greatest care and tenderness, and began to play with her. When he was fed she always took the nicest pieces away from him, without his ever making the slightest opposition. The kitten died and was buried in the garden. My poor poodle showed the deepest grief, would not touch food, and howled mournfully the whole night long.—What was my astonishment, when the next morning he appeared carrying the kitten in his mouth! he had scratched her out of the ground, and it was only by force that we could take her from him."

LEAGUES AMONG ANIMALS.—Leagues offensive and defensive between animals of different species are by no means uncommon the following instance of this kind of alliance occurred in Segovia about twenty years since; it was related to me by a Spanish friend, who was acquainted with both the bipeds and quadrupeds who figure in the story:—The two eldest daughters of a family in Segovia were particularly fond of pets of all kinds, and of which they had a large number. Amongst these were a dog, a ram, and Guinea-pig.—The animals appeared to be gifted with no

small portion of sense, every day at school time they were found waiting for their young mistresses at the garden door, and as soon as they came, one of the girls would get on the back of the ram, the dog would carry their books, and the guinea pig walked behind like a footman. After leaving their young mistresses at school, the animals went home, but they never failed to return to school precisely at twelve o'clock, when the other sister would then ride, and they would all go home in the greatest order and regularity. If a dog meddled with the Guinea-pig, the dog would carefully put down the books, and hasten to the defence of his friend; and if any one attempted to hurt the dog, the ram was ready to defend him. The singular attachment of these animals to each other, their obedience, and their affection to their young mistress, excited the admiration of every one who saw them.

VALUING A MAN AT HIS WORTH.—Ellis, the missionary, in his *Polynesian Researches*, speaking of the establishment of a blacksmiths shop in Tahiti, says that the natives were delighted to see the facility with which a bar of iron was converted into hatchets, adzes, fish spears, fish hooks, &c. Pomaro (the king) entering one day when the blacksmith was thus employed, after gazing a few minutes at the work was so transported at what he saw, that he caught up the smith in his arms, and unmindful of the dirt and perspiration inseparable from his occupation, most cordially embraced, and saluted him (according to the custom of his country) by touching noses.

At Windsor on the evening of the Queen's arrival, there was a very magnificent display of fire-works, the concluding piece of which was the exhibition, in brilliant fire, of the name of our beloved Queen; but owing to the influence of the raining powers, the device of the engineers was destroyed, and of the word victoria, all that burnt brightly were the letters TORI, which excited a strong feeling in the minds of the superstitious wives and daughters of the loyal inhabitants who were at dinner in the Town Hall.—*John Bull.*

METHODS OF PRESERVING WOOD FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—Take three parts of air slacked lime, two parts of wood ashes and one part of fine sand; sift the whole, and add so much linseed oil as is necessary to form a mass that can be laid on with a paint brush. To make this mixture perfect and more durable, it will be well to grind it on a marble. Two coats of it is all that are necessary—the first should be rather light, but the second must be put on as thick as the brush will permit.—The composition well prepared is impenetrable to water; resists both the influence of the weather and the action of the sun which hardens it and makes it more durable.—*Ans. des Arts. and Man.*

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HUMAN AND DIVINE LAWS.—Human Laws seem to calculate on disobedience and evasion; they make a hedge about our path, they meet us in all our windings and turnings, and, by their literal vigilance, almost invite us to use deceit. But Divine laws are as clear as light, free as air, expansive as thought, generous as the kindest affections of the heart: and are never rightly obeyed by selfishness that calculates, by means that evades, by timidity that shrinks from duty, or by indolence that dreads exertion.

THE BAD THINK OTHERS BAD.—"There is an observation," said Mr Huskisson in a speech "that those who are most practised in tortuous cases themselves, are ever the most ready to charge that species of conduct upon others."

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Pictou Post Office, Oct. 26.	
Anderson Dr. Sen'r.	McKay Charles R H
Anderson Peter L H	" James F G
Aisbet Thomas	" Neil N L
Brown Thomas	" John
" Elizabeth	" James M D H
" Deidmiah	" Jane S C
" Mary	McKenzie Mary Ann
" Alexander W R	" A. M T
Bryden William R H	" Hector Cariboo
" Edward G H	" Murloch "
Bruce William	" " F M B
Bron John	" Kenneth M R
Bell Robert L H	McLennan Alex'r F M D
Berry Joseph W R	Logan Hugh
Burden James	" William R H
Baillie Francis	Lewis Mary Cariboo
Campbell John L H	McLean Simon G I
" Alex'r. H W H	" Mary 2
" William S H	McLeod Donald R H
" John R H	" Ann L I
" Donald W R	" Wm. Canbook
" Angus S H	" Roderick W R
" Donald	" John M T
Cameron Donald W R	" Alexander M R
" Peter H W H	Mahoney John
" Even W R	Miller James R H
" " S H	Marshal James
Carmichael David F G 3	" Robert W R
" Francis F G	Munro Murdoch 6 M B
Crocket Joseph M R 2	" Donald 8 M B
Crothers Joseph	Murray Angus R H
Cahil John	" David W R 2
Clarke William W R	" " F G
Cabe Alexander, G H	" Angus M T
Cool Duncan	" Robert W R
Chisholm Swinney	Morrison Hugh
Chusholm Mrs.	Malcolm Elizabeth W R
McDonald John W B	Olsen Elizabeth
" Alexander M D	Oliver Robert M R 2
" Angus W R	Rose John W B R 3
" John Cariboo	Rea Henry
" Robert R H	Robison John W R
" Allen H W H	Reid James
David Jarvies T R	" Alexander L H
Dunbar Roderick L H	Richard Joseph W R
Dennon George S H	Ross Alexander I P
McEwen James G H	" Murdoch M R 2
Grey Evander N L 2	" George M R 2
Graham Will'm Cariboo	" Robert M R
" John W R	" Catherine M T
Golloher Lawrence	Sutherland Robert M H
Grant Roderick M R	" Will'm G M B
McGregor Malcolm C H	" Andrew
Gunn Alexander	" David
" Marcus M T	" Hugh W R
" Isabella	" James
" Donald Barradale	" Alex'r. L B 2
" Robert "	" Hugh R H
" Margaret "	" David S H
Hawston Jane	" William
Henderson Doctor W R	" " W R
McIntosh Donald	Smith John
" Alex'r. M H	" Mary M R
" William W R	" Alexander C J
" Mary	Short Robert W R 2
McIntyre Peter	Stewart Murdoch M T
Innes James	Simpson William 4 M B
Jolly William	Wallace Andrew
Johnstone Duncan C J	Watson Catherine
McKeel Nathaniel	Warrick John W R

Those uncalled for one month after this date, will be sent to the dead letter office.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN
 Miramichi—Mr. H. C. D. CARMAN.
 St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
 Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
 Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
 Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
 Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
 Tatmagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
 Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.