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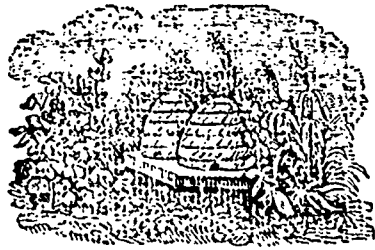
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VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1835.

NUMBER XXXIII.

THE BEE

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BY JAMES DAWSON,

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
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[December 30.]

THE SOCIAL AFFECTIONS.

[An Essay delivered before the Literary Society of this place, on the 16th inst. by G. A. BLANCHARD.]
CONCLUDED.

Some ethical writers both in ancient and modern days, have endeavoured to reduce the principle of action to one unconnected source: and, contrary to the established fact that there is no creative power in nature that does not emanate immediately from its author, have attributed to Education the production of principles which did not originally exist in the mind. Those who have maintained the universal predominancy of self-love or a rational regard for ourselves, have endeavoured to trace all our benevolent acts to this origin; though Benevolence and self-love are as different in their exhibitions, as the various colours of the Rainbow.

If we wish to understand the true nature of the active powers we must carefully attend to the effects of their operations.

Cause and effect are so intimately connected that the one cannot exist without the other; and, in the phenomena of mind as well as the phenomena of nature, every distinguishing feature should be noted, and the inquiry made, is it sufficient to warrant a separate classification.—With this principle of philosophizing in view, and unbiased by preconceived notions, we may proceed in our investigations with much less liability to error.

So far from Benevolence being resolvable into a rational regard for ourselves, our different species of affections, cannot be resolved into any single principle; and this is the reason why men guided by different passions, exhibit such diversity of conduct. Can the opposite influences of Love and Revenge—the one, with its fascinating tenderness—the other, with its ungovernable and savage fury, be considered to originate in the same cause? Certainly, with no more propriety, than any other opposite effects.

The world is inhabited by nearly nine hundred millions of human Beings, and perhaps no two possess similar dispositions. Many are directed by the same pervading principle, but so modified in each individual, by the exercise of other faculties, that the distinction is too perceptible to be mistaken. Some madly follow the dictates of morbid ambition—others devote their talents and energies to the public good—a third class exhausts the resources of its ingenuity, in self-gratification—but every man possesses a peculiarity which makes his disposition appear like an isolated thing.—

"It stands alone like Adam's recollection of the fall."

For this peculiarity we may rationally account by considering the counteracting influence of other active principles, and this is impossible on the supposition that all our actions originate in self regard.

The author of our existence is a Being of unbounded benevolence. He, therefore, so constituted the human mind that, under proper management, all its faculties are naturally conducive to happiness. But the active powers, like the tributary streams of the ocean, are only different means to the same end. If happiness were always anticipated at the period of our volitions—if we always performed acts of benevolence, because we foresaw their ultimate tendency to

our advantage—if, in truth, society were made for the benefit of individuals, and not individuals for the benefit of society, there might be more than plausibility in the doctrine, that all our actions originate in a rational regard for ourselves. But the child, as we have already observed, possesses an instinctive love to its parent, before reason begins to operate; and some of our affections even transgress rational limits. Their sudden and instantaneous exhibition is unconnected with deliberate reflection; and it is evident that they are intended for those emergencies, when the slow and cool deductions of reason, in reference to our good on the whole, would be anticipated by their operation. If the advocates of a simple system of Ethics, admit, that our appetites and desires are original parts of our constitution, (and no one can doubt their ultimate subserviency to our happiness) we may easily, from analogy, conclude that the benevolent affections are natural to man, and promote a purpose no less important in the economy of nature. But the distinction between self-regard and Benevolence is still more apparent, when we consider the objects of their exercise. The one is partially intended for the good of the individual—the other, for the benefit of society; and for the promotion of these different purposes, each in its proper sphere operates. Our own interest may be connected with that of society, but they are certainly different objects, and require the exercise of different principles. It is also worthy of notice that, from an overweening regard to personal happiness, our conduct may acquire the character of selfish; and, stigmatized by sordid avarice and low sensuality, it does not afford even a shadow of resemblance to the philanthropic spirit of benevolent affection.

In receiving a gift from another, none but the abject mind, can contemplate with as much complacency, its innate value as the kindness of the individual by whom it was bestowed. In the intention we perceive a nobility of feeling, that hallows the gift, and makes it a treasure with which we would not part, for treble its inherent value. The slightest parting token of affection—a word—a nod—a look—is remembered with satisfaction, after our friends have left us, because we appreciate those feelings in others, of whose operation we are conscious in our own bosom. The story of Damon and Pythias, stands enrolled in the annals of history, as a model of pure disinterested friendship, at which the degenerate devotee of selfish gratification, might blush to look, if every spark of modesty were not extinguished in his constitution. Indeed, benevolence and self-love, like the contripital and centrifugal forces, impel in different directions; but both are necessary for the harmony of the moral system.

In the inferior creatures there is no rational principle of action. Among gregarious animals, various benevolent affections are displayed,

"Beasts of each kind their fellows spare,
"Bear lives in amity with bear"

But even solitary animals exhibit, in a striking light, particular species of benevolence. The savage lioness, more than the timid doe, displays maternal fondness for her young. She protects them with care and tenderness, and exposes her life in their defence. Her glaring eyeballs mark the approaching foe; and, though weakened by repeated attacks, she still perseveres, like the wounded patriot, creeping toward the

battlements, to expend his last drop of blood in his country's cause—Sir Walter Scott, in his description of the combat between Fitz James and Roderick Dhu, draws a beautiful simile from the ferocity with which nature arms the mountain cat when maternal affection is violated—

“Like mountain cat that guards her young,
Fall at Fitz James's throat besprung,
Received his wreck'd not of a wound,
And lock'd his arms the foe man round.”

In such instances of paternal love, certainly no subtle deductions of reason, no anticipations of future enjoyment, are the course of action. But for the inferior creatures whether solitary or gregarious nature has provided all the Benevolent affections, necessary to their respective situations: and is man the only Being destitute of these ennobling principles?—Is this exalted specimen of Divine workmanship, less amiable than the most ferocious beast of the forest?—Look at the mother as she presses the child of her affection to her bosom, and ask if reason were connected with the act. Go to the lover, when under the excitement of extravagant feeling, and inquire if this be the result of a rational regard for himself.

The truth is, that man, possessing an instinctive desire for society, has naturally the principles necessary for the harmony of social intercourse—Pope in his most celebrated poem, justly ridicules the unreasonableness of the contrary doctrine—

“While man exclaims, see all things for my use,
See man for mine, replies a pampered goose—
And just as short of reason must he fall,
Who thinks all made for one—not one for all.—”

The great distinction between the Benevolent and Malevolent affections was briefly explained in a preceding part of the lecture. As our Creator never bestowed upon us principles, naturally conducive to evil; both species of affections, under prudent restraint, are ultimately productive of advantage. Common custom therefore has, given to the term malevolent a signification altogether different from its philosophical meaning. With respect to the number of our malevolent affections, there is, among authors, a diversity of opinion. Doctor Reid mentions two principles which he considers to belong to this class—Emulation and Resentment. By Emulation is meant that laudable ambition to excel, which is so essential to improvement, and without which society would be like a stagnant pool in which the arts could not exist, for want of proper nourishment. This active power more properly belongs to the class of desires, things and not persons being the objects of its exercise. A desire of superiority rationally presupposes some other animate being that we wish to excel, and this is probably the reason why some of our best writers have included it among the affections. It is frequently accompanied by malevolent feeling, and then it receives the name of Envy. Under the co-operating influence of this desire and feeling, we exhibit a mean anxiety to depreciate the merits and swell the crimes of others, to make our own conduct appear in a more favourable light. This ill feeling does not naturally exist in the mind, but is the offspring of indulgence; and, insensibly acquiring an ascendancy over our disposition, becomes a frequent attendant upon the exercise of emulation.

Mr Stewart justly considers Resentment, as the only malevolent principle which we naturally possess. And this is either sudden or deliberate. The former is an instinctive impulse to retaliate when we receive an injury. Nature has wisely provided us with this defensive weapon as a security in danger and a protection against sudden attack. All the inferior animals exhibit it in a greater or less degree. In sudden danger Reason would come too late to our rescue, and instinctive resentment is therefore essentially necessary for our protection. The laws of England, viewing it as a natural principle, consider the death of another committed in self-defence as excusable homicide.

Deliberate resentment may rather be considered as a rational than an animal principle. Its operation is connected with reason, and it contemplates the intention, not the injury sustained. When a criminal is arraigned for the infraction of the laws of his country, it is not the act, but the preconceived malice that, in reality, constitutes his crime, and consequently in investigations of this nature, the *quo animo* is the pivot on which legal decisions turn.

On the principle of resentment which, under prudent direction, is so subservient to the interests of society are engrafted all those malignant passions that disgrace our nature. Under a high degree of excitement it assumes the form of anger,—

“Next anger rush'd, his eyes on fire,
In lightnings own'd his secret stings,
With one rude clash he struck the lyre
And swept, with hurried hands, the strings.”

When it is still more excited it receives the appellation of Revenge. Under the influence of this passion, we totally lose that self-command which is the perfection of Reason, and retaliate with unwarranted cruelty an injury received.

Hatred is a species of obstinate and settled animosity, the result of unappeased anger and determined malice—an unnatural and unkind feeling which exhibits itself in its different chamber forms, sometimes by unjust insinuations respecting the conduct and character of our enemy, at other times by secret plots, but perhaps oftener by undisguised and declared opposition.

Jealousy originates in a real or supposed injury inflicted by another, and inflames the mind to unreasonable resentment. If a rival's imagined superiority induces us to suppose that he has gained that approbation which we wish exclusively for ourselves, a deadly animosity begins to rage in our bosom against the supposed offender. The object of our dearest affection, is frequently made the victim of this unhallowed feeling. Shakespeare beautifully delineates its exciting causes and effects in the tragedy of Othello the Moor. It is a passion which well deserves the name of temporary madness—

“Thy members, Jealousy, to nought were fix'd
Sad proof of thy distressful state
Of differing themes the veering song was mix'd
And now it courted love, now raving call'd on hate.”

Such is the nature of malevolent affections, when vitiated by criminal indulgence. Even the more gentle exercise of criminal resentment is attended by an uncomfortable feeling; and how do we accumulate our miseries by allowing it to assume a vicious character! If, indeed, the abuse of our affections stamps our conduct with absurdity, we should certainly endeavour to subject them to rational control. The Benevolent affections, in particular, form the brighter colours in the picture of life, at which we should accustom ourselves frequently to look; and not like Byron seek the shades of retirement to indulge in gloomy, misanthropic feeling, and ponder on the miseries of unappreciated talent and slighted affection.

COLONIAL.

[From the Quebec Gazette.]

AGITATION IN CANADA.

Montreal, Monday, December 7th,

Three quarters past three o'clock,

“SIR,—As the *Mercury* has struck the constitutional flag,—for what reason I cannot divine,—it is the conduct of Lord Gosford or “the great body of the people.” The conduct of Lord Gosford in granting ‘cheerfully’ every thing demanded by the Assembly, has created the greatest sensation here. The storm has been gathering for the last few weeks, and this day it broke out with a vengeance. Flags with constitutional mottoes have been preparing for the last ten days, and this morning pedestrians were seen in every part of the town and suburbs, with labels in very large characters, ele-

vated on poles, with “Britons! to your post!” “Attend at Tattersall's at two o'clock,” &c., It is impossible to give you the slightest idea of the bustle that was visible through the city and suburbs during the whole of the forepart of the day. Before the hour of meeting arrived, flags and banners were seen issuing from all the principal streets, preceded by Irish and Scotch pipes and other musical instruments. Among the mottoes on the banners, we noticed “Savourneen Deelish!” “The King and the British Constitution!” “The King!—Canada shall not be lost nor given away!” “Britons will never be the slaves of traitors!” “England, Ireland, and Scotland, forever!” “Three huzzas for the British Constitution!” “We demand the establishment of Registry Offices!” &c. The concourse of persons at the meeting was immense, and the cheering so loud that it was impossible to hear the speakers. The Secretary read the Report, which was well received. On the first Resolution being put, there was some misunderstanding: Mr. J. C. Grant, to whom the task of introducing it was assigned, made some objections to it, and it was proposed by Mr. A. Ferrie, and passed unanimously. Mr. Grant explained, and excused himself by stating that he had not time to read it. The other resolutions are now being passed, and the meeting will not be over till late.

Resolutions adopted by the Legislative Council on Saturday the 19th December, 1835, as reported by the Special Committee on the Trade of the Province, and to whom had been referred the petition of Messrs. Wilson and Rait, delegates of St. Andrews, and the Quebec Rail Road Association:—

1st.—Resolved, that a Rail Road between the Port of St Andrews in the Bay of Fundy, which is open at all seasons of the year, and the Port of Quebec, would greatly diminish the disadvantages under which this Province labours from the severity of its climate and the consequent periodical interruption of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

2nd.—Resolved, that the opening of such communication between the Ports before mentioned, would promote the settlement of the country, greatly facilitate the intercourse between this Province and the United Kingdom, extend the interchange of commodities between the British Possessions in America, increase the demand for British Manufactures, and the means of affording additional employment to British shipping.

3rd.—Resolved, that for the foregoing reasons, it is highly expedient to promote and facilitate the views of the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Association, and that so soon as the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick shall have passed an Act to establish a Rail Road between St. Andrews and the Province line, every facility ought to be given to the enactment of a Law of a similar nature upon conditions as favorable as may have been granted to any Rail Road Company within this Province.

4th.—Resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to transmit the above Resolutions to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department as the opinion of the Legislative Council upon the subject to which it has reference, and praying also that his Excellency will be pleased to recommend the subject to the favourable consideration of his Majesty's Government, if his Excellency shall think fit so to do.—*Quebec Gazette.*

HALIFAX, Dec. 30.

A subscription list for Dr. Gesner's work on Geology and Mineralogy, is kept at Belcher's Book store.

UNITED STATES.

Boston, Dec. 19.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NEW-YORK

The few New York papers which reached us yesterday, furnish the particulars of the most calamitous destruction of buildings and property, which has ever occurred in this country. But two of the morning papers remained in a condition to tell the story.

The fire began a little before nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, and was not fully suppressed until one o'clock on the following afternoon.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser of Thursday.
DREADFUL CALAMITY.

New-York has been for fifteen hours in flames! They are not yet extinguished. A large section, and that the oldest and most wealthy portion of the city, is in ruins; and whether the progress of the destroyer is yet completely arrested, we cannot tell. Since the conflagration of Moscow, no calamity by fire, so extensive, and so dreadful, has befallen any city in the world. The fire broke out in Merchant street in the triangular block formed by Wall, William, and Pearl Streets, at about nine o'clock last night. A fierce wind was blowing from the north-west, and the weather so intensely cold as to render the efficient working of the engines impossible. The consequence was, that the fire held the mastery through the night—spreading with great and destructive rapidity. It was an awful night for New York, and for the country. But we can neither describe the grandeur of the spectacle, nor its terrors, nor the desolation brought more distinctly to view by the morning light. The arm of man was powerless; and many of our fellow citizens who retired to their pillows in affluence, were bankrupts on awaking.

The fact of the powerlessness of the firemen, from the almost instantaneous congelation of the water, and the benumbing influence of the cold, increased the consternation which prevailed among the thousands of the agitated multitude who were witnesses of the calamity—many of them doomed to stand and see the destruction of their own fortunes without being able to lift a finger for the rescue. To arrest the flames was at once seen to be impossible, save by the blowing up of ranges of buildings in advance of the fire, that its progress might thus be interrupted. But the difficulty was to obtain powder—none of consequence being allowed in the city. A sufficient supply therefore, could not be obtained short of the Navy Yard—whence, also, the Mayor was obliged to send for a strong military force, to preserve property from the swarms of robbers who are ever ready on such occasions. [What a commentary upon the depravity of man!]

Such is the confusion that prevails, and such the difficulty of working one's way among the smoke, and fire and heated ruins, that it is impossible to detail particulars with any pretence to accuracy. * * * * *

Seventeen blocks of buildings, of the largest and most costly description, are totally destroyed; the large block between Wall-street and Exchange place, bounded on the W. by Broad-st., that between Exchange place and Beaver-street, fronting on Broad street, and that between Beaver and Mill streets, also fronting on Broad, are greatly injured, and may almost be said to be destroyed, except the single range of stores fronting on Broad street. The number of buildings it is impossible to ascertain, but it is estimated between 700 and 1000. The amount of property destroyed is incalculable.

Those acquainted with our city will at once perceive that nearly the entire seat of its greatest commercial transactions has been destroy-

ed. It is not probable that the destruction of any given section, of any other city in the world, of equal extent, would have involved a destruction of capital, or ruined the fortunes of a greater number of men. The destruction of goods, of every description that can be enumerated, has been immense; and what yet farther magnifies the calamity is the fact, that the portion of the city thus destroyed, is one which has been almost entirely rebuilt within the last five or six years, and was covered on every hand with the most noble and substantial ranges of mercantile edifices perhaps in the world.

Before the gunpowder was used in blowing up houses there were many loud reports, from occasional explosions of powder and casks of spirits. During the whole night the scene was one of awful terror, and indescribable grandeur. The drought of the season had contributed to the combustibility of the matter, and the rapidity with which house after house, and range after range, were wrapped in flames, was truly astonishing. The wind being high, large flakes of fire were borne whirling aloft through the dark vault of heaven with awful splendour. From the direction of the wind—to which, under Providence, the salvation of perhaps the whole city is owing—the city of Brooklyn was considered in danger; and the flakes of fire were borne along in quantities beyond Flatbush,—(a distance of 5 or 6 miles.)

The buildings on Exchange place having become involved in the conflagration, the flames communicated to the Merchant's Exchange, itself, the exemption of which had been so strongly confided in, that a large amount of goods was deposited there for safety. Before these could be removed, and the tenants of that edifice remove their private property, the fire communicated to the roof, and this soon falling in, carried with it the wall at the east end of the building, beneath which several persons are said to have been buried alive. The splendid dome of the Exchange, after sending columns of flame to an immense height for half an hour, until it was reduced to a body of fire, fell in with a tremendous crash, burying the elegant statue of Hamilton in the ruins.

At the time the fire on Pearl-street reached Hanover-square, the large space of ground was filled with piece goods promiscuously piled together, and much of this property was of the most valuable kind. So unexpectedly and rapidly did the flames extend on both sides of the square, that an unsuccessful attempt was made to remove it, for much of it was destroyed in the street, and the residue, though deposited at a still greater distance in stores and otherwise, was shortly afterwards consumed. Dr. Matthews's Church had been made a depository for goods in the early part of the fire, which were of course entirely consumed with the building, leaving nothing but the bare walls.

With the Exchange the public has sustained a loss in the fine arts greatly to be regretted. We refer to the statue of Hamilton, erected by the munificence of our Merchants during the present year, in the centre of the rotunda of that building. That which was designed to remain for ages, is in eight months, precipitated from its pedestal, and is mixed with the ruins of the ill fated structure it was erected to adorn.

The mere amount of property wasted and destroyed, not by the flames, but in the confusion, and hurry, and desperation of the time, is probably equal to the entire loss at ordinary fires. It is lamentable to see the piles of costly furniture—rich mahogany tables with marble tops, sideboards, sofas, &c. &c. broken and heaped up like worthless rubbish; rich merchandizes—silks, satins, broad cloths, fine muslins, and every species of fancy dry goods,

trampled under foot; packages half burnt—boxes of cutlery and hardware burst open, and their contents scattered in the mud—bottles of wine broken—and in short thousands upon thousands, and tens of thousands of dollars lying wasted around, in the form of ruined merchandizes.

Carmen and porters were heaping goods upon carts, barrows, in coaches and omnibuses; the battery and Bowling Green are thickly studded with piles of goods, some in boxes, others just as they were snatched from the shelves; marines with fixed bayonets patrolling among them for protection against marauders; and all eyes fixed upon the volumes of dense black smoke, whirling away before the wind—flames darting and roaring from the roofs and windows of whole streets—walls tumbling to the ground, and the firemen worn out with their exertions and almost discouraged from farther efforts, vainly striving to make head against the flames, which seemed to mock all human skill and power.

Amidst this dreadful destruction, we are happy to announce that the shipping have not sustained any material injury. A vast many of them were lying at the docks between Murray's wharf and Coentie's slip, and at one time, we had our fears that the whole would have been destroyed. The water was very low, and they could not, for some time, get away. The brig Powhatan was on fire, but it was soon extinguished, and all, except one British brig in Coentie's slip, finally got into the stream, where they are now at anchor.

In all cases of great public or individual calamities, especially those occasioning loss of property, the first impressions, and first reports, are of course greatly exaggerated. And before concluding this hasty and very imperfect account, we take leave to caution the public abroad against giving credence to first reports. The calamity is indeed a terrible one, and the losses will be immense. But still we are warranted in the belief that the burden will principally fall in such a manner that it will be borne without shaking the credit of the city, or checking its prosperity for any considerable length of time. We take it for granted—nay, it is admitted on all hands—that the fire insurance companies are all ruined. Some will not be able to pay fifty cents on the dollar of their policies, and others, perhaps, not more than twenty-five—while others may be rather more fortunate.

But yet, the condition of things is not by far so bad as many who are on the spot imagine, and not by any means so deplorable as will be represented abroad. A number of able and cool calculators in consultation this morning, have estimated the loss at fifteen millions of dollars. Now the fire insurance capital in this city—to say nothing of insurances effected elsewhere—is about ten millions. The calculation is, that about six hundred stores have been consumed—the insurance of which does not average more than about five thousand dollars upon each—making the sum of three millions. The loss, thereupon, in real estate, is not by far as great as will at first be supposed, inasmuch as the lots themselves constitute the chief value, being often worth three or four times more than the buildings on them. Whatever amount, therefore, the insurance companies may be able to pay, the holders of real estate will be able to sustain and bear up under the loss. Under this view of the case, will be seen that there will remain eleven millions of insurance capital to be divided into a pro rata dividend toward covering the losses on personal property. Many merchants, likewise, have doubtless insured their stock of goods in other cities: So that on the whole, it need not be supposed that the credit of New

Continued on 262d page.

AGRICULTURAL.

From "The Complete Farmer and Rural Economist"
WINTER FOOD FOR COWS.

Mr. Chabert, the director of the veterinary schools of Alfort, had a number of cows which yielded very great quantities of milk. In his publications on the subject he observed that cows fed in winter on dry substances give less milk than those which are kept on a green diet, and also that their milk loses much of its quality. He published the following receipt, by the use of which his cows afforded him an equal quantity and quality of milk during the winter as during the summer. Take a bushel of potatoes, break them while raw, place them in a barrel standing up, putting in successively a layer of potatoes and a layer of bran, and a small quantity of yeast in the middle of the mass, which is to be left thus to ferment during a whole week, and when the vinous taste has pervaded the whole mixture, it is then given to the cows, who eat it greedily.

Pure water is an essential article for cows. Dr. Anderson says he knew a man who acquired great wealth by attention to things of this nature, and one of his principal discoveries was the importance of having a continued supply of the purest water which could be obtained for his cows, and he would on no account permit a single animal to set his foot in it, nor allow it to be tainted even by the breath of animals.

Parsnips cause cows to give milk in abundance, and that of the best quality.

EFFECTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—No one can ride through the town of Winthrop without observing the greater beauty of the farms, and the higher state of cultivation, than prevails generally in the State. This has been in a great measure effected by the Agriculture, in a cotton factory. Do not smile, reader; the factories of Eastern States have been the impelling and most efficient causes of agricultural improvement and the increased value of land. They have furnished the ready home market for the wool, the hides, the fuel, timber, beef, pork, hay, butter, cheese, apples, cider, potatoes, and a great many other vegetables, besides eggs, lamb, veal, and a great many other things, most of which cannot be exported because of their perishable nature, and for none of which there is any foreign market to be depended upon. The Agricultural Societies, agricultural Publications, and the experiments and study of scientific farmers have diffused that knowledge of husbandry which enabled the farmers to supply, from the same land they before tilled, the increased demand created by the manufacturing cities, towns and villages.—*Kennebec Journal.*

WEEVIL IN GRAIN.—With a view to protect their grain from the weevil, the Shakers at Canterbury, N. H. are accustomed to sprinkle their granaries, both floor and sides with fine newly slacked lime; and this had proved with them an effectual preventative.—*Yankee Farmer.*

GREEN VINES.—Are very easily increased by layers, as they readily root at the joints whenever buried beneath the soil. On a small scale this method is far preferable to increasing them by cuttings, as it is more certain to succeed, and commonly produces in equal time larger and more thifty plants. The operation consists simply in burying in the soil, a few inches, some of the prostrate branches at the middle, which will take root and may be transplanted next spring, each branch by separation, in the middle at the roots will generally furnish two vigorous plants. A sloping hollow of a few inches in depth, to receive the branches when buried. It is the growth of the present season only which is to be made use of in this operation.

REMOVAL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER, DRUGGIST, has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Yonston's, and directly opposite the store of D. Crichton & Son. September 15, 1835.

TO LET.

Entry Immediately.
THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romans as a SHOP and DWELLING.
For particulars apply at this Office.
Pictou, July 10, 1835.

ALMANACS FOR 1836,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—Price 7½d.
viz:
Belcher's Farmer's Almanac,
" Temperance do.
Cummings's Nova Scotia do.
Pictou, Nov. 11.

AIR an cuir a mach ann an Galtic, bho cheanna aghaidh, agus ri bharr an reic, le Seumas Dawson leabhar reicidh ann an Pictou.

ALVEMANAJA URRIMACH CHRIOSD,
Le Ulliam Dyer.
Prish sa Tasdamm ceangailte, na Cuing Tasdam, ann an bordaibh.

Mar an Ceudna,
ORAIN SPIORADAIL,
Le Poul'ig Gramud.
Prish tri Tasdam, leth Cheangailte gu greauno.

TO BE LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
THAT DWELLING HOUSE, and GARDEN, and also the SHOP, lately occupied by Mr James Beaton, tailor. The house is well adapted for a small family. For Particulars apply to the Subscriber, who offers

FOR SALE,

1. That valuable LOT of LAND, on Sutherland River, Merigonish, formerly possessed by Hugh Skinner, containing 200 acres, and on which there is one of the best MILL SEATS in the Province.

2. That HOUSE and LOT on Colerain Street, situated between Messrs. Adamson's and McKenzie's properties.

3. A LOT of LAND, containing 120 acres, on Mount Dathouse, bounded on the East by land belonging to Mr John Robertson, &c.

4. A LOT of LAND, containing 7½ acres, on Scotch Hill, bounded on the North by land belonging to Mr Thomas Lowden.

A liberal Credit will be given,
THOMAS G. TAYLOR.
15th December, 1835. m-m ce-s

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Pictou, held this day in the Court House, it was

Resolved, That Messrs. Anthony Smith, John McLean, and James Prunrose, be appointed a Commission to investigate the Claims against the Inhabitants of this Township, incurred by George McKenzie and John God'ie, while Overseers of the Poor, and not considered by a previous Arbitration, and that George Smith and John Blanchard, Esquires, be requested to procure the passage of a Law enabling this Township to assess themselves for such Sum, as by those Gentlemen shall be found to be justly due."

Now notice is hereby given, that the said commissioners will meet at the Court House, in Pictou, on the said second Tuesday of February, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the unsettled claims against the Township, which were incurred during the said period; and all persons having such claims, are requested to present the same without delay to said Commissioners, for adjustment, in order that provision may be made for their liquidation.

"By order of the Commissioners."
Pictou, 21st Dec'r, 1835. if

ON CONSIGNMENT.

CASKS Herbert's Liquid and Paste SHOE BLACKING—cheap for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber. JAS. DAWSON
Pictou, 16th September, 1835

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

All Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late

JAMES CARR,
of Carriboo River, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the Subscribers, within eighteen calendar months from this date, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
MARY CARR, Administratrix.
ROBERT MCCONNELL, Adm'r.
Pictou, Dec. 26th, 1835. if

NAILS,
ON CONSIGNMENT.

THE Subscriber has received, ex Sch'r ADLER, from Montreal, a large consignment of best, bending or tough Cut Nails, of all sizes, from 2lb. or shingling, to 30lb per thousand, and which he now offers wholesale or retail, very low for cash. These nails have been pronounced superior to any wrought nails for house work, wherever they have been introduced.
JAS. DAWSON.
December 1.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS now commenced selling his VALUABLE STOCK of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

at prices unprecedented in Pictou, and will continue to do so until the 20th of October. Traders and others will find it to their advantage to take an early opportunity of examining the articles and prices; as no opportunity can offer, that persons wanting articles in his line can be supplied on as favourable terms.

R. ROBERTSON.

Pictou, 29th Sept., 1835.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having left this Province, has appointed Messrs. D. & T. McCulloch as his Agents, to whom all Accounts must be paid, they having power to grant discharges for the same.

JAMES MALCOLM.

Pictou, 7th December 1835. r-w

FIRE INSURANCE!

THE Subscriber has, during his recent visit to Hartford, been duly authorized by the 'Protection' Insurance Company of that City, to take risks on their behalf against dangers and accidents by FIRE, in connection with the 'Etna' Company, agreeably to an arrangement mutually entered into between those two institutions. Persons ordering Insurance against FIRE will therefore in future please designate the Office at which they wish it done, (the rates being the same,) or leave it to the Agent to affect at either at his own option.

Blank forms can at all times be obtained as follows, viz:—

For the Etna Office against Fire
Protection Office against Fire
upon application to

J. LEANDER STARR,
Agent for Nova Scotia, P. E. Island & Newfoundland, or to
JAMES DAWSON, Pictou
Oct. 29.

FINAL NOTICE.

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

MARTIN J. WILKINS.
Nov. 4. if

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the PICTOU ACADEMY having appointed a teacher for the lower departments in the Institution, he will open his class on the 1st December next. The various branches stated in former advertisements, will as formerly be taught.

By order of the Trustees,
JOHN MCKINLAY,
Pictou, 10th Nov., 1835; if Secretary.

SPOT TOW.

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of **ROBERT BROWN**, Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to **MARGARET BROWN, Adm'x.**
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS McCOUL, } ca-m
4th November, 1835.

A Few Copies of **THE COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST** for sale at this Office. Price \$2 each. [Oct. 21.]

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
That valuable and well known property, near the centre of the town of Pictou, part of the real estate of the late John Dawson, Esquire, deceased, consisting of the Eastern half of the
LARGE HOUSE AND LOT,
at present occupied by Mr. James Skinner and Dr. Martin, and the Lot and Wing adjoining, occupied by Mr. Thomas Fraser, as a paint shop.
This property admeasures, on Water Street, forty feet, on Kempt Street, eighty feet, and can be disposed of in one lot, or divided, and sold in two lots. A warranted title will be given, and terms of payment liberal.
For Particulars, please apply to
ABRAM PATTERSON.
Pictou, 18th Dec'r, 1835.

By the MARY ANN from Liverpool, and other arrivals, the Subscriber has received the following

GOODS,
which he offers for Sale at Prices unusually low, **FOR CASH OR PRODUCE:**
PRINTED Cottons, Muslins & Gingham, Shally Dresses, Cyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbett wool Shawls, gauze Hdks., Veils and Scarfs, crape Hdks., Ribbons,
TISSUT, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND DEVONSHIRE BONNETS,
Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.
Leghorn Flats, gent's Gossamere, beaver and Calcutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdks., Laces and Edgings, bobbinette, book, jaconet, null, cross-barr'd & cambrie **MUSLINS**, ladies' and gent's Gloves, hosiery, India rubber & other Braces, blk' & fancy silk Stocks, white and col'd Stays,
PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
Imitation & linen Cambire, ladies' fancy silk Boas, prunella, kid & mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians,
WHITE & GREY COTTONS,
Iming do., Checks Homespuns, Fustians & Moleskins, printed Cantons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Cassinotts, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture, Slops, &c. &c. &c.

—HARDWARE.—
Tennon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chissels, Rasps, Sickles, Synthes, Knives & Forks, Carvers, pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Augers japan'd & brass coal Scoops, shoe, hearth, hair, tooth, weaver's, cloth, paint, white-wash & scrubbing **BRUSHES**, sprigs, 4dy Gdy Sdy 10d, & 30dy **NAILS**, painted & brass **Fenders**, steel & brass **Fire Irons**, colliin Furniture, chest, rim, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpenters Pincers & Hammers, brass window pullics, bell Handles and Triggers, shingling Haichots,
CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES,
Braco and Bitts, Planes of every description, Cramps, Vices, Spoke Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Waiters and Troys, Candlesticks, Snufflers, Spoons, Britt. metal tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, saucers, Pans, Pots, Ovens, and spare covers, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, cod & nik'l Hooks,
STEEL YARDS & SCALE BEAMS,
col'd & white Spectacles, Mathematical Instruments, Spades & Shovels, and an excellent assortment of English Iron, &c. &c. &c.

—GROCERIES & LIQUORS.—
White & Brown Sugar, Hyson & Souchong **TEA**, Coffee, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Nuts, Currants, Rum, Wine, Gin, Brandy, Shrub, Peppermint.
Also.—For sale, for cash only, **OATMEAL** and **N. S. FLOUR.**
R. ROBERTSON.

POSITIVE SALE.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on the 10th day of April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the Real Estate of **WILLIAM MORTIMER**, of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, consisting of the following Lots:
1. DWELLING HOUSE, STORES, Wharf, &c. in the Town of Pictou, comprising an excellent Mercantile Establishment.
2. TWO LOTS on the West of the above-mentioned house, sixty feet front each, with water extending to the channel of the harbour.
3. A LOT on the East of the building used as a store by the late Mr. Mortimer, fronting twenty-five feet on Water street, and extending south to the channel of the harbour.
4. A LOT situate in the Town of Pictou, on the south side of Water street, bounded on the west by a line parallel with the house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Mooring, thence eastwardly 25 feet, extending south to the channel of the harbour.
5. A WATER LOT, situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the south-west angle of James Dawson's store, on the south side of Water street; thence westwardly 25 feet to a lot the property of the late William Mortimer—extending south to the channel of the harbour.
6. A LOT OF LAND situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the Lot now in the possession of John Davis, thence north 123 feet to Church street, thence west 42 feet, thence south 123 feet to Water street, thence east along the line of said street 42 feet.
7. A LOT OF LAND situate on the North side of Pictou harbour, known as 'Battery Hill,' containing 22 acres. This field will be sold in small lots, according to a plan of the same that may be seen in the office of the subscriber.
8. A LOT from 30 to 35 ACRES, being the rear of the one hundred acre lot, of which the last mentioned lot forms the front. This will be sold in Lots of 5 or 10 acres to suit purchasers, according to a plan of the same to be seen in the office of the subscriber.
9. THAT LOT OF 20 ACRES (with 10 acres to be added to it in the rear) on which a new and commodious house has recently been erected—this lot of 20 acres is nearly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation.
10. A LOT OF LAND situate in the suburbs of Pictou, near the house at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah Mortimer, bounded on the east and south by the harbour of Pictou.
11. THE EASTERN END OF GREAT CARRIBOO ISLAND, adjoining the lands of Messrs Harris, containing 50 acres.
12. A LOT OF LAND situate in Chance Harbour, being Lot No. 15 of the Grant to the late 82nd Reg't, containing 100 acres, formerly the property of John Cameron.
13. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of the Middle River of Pictou, beginning at a stake on the bank of said River, and bounded by the lands of Samuel Archibald, William Porter and James Porter, containing 27 acres. Also—a LOT adjoining the above, containing 25 acres.
14. A LOT OF LAND on the East side of the Middle River, in the 2nd Division of Lands on the said River, being John Porter's share or third part of Land granted to John, James, and William Porter, containing 116 acres.
15. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of the Middle River, containing 20 acres, formerly the property of Robert Matheson.
16. A LOT OF LAND fronting on the Middle River, known as Brydon's Lot, containing 160 acres, more or less.
17. A LOT OF LAND situate on Mount Thom, fronting on the main road leading from Truro to Pictou, being part of a Lot of Land granted to the heirs of the late Thomas Harris, Junior, containing 300 acres.
18. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of River John, beginning at the south angle of Land granted to William Rankin, containing 250 acres—formerly the property of Murdoch McLean.
19. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of Tatmagouche River, being Lot 28 on a plan of the estate of the late Col. Desbarres, Esq., containing 100 acres. There is on this lot a new and commodious dwelling house.
20. A LOT OF LAND situate in New Annan, fronting on the south branch of the French River of Tatmagouche, containing 300 acres. On this lot there is a saw Mill.
21. A LOT OF LAND situate in part of the River John, bounded on east and south by lands

owned by William McConnell, on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKee and John Geddie, containing 300 acres more or less.
22. A LOT OF LAND situate upon the forks of River John, bounded on the north by lands granted to Windsor College, on the south and west by lands granted to James Marshall and John Marshall, containing 300 acres, being the whole of a tract granted by Government to John Moor and Susan his wife.
TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of ten per cent, and a handsome credit for the balance, to be made known at the time of sale.
MARTIN J. WILKINS.
Sole Executor and Devisor
Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835. if

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE REMOVED to their **NEW STORE**, immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an extensive and general assortment of **PRIME GOODS**, will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand
W. & J. IVES.
Nov. 18, 1835. if

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers, intending shortly to bring their Business to a close, request all persons claiming from the firm of **J. Carmichael and Co.**, to present the same for payment on or before the 31st of December ensuing, and all those indebted to them to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, at their Store, New Glasgow. Such as cannot pay off their amounts, are requested to call and have the same adjusted by the end of the year, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney.
JAMES CARMICHAEL.
JOHN MCKENZIE.
N. Glasgow, 17th Nov., 1835. if

R. DAWSON
HAS just received, per the **SIR WILLIAM WALLACE**—
BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS & ANVILS,
SWEDES IRON,
Cast, Crawley, and German **STEEL,**
Cross-cut **SAWS**, Horse-shoe **NAILS**, &c.,
Superior **PICKLING & TABLE VINEGAR**
Pictou, 28th Sept., 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has received per Bride from Liverpool, and CULTON from Hull,
2000 TONS fishery **SALT**
20 Bags fine do
Lines, Twines, Mackarel and Herring Nets
40 tons well assorted **IRON**
Boxes Window Glass, assorted
Kegs Nails and Spikes
Boxes Soap
Do. Candles
Do. Starch
Fig Blue, Rolt Brimstone
Crates well assorted **CROCKERYWARE**
Oakum, Cordage, and Canvass
60 M Bricks
200 qrs. Wheat
150 Kags Paint
Linsced oil, sole Leather
Blacksmiths' Bellows & Anvils, sup'r quality
CLOTHS, bleached and unbleached *Cotton*
Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Flann.
Slop Clothing, Hats & Straw Bonnets,
with a General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Suitable to the Season.
ALSO: ON HAND—
Anchors & Chain Cables, assorted
Indian corn Meal, Rye Flour
Palm Leaf Hats
Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine
Pots & Ovens and spare Covers,
All of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.
July 1. **GEORGE SMITH**

MADEIRA WINE.
100 CASKS, of 15 gallons each, for sale
by **ROSS & PRIMROSE**
24th Nov. if

York will be disturbed. The losses most severely to be felt and deplored, will be those of widows and orphans, whose property has been invested in stocks.

We had written thus far, when a well informed gentleman called with the following calculations and estimates. It corresponds very nearly with our own.

The estimation of the buildings burned is 570. If we estimate these at \$6000 each, it will give in round numbers three millions and a half of dollars. And if we estimate the value of merchandize in each building at twenty thousand dollars destroyed, it will give about eleven millions; making in all about fourteen millions and a half. And though it may appear that the estimate of the value of the merchandize of each store is low, yet it is believed that the property saved will reduce the amount to this average. Two thirds of this property it is believed was insured—say ten millions. And if the insurance companies each had an average share, their capital, which amounts to \$11,750,000, would pay the whole loss. But we apprehend that it will be found that many of our offices have but small amounts covered by them, while other of our offices have taken an amount far exceeding their capitals. It is also probable that the insurance offices of Boston and Philadelphia will come in to bear a small portion of the loss. The above, although mere matter of opinion, will help our citizens from the data given to correct this estimate, or form opinions for themselves. In one respect the disaster has befallen us at a most fortunate period. It is the season of the year when the stocks of goods are reduced to the minimum quantity; and the autumnal sales have this year been so great, that as a general rule, very diminished stocks were on hand.

This is not a time to suggest modes of assistance or relief to the hundreds who are ruined by this terrible calamity, but something must be done. The government will no doubt see the propriety and necessity of taking instant measures to relieve the merchants who have custom house bonds arriving at maturity; but what can be done for the fire insurance companies, all of which have doubtless lost all their capital, is more than we can conjecture. The consequences must be dreadful. The prosperity of the city has never been subjected to a shock so terrible. During the night all descriptions of carriages were in the immediate vicinity of the fire, either waiting to remove books, driving away with merchandize, or in attendance upon those who were watching the progress of the flames.

Pearl street, from Hanover square to Broad street, was made a depository for piece goods; and piles valued at perhaps half a million, were burnt.

Old slip was also filled with every species of valuable property, which was destroyed.

In the course of twenty minutes from the commencement of the fire, not only the building in which it originated, but the whole on both sides of the street to Pearl street were in a blaze. Never was a more rapid extension of the flames.

The Post Office, in which everything was saved, has been removed to the Custom house.

The Gazette, Daily Advertiser, and the American, newspaper offices, are destroyed, together with all the machine presses of the establishments.

POSTSCRIPT.—*One o'clock, P. M.*—The fire has been mastered, and, we rejoice to learn, did not cross Coontie's slip, nor advance any farther south upon Paul street.

We are gratified that we are enabled to state that the banks, with one accord, are acting in this emergency upon a scale of the most extended liberality. To day, the officers have "taken the responsibility," in all neces-

sary cases, of "doing as they would be done by." A meeting of bank directors is to be held to-morrow for farther consultation.

From the New York Courier.

The following will be found a tolerable accurate statement of the number of Houses and Stores now levelled with the ground.

26 on Wall-street, 79 on Pearl-street, 37 on South-street; 76 on Water-street, 80 on Front-street, 16 on Hanover-street, 62 on Exchange place, 31 on Exchange-street, 44 on William-street, 33 on Old slip, 16 on Coontie's slip, 60 on Stone-street, 3 on Hanover square, 23 on Beaver street, 20 on Gouverneur's Lane, 10 on Jones' Lane, 20 on Cuyler's Alley, 33 on Mill-street. Total 674.

From the Boston Centinel, December 21.

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser says, "A mistaken impression exists with some that the Marine Insurance Companies of this city are seriously affected by the late Fires. We are requested to state that the Marine Companies of this city do not unite the Fire and Marine business, as is usually done in other cities—consequently the Marine Companies here do not lose a dollar on their policies by the late calamity."

There are twenty-five Fire Insurance Companies in New York, with a total capital of \$8,950,000.—Eleven of them will be able to pay all their losses by the fire.

The Secretary of the Treasury has assumed the responsibility of directing the United States Attorney to suspend proceedings on such Custom House Bonds as may be reported to him unpaid, in consequence of the derangement of mercantile business by the late disastrous conflagration.

The United States Bank is to loan the Insurance Companies \$2,600,000,—receiving a transfer of mortgages to the same amount.

It is estimated that the catastrophe has thrown out of present employment nearly 3000 clerks, porters, cartmen, &c. &c.—many of them with families to support, and no dependence but their daily earnings.

\$10,000 worth of goods stolen during the fire were discovered on Saturday night by one of the New York Aldermen, concealed in two houses.

A committee of investigation, appointed to inquire into the origin of the fire, have reported, after diligent enquiry, that it was accidental and probably occasioned by the bursting of a gas pipe, and the distribution of the gas until it came in contact with the coals in a stove or grate of the store in which it originated.

In the wide spread devastation at New York, the mercantile community of this city and vicinity have come in for a considerable share. Several of our Insurance Companies have suffered considerably.

The whole cargo of the ship Paris, of Salem, from Canton, just landed, including about 7000 chests of tea, valued at about \$200,000, and owned in Salem, is said to be destroyed—*Boston paper.*

MORE FIRES IN NEW YORK.—Between 10, and 11 o'clock on Tuesday night the 15th inst, a fire broke out in a four story brick store, No 173, Water street, between Baring slip and Fletcher street, occupied by Messrs. Fullerton & Pickering, hollow and hardware store—this store, with all its contents, was destroyed.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday, states further that before the fire in water street was got under, another broke out in Christie street, between Rivington and Delancy streets, where several buildings were burnt. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, while the fire was raging in Christie street, one of the high walls of the store in Water street, fell

upon a brick three story building and set it on fire, which communicated to several adjoining buildings. West, and also to Fletcher street.—*Id.*

GREAT FIRE AT CHERAW, S. C.—Extract from a letter dated Cheraw, Dec. 9.—"A large portion of the business part of this town, was destroyed by fire to day, which broke out in the drug store of Mr J. Westervelt, on Front street, about 12 o'clock and a brisk westerly wind soon communicated the flames to the adjoining buildings, and in about three hours a large number of stores on front street, with most of their contents, together with several hundred bales of cotton in the yards and sheds, were destroyed. The loss will be heavy, but most of the sufferers were insured either wholly or in part.

The Choraw Gazette estimates the loss at 2 to 300,000 dollars; less than half of which is insured.

FROM TEXAS.—The troops from New Orleans, amounting to 500 men, had arrived at head quarters. A skirmish had taken place near Bexar, in which the Mexicans were repulsed with some loss, and compelled to retire into the town. A gentleman who arrived at New Orleans on the 25th ultimo from Nacogdoches, brought information that Gen. Cos and all his forces had capitulated and surrendered themselves prisoners of war—being forced thereto by want of provisions in Bexar. This however is only rumour. In consequence of this the delegates to the general council, who had deferred assembling in order to attend to the more urgent business of fighting, were repairing to the appointed place of meeting.

The Texans appear to be confident and full of spirit and animation.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN 6, 1836.

WEST RIVER, 30th December, 1835.

The District Convention of Delegates from Temperance Societies was this day held in the Meeting House, the Rev. James Ross in the Chair. The following is a list of the Delegates who were present, and the Societies they represented:

Rev. J. Ross, A. Smith,	} W. River, L. S.	No. of Members 362
W. Clark, D. McLeod,		
E. McLeod, J. S. Clark,		
Isaac Mathieson,	} Pictou,	84
A. D. Gordon, J. Fogo, jr.,		
J. Dawson, F. Beattie,	} East River, L. S.	160
John Campbell,		
R. Grant, W. Robieson,	do. U. S.	169
Wm. McLeod,	Mount Thom,	30
Merigomish, River John, Middle River, and Upper Settlement West River, not represented		

A very appropriate Address was delivered before the Meeting by Mr J. Fogo, jr., when it was moved by Mr. D. McLeod, seconded by Mr. George McDonald, and Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be given to Mr. Fogo, for his Address.

Mr. Gordon then submitted a statement of the quantity of spirituous liquors imported into Pictou, in 1835, showing an increase over the imports of the preceding year, of more than 5000 gallons,—that for 1835 amounting to 35,239 gallons; he then contrasted the value of this (£8809 15,) at 5s per gallon, with the exports of Agricultural produce for the same period, from the port of Pictou, showing, that the chief part, if not the whole, of this valuable class of our exports, are consumed in this pernicious article.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously passed, after being introduced by appropriate speeches from the several movers.

1st—Resolved, That it be strongly recommended to the Delegates assembled at this convention, to urge upon the several Societies with which they are con-

ected, to apply to the House of Assembly to grant the prayer of the annexed petition,

2nd.—That while this Convention acknowledges with gratitude to the Giver of all good, the extensively beneficial effects with which the Temperance Societies have been blessed, they lament the remaining extensively injurious effects of the still prevalent use of ardent spirits, and enjoin upon all Societies and Members, to use increased and renewed exertions for its suppression.

3rd.—That it be recommended, that persons be appointed in every Temperance Society, for the purpose of inquiring into, and informing on any known violations of the Licence Laws.

4th.—That the Office Bearers of Societies be enjoined, to deal in the way of admonition with Members willfully absenting themselves from the regular Meetings of the Society.

5th.—That it be recommended to the Societies in connexion with this Convention, that any person wishing to become a Member of any Society, shall be proposed one quarter previous to his full admission, during which time the person shall be considered as bound to keep the Temperance Pledge.

6th.—That the next Meeting of this Convention be held at the East River, on the last Wednesday of September next, of which due notice will be given.

The Chairman having been requested to leave the chair, it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Rev. James Ross, for the able manner in which he presided over the Business of the Convention.

DRAFT OF A PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

To the Honble. the House of Assembly of the Province of Nova Scotia, in Session assembled.

The Petition of ———— humbly Sheweth,—

That it is the opinion of your Petitioners, that the traffic in Ardent Spirits is an immorality, and ought to be abandoned. That in order to check the evils of intemperance, an additional duty ought to be imposed on all Ardent Spirits imported into this Province, such as your Honble. House shall in its wisdom see fit. That in order to the just and impartial distribution of justice, all Magistrates should be prohibited from trading in Ardent Spirits, as they are liable to be called to sit in judgment in cases of assault and otherwise, occasioned by the use of the spirituous liquors they themselves have vendid. That the Licence Laws be so altered and amended that offenders may be more easily brought to punishment, and to prevent judges and magistrates from evading or misunderstanding their meaning; and that no Licence be granted but such only as the Grand Jurors shall recommend. That for this purpose Sections 4th and 5th of the Act of last Session should be repealed. That it being a well authenticated fact, that nearly all the cases of pauperism which occur in this District are occasioned by the use of Spirituous Liquors, thus imposing a burthensome and unjust tax on the sober and industrious portion of the community. Your Petitioners are of opinion, that the legitimate subject of taxation in this case, would be the article which produces the evil, and therefore humbly pray your Honble. House to pass a Law imposing a local tax of such an amount as in your wisdom may seem fit, upon all spirituous liquors imported into or manufactured, in this District, for the support of the Poor thereof; to be collected in the same manner, and by the same person as the Excise, and paid over by him to the Overseers of the Poor.

Your Petitioners pray your Honourable House, to take all the foregoing premises into your most serious consideration, and they as in duty bound, will ever pray &c. &c.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—On Wednesday last, Mr. P. CRERAR read an Essay on the Science and Practice of ROAD-MAKING. W. J. ANDERSON M. D. will lecture next Wednesday on NATIONAL CHARACTER and how produced.

We copy the following from the Quebec Gazette. It is now received by the latest dates (October 29.) From the age of our good King, the information assumes a probability of truth.

The health of the King of England is said to be visibly on the decline. He is liable to attacks of apoplexy, and has had two within the last nine weeks.—(New York Correspondent.)

We have been obliged to defer several favors from Correspondents, in order to give more fully an account of the late disastrous conflagration at New York.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. David Roy, on the 24th ult., Mr. George Ross, to Miss Christian Kerr, both of Middle River.

DIED.

At Green Hill, on the 25th ult. Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William McCabe, aged 12 years. On the 29th ult., at River John, Mr. Christopher J. Parin, aged 80 years. Mr. Parin was a native of Nova Scotia, and among the first settlers of River John; his conduct in life was regular and pious, he was 10 years a member of the Methodist Society,—he has left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his absence.

At Halifax, on the 27th ult., John Howe, senior, Esq. in the 82nd year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

The Mercator, Captain Wilson, from Greenock, arrived at St. Andrews on the 22d December.

Extract from the Log Book of the Ship Halifax. "The 16th November fell in with the wreck of the brig Lynn, of Plymouth, in latitude 46 2 N., and long. 30 W., on fire, supposed to have been set on fire by a vessel, under Bremen colours. There is something singular in falling in with this vessel; about seven years ago I fell in with the wreck of the ship Wanderer, of Plymouth, in same latitude and longitude, when a Bremen ship passed also. December 12, in lat. 39 39 N., long. 46 W. took on board from schr. Emancipation of London, bound to Norfolk, part of the crew of the barque Mink, of London, from Gaspe last, and bound to London, abandoned on the 1st December. Experienced heavy weather all the passage."—Times.

The Schr. Indian, from St. Mary's, Wm. Lynch, master, bound to this port with a cargo of lumber, sprung a leak off Jedore on Tuesday last, and was finally abandoned by the crew, who succeeded in making the shore in a boat. William Mackintosh, of Sherbrooke, a fine young man, part owner of the cargo, died in the boat, from the severity of the cold, having previously over heated himself by exertion at the pump.—Halifax Gazette.

WHOLE STOCK SELLING OFF, WITHOUT RESERVE.

ROBERT DAWSON respectfully intimates, that, intending to bring his Business to a close, he will sell off his present Stock, consisting of the undermentioned

GOODS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Bar, bolt, and Swedish Iron, Cast, Crawley, hoop L, and blister Steel, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, and Vices, Plough Mounting and Fanner Wheels, Traces, Pots, Ovens and oven Covers, cart & waggon Bushes,

LOCKS AND HINGES of every kind,

Mill, whip, cross cut, hand, and tenon Saws & Files, Augurs, Chisels and Gouges; Tea Kettles and sauce Pans, frying Pans, grid Irons, coffee Mills, bed screws,

ITALIAN AND SADDLERS,

door Latches and spring Bolts; Carpenters' Rules and plane Irons; window Glass & Putty; Fenders and fire Irons; spikes, nails, & brads, (variety); garden spades and shovels;

CUTLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

superfine black & blue Cloths, Merinoes, Bombazett, Pelisse cloth and Tartans; silk & cotton Velvut; white and unbleached shirting Cotton, striped shirting, apron check, striped shirts;

MULL, CROSS-BARRED, JACCONET, AND BOOK MUSLINS;

Bobbinnett, Lace, Prints, Gingham, gown stripe, Shawls & Handkerchiefs; bed tick, white, red, green, and blue Flannels;

WHITE & UNBLEACHED TABLE CLOTHS AND TOWELLING,

table covers, Irish linen; gent's and youth's Hats, Keg's white Paint, boiled linseed Oil; Brushes (variety); shoe thread and pincers; white rope, bed cord, plough lines, wool cards;

GROCERIES, SADDLERY AND STATIONERY;

Sole and Upper Leather, paste and liquid Blacking, CROCKERYWARE,

sleigh Bells, Mirrors, &c &c &c.

Catalogues of his whole Stock to be had at the Shop.

All those indebted to R. D., either by note or book Account, are requested to call immediately, and have their accounts adjusted.

January 6, 1836. if

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Am.	per bbl.	20s a 22s 6d.
BOARDS, Pine,	per M	50s a 60s
" Hemlock,	do.	30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh,	per lb.	3d a 4d
BUTTER		8d a 9d "
CHEESE, N. S.	per lb.	5d a 6d
COALS, at the Mines		13s per chnl.
" Shipped on board		14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)		16s "
COKE	per chnl.	16s
CODFISH	per Qtl.	12s a 14s
EGGS	per doz.	8d
FLOUR, N. S.	per cwt.	16s a 18s
" Atm. S. F.	per bbl.	none
" Canada fine "		40s
HAY	per ton	50
HERRINGS, No. 1.		25s
No. 2.		20s
MACKAREL		30s a 35
MUTTON	per lb.	3d. a 5 1-2d.
OAT MEAL	per cwt.	12s 6d a 14s
OATS	per bush.	none
PORK	per lb.	3d a 3 1-2d
POTATOES	per bush.	1s a 1s 3d
SALT	per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES	per M	7s a 10s
TALLOW	per lb.	7d a 8d
TURNIPS	per bush.	1s 6d

Those who are Subscribers to Chambers' Journal, are informed that they can have their files continued to No. 183, by applying at this office. January 4th, 1836

NOTICE.

The sale of Robert Robertson's Stock of Goods, will take place on the 9th of January, instead of the 19th, as already advertized. 22d Dec'r, 1835.

TO BE PUBLISHED

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer,

A NEW SELECTION OF

CHURCH MUSIC,

to be called

THE HARMONICON.

UNDER the impression that a work of the above sort, was much wanted in these colonies, the Subscriber issued a prospectus, in 1831. The work he then proposed publishing, was to contain about 350 pages, and to cost 7s. 6d. each copy; but finding the general opinion to be that the size was too large and expensive, he has now resolved to publish the HARMONICON in about 250 pages, and at the reduced price of 6s. each copy; and having imported a Fount of Music Type, thus removing the difficulties which formerly stood in his way of getting it printed in the Province, he is now enabled to assure those friendly to the proposed work, that the printing will positively be commenced as soon as 300 Subscribers shall offer.

The Subscriber being desirous of making the HARMONICON as extensively useful as possible, requests all those who are interested in its appearance, to send him a list of the Tunes they would wish to appear in it, and state the collection from which the selection is made; and, as no agents will be appointed, he farther requests the friendly offices of such individuals, in taking lists of subscriber's names in their respective places of abode, and forwarding these to him (post paid) with the least possible delay; and for every 12 subscribers, guaranteed by such Correspondent (if responsible) one copy will be given gratis.

A further allowance will be made to the trade, whose friendly co-operation is hereby respectfully solicited.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12th Aug, 1835.

CANADA FINE FLOUR, 'Phillip's brand,' for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE. 24th Nov. if

FUNERAL LETTERS, VISITING, INVITATION and other CARDS, executed at this Office in the neatest manner. August 10.

POETRY.

THE CHARACTER OF LORD BYRON.

BY ROBERT POPLICK.

A man of rank, and of capacious soul,
Who riches had and fame, beyond desire,
An hour of flattery, to titles born,
And reputation and luxurious life.
Yet, not content with ostentatious name,
Or to be known because his fathers were,
He, on this height hereditary, stood,
And, gazing higher, purpos'd in his heart
To take another step. Above him seem'd
Along the mount of song, the lofty seat
Of canonized bards; and thitherward,
By nature taught, and inward melody,
In praise of youth, he bent his eagle eye.
No cost was spared. What books he wish'd he read:
What sage to hear, he heard; what scenes to see,
He saw. And first, in rambling school-boy days,
Britannia's mountain-walls, and health-girt lake,
And story-telling glees, and haunts and groves,
And meads, as dew-drops, sport, and I feel, his soul
With grandeur fill'd, and melody and love.
Then travel came, and took him where he wish'd.
He cities saw, and courts, and princely pomp;
And mus'd alone, on ancient mountain brows;
And mus'd on battle fields, where valour fought
In other days; and mus'd on ruins gray
With years; and drank from old and fabulous wells;
And pluck'd the vine that firstborn prophets pluck'd;
And mus'd on famous tombs, and on the wave
Of ocean mus'd, and on the desert waste.
The heavens and earth of every country saw,
Where'er the old map rang his name dwell,
Aught that could rouse, expand, refine the soul,
Thither he went and meditated there.
He touch'd his harp, and nations heard entranced;
As some vast river of unending source,
Rapid, exhaustless, deep, his numbers flow'd,
And open'd new fountains in the human heart.
Where fancy halted, worry in her flight,
In other men, his, fresh as morning, rose,
And soar'd untrod den heights, and seem'd at home
Where angels bask'd in love. Others, though great,
Beneath their arduous seem'd struggling wheels,
He, from above descending, stoop'd to touch
The loftiest thought; and proudly stoop'd as though
It scarce deserv'd his verse.

Great man! the nations gaz'd, and wonder'd much,
And praised; and many call'd his evil good;
Wits wrote in favour of his wickedness;
And kings to do him honour took delight.
Tales, full of tales, flattery, honour, fame,
Beyond desire, beyond attachment, full,
He died. He died of what—of wretchedness.
Drank every cup of joy, heard every trumpet
Of fame, drank early, deeply drank, drank draughts
Of thirst, because there was no more to drink.
His goddess, Nature, woo'd, embraced, enjoy'd,
Fell from his arms abhor'd; his passions died;
Died all but dreary solitary pride;
And all his sympathies in being, died.
As some ill-gouled bark well built and tall,
Which angry tides cast out on desert shore,
And then rotting, left it there to rot
And moulder in the winds and rains of heaven,
So he, cut from the sympathies of life,
And cast adrift from Pleasures hoisterous surge,
A wandering, weary, worn, and wretched thing,
A scor'd and desolate, and blasted soul,
A gloomy wilderness of dying thought,—
Repined, and groan'd, and wather'd from the earth.
His groanings fill'd the land, his numbers fill'd;
And yet he seem'd astonish'd to groan. Poor man!
Ashamed to ask, and yet he needed help.
Proof this, beyond all lingering of doubt,
That not with natural or mental wealth
Was God delighted or his peace secured;
That not in natural or mental wealth
Was human happiness or grandeur found.
Attempt how glorious, and how surely vain!
With things of earthly sort, with aught but God,
With aught but moral excellence, truth and love,
To satisfy and fill the immortal soul.
Attempt, vain inconceivably! attempt
To satisfy the Ocean with a drop,
To marry Immortality to Death,
And with the unsubstantial shade of Time,
To fill the embrace of all Eternity!

T I M E.

Time was, is past; thou canst not it recall:
Time is, thou hast, employ the portion small.
Time future is not; and may never be.
Time present is the only time for thee.

MISCELLANY.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.—In the management of domestic concerns order and method should be observed, and all hurry and confusion ought to be carefully avoided. If we would begin at the right end of the thing, it must be in the morning of life—this is an essential point.

Sleep should never be considered as a luxury, but only as a necessary refreshment to invigorate the body and prepare it for further exertions. Therefore, the propriety and advantage of early rising should be, by example and precept, fixed on the youthful mind.

When these ideas are fixed, and the practice of them becomes habitual, business may be pursued without anxiety, and scolding and hurrying, which tends to irritate the temper, avoided. By pursuing this method, the numerous cares in a farmer's family are rendered easy and agreeable, and to a woman who has been properly instructed, and who has a knowledge of her own concerns, it is a source of peculiar satisfaction to know that what she requires of her domestics, is consistent with the obligations they are under to her.

The mistress who treats them with mildness and suitable attention, is generally much better served, than she who treats them with harshness and severity. Their love and attachment create a desire to please, and these mutual interests contribute very much to the quietude and happiness of all around.

By this mode of procedure there is much time for literary pursuits, which are highly important.

It is from the mother, that the early education of children is mostly received. It is the example at home that will educate them; your conversation, the business they see you transact, the likings and dislikings they hear you express: these will educate them, employ what teachers we may. The influence at home will have the mightiest influence in education.

Schoolmasters may cultivate the intellect, but things done and said at home are busy agents in forming the character, hence the importance of our families being well regulated; and if a mother would faithfully perform her duty to her offspring, she must be willing to make many sacrifices. The comfort and improvement of her family must be her principal object. Social visiting and virtuous intercourse with those we love, are some of the greatest comforts of life, yet even these must be under such restrictions that nothing may suffer by her absence.

While her children are young, and their minds susceptible of suitable impressions, she should sow the seeds of virtue, benevolence, and all those amiable qualities that will, in ripper years, render them honorable and dignified in their pursuits, respectable and useful members of the community, and virtuous and exemplary heads of families.

A COUNTRY TOWN.—A country town is awake only once a-week and that is on market-day. Pass through it at any other time, and you see indeed the shops open, and the houses open, and the people, some of them, walking about with their eyes open; but the shops, and the houses, and the people, are all asleep. The few that you see walking about look as if they knew not whither they are going; what they are doing; or why they are out of doors. The shops are as cold and as still as pictures. You see all manner of things in the windows, which seem as if they had been in the same state ever since the flood, for some of the goods are old-fashioned enough to have come out of Noah's ark, and you see the shopkeeper standing at his door, not looking for customers, for that would be a vain and hopeless employment, but merely gaping for something to fill his vacant eyes with; and should a neighbour happen to

be sauntering by, he stops for a bit of chat; so these two, propping their backs against the wall, and thrusting their hands into their breeches pockets talk for a while about things in general, and when they are tired they part; the loungers crawl down the street, seeking for somebody else to gossip with, and the shopkeeper goes yawning into his shop, and endeavours to keep himself awake by killing flies and wasps. When the London coach passes through the town and changes horses, that is an event; it assembles together at the inn gates all the loose, idle, indolent, gaping, staring, yawning, surplus population of the town, who come to look at the horses, and the coach, and the coachman, and the passengers, and most admirable is the placid curiosity with which the bystanders watch the interesting process of taking off one set of horses and putting on another. The very horses seem to wonder what the people can be staring at; and when the coach is gone so quiet is the place that you can hear the quacking of a sleepy duck, or the squeaking of a pump handle, from one end of the town to the other.—*Provincial Sketches: The Rival Farmers.*

POSSIBILITIES OF GREATER CIVILIZATION.—Those who are doubtful of the further advance of civilization would do well to observe how every successive age has looked upon itself as a ne-plus-ultra in that respect. Even Scotland in the time of Queen Mary—a country and age now usually set down as singularly barbarous—was looked upon by her own writers as then in a highly improved state. "As often," says Buchanan in his *De Jure Regni*, "as I turn my eyes to the niceness and elegance of our own times, the manners of our forefathers appear sober and venerable, but withal rough and horrid." In what other terms could an admirer of the nineteenth century express himself?

LAZINESS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.—There is always an air of gentlemanly laziness hanging about the Indians. They live they know not how, and they care not where. A little suffices them: if they can get it, they are satisfied; if not, they are satisfied without it. They belong to a sect of philosophers ranging between the Epicureans and the Stoics. When pleasure presents its cup, they drink it to the dregs; and when the reverse is the case, they bear it without a murmur. They have no objection to beg, or if it is equally convenient, to steal; for, to tell the truth, they are much troubled with confused memories, and are terribly given to mistaking the property of other people for their own. It is a universal practice among them, and brings with it no disgrace. To all this is added a most gentlemanly abhorrence of labour of all descriptions, and a great store of patience in enduring the pinching hunger which is often the result of indolence. On a wet day you may travel for miles over the prairies, or through the thickets, and not a single Indian will cross your path; but let the sun again beam forth and you will see them around in every direction, lounging in the long grass or sunning themselves upon some high prairie peak, with a most profound forgetfulness of the past, and lordly contempt for the future.—*Irving, junior's, Indian Sketches.*

A GENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
Arimichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.