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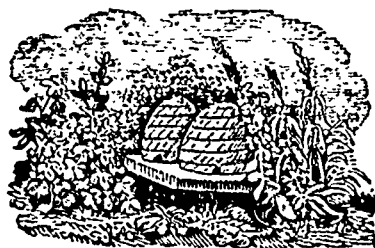
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" IUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIAM, NON VULGUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATII SOLIDA."

VOLUME I. PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1836. NUMBER XL.

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.

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ROBERT DAWSON respectfully intimates, that he will sell off his present Stock, consisting of the undermentioned

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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

ALMANACS FOR 1836,

for Sale at this Office.—Price 7½ each.

[From Wild Sports in the West. London.]

THE NIGHT ATTACK.

It is thirty-five years, this very month, since I was quartered with my regiment in Waterford; I recollect the time particularly — for I got my company in the thirty-seventh on the same day that I received an invitation from Mr. Morden, with whom I had formed a mail-coach acquaintance, to spend a week with him, and join his nephew in partridge-shooting. This gentleman's house is fourteen miles distant from the town, and situated in a very retired part of the country. It was a wild but beautiful residence, placed upon the extremity of a peninsula which jutted into an extensive lake. To a sportsman it offered all the inducements that fishing and shooting could afford. But it had others besides these; no man lived better than Mr. Morden—and his daughter Emily, and her orphan cousin, who resided with her, were decidedly the finest women who had attended the last race-ball. No wonder then I accepted the old gentleman's invitation willingly, and on the appointed day put myself into a post-chaise, and reached the place in time for dinner.

The house was one of those old-fashioned, comfortable, Irish lodges, which are now extinct, or only to be seen in ruins. It was a long low building, covered with an infinity of thatch, which bade defiance to rain, cold and storm. The tall and narrow casements reached the ground, a handsome flower-knot extended in their front, bounded by a holly hedge, and woodbine and other creepers festooned the windows with their leaves and berries. At some distance a well-stocked haggard peeped over a spacious range of offices, the lawn was studded with sheep, which appeared to be overburthened with good condition; and as I drove up the avenue, I passed a well-featured, well clad simpleton, urging before him, from a neighbouring stubble-field, a flock of turkeys, as formidable for numbers as for size. In short, every thing about the place bespoke the opulence and comfort of the proprietor.

Mr. Morden was a clever and respectable man; he was land agent to several large estates—noted for plain and unpretending hospitality, punctuality in business, and a character of unusual determination.

The old gentleman received me with friendly sincerity, and his handsome daughter added a warm welcome. They apologised for not having company to meet me, but "two families which they had expected, had been detained by some unforeseen occurrences, at home." Dinner was shortly after served. Like the host it was excellent without display—the wines were superior—and when the ladies left us, the claret went round the table merrily.

"We are in trouble here," said Mr. Morden, addressing me, "and you have come to a house of mourning. We have just suffered a serious, I may say, irreparable loss, in the sudden death of two favourite dogs. They were of the genuine breed of Newfoundland, and for size, courage, and sagacity, unequalled. Poor Emily has cried incessantly since the accident.

"Were they stolen?"

"Oh no! I wish they were—for that would afford a hope that chance or money might recover them. No sir, they would not follow a stranger; alas! they died yesterday by poison. We unfortunately laid arsenic in a meal loft to destroy the rats; and yet, how the poor animals could have got to it, is a mystery; the steward

declares that the key never left his possession. I would give an hundred guineas the meal had been in the bottom of the lake. No loss short of the death of a friend, could have given us all so much uneasiness. They were my daughter's companions by day, and my protectors at night. Heigh, ho!—come, sir, pass the wine." Tears stood in the old gentleman's eyes as he spoke of his unhappy favourites; and from the valuable properties of the lost dogs, it was not surprising that their death occasioned so much regret to the family.

We joined the ladies in the drawing room. After tea, Mr. Morden took a bed-room candle, and apologized for retiring. "Old habits best suit old people, captain; but I leave you with the ladies, who will sit up till cock-crow, if you please;" and bidding us a good night, he departed.

"Emily," said young Morden, "you are still thinking of your favourites; well, I will ride the country over, till I find you a handsome dog Julia, hand me that violin from the piano, and Captain Dwyer will dance a reel with you and Emily."

"Gracious! who is at the window!" exclaimed Miss Morden, suddenly; "it looked like that nasty beggarman who has been haunting the house and grounds these three days. Ah, Wolf and Scilor! had you been living, the vagabond would not have ventured here at this late hour." Henry Morden had left the room on hearing his cousin's exclamation, but soon returned, assuring the lady that the beggar was a creature of her imagination, he had searched the shrubbery and flower-garden, and no mendicant was found in either.

The alarm was speedily forgotten, and we danced reels till supper was announced. The doors were locked, the windows fastened, the ladies wished us good night, and retired to their respective chambers.

Henry and I remained for some time in the eating-room; the clock struck twelve, and young Morden conducted me to my apartment, and took his leave.

I felt a strange disinclination to go to bed, and would have given any thing for a book. For temporary employment, I unlocked my gun case, put my fowling-piece together, and examined whether my servant had sent all necessary apparatus along with me. I opened the window curtains. The moon—a full, bright harvest moon—was shining gloriously on the lawn and lake; I gazed on the sparkling surface of the waters, till I felt the chill of the night breeze: then closing the shutters, reluctantly prepared to undress.

I had thrown my coat and vest aside, when a distant crash was heard; and a fearful noise, with oaths and screams, succeeded. I rushed into the corridor and encountered a terror-stricken maid servant running from the extremity of the passage. Miss Morden next appeared, she was in complete dishabille, and had hastily thrown on a dressing gown. "Oh! Captain Dwyer, what has occurred? A volley from without prevented my reply, and the crashing of the windows, as the glass was splintered by the bullets, made it unnecessary. "The house is attacked," she said, and then, with amazing self-possession, added, "There are always loaded guns above the kitchen fire-place." We both ran down the corridor, she to alarm her father and I to procure a weapon, young Morden, armed with a sword, met us. "The attack

is upon the kitchen," he said, hastily; "it is our weakest point; this way, Captain," and we both entered it together.

There was a bright fire burning on the hearth. The large window was shattered to pieces; and the idiot I had noticed on the lawn was standing beside the ruined casement, armed with a spit, making momentary passes at the breach, and swearing and bellowing frightfully. I leaped upon a table to seize two muskets which were suspended in the place Miss Morden had described. I handed one to Henry, when the fire blazed out suddenly, and discovered me to the handitti without. Instantly three or four shots were discharged. I heard a bullet whistle past my head, and felt something strike my shoulders like a sharp cut from a whip; but having secured the gun, I jumped from the table uninjured. We heard Mr. Morden in the passage; his manner was calm and collected, as he ordered the servant men to the front of the house, and despatched his daughter for ammunition.

Meanwhile, a dropping fire continued from without; from within no shot had been returned, as the robbers sheltered themselves effectually behind the angles of the offices, and the piers of the gates. From some hurried words we overheard, they were arranging a determined attack.

"They will make a rush immediately," said the elder Morden, coolly; "and here comes Emily in good time; don't come in, love!" and he took some forty or fifty cartridges, which she had brought in the skirt of her dressing-gown. Notwithstanding the peril of our situation, I could not but gaze a moment on this brave and beautiful girl. Go, love, tell John to bring the captain's gun-case from his chamber; and do you, Emily, watch from the end window, and if you perceive any movement on that side surprise us of it here. Now, my boys, be cool! I'll give my best horse to him who shoots the first man. You have a good supply of ammunition, if we could but coax the scoundrels from their shelter, and I'll try a ruse." The old gentleman took the idiot's spit, placed a coat upon it, while Henry and I chose a position at either side of the broken window. Mr. Morden raised the garment to the breach; it was instantly seen from without; three bullets perforated it, and it fell. "He's down," roared a robber, exultingly. "Now, Murphy, now's your time; smash in the door with a sledge!" Instantly a huge ruffian sprang from behind a gable; his rush was so sudden that he struck twice with shattering force. We heard the hinges give—we saw the door yielding—and, at that critical moment, young Morden's gun mused fire! He then caught up an axe, and placed himself determinately before the door, which we expected to be momentarily driven in. Murphy, perceiving the tremendous effects of his blows, called to his comrades to "be ready." He stood about five yards from me; the sledge was raised above his head—that blow would have shivered the door to atoms. I drew the trigger—the charge, a heavy one of duck shot, passed like a six pound bullet, through the ruffian's body, and he dropped a dead man upon the threshold. "Captain Dwyer," said Mr. Morden, calmly, "the horse is yours."

I had now received my own double gun, and gave the musket I had used so successfully to Henry Morden. The death of the ruffian with the sledge brought on a heavy fire from his comrades. Between the volleys, they summoned us to surrender, with fearful denunciations of vengeance, if we resisted longer. We were within a few yards of each other, and during the intervals of the firing, they poured out threats, and we sent back defiance. "Morden, you old scoundrel!" exclaimed the captain of the gang, "in five minutes, we'll have your heart's blood." "No," was the calm reply; "I'll live to see you arrayed in cap and halter." "Surrender, or we'll give no quarter." "Cowardly scoundrel! come and try your hand at the sledge!" said the old gentleman, with a cold and sarcastic smile, as he turned his eye on me, where I was watching the door, with the confidence a man feels who has his own trustworthy weapon to depend upon.

"Morden! we'll burn the house about you." "Will you put the coal in the thrutch, O'Brien?" "Morden, you have a daughter," and the ruffian pronounced a horrid threat. The old man shuddered, and in a low voice, tremulous with rage, he muttered, "O'Brien, I'll spare five hundred pounds to hang you, and travel five hundred miles to see the sight!"

"The coal! the coal!" shouted several voices, and unfortunately, the scoundrels had procured one in the laundry. "Oh! they will burn us out," said Henry, in alarm. "Never fear," replied his confidant; "the firing must have been heard across the lake, and we'll soon have aid sufficient." But a circumstance occurred almost miraculously, that averted the threatening danger. The moon became suddenly overcast, heavy rain drops fell, and in an instant an overwhelming torrent burst from the clouds, rendering every attempt the robbers made to ignite the thatch abortive. "Who

dare doubt an over-ruling Providence?" said the old gentleman, with enthusiasm; surely God is with us!"

The storm which came to our relief appeared to dispirit our assailants, and their parley recommenced. "Morden, said the captain of the banditti, "you have Lord —'s rent in the house; give us a thousand pounds, and we'll go off and leave you."

"All I promise, I'll perform," said the old gentleman. "O'Brien, for this night's work you have earned a halter, and I'll attend and see you hanged." "Dash in the door," exclaimed the robber, in a fury, "we'll have the old rogue's heart out!" A volley of stones rattled against the door, but produced no effect, and again the robber parleyed. "Will you give us a hundred, Morden?" "Not a sixpence," was the laconic answer. Once more, stones were thrown, shots discharged, and threats of vengeance fulminated by the exasperated villains. At last the demand was reduced to "twelve guineas, a guinea for each man." "They'll be off immediately," said the old gentleman; "they know assistance is at hand; would that we could amuse them for a little longer!" But the ruffians were already moving, and Miss Morden presently announced that they were embarking, twelve in number, in a boat. "Now, for a parting shot or two," said Henry Morden. We picked up a dozen cartridges, and sallied from the house as the banditti were pulling hard across the lake. We opened a quick and well directed fire, which they feebly, and without effect, replied to. While a musket-ball would reach them, we plied them liberally with shot; and, as we learned afterwards, mortally wounded one man, and slightly injured two others. As we returned to the house, we met some fifty countrymen, armed with all sorts of rustic weapons, coming to our relief. Without a moment's delay, we launched boats, and set off to scour the country; and at noon, so prompt and vigorous had been the pursuit, that six of the gang, including the wounded robbers, were secured.

We reached the house completely exhausted by the exertions of the morning, and the fatigue of the preceding night. We refreshed ourselves, and went to bed; but previous to returning to my room, I visited the scene of action. Another blow, even a very slight one, must have driven in the door; and in the rush of twelve desperate ruffians, the chances would have been fearfully against us. Murphy lay upon his back; he was a disgusting object. The charge of heavy shot made as large a wound as a cannon bullet would occasion. He was the strongest man I ever saw; not more than five feet eight inches in height, but his limbs, body, and arms, were a giant's; he was a blacksmith—a man of infamous character, and most sanguinary disposition.

Our escape from robbery was fortunate indeed; Mr. Morden had seven thousand pounds that night in the lodge; for he had just received the rents of two estates. It was almost entirely paid in specie. This was of course known, and two desperate bands, who had kept the adjoining counties in alarm since the rebellion was suppressed, united, for the purpose of robbing Morden's house, and securing this immense booty.

The body of the smith was sent away—and having brought the battle to a close, I shall explain some matters connected with this daring outrage.

A man named Mitchell originated the intended robbery, and arranged the method of attack. He was a slight, low-sized person, but his activity was amazing, and no attempt was too hazardous for his desperate courage to undertake. On the morning of his execution, (he with three others, was hanged at the subsequent assizes,) he gave us a cool detail of his plans.

The dogs were to be destroyed, and the premises reconnoitered. In the disguise of a beggar he effected both; laid meat, prepared with arsenic, for the poor animals; then made his way into the kitchen, and ascertained that the fastenings of the back door were defective. He purposed surprising the family at supper, or forcing an entrance when they were asleep. The first attempt he made was at the drawing room, but quickly perceiving that he had been observed by Miss Morden, he retired hastily. A council was held by the robbers, and it was fortunately determined to postpone the attack until the family had gone to rest.

Nothing could be bolder or more likely to succeed, than Mitchell's desperate resolution. It was to leap feet foremost through the window, armed with a dagger, and open the back door for his associates. He made the attempt, and fortuitous circumstances alone prevented its being successful. That very morning, a small iron bar had been placed across the window, it caught the robber in his leap, threw him back with violence, and the noise, attended with the outcry of the idiot, alarmed the family instantly.

Circumstances, they say, will often make men courageous. In this case it had the same effect on two beings of a very different description—a lovely girl and

an idiot boy. Miss Morden, throughout the trying scene, displayed the coolest courage—and the poor simpleton, who commonly would avoid the appearance of a gun, armed with his spit, defended the breach like a hero.

We met at dinner. Julia, Miss Morden's cousin, would hardly venture to join us, for her brother rated her timidly, severely. When the alarm was heard, the fearful girl buried her face beneath the bed coverings, and remained in pitiable agitation until the contest ended. Mr. Morden took her from his daughter's arm, kissed her, and congratulated her on their delivery from the last night's danger.

"You little coward," said the old man, jocularly, "you must give your deliverer a kiss, for your preservation;" the blushing girl received my salute. Miss Morden took my hand. "You, too, Emily, will you not reward your protector?" Without coquetry, she laid her lips to mine, and that kiss was a sufficient reward for twice the peril I had encountered.

For me no praise seemed sufficient; the successful defence was attributed to my exertions; and the fortunate shot that killed the villain smith, was never to be sufficiently commended.

My visit ended—I was in love with Emily; but then I had little chance of succeeding to the property which afterwards, by a chapter of accidents, fell to me; and a company of foot was all my earthly riches. She was an heiress; would it be generous to take advantage of a casual service, and press a suit that would be as painful to refuse as unlikely to be granted? I mean, (so says vanity,) by Mr. Morden. No: I overcame the temptation of risking a trial, and returned to Waterford, possessing the esteem and good wishes of every inmate of Mr. Morden's mansion.

I was on parade some mornings after I rejoined the regiment, when a horse, splendidly accoutred, with a superb tiger skin, holsters, saddle, and every housing fit for a field officer, was led into the barrack-yard, by a groom. The animal was a perfect picture of symmetry and strength; a dark chesnut, sixteen hands high, and worth at least two hundred guineas. The groom presented me a letter—it was from Mr. Morden—the horse was a present.

Emily and her cousin married most happily, and we have often met since. They treat me as sisters would a brother, and we frequently talk of the night attack upon the lodge.

Three years passed away; the gang had been incessantly followed by Mr. Morden, and were extirpated, with the solitary exception of O'Brien. Dreading the sleepless vengeance of that determined old man, this ruffian fled the country, and established himself in a disaffected district in the south.

In the interim I got a majority in the seventieth, then quartered in Cork. Soon after I joined, I happened to be field officer of the day on which a notorious criminal was doomed to suffer. The regiment had given a guard, and curiosity induced me to attend the execution.

I entered the press room. In a few minutes the malefactor appeared in white grave-clothes, attended by two priests. It was "mine ancient enemy," O'Brien! Suddenly, the Sheriff was called out, and after a short absence, returned, accompanied by a plain, vigorous country gentleman, enveloped in a huge driving coat, and apparently like one who had travelled a considerable distance.

I looked at the criminal; he was the ruin of a powerful man, and the worst visaged scoundrel imaginable. He was perfectly unmoved, and as the priests hurried over their Latin prayers, made a careless response whenever they directed him. The door leading to the drop was open; the felon looked out upon the crowd most earnestly. "He is not there," he murmured; *he caused my apprehension, but he will not see me die!* and added with a grim smile, "Morden you neither kept your word, nor proved your prophecy!" The muffled stranger stood suddenly forward—"I am here! O'Brien, I paid for your apprehension, and have come some hundred miles to witness your execution."

"Morden!" said the dying felon, solemnly, if a ghost can come back again, I'll visit you!"

The person addressed smiled coldly. "I found you unable to execute your threats while living, and, believe me, I apprehend nothing from you when dead."

The clock struck—the sheriff gave the signal—O'Brien advanced to the scaffold—he drop fell—and in two minutes he was a corpse.

For Sale.

AN Excellent Lot of LAND situate on the Road leading from the Middle to the East River of Pictou, adjoining the Lands of Alexander Horn. For Terms, which will be made liberal, please apply to

JOHN MCKENZIE.

West River, Pictou, 8th Feb., 1836.

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 29 ACRES (with 19 acres to be added to it in the rear) on which a new and commodious house has recently been erected—this lot of 29 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. 18 of the Grant to the late 52nd 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. Desbarros, 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

owned by William McConnell, on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKeel 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 Devisee

Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835. if

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

ABRAHAM PATTERSON.

Pictou, 18th Dec'r, 1835. if

AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE, AT PICTOU.

By virtue of the Act of this Province for the more easy Redemption of and Foreclosure of Mortgages, (THOS. H. GIBBS, Plaintiff,

vs.

In the Cause of JOSEPH CHIPMAN, Adm'r of the Estate of John Jamieson, late of Pictou, deceased.—Def.

TO be Sold at Public Auction on the premises, in the Town of Pictou, on Monday, the 23rd day of February, at 12 o'clock noon, by the Deputy Sheriff of the District of Pictou, the following Lands and Premises:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, in the Town of Pictou, formerly part of the farm lot of George Smith, Esq., and abuted, bounded, and described as follows, that is to say:—Beginning on the North side of Spring street, at the point formerly the South-east corner of the said George Smith's farm lot; thence to run North one hundred and twenty seven feet; thence North 26 degrees West, fifty feet; thence South one hundred and twenty-seven feet, to the North side of Spring street aforesaid; thence South 76 degrees East, along said Street to the place of beginning, being the lot of Land sold by the said George Smith to James Kitchen, jun'r., and sold by James Kitchen, jun'r. aforesaid, to one William Kitchen, and by him to the said John Jamieson. TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder on delivery of the Deed.

J. W. HARRIS,

Dep. Sheriff of Pictou.

J. BLANCHARD, }
Plf's Attorney. }

Pictou, 16th January, 1836.

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. if

Nov. 19, 1835.

TO LET.

Entry Immediately.

THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romans as a SHOP and DWELLING.

For particulars apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber, intending to leave the Province, requests all those who may have any legal demands against him to render their accounts immediately for settlement, and also all those indebted to him, to come forward and settle their respective accounts, on or before the third day of May next, otherwise they will be prosecuted without distinction.

FOR SALE.

All the Property belonging to the Subscriber, on the West River, seven miles from the Town of Pictou, consisting of

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, (calculated for any public business,) Out Houses, a Blacksmith's Shop, A LARGE FRAME BARN, and 80 or 90 Acres of LAND, Some of which is in the highest state of cultivation; will be sold or let at Public Auction, on Tuesday the third day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, if not sold or let before that time. Terms made known by the Subscriber, A McDONALD, Blacksmith.

West River, 12th Feb., 1836. if

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, Merigonash, 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 Dalhousie, bounded on the East by land belonging to Mr. John Robertson, W. R.
4. A LOT of LAND, containing 71 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 cc-s

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq., will please 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.

MADEIRA WINE.

10 CASKS, of 15 gallons each, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE if

Nov. 24th

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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 McCONNEL, Adm'r.

Pictou, Dec. 26th, 1835 if

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'r.

THOMAS KERR, }
THOMAS McCOUL, } Adm'rs.

24th December, 1835.

AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA, AND THE MEANS OF ITS IMPROVEMENT.

NO. 3.

ON THE AGRICULTURAL STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Dawson,

Sir,—This is a part of my proposed plan that I enter upon with the greatest diffidence, being conscious that I cannot handle the subject in the way it deserves: but in hopes it may stimulate some one more adequate to the task to take up the pen, I proceed, and in the first place, I would observe, that as agricultural affairs are so connected with the other concerns of the country, I may be led to touch lightly upon some of them in going along. Farmers, at the same time that I would say, look well to your fields and flocks, I would say, look around you in the world; and by comparing our own state with that of others, I doubt not but you will see matter of congratulation, while at the same time we may discover something to reprehend. That in the course of Providence we enjoy many blessings for which we ought to be thankful I admit, but that we are improving these blessings as we ought I deny. From the local situation of N. Scotia, its resources internal and external, if properly brought into action, it might soon rival any of the British American possessions: but while we hear of some of them opening canals, and others projecting metal railways, we look on with seeming apathy: the ill-planned and worse executed Shubenacadie canal seems to have paralysed all our efforts in that way: "although the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley," we should not fold our hands; rather let us strive to arouse the dormant energies of our country, and if we cannot lead the van, let us follow in the rear of the march of improvement. I attribute the greater part of the inactivity that prevails, and consequent distress, to the premature influx of luxury, occasioned by the unnatural flow of wealth into the country, during the war between Great Britain and the States of America. It led to habits of dissipation in a good many—to finery and idleness in others, and so on. It is commonly said, 'light come, light gone,' this was verified from the way in which money, both public and private, was applied or rather misapplied; farm produce brought such a price that a farmer thought there was no risk in laying aside the moccasin himself, and his wife the homespun gown—and substituting in their place boots and silk; and from this and a corresponding train of expences, I have little doubt but debts were contracted then that are not discharged to this day: every one then seemed to think that he could not get enough of land, and from the great demand, the price about doubled in a few years; but purchasers soon saw that it was likely to be a losing concern, and from that time to this there have been a good many law suits in consequence, and as there are few wish to work for nothing, the lawyers had to be paid, and the parties often left penniless. It is an easy matter to increase our expences, but it requires some self-denial to circumscribe them: those who had it in their power still indulged in luxuries, even after the cause that introduced them ceased to give them support; hence new resources had to be looked for. Those who had the management of the public money employed it pretty freely, and when the coffers were emptied, recourse was had to the issuing paper representing money, upon the faith of the country refunding it; but as there are Quit Rents, Secretary's fees, and a great many other things

of that kind to pay, unless there is a course of retrenchment entered upon and persevered in, it may soon become a part of the funded debt, and the country have to pay interest upon it. The lumber trade presented another tempting source of supplying the demand, but as it was thought till lately, that it could not be carried on without the use of that demoralising, health and peace destroying article—Rum, a good part of the proceeds was destroyed by the too free use of it; and frequently, from making miscalculations, these engaged in it were involved in debt: I do not say that this proceeds from any fault in the trade itself, but from the way in which it is conducted. If farmers would lay out the first spare money they could command, in getting good ploughs and carts in place of chaises and sleighs, it would answer a good purpose—it might enable them soon to get the others, and things go on more easily. Another drawback to the prosperity of the country is, that too many wish to live without labour; every idle man is a burden on those who work; if every lounge were to set actively to work, he would soon feel more comfortable, and his labour would tell in the appearance of the country. The high price of labour tends to retard improvement without benefitting those in a general way who earn it. If the Legislature were to fix the rate of wages in public works at about 2s. 6d. a day, it might do something to correct the evil; and if some member who would merit the title Honble. would set the example, by introducing a bill to lessen the wages of said Honble. Members, the thing might be effected. In hopes that some abler hand may wield the pen in the cause, I shall say no more at present, but remain

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

[FOR THE BEE.]

Mr. Editor,

Temperance, or as they rather should be called, according to the plan on which they are at present constituted, *Abstinence Societies*, have formed of late the subject of much and keen discussion. The question is one of no inconsiderable moment. That such Societies should have encountered even violent opposition, need not seem strange. While mankind are fond of novelty, they are at the same time prone, from a narrow perversity, to exclaim against real improvements, but in the introduction of which they have had no individual share, as at least suspicious, if not dangerous innovations. Besides this general source of opposition, there are other circumstances which have exercised a powerful influence in augmenting and maturing hostility to Temperance Societies. There is the stubborn power of long established custom; with which are associated false notions of friendship and social affection; a strong love of sensual gratification; and with many the calculating views of interest. That feelings in connection with such circumstances, have been in arms against the Societies of which we speak, is undeniable.

Not a few who have spoken and written against the Temperance cause, have charged its friends with substituting it, as a means of reforming the morals of mankind, in place of the Gospel. This is a very plausible objection, and has had no small weight with those, who think but superficially on the subject. We are far from defending all that the *sincere* friends of the system have written; nay, much of it we condemn, as it appears to us untenable. But as respects the objection now mentioned, we maintain that it is plausible *only*. We shall admit that some of the friends of Temperance Societies, do prefer these to the Gospel, and show that they feel much more interest in them. But who ought to vindicate conduct of this description? Besides, this ex-

ample, erroneous though it be, does not prove that such Societies are in themselves wrong. It merely shews, that they attach a preference to what is less valuable, or, it may be, while advocates of temperance, they have no esteem for the Gospel at all. Farther, we shall admit, to give the authors of the objection all manner of justice, that some of the supporters of the temperance system may have so acted, and spoken and written, as to warrant the objectors in saying, that the former really *wish* to substitute such societies in place of religion. To this we reply as above. The conduct of such friends is highly reprehensible; but still, this is far from shewing, that the societies in question are, in principle, vicious, and ought to be suppressed. But we have reason to think, that the concessions now made, are much more liberal, than the case requires. It is our conviction, and we think it is well founded, that by far the major part of the advocates of Temperance Societies, have never entertained the remotest idea of substituting these, in place of the Gospel; nor have given the slightest grounds for the objection, which has been often and carefully presented by the enemies of the system, in its most formidable and effective aspects. But even although all the advocates of the temperance cause, should come forward, and declare that they do intend to make the substitution with which they are charged, still even this would not prove, that Temperance Societies, in themselves, are necessarily wrong. In themselves, after all, they may be good and useful, although supported in a manner the most condemnable. If they could be vindicated in no other way than at the expense of the Gospel, we would say at once, dismiss them altogether. But we think, and we hope to be able to show, that they can be supported in perfect consistency with the high claims of christianity. The principle of Temperance Societies is quite distinct from the real or supposed course which some of the friends of the system may have pursued. Any measure, and the manner in which it is upheld, should never be confounded. And from the mistakes which may be connected with the latter, shall we necessarily infer, that the former is essentially faulty. This, however, is the spirit of the objection against Temperance Societies, which we have now considered.

I intend to send you soon some further remarks. M.

QUERY

[FOR THE BEE.]

Is it not an imposition in the spirit, as well as an intrusion on the privileges, of any class of His Majesty's subjects, to have a Magistrate nominated from another quarter of the country for them, without even asking the opinion of, or acquainting, a single respectable individual of those among whom he was destined to act, of the matter—asserting as a pretext, to sanction such clandestine proceedings that neither the natural or acquired capacity of those nominated for that purpose, were competent for the responsibility of the station; individuals whose integrity stands unimpeachable, residents from their infancy among ourselves, and recommended by the unanimous approbation of the community among whom they reside?—In my simple conjecture, Mr. Editor, it is precisely the same reasons that *Tatler* gave in your last number, in his admirable letter to Lawyers, why a Farmer should not be a Representative, because they are not Gentlemen—although I have always been taught to consider "gentility without ability, as a pudding without fat;" at all events, it looks something like the meaning of the word "iniquitas præpotentium" or "partiality" among our Solons—*quid putasne?*

ATHANATUS.

[In answer to the above Query, we would say, that however desirable it may be that the appointment of Magistrates should be regulated by the people's choice, it is a power which although sought, has not so far as we know been conceded to the people in any part of the British dominion, except in Upper Canada. The example of that Province, should en-

courage the people of Nova Scotia to apply by Petition to His Majesty, to relieve His Representative here from the responsibility of nominating the Magistrate. The Upper Canadians obtained this boon by consolidating their Township Laws, including the nomination of Magistrates with the other Township Officers, by the Freeholders; this act, after receiving the sanction of the three branches of the Colonial Legislature, obtained the Royal Assent.]—ED. BEE

NOVA-SCOTIA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

From the Novascotian.

Tuesday, Feb. 9.

The Bill for the abolition of Oaths, much to the credit of the House, passed this morning, unanimously, and was sent to the Council.

The amendments made to the Fishery Bill, by the Council, were taken up, and passed in part, and a Committee was appointed to explain in conference, the reasons for rejecting the remainder.

Temperance Societies.

Mr. LAWSON presented a Petition from Thomas Miller, Guy's River, on Temperance Societies, which being read, Mr. SMITH moved that it be referred to the Committee, to whom all petitions on the subject of Temperance and the Licence Laws were referred. Messrs. DOYLE and WILKINS opposed the motion. The Petitioner complained that he had been injured by the persecution of Temperance Societies, and if his complaint was referred to the Temperance Committee, it was like asking for justice at the hands of those who were friendly to the parties who had done the wrong. He did not like the way in which it was sought to make that house the agent and auxiliary of these societies. Mr. UNIACKE remembered that once, when coming home from the Eastward, the only house upon the whole road at which he could get a glass of beer was that kept by the Petitioner. And a friend who was with him remarked, at the time, that if his example were more generally followed—if the innkeepers in the country would only keep a supply of good porter, ale and beer, for the refreshment of travellers, they would not be compelled to drink the bad rum and brandy with which they were now half poisoned, and there would not be near so much drunkenness as now notoriously prevailed. If the facts stated in Miller's Petition were true, why then the man had been injured—and if a pint of wine could not be carried from his house to sustain a sick neighbour, without drawing upon him the persecution of a powerful combination, the matter certainly called for the interference of the House; and the subject ought, in the first instance, to be referred to a select Committee. Mr. WILKINS thought that it would be like sending the lamb to the wolves, to refer him to the Temperance Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON said, that the Petitioner stated two facts—in the first place he complained that the licence tax was too high—and secondly, that he had been ill treated by one of the Societies. He was often amused at the remarks made by learned and honorable Gentlemen on the subject of Temperance; and by the sneers which they attempted to cast on those, who, in the House, were supposed to be friendly to its progress. As regarded the first part of the Petitioner's complaint—if blame attached any where it was to the House itself, for it had fixed the amount of the tax. That the Temperance Societies had done good, he thought no man would be hardy enough to deny—and that they stood upon firm ground which could not be assailed, he verily believed—as regarded the Temperance Committee, as it was called, it was no such thing—it was a Committee of the House, and there were members upon it who were not connected with any of the Societies.

Mr. WILKINS reminded the House of the Minister's child, that ruled its mother, who ruled her husband who ruled the kingdom. The House was, perhaps, too much subject to similar influences.

Mr. ROACH referred to those clauses of the Licence Laws which were passed at the close of the last Session, after many members had returned to their homes, and which had frustrated the efforts of the friends of Temperance. He praised the cause and its advocates—and referred to the opposition which he had met on a former day, when he moved for a Return of the Spirituous Liquors consumed. He wanted to send abroad information, that it might be seen whether or not the Societies had done good. It enlivened his heart to see the cause flourish, for though he had passed the early part of his life in a country where spirituous liquors were consumed to a great extent, he had always been temperate and hoped so to

remain. What right had that House to appoint a Committee, to ascertain whether the Petitioner was improperly fined or not—were they to enquire into every petty complaint that was made against a Magistrate or a Court?

After some brief observations from Mr. O'Brien, the Petition was referred to Messrs. Doyle, Uniacke, Archibald, Cochran, Dickson.

The Speaker submitted the School Returns, which were handed over to the School Committee. Also Despatches and Orders in Council, referring to the Acts which had received His Majesty's Assent. That relating to liberated Slaves landing on the Coast, was disallowed.

Petitions were presented from Presbyterian Congregations in Pictou, and the Trustees of the Pictou Academy, stating the situation of that institution, and asking for aid from the House.

Provincial Appointments—The Customs.

Mr. DOYLE moved a Resolution, the object of which was to appoint a Committee, to draw up an address to His Majesty, expressing the dissatisfaction of the Legislature at the mode so generally pursued, of sending out persons from England to fill situations in this Colony, and particularly in the Department of the Customs. There was scarcely a petty Tide Waiter wanted, who was not sent out from home. The system was insulting and injurious to the natives and residents of the Country, from whose pockets the salaries were taken, and who ought of right to derive whatever benefit resulted from their expenditure. In New Brunswick a Judge had been sent out from home, and placed on the Supreme Court Bench, over the heads of all the Native members of the Bar; and recently in the adjoining Colony of Prince Edward Island, in consequence of their having raised the salary, an old School fellow of his own was to be sent out from Ireland, to preside in one of their district courts. These people came out to the Colonies knowing very little about them, and with little disposition to sympathise with or benefit the Countries by which they are paid.

Mr. WILKINS moved an amendment, giving to the Resolution a less general application.

Mr. SMITH reminded the House that the Custom House Department in this Province swallowed 75 per cent of the whole amount of revenue it collected; and he trusted that if the resolution passed, it would be followed up by another, bringing the whole question of those salaries fairly to review before His Majesty's Government. The office of Warehouse keeper at Pictou had not yet been filled up, because no native of the province could make sufficient interest to obtain it—and the Collector there had to do all the duty. After some further conversation upon the subject, Mr. Doyle consented that Mr. Wilkins's amendment should be substituted in place of his Resolution, which was carried without a division, and a Committee appointed to draft an Address.

The Judiciary.

Mr. CREIGHTON reported a Bill to abolish the Inferior Courts. The Bill left blanks for the compensation to be given to the Judges, and did not touch the County of Cape Breton.

Mr. BLANCHARD thanked the House for the indulgence granted to him of sitting while he addressed the Chair, in consequence of the state of his health, and said that he had a resolution to offer, which was not at all connected with the Bill which had just been read. If there was any probability of this Bill passing, and the Inferior Courts being abolished, they should be careful that strict justice was administered in those which remained. The evils which he wished to remedy, arose out of the practice introduced by the Act of last session, by which one Judge was sent upon the circuits. There was, in fact, no responsibility in such an administration of the Laws. The single Judge was omnipotent and could do as he pleased—he need not listen to one word of the argument for a new trial unless he chose, and in fact there was no means of getting relief from the very worst Judgment that might be given. There was no hope of redress for no other tribunal had power over him. He meant to make no charge, but thought it was the duty of the House, at all events, to see that the law was administered with correctness. The object of his resolution was to obtain a Bill to provide some relief from erroneous decisions, and that one Judge should not always go the same circuits. If there were differences in point of legal accuracy and attainments, let all parts of the country, at least, enjoy the advantage of having the best sometimes. Judges always going the same route naturally made acquaintances; and were, perhaps unknown to themselves, liable to be influenced by prejudices—and of course, where there were cross trials, the decision of one case decided the whole.

Resolved—That a Committee be appointed to enquire as to the mode and course of Trials and practice in the Supreme Court upon the Circuits, and to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. STEWART seconded the Resolution. As things wore, one Judge was absolute—there was no appeal—it was any thing but the *Nisi Prius* system of the Province of New Brunswick. No one man should be entrusted to decide upon the property, and it might be the life of the subject. In England and the adjoining Provinces the Judges continually changed their circuits. A Judge always going one circuit naturally acquired friends, and partialities and prejudices—the House had the power to enact a law by which the Judges, whatever arrangements they might make among themselves, would be compelled to change their circuits.

Mr. ROACH hoped that the Committee would report that it was not necessary to have the Supreme Court sit twice a year in all the Counties. It was, certainly, not for the benefit of Annapolis, to have one Term in June and another in September, when the people were busy with seed time and harvest. If two Courts were held, the Judges should come at a season when time was of less value to the people.

Mr. OXLEY remarked that in Cumberland, the people were obliged to leave their homes and travel forty miles, when in the middle of the harvest.

Mr. STEWART said that if it was deemed advisable, the House could make the Judges hold their Courts in winter as well as in summer.

Mr. UNIACKE thought that any Bill, so onacting, to attain the object, must provide for the expenditure of at least £10,000 upon the roads in Cape Breton. He did not like those various propositions for abolishing and reforming the Courts—there was a cloud before his eyes that was not yet cleared away; but he should be mistaken if they did not find that there was some object behind it, and that before they were done it would be found that they would have another Supreme Court Judge to provide for. They were, perhaps, like Cadmus, sowing teeth that would yield a dangerous kind of crop. As he intended to oppose the Bill at the second reading, he would not now trouble the House with any thing further on the subject.

Mr. HOMER did not like such continual changes and alterations. The practice pursued in that house was to alter one year every thing that had been done in the other. When the Inferior Court Bill passed there was a great deal of excitement in the country against it—the mode in which it was done was objectionable—but now he believed these courts were popular. He had often seen in the proceedings of them prior to this time, the want of a head—an Executive. It was better to go on as we were, than to be continually changing. One part of the duty which these Judges performed was, in revising the returns of statute labour—a service very necessary and important.

Mr. MORTON would willingly support any general scale embracing the whole Judicial system of the country, and founded on an enlightened view of the wants and resources of the Province; but he did not like these partial changes, and reformations, by which much mischief might be done; and, so far as he could yet see, very little was to be saved. He was satisfied that we had too many Judges and too many Courts—by which time and money were needlessly wasted. As respected the Inferior Court, the people in King's County were very much pleased with it—it was deservedly popular—and the business of it was done much to their satisfaction. If the Inferior Courts were done away, the Judges of the Supreme Court ought to preside in the Sessions—but they should not alter things by peace meal. If they were to pay the Judges, and he did not see how this could be avoided, where would be the use of abolishing the Courts.

Mr. STEWART could not shut his eyes to the fact, that in the extensive Province of New Brunswick four Judges did all the business, including that of the Court of Equity. He was not perhaps prepared to support the Bill reported, but he thought that the Inferior Courts ought to be abolished.

Mr. BLANCHARD thought it was not fair to encumber his proposition, which stood by itself, and was not connected with this or any other Bill, with other matters which might be better disposed of by a general measure.

Mr. SMITH wished to meet the question fairly—there were two many Judges and Courts—two at least could be disposed of, and thus they would be able to give the relief that the country required.

Mr. HUNTINGDON was anxious to see what was to be substituted for the Inferior Courts. If the Sessions sit as they now do, the Grand and Petit Juries would have to be called out, and there would be very little relief after all. If a general arrangement could be made, so that the Sessions should sit immediately after the Supreme Court, he should support it. The Resolution was referred to a member from each county—Mr. Stewart, at Mr. Blanchard's request, being appointed Chairman.

Foreign Trade—Opening the Outports—Address of last Session.

The order of the day having been moved, and the papers connected with it read,

Mr. STUART rose and spoke as follows:—I approach this subject, Sir, with a feeling of despondency. Our most earnest prayers are disregarded. Our anxious wishes unheeded. The justice of our claims neither acknowledged nor investigated. Our industry continues to be burthened annually to the extent of £10,000 for the support of an establishment which collects a revenue of about £11,000. The liberality with which we have dealt with H. M. Government is returned by bad faith. When we ask that we may, as the people of Halifax can, export and import freely and legally into the outports of the Province, we are answered by a demand for more money to support the officers of the Customs, while the sum granted by this House in 1829 is more than ample. When I look upon the results of this system, I find the morals of our people becoming daily more corrupt by the extension of unlawful trade. Our Creeks and Bays are filled with vessels manned by men who are compelled to violate the law, or to want bread for themselves and their families. The sympathies of the inhabitants are becoming more and more excited in favor of the contraband trader. Coercive laws, pains, fines, penalties, ruin, are held over their heads, yet the traffic increases. Our revenue diminished by payments into the free ports of St. Andrews, St. John, and Campo Bello, but more ruinously by the daring of those who, rather than run themselves in detail, by entering into a free port, encounter the danger of ruin by disregarding the laws, however penal, altogether. What an absurd state of things it is, that the people of Lunenburg shall be obliged to bring their rum and sugar and molasses to this port of Halifax, before they can ship it to even the adjoining Colonies. The United States offer advantageous markets for their fish and their agricultural productions; from this place they can be freely brought hither in return. Not so to Lunenburg, to Hants, to Cumberland, to Arichat. From these they may take their fish, the potatoes, plaster, butter, grindstones, and other produce of their industry, but they may not bring any thing in return, unless they stop at St. John, and there pay the charges, of which the people of Cumberland have complained by petition the present Session. British Jigs Stones of the finest quality, and such also as are used in the manufactures of the United States, have been shipped from Wallace, where this article abounds, direct to the port of New York; but the people of that part of the Province are not permitted, as the men of Pictou, of Halifax, of Liverpool, and Yarmouth are, to bring back a single article. Hence the direct trade is dwindled to a shipment to this port in small quantities, to be hence transhipped to Boston, thus adding the various charges which attend this cumbersome and ridiculous mode of doing business, to the first cost of the article, and rendering it less able to contend with other countries. I am informed that the merchants of Lunenburg applied on behalf of that port, through Lord Sandon, one of the members of Parliament for Liverpool, to the Ministry, and the reply he received was, that it could not be opened, because of the increased expense which would be incurred. Now, this House, at its last session, asked for freedom of trade generally, and we are told that the abolition of the duty on flour will give all the relief required. How this is to open the ports does not exactly appear. Things remain just as they were except that this measure will diminish our small revenue three or four thousand pounds, at a time when the Province can ill afford it, and we must impose additional taxes on the people to make up the deficiency. But as we are told that the increased expense is an insuperable obstacle to the granting of the prayer of the House, I will, although I am but repeating a thrice told tale, briefly advert to the arrangement made by this House with H. M. Government, and by which it will clearly appear that this Province contributes, by its annual grant, much more than its fair proportion of it, and more than sufficient to defray the whole expenditure without the £2000 which is annually collected from the people of the Province, and also applied unconstitutionally as I have ever contended, and do now contend, to the support of the officers of the Customs. I freely admit that the people of Great Britain ought not to be taxed to support officers necessary for our trade. Let us examine then if this is the fact.

For a long time the House of Assembly complained to the Mother Country, that the fees exacted from the owners of vessels were extravagant, and sought relief. They did not desire that the officers should be remunerated by fixed salaries. They remonstrated, not that fees were an improper mode of supporting this establishment, but that the amount of fees taken from the coasting vessels, especially, was such as to trade equal to burthen they were proposed relief. Then

came the celebrated act, by which foreign trade was opened to the Colonies. For the protection of her own manufactures, Great Britain imposed, by that act, duties on those of foreign production, and the proceeds were by it directed to be paid into the Colonial Treasury—to the infinite surprise of the Colonists, throughout the whole of them, they found that the officers of the Customs were directed to pay themselves first out of these duties; and in this Province a very large sum, as nearly as I recollect, about £8000 Sterling, was yearly retained. This was the relief given—we asked that the fees on the coasting trade should be made less burthen so to it. Of the whole sum saved for their support by the officers of the Customs in fees, the vessels of the mother country had paid no considerable portion, in all it amounted to but about £6000 currency—the relief given, was to charge the people of this Province £8000 sterling—and this sum increasing, or at least having a tendency to increase, from year to year. All the Colonies remonstrated and resisted the claim of right, set up by the officers of the Customs, to retain any portion of the proceeds of the duties collected by them. It was insisted that, although Parliament could lawfully impose duties on foreign productions—it could do so, for the purposes of regulation only, not for those of revenue; and that by the imprescriptible rights of Englishmen, the Colonists alone could dispose of the amount of all duties levied upon them. The trade of Jamaica was materially interrupted by this dispute; in some of the Islands the officers were prosecuted. At length, in this Province, in the year 1829, by which time £25,000 sterling had been retained by them, Ministers exhibited to the House a scale of Salaries characterized as moderate, which amounted to about £8,400 sterling, of which they required this Province to pay £6,100 sterling, alleging that, as a main object of Parliament in passing the Act opening the trade to foreign countries, was Colonial relief—the mother country did not desire to profit by the change—she would pay the remainder.

The House, in agreeing to grant this sum, forwarded a scale of salaries by which it appeared that £6,000 was enough; but as it was probable that the foreign trade would increase the duties and number of officers, the House granted what was required; and to put an end to the dispute, gave the sum retained, as a free gift, to His Majesty.

[Much more was said on the subject by the hon. Member from Cumberland, after which he moved the following Resolutions.—]

Resolved, That this House adhere to the Resolutions passed by this House on the 7th April, 1832, and do earnestly desire that the prayer of this House, contained in the Addresses on the subject of the expense of the Customs establishment in this Colony, the Crown Duties collected therein, and the extension of the Foreign Trade of this Province, passed on the 29th March, 1834, and the 5th January, 1835, may be speedily granted.

Resolved, That the abolition of the duty on flour, contemplated by His Majesty's Government, as commuted by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as a reply to the address of this House, of the 5th January, 1835, although a measure acceptable to this House, will not give His Majesty's loyal subjects the relief prayed for; but on the contrary thereof, that his Majesty's Government have misapprehended the prayers and wishes of this House. And whereas the great expense of supporting the Customs Establishment, the unconstitutional application of the old Crown Duties thereto, and the greater freedom of trade, so anxiously sought for by this House, are subjects of the deepest moment to the people of the Province, and demand from their representatives that they should omit no constitutional measure to obtain for them speedy relief in the premises:

Resolved, Therefore, that a Committee be appointed to prepare a further address to his Majesty, also an address to the Right Honourable House of Lords; also, an address to the Right Honourable the House of Commons; again anxiously entreating that they may be afforded adequate relief; and that the address to the House of Lords and House of Commons, be transmitted by Mr. Speaker to the Right Honourable Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell, with the respectful request of this House, that they will present them severally to the said Houses of Lords and Commons.

Resolved, That the same Committee prepare an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will forward the Address to His Majesty, with his Excellency's favourable recommendation of the prayer thereof.

Mr. UNIACKE opposed the motion, and repudiated the policy of the learned Gentleman from Cumberland, as subversive of the rights secured by law to the people of Nova Scotia, and as opening a wider door than ever to illicit trade, and laying the foundation for a further call on the people of the Province, in aid of the Customs; he proposed to amend the said

Resolutions that were moved by the Master of the Rolls in 1834.

Several other Members took an active share in the debate, which was protracted to great length, and the House adjourned without coming to a decision.

The following Petitions, among many others, have been presented to the House:

A petition of the Rev W. B. McLeod and others, by Mr. Young, praying aid to open a new line of road, from McCarr's brook, to McAdam's bridge, in the Upper District of the County of Sydney, and for aid to repair a part of Arisag Pier, injured by a storm in December last—referred to Messrs G. Smith, Young, and Chipman.

A petition of Joseph Sanford and others, by Mr. Morton, praying that measures may be adopted to prevent the taking of fees by the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court in suits at Law.

A petition of Sam'l Archibald, a road Commissioner, by G. Smith, praying reimbursement of monies by him over expended on the new line of road between Truro and Halifax, through Brookfield.

A petition of Thomas Whittemore of Antigonish, by Mr. Dickson, praying a return of duties paid by him upon a piano and certain carding machinery, and writ therefor, brought by him into this Province from the United States of America. Referred to a select Committee.

A petition of Iraa Hart and others, members of the Temperance Society of the North East Branch of Marguerite or Margaree, in the county of Cape Breton, by Mr. Uniacke, praying that the liquor licence Act, of the last session may be altered, and the right to grant licences exclusively confined to the Grand Juries and Justices in sessions.

A petition of the West River Temperance Society, District of Pictou, by Mr. Blanchard, praying that a Law may be passed imposing a local tax upon all spirituous liquors imported into, or manufactured in, said District, for the support of the poor thereof.

A petition of John W. Harris and others, office bearers of the Pictou Subscription Library, by Mr. Blanchard, praying assistance by a grant to that Institution from the Provincial Funds.

A petition of James Fraser and James McGregor, Acting Overseers of the poor for Township of Egerton, in the District of Pictou, by Mr. Blanchard, praying reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them on account of two transient Irish paupers, who had been much frozen in the woods, and supported by that Township. Referred to Messrs O'Brien, Archibald, Roach.

Petition of Jonathan Greaves, late Deputy Post Master, at Truro, by Mr. Archibald, setting forth the additional trouble that had been imposed upon him by the Establishment of the Eastern Stage Coaches during his holding office, and praying compensation.

A petition of the Temperance Society of the Lower Settlement, East River, Pictou, by Mr G. Smith, praying that Magistrates may be prohibited from dealing in Spirituous, liquors and that an additional duty may be imposed thereon, to be applied to the relief of the poor.

A petition of inhabitants of the Lower End of the West River, Pictou, by John McLean, Chairman of a public meeting, by G. Smith, setting forth their being members of the congregation under the superintendance of the Rev. James Ross, and their meeting house being much decayed, they have commenced a new one, and pray an act to enable them to sell and dispose of the old one,—paying absent proprietors and those refusing to join them in erecting the new meeting house their proportionate share of the proceeds of the old building. Referred to G. Smith, with leave to bring in a bill.

A petition of Joseph Smith and others, inhabitants of New Glasgow, and of the East River of Pictou, also, a petition of Abram Patterson and others, merchants, and other inhabitants of Pictou; and a petition of the General Mining Association, by G. Smith, setting forth the great advantage that would result from deepening the navigation of the East River of Pictou, and the desire of the Association to accomplish the same as far up as the loading wharf, near the New Glasgow Bridge, so as to admit large vessels proceeding that far, to the great benefit of the County at large, as well as the Association, and praying that pecuniary aid may be granted to the Association towards such undertaking, and that they may be empowered when it may be completed, to demand a small toll upon vessels exceeding forty tons burthen, taking the benefit of passing up the channel, in consequence of its being so deepened. Referred to Messrs G. Smith, Archibald, Uniacke, Stewart, and Dodd.

Bills Passed by the Assembly

An Act to reduce the expenses of Suits at Law, on Judgments by confession. An Act to vacate the seats of members of the Assembly in certain cases. An Act concerning private Acts. An Act relating to execu-

tions issuing from the Supreme Court of this Province. An Act to abolish the fees at present taken by the Chief Justice & Judges of the Supreme Court throughout the Province. An Act to render perpetual the Act to enable those interested in La Have Common, to make regulations for the management thereof.

The Bill for continuing the Act respecting Aliens coming into the Province, or residing therein; and the Bill for regulating the Alewives Fishery on the Barrington River, have been deferred to this day three months.

THE BRIDGETOWN PETITION.—On the 3d inst. Mr Uniacke made the following Report:—

The Committee to whom were referred the message of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the Dispatch of the Secretary of the Colonies, and the petition of Silas L. Morse and others, inhabitants of the County of Annapolis, objecting to the Bill which passed the Legislature, for dividing the County of Halifax, have maturely considered those documents, and recommended the House to adopt a resolution to the following effect: Resolved, that the object of this House, in passing the Bill, entitled, "an Act to divide the county of Halifax, and regulate the Representation thereof," is fully expressed therein; and therefore, it is inexpedient to offer any explanation, which may tend to influence His Majesty's decision thereon. The Report and Resolution were adopted by the House unanimously, and the same Committee ordered to carry them to the Executive.

THE COUNCIL'S CURRENCY BILL.—The principle of this Bill was discussed in the Assembly on Thursday—when the same arguments urged against Mr. Uniacke's were opposed to it by the speakers who defeated that measure. It was characterized as a scheme, to compel the debtor to pay to his creditor ten per cent more than he owed, and well calculated, in its operation, to put £100,000 into the pockets of the disinterested Body that passed it. On a motion made by Mr Stewart, to defer it for three months, the names stood:—

For the motion—Messrs Huntingdon, Wilkins, Blanchard, Smith, Young, Chipman, Doyle, Morton, Cochran, Dolap, Lout, Dewolf, O'Brien, Barra, Stewart, Lovett, Bell, Clements, Johnston, Oxley, B Dewolf, E. Dewolf, Wier, Archibald, Creighton, Crow.

Against the motion—Messrs C. Roche, Dodd, Uniacke, Deblois, Shey, Harris, Rudolf, Budd, W. H. Roach, Lawson, Homer, Morse.

Mr Johnston then introduced a Bill, rating the Doubleloon at £4, and the British Coins at 25s—restricting the tender of Silver to £5; which, on a subsequent day, was briefly debated, and passed by a large majority.

T W E E E .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 24, 1836.

We have received no later news since our last. The United States journalists are very generally of opinion, that the intervention of Great Britain in the French Question, will produce an amicable adjustment of the difficulties at present existing between the two Governments. Stocks had risen in consequence—in some instances 10 per cent.

THE JUDICIARY.—It gives us much pleasure to see that Mr. Blanchard has brought this subject under the notice of the Legislature,—it is a subject in which the Nova Scotia public are deeply interested, and a field in which there is ample scope for reform. Like Mr. Blanchard, we do not mean to make any charge; in fact we have had so little to do with Courts for years past, that we are utter strangers to what passes there; yet we cannot help noticing the extraordinary arrangement which has placed the present presiding Judge on this circuit—his son practising at the Bar of the same; and while we candidly own that we know of nothing to the discredit of either, in this arrangement;—yet we must say, that in justice to both, to the Bar, and to the public, the sooner a change is made the better. Public opinion, ever ready to lay hold of such circumstances, will look on with suspicion, and ascribe motives, (however unjustly,) to every decision that emanates from the Court, alike disreputable to the arena of justice, and injurious to all those whose interests are supposed to be affected thereby.

To CORRESPONDENTS—"Epsilon," and "Plagiarius," are received.

We are glad to learn that the Letters of "Old Rusticus," are read throughout the country with considerable interest; and we have no doubt, that, as he advances in his proposed plan, this interest will increase; we are desired to say, that his next will be on the probable effects of a better system of Agriculture, on the country.

A joint Stock Bank Company, and a Rail Road and Steam Boat Company, are in progress of formation in Nova Scotia. The Rail Road and Steam Boats are to facilitate the increasing trade between Quebec and New Brunswick.—N. Y. Emigrant.

[We wonder where the Editor of the Emigrant has found the above clearing information.]

SELECTED SUMMARY.

St. JOHN, N. B, February 16

LEGISLATURE.—The Cumberland and Saint John Stage Coach bill has also passed the Assembly. The Capital is £2500, in one hundred shares of £25 each. Stages are, it is stated, to be run from this city to Amherst, 146 miles, which will connect with other lines to Truro, Halifax, Pictou, &c.—The subscription list for stock is deposited with Mr. Truro at the News Room.

The Road Committee,—whose Report we have been favoured with in manuscript, and which is inserted in a previous column,—recommended the appropriation of the very handsome sum of £22,730 for Great and Bye Roads, this year. It appears to be distributed in a very equitable manner among the several Counties and Highways.

The Assembly had been in Committee of the whole on a Bill for establishing a Lunatic Asylum in this Province, but nothing decisive had been done. It is hoped that the Legislature will not allow the Session to pass without adopting the Bill. Such an Institution, with an endowment of from £4000 to £5000, would be a credit to the Province.—Observer.

Saturday's Western Mail brought English dates to the 24th December, a day or two later than previous intelligence. One of the Straits whale ships had arrived, and brought intelligence that six others which were frozen in had been released, and a probability of the remainder being liberated—they have but little oil.—lb.

We have much pleasure in acquainting our citizens that the Rev. Dr. McCulloch, of Pictou, intends giving a few Chemical Lectures in this City, illustrated by experiments. This gentleman has long been justly celebrated for his learning and scientific acquirements; and we have no doubt his discourses on Chemistry, or any other general subject, will be well attended in this City. We are truly glad that he contemplates visiting St. John, and we heartily recommend him to the notice of the lovers of literature and science among us.—St. John Courier.

EASTPORT, U. S. Feb. 10

Capt. Morgan, of the Brig Chatham at New York, from Havana, 16th ult. informs, that an express arrived there on the 12th from Key West, requesting immediate aid, as the Indians had murdered nearly all the inhabitants on the Florida Coast, and had destroyed one of the Light Houses. The American vessels of war, then at Havana, immediately proceeded to the coast. The above vessels of war were probably the Constellation, and St. Louis, both of which arrived on the 9th ult.

The New Orleans Bee of the 11th ult. has this article.—Private letters, dated Tampico, 29th ult. state that an army of 10,000 men under Santa Anna had left San Louis de Petosi, for Texas. What credit may be attached to this announcement, we are not prepared to assert—as we find in the Mexican papers received yesterday, up to the 9th ult. that a conspiracy had broken out in Mexico, which threatened the peace of the country nearer home than Texas; and the Nacional of Mexico, states that Santa Anna was indisposed.

MARRIED.

On the 2nd ult. by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Samuel Forsyth, Esq. Controller of H. M. Customs, Miramichi, to Harriet Gordon, Daughter of the late J. C. F. Brennan, Esq. of St. John.

DIED,

At Miramichi, on the 8th inst. Mr. James Tilton, merchant, in the 48th year of his age.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber, Price 6d.
THE NOVA-SCOTIA SONGSTER,
being a selection of Scotch, English, Irish, Love, Naval and Comic Songs. JAS. DAWSON.
Pictou, February 10, 1836.

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1836.
FRESH GARDEN FLOWER, & CLOVER SEEDS.



The Subscriber has just received from LONDON, via Liverpool and Halifax, by the Ship John Porter, an assortment of Garden and Flower SEEDS; also from Boston, via Halifax, one tierce CLOVER SEED, all of which are WARRANTED fresh, and of the Growth of the year 1835.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

Druggist.

The Subscriber intending to quit Pictou early in the Spring, respectfully acquaints the Public, that he will dispose of his whole Stock in Trade, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. at PRIME COST, the whole having been purchased by him with Cash, and being fresh Goods, great Bargains may be expected. He, at same time, requests that accounts against him may be rendered for payment; and all outstanding debts not paid up before 1st of May, will be put in suit without exception.

ALEXR. FORSYTH.

Pictou, 24th Feb'y. 1836.

SITUATION WANTED

For a middle-aged woman of good moral character, as Instructress; and to be useful in a Family, in the Nursery, or in Needle-work, &c. Preference would be given to a situation in or near Pictou Town. Terms easy—Apply at this Office. [Feb. 24.]

SEEDS,

Growth of 1835.

The Subscriber has received his usual supply of Garden, Field, and Flower SEEDS, among which are 1500 lbs. of American red clover seed, 20 bush-timothy seed, dwarf and pole peas and beans, &c. Feb'y 1836. JAMES DAWSON.

Those disposed to cultivate red clover for the seed, are informed that J. D. will give 10d per lb for any quantity they can raise, if it be well cleaned. J. D. has for sale, a few barrels American APPLES, of superior quality.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.



THAT commodious new HOUSE, on Water st., adjoining the property of Ross and Primrose to the east. It is divided into two self-contained sets of apartments, each containing a Kitchen and frost-proof Cellar on the ground floor; a SHOP 20 feet by 16, and a Parlour on the second floor; a Dining Room and Drawing Room, in the third floor, with the addition of a bed-room to one end; two good bed-rooms in the attic story. Possession can be given early in May.

ALSO:



THAT two-story House on Water st., at present occupied by Varnel Brown, and as a Printing Office. This House is well finished and has a never-failing spring of water in the cellar

Terms of purchase of either of the above will be made easy. For particulars apply to

JAMES DAWSON.

January, 1836.

NAILS, ON CONSIGNMENT.

THE Subscriber has received, ex Sch'r ADELE, 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.

POETRY.

JANET MACBEAN.

JANET Macbean a public keeps,
And a merry auld wife is she;
An' she sells her yill wi' a jaunty air
That would please your heart to soo.
Her drink's o' the best—she's hoarty ayo,
An' her house is neat and clean—
There's no an auld wife in the public line
Can match wi' Janet Macbean.

She has aye a curtesy for the laird
When he comes to drink his can,
An' a laugh for the farmer an' his wife,
An' a joke for the farmer's man.
She toddles but and she toddles ben,
Like ony wee bit queen—
There's no an auld wife in the public line
Can match wi' Janet Macbean.

The beggar-wives gang a' to her,
An' she sairs them wi' bread and choosen :—
Her bread in bannocks an' choosen in whangs,
Wi' a blythe gude-will she gies.
Vow! the kintra-side will miss her sair
When she's laid anooth the green—
There's no an auld wife in the public line
Can match wi' Janet Macbean.

Amang alehouse wives she rules the roost;
For upo' the Sabbath days,
She puts on her weel-hained tartan plaid,
An' the rest o' her Sabbath claes;
An' she sits, nae less! in the minister's seat;
Ilk psalm she lifts I ween—
There's no an auld wife in the public line
Can match wi' Janet Macbean.

MISCELLANY.

NEW VERSION OF THE PROVERBS.

A Miss Isabel Hill has taken offence at the plain garb in which many of the English proverbs have been so long attired, and has dressed them up in a fashionable garment of her own, suitable to eyes polite, and the fastidious refinement of those "in whose mouths butter would not melt," and who "look as if they could not say boo to a goose." It is hardly necessary to say that she has spoiled them all; but as she has executed her task in an ingenious manner, we give a few of these "Curiosities of Literature," and Miss Hill's refinement upon them.

"Birds of a feather flock together," the modern Euphuist distils into "Feathered bipeds of similar plumage, will live gregariously."

For "What is bred in the bone, will never come out of the flesh," the new phraseology is—"That which is engendered in the osseous portions of the frame will never be extracted from its carnal covering!"

"Those who live in glass houses, should never throw stones," is a truism, and its application is still perceptible, in "Those, the illumining apertures of whose messages are vitrified, should never project fragments of granite."

There is an historical apothegm to the effect that "Rome was not built in a day;" this fact is communicated to us by Miss Hill in the sonorous period—"The capital of the papal states was not constructed in the diurnal revolution of the globe."

The concise adage that "Old birds are not caught with chaff," is sententiously paraphrased by the axiom—"Experienced warblers are rarely made prisoners by the husks of grain."

"A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse," is a circumstance whose verity no amplification can weaken; in its refined acceptation we must express ourselves thus—"An ab-

rupt inclination of the head is equivalent to a sudden closing of the eye, to a racer labouring under the cataract."

The somewhat musty proverb, "It's a wise child that knows its own father," is dealt with after this fashion—"It is a sage infant who is intimately acquainted with his own paternal relative."

For "The devil is not so black as he is painted," and "There's no washing a black-mour white," we must now read—"The infernal being is not so sable as limners have represented him;" and "No ablution will convert an African into an Albino."

Instead of "When the cat's away, the mice will play," the following is substituted:—"In the absence of the miniature tiger, the muscular race will become festive."

The thrifty advice given to housewives, "Not to count their chickens before they are hatched," in order to prevent the disappointment likely to arise from finding the eggs addled, will be easily recognised, like an old friend in a new hat, a large pair of whiskers and a little cane—"Do not calculate the number of your juvenile poultry before the process of incubation be completed."

"What a long tail our cat's got," must be for ever hereafter written or spoken, expressed or understood, by these words—"In what a prodigious condicular appendage our domestic Grimalkin rejoiceth."

"Every one for their taste as the old woman said when she kissed the cow," although not an excuse for the old lady's fancy, is, at all events, a precedent. The English reformer thus combines the adage and the fact—"Let every person pursue the bent of his own genius, as the elderly matron observed while saluting her vaccine favourite."

"Put a beggar on horseback and he'll ride to the devil," is a pungent sarcasm on all parvenus and upstarts. In future, when you wish to make a personal allusion of this sort you will have the goodness to observe with the politeness and elegance of Mr. Boatswain Chucks, "An equestrian mendicant will journey toward the realms of his satanic majesty."

Who could recognise the maxim, "A rolling stone gathers no moss," as exhortatory to steadiness in, "A pebble in a state of circumsolution acquires not the lichens of mural vegetation!"

"A cat may look at a king," is a short homily calculated to check the arrogance of high rank. The derogatory axiom is modernized by, "Royalty may be contemplated with impunity even by a feline quadruped."—*Mirror*.

G. D. Prentice, a Kentucky editor, thus hits off an editorial antagonist—"The editor of the Advertiser thinks we cannot, with a pistol, hit a water cask, at the distance of ten feet. It he chooses to set himself up at that distance, perhaps we may be disposed to see whether we cannot hit a brandy cask!"

QUEER CATALOGUE.—A catalogue of paintings exhibited some time since in London, embraced the following:—No. 16, a man:—nine tailors at work. No. 27, The spirit of contradiction:—two brewers hearing a cask, the men going different ways. 35, a man in his element:—A cook roasted on his spit, before a kitchen fire. 36, A man out of his element:—a sailor thrown from his horse, and his head sticking against a mile stone. 73, a man loaded with mischief:—a fellow with a magpie, a monkey, and a woman on his back

PLEASANT TRAVELING.—In Edinburgh resides a gentleman, who is as huge, though not so witty, as Falstaff. It is his custom when he travels, to book two places, and thus secure half the inside of the coach to himself. He once sent his servant to book him to Glasgow. The man returned with the following

pleasing intelligence:—"I've booked you, sir—there war'nt two inside places left, so I book; ed you *one in and one out*."

An old lady telling that one of her sons had a singular propensity to kill rats, was told that that accounted for his being so *Puss-illanamous!*

GONE OUT!—A person calling one day on a gentleman at the west end of the town, where his visits were more frequent than welcome, was told by the servant that her master had gone out. "Oh, well, never mind, I'll speak to your mistress." "She is also gone out, sir." The gentleman not willing to be denied admission, said, "As it was a cold day, he would step in and sit down by the fire a few minutes." "Ah! sir, but that is gone out too," replied the girl.

EXTREME ACCURACY.—*Chevronn*, in his history of the world, tells us, that it was created on Friday, the 6th of September, a little after four o'clock in the afternoon! The historian does not inform us that Adam dined on fish that day.

ANCESTRAL PRIDE.—In the castles and palaces of the ancient nobility of France the tapestry frequently presents memorials of their pride of ancestry. On the tapestry of an apartment in the palace of the Duke de C— is a representation of the Deluge, in which a man is seen running after Noah, and calling out, "My good friend, save the archives of the C. family." Another piece of tapestry, in the palace of the Duke de L—, displays the Virgin Mary, with an ancestor of the L.'s standing bareheaded before her: "Dear cousin," says she, "pray be covered!" He replies, "dear cousin, I would rather remain as I am!"

AN IRISH DUEL.—Mr. O'Connor related an instance where the parties in "an affair of honour," had actually agreed to put the muzzle of their pistols (so invertebrate were they) into each other's mouths; "and yet, would you believe it? said he, one of them escaped."

* * * Just as one second was about to give the signal, the other said to his principal, "Jack, look hither." Jack turned his head, and just in time, for the ball passed through his left cheek, doing him little hurt, while his opponent was killed on the spot—*Tales of my Neighbourhood*.

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.—Bishop Stillingfleet tells us a story of a clergyman who was eagerly engaged in a fox chase, when the fox took to earth, on which he cried out "Gentlemen, I must leave you. This puts me in mind that I have a corpse to bury at four o'clock this evening; and I fear that I shall be an hour too late."

A little girl was dispatched by her mother one New Year's day to wish a grocer a "Happy New Year," with directions to tell him that she would "take the gift in molasses." Accordingly she took a jug and went to the store and did her errand as follows.—"Morn told me to come and wish you a happy new year, and here's a jug to put it in.—*Dedham Advertiser*.

The work done by machinery in England is stated to be equal to the labour of four hundred millions of men!

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