

"JUSTUM, LI TENACEM PROPOSITA VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR FRAYA JIBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1836.

NUMBER X.

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 13s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance; whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 8s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 5s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

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

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Am pr bbl	Herrings, No 1	2
Boards, pine, pr 21 50s a 60s	" "	2
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Lamb	4d
Beef, fresh, pr lb	5d a 6d	Mackarel
Butter, tub, - 7d a 8d	Mutton pr lb	4d
" fresh - 8d a 9d	Oatmeal pr cwt	15s
Cheese, N S - 5d a 6d	Oats pr bush	1s 6d a 2s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Pork pr bbl
" shipped on board	14s 6d	Potatoes
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Salt pr hhd
Coke	16	Shingles pr 21
Codfish pr Qil	14s a 16s	Fallow pr lb
Eggs pr doz	3d a 6d	Turnups pr bush
Flour, N S pr cwt	18s a 20s	Veal pr lb
" Am r, pr bbl	45s	Wood pr cord
HALLIFAN PRICES.		
Alowivos	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1
Boards, pine, 21 55s	" "	2
Beef, bc-4,	4d a 6d	Mackarel, No 1
" Quebec prime	50s	" "
" Nova Scotia	49s a 45s	" "
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish
" Sydney,	30s	" Quebec
Coffee	1s 1d	" Nova Scotia
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes
Flour Am sup	45s	Sugar, good,
" Fine	38s	Salmon No 1
" Quebec fine	40s	" "
" Nova Scotia	35s	" "

BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL.

AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND,
AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf.
1000 hhd-Liverpool salt,
75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON,
Hump cables, hawsers and small cordage,
Canvas No 1 a 8,
Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,
1 Caplin seine.
Chain Cables, 1-1 a 1-2 inches, and
40, 60, & 100 fathoms each,
Anchors of all descriptions,
which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

GEO. SMITH.

25th May, 1836.

TRIAL FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

TO be had, price 7 1-2d each, at the Bookstore of James Dawson, the report of the Trial held at Charlotte Town, P. E. Island, July 8th, 1835; in the action brought by Chas. Bann, Wm. Cullen, and Wm. Forgan, Esqs, as Complainers—against Mr J. H. White, and his Sureties for breach of Contract. The Report contains a Speech which occupied nearly three hours in delivery, by Wm Young, Esq, of the Halifax Bar. [July 19.]

PAY YOUR DEBT!

JOCK COLQUHOUN was a clever journeyman painter of the famous Old Town of Edinburgh, very much given, unfortunately, to Saturday evening potations, which was the cause why he never found himself, poor fellow, any richer one Monday than another, and generally lived the rest of the week in, to say the least of it, a very desultory manner. Jock was a long slip of a lad, with a bright intelligent face and a woefully battered hat, and the whole man of him was encased, from neck to heel, in one glazed suit—I was going to say, of clothes, but I should rather say, of oil-paint; for, to tell the truth, his attire consisted rather more of the one material than the other. He was universally reputed as a clever workman; but, then, every body said, what matters it that he can make five-shillings a week more than any of his fellow journeyman, if he is sure every Saturday, when he gets his wages, to go upon the scuff, and so pass the half of the week in spending, not gaining? Jock, however, had many good points about him; and it was, perhaps, less owing to his own dispositions than to the influence of evil company, that he got into such bad habits. He was such a good fellow that he would at any time part his money with an old croney out of bread, or treat to a can or a bottle any working brother who had got through his money a little before him, and who happened to feel rather dry upon some sunshiny Wednesday. In his profession he was matchless at all superior kinds of work. If his employers had any thing to do that required any extraordinary degree of taste or dexterity, Jock was set to it, and he invariably managed it (beer and whisky aside) to their entire satisfaction. Jock might long ago have been foreman to his masters: nay, he might have set up as a general artist, and, with perseverance equal to his talent, would have been sure to do well. But gall-stoups were his lions in the way, and the deceitfulness of drunk had beset him; and Jock, from year to year, was just the same glazed and battered, but withal rather spruce-looking fellow, as ever.

It would have been altogether impossible for any such man as Jock to carry on the war, if he had not had one howl,* above all others, where he enjoyed a little credit. This was an exting house in the Canon-gate, kept by one Luckie Wishart, a decent widow of about forty, with four or five children, who had been pleased to cast an eye of particular favour upon the shining exterior of our hero. A pot-table upon a ground argent pointed out this house to the passers by, even if they had not been informed of its character by the savoury steam which always proceeded from it between the hours of one and five p. m., and certain spectral and unfinished pies which ran in a row along the sole of her little window, level with the street, as well as a larger display of the same article on a board half way down her somewhat steep and whitewashed stair. Luckie Wishart also sold liquors; but she was far too respectable a person to let Jock spend his wages at one house in her house. She always, as she said, shanked him off, whenever he came there on a Saturday nig't, and it was only when his pockets were empty, and no provisions to be had for the working days of the week, that he resorted to her.

* A house of particular resort.

Generally about the Tuesdays, Jock came briskly down into her culinary Tartarus, quite sobered and hungry, sending his voice briskly along the passage before him, as if defending himself by anticipation from a shower of reproaches which he knew she would bestow upon him:—"Nothing of the kind," he would cry; "nothing of the kind—all a mistake—'pon my honor." There was generally, it may be supposed, fully as much scolding and railing as he could have anticipated; but the end of the jest always was, that Jock got snug into some corner of Luckie's own particular den, where he was regaled with a plate of something or other, garnished always with a few words of rebuke from the lady, like the droppings after a thunder storm, which he always contrived, however, to stomach with his beef, without manifesting any very great degree of irritation. There is something ominous in the act of drawing in one's stool at the fireside of a comfortable widow. It is apt to make a young man feel rather ticklish, even although he may never have thought of her before, except as a good cook. So it was with Jock, and the idea might have been fatal to his visits to Luckie Wishart's (for, to speak the truth, she was no great beauty), if dire hunger, which tames lions, had not absolutely compelled him to continue the practice. In general, when Jock came in with his week's gains, he flung a few shillings upon the dresser, as part payment of what he had ate and drank during the past few days, reserving the rest for the house-royal. But, notwithstanding all these occasional deposits to account, his score got always the longer and longer, until at last it went fairly off at the bottom of the cupboard door, and had to be "brought forward" on the end of a chest of drawers.

"That's a shocking bad hat you've got," said Luckie to him one day, without any idea that she was anticipating a favourite English phrase by some years. "Of course, there's nae chance of such a drunken blackguard as you ever being able to buy a new one. But what wad you say, John, if I were to gie ye ane mysel'?"

"I would say, much oblige t'ye, ma'am," answered Jock, now for the first time in his life called by his proper Christian name.

"Here is one, then," said the widow, at the same time producing a decent-looking chapeau, which, she said, had belonged to him that was away—meaning her late husband—and had only been three times on his head at the kirk, when, poor man, he was carried without it to the kirk yard.

Jock accepted the hat with great thankfulness, and made his old one skimmer into Luckie's fire, where, it is needless to say, it was speedily roasted in its own grease.

"Dear sake, Jock, man," said Mrs. Wishart, some days afterwards, "what kind o' a landlady hae ye got at home? She maun be nae hand at the shirts, I reckon; for sient a bit can ane ken ye on a Monday frae what ye are on a Saturday. Ye may be as touzly as ye like t' the outside o' your claes, but I would aye like to see a man decent-like next the skin."

"Deed, mistress," said Jock, "to let ye into a secret, I hae nae great stock o' linen, and whiles Mrs Ormiston's a wee hurried in gettin' a shirt made for me. I'm a good deal between the hand and the

mouth in that respect, especially at the present."

"Ye're just the greatest ne'er-doweel ever I kened," replied Mrs Wishart; "but yet, reprobate as ye are, I canna think o' seem ye gaun that gate frae ne week's end to another. Hie's four gude shirts that I have unco little use for now-a-days. Better ye should wear them, than that they should gang to the moths. Tak them hame wi' ye, man, and make yersel something trig, and donna gang to think that I'm aye to be gi'ing ye the bullet without the bite."

Jock did as he was bid, and towards the end of the week Luckie Wishart asked him "if he ever thought of taking a walk on a Sunday evening wi' his lass to Restalrig, to treat her wi' curds and cream, or ony thing o' that kind?"

"Oh, I daresay I have, mistress," said Jock, "in my day. but," added he, "I have fallen out of a suit of Sunday claes, and of course, nae lass 'il gang wi' a chiel like a beggar."

"Weel, Jock," said the lady. "I think ye canna do better than just step into my auld gudeman's claes bodily, and let us hae nae mair wark about it."

This was accompanied with a look so significant, that Jock could not pretend to misunderstand it. He all at once felt as if the stool which he had drawn in towards the fire, was burning under him, while all the burnished covers on the opposite wall looked like so many moons dancing in troubled water. "Od, mistress," he stammered out, "are ye serious?"

"Ay that I am," answered she; "and donna let yer modesty wrang ye, my man, an' ye be wise. Ye see every thing ready to your hand, and if ye just be steady a bit, as I'm sure ye will be, wi' me to look efter bath your meat and your winnings, ye may be the suggestest painter in town. What wi' what ye can make, and what wi' what I can make, we'd be very weel, or I'm muckle masta'en."

"But Luckie," said Jock, "I maun get my ain consent first; and that, I'm feared, it'll no be sae easy to get. There was a lass —"

"Oh, very weel, John," said Mrs Wishart; "of course ane man may lead a horse to the water, but twenty winna gar him drink. There's some folk that dinna ken what's gude for them, and ye're aye o' them. But see, lad," she added, opening the cupboard door, "what a score ye hae here! Twa pounds fifteen shillings and eightpence. When will ye be gaun to pay that?"

"I suppose I maun pay't when I can," said Jock, striding sturdily up stairs into the street.

Next day he was served with a summons to the Sheriff's court for two pounds fifteen shillings and eight pence, and as he never appeared to dispute the claim, a writ was allowed against him, warranting either the incarceration of his person or the distraining of his goods. Goods Jock had none; his person therefore came into immediate request among certain individuals of whose companionship he was not ambitious. It would be vain to tell all the strange miracles by which he was enabled for some weeks to elude the pursuit instituted against him. Sometimes as the officers were entering at the door, he was escaping by a back window. Once he had to drop himself down two stories into the alley. At another time he sprang across a gulf about ten feet wide, between two gable windows, nine floors from the ground. This course of life could not continue long. He could not get rest any where to pursue his ordinary business, and of course he soon found himself upon very short allowance both as to meat and drink. Just at this crisis, Jock heard of an expedition which was about to sail for Loth, for the purpose of colonising Poyais, and through the intervention of an old chum, who was going thither, he was permitted to join the corps. On the night before the vessel was to sail, he skulked down to N. shaven, and got on board along with the family of his friend. He now, for the first time, during these weeks, found himself, as he thought,

safe from the avenging persecution of Luckie Wishart. For one happy night he slept amidst a parcel of sacks in a corner of the cabin, surrounded on all hands by squald and squalling children, whose cries, however, were nothing to the dread which he had recently entertained for the fell Dido of the Canongate. Next morning, the sun rose bright, the sails were set loose, the heart of every man on board beat high with hope, and Jock's bosom's lord sat lightly on his throne—when, oh manacles and fetters! a boat came along side, containing a whole bevy of the Sheriff's officers. Jock now thought that it was all over with him, for, simple man, he believed that he was the sole individual in request. The case, however, was quite different. On a demand being made for admission into the vessel, the whole of the passengers, with one consent, raised their voices against it. "What! let these fellows in!—as well give up the whole expedition!" The officers pleaded to have at least a representative on board, to show their case to the captain, which, after a great deal of difficulty, was consented to. One messenger was accordingly hoisted on board, and proceeded to call the names of the persons for whom they had captives—Jock Colquhoun among the number. But personalities of this kind were not to be endured. The passengers rose in absolute mutiny against the captain, demanded that he should instantly proceed on the voyage, even although one of the expedition was yet to join; and as they feared to let the boat once more approach the vessel, they insisted that the messenger should be retained where he was, and carried out to Poyais and back again, as a punishment for his temerity. It was a mad affair altogether, and so small an addition to the general frenzy was of little moment. So the boatswain, or somebody else, "gave the dreadial word," and, notwithstanding all the remonstrances of the *detenu*, which were both loud and vehement, the leav'ng boat o' the officers was soon seen unwillingly rowing to land, while, instead of any white hand to wave adieu to those on board, the fist of big Pate Forsyth, the chief of the fraternity, was observed shaking an impatient rage over the stern, as much as to say to the captain, "If ever you come back to Loth, ye ken what ye'll get."

Jock soon found himself comfortable in his new situation. He had, no doubt, come on board without much luggage, and he was still the same greasy Pict as ever in respect of his attire. But then he was not, after all, much behind his neighbours; for if ever a fit gentleman for the care of Adullam was collected since the days of King David, it was this ship's company. The whole set resembled a troop of strolling players, going to act a grand historical drama in some country town. A gentleman in tartan trousers was to be a kind of Cincinnatus, alternating between the plough and the cares of state. A young lad in a blue bonnet, was to be Chamberlain, and Supreme director of Literature and the Arts. Another carried with him all the materials of a bank except credit and specie. The other characters and properties, to speak theatrically, were all on the same scale; and if a state could have been founded as easily as a castle of cards is built, or a puppet show set in motion, Poyais could have immediately taken its place among the nations of the earth. In such a system it was easy to find a place for Jock. The Chamberlain was good enough to divest himself, in favour of this new friend, of that part of his commission which related to the fine arts. Jock was therefore styled from this day forward Director Colquhoun; and every one including himself, agreed that the case could have only been improved, if he had happened to have any paints. However, nobody pretended to doubt that, so far as the fine arts could be cultivated without materials, Mr Colquhoun would prove an efficient member of the corps.

The voyage was a pleasant one, and during the whole time nothing was to be heard in the vessel but words of homage and gratitude to the Cazquo Mac-

gregor who had sent them out to take possession of his territories. The only individual who did not partake of the general joy was the poor *detenu*, and who, therefore sickened, and threatened to die before reaching the land. It was in vain that the Chamberlain promised to make him Lord High Constable of the Kingdom, if he would only keep up his spirits. Like the poor sparrow, who, in his last moment, refuses the finest crumbs held to his mouth, he said it was all humbug to make him these offers, when it was clear he could not live in such a hot part of the world as this. He would lay his death, he said, to their door, and, if at all possible, he would be sure to haunt them after death. To the great grief of the company, the unfortunate messenger died on the very day when they cast anchor off the shores of Poyais.

About seventy or eighty individuals, from the Old Town of Edinburgh—forming the staff of a great empire—now landed on a flat bushy part of the Mosquito Territory—ominous name!—in the Bay of Honduras, with the expectation of immediately falling into the enjoyment of all the luxuries and pleasures which this world can bestow. They were, indeed somewhat surprised to find that every thing was still in its primitive state, and that even their houses were as yet to be built. However, having found one small opening in the forest of brushwood, they established themselves there, with such goods and chattels as they had; and their first duty was to give a decent burial to the *detenu*, whose body they had brought ashore for that purpose. A grave having been dug, the Chamberlain, assuming the character of High Priest of the Kingdom, for want of a better, mounted an old shut over his clothes, by way of sacerdotal vestment, and proceeded to read the funeral service of the church of England over the body. In the very middle of the most solemn part of this ceremony, a large bird with a curious beaky face, somewhat resembling that of the deceased alighted upon a tree immediately above the funeral group, and cried, with a loud shrill voice, what was interpreted by all present (with the aid, no doubt, of a stricken conscience) into the phrase, "Pay your debt."

The colonists saw and heard with terror, believing that the spirit which had lately animated the body before them, was now addressing them in character, according to his threat before death; and, but for the protection which daylight always gives to the superstitious, the whole set, including both the civil and military departments of the state, would have fled from the spot. The Chamberlain saw the nature of the case, and drew hurriedly to a conclusion; but yet at every brief pause of his voice, there still came in the ear-piercing cry, "Pay your debt!" Before the grave had been closed, another and another bird of the same species drew towards the spot, and each lifted up his voice to the same tune—"Pay your debt!"—"Pay your debt!"—"Pay your debt!"—till the whole forest seemed possessed by one spirit, and the ghost of the Sheriff's officer appeared to the distracted senses of the settlers to have dispersed itself into a whole leg ion of harpies. The fact was, that the birds were brought forth by the coolness of the evening according to their usual habits, and were now innocently amusing themselves with their accustomed cry, without the least idea of any personality towards the Poyaians. The Chamberlain of the colonists, who had learned from books of travels, that many American birds uttered something like a sentence of English as their habitual cry, endeavoured to to assuage the alarm of his companions; but nevertheless, a very general sense of terror remained.

"It may be all very true," said Jock Colquhoun, "that the birds of this country have each a particular word to say; but, od, its gay an queer that the Poyais bird should have pitched upon a thing that jags our conscience sae sair."

The first night was spent in a very uncomfortable manner. To a day of intense heat succeeded a cold

dewy night, which struck the limbs of the wretched settlers with such severe cramps, that hardly a man could stir next morning. Their sleep, moreover, was broken occasionally by the cry of "Pay your debt!" which a few of their feathered friends kept up at intervals all night. Next day, instead of setting about the erection of their metropolises and sea ports, as was intended, they had to attend each other's sick beds. Before night several of the women and children had expired. Next day, and the next again, the same sickness continued; and in less than a week, half their number were under the earth. Jack, who had fortunately escaped every mishap except a rheumatic shoulder, now began to think how much more comfortable he would have been in Luckie Wishart's *laid shop* in the Canongate of Edinburgh, than he was on this inhospitable coast, where there was no prospect of raising so much as a potatoe for a twelve-month. "What a fool I was," said he, "not to make my quarters good there, as the honest woman proposed! Oh, to be walking with her down the King's Park on a Sunday night, even with the five haecins running after us! I've warrant the garden at Restalrig has nae birds about the bushes that tell folk to pay their debt; naething o' the kind there, unless it be the board, black letters on a white ground, that says, 'Pay on delivery.'"

Hardship had now dispeiled from every mind the magnificent ideas with which they had hitherto been inspired. If the vessel had yet remained on the coast, the whole of the surviving company, prime minister and all, would have willingly exchanged their brilliant appointments under the Cazique for a snug berth on board. But it had departed immediately after landing them; and the only remained the chance that some other vessel would pass that way and take pity on their distress. This fortunately, happened in the course of a few days. A vessel bound to Belize came along the shore, and, on a signal from the unfortunate Poyaisians, sent a boat to inquire into their case. As only a few remained alive, it was soon arranged that they should be carried to the port for which the vessel was bound. With grateful and subdued hearts, and casting many a mournful glance towards the graves of their friends, the small remnant of the Poyais expedition betook themselves to the boat and sailed off to the vessel. As a sort of parting admonition, a bud came up at the moment of their departure from the land, and, pronouncing one shrill clear "Pay your debt!" flew off into the interior.

It were needless to relate the various hardships and adventures which befel Jack Colquhoun before he regained his native shore. Be it enough, that he immediately sought the cosy den of Luckie Wishart, and paid his debt in the way originally desired by that lady, who under the name of Mrs Colquhoun, continued for many years, with the assistance of her reformed husband, to regale the good people of the Canongate.

"A fichty child," she used to remark to her female friends, "was whyles the better o' finding the grund o' his stamack.—*Chambers' Journal.*"

AMERICAN.

COUNT SURVELLERS.—Joseph Buonaparte formerly King of Naples and afterward of Spain, now bearing the title of the Count Survellers, after a residence in this country since the downfall of the French imperial dynasty, a period of more than twenty years, yesterday took his final leave, and embarked for London in the packet ship Philadelphia, whence, it is said he will not return.—*Can. Adv., July 1.*

The surplus revenue of the United States is to be divided among the several States according to the scale of representation of the integral governments in Congress. Nearly three millions of dollars will thus fall to the share of

New York, two millions to Pennsylvania, and a million each to North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Virginia.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

FOREIGN.

BREAKING UP OF THE HAREMS IN THE EAST.—A German paper states that the Schah of Persia in order to give a proof of the advancement of civilization, had suddenly thrown open the gates of his harem, and given the liberty to all the female slaves that it contained. All the great men of the empire followed the example, and the inhabitants of Teheran could scarcely believe their eyes, when they saw the gates of the palace opened for the first time for the unhappy victims. The news caused an extraordinary sensation here, and all over the East. It was believed in Pera that the Sultan would follow the example.

COLONIAL.

From the *St. John N. B. Observer.*

In answer to the petition of the House of Assembly of this Province, at the last Session, praying that American silver might be taken in payment for Custom House duties, the following satisfactory document have been received by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at this port, which are published for the information of the public.

(copy.)
Treasury Chambers, }
14th May, 1836. }

Gentlemen.—I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, to acquaint you with reference to your report of the 29th ultimo, that my Lords are pleased to sanction the issue of directions to the officers of your Department in New Brunswick to receive the Dollars and Half Dollars of the United States of America, in payment of Duties, in compliance with the Address of the House of Assembly of that Province.

I am, &c. F. BARING.

(Signed) Commissioners of Customs.

(copy.)
No. 42. Custom House, London, }
1st June, 1836. }

The foregoing copy of a Letter from Mr. Baring (one of the Secretaries to the Lords of the Treasury) is transmitted to the Collector and Comptroller at St. John N. B., who are to take care that the directions therein contained, be duly observed.

By Order of the Commissioners, (Signed) J. KER.

COLCHESTER HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to Notify his friends in the town and country, and the travelling community generally, that he has fitted up in the neatest manner, and opened a house of entertainment, opposite the Episcopal Church in Truro, where, from the pleasant situation, the extent of the accommodation, which the house affords, the convenience arising to travellers out of the Coach and Post Offices being annexed to the establishment, together with the knowledge he possesses of the business, and his unwearied assiduity to administer to the comforts of those who may favour him with a call, induces him to solicit public patronage.

JOSEPH R. DODSON.

Truro, 1st June, 1836.
N.B. Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. r-m

BOOK-BINDING.

THE Subscriber has commenced Business in the shop recently occupied by D. Sponce, where he is ready to execute orders with despatch, at the usual prices. Blank Books bound to order.
July 20. if JOHN ROSS.

STEAMBOAT



"CAPE BRETON."

Captain THOMAS GRAHAM,

LEAVES the Mining Company's Wharf at Pictou every Thursday evening after the arrival of the mail from Halifax, for Charlotte Town and Miramichi; leaves Charlotte Town every Friday morning, and returns to Pictou calling at Charlotte Town, leaving Miramichi every Monday morning.—and will take such

FREIGHT

from these places as may offer, at the following RATES:

FROM PICTOU TO CHARLOTTE TOWN.

Cabin Passengers,	- - -	12s each,
Steerage do.	- - -	6s "
Horses,	- - -	20s "
Gigs and Wagons,	- - -	10s "
Goods, per barrel, bulk,	- - -	1s 3d.

CHARLOTTE TOWN TO MIRAMICHI.

Cabin Passengers,	- - -	20s each,
Steerage do.	- - -	10s "
Horses,	- - -	20s "
Cattle,	- - -	15s per head,
Sheep and Pigs,	- - -	2s each,
Goods, per barrel, bulk,	- - -	1s 3d.
Wagons and Carriages,	- - -	12s each,

PICTOU TO MIRAMICHI.

Cabin Passengers,	- - -	30s each,
Steerage do.	- - -	15s "
Horses,	- - -	25s "
Cattle,	- - -	22s 6d pr head,
Sheep and Pigs,	- - -	2s 6d each,
Gigs and Wagons,	- - -	15s "
Goods, per barrel, bulk,	- - -	1s 6d.

Passengers bound on paying for their meals.

No person allowed to smoke in the cabin or steerage.

Pictou, July 20, 1836. if

EASTERN STAGE COACH.

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify the Public, that from and after Monday, the 2d day of May next, the Coaches will as usual, leave Halifax and Pictou *Three Times in each week.* The Pictou Coach will start at 6 o'clock on the Mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in each Week, and arrive in Halifax on the following Days at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Halifax Coach will start on the Mornings of Monday and Friday at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Pictou next day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. On *Wednesdays* the Coach will leave at the usual hour, (3 o'clock, P. M.) and stop all night at Hal's Inn.

By this arrangement the Public will perceive, that every attention is paid to the comforts of Passengers, while the utmost dispatch is afforded in traveling between the Metropolis and the Eastern parts of the Province.

The Establishment does not hold itself responsible for Parcels containing Money, Silk, or any other valuable commodity over Forty shillings, unless the person booking such an article acquaints the Agent that the parcel so booked contains valuables to a greater amount; and in that case the Fare will be greater.

No smoking allowed in the Coaches under the penalty of the offender forfeiting his seat.

All passengers to be taken up and set down at the office of the Agent.

All fares to be paid for at the time of booking, and no passenger will be considered as having engaged or having any claim to a seat, until the money is paid.

FARES.

From Halifax to Truro	£1 0 0
" do. to Pictou	1 10 0
" Pictou to Truro,	0 12 6
" do. to Halifax,	1 10 0

WAY-PASSENGERS, Five-pence per Mile.

Each passenger is allowed to carry 28 lbs weight. No parcel charged less than six-pence; parcels under 20lbs, 3d per lb.—if over 20lbs and under 40lbs, 2 1-2 per lb., and over 40lbs, 2d per lb. Band-boxes, and light cumbersome packages charged by bulk.

JOHN ROSS.

AGENTS—In Pictou, Mr J D B Fraser. Truro, Mr J M Ross. Halifax, Mr Joseph G Ross.
Pictou, April 20, 1836

CORDAGE—About a ton of excellent quality, from 1 1-2 to 4 inches, for sale by April 13. ROSS & PRIMROSE.

SCENE IN A PAWN SHOP.

I had scarcely made my business known, at one of 'my Uncle's' establishments to which I had been directed, when a middle-aged man entered with a bundle, on which he asked a small advance, and which, on being opened, was found to contain a shawl and two or three other articles of female apparel. The man was stout and sturdy, and as I judged from his appearance, a mechanic; but the mark of the destroyer was on his blotted countenance, and in his heavy, stupid eyes. Intemperance had marked him for his own. The pawn-broker was yet examining the offered pledge when a woman, whose pale face and attenuated form bespoke long and intimate acquaintance with sorrow, came hastily into the shop, and with the single exclamation, 'O Robert!' darted rather than ran, to that part of the counter where the man was standing. Words were not wanted to explain her story. Her miserable husband, not satisfied with wasting his own earnings, and leaving her to starve with her children, had descended to the meanness of plundering her scanty wardrobe, and the pittance for the obtaining of which this robbery would furnish means, was destined to be squandered at the tipping House. A blush of shame arose even up in his degraded face, but it quickly passed away; the brutal appetite prevailed, and the better feeling that had apparently stirred within him for the moment, soon gave way before its diseased and insatiate cravings.

'Go home,' was his harsh and angry exclamation; 'what brings you here, running after me with your everlasting scolding! Go home and mind your own business.'

'O Robert, dear Robert,' answered the unhappy wife—'don't pawn my shawl. Our children are crying for bread, and I have none to give them. Or let me have the money; it is hard to part with that shawl, for it was my mother's gift; but I will let it go rather than see my children starve. Give me the money, Robert, and don't leave us to perish.'

I watched the face of the pawn-broker to see what effect this appeal would have upon him, but I watched in vain. He was hardened to distress, and had no sympathy to throw away.

'Twelve shillings on these,' he said, tossing them back to the drunkard, with a look of perfect indifference.

'Only twelve shillings!' murmured the heart-broken wife, in a tone of despair. 'O Robert, don't let them go for twelve shillings. Let me try somewhere else.'

'Nonsense,' answered the brute.—'It's as much as they are worth, I suppose. Here, Mr Crimp, give us the change.'

The money was placed before him, and the bundle consigned to a drawer. The poor woman reached forth her hand towards the silver, but the movement was anticipated by her husband.

'There Mary,' he said, giving her half a dollar, 'there go home now, and don't make a fuss. I'm going a little way up the street, and perhaps I'll bring you something from the market, when I come home.'

The hopeless look of the poor woman, as she meekly turned to the door, told plainly enough how little she trusted to this ambiguous promise. They went on their way, she to her famishing children, and he to squander the money he had retained, at the next den of intemperance.

While this little scene was in progress another had been added to the number of spectators. This was a young man dressed in the height of fashion, that is to say, in a be-fogged and be-laced frock coat with a standing collar, a pair of cossack pantaloons tapering down to the foot with a notch cut in the front to re-

ceive the instep, and a hat about twice as large at the crown as at the rim, much resembling in shape an inverted sugar loaf with the smaller end cut away. He had a reckless, dare-devil, good humoured look, and very much the air of what is called 'a young man about town'; that is, one who rides out to Cato's every afternoon, eats oyster suppers at Windust's every night after the play, and spends the rest of his time and money at billiards.

I had cast my eye occasionally during the affair of the shawl, and saw that he took a deep interest in its termination. The moment the poor woman was gone, he twitched from his neck a gold chain, at the end of which was a small gold watch, and placing it in the hands of the pawn-broker, with whom he seemed to be on terms of acquaintance, he exclaimed,—'Quick, now, Crimp; thirty dollars on that; you've had it before, so you needn't stop to examine it.'

The money was instantly produced and paid over; and the young man of fashion, crumpling the notes up in his hand, ran off at full speed, first looking up then down the street in a manner that gave me a suspicion as to the cause of his haste. I took the liberty of following him to the door, and was in abundant time to find my conjecture verified by seeing him accost the poor woman who had just left the shop, thrust into her hand either the whole or part of the money he had just received, on the pledge of his watch and chain, and then hurry away to the other side of the street, without stopping for thanks or explanation.

The reverie of mingled surprise and admiration into which I was thrown by this unexpected manifestation of benevolence, was interrupted by a loud outcry from Mr Crimp, the pawn-broker, and by seeing him with a look of wrath and horror, hurry round his counter, and out through the door upon the side walk, where he stood for a moment straining his eyes down the street, as if in search of the kind-hearted youth, who had by this time disappeared up one of the cross streets.

'The villain,' he exclaimed; 'the swindling scoundrel! Which way did he go, the ungrateful thief? Tell me, he continued, turning to me, 'tell me which way he went, and I'll give you any thing you've a mind to ask. Yes, I'll give you—half a dollar if you'll show me where he is.'

I was not a little astonished at all this, but deferring the gratification of curiosity for the present, pointed out to Mr Crimp the course taken by his late customer, and mentioned also what I had seen take place between him and the poor woman. The information, or perhaps the brief space employed in giving it, seemed to produce a change of intention in the mind of the respectable gentleman.

'Ah, it's no use,' he said; 'he's got off by this time, and my thirty dollars is a case. But I'll find him yet, some day.' And thus soliloquising Mr Crimp returned to his shop.

The explanation for which I was so curious was now offered me. The young man had several times before deposited the watch in the hands of Mr Crimp, as the *quid pro quo* of certain needful advances, and as often redeemed it, when accident or luck at the billiard table placed the requisite funds at his disposal. Taking advantage of the familiarity that had thus grown up between the broker and the trunket, as the means of dispensing with the usual and requisite examination, a gilt chain had been substituted for the gold one, which had been so often deposited with the watch; and the deception had passed unnoticed until it was too late. The watch itself was probably worth about the sum advanced.—*American paper.*

AGRICULTURAL.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.

This feeding of horses is a thing which for the most part is but indifferently attended to in this country, and indeed the *system of feeding* which has been adopted, is but ill calculated to preserve these noble animals in full health, and unimpaired in strength and vigor of body. With many planters and farmers, nothing but corn and oats, in the whole grain are doled out from one end of the year to the other. Now these are each highly nutritious and excellent substances, and well calculated to sustain horses under long continued and laborious work, but then are they not both too heating to the blood, and too difficult of digestion, to be given without change during the whole year? would it not be better, putting the saving out of the question, to reduce those grains to something like digestible substances. Whether the horse be fed upon corn or oats, in the whole grain, he necessarily voids a large portion of them in precisely the same state in which they were received into his stomach. This fact is too well established to be denied at this late day, and hence it follows that all portions of grain which are eaten by the horse and not digested, serve only to irritate the coat of his stomach, inflame his blood, and by necessary consequence, disease the whole system. The health of a man's family is very properly said to be dependant as much upon his cook, as upon any other earthly agent, whether referable to physical or atmospheric causes. Writers upon human health invariably recommend plainness of diet, moderation of eating, exercise, and general temperance, and the substances which are most earnestly commended to favor, are those which afford the most bland nutrition, and which are easiest of conversion into chyle. If these recommendations hold good with respect to human diet, we would ask are not the same general laws of nature applicable to the horse? If man lives luxuriantly and feeds upon high seasoned and luscious food, the chances are as ten to one against him that he will get the gout, or some inflammatory disease; and if he feeds upon substances difficult of digestion, he is just as sure to be visited with that worse than pestilential disorder—the dyspepsia. Ah! but would you compare the horse to man? we think we hear some one ask; and lest our motives may be mistaken, we will take the liberty of replying to the query in advance of its being solemnly put to us. We do not compare the horse to the man, but we hold it as a truth which admits not of contradiction—that all alimentary substances, to be profitable to the stomach of either man or horse, should be not only nutritious and bland, but should be eaten in that state in which it is best calculated to undergo the digestive process. Mastication does much to prepare the food of the horse for that operation; but the evidence afforded by the substances voided by this animal incontestably show that it fails most lamentably in the performance of this highly necessary work. In England where the management of stock generally, and particularly of the horse, is reduced to a matter of science, but few intelligent feeders think of giving food to that animal in an uncrushed state; nor do they confine them to grain feeding alone, and for the assigned reason that it is too heating. Potatoes and rutabaga form part of the feed of studs of most English country gentlemen; by which means they keep their horses in better health; the occasional feeding with roots serving to open their bowels, cool their blood, determine the secretions to the surface, render the skin loose, and the hair silky and healthy. We have said that independantly of the saving which is thus

effected, the other reasons are sufficient to justify a resort to practice, and we would ask is not the melioration with the animal to which we have just alluded, sufficient of itself, to make it an object worthy of every consideration? We think it is, and should be rejoiced to find that our suggestions were improved upon by American horse owners, for we honestly believe that infinite good both to the master and beast would inevitably result from it.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

PRESERVING BUTTER.—Believing that butter may be kept sweet and good in our climate, almost any length of time, if properly manufactured, and well taken care of, in order to test the validity of this opinion, we had two pots put down one in June, and the other in August, 1834, and on probing them with a tryer, while penning this article, the butter is found perfectly sweet, and seems to retain much of its original flavour and freshness. We design to send both pots to Boston next fall, with a view of having its mode of manufacture, judged of by the better tasters of that notable city.

In the manufacturing process, no water is permitted to come in contact with the cream or butter—because it is believed that water, and particularly soft water, dissipates much of the fine flavour that gives to butter its high value. The Orange co. Dairy Women say, “give us good hard water, and we’ll make good butter,” for the reason, probably, that it abstracts less of the aroma from the butter than soft water. The temperature of the cream may be regulated by cold or hot water put into a tub, in which the churn may be plunged. If the cream is clean, it needs no washing; and if the butter is dirty, water will not clean it.

Nothing but good well pulverized salt is used in preserving the butter; this is all mixed and all dissolved, in the mass, before the butter has its second, thorough, and final working with the butter ladle, and which is not finished till all the buttermilk is expelled.

To avoid all taint from the butter vessels, and the better to exclude it from the air, which soon injures it, the butter is packed close in clean stone jars, and when nearly filled, is covered with a strong brine, rendered pure by previous boiling, skimming and settling. In 20 months this brine has been twice renewed, on the appearance of a film upon the surface of the old pickle. To preserve butter, air, water, and heat above 65 or 70 degrees must be guarded against as much as possible. The brine upon the surface does not penetrate the mass, nor while sweet taint it; but it thoroughly excludes the air.—*Cultivator.*

THE MAGIC ONION.—It is sometimes called the Canada, sometimes the tree, or top onion. This is a singular plant, and deserves cultivation, not only for its domestic use, but also as an object of curiosity. All other plants raised in the garden are oviparous, or in other words, re-produce their species from seeds or eggs, but this alone is viviparous, and brings forth its young alive; in clusters of four or five, around the parent stalk. These continue to enlarge, until their weight brings them to the earth, where, if not prevented, they take root, and the maternal stalk now becomes useless, dries off, and the next season, these in their turn become parents, and reproduce a numerous progeny.

This species of onion is raised with less art than the other. If you would have them in perfection, make your ground ready as for the other kind; then stretch a line ten inches from the alley, and with a small hoe make a furrow two inches deep; in the bottom of this place set the top bulbs, or infant onions, five or six inches apart with their points or heads up-

permost, then fill up the drill with the hand or broad hoe. This done, remove the line back a foot, and in the same manner plant as many as you please. In setting out these bulbs, you should not place the large and small ones promiscuously together, but separate the large from the small, and plant them in different rows; for the largest will generally become breeders this season, while the small ones will enlarge and swell into beautiful onions, fit for any use in the kitchen.

The magic onions intended for seed, or breeders, should be two years old and the largest and best of their kind. They must on no account stand near the other species of seed onions, for they will degenerate, and a mongrel race ensue.—*Yankee Farmer.*

TO BE PUBLISHED,

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses of publication.

AN ANALYSIS

OF THE CRIMINAL AND PENAL LAWS OF NOVA-SCOTIA;

Showing—The Nature, Definition, and Punishment, of every Offence in force on the Statute Books of the Province,—The prosecution and application of the Penalty,—The Volume and page in which it is contained,—The year, chapter, and section of the Act; and whether perpetual, annual, or limited; with an Appendix, &c. &c.

For the benefit of the Public.

By DANIEL DICKSON.
Pictou, 1836.

The Work is divided into three Chapters: The first containing Capital Crimes, viz. Treason and Felonies, without benefit of Clergy. The second, Crimes not capital, viz. Clergyable Felonies and Larcenies. The third, Misdemeanors of all kinds.

Prospectuses will be circulated for subscriptions. April 27.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM BOSTON, BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

An excellent assortment of Sabbath School **BOOKS AND TRACTS.**

July 13. J. DAWSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL continue to sell off during the summer, the remainder of his old stock, at large reductions.

A small and SEASONABLE ADDITION to his former stock, has recently been made, which will be sold low for cash, or produce.

PRESENTLY ON HAND:

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND IRON LAMPS, Mirrors, and Mill Saws.

WANTED.

10,000 Feet GOOD one inch PINE BOARDS, for which one half in cash will be given. **R. DAWSON.**

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in Business; and now informs them he will always have on hand, or made at the shortest notice at his manufactory on his wharf, the following articles, at the most moderate prices, viz:

Chain Cables, from 3-9 in. to 1 1/2 inches	Ploughs & carts, complete
Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties	With other farming utensils,
Anchors—different sizes	Grist and Saw-mill chains,
Windlass Irons—do.	and every other kind of mill-work done to order,
House Pipes—do.	Brichin Irons and Hooks
And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice.	Back bands and traces
	Logging and ox-chains.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836. t-f

FOR SALE.

A FEW Thousand Spruce and Pine dimension DEALS, at Antigonish Harbour. Terms moderate: Apply at this Office. [19th April, 1836.]

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received by the Ann Grant from Greenwich, and Lady Young from London.

AN extensive assortment of Books & Stationary, comprising pulpit, family, school, & pocket bibles, in various bindings; testaments, psalm books, and common prayer, in do; Elementary and S. School books of every description, Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Parents Cabinet, Penny Cyclopaedia, Penny & Saturday Magazine, and other Periodicals; slates, pencils, quills, & pocket books; sets of music for the violin, flute, & piano forte; violin strings; demy, post, pot, & foolscap writing papers; elephant, imperial, crown & demy, tea & wrapping papers; music & drawing papers, sealing wax, wafers, water colors and crayons.

Catalogues of the above are being prepared, and will be ready in a few days. **JAMES DAWSON.** May 1836.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.


To be disposed of at Private Sale, **THREE HUNDRED ACRES GOOD LAND** (opposite the Town of Pictou.)

In lots of 100 acres each, to suit purchasers; **B**EING part of that well known tract of LAND called

FRASER'S POINT;

Fronting Westerly on the Middle River of Pictou, and to which an unexceptionable title will be given. The terms, (which are liberal,) can be known, and the plan of the property may be seen, on application to the Office of Mr Blackadar. Pictou, 26th June, 1836. b-w

FOR SALE, or TO LET:

 THAT Dwelling House and Garden, fronting on George street, near Messrs Hockins's Brewery, at present occupied by A. D. Gordon.

Possession given the first of July next. **ABRAM PATTERSON.** 12th May, 1836. if

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

DUNCAN GORDON,

of the Middle River, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

HUGH McDONALD,

West River, 6th May, 1836. m-m Executor

All persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JOHN GORDON,

of Scotch Hill, are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. **W. GORDON, Adm'r.** Pictou, April 20, 1836. m-m.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.

JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

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, } Adm'r.

THOMAS MCGOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.

PETER DONALDSON,

12th April, 1836. Administrator

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *S. John* *Osceola* of the 19th instant, furnishes the following late intelligence:

POSTSCRIPT.—The ship *Formosa*, arrived this forenoon from Londonderry, brought a paper of that city of the 14th June, with which we have been kindly favored. We hastily make the subjoined extracts.

Most Important.—Meeting at the Foreign Office.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 7,
Half past Two.

The Meeting at the Foreign Office has just broken up; it was attended by nearly all the Irish and other Members of the House of Commons who support the Government. The proceedings were of great interest.

Lord John Russell announced the Government plan with respect to the amendments to be by the Lords in the Irish Corporation Bill. He stated that it was their determination not to depart one jot from the principle of the measure as it passed the House of Commons; or to submit, in the smallest degree to the principle on which the Lords' amendments were grounded. He added, that they were equally determined to do every thing which could be deemed fair or reasonable with a view to conciliate the opposition of the Lords, consistently with an adherence to the principle of self government in the towns of Ireland. He then stated that the Government proposed to reinstate all the clauses which had been struck out in the Lords, in reference to the eleven towns in the schedule which were to have a Mayor and Council; or, in other words, that those eleven towns should have corporations regulated precisely as provided by the Bill when it left the Commons.

He closed by intimating that he had no sanguine expectation that the Lords would accede to the proposed alterations; but, if they should reject them, he had the satisfaction to think that the Commons would have the credit with the country of having done every thing which, in justice and reason, could be expected to conciliate the other House.

Mr O'Connell then asked whether it was intended that all Lord Lyndhurst's amendments were to be got rid of.

To this Lord John answered in the affirmative.

Lord Clements said that, although not particularly sensitive, he could not forbear saying that he felt the House of Lords, in reference to this Bill, insulting to every Irishman.

The towns proposed to have Corporations by the Ministry, are Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Waterford, Kilkenny, Galway, Londonderry, Drogheda, Clonmel, and Sligo.

EARL GREY.—Lord Grey and Lord Holland became Members of the Westminster Reform Club in Pall-mall last week.—*Globe.*

One of the latest lies of the Tory journals, was the assertion that Lord Grey was about to make a fierce attack on the Ministry in his place in the House of Lords!—*Ib.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 9.

Lord John Russell rose and said—Sir, I think that it will be most convenient, in moving the order of the day for the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, to state the views which are taken by His Majesty's Ministers of those amendments. (Cheers.) Sir, we stand upon this subject at present upon the defensive. We sent up to the other House of Parliament a Bill for the reform of Corporations in Ireland. It has been returned to us with the title altered—(cheers)—with the preamble altered. (Cheers.) Out of a bill containing

140 clauses, 100 were in substance omitted, and 18 new ones have been introduced. (Cheers.) The whole purport and intention of the other House had been to destroy the bill; and if he wanted proof of that, it was to be found in the fact, that the other House had adopted an instruction—an alteration which would not have been carried into effect without that instruction—an instruction which was deliberately rejected in this House. (Cheers.) If the intention of that House had been to promote that cordial harmony, which we were told to-day they were so anxious for, how easy it would be to carry that intention into effect! It certainly was not all the proper manner to take—to alter the Bill in such a manner as, in fact, to make it an entire new Bill. In conformity with the privileges and recognised rights of this House, with respect to Bills which come before them for discussion, there are, I believe, but three courses to be taken. (Hear.) The first was to reject the Bill altogether; the second was to restore all the original parts of the Bill, and to disagree to all the amendments of the Lords; and the third would be to disagree to the greater part of the amendments—to restore, in principle, the original intention and spirit of the Bill, but not to assist in the original frame-work. (Hear, hear.) There was a fourth course, which was that the amendments should be adopted without any alteration whatever. (Hear.) He would not be so unmindful of what was due to the character of that House and its station in the country, as to propose so new, so dangerous, and so humiliating a course. (Tremendous cheering from the ministerial side.)

* * * Why, sir, have gentlemen well considered how deep a wound must be inflicted on Ireland, not merely by the provisions we have detailed to the house, but by the reasons on which it is notorious that they are founded, by the words in which I heard it, with my own ears, declared, that three fourths of the people of Ireland were aliens in blood, differing in language, differing in religion, and waiting only for a favourable opportunity of throwing off the government at home. (Great cheering.) These, sir, are the words which fell from the lips of one who is supposed by the public to be the chief organ in introducing these amendments of the House of Lords—of one who but a few months ago held the high office of Lord Chancellor of England. (Tremendous cheering.) Tell me of speeches made at the Corn Exchange!—tell me of agitation! I tell you that these words, and those enactments which are founded upon them, will tend more to promote agitation—will tend more to keep alive discord—will tend more to prevent tranquility, than a thousand such speeches—uttered, it may be, by men who are speaking of impossible and unattainable objects; but speaking, nevertheless, in favor of the extension of the liberties of their country. (Prolonged cheering.) I will add upon more general grounds, that having heard what passed in this House, and having attended to much of what passed, or is said to have passed in the other House of Parliament, I have never heard any thing like a plausible reason assigned for making this distinction between the two countries. I ask, is it contended that in the towns of Ireland there prevails a greater degree of disorder and a greater unfitness for popular government than exists in other parts of the empire? If it be so, I have not heard it; if it were so, I should be very likely to say that, in conformity with the examples that we have of the early ages of Europe, it is but reasonable to suppose that the introduction of municipal corporations would be the best remedy for the evil. (Loud cheering.) Let any man go over in his memory the transactions of the last few years. Which are the towns in

which scenes have taken place of great outrage or calamity? In Dublin, Cork, or Limerick? I recollect one in 1819, in Manchester, I recollect a deplorable scene that occurred in 1831, at Bristol; but I do not think that there has been in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, or any other great town in Ireland, any thing resembling scenes like these. (Cheers.) But I say, on other grounds, give municipal corporations to those towns in Ireland. Their inhabitants will soon busy themselves with their own local concerns. They will learn, if they have not already acquired, the habits and practice of self-government; they will become a model to the rest of Ireland. I say, moreover, give it for another reason, if you have no valid obstacle to bring forward—give it for the reason that, under the present laws and constitution of this empire, and after the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, you have no right to make a distinction between sixteen millions of Protestants and six millions of Roman Catholics, but are bound to unite the whole people under one government of the same kind, and to treat the inhabitants of Ireland as you would treat the inhabitants of Lancashire or Berkshire. (Tremendous cheering.)

On the 3d of June, in the House of Commons, the Irish Tithe Bill passed a second reading as originally introduced by Lord Morpeth, by a vote of 300 to 261—being a majority of 39 in favour of Ministers, and against Lord Stanley's amendment.

COLONIAL.

UPPER CANADA ELECTION.—The Election of a new Provincial Parliament in Upper Canada has terminated in a very decisive majority in favour of the Lieut. Governor. The Kingston Chronicle gives a list of Members elected, as far as the returns are known, embracing the greater part of the Province, which consists of thirty-five Constitutionalists, and nine radicals. This paper remarks upon this result as follows:—

“The appeal made to the people by our excellent Lieutenant Governor, has been responded to with becoming spirit and patriotism; and although we have not received returns from all the Elections in the Province, yet it will be seen by the list given in this day's paper, that a vast majority of the members for the ensuing Parliament, are firm, decided Constitutionalists. Thus the triumph is complete.—A triumph not of men but of principles—not of party but of intelligence and truth. The difference of opinion that prevailed between Sir Francis Head and the late Executive Council and the subsequent proceedings of the House of Assembly have been discussed—fully, freely, generally discussed among the people, and commented upon from the hustings. These questions have formed the theme of constant and unwearied discourse on the part of the members of the late House, who have labored with not a little artifice and ingenuity to have the people overlook their gross derelictions of duty and excuse their violence. But the progress of intelligence has outstripped the march of agitation, and the people have become too deliberate to be misled, and too reflecting to be deceived. They have studied and clearly understand the questions which have of late occupied the attention of the Assembly—they have carefully reviewed the course pursued by the present administration—their opinions have been expressed, and the conduct of Sir Francis B. Head approved.”

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, P. E. I., July 12.

James W. Johnston and John W. Ritchie, Esquires, (of the Nova-Scotia Bar,) William Carman, Esq. of Miramichi, and John B.

Cormack, Esq. of Charlotte-town, were admitted Barristers and Solicitors of the Supreme Court of this Island, on Tuesday the 23rd ult. and yesterday, Mr Charles Desbrisay, Clerk in the Prothonotary's Office, was admitted an Attorney of the said Court.—*Gazette*.

The Agricultural Society have received by the Schr. *Lively*, Kenneth McKenzie, direct from Boston, 15 casks Red Clover Seed, weighing 6,428 lbs. net. This is the first opportunity the Society has had of making an importation direct from the United States, and will effect the saving of transshipping expenses usually made at Halifax.—*Id.*

THE CROPS.—The *St. Andrews Standard* of the 14th instant says, "In consequence of the late rains and close cloudy weather, vegetation has made most rapid progress, and every thing but the grass looks pleasant and promising. It appears from the *Main Farmer* and other Agricultural papers, that the cultivation of Ruta Baga or Swedish Turnip, is generally resorted to, as a substitute for winter food on account of the expected failure of hay."

THE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1836.

We are indebted to the *St. John Observer* of the 19th instant, for British news down to the 14th ult. and have copied such articles as appeared to be of interest. By the same paper we are informed that Mexican news of the 8th June had reached New Orleans, announcing that General Ureca had been appointed generalissimo of the Mexican Army against Texas, with authority to raise 15,000 men, for which purpose \$600,000 had been placed at his disposal. It is also stated, that Mr Pakenham the British Minister, had expressed his sympathy at the unfortunate taking of the General-in-Chief of the Army of operations in Texas; and in connection with this, it was rumoured, both at Jamaica and New Orleans, that the English contemplated some indirect interference on behalf of the Mexicans, in confirmation of which it is further stated, that an armament was in preparation at Jamaica, and that two vessels had already been hired for this purpose.

The Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society held its 15th Anniversary on the 6th inst, and was numerously attended. Several resolutions were passed, and the Report and Cash Account read. The funds for the year as stated in the account, amount to £33 12 6.

SPECULATION IN HAY.—We are informed that a mercantile house in this place has received orders to purchase a large quantity of Hay for Miramichi, or the Bay de Chaleur, and that some transactions have been entered into in consequence. Under our present prospects of a famine for this article, we should think nothing could be more unwise than to send a single ounce out of the country, nay further we will say, that the parties concerned, both sellers and buyers will be held in deserved execration by their injured countrymen.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.
At Mr Harper's.—Messrs Ward, Archibald, and Binney, R. Brown, Esq and G. Young, Esq.
At Mr Lorrain's.—Messrs Bouyer, Robison, Fuller, and Williams.
At Mrs Davison's.—(Not obtained.)

MARRIED.

Yesterday, by the Rev. John McKinlay, Mr William Rae, to Miss Susan Patterson, both of this town.

DIED.

At the Albion Mines, on Monday last, Ann, daughter of Mr James Kindler, aged 11 months.
Same day, at New Garsloch, after a lingering illness, Mary, daughter of Mr Kenneth McKenzie, aged 26.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, July 20th—Shal. Mary, Garret, Bay de Chaleur—ballast.

Friday—Schr. Hawksbury, Helleur, Boston—ballast; sloop Lady, Dayer, R. John—staves; Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—general cargo; schr. Mary, Boars, P. E. Island—ballast; Queen, Buskirk, Pugwash—do.

Saturday—Schr. Trial, Roberts, P. E. Island—empty barrels; Sarah, Campbell, do.—ballast; brig Mentor, Carr, New York—do.

Monday—Brig Mary, Sishy, Staples, Portland—ballast; Triton Merrel, New York—do; Pandora, Rea, Providence—do; Splendid, Huscum, New York—do; Mary, Bray, Newburyport—flour; schr. Margaret, Parsons, Wiscasset—ballast; Gardener, Maizon, Fall River—do; Sailor's Return, Dodge, Mt. Desert—do; brig Grand Turk, Bartlet, do—do; Caroline, Pratt, Boston—do; Corinthian, Chase, Wiscasset—do; Lion, Fernald, Boston—do; schr. Isabella, Kennedy, St. John, Newfld.—flour; brig Sarah & Phebe, Babbage, New York—bread; Rollis, Burnes, Boston—schr. Martha, Boulanger, Quebec and Peice—flour.

Tuesday—Brig Baltic, Luby, Portland—flour and bread; Rowe, Franklin, Boston—ballast; Caty and Sally, York, U. S.—do; Henry Leeds, Sweetser, Boston—ballast.

CLEARED.

Wednesday—Brig Citizen, Omerton, Newburyport—coals; Shal. Susan, Reynolds, Charlottetown—coal.

Thursday—Schr. Lucy, Gerton, Miramichi—coal; Victory, Ferris, do—do.

Friday—Brig William Henry, Kelly, Providence—coal; Orson, Nickles, Providence—do; schr. Sarah, Smith, Wareham—do; brig New Columbia, Ingraham, Providence—do; Virginia, Murray, New York—do.

Saturday—Brig Leo, Islay, Providence—do; Rising States, Combs, Wareham—do; Spartan, Thurston, Providence—do; schr. Dolphin, Hoskins, Newburyport—do; Orbit, Otis, Wareham—do; Queen, Buskirk, Pugwash—dry goods; Mary, Bears, on a fishing voyage; shal. Catherine, Buckler, Tatamagouche—dry goods; Mary, Garret, Halifax—coal.

Monday—Brig Union, Boston, Providence—coal; Tuesday—Brig Charles, Sweetser, Providence—coal; schr. Sarah, Campbell, Bay de Chaleur.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late MARTIN McDONALD, SLITOR, of Knysdart, in the Upper District of the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render the same within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted unto said estate are desired to make immediate payment to ALEXANDER McDONALD, } Admr.
JOHN McDONALD, }
Upper District, County of Sydney,
21st July, 1836. if

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

John Gordon and William Gordon, } Pliffs
vs. }
Admr's &c. of Alexander Gordon, }
deceased. vs. }
Norman Campbell, } Defend't

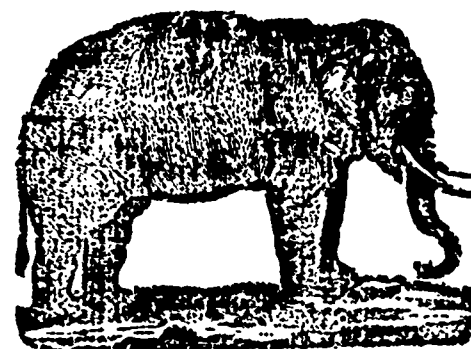
TO BE SOLD.

At Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Sydney, at the Court House, in Antigonish, on Saturday, the 1st day of October next, between the hours of 12 o'clock at noon, and 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of the same day:

ALL that certain Lot of LAND situate, lying, and being at Doctor's Brook at the Gulf Shore, in the Upper District of said County, situated and bounded as follows, that is to say; on the North by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the East by lands in the possession of Donald McKinnon; on the South by the main post road leading to Antigonish; and on the West by the lands of one John McKinnon; containing in the whole thirty-one acres, more or less; together with all and singular the houses, buildings and improvements thereon; the same having been levied and extended upon agreeably to Law, under, and by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Supreme Court at Pictou, at the suit of the above named Plaintiffs against the said Defendant and the equity of redemption thereby established, having expired.

E. H. HARRINGTON, High Sheriff.
H. BLACKDAR, }
Att'y for Plaintiffs. }
Dated 25th July, 1836. if

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.



GREAT ATTRACTION.

THE Managers from the Zoological Institute, Boston, comprising a rare collection of ANIMALS AND BIRDS, many of which have never been exhibited in this place, among which are

The GNU, or Horned Horse, a rare specimen of Nature's handy work, the ZEBRA, PEL-LICAN, ANGORA GOAT, &c. &c.

A very large ELEPHANT, with a splendid Eastern Saddle, LIONS, TIGERS, MONKEYS, &c.

will be exhibited under a spacious pavilion in Pictou, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 16th, 17th, and 18th days of August, from 1 to 4 o'clock, each day. Admission 1s 3d—Children under 10 years, 7 1/2d. Keeper enters the Lion's cage at 3 p. m. Animals fed at 3 p. m.

The Menagerie is accompanied by a collection of RARE CURIOSITIES,

such as the ANACONDA, a live serpent from the Island of Ceylon, two GOLDEN PHEASANTS, the only ones in America. Also, two comic Negro Singers of celebrity Admission 7 1/2d from large pavilion.

For particulars, see large bills, posted at the principal Hotels.

The Menagerie will be exhibited at the West River, Pictou, August 15th, at New Glasgow and Albion Mines on the 19th and 20th and at Truro on the 23rd and 24th. Pictou, July 27.

FLOUR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Offer for sale, cheap for cash,—a few Barrels SUPERFINE FLOUR.

July 26 u-w HOCKIN & SONS.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for Sale by the Subscriber:

ONE Case PAPER HANGINGS, and BORDERING to match—five pattersus. July 27. J. DAWSON.

AMERICAN Superfine FLOUR, Pilot and Navy BREAD, for Sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE. July 27. if

NOTICE.

ALL Collectors of Poor Rates in the Township of Pictou, are hereby required forthwith to deliver to me, the Subscriber, Treasurer for Poor Rates for said Township, a certificate from the Magistrate whereby they were respectively qualified. All collectors neglecting to produce such certificate shall forfeit and pay three pounds. Each collector is also required to pay on or before the first day of August next, ensuing, two thirds of the amount assessed in the district whereof he is collector. And any collector omitting or neglecting to comply herewith, shall be sued without distinction.

WILLIAM BANNERMAN,

Treasurer of Poor Rates.

Pictou, 20th July, 1836.

TO SABBATH SCHOOLS.

A number of second hand Volumes of Library Books, may be had at the Subscriber's Shop. R. DAWSON

July 1. if

A Few Copies of THE COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST, for sale at Office. Price \$2 each. [Oct. 24.]

POETRY.

THE DEEP.

BY BRAINARD, AN AMERICAN POET.

There's beauty in the deep:—
The wave is bluer than the sky;
And though the light shone bright on high,
More softly do the sa-gems glow
That sparkle in the depths below;
The rainbow's tints are only made
When on the waters they are laid,
And sun and moon most sweetly shine
Upon the ocean's level brine.
There's beauty in the deep.

There's music in the deep.—
It is not in the surf's rough roar,
Nor in the whispering, shelly shore—
They are but earthly sounds that tell
But little of the sea-nymph's shell,
That sends its loud, clear note abroad,
Or winds its softness through the flood,
Echoes through groves with coral gay,
And dies, on spongy banks, away,
There's music in the deep.

There's quiet in the deep.—
Above let tides and tempests rave,
And earth-born whirlwinds wake the wave;
Above let care and fear contend
With sin and sorrow to the end;
Here, far beneath the tainted foam
That frets above our peaceful home,
We dream in joy, and wake in love.
Nor know the rage that yells above.
There's quiet in the deep.

MISCELLANY.

DEFECT OF SMELL IN BIRDS OF PREY.

It has been generally asserted that Vultures and other birds of prey, are gifted with a highly acute sense of smell; and that they can discover by means of it the carcass of a dead animal at great distances: but it appears to be now sufficiently established by the observations and experiments of Mr. Audubon, that these birds really possess the sense of smell in a degree very inferior to carnivorous quadrupeds; and that so far from guiding them to their prey from any distance, it affords them no indication of its presence, even when close at hand. The following experiments appear to be conclusive on this subject. Having procured the skin of a deer, Mr. Audubon stuffed it full of hay; after the whole had become perfectly dry and hard, he placed it in the middle of an open field, laying it down on its back, in the attitude of a dead animal. In the course of a few minutes afterwards, he observed a vulture flying towards it and alighting near it. Quite unsuspecting of the deception, the bird immediately proceeded to attack it, as usual, in the most vulnerable points. Finding in his object, he next, with much excitation, tore open the seams of the skin, where it had been stitched together, and appeared earnestly intent on getting at the flesh, which he expected to find within, and of the absence of which not one of his senses could inform him. Finding that his efforts which were long reiterated, led to no other result than the pulling out large quantities of hay, he at length, though with evident reluctance, gave up the attempt, and took flight in pursuit of other game.

Another experiment, the converse of the first, was next tried. A large dead hog was concealed in a narrow and winding ravine, about twenty feet deeper than the surface of the earth around it, and filled with briars and high cane. This was done in the month of July, in a tropical climate, where putrefaction takes place with great rapidity. Yet, though

many vultures were seen, from time to time, sailing in all directions over the spot where the putrid carcass was lying, covered only with twigs of cane, none ever discovered it; but in the mean time, several dogs had found their way to it, and had devoured large quantities of the flesh. In another set of experiments it was found that young vultures enclosed in a cage, never exhibited any tokens of their perceiving food, when it could not be seen by them however near to them it was brought.

NATURAL REQUISITES FOR THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.—“Na, I'm grieved to think about the callants o' ours,” said a careful mother of three promising young men to the sagacious father. *I'm grieved to think about them, for I muckle doubt we'll never be able to make anything wise-like o' them.* “Never tash your thoom about the callants Janet,” said the old man. “There's nae fear of the callants; we gie them lair, and that'll set them on their feet. Nae doubt Charlie is a run diel, and ower coorse and fursome a fellow to make a wright, or a weaver, or a tailor o' him. But he'll do for a doctor; for though he could na be trusted to work among dear mahogany, or to handle sykie warp and waf, nor to rin the shears through guid braid clath; he'll do well enough for physicking or setting o' hanes. As for Jock, there's no denying that he's a loupie sneek-drawing, pawky scooneral, and no inclined to win his bread at any honest calling; but wi' thrift o' lair in his head, he'll make a capital lawyer, and answer weel for the dispensing o' justice. And though, as ye ken, Tam is but a fule, wi' as little sense or gumption as a cookin' turkey, and no fit to learn ony trade, like a wise body, we'll put him through the college, and when he comes out he'll be qualified to get a kirk, and to be a teacher out o' the people.”—*Agr. Observer.*

“A letter from an American lady in England says, that during her stay of some months, she had not seen a lady with ear-rings! and 'tis in the very centre of fashion—London!”

The progress of civilization is slow but sure; ear rings have at last followed nose rings to the receptacle of things lost upon earth. Patches and “paint an inch thick” long since disappeared, and plucking the eye-brows is now little practised among the ladies except by those of the South Sea Islands. Little by little and step by step, it is discovered that nature can make a tolerable good looking head and face without having the aid of art to surmount her lundy work. This however, has not yet been established completely as regards the body, but that the time will come, say in a century or two, when that problem will be solved in the affirmative, is not to be doubted, and curved spines, dyspepsia, liver complaints & consumptions, will no longer be incurred in the attempt to teach Dame Nature the proper method of shaping the human frame. We are the first in the race of civilization, though our education is not finished, as they say at the boarding-schools, and by looking at those who are behind us, we may see the gradations through which we have passed. The Indians at the North-west flatten the heads of their children to give them a genteel appearance. The people of Japan blucken their teeth: and ear-rings and nose-rings, and Toe-rings, as well as armlets and anklets, are fashionable among savages in all countries. Of these we are much in advance, as is proved by the gradual abandonment of ear-rings, which will be thorough, now that the fashionables of England have given them up. In a few years it will be thought as ungenteeled to be seen with such pendants, as it would for a lady to walk up Chesnut street in the finery of an Esquimaux bride dipped in train oil, and clothed in

the entrails of a whale; such being the method adopted by the fair of that tribe to render themselves peculiarly attractive to their lovers.—*Vale Mecum.*

MATHEMATICAL CALCULATION.—What a noisy creature would a man be were his voice in proportion to his weight, as loud as that of a locust. A locust can be heard at the distance of 1-16 of a mile. The golden wren is said to weigh but half an ounce; so that a middling sized man would weigh down not less than 4000 of them; and it must be strange if a golden wren would not outweigh four of our locusts. Supposing, therefore, that a common man weighs as much as 16000 of our locusts, and that the note of a locust can be heard 1-16 of a mile, a man of common dimensions, pretty sound in wind and limb, ought to be able to make himself heard at the distances of 1600 miles; and when he sneezed, “his house ought to fall about his ears.” Supposing a flea to weigh 1 grain, which is more than its actual weight, and to jump one and a half yards, a common man of 150 pounds, with jumping powers in proportion, could jump 12,800 miles, or about the distance from New York to Cochia China.

DO NOT JUDGE FROM APPEARANCES.—While Sir Humphrey Davy was staying for the night at a small inn, in North Wales, with his friend Mr Purkis, a third traveller entered into conversation with both, and, as it happened talked very learnedly on various matters connected with chemical science. When Davy, who had listened with great composure to all that had been said, retired to rest, Mr Purkis asked the stranger what he thought of his friend who had just left him. “He appears,” coolly replied the other, “rather a clever young man, with some general scientific knowledge:—pray what is his name?” “Humphrey Davy of the Royal Institution,” as coolly answered the other. “Good heavens!” exclaimed the stranger, “was that really Davy?—how have I exposed my ignorance and presumption!”

WHAT I LIKE TO SEE.—I like to see a woman up in the morning scraping up chips to build a fire, and her husband in bed; it shows that she thinks more of him than she does of herself.

I like to see merchants and mechanics keep their shop doors and windows closed until the sun is an hour high; it shows they are independent, and ask no favours of their customers.

I like to see men crowding round the bar-room Monday morning before sunrise; it shows their anxiety to get to their weeks employment in good season.

I like to see women send their butter to market in a dirty cloth; it shows economy, as it saves washing.

A gentleman met another on the street, who was ill of a consumption, and accosted him thus “Ah my friend, you walk slow.” “Yes,” replied the other, “but I'm going fast.”

A chemist in the city of Durham has recently discovered that the venom of wasps and bees is an acid which will yield to an application of a powerful alkali.

AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

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