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

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 26, 1836.

NUMBER XXXII.

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

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CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Apples, Boards, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Coals, etc.

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Table listing various goods and their prices, including Allowives, Boards, Beef, etc.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

At the house of George McLeod, Esq. Merigo-mish, on Thursday the 29th day of December, ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, that

EXCELLENT FARM,

situated on the second division of lands, Back Settlement, Knoydart, Gulf Shore, owned by the late Archibald McGillevray (John Vamey's son), deceased, containing upwards of 100 Acres, nearly square. The superior quality of the soil, the extensive improvements, and the good buildings attached, merit the attention of intending purchasers.

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Gulf Shore, 25th September, 1836. cb-w

INDIA RUBBER GOODS, consisting of - Gentlemen's CAPS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, Ladies' APRONS, &c., for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE.

October, 1836.

From Chambers's Educational Course.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

HEALTH, the greatest of all earthly blessings, depends on the body being kept in such a condition as to allow the whole of the organs to exercise their functions in the way intended by nature. Disease, on the contrary, arises either from an injury to the structure of the organs, or from a derangement in their functions. Death, occurring before old age, if not occasioned by original deficiency, is invariably the result of accidental injury and derangement.

It is not, of course, within the power of individuals to remedy original weakness or deficiency; neither can they make sure of avoiding the numerous diseases which extend by contagion and infection. It is possible, however, by knowledge and care, to do much for the preservation of health and prolongation of life in ordinary circumstances.

In the first place, to prevent injuries to the structure of our bodies, a knowledge of the laws of nature is of great service. We ought not only to know, what is known to very young children, that fire burns, that hot water scalds, that a fall from a considerable height will severely hurt us, and that edge-tools will cut the fibre and give us much pain, but we ought to become extensively and systematically acquainted with the laws under which the material world is conducted, so that, while they are in general acting, as designed by a benevolent Providence, for our advantage, we may so act in regard to them, as to prevent their operating occasionally, as they are apt to do, to our injury or destruction. A knowledge of the laws of gravitation and of the chemical laws is peculiarly requisite.

In the second place, to prevent the dangers arising from the derangement of the functions of our bodies, a knowledge of the laws of these functions is necessary. Four things, above all others, are required for keeping the organic structure of the body in a healthy performance of its functions. These are air, food, exercise, and cleanliness; and all must be administered under proper regulations and fitting circumstances.

Air is only in a proper state for supporting the organic functions when it has a fifth of oxygen in its composition - that is, in its usual state, as found in the atmosphere. In a room which does not communicate freely with the open air, we soon reduce the quantity of oxygen: every breath we draw in such circumstances is detrimental to health. Hence, all sitting and sleeping apartments should be large and high in the ceiling, or else should have a constant communication with the open air. Churches, also, schools, factories, and other places where multitudes assemble, should be well ventilated. The air, however, is nowhere so wholesome as out of doors; and there, accordingly, every human being should spend a portion of every day.

Wholesome food is the second requisite for health. Of the numerous alimentary articles, some are not easily digested, as pastry, dried and pickled animal food, oily dishes, and fruits, especially those which consist of the kernels of nuts, as filberts, almonds and castanas. These, being likely to derange the stomach and occasion pain, ought to be avoided, or only indulged in very sparingly. Of the beverages commonly

in use, all those which contain alcohol in large proportions, as wine, brandy, gin, and whisky, are, especially in large quantities, hurtful to the digestive powers. When a judicious selection of articles of meat and drink has been made, it is still to be remembered that a certain quantity is all that nature demands. If, under the influence of a false appetite, we eat or drink more than is required for sustenance, we overload and embarrass the stomach, and prepare for ourselves many serious evils.

While we thus take care to supply the blood with what it requires for the support of the system, we must also adopt the necessary measures for enabling the same fluid to perform the functions assigned to it.

For this purpose moderate exercise is necessary. The direct object, let us observe, of supply, is to allow of waste. As fast as the body is taking in new substance, it is giving off something equivalent; and thus a perpetual freshening flow is kept up. Now, in a state of inactivity, this flow is too languid. A certain animation of mind, and a certain exertion of the muscular system, are necessary for keeping it up; for the muscles, when exerted under the influence of a willing and prightly mind, take in fresh substance from the blood, which thus becomes appetised for new nutriment. The general design of this part of the animal economy is obvious. We were designed to labour - to make our bread by the sweat of our brow. We have therefore been provided with organs calculated to perform labour. When these organs are used in the way ordained by nature, namely, in a moderate exercise, her intention is fulfilled, and health is the consequence. When, from indolence, affluence, or bad habits, we do not exercise our bodily frames, infirmity and ill health necessarily ensue. It is chiefly in the upper ranks of society, and more particularly among the female sex, that the consequences of the neglect of exercise are observable; but much injury is experienced from the same cause, by individuals who are kept, during too large a portion of the day, at sedentary employments. When, in addition to imperfect exercise, there is a want of pure air, the evil consequences to health are proportionally increased. On the other hand, the mind and body ought not to be exercised above their strength, for by such means either may be so injured that death will ensue.

The fourth requisite for health is cleanliness. Bathing, entire or partial, and frequent and regular changes of apparel, are necessary for the preservation of the skin in a fit state to perform its excretory functions. The cleanness of our apartments is equally necessary for the purity of the air we breathe. Among other duties involved in personal cleanliness, attention to the teeth is pressing necessary, these ought to be brushed and washed with pure water every day - for, otherwise, animalcules generated in the refuse of our food raise a crust upon them (said to be of the same kind with the corals described in another part of this Work*), and, by causing them to decay, produce the violent pain of toothache, and finally deprive us altogether of those valuable organs. It is of great importance to form habits of cleanliness in early life. When thus formed, they soon cease to appear troublesome, and are scarcely ever neglected.

* Introduction to the Sciences. p. 71

From the *Caithness Northern Star*.

SLAVERY AND LIBERALISM.

AMID all the unfavourable signs of the times, there is one event at least which has recently occurred, which would almost seem to warrant the hope, that the heart of our country is still sound in the main, and that good is yet in store for the British Empire. The event to which we allude is the abolition of West Indian Slavery. That a nation should of its own accord renounce the wages of unrighteousness, and voluntarily tax itself to the amount of TWENTY MILLIONS, in order to set the captive free, and repair, as far as possible, the injuries inflicted on him by a long course of degrading bondage, is an act so unlike that of a doomed and Heaven-abandoned people, that we cannot yet allow ourselves to despair of our country. But though so great a sacrifice has been made, and so noble an example set on our part, in order that justice might be done to suffering humanity, other nations, whose hand is in the same trespass, are but backward in following our footsteps. There is one land in particular, in which a system of stern and unrelenting oppression is still pursued towards the unhappy negro, and which, the more the iniquity of the system is exposed, only clings with a more desperate grasp to the accursed thing, and refuses to let it go. In that land, near TWO MILLIONS AND A HALF of human beings, with rational and immortal souls, are held in hopeless bondage. There, between 70,000 and 80,000 children, in the helplessness of infancy, are annually reduced to a level with the brutes. There females are frequently put into the scales, and sold by the pound! and in newspapers, professedly religious, you will meet with advertisements, such as the following:—"To be sold, on such a day, an excellent stock of horses, hogs, and sheep, and—*nineteen well conditioned negroes!*" In that country, the benefits of education are totally interdicted to the unhappy slaves, and in some places, the punishment of death is inflicted for the second offence of *teaching blacks in a Sabbath School*. There the ministers of religion are frequently maintained by contributions extorted from the bones and muscles of human beings; and if you ask a gang of negroes that you happen to see in a field, to whom they belong, you may be told, "*that they belong to the Congregation!*" Nay, we are assured, on authority which is unquestionable, that preachers of the gospel unblushingly engage in the odious traffic of exchanging men for horses, and women for sheep, and that in many of the church courts, from the moderator and clerk, down to the meanest officer, "*all are hardened men stealers.*" Fathers not unfrequently sell their own offspring, and the highest personage in the land has been known "to bring his children to the hammer, and thus make money of his debaucheries; and, even at death, instead of manumitting them, to leave them, soul and body, to degradation and the cartwhip."

And where, gentle reader, where is it, think you, that such enormities are still practised, and that millions of human beings are subjected to the tender mercies of the slave-driver? In some despotic monarchy, you will say, where the right divine to govern wrong is maintained and respected, where a lordly and pampered aristocracy tread with iron heel on the submissive necks of their degraded and spiritless vassals. Nay, but in America, the "land of civil and religious liberty," where, as we are told, "bigotry and persecution are unknown, where no civil disabilities attach to religion, where christian charity prevails, and where all is harmony, liberality, and love." Yes, even there, does slavery with all its attendant enormities, still prevail, and entrench itself within triple bulwarks, against every effort of mercy and philanthropy. In "*the freest Country in the world,*" those who attempt to advocate the opinions so successfully promulgated in this country, by the late distinguished Dr Thompson, without one daring to lift a

finger against him, are forthwith tarred and feathered, or torn in pieces by an infuriated rabble.

And not only are the actual slave States responsible for the continuance of slavery and its cruelties, but the whole Union is infected, with its moral pollution. "The north has universally sympathised with the south; Merchants and mechanics, Priests and politicians, have alike stood forth the defenders of southern despots," and of their inhuman tyranny. And so deep-rooted is the feeling of antipathy to the poor negro, that pervades the whole empire, that even the free man, who partakes of his colour is doomed to the most insulting and oppressive treatment. Can it be believed, that in a country, which boasts that no disabilities attach to any form of religion, however anti-scriptural and pernicious, the most galling disabilities are attached to the crime of wearing a black or colored skin? "In some parts of the Union, the free people of color, are not allowed to sit on a jury, or be received as witnesses; in others, although compelled to pay taxes, they are not allowed to vote, or to send their children to the common schools, or to learn the alphabet, under severe penalties;" and in all, they are the victims of prejudice, contempt, and insult. Even in the house of prayer, where it is, or ought to be, proclaimed, that "God has made of one blood all the nations that dwell upon the face of the earth," a line of demarcation is drawn between them and their white oppressors. In travelling through the slave States, they are in constant peril, any constable may seize them as runaway slaves, bind them with ropes and chains, throw them into prison with murderers and robbers, confine them thirty or sixty days, and if they cannot prove their freedom, sell them into bondage to pay their jail fees!"

And this is America—the country, which the whole world is called upon to admire, as the very perfection of freedom and felicity; a country, which, with the one hand signs the charter of its independence, proclaiming on its front that "*all men are born free,*" and at the same time, with the other, wreathes the iron bonds of perpetual slavery round the necks of near two millions and a half of its population! Who that has a heart or the common feelings of humanity, does not turn from such a spectacle with loathing and indignation, and bless God that he is not at the mercy of republican liberalism? No wonder that Thompson, the anti-slavery lecturer, should exclaim, when about to flee from America for his life, "If I must be a slave, if my lips must wear a padlock, if I must crouch and crawl—let it be before a hereditary tyrant—let me see around me the symbols of royalty—the bayonets of a standing army—the frowning battlements of a baatle. Let me know what is the sovereign pleasure and will of the one man, I am taught to fear and serve—let me not see my rights, and property, and liberties, scattered to the same breeze that floats the flag of freedom, let me not be sacrificed to the demon of despotism, while laying hold on the horns of the altar dedicated to LIBERTY AND EQUALITY."

FOREIGN.

THE COUNT DE SURVILLIERS.—The *Courier de Etats Unis* of Saturday morning gives the following extract of a letter written by Joseph Bonaparte on the 29 of September to a friend in the city.

"My sister is now in Paris, but she has rejected all advances made to her. Do not believe a word of the story put forth in the Paris journals, about my voyage to Corsica, under the permission of Louis Philippe. All these paragraphs respecting my family are miserable inventions. You will see me in New York sooner than in Corsica, or in any other part of France, so long as a Bourbon sits upon the throne."

Mexico.—The population of the Mexican States consists of about 9,000,000 of freemen. Of these about 4,000,000 are unmixed Indians; 2,500,000 are Mestizos, or the mixed offspring of Spaniards and Indians; 1,500,000 are Creoles, or the unmixed offspring of Spaniards; 1,000,000 are Washinagoes, or offspring of Indians and Negroes, including also the Mulattoes; 100,000 are Negroes; 10,000 Spaniards, born in Spain, and about 30,000 strangers, consists of emigrants from various nations. From this estimate, it seems that the Indians and Mestizos form the bulk of the population. But it is said that they are in many respects superior to the Spaniards and Creoles. They are honest industrious and peaceable, and generally cultivators of the soil. Those only are addicted to vicious habits who live in the vicinity of large towns. They are of a ruddy complexion—small in stature, and have in general well formed features. Some of them are no darker than the Spaniards, and many of their women superior in beauty to the Creole women, on account of their rosy cheeks.—The Indians are excellent soldiers, well civilized, (though still idolaters, and they will undoubtedly form the democracy of the country, and being nowise inferior to the other races, are probably destined to rule the nation. The Mexicans, before they were conquered by the spaniards, had already advanced very far in arts of government and civilization. The conquest has undoubtedly hastened their march of improvement, and if they do but retain their freedom, they will, in less than a century, in all probability be one of the great nations of the earth.—*Boston Post*.

The following are the terms upon which Texans wishes to be admitted into the Union:

1st. The continuation of slavery. 2d. A guarantee not to settle Indians in their territory. 3d. Full and equal privileges with all other states. For which considerations they will surrender all their unoccupied territory to the general government, after the payment of all claims against their republic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We copy the following statement from the *Freeman's Journal*:—"A most heart-rending scene occurred in this neighbourhood (county Longford) on Wednesday last, a most wretched poor man of the name of John Reilly, near Ardagh, being indebted to Dean Murray for tithes and arrears of tithes, to the amount of about five shillings, was arrested on his sick bed, to which for the last month he was confined. His case indeed, is the most pitiable one that has occurred in Ireland since the commencement of the tithe campaigning. Possessed neither of pig or goat, or any other four footed animal—having no family but a poor sickly helples wife, each of them about seventy years of age, with scarcely a rag to cover them by day or night, the only covering for both occasions being a collection of squalid patches that would defy curiosity to discover the original garb—and all their worldly substance, within and without, being put to the hammer, would not bring five shillings; yet, shameful to relate, such was the state of the above-named individual, when on Wednesday last the sheriff, chief-constable, and police, approached this miserable *wad* of straw. The chief constable feeling ashamed of his captives, galloped to the deanery-house, a distance of less than a quarter of a mile, to expostulate with his Reverence on the shame of the transaction, but in vain. The worthy Dean however, was so far moved by charity as to send his own ass and cart to convey the prisoner to the jail of Longford, as the writ-rebellious man could scarcely be expected

to carry the poor feeble creature a distance of five miles. Thus stretched in the cart, without hat or nightcap, apparently lifeless, he was conveyed five miles from his sick bed, with scarcely half his body covered, and the day cold chilling, and showery. Comment is useless."

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT DUNDEE.—On Friday afternoon a young woman, about eighteen years of age, named Ann Rowley, was employed in the preparing flat of Messrs Wylie and Johnston's spinning-mill, the skirts of her dress were caught by the horizontal shaft, and she was dragged round the shaft and thrown among the adjoining wheels. The unfortunate girl was dreadfully mutilated; the upper part of the head, and one of her arms and feet were severed from her body, and life was extinct before she could be extricated.

UNREMARKABLE.

The New York Courier & Enquirer gives the following:

"The frequency with which murders are committed in the Western States and the *unchastity* with which enormities of all sorts are announced, are really becoming quite frightful; and unless the constituted authorities interpose prompt and energetic preventatives, our country must suffer essentially in her character. The falsehoods uttered of us by the Trollope tribe of tourists will become matters of solemn history, and we shall have little ground of quarrel with our transatlantic shouderers. A single number of a Natches paper lately contained a catalogue of crime, almost sufficient to afford material for a couple of volumes of British abuse, and nearly every paper we receive from the West furnishes its murder or murders almost as regularly as our city papers put forth their *Prices Current*. The Grand Gulf (Miss) Advertiser has the following sample of the brevity and coolness with which these matters are noticed.—*Homicide*—N. Fleming, Post Master, at Fayette, has been killed; no particulars. He has left an interesting wife and 7 children. It is deplorable that such a state of things should exist, that the perpetration of the most heinous crimes, should become a matter of such every day occurrence, that they are mentioned as merely ordinary events, and disposed of as items of intelligence little less expected than the upsetting of a stage waggon or the burning of a haystack by lightning. We have nothing to boast of in New York, as it regards exemption from crime of all characters, but with our population of three hundred thousand—made up as it is of people from all quarters of the Globe—criminality is not so common—outrages are not so very frequent, as to warrant us in chroncling them with quite so much *sang froid* as they do at the west."

COLONIAL.

KINGSTON, (U. C.) December 1.

The House of Assembly is proceeding to business with a vengeance—such a crowd of new Bills, notices of Bills, Motions, Petitions, Orders and resolutions, was never heard of in any provincial legislature before, or ever may again. Our table is actually loaded with parliamentary papers; in fact to such a degree, that we have scarcely time to read the headings of the new Bills, much less to examine their clauses and criticise their utility. The names of a few we subjoin—1. Bill to amend the representation of the people. 2. Bill to establish a Court of Chancery. 3. Bill to facilitate private Banking. 4. Bill to establish a Provincial Bank. 5. Bill to abolish Imprisonment for debt. 6. Bill to regulate Notaries Public. 7. Bill to regulate the distribution of the District Funds. 8. Bill to amend the law of Dower. 9. Bill to suppress the riots at By-

town. 10. Bill to repeal the 'Township' Officers' Act. 11. Bill for the recovery of animals going astray. 12. Bill to regulate the Post Office, besides half a dozen Bills, for as many Banks, in as many different towns in the province. Of above fifty other bills we have not received copies.

All the bills we have named, and others are on our table, but to which we should direct the public attention, as likely to pass this session, is more than we can tell. The probability is, that most of them will die a natural death, or be wholesomely strangled in the Legislative Council; for to alter the law of the land so extensively in one session, would be highly injudicious and detrimental to the public prosperity, and be carrying the rage for legislation to a criminal degree of absurdity. The utility of a non-elective Legislative Council could not be more forcibly shown, than it will be, we hope, this session, in checking this passion for making laws.

The only real good action done by the House as yet, has been the adoption of the recommendation of the Select Committee on public improvements, to vote the sum of £96,000 for the canalising of the Trent.

CLERGY RESERVES.—This fruitful question of complaint and agitation is again before the Legislature; but, we fear with little prospect of its final adjustment, in a manner acceptable to the great body of the people. The Clergy of the church of England, who are possessed of no mean influence at HEAD quarters (forgetful of the needle's eye and the bulk of the camel,) would fain engross the whole to themselves; and their claims are not without unflinching sticklers in the Legislature. Others are of opinion that they should be equally divided between the Scotch and English churches, they being the only two established churches in the United Kingdom. Others again seem to think that the Wesleyan Methodists should be admitted to a share; and not a few contend that the best mode of settling the question at rest forever, is to re-invest the whole in the Crown, to be disposed of according to his Majesty's Sovereign pleasure; whilst the only useful way in which they could be disposed of so as to silence all future cavilling, namely their application to general Education and internal improvements, is almost altogether overlooked by the various disputants. The jealous fierceness of a dog over his bone is the type of the rancour which has had vent for the last ten or twelve years, among the preachers and professors of the religion of meekness, poverty, and charity, in their scramble for these reserves, as if there was no vocation to the service of God or no means of propagating the sacred truths of the gospel without the temptation of ample riches. Believers in the gospel must, however, have more faith in its precepts than in the practice of men into whose very souls the love of mammon has entered with a burning zeal for all abuses. Never will tranquility be restored, nor the various denominations of christians be satisfied by any partial or unequal distribution of these reserves.

The Church of England aware of this, and knowing His Majesty's "natural affection," for its temporal prosperity, and his jealousy of rival institutions, is most anxious that they should be reinstated in the crown; but such a measure, if acceded to, will have a tendency to perpetuate rather than to remedy the evil complained of. Besides why place such a vast mass of property at the sole disposal of the head and "nursing father" of one particular church—an individual 4000 miles off, who cannot be supposed to have such an intimate acquaintance with our circumstances and condition as would enable him, if he were so inclined, to appropriate it with impartiality to

purposes of general utility? The very idea of such a proceeding implies the incompetency of the local legislature to manage our internal affairs, if it does not contain an indirect imputation of dishonesty. Moreover, if it be carried into effect, what security will the people of Upper Canada have for the proper administration of this property. The administrative power would owe us no responsibility whatever, without when there could be no control; it may follow with perfect impunity the dictates of caprice, misrepresentation or "natural affection," and we would before long, it is by no means improbable, open our eyes to see that our folly was unremediable. Unless we suppose that His Majesty, at the other side of the Atlantic, is better acquainted with our wishes than we ourselves, and that he will be more prompt in carrying them into effect,—unless we suppose this absurdity, why should such a proposition be entertained by men having any pretensions to intelligence?

The proposition to re-invest these lands in His Majesty, is "a weak invention of the enemy." It has evidently emanated from the high church party, who wish to throw the odium of a richly endowed and exclusive Ecclesiastical establishment, in this colony, from their own shoulders on those of an individual secured from indignation and resentment.

It is our decided conviction that no measure for the adjustment of this important question, except that which has for its object general education and public improvement, will be successful in its operation or satisfactory to the public.—*Correspondent and Advocate.*

Toronto papers of the 3d. contain the conclusion of the debate on the address for annexing Montreal to Upper Canada. Mr. McKay's resolutions, to that effect were carried, 35 to 9. The House was engaged on the 3d, on a motion by Mr. Draper, for disposing of the Clergy Reserves. The general impression seemed to be that they would be sold, and the proceeds divided among the principal religious denominations, in proportion to their number.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Capt. Horace Baker, in returning home from a friend's house, early on Wednesday evening, missed the road, and fell near the Bridge, from the abutment (not far from his own dwelling), on a rock, which caused such severe internal injury that he only lived until about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr Baker was in his 70th year, and a man highly respected for his integrity, industrious habits, and kind disposition. His loss is most sincerely regretted by all who knew him.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, 19th Dec'r, 1836.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor is pleased to *Order*, that in future no claims for payment of services performed for, or on account of, His Majesty's Government in this Province be allowed, unless such claims be preferred within three months after the expiration of the year, within which the services have been performed:

And it is further *Ordered*, That no officer of the Government, in the receipt of monies belonging to the Crown, be allowed to retain in his hands, any part of such monies, as a set off or balance, of any account, or claim which he may have against the Government; but that the whole of such monies, save and except the Legal Commission thereon, be regularly paid at the fixed quarterly periods to the Treasurer of the Province; leaving any such account or claim, (if allowed after due examination) to be paid by warrant of the Lt. Governor or Commander-in-Chief for the time being, and not otherwise.

By His Excellency's Command,
RUPERT D. GEORGE.

AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

Mr. Editor,

SIR.—A communication under the signature of "J. W." appeared in a late number of the Bee, which, on its appearance would have received an immediate reply from me, had I not been conscious that the political commotion which then existed among us, would justly have deprived it of a place in your paper, or a perusal by your country readers. But now, that the period of political excitement is drawing to a close, I may with more propriety claim a corner in your agricultural page, for the following reply to the letter referred to.

"J. W.," as he intimates, was prompted to send you his communication by a desire "to put writers and planters right," and he commenced his praiseworthy purpose, by correcting an error committed by me, in classifying tuberous roots and seed together. That his remarks on this point are correct, I readily admit, and tender to him all the credit due for his superior botanical knowledge. But in advancing his theory of the failure of the potatoe crop, and pointing out an antidote, I think he has not taken the most successful way of "setting planters right." He says, "it is a change in the seasons that has caused the failure of the potatoe crop." That the seasons of vegetation have recently been shorter and colder, than formerly, (which has caused the potatoe crop to be housed frequently in an unripe state) every one must, from experience or observation admit. If "J. W." is conscious of any further "change" having been produced, he must advance something more in proof, than mere assertion, before "planters" can rely on his doctrine.

As a remedy for the general failure in the potatoe crop which has recently prevailed, he recommends, that the potatoes be "cut, covered immediately, not deep, and a light roller drawn over them," and asserts that "they will then do as well as ever." Before planters can accede to these assertions, their author will be under the necessity of answering satisfactorily, the following queries, consistently with his own doctrines.—Why will one quality of potatoes fail, while another receiving the same treatment, and planted immediately by their side, will vegetate? Why did potatoes, purchased from a person in this community, by several of his neighbors, invariably fail, while those taken from their own cellars, and planted at the same time and in the same fields, grew as well as usual? Why will potatoes grow on a humid and damp part of a field, while they will immediately rot on a part that is more dry and sandy? Why will potatoes planted in a dry day, under a hot sun, fail, while those of a similar quality planted in the same kind of soil, after a slight shower of rain or a fall of dew, vegetate immediately? Cases such as these have frequently occurred, and if "J. W." can show how the treatment he recommends will produce different results, he will then advance a step towards "setting planters right." But he will still be guilty of injustice to the public, in not imperting to them ere now, the fact, that by his prescribed treatment, the crop "would do as well as ever."

The practice of cutting potatoes before they are planted, ought, I think, for several reasons, to be abandoned altogether. It is a well known fact that whole potatoes will not rot so readily as those that have been cut. It has also been fully proved, that a more abundant crop will be produced when they are planted whole, than when cut into small parts. Of many experiments made in corroboration of this assertion, I shall copy one made by a planter in Scotland, not because it is more conclusive in its results, but on account of the comparative

brevity of the statement. I find it in Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, copied from the Gardener's Magazine: "I planted four plants, containing two eyes to each; four, the crowns containing, perhaps, five or six eyes each; four small potatoes; four large whole ones (or what are termed ware potatoes.) Now for the weight of the produce of each kind. The produce of the first four roots weighed 8lbs., that of the second four, 11lbs., that of the third four, 15lbs., that of the fourth four, 18lbs. I think this will make clear to any one, that the reverse of what is generally followed ought to be practised, namely, to plant crowns, or whole potatoes, in lieu of a plant with two eyes. This is even the second trial I have made, and found it the same; but I was not so particular in the first experiment as in the second, having determined by my eye the difference was so obvious. I think this of the greatest importance to the agriculturalist. If it holds good for an acre, what a difference in the produce! The object of a little extra seed bears no comparison to the produce, and, beside, the labor of cutting is saved."

In conclusion, I would recommend particularly, that various experiments be made in the ensuing spring, with this vegetable, such as the following—Plant a small quantity of potatoes on dry earth, another portion of the same quality, on a more moist soil; select a few potatoes from the centre, and another quantity from the top or sides, of a heap in the cellar, and plant them near together; plant a part of a row with cut, and another part with uncut, potatoes; plant a quantity of the same kind of seed at different periods, &c. By practical experiments of this nature, and a careful observation of the results, you will probably set yourselves right sooner than either "J. W." or I can do for you.

Yours, &c.

December 1836.

MELVILLE.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR WHITE PINE TREES, AND PLANT MORE.—A writer in the New York Courier & Enquirer, having made a careful investigation of the subject, has affirmed, that unless something occurs to check the destruction, that there is not white pine timber enough north of the Carolinas to supply the domestic demand fifteen years. Boards of this description are already worth \$32 to \$36 per M. in New York and the other seaports, and the price is progressively advancing.

COMPOSTS, MUD FOR MANURE, &c.—"Sir J. Sinclair observes that in making composts it has been ascertained by a number of experiments that two bushels of unslacked lime are sufficient to each cubic yard of earth of a medium quality, and as eighty cubic yards are sufficient to manure an acre, one hundred and sixty bushels is the quantity required." A less quantity, however, will answer a valuable purpose, and no precise rules are necessary; for a compost without lime, or lime not mixed in compost is valuable for manure.

Dr. Deano observed that "a layer of mud will be no bad ingredient in a heap of compost. But it should be contiguous to a stratum of lime, if that can be obtained. But where this is wanting, new horse dung is the best substitute to excite a strong fermentation." And again, the same writer asserts that "with respect to using mud as a manure, the maritime farmer has the advantage over all others. For the sea ooze, which appears on the flats, and in creeks and harbors, along the shores of the sea, has all the virtues of fresh water mud, with that of sea salt superadded, which is one of the most important ingredients in the composition of manures. I might add that it abounds more than any other mud, with putrefied animal substances. Much of these are

contained in the sea itself, and innumerable are the tows and the fishes that have perished upon flats since time began; and the component parts of their bodies have been inclosed by the supervenient slime."

The Albany Cultivator asserts that "composts in which no fermentation takes place, can be of little advantage. There is no volatile matter given off, and no tendency exists to break down and render soluble ligneous or woody matter. Lime operates more powerfully than dung in inducing fermentation in vegetable matter, though it is not prudent to use it in combination with stable dung; I have found by experience that it causes too violent action and dissipates nearly all the putrefying properties. Composts are particularly adapted to all the family of small grains, and for top dressing grass grounds, where this latter practice is tolerated, mere earthy matters add nothing to the compost pile; they merely prevent the waste of other materials, which compose it. In making composts, therefore, for field use, earths should be preferred, which abound in vegetable matter; and the litter, vegetable refuse, urine, soap suds, ashes, &c. should be added, which are ordinarily wasted, and which form annually a large aggregate on a farm."

The too common practice of spreading barn yard manure over mowing or meadow land is very wasteful and extravagant. Most people appear to think that they have nothing more to do than to pile on barn yard manure in great quantity on any soil, and for each and every sort of produce, and their crops and fortunes are made. But the truth is that the application of unmixed dung to land in tillage is sometimes not merely useless but absolutely injurious. We have the assertion of an experienced cultivator that he actually nearly destroyed his grass in a mowing lot by spreading on this soil in the spring a quantity of fresh dung taken from the pig sty.

"The dung," he says, "was of too hot a nature, and caused the turf to be so much scorched by the sun that the grass was burnt up. It is true that fresh dung applied to plough land does not often produce that effect. But the manure in that case, by mixing with the soil forms a compost, and the dung is as it were diluted with earth. Still we hear farmers complain in dry seasons, that the dung, which they apply to their soil does more harm than good, by increasing the injurious effects of drought. But if it were well mixed before it was applied with 2 or 3 times its bulk of earth it would preserve against drought instead of increasing it. A plant will grow no better on a truck heap than on a sand heap; and in some cases pure sand would be a better application to increase the fertility of a soil than unmixed dung.—New England Farmer.

To be Sold or Let.

WHAT Farm Lot—two miles out of Town, adjoining the Farm of James Kitchen, to the West, containing 50 ACRES, 12 of which are fit for the Plough.

ALSO,

That handsome Lot, lying on the East side of the East River, immediately above the narrows, called Point Pleasant, and formerly the property of William Sutherland; containing

SEVENTEEN ACRES.

The soil is excellent, and nearly all fit for the Plough; there is on the premises a good freestone Quarry, and the water is so deep close to the shore that a Wharf is altogether unnecessary. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES DAWSON.

Nov'r 8, 1836.

ALMANACS, FOR 1837,

For sale by
12th October.

J. DAWSON.

ACADIAN TELEGRAPH.

THE Subscriber thanks those persons who have already patronised his attempt at establishing a weekly paper, in which Reports of Public Proceedings should form a regular and prominent feature. His temporary discontinuance has caused additional support, and expressions of good wishes, for which he feels very grateful. He will re-commence issuing the Telegraph on the first week in January, and hopes, that, a further addition of names made to his list, up to that period, will enable him to renew his labours with increased confidence.

He has been much gratified at the opinion respecting the numbers of the Telegraph which have appeared; and will make such improvements as circumstances will warrant, and experience suggest.

JOHN S. THOMPSON.

Halifax, November, 1836.

A Subscription List for the reception of Subscribers' names, lies at the Bee Office.

IMPORTED,

In the Brig Squirrel, from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber:

ROWLAND'S PHILADELPHIA BEST MILL-SAW PLATES, 5 & 6½ ft

Do. Do. Circular Saws, of a new and superior construction.

ALSO:

Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, ANVILS & VICES Carron STOVES, 2½ and 3 ft. lengths. IRON, well assorted.

GEO. SMITH.

December 20, 1836. c-m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in the Spring of the year, offers for sale his FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.

as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pictou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Mines, Green Hill, &c. all of which meet on the property; the new bridge on the river crosses at the door,—forming one of the most desirable situations for business to be found in the county, with every prospect of its soon becoming a thriving village. Three sides of the property front the roads, which will cause it to be highly valuable hereafter, should the possessor wish to dispose of any part of it in Lots. The land is of first quality, well watered, and lying dry; it abounds in freestone of good quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for fencing, &c. Possession will be given in May.

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

NEW TIN-WARE ESTABLISHMENT.

H. R. NARRAWAY, Agent for A. McGrigor,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Pictou and its vicinity that he is ready to execute orders in Tin, Lead, sheet Iron, and Copper works in the shop opposite the store of Messrs. Ives, where by punctuality and moderate charges he hopes to merit a share of public patronage Franklin and other Stoves, Stove Pipes, &c. neatly fitted up.

ON HAND—A choice assortment of Tin Ware. Old Pewter, Lead, Copper, and Brass, bought October 12, 1836.

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber is called upon to leave the Province, all those due him either by Note of hand or Book accounts, are requested to pay the same on or before the 15th of April ensuing, to save further trouble.

He also offers for Sale, under the same date, his standing property at New Glasgow, and 200 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the road leading to the Garden of Eden, so called. COLIN MCKAY.

Now Glasgow, 28th Nov. 1836.

OATS.—Cash will be given by Ross and Primrose for OATS, during the winter. November 30. t-f

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

late of Point Breulv, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, at the office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, Pictou, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JANE DOULL, Administratrix.

Point Breulv, 20th October, 1836. t-f

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

JOHN RUSSELL,

chain manufacturer and blacksmith, of Pictou, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Peter Grant, at the residence of the deceased, who is fully authorised to adjust the concern.

JOHN RUSSELL, Jun'r, } Ex
JAMES McINTYRE, }
PETER GRANT, } tors.

Pictou, Dec'r 7, 1836. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JAMES SKINNER, M. D.

now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

KEN. JNO. MCKENZIE, } Execu
JOHN HOLMES, } tors.

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

DONALD McDONALD, (Glenco,)

late of Scots Hill, in the District of Pictou, now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, and all persons that are in any manner indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment

KEN. JNO. MCKENZIE, } Execu
PETER CRERAR, } tors.

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-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. t-f

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's.
THOMAS MCGOUL, }

4th November, 1835. cu-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, Administrator

13th April, 1836.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of

EDWARD CROY, Cooper,

late of Pictou, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested; and all persons indebted to said estate, or requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or to Mr. William Pottinger, Cooper, Pictou.

WM. J. ANDERSON, Adm'r.

Pictou, 6th Nov'r, 1836. t-f

THE SUBSCRIBERS

RETURN their sincere thanks to the public in general, for the liberal encouragement their late father received since his commencement in business; and now inform them, that they have

COMMENCED BUSINESS

in their own names, in their late father's Manufactory on the wharf commonly known as the 'Deacon's wharf,' where they will always have on hand, or made at the shortest notice, the following articles, at the most moderate prices:

CHAIN CABLES, from 3/8ths to 1½ inch,
BOB STAYS, TOPSAIL SHEETS,
AND TIES,
ANCHORS & HAUSE PIPES
different sizes,

All kinds of ship work done to order, at the shortest notice.

PLOUGHS & CARTS COMPLETE,
with other farming utensils,
GRIST & SAW MILL CHAINS,
with every other kind of mill work done to order,
BROAD & NARROW AXES,
Britchens Chams and Hooks, Back Bands and Traces,
Logging and Ox Chains.
J. & A. RUSSELL.

December 7. m-w

J. HOCKIN

MOST respectfully begs to intimate to his friends and the public that he has taken that

LARGE & COMMODIOUS STORE

of Mr A. D. Gordon's, nearly opposite the Market place, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, Cheap for Cash or country produce.

(Nov'r. 22, 1836.

FALL, 1836.

THE Subscriber has received per the ARR from Liverpool, and the ACADIAN from Greenock A very complete Assortment

OF IRON-MONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, &c.

Very superior half-bleached COTTONS, fine yd. wide SHIRTINGS, Checks and Stripes and Woollens—suitable to the season. Fur Caps.

Also ON HAND—A small assortment of SADDLERY, Mill Saws, Plough and Fanner Mountings, a variety of Mirrors, a few sets Tea and Coffee China, Groceries, Shoe Leather, Stone ware, Powder and Snuff, &c. No. 1 Herring and Mackerel:

Which will be sold, on the most moderate terms, and the highest price will be given, either in exchange for Goods or in Cash or Flour, Meal, Pork, and Butter.

R. DAWSON.

Water street, Pictou, 1st Nov'r, 1836.

FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tulles, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.

Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax. October 5, 1836. t-f

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER, Druggist,

September 21. t-f

FINAL NOTICE.

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

Nov. 4 MARTIN J. WILKINS.

[FOR THE BEE]

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,—I observe a communication in the last number of the Bee, signed *John Holmes*, attempting to refute Mr Crerar's vindication of his conduct towards Mr Hartshorne relative to the late County Election, in which he is pleased to take notice of a statement made by me before the Hustings, by merely saying that the accusation against his son is false, that it was well known to them both that he contradicted it from the Hustings, and that to say but Messrs Crerar and Ross this would have been quite sufficient. I must inform Mr Holmes that it was not "quite sufficient" for me either, although for certain reasons, I did not then reply to Mr Holmes; but now, in case some others might be as incredulous as Messrs Crerar and Ross, I shall give them my authority for what he (Mr H.) is pleased to call the false accusation, and leave it with them to judge whether my statement or his round assertion is most deserving of credit.

On the Monday eight days before the County Election, Mr Holmes' son called on Messrs Alexander Fraser and George McLeod, Middle River, with a letter from his father informing them that he had set up for the County, and referring them to his son for particulars, who established the fact, requesting their assistance, and that in return he or they, meaning the East River, would support their nomination on these conditions. The above gentlemen started the canvass right and left, and young Holmes proceeded to Mount Thom, there attended a meeting, giving the same intimation and on similar terms, and from that meeting a deputation was sent to a meeting held on the next evening at the head of the West River, with intimations connected with the same proposals. He then came down to the meeting-house at the foot of the river, on Tuesday, when our congregation was met to form a society for the propagation of the Gospel, sent in for William Matheson, Esq., informed him that his father had set up as above, requesting our support, and that he or they would support Mr Smith or any other we chose to set up in return; (we were informed at the same time that Mr Hartshorne had resigned). On Mr Matheson's coming in and informing us of the message, after a few words the proposal was unanimously acceded to; not, Mr Editor, that we thought Mr Holmes a fit and proper person, or by any means the fittest on the East River to represent them, far from that; but if he had been a man of straw, we, for the sake of peace, would have supported him on the same conditions.

I confess that I am not at all surprised that the information given by me was not very agreeable to Mr Holmes at the time, (although of this I was perfectly ignorant then,) as he of course said the difficulty of vindicating his subsequent conduct with the above accusation, as he terms it. Now, Sir, to convince the public of his fidelity to Mr Hartshorne, he informs them that he issued his card only on Saturday, before the opening of the poll, but omits telling them that this canvass commenced at least on the Monday previous. Now, Sir, with these facts before the public, I shall leave them to judge of Mr Holmes' veracity. "Let them judge, I feel confident in my own mind they will do me justice."

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant
DONALD FRASER.

West River, Pictou, Dec. 26, 1836.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

A YOUTH from 12 to 14 years of age, to serve an apprenticeship to the BOOKBINDING BUSINESS.
JOHN ROSS.

December, 1836.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1836.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM.—MEMBERS' PLEDGES.—Last week we alluded to *Members' pay* in this Province, as being altogether unique in amount, and stated it a fit subject to commence Legislative reform upon; indeed, we cannot see how the people could give them credit for sincerity in any other measure of reform, while this robbery-clause is suffered to exist on the statute book. We recollect, that a few years ago, when the Act was passed raising *Members' pay* to four dollars per day, it was noticed in all the British newspapers from the *Land's End* to *John O'Groats*, as an extraordinary instance of cupidity and avarice on the part of the Members, and of culpable indifference and submission on the part of the people, that they did not to a man resist it. We know of no reason that can be assigned, why the representatives of Nova Scotia should receive a higher compensation for their services, than those of any other British Colony.

SHORT PARLIAMENTS.—We lately quoted a paragraph from a Montreal paper, stating that Nova Scotia was the only Colony under the British Crown, which had seven year Parliaments, and wondering how the good people of this country could tolerate such a *monstrosity*. We believe the statement to be perfectly correct, and, this evil having already existed nearly fifty years, we hope the present Parliament will reduce the term of its existence to three or four years. It will thus go a long way towards securing the people's confidence, and of satisfying them that their representatives are a body of conscientious reformers.

ELECTION BY BALLOT.—This is a reform which has been eagerly sought for, both in Britain and her Colonies, but not yet obtained in either. Never having seen this mode of election tried, we cannot speak with much confidence of its practical working: Our opinions are, however, decidedly in favor of it, and therefore we would wish to see it tested by trial. Nothing is more certain than that the present mode of election is deeply influenced by many highly improper causes and motives which in election by ballot could have no existence; but it has always puzzled us to think how this way of election could be carried into effect, so as to guard it effectually from fraud, to which we confess it is peculiarly exposed. That election by ballot, so guarded, would be infinitely more advantageous for the public weal, more constitutional, and more in accordance with the boasted freedom of the British people, no sane man, we think, will venture to deny.

CLERGY RESERVES—GLEBE & SCHOOL LANDS.—All those extensive tracts of lands reserved in some of the Colonies to the extent of a tenth, and in others of a seventh of the soil, for the above purposes, are destined to become at one time or other the fruitful sources of contention; they have already been so in nearly all the Colonies except Nova Scotia; and, as it is evident the different denominations of Christians with which the Colonies are peopled, will never agree on a scale of division, for their being applied to the support of religion; we agree with the majority of writers on this subject, that they should be appropriated to the support of general education. One Colony (P. E. Island) has already succeeded in obtaining this, and the Legislature of Upper Canada, during the last 15 years, has passed several bills for the same purpose, but were prevented from obtaining the Royal assent by the influence of the High Church party. They have the subject again under consideration at present, and we refer our readers to some articles on the subject in a preceding column, and also to the subjoined draft of a petition, which we believe is intended to be forwarded hence to the Legislature, at its opening; and we would remind our readers that it is in this way, and perseverance in it, that they may, and certainly will, ultimately succeed in obtaining all necessary reforms. (To be continued.)

THE following draft of a Petition, has been handed to us for insertion in the BEE, for the information of whom it may concern:—

To the Honorable Members of the General Assembly,

The Petition of the Inhabitants of the County of Pictou Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioners, being part of his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects of Nova Scotia, feel a deep and zealous interest in any measure, that may ultimately tranquilize the feelings of its inhabitants, and promote their prosperity.

Your Petitioners viewing the immense tracts of land in this Province, which have been reserved under the appellation of School and Glebe Lands, as remaining in an unsettled state, we therefore beg respectfully to draw your attention to them, and request that you will deliberately consider the subject, and if consistent with your wisdom, to dispose of the same, and thereby to create a fund for the support of general education. We are desirous that the whole population may participate in the benefits derivable from that fund. Your petitioners feel a pleasure in appealing to yourselves under the conviction that you are principally reformers, and unite with us in wishing that all abuses with their sources may be abolished; and Your Petitioners as in duty bound, will ever pray.

ON Wednesday evening last, the Rev. Mr Smith read an excellent lecture to "The Literary and Scientific Society" of this place, on the subject of 'Heat.' One could not but be pleased with the simplicity of style and clearness of illustration, adopted by the Rev. Gentleman through the whole lecture. His aim evidently was, more to instruct than to dazzle. On the disputed points respecting the cause of the sensation of heat and the phenomena of combustion, he exhibited the utmost familiarity with the different theories advocated by philosophers.

He referred also to the climate of Nova Scotia, and explained the causes of our cold and protracted winters. Much praise is due to Mr Smith for the warm interest which he seems to take in the welfare of Societies which have for their object the dissemination of Literature and Science. Till such Institutions become more common, we cannot expect that spirit of intelligence to be extensively diffused, which is now endeavoring to work its way into all classes of society.

Mr D. S. Morrison will read a Paper this evening on "Instinct."

NEW BRUNSWICK—Messrs. Brathwaite, Kay & Co. of Fredericton, have erected a Brewery, Flour and Oat Mills, Smithy, and Cooperage, with machinery for turning in Wood and Iron, Carding, Circular Sawing for Joiners' work, cutting Hay and Straw, and bruising Oats: the whole driven by a Steam Engine of the best modern construction.

In noticing this establishment, the Fredericton Royal gazette says,

"We know not which to admire most, the excellent arrangement for the working of this establishment, or the rapidity with which the completion of these works have been effected. Scarcely five months have elapsed since the laying the first stone of the building, and we now see an extensive system of machinery in operation of first rate excellence, and admirably adapted for its purposes—worked by that most wonderful agent as a prime mover, steam. The engine which is here employed is a very superior one of its kind, and the consequent economy will soon be found by the proprietors."

"We conclude by observing, that the Flour and Oat Mill will now give the Agriculturist the power of getting his produce ground at every season of the year."

COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH ELECTION.—State of the poll at the close, at Guysborough, on Tuesday, the 12th inst: Des Barres 239, McDonald 128, Marshall 174. At the final close at St Marys: Des Barres 374, McDonald 245, Marshall 174. The people at St Marys were unanimous; Marshall did not get a vote.—Com.

NEW VESSELS.—Launched from the ship yard of Mr John Haws, at Portland, on the 10th inst., a superior copper fastened ship, of 523 tons, old measurement, owned by Messrs Robertson & Hatton, St John, N B. From the ship yard of Messrs Brewer & Briggs, near St Andrews, ashup, built for Messrs Cannon, Millar & Co. of Liverpool, called the *Alexander Grant*, in honor of the Collector of H. M. Customs at St Andrews; she is 530 tons old, 629 new measurement. Another ship of 180 tons now register has lately been built by Mr Haws, at St. Stephen, for Mr Porter of that place.

SYDNEY, C. B., 13th Dec., 1836.—Launched, from the ship yard of Mr George Morgan, at Great Bras d'Or, on the 28th November, the brig *Maria*, of 160 tons. On the 7th December, from the ship yard of Mr William Nesbet, at North Sydney, the brig *Tweed*, of 195 tons. Both these fine vessels are for the enterprising House of Messrs S. G. Archibald & Co., of North Sydney, and are said to be superior to any vessels hitherto built upon the Island.—*Com.*

The keel of a new Steam Boat was laid this morning at Dartmouth, by Mr. Lylo, for the Halifax Steam Boat Company.—*Halifax Journal.*

The *Yarmouth Herald* says,—“The Election for this Town and County will take place on Tuesday the 20th instant. The poll will open at Argyle on the 26th.”

The Avon Bridge is now completed, and open for public accommodation.

A late Providence paper says,—“We learn by a passenger in the steam boat of yesterday, that a letter had been received in New York, stating that the President had suffered a relapse, and was now in such a critical condition, there was little hopes of his recovery.”

The Legislature of Upper Canada have agreed to pay a yearly salary of £300 to a Reporter, by the casting vote of the Speaker. Is this constitutional?

THE WEATHER.—Until yesterday we have had no snow, nor any thing to indicate a further advance in the year than November. The harbor has been once or twice frozen over, but is at present all open.

Mr Van Buren's election to the Presidency is now certain, he has received at least 153 out of the 291 electoral votes, being a majority of 12 over all the other candidates.

MARRIED,

On Saturday last, by the Rev. John McKinlay, Mr Thomas Campbell, to Miss Margaret London, both of this place.

DIED,

On Saturday morning last, Mr John Waldon, in the 42d year of his age.

At Loch Broom, on Thursday last, Janet, daughter of Allen Cameron, aged 19 months.

At the East Branch of the East River, on the 24th instant, in the 95th year of her age, Mary, widow of the late James Fraser, one of the first settlers of the Upper Settlement. She has left behind her nine children, seventy five grand children, and forty one great grand children; in all one hundred and thirty five souls.

On Friday morning the 17th inst. at Londonderry, Debut River, Elizabeth, wife of Anthony Peppard, in child bed, not being delivered, aged 37; she has left an affectionate husband and five children to lament the loss of a tender mother; she was much esteemed by her neighbours and all her acquaintances.

At Londonderry, on the 8th inst. Rosina Sterling, wife of James Sterling, mariner; her maiden name was Bradley, of Belfast, Ireland; her husband has been sometime abroad and is said to be sailing about New York; a real estate is in the township, and some personal property remains. Editors of papers will confer a favour on James Sterling or his relatives, by inserting the above, as no relatives of either are known in this Province.

SLEIGH BELLS.—A Few dozen for sale by the Subscriber.

J. DAWSON.

November 9, 1836.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the pastures in Fisher's Grant, about five or six weeks ago,

A GREY HORSE.

Any person who will give such information either at this office, or to the subscriber at Merigomish, as will lead to the recovery of the property, will be handsomely rewarded.

Dec. 21. u-w JOHN FRASER.

New York Albion.—*Emigrant & Old Countryman.*—*Halifax Temperance Recorder.*

THOSE in arrears for the above papers in this County, will confer a favor on the Proprietors by paying their arrearages to the subscriber, without delay.

December 1836. JAMES DAWSON, Agent

LANDING

From Brig *COMMERCIAL*, Captain Dixon, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:

CHAIN CABLES, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 7-3 1 1-4 inches; **ANCHORS**, suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 13 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

6th September, 1836. G. GEORGE SMITH

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

THE subscriber has just received a few copies of the following celebrated American Annuals:—

- The Token,
- The Gift,
- The Pearl,
- The New-Years' Box,
- The Religious Souvenir,
- The Violet,
- The Union Annual,

JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, November 8th, 1836.

NOW IN PRESS,

a Work entitled

A GUIDE TO TOWN OFFICERS,

SHEWING

THEIR APPOINTMENT, DUTIES, LIABILITIES AND PRIVILEGES,

According to the Laws of the Province.

BY DANIEL DICKSON.

One Volume, 8vo. about 200 pages. Price 5s.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS embraces the appointment, Duties, Liabilities, emoluments and privileges, of Overseers Assessors, Collectors, Surveyors, Inspectors, and all other Town Officers who are annually appointed; with appropriate remarks upon each.

* * Agents to this Paper, and such others as we may send Copies of the Prospectus to, are requested to solicit Subscribers to the above Work, and forward them with the least possible delay, as the number of Copies will be regulated by the amount of Subscribers.

TO LET.

For one or more Years,

THE HOUSE AND LOT three Miles from the town of Pictou, on the Halifax road, formerly occupied by Benjamin Sterns. For particulars, apply to JOHN PATTERSON, Pictou, 5th Nov'r, 1836.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

CARBOY'S OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Potre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrigbene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

INDIA RUBBERS.

Just received from Boston, and for Sale at the stores of Jas. Dawson and Robert Dawson,

A FEW pairs very best India Rubber overall Shoes. This is an indispensable article to those who can appreciate the comfort of dry feet.

[Nov. 8]

J. JOHNSTON,

In addition to his former STOCK, has received

FROM LONDON,

A neat assortment of **FIFES, FLUTES, AND OCTAVES,** which he offers for sale very low for cash.

Pictou, August 3. if

FOR SALE.

ALL that Tenement and building in Pictou, bounding on High Street and James Street, formerly owned by Hugh McKay deceased and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gunn and others, with all the appurtenances and out-houses thereto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, and the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Geo. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known.

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8th, 1836. if

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Hockin & Sons*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to ROBERT or DANIEL HOCKIN; and all persons having demands, will send in their accounts for adjustment.

ROBERT HOCKIN,
JAMES HOCKIN,
DANIEL HOCKIN.

Pictou, September 27th, 1836. m-m

TO FARMERS.

CASH and a liberal price, will be paid by the Subscriber, for the following articles, if of good quality, viz: BUTTER, PORK, OAT MEAL, FLOUR, and TIMOTHY SEED.

JAMES DAWSON.

J. D. having many accounts due him in the country, some of them long standing, requests a settlement of the same between this and the first of January next [September 28.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY MORISON'S PILLS,

The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;

WHICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloureux, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all Climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Eastern Division of the Province, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morison's Directions for their use.

OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD,

A few BOOKS, describing the properties, uses, & almost innumerable cases of Cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine.

Nov'r 23, 1836

JAMES DAWSON.

WINE.—A few quarter casks light Madeira, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE.

JUST RECEIVED

Ex Schr. Greyhound from Quebec, and for Sale by the Subscriber, wholesale or retail.

IS CASKS best bending cut NAILS, assorted.

1 case MACHINE CARDS.

ALSO—TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS, 3 Casks, containing Herbert's Liquid and Paste Blacking; 20 dozen Salmon Twines; 1 handsome Cooking Stove.

JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, November, 1836.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS, consisting of—

Gentlemen's CAPS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, Ladies' APRONS, &c., for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE.

October, 1836.

INDENTURES, newly printed, for sale at this Office. December 28.

POETRY.

THE CONSOLATION.

NIGHT turns to day when sullen darkness lowers,
And heaven and earth are hid from sight;
Cheer up, cheer up, ere long the opening flowers,
With dewy eyes shall shine in light'

Winter wakes spring, when icy blasts are blowing
O'er frozen lakes, through naked trees;
Cheer up, cheer up, all beautiful and glowing,
May floats in fragrance on the breeze.

Storms die in calms, when over land and ocean
Rolls the loud chariot of the wind;
Cheer up, cheer up, the voice of wild commotion
Proclaims tranquility behind.

War ends in peace, though dread artillery rattle,
And ghastly corpses load the ground;
Cheer up, cheer up, where groaned the field of battle,
The corn shall deck the peaceful ground.

Toil brings repose; with noontide fervours boating,
When droop thy temples o'er thy breast,
Cheer up, cheer up, grey twilight cool and flowing,
Wafers on its wing the hour of rest.

Death springs to life, though sad and brief thy story,
Thy years all spent in grief and gloom;
Look up, look up, eternity and glory
Dawn through the shadows of the tomb.

MISCELLANY.

PHENOMENA OF DREAMS.

The bodily functions are in part suspended during sleep; that is those which depend upon volition. The senses, however, retain a portion of their acuteness; and those of touch and hearing, especially may be affected without awakening the sleeper. The consequence of the cessation which takes place of all communication of ideas through the senses, is that the action of the mind, and above all, of those powers connected with the imagination, becomes much more vigorous and uninterrupted. This is shown in two ways—first, by the celerity with which any impression upon the senses, strong enough to be felt without awakening is caught up and made the groundwork of a new train of ideas, the mind instantly accommodating itself to the suggestions of the impression, and making all its thoughts chime in with that; and secondly, by the prodigious long suggestions of images that pass through the mind with perfect distinctness and liveliness in an instant of time.

The facts upon this subject are numerous, and of undemable certainty, because of daily occurrence. Every one knows the effect of a bottle of hot water applied during sleep to the soles of the feet; you instantly dream of walking over hot mould, or ashes of a stream of lava, or having your feet burnt by coming too near the fire. But the effect of falling asleep in a stream of cold air, as in an open carriage, varies this experiment in a very interesting, and indeed instructive manner. You will instantly dream that the wind begins to blow—of being upon some exposed point, and anxious for shelter, but unable to reach it—then you are on the deck of a ship, suffering from the gale—you run behind a sail for shelter, and the wind changes so that it still blows upon you,—you are driven to the cabin, but the ladder is removed or the door locked. Presently you are on shore, in a house with all the windows open, endeavouring to shut them in vain; or, seeing a smith's forge, you are attracted by its fire, and suddenly a hundred bellows play upon it and extinguish it in an instant, but fill the whole smithy with their blast, till you are as cold as upon the road. If you from time to time awake, the moment you

fall asleep again, the same course of dreaming succeeds in the greatest variety of changes that can be rung on our own thoughts.

But the rapidity of these changes, and of the succession of ideas, cannot be ascertained by this experiment; it is most satisfactorily proved by another: let any one who is extremely overpowered by drowsiness—as after sitting up all night and sleeping none the next day—lie down to dictate; he will find himself suddenly falling to sleep after uttering a few words, and he will be awakened by the person who writes repeating the last words, to show that he has written the whole; not above five or six seconds may elapse, and the sleeper will find it at first quite impossible to believe that he has not been asleep for hours, and will chide his amanuensis for having fallen asleep over his words—so great, apparently, has been the length of the dream which he has dreamed, extending through half a life. This experiment is easily tried; again and again the sleeper will find his endless dream renewed; and he will always be able to tell in how short a time he must have performed it. For, suppose eight or ten seconds required to write the four or five words dictated, sleep could hardly begin in less than four or five seconds after the effort of pronouncing the sentence; so that at the utmost not more than four or five seconds can have been spent in sleep. But indeed, the greater probability is, that not above a single second can have been so passed; for a writer can easily finish two words in a second; and suppose he has to write four, and half the time is consumed in falling asleep, one second only is the duration of a dream, which yet seems to last for years, so numerous are the images that compose it.—Lord Brougham's discourse on Natural Theology.

Curious Discovery.—There is a strange account in the papers of a discovery alleged to have been recently made in France, which may occasion a deal of trouble in various quarters. It appears that a chemical preparation has been discovered, by means of which writings performed with any other material than Indian ink, may be effaced in such a manner as to defy any risk of detection. This bleaching substance is supposed to be the deutoxide of nitrogen; and some startling details of its effects are given. A passport was recently obtained from an office in France, and all the words descriptive of the individual were effaced by the liquid. The experimenter then carried the paper to Mr Gisquet, the superintendent of police, and asked him how any of his people could venture to give away a passport ready signed but not filled up! The Minister was horror-struck, and the greatest confusion prevailed in the office, till the trick was revealed. A similar trick was played off upon a banker who doubted the effects of the preparation. The number on one of his notes was effaced and replaced by a larger sum, which his cashier paid without hesitation. The discoverer says that he has a kind of paper which he names *papier de sûreté*, which every one must use who wishes to avoid such risks as these. It is said that the stamp office in France has suffered severely by the practice of washing old stamps with this preparation, and using them over and over again.

DISCONTENT.—How universal is it! We never yet knew the man who would say, "I am contented." Go where you will, among the rich and the poor, the man of competence or the man who earns his bread by the sweat of the brow, you hear the sound of murmuring and the voice of complaint. The other day we stood by a cooper, who was playing a merry tune with his adze around a cask—"ah" sighed he, "mine is a hard lot—forever trotting

round and round like a dog, driving away at a hoop." "Higho," sighed a blacksmith, in one of the late hot days, as he wiped the drops of perspiration from his brow, while the red hot iron glowed on his anvil—"this is life with a vengeance! melting and frying one's self over a burning fire." "Oh that I were a carpenter," ejaculated a shoemaker, as he bent over his lap-stone, "here am I, day after day, wearing my soul away in making soles for others, cooped up in this little 7 by 9 room—higho!" "I am sick of this out door work," exclaims the carpenter, "broiling under a sweltering sun, or exposed to the inclemencies of the weather—if I were only a tailor!" "This is too bad petulantly cries the tailor, "to be compelled to sit perched up here, plying my needle all the time—would that mine were a more active life." "Last day of grace—banks won't discount—customers won't pay, what shall I do!" grumbles the merchant, "I had rather be a truck horse—a dog—any thing!" "Happy fellows," groans the lawyer, as he scratches his head over some perplexing case, or pores over some dry, musty record—"happy fellows! I had rather hammer stone, than cudgel my brains on this tedious vexatious question."

And so through all the ramifications of society—all are complaining of their conditions—finding fault with their peculiar calling. If I were only this, that, or the other, I should be content, is the universal cry—any thing but what I am. So wags the world, so it has wagged, and so it will wag.

We have no idea of writing a sermon upon the subject—all the preaching in the world would not persuade men out of their habit of grumbling. Like food it is necessary to their existence—they must grumble or die. Were we called upon for a definition of man, we should say, *Man is a grumbling animal*. Paley says he is a bundle of habits. We opine that grumbling is the greatest stick in the bundle. Only think of a man going through the world without a murmur—without a sigh—satisfied with his allotment—the weather—the times—his food—his clothing, and invulnerable to the few thousand little et ceteras which go to bother a man's soul out,—only think of it! But the age of miracles has gone by.

The printed surface of the London Atlas is upwards of forty square feet, and it is printed, on both sides at once. The demand for the first of its enlarged numbers was so great, that the press was kept open, day and night for three weeks. The pressure and tumult were such at the office, that policemen were continually employed. The newsmen immediately sold their copies, just outside of the door, for half a crown each, and they were preserved as curiosities in the museums, universities, &c.

A very useful little volume on etiquette says, "If you meet a lady of your acquaintance in the street it is her part to notice you first, unless indeed, you be very intimate. The reason is, if you bow to a lady first, she may not choose to acknowledge you; and there is no remedy; but if she bow to you—you as a gentleman cannot cut her."

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

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