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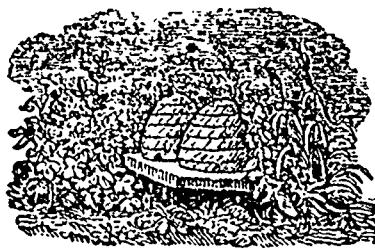
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"JUNCTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

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

NUMBER XXXIX.

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, 2 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

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APPLES, pr bushel	none	Geese, single	1s 6d
Boards, pine, pr M	50s a 60s	Hay	100s a 110s
" hemlock	- 30s a 40s	Herrings, No 1	25s a 27s
Beef, pr lb	4d	Mackerel	30s
Butter, - 10d a 1s		Mutton pr lb	4d
Cheese, N S	- 5d a 6d	Oatmeal pr cwt	20s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13-	Oats	none
" shipped on board	14s 6	Pork pr lb	4 1-2d a 5d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes	1s 6d
Coke	16s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 11s
Codfish pr Qtl	16s	Salmon, fresh	none
Eggs pr doz	none	Shingles pr M	7s a 10s
Flour, N S pr cwt	25s	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
" Am S F, pr bbl	none	Turnips pr bush	1s 6d.
" Canada, fine	52s 6d	Wood pr cord	12s

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Alowivos	17s	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, M	60s a 70s	"	2 20s
Beef, best,	4d a 5d	Mackerel, No 1	42s 6d
" Quebec prime	55s	"	2 35s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	"	"
Codfish, merch'ble	15s	Molasses	2s 5d
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" Sydney,	none	" Quebec	none
Coffee	1s 1d	" N Scotia	100s
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A LOT OF LAND, in the 2d Division of the 82d Grant, at Merigomish,
CONTAINING ABOUT 400 ACRES.

Part of the above is improved, and part is occupied by Hugh Cameron.

Terms of payment will be made very easy. Apply to R. Copeland at Merigomish, or to the Subscriber.
J. PRIMROSE.

February 8, 1837

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.

New Glasgow, 23th Nov. 1836.

THE GRECIAN WIFE.

BY MISS LOUISA HENRIETTA SHERIDAN.

In the summer of 1832, an English party, consisting of a lady, her son, and daughter, prevailed on me to accompany them on a voyage to the Mediterranean, professedly to explore the beauties of its shores, but in reality to try the effect of sea air for the invalid Clara, the youthful idol of our circle, whose gently expressed wish for my society had all the power of a command; and, after a prosperous passage along the coast of Italy, their commodious yacht brought us among those themes of ancient and modern song, the Greek Isles. The novel scenery, with the luxuriant vegetation of its exquisite climate, enchanted our invalid; and Ypsara appearing to elicit her strongest preference, we resided there after our voyage, and took a temporary residence near Ajio Sotira; from hence we daily made excursions to places inaccessible for a carriage; Clara being frequently induced by her picturesque enthusiasm, to overtask her failing strength.

Having often heard of the remarkable view from Mount Mavrovanni, she was tempted, one cool, grey morning, to visit it early with Frederick and myself; and we remained, sketching from different points, unmindful of the sultry glory of a southern midday sun, until turning to address Clara, I perceived she had fainted over her spirited sketch. In great alarm, Frederick bore her towards a sequestered villa we had previously remarked, while I almost flew up the path before him, to solicit assistance, until a sudden turn brought me beneath a verandah, and in presence of a young Greek lady.

Never shall I forget the noble vision of loveliness which met my gaze, as I breathlessly explained, and apologized for, my intrusion. In all the majestic freshness of early womanhood, she was seated watching the slumber of a cherub boy, whose rounded cheek was pillowed by her arm: her costume, of the richest materials, selected with the skill of a painter, consisted of a *foustanille* of the lightest green satin, under an open *gouna* robe of violet velvet, starred and embroidered in gold, and displaying her swan-like neck and bust, covered by a pearl network; the small *fessac* cap of crimson velvet, encircled with gold zechms, was lightly placed on her profuse silken-black hair; and as she listened, my requests were already answered from the depths of her soft, lustrous eyes, ere her reply, in the purest Italian, could find utterance.

Clara was soon established on the gorgeously-arrayed couch, and recalled by the gentle cares so gracefully bestowed by the fair Greek, whose infant charge, now awake, and gaily hisping had nestled into my arms, and was archly misleading my efforts to pronounce his name, Polzoides, correctly. His joyous exclamation first made us aware of the arrival of an officer, of slight, elegant, and very youthful appearance, so strikingly like our lovely entertainer, that I asked, with almost certainty, "Il vostro Fratello, Signora?" A blush of pleasure accompanied her smiling reply "No, *il mio Matto*, Lochagos* Mavromikalis."

The boy was instantly in his father's arm, who
* Lochagos, captain.

welcomed us with a graceful and high-bred cordiality; and we prolonged our stay while he discoursed on the stirring thomes of national interest, with all the impetuous energy natural to his youth his country, and his profession of arms; the fond eyes of Anastasoula no longer languid, echoing his rapid eloquence with their kindling flash, indicating the possession of woman's most beautiful and most fatal gift, intense feeling. So charmed were we with these youthful lovers (who we found were also orphan cousins,) that their animated wish for increasing our intimacy was met with equal favour. We found both were highly gifted and exceedingly well informed; and from that time scarcely a day passed without a visit or note between us.

About 6 weeks after this occurrence, Frederick Vernon came in hastily one morning, looking agitated and deadly pale; Clara, with an invalid's perception, eagerly demanded the cause.

"The town is ringing with a spirited but most hapless act of Mavromikalis," he said, he was ordered with his regiment against Ajio Stefano, which was his native village, inhabited by his relations and family retainers; he calmly requested an exchange of duty for some other, not requiring a personal conflict against the actual ties of nature; but he was coarsely ordered to march instantly, or surrender his sword as a traitor to his party. Highly excited by this unexpected alternative, he hesitated, and remained silent; when a foreign officer advancing, laid his hand on the sword saying, superciliously, "Lochagos, you must renounce that of which you make no use!" Mavromikalis felled him to the earth, drew the sword, and saying, "It should never be stained by himself, or disgraced by another," he snatched the blade, and threw it at the feet of the commanding officer."

"Knowing his impetuous character," said Clara, I can scarcely blame him; but what will be the result?"

"Alas! there is no uncertainty, dearest; guilty of having rebelled against orders, and of striking his superior officer, he is taken to the Fort prison and by the Greek military code, the sentence of death is inevitable!"

On recovering from the first shock of this overwhelming intelligence, I proceeded to the villa; here a hurried and defaced note from Anastasoula awaited me, stating, "she had gone to seek the aid of a distant friend, alone, and disguised, lest she might be intercepted." Sadly I returned home, and found Frederick had sought admission to the prisoner in the Fort; but this the foreign sentinel had refused, coarsely saying, "It would be time enough to see him three days hence, when led forth for execution!"

As a last resource we framed a petition to the stern Ektatos, signed by the English and leading Greeks; but he replied, the state of regimental insubordination was such, that he had been waiting to make a striking example of a man of rank and influence, such as Mavromikalis; and therefore all interference was in vain.

The awful ceremonial of death was arranged in all its melancholy solemnity; the soldiers, looking pale from their distressing duty, stood silently as the grave. A movement arose among the crowding spectators, and the prisoner was led forth, no longer in that uniform

which had proved so fatal but habited in the flowing tunic and vest of his native place; this, however, did not conceal the hasty ravages of sorrow on his young frame, hitherto firm though slight, but now devoid of elasticity as he mournfully stepped towards the doomed square. For the first time he raised his head, and looking towards heaven, was soon lost in mental prayer; then murmurs at his extreme beauty came from the crowd, and while their anxiety was at its most painful height, a peasant girl pressed in front of the line, setting down a lovely boy, who joyously bounded towards the condemned, exclaiming, "Mamma! my own Mamma again!"

That sound caused an electric change in the bearing of the prisoner, whose abstracted thoughts were recalled to earth by nature's soft bands; the long, long embrace, the hysteric maternal cry of "my boy! my boy!" proved to the spectators that the merriment perception of affection had exceeded theirs and taught the infant boy to discover, in the disguised prisoner, his own loved mother, whose life he had thus preserved!

Having failed in all her appeals for pardon, Anastasoula had effected her entrance into the fort, disguised so that even the prisoner did not recognize her; and, professing to be an agent of his wife's, had prevailed on him to escape, and conceal himself on board Vernon's yacht, where, she added, his family would join him. He effected all she had well arranged by faithful Agents; but he little thought that his heart's treasure was to be too price of his deliverance, he had even experienced a reproachful regret that Anastasoula had not risked a personal interview, to cheer him for his perilous undertaking; so seldom does man divine the devotion of woman, or guess the ecstasy arising from self sacrifice for an idolized object, intense in proportion to the extent of what she has relinquished; for the woman who adores, there is but one hopeless suffering, the desolating conviction of having lost the heart which has cast its spells over her first affections.

Ektatos* Koliopolos, on learning the exchange, and concluding the rebel was beyond his reach, withdrew from the manifestations of popular feeling; and the heroic Anastasoula was borne nearly lifeless to our house. Her Alabaster skin had been stained to the deep tint of her husband's, and the resemblance made complete by the sacrifice of her luxuriant tresses, so that nothing but childhood's instinct could have discovered her. We soon after received a private intimation, from the cautious Ektatos, that he had commuted the sentence of death, for instant banishment from the Ypsara; and having no ties there, we hastily broke up our establishment, carrying away our Greek Friends, whom we left to retirement and affection at Tonados.

* Ektatos, governor.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

On Saturday last, (says the *Novascotian* of the 5th instant) Sir Rupert D. George brought down to the Assembly a Message from the Lt. Governor, together with a file of Despatches and other Documents, received through the Colonial Secretary, in answer to various topics agitated in former Sessions. We select the following for publication:—

The Act No. 1743, for deepening the East River of Pictou, has been brought under the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury. I transmit for your information a Copy of the correspondence, which has proved between this Despatch and the Treasury, from which you will learn the grounds on which their Lordships are of opinion that the Act cannot properly be confirmed, and the course of proceeding which they think advisable in order to obviate the inconvenience of which the withhold-

ing of H. M. assent might otherwise be productive.

Concurring in and adopting the views of their Lordships, I have humbly advised His Majesty to withhold his assent from the Act in question, and I have to desire that you could suggest to the Council and Assembly the re-enactment of it, with the alterations and omissions suggested by their Lordships.

The Act No. 1237, for incorporating the General Mining Association, contains a clause which renders it obnoxious to the same objection as the last mentioned Act.

His Majesty's assent will inevitably, therefore, be withholden from this Act also; but you will signify to the Council and Assembly that His Majesty has authorized you to give immediate effect to a new Act of the same kind, in which the objectionable clauses, respecting the Grant to His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, shall be omitted.

(Signed)

GLENELG.

Extract of a letter from James Stephen, Esq. to A. Y. Spearman, Esquire, dated 6th Aug. 1836.

The Act for deepening the East River of Pictou, contains a clause, of which the following is a copy:—

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to sanction the original grant or letters patent of the said Mines, Minerals, Ores, Seams or Veins of Ores, Minerals, or Mineral substances, to His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany, or to operate as an assent to the validity of such Grant on the part of the General Assembly of this Province, or to give any force, validity, or effect whatever to the said Grant or Letters Patent, but the right of the inhabitants therein, or any of them, either collectively or individually, shall be and remain in force, any thing in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

This Act was obtained, at the instance of a body entitled "The General Mining Association," Lord Glenelg desires me to enclose copies of the correspondence on that subject, between the Association and this Department. The Grant to the late Duke of York having been made on the advice of a former Board of Treasury, Lord Glenelg wishes, that their Lordships should consider how far the confirmation of this Act by His Majesty in council, would be consistent with the authority which their Lordships may attribute to that Government.

Extract from a letter to J. Stephen, Esq. from A. Y. Spearman Esq. Treasury, dated 25th Aug. 1836.

"The Lord's Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, having had under their consideration the Acts of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, which, by command of Lord Glenelg, were transmitted to this Board in your letter of the 6th instant, the one entitled "An Act to regulate and ascertain the rates at which monies shall be paid out of the Treasury," and the other, "An Act for deepening the East River of Pictou;" I am commanded to desire, that you will state to Lord Glenelg, with respect to the last named Act, viz. that "for deepening the East River of Pictou," that the reference therein to the Grant to His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, appears to my Lords to be wholly unnecessary, as regards the purposes contemplated by the Act, since it would seem to be quite sufficient, that the Preamble of the Act should refer in general terms to the occupation by the Mining Association of the Coal Mines on the banks of the River; and my Lords conceive, that it would be inexpedient, on various considerations that the Act should be assented to in its present shape.

In order however to prevent any unnecessary delay, in the attainment of the useful object for which the Act is intended to provide, my Lords would suggest that, in signifying the disallowance of it to the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, he might be apprised, that if the Act were altered by the recital in the preamble of the occupation of the Mines by the Company, without adverting specifically to the Lease, from His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Grant to whom is, as Lord Glenelg is aware, at present the subject of litigation in this Country; and by the omission of the subsequent clause relating to that Grant, the objection to it in its present form would be removed, and that, if the Local Legislature should see fit to pass a new act, thus amended, the Lieut. Governor might be authorized to assent to its being carried into immediate effect."

Major General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

From the *Novascotian*.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

Opening of the Council's Doors.

(Debate Continued.)

Mr Howe rose to second the resolutions, and trusted that all the members would approach the subject with the same spirit as himself. They had been sent there to do the public business, not to insult the members of the Council, and he could not conceive that their actions could be misinterpreted. From one end of the country to the other, the people were indignant at the idea of one branch of the Legislature sitting in secret conclave, to transact the public business. It was an insult to the people; and in England, the House of Lords, with all their high rank and hereditary privileges, did not dare to shut the people out from their deliberations. It may be said, continued Mr H. that this is mere matter of speculation, and that opening the doors would be productive of no benefit; but if good results to us from the publicity of our deliberations, what is to prevent the same cause from having in the other end of the building the same effect? At some other time, it may be necessary to consider the structure of that body—to dissect it, and show to the country its unfitness for the purposes of a legislative assembly. But that is not the question now. He would ask, if the House would go on year after year, allowing one branch of the Legislature to close its doors to the people? Were the Courts of Justice to be shut up, he feared, from the natural infirmity of the human mind, and the dangerous effects of secrecy that those men who now discharge their duties upon the bench with honor and integrity, would be apt, when the public eye was removed, to become corrupt and unfit for their offices. He would ask, if it were necessary to keep upon the lower House, chosen as it was freely by the people, the salutary and wholesome check of the public eye, should it be said that that check was less necessary to a body influenced chiefly by placemen, whom the people could neither appoint nor remove? Why should the people of Lower Canada enjoy a privilege of which we were deprived? Why should the little Island of Prince Edward, and Newfoundland, with its newly constituted Legislature, be more favored than we? He would have felt himself guilty of a neglect of duty, if he had failed to bring the matter before the House; but while the measure was a necessary one, it was proper to bring to it the best temper and spirit—and it would be perceived that the words of the resolution were particularly respectful.

Mr J. Young did not think that there would

be a division of the House on the subject, but as the measure was one of great importance, and one on which he was desirous to hear the opinions of members generally, he hoped his learned and hon. friend from Isle Madame would allow the resolutions to lie on the table for a few days, and, after the necessary business of the house was despatched, members could return to the consideration of the unembarrassed question.

Mr Doyle said, that no person could be more willing than he was to be guided by the wisdom and experience of his hon. friend from the county of Sydney; but was it necessary now to incur delay? Did it need to be stated at that late period that the exclusion of the people was a ground of general complaint? If allowed to pursue the convictions of his own mind, the course he was following was the better; the House, now fresh from their constituents, and reflecting the feelings of the people, should pronounce their opinions on the subject at once, and let the Council know the general feeling and determination. A motion had been made to appoint a Committee to do business with the Council. This was the time to tell them, if members meant to do any thing, they meant to do it then. This was the first day of the Session, and he knew nothing more desirable than to meet the difficulty in the outset. He was unwilling for the House to adjourn one night till they had expressed their opinion. He knew the danger of delays, and was desirous to avoid them.

Mr Morton said, that he had frequently known good resolutions lost by the injudicious haste with which they were pressed upon the House, and was desirous that the House should not enter upon the subject at that late hour.

Mr Uniacke thought it his duty, as having been a member of the late House, and somewhat experienced with the measures necessary to get through, to call the attention of members to the embarrassment likely to ensue from injudiciously pressing through the Resolution before the House. No man felt more indignant than himself at the idea of any branch of the Legislature of a free people presuming to sit in secrecy, but he thought the question out of its proper time. For his part, he thought nothing could be more absurd than the necessity imposed upon the House, when they wished to gain any information respecting the other branch, to dig into their musty records for satisfaction. But the appointment of the committee of the Public Accounts was always made on the first day, because, without their report, it was impossible for the house to do business. He then referred to an old act which rendered examination before joint Committees imperative, and urged upon the House the dangers likely to result, if by any hasty measure, they prevent the possibility of the report being made within the time prescribed by the act.

Mr Doyle did not conceive that the law went to support the deduction which his learned and hon. friend from Cape Breton had drawn from it. He maintained that a joint committee was an usurpation on the privileges of the House, and was unknown in England, and the Statute referred to did not touch the point; and besides, last year the report of the Committee of Public Accounts was not brought in for 3 weeks after the commencement of the Session. His hon. friend from the township of Cornwallis had mentioned that many a good measure had been lost by pressing it too hastily. He wished to ask that gentleman if his legislative experience suggested no cases where a measure had been lost by not pressing it hastily enough? He thought that that was the time for pressing on the measure, and responding to the general voice of the people, from Cape Sable to Cape North.

Mr W. Young said, that it was a matter of

great consequence, to understand accurately what the house were doing. The question was not one, whether it were prudent to continue the practice of association on the Committee members of both branches, but whether the House would suspend the established course of business, till the grand question of opening the doors were decided in the other end of the building. No man could come fresh from his constituents with any degree of toleration for the present system. In 1835, a resolution conveying the sense of the house on this subject, was introduced by the learned and hon. Gentleman from Cumberland; and in 1836, the same principle was recognized. He was of opinion that there was as much, if not more disposition in the present House to yield to the popular feeling, but were the House prepared for the next step to be taken? Should the Council set the opinion of that House at defiance? (Mr Doyle, we shall do no business with them.) No Sir, (continued Mr Young) I am not prepared to say, that the majority of the House are of that opinion; I am ready to go as far as any man for the redress of grievances, but I would not like to take a step which we might have reason to repent, and which might be followed by the loss of revenue, and the deprivation of Road Money for the ensuing year.

A motion having been made for the adjournment, it being dark—Mr Howe stated that, for one, he had no wish to press the resolutions until they had been fully discussed, and every gentleman had had an opportunity of giving his opinion. Having touched on the general merits, he was called to order by Mr Dodd, for not speaking to the adjournment, the question upon which was then put and carried.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

The principal part of the morning was occupied by a motion, made by Mr Wilkins, before the doors were opened, to rescind the Resolution passed the previous day, for dispensing with the service of a Chaplain; in which the arguments pro and con, that have been already reported, were gone into—the new speakers were Mr Goudge in favor, and Mr McDougall against, who touched upon the general merits of the question. The motion was resisted by Mr Howe and others on the ground that no notice had been given overnight, and that to break through the general rule of the House requiring such notice, would be to introduce a dangerous and inconvenient practice. Mr Stewart and others supported this view of the case, and urged Mr W. not to press the question in that shape, as a division upon it would prove nothing—some, who thought with him as to the Chaplain, not being willing to violate the established rule after some time spent in desultory discussion, the question was put, and the names stood:—

For the Resolution—Messrs, Taylor, B. Smith, G. G. Gedge, Thorne, Fairbanks, DesBarres, Batten, Whitman, Dodd, Dewolf, Kavanaugh, Morton, Uniacke, Heckman, Miller, Wilkins, and Rudolf.

Against the Resolution—Messrs. D'Entremont, Stewart, Huntington, G. Smith, J. Young, Doyle, Lewis, McDougall, Benjamin, Spenserwater, Clements, Dickey, J. Sargent, Mc Donald, Holmes, W. Young, Forrester, Upham, Allison, Chipman, W. Sargent, Bell, Annand, Howe, Haddsworth, Elder, Holland, McLellan, and Archibald.

The draft of an Address, in answer to the Governor's Speech, was then reported, and briefly discussed. One or two slight alterations were suggested and adopted. The words "and economical," used in the speech, were inserted in the answer, on motion of Mr W. Young. On the clause referring to the Fisheries, Mr De-barres denounced the interference of the Americans, as the cause of the failure

of the Mackerel and other Fishery to the Eastward—he said that their vessels surrounded the Eastern Shores, and so numerous were they in the Harbors, that our own people were often afraid to set their nets, for fear of having them destroyed. Some conversation arose on the clause relative to the Judiciary—as differences of opinion seemed to exist as to whether the quiet of the Country was to be attributed altogether to the administration of the laws—as in part to the decline of intemperance the diffusion of knowledge—and the improved morals of the people. Mr. Forrester said, that the legal tribunals had seized his property without shadow of Law, and thus tempted him to commit offences. The following Address was finally agreed upon, and the committee sent to ascertain at what hour His Excellency would receive the House:

To His Excellency Major General, Sir Colin Campbell, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

May it please Your Excellency—

WE, His Majesty's dutiful Subjects, the Representatives of His loyal People of Nova Scotia, thank your Excellency for the Speech with which you were pleased to open the present Session, and feel grateful for the peaceful and prosperous condition of the Province.

The partial failure of the harvest has, by divine dispensation, been succeeded by a mild Autumn, and moderate Winter, whereby the Agriculturist has been relieved, and the sufferings of the poor alleviated; we regret that any of our countrymen should have been compelled to solicit assistance from your Excellency, and whilst we thank you for your prompt relief afforded, we assure you that any future appeal of distress will not be disregarded.

The Commercial improvement, and consequent increase of Revenue, are subjects of congratulation; and we concur with your Excellency in opinion, that judicious and economical expenditure at the present crisis is indispensable.

We deeply deplore the paralysed state of our Fisheries, which ought to afford a valuable Export, and constitute the staple of Nova Scotia; and although we admit that the past season has been unfavorable, we are compelled to attribute the decline of this valuable branch of Industry, to the repeated infringement of existing treaties, by the Citizens of other Nations.

It affords us much pleasure to hear from your Excellency, that the efficient discipline of the Malina merits your approbation.

The zeal evinced by your Excellency in all matters of local interest, and the attention bestowed on the improvements of the Roads throughout the Province, shall command our consideration of any system having a tendency to insure more economical and judicious expenditure in that service.

We thank your Excellency for submitting to us the Public accounts; and you may rely on our disposition to provide for the necessary support of his Majesty's Government.

We feel proud that our laws are uprightly and duly administered, and that crime has diminished, and are thankful that a bountiful Providence affords us such flattering anticipations of National prosperity;—Sensible of the confidence reposed in us by the People, we shall endeavour, by uniting our energies, and conducting our deliberations with harmony, to develop the resources and advance the interests of this happy portion of His Majesty's Dominions.

We feel assured of your Excellency's anxious desire to promote the welfare of his Majesty's Subjects and will cheerfully co-operate for the attainment of an object so desirable.

During some conversation upon matters of internal regulation, Mr Howe requested that the wooden partition in the Gallery might be removed—they had been breaking down religious distinctions, and it would be wise to get rid of this social distinction. It was justly offensive to large bodies of the people; indeed, the mass of their constituents, being farmers and mechanics, who must come to the Gallery in their ordinary dresses, or not come at all, were liable to be separated in this way, from the very small minority of

Carried to page 310.

[FOR THE BEE.]

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS.—No. 2.

THE MOON.

Mr Dawson, Sir,—It is a common observation, that as knowledge increases superstition disappears; this in general may be true, but the power and influence ascribed to the moon seems to be an exception. I am surprised to hear one say, that grain should not be sowed but at a particular time of the moon—another that cattle should not be slaughtered—another that soap will not make—another that flax should not be pulled, &c., but at particular times of the moon. Some prognosticate the weather that is to follow, from its appearance, when first seen after the change to new moon; and believe that the weather is affected by its different changes, cautiously making an allowance of two or three days, before or after, so that they have little chance to be far wrong, as there are about seven days to each change. Some there are that give it an influence over animal life; one says that the appearance of the cat's eyes alters with the moon—another that it is not safe to castrate male animals but at a certain time, with many more such things, that it would not answer any good purpose to enumerate; so that taking all together, the whole guidance of things animate and inanimate, will be given to the moon. Now a question may be asked, has the moon this power inherent of itself, or is it delegated by God? if the first, then an acknowledgement is made that God is not omnipotent; if the latter, that the works of God are committed to a creature,—either of which I think is not agreeable to scripture or reason.

We all know that there is a kind of maniacs called lunatics, who, as far as I know, it has never been disputed were under lunar influence. Although at the risk of an imputation of lunacy, I call in question the existence of such a disease. Superstition has a powerful effect upon a sound mind, no wonder then that it acts powerfully upon the disordered; when a return of the disease is looked for at a particular time, it is most likely to happen at that time. Some will say, but a lunatic is spoken of in scripture. Granted, so are Astrologers, and the science they taught was as firmly believed some sixty years ago, as lunacy is now; the one is now exploded among the better informed, the other may ere long. Others may say, but we see the moon guides the tides; granted, but this will not establish the hypothesis: Natural Philosophers tell us, that all bodies in proportion to their magnitude and proximity, attract each other by the law of gravitation, which is the cause of the flux and reflux of the ocean, called tides.

If that time which is misspent in studying when to sow, plant, pull, and slaughter, and prognosticating of the weather from the appearance of the moon, were devoted to becoming acquainted with it, as forming a part of our solar system, harmonising with the other planets in ministering to our comfort, and displaying the wisdom and power of its divine Architect, we would then be led to give the glory where it is due; and that this may tend to this desirable end is the sincere wish of

Yours, &c.

AMICUS VERITATIS.

January, 1837.

ERUPTION AT SEA.—By the Alexandria, we learn that an eruption at sea, about 30 leagues N. E. of the Island of St. Michael's Azores, has occurred, during the past summer, and that many slight shocks of earthquakes have been experienced. A whale ship has been stranded on the island of Pico, and two vessels driven ashore at Fayal, and two at Terceira—*Cowier.*



FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tullis, 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. if

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. if

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 Cautaneous 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.

CAUTION.

Clerk of Peace Office; Special Sessions.

WHEREAS, many accidents have happened by Boys and other persons sliding and coasting down the hills in the streets of the Town of Pictou,

It is ordered, That all Boys and other persons hereafter found sliding or coasting on the snow or ice, in sleds or sleighs, down the hills, or upon the streets, of the town of Pictou and suburbs thereof, are hereby made liable, upon conviction before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Pictou, upon his own view, or upon the oath of one credible witness, to imprisonment; and to find security for his or their good behaviour for the future; and all Magistrates, Constables, and other persons, are hereby required and commanded to be aiding and assisting in bringing to punishment all offenders.

By order of the Sessions,
JAS, SKINNER, Jr. C. P.

Pictou Jan'y 20, 1836.

THE NEW YORK ALBION,

Commencing first January, 1837, for sale by
JAMES DAWSON.

ALMANACS, FOR 1837,

with an Appendix containing the Names of the MEMBERS OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

For sale by

J. DAWSON.

IMPORTED,

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

ROWLAND'S PHILADELPHIA BEST MILL-SAW PLATES, 6 & 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.

Stove Salt in bags; Pots and Ovens, useful sizes; Large Pots, 20 to 35 gallons each.

GEO. SMITH.

December 20, 1836. c-m

FALL, 1836.

THE Subscriber has received per the ANN from Liverpool, and the ACADIAN from Greenock A very complete Assortment OF IRON-WARE, HARDWARE,

AND CUTLERY, &c.

Very superior half-bleached COTTONS, fine yd. wide SHIRTINGS, Checks and Stripes and Woolens—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 Shot, &c. No. 1 Horning 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.

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 outhouses thereunto 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

JUST RECEIVED

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

18 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.

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

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

THE subscriber in expectation of a large supply of Goods in the ensuing spring, will sell his present stock at greatly reduced prices.

R. DAWSON.

Pictou, January 4, 1837. if

TO LET:
The SHOP lately occupied by Mr. James Kitchin. Apply to

J. D. B. FRASER.

January 4, 1837. if

ONE SET MACHINE CARDS—for sale by
JAMES DAWSON.

Those who are Subscribers to THE NOVA SCOTIAN, in this County and at Arisaig, are informed that their Accounts up to the 31st Dec'r. are now at this Office, where payments will be received and receipts given.

JAMES DAWSON, Agent.

JOB WORK,

Neatly executed at this Office.

NOW IN PRESS,
a Work entitled
A GUIDE TO TOWN OFFICERS,
SHOWING
THEIR APPOINTMENT, DUTIES, LIABILITIES AND PRIVILEGES,
According to the Laws of the Province.
BY DANIEL DICKSON.

One Volume, 12mo. 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.

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

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

- The Token,
 - The New-Years' Box,
 - The Gift,
 - The Religious Souvenir,
 - The Pearl,
 - The Violet.
 - The Union Annual,
- JAS. DAWSON.
Pictou, November 8th, 1836.

SLEIGH BELLS.—A Few dozen for sale by the Subscriber.
J. DAWSON.
November 8, 1836.

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]

To be Sold or Lct.

THAT 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.

LANDING

From Brig COMMERCE, 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. if **GEORGE SMITH**

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

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**

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

JOHN McDONALD,

of Merigomisho, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to **DUNCAN McDONALD, Esq.,** Little Harbour, 11th Jan'y, 1837. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

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

JANE DOULL, Administratrix. Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

ALL persons having any 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,
JAMES McINTYRE,
PETER GRANT, } Exrs
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

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 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'x.
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'rs.
THOMAS McCOUL, }
4th November, 1836. ca-m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Pictou, dated the 4th day of January instant, made upon the application of the General Mining Association, which Association are the Sub-Lessees of His Majesty's Mines in the Province of Nova-Scotia, by Joseph Smith, Esquire, their Agent and Attorney, a Precept in writing has been issued, directed to the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, commanding him to summon certain persons being Freeholders, to appear at the house of James Fraser, Innkeeper, in the Town of New-Glasgow, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next ensuing, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of laying out and setting off within the lands of any person or persons, owning the same or in possession thereof, so much of the said land as may be required, for the purpose of altering the Line of Rail-Road, now in use at the Albion Mines, on the East River of Pictou, in the County aforesaid, the whole way from the shafts or pits at the said Mines, down the West side of the said River, to some convenient point opposite to what is generally called the 'Loading Ground,' and for assessing the damages to the owner or owners, tenant or tenants of such lands, according to their several interests for being deprived of the use and benefit thereof; and for the expence of making fences or ditches, and also for fixing and ascertaining the annual rents for the use and occupation of the said Lands, in accordance with the Laws of the Province, in such case made and provided.

JAMES SKINNER,
Clerk of the Sessions.

Pictou, January 6th 1837.

IN THE INFERIOR COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FOR THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.

CAUSE { **WILLIAM MATHESON, Plaintiff.**
vs
WILLIAM BAILLIE, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Pictou, on Wednesday the 15th day of April next ensuing, at one o'clock in the afternoon:

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property, demand, and equity of redemption, of the above named William Baillie, of, into, and out of all that certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate, lying, and being in the town plot of New Glasgow, in the County of Pictou, abutted and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the east side of Glasgow street, where it is intersected by Forbes's street, thence along the north side of Forbes's street, south sixty degrees east; eighty two and one half feet, or until it comes to the south west corner of a lot conveyed to Hugh Fraser; thence north thirty degrees east, along the line of said Hugh Fraser's lot fifty five feet; thence north sixty degrees, west eighty two and one half feet, or until it meets the aforesaid Glasgow street; and thence south thirty degrees west along Glasgow street fifty five feet to the place of beginning;—together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.—The same having been taken in execution at the suit of the above named William Matheson, against the said William Baillie, and the equity of redemption thereon as prescribed and provided by law, having expired.

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.
By **J. W. HARRIS, his Deputy.**

Thomas Dickson, }
Att'y of Plff. }
Pictou, January 15th, 1837. if

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and w.c. 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, if

Debate, continued from page 307.

the people who could afford to wear a good coat every day. The partition was not one of respectability—because, while he had been as well treated on the one side—his pocket had never been picked on the other, which was considered the most genteel.

The Speaker and Members generally concurred in the propriety of removing the partition, but other business pressing, the motion on the subject was deferred till the following morning.

The latter part of the day was occupied principally in listening to petitions, complaining of undue Elections, and in appointing days to take the petitions into consideration. Mr Delap petitioned against the return of Mr Thorne; Mr Logan against Mr Dickey's; Mr Fitz Randolph against Mr Whitman's; Mr Ritchie against Mr Robinson's; Mr Hamilton against Mr Spenshaw's; Mr McKim against Mr Stewart's; and Mr Church against Mr Rudolf's;—and Flemming against McLellan's.

Mr Doyle presented a bill for limiting the duration of Parliament to four years, which was read for the first time.

Mr Howe stated his anxiety to introduce vote by ballot, and other improvements in the system of Election, but would not couple them with this bill which he meant to support, for fear of impeding its passage. It being late, the House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 2.

Mr Morton begged leave to offer a Resolution, the object of which was to convey to the several Clergymen in town, a request to attend the House a week each in succession, to perform the duties of Chaplain. As some gentlemen might have voted against Mr Wilkin's Resolutions on the previous day, because they were unwilling to violate the rule of the House, he was desirous that they should have an opportunity of fairly trying the question—he would himself like to see a chaplain here, and his prayers said every morning, but wanted no preference.

Mr Howe thought that if the House should, in the teeth of their own determination, annul what they had done on a former occasion, the public would be inclined to think their resolution and vacation to be a judgment uttered upon them for venturing to give up their Chaplain. It was true that some of the members were now, and might not be familiar with the forms of the House, but the hon. and learned gentleman from the Wind-or, who had yesterday moved the resolution, was not altogether a novice in Parliamentary rules, and should have given the regular notice. He thought that it was essential to the dignity and character of the House to maintain a consistency in its proceedings, and he did not see what could be gained by reversing their resolution. The question must have been generally understood when it was debated before, and, as it was one on which the minds of members must have been previously prepared, he could not but consider the resolution as the expression of their deliberate convictions. He had not contemplated dispensing with a Chaplain, but, like many others, would rather do without, than foster the old system of exclusion.

Mr G. Smith was surprised to see such a motion brought forward, in violation of the rules of the House. Those rules were passed for the purpose of expediting the public business, and if members were at liberty to depart from them at their pleasure, there would be no end to the difficulties that would ensue. He had no objection personally to the office of a Chaplain, but as the resolution had passed the House, he thought that ought to be decisive.

Mr Fairbanks, though not disposed to subvert the usages of the House favoured the motion, because he thought that the members did not properly understand the full bearing of the resolution at the time it was passed, and felt convinced that the majority of the House would be in favor of a Chaplain, if the question were fairly put to them. He thought the House ought not to be enslaved by its own rules, and where particular circumstances rendered a deviation advisable, the House ought to be at liberty to act independently of them, or thought that the resolution of the House was a reflection upon themselves, and conceived that the appointment of a Chaplain, though not followed by any particular spiritual benefit to members, would at least show that respect and veneration for the office, and the obligations it imposes, which become the members of a body, like that.

After some discussion from Messrs John Young, Dechaves, and others, the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr Stewart moved for the appointment of a Committee to wait upon His Excellency, to ascertain if any answer had been received from His Majesty's Government relative to the Address of the House, upon the subject of Bankruptcy; and upon the motion being carried.

Mr Young, Mr Chapman, and himself were appointed for that purpose.

Mr Doyle moved for a general committee to wait

upon the Governor, to ascertain what answers had been received to the various addresses of the last session. His Excellency's speech, which was vague and unsatisfactory, contained no reference to those addresses, and he thought it to be a matter of consequence to the House to be accurately acquainted with the reception his Majesty's Government had given them.

Mr Uniacke thought that, constituted as the government of this Colony was, his Excellency had a right to exercise his own discretion in the selection of the topics for his opening speech, and was unwilling to give his support to a measure that went to charge his Excellency with a culpable omission. The matters mentioned in the resolution might probably be intended to form the subject of a distinct communication, and he would therefore be unwilling to pass such a resolution.

Mr John Young thought that the hon. and learned gentleman from Isle Madame ought to have moved his resolution before the appointment of the former committee, so as to have spared the appointment of a second.

Mr W. Young maintained the great consequence of proceeding regularly. A committee for a particular purpose had already been appointed, now a motion was made for a general committee, who, if appointed would supersede the appointment of the former. But that was not his only objection to the measure. The House had grave and serious duties to perform, and he was unwilling to adopt any step that would have the operation of rendering less effectual the efforts of its members. He was well known to be a determined reformer, but he had no desire to convert questions of principle into questions of feeling.

Mr Howe rose with a view to endeavor to persuade his hon. and learned friend from Isle Madame, to withdraw his resolution for the present. Though his Excellency's speech was not particularly full, he was not disposed to quarrel with it. He had always considered it the great art in such speeches to say as little as possible, and he thought that in the answers to them, the same principle was pretty generally consulted. He was, therefore disposed not to hurry on the measure at once; and although he was particularly anxious to hear the result of the address respecting the Judges' fees, which, it was said months ago, had been received, and which, with every other necessary information, ought to be furnished without delay; he thought it would be as well not to exhibit feelings of discontent and distrust towards the Executive, who, might, perhaps, be disposed spontaneously to communicate the information which it was the object of the resolution to obtain. At a subsequent day, if the answers were not communicated, he would give it his cordial support.

After some further discussion, it appearing to be the general wish of the House that the resolution should not be pressed at that time, Mr Doyle consented to withdraw it.

Upon the motion of Mr J. Young, the hour for the meeting of the House was fixed at half past ten. A motion on that of Mr Uniacke a resolution was passed to impose a fine of 20s. upon gentlemen who should fail to be present at the proper hour, without sufficient excuse.

Mr Uniacke obtained leave to present a bill authorising the appointments of Sheriff, in the new Counties that had been created, which was read for the first time.

Mr J. Young moved for the appointment of the joint Committee for examining public accounts, upon which the discussion arose on the first day of the session. Some remarks were made by Mr Doyle, who, withholding his opposition to the present motion, intimated his intention to bring before the House the grounds of his previous opposition in a different shape. A Committee was accordingly appointed for this purpose, and also one to take into consideration the expiring laws.

Mr Doyle rose to move the resolutions, referring to the opening of the Council doors, differing but slightly from those which he had submitted on a former day, and intimated his intention, if the resolutions passed, to move for a free conference with his Majesty's Council upon the general state of the Province, when the substance of the resolutions should be stated to the Council. He said he had expunged from the resolutions the only words which could be considered harsh, and conceived that, as they now stood, they were not so strong, either in language or in spirit, as those of the last session.

Mr Howe seconded the resolution, because by the omission of the words "permanently adhered to" contained in the previous resolutions, the only possible ground of offence was removed, and the measure had assumed such a shape as would become the House to present, and the Council to receive. He said, that there was not a man in the House more disposed than himself to obtain peaceably the improvement which he advocated. He had not desired to

blend this measure with the story of the accounts. So long as the House permitted the Council to pass upon their appropriations, it was only right to let them see, by an examination of the accounts, how the money had been spent.

It had been said, that the House ought to pass a resolution to request the Council to open their doors. He was not exactly of that opinion. The Speaker had not requested the Governor to grant the House their usual privileges, he had demanded it as a right; and he, Mr Howe, would be unwilling to pass such a resolution as would make a compliance with the wishes of the House bear the appearance of a favour. These resolutions, however, did not exactly assume the shape of a demand; and were, he conceived, at once consistent with the dictates of courtesy, and expressive of the wishes of the House.

Mr John Young thought that the resolutions, as they were now moulded, would pass unanimously. To the measure, in its present shape, he would give his cordial assent; and, as the language and spirit of the resolutions were calculated to excite no angry collision, if they should be rejected by the Council, it would prove the opposition to be against the measure, not the manner.

The Resolutions were then put, and passed unanimously.

Mr Doyle then moved for a free conference, to consist of a member from each County, to convey to the Council the substance of the resolutions to which the House had given their assent. This being objected to, as requiring an unnecessary number, the following Gentlemen were finally appointed: Messrs. Doyle, Young, Uniacke, Forrester, and Howe.

The bill for limiting the duration of Parliament, was read a second time.

The House then adjourned.

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 15, 1837.

An arrival at New York has brought London news to the 23d December. The following is the only item of interest:—

Great Bank Failure in Manchester.—A gentleman of this city has just placed in our hands a letter from his correspondent in Manchester, (England,) dated December 24th, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:—"One of the largest Banks in England, having its head at Manchester, has just stopped payment. Their liabilities are over £1,500,000—say about \$7,000,000. Manchester will be all in an uproar to-morrow, when it is known, and half the merchants in the county will be ruined. The New York fire was nothing to what this will be, and you have the first intelligence."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—OPENING OF THE COUNCIL DOORS.—On Saturday the 4th the Council sent down a Message and Resolutions to the House, in answer to their Resolutions of the 2d, in which the Council denies the right of the House interfering in the internal regulations of their body, and therefore will not hold any conference with them on the subject. They intimate, however, that they have the subject under consideration, and that they will come to such decision upon it, as they shall deem most for the public good. This we conceive to be tantamount to conceding the point.

His Majesty's Council concludes by regretting that the House of Assembly have departed from the ancient and christian practice of their forefathers, in resolving to transact the public business without the benefit of Clergy; we may safely presume, that they would have saved themselves this trouble, had the House resolved to hear a Presbyterian, Baptist, or Methodist minister.

On Saturday and Tuesday the House took up the question of the Council Resolutions. Several members delivered their opinions, and the House finally decided, 26 against 20, that their consideration should be the order of the day for Saturday 11th.—Times.

The time limited for the presentment of private Petitions to the House, was ordered to be the 22d inst.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The *St. John Observer* of the 7th instant, informs us, that notwithstanding the positive injunction to his Excellency, contained in Lord Glenelg's Despatch, to give his assent to the Civil List Bill, if it came up from both Houses *unaltered*, he has demurred in doing so. Either therefore, the minority in the Legislative Council has had sufficient influence over his Excellency to induce him to disobey this injunction,—or the Colonial Secretary, of ever-varying policy, has sent out private instructions contravening his own public Despatch. Whichever of these suppositions be correct, we have here a fresh instance of the workings of irresponsible governments, of which the Colonies seem destined never to see the end. The hon. G.A. Street, of the Executive Council, has been sent off in great haste to London, no doubt to defeat the object of the Bill altogether, and secure the overpaid officials in their unholy gains for a few years more.

P. E. ISLAND.—The Legislature of this Colony has been in session since the 24th ult. On the 30th the Governor sent a message to the House of Assembly, accompanying certain documents, connected with meetings which had been held at Hay River, and other places, for illegal purposes, as was alleged, to which the names of three of the members of the House were affixed—these were W. Cooper, J. McIntosh, and J. W. Le Laheur. On the 3d inst., the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration his Excellency's message of the 30th ult., when it was resolved that the aforesaid three members had "been guilty of a false and scandalous libel on this House, and a gross breach of its known privileges." The three then severally explained their motives and conduct, expressed their contrition, and disavowed any dangerous or disloyal intention. The House then dictated an apology, which, being called upon to make they severally refused, when they were ordered into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

We are sorry that the press of our Legislative news prevents us from giving the history of these Meetings; but as we know it will be interesting to some of our readers, we will attend to it as early as possible.

UPPER CANADA.—CLERICAL HONESTY.—The Wesleyan Methodists of Upper Canada, having received in 1853, some grants of money from the Casual and Territorial Revenue, to aid them in building new Churches, have at some late meetings of Conference, passed resolutions, declaring that it is neither wise nor scriptural to accept of such grants, and that their baneful and injurious effects are abundantly exemplified in the experience of their Church in that Province.

MEXICO.—A war between the United States and Mexico is spoken of. The American Minister has left Mexico, and arrived at Pensacola; the difference is said to have originated in a demand of the Mexican Government of the evacuation of Nacogdoches, by the U. S. troops, and satisfaction for permitting their citizens to enter the ranks of the rebels in Texas.—Santa Anna had been denounced as a traitor, and a price set upon his head if ever found in Mexico;—hence the reason why he came to the United States. Bastoimento was elected President, and advices had been received that California had declared itself independent.

YARMOUTH, N. S.—At a Public Meeting which was held at Yarmouth on the 24th ult., Resolutions were unanimously passed in favour of quadrennial Parliaments; for the extinction of the public debt; the granting of Annual salaries to public officers; that the Casual and Territorial Revenues of the Crown be placed at the disposal of the Legislature; that the salaries of the principal officers of the Customs, Secretary of the Province, Attorney General, and the Judiciary, should be greatly reduced;—and lastly, that steps should be taken by the Legislature to obtain a repeal of the restrictions and duties, on Foreign Books and

re-prints. These several Resolutions were to be followed up by appropriate Petitions.

THE MAGISTRACY AGAIN.—Since our last publication, several rumors have reached us of some hole and corner work, which is said to be going on at head quarters, for getting a batch of new magistrates made. We have already recorded our opinion on this subject, and we would conceive, that if it were possible, the men we have heard named, are even more unfit than many of those now in office,—and we are sure that if it were left to the choice of the people, as it ought to be, not one of them would ever be thought of. Men who have so little standing in the community, and who attempt to scramble into office by such underhand and dishonourable means, are not to be trusted, and every constitution it means should be at once resorted to, with a view to prevent the accomplishment of their insidious designs.

We want to see no more magistrates made in this County until the system be changed, we have already too many of the sort they are, and we sincerely hope his Excellency will be better advised, than to add to the number of our irresponsible rulers. He could not confer a greater boon on the County, than to withdraw some of those now held to the great injury of the people.

Only 3 days since, a poor man was in our office, who had been dragged before the *secret* tribunal of one these worthies, for a debt of *ten pence halfpenny*, which the defendant said he did not know he owed, or it would have been paid; it originated in a mistake made by the plaintiff himself, in balancing up an account some years before. Judgment was of course given against the poor man, and he was bilked into the bargain of some six or seven shillings costs, beside the loss of a day from his family and home. What will men not do for the fees of office.

BURGLARY.—On the night of Tuesday week, the shop of Mr John Proudfoot, of this town, was forcibly entered, and a number of articles of no great value, carried off. No discovery has yet been made of the offenders. The frequency of these burglaries of late, produced a public meeting of the inhabitants on Saturday last, when it was resolved that a night-watch of the inhabitants be established which has been carried into effect.

We thank "A. Z." for his opinion of our labors; the sentiments contained in his communication are undoubtedly sound, but there are expressions in it we would not like to print on the responsibility of a fictitious name.

Our parliamentary summary this week, will be read with some degree of interest.

We regard the division on the Chaplain question, as of the utmost importance, in as much as it shows that the present House is sufficiently strong to carry any rational measure of reform; and also, as it shows to what side our members from this quarter will adhere, in the day of trial. We admire the manly and open manner in which Mr Howe handles and denounces existing abuses in the Government. If we had thirty such men in the House, Nova Scotia would soon be regenerated; we hope he will beware of the traps of the lawyers, of whom there are too many in the House. Jealousy of his rising talents, as well as their tortuous policy in regard to reform measures generally, will incline them to ensnare him in the meshes of the law, or misrepresent his language to the country. He has nothing to fear in pursuing a straight forward policy in uprooting every abuse. The intelligence of the constituency are with him, and will undoubtedly support him in every constitutional effort for ameliorating the condition of his native country.

MR J.A. PIERCE, Editor of the *Miramichi Gleaner*, has been brought before the Bar of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, for alleged breach of privilege:

ASTRONOMICAL NOTICE.—Those who take pleasure in contemplating the "Starry Firmament," and are not deeply skilled in Astronomy, will be gratified to mark the progress of the planets Mars and Jupiter, among the constellations. These planets are now in the Sign of the Zodiac called Leo, are above the horizon before dark, and can easily be distinguished by their size and brightness, from the fixed stars; and also from each other by their colour. Mars being to the north-east of Jupiter, and of a ruddy hue; Jupiter of a pure white and larger. It will be worth attention to observe their conjunction with the moon; that of Jupiter will take place on the 18th, that of Mars on the 21st inst., and their conjunction with one another on the 23d of March.

FIRE.—On Saturday the 4th instant, the house of Mrs D. Howe, on Barrington street, Halifax, was consumed by fire.

On the 7th instant, a log house, near Windsor, was destroyed by fire, and two children perished in the flames.

On the 21th ult. a barn situated near the centre of the town of Yarmouth, and owned by Dr J. Bond, was burned down.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—At the last meeting of the Institution, the Rev Mr McKinlay read his Essay on Mechanics' Institutes, which gave general satisfaction to a very large audience. In the Paper, which occupied about two hours in delivery, the Lecturer took a luminous and comprehensive survey of the beneficial effects entailed on society in general, by the extensive dissemination of knowledge, and traced the existence of such Institutions as being eminently instrumental in the furtherance of this philanthropic design.

MARRIED,

At New Glasgow, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. David Roy, Mr James Simpson, of Merigomish, to Miss Christian Reid, of Little Harbor.

On the 10th instant, by the Rev. James Ross, Mr. John McLaughlin, Roger's Hill, to Miss Alice Moore of River John.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Charles Elliot, Mr. John Jardine, to Miss Susan Langille, both of R. John.

At Earlton, on the 2d inst, by the Rev. W. Sutherland, Mr Kenneth Baillie, to Miss Marion McKay.

DIED,

At Manchester, on Tuesday the 31st January, Mrs Elmor Hadley, wife of Mr Joseph Hadley, in the 74th year of her age.

WRAPPING PAPER.

THE Subscriber has received a consignment of wrapping paper, which he will sell at the following low prices, viz:

Small size, 4s. 6d. per ream.

Large do 6s. 9d. " do.

THOS. G. TAYLOR.

FIRE INSURANCE NOTICE.

THE Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, having instructed their Agent at Halifax to effect no new Insurance, nor to grant any further renewals from this date; notice is hereby given, that all Insurances against fire heretofore effected through the Agency of the subscriber—either under the original policies, or by renewed receipts—which may terminate or expire henceforth, from this date, can only be continued by a new and formal application, (as to amount, rates of premium, &c) as in the case of original Insurance; and such as have heretofore been insured at the "Aetna" and "Protection" Offices can thus be effected, *de novo*, at the office of the "Hartford" Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. by the subscriber, their Agent at Halifax, for Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. It is requested to be particularly understood, that the Agent does not feel himself bound to continue, after a yearly policy has expired, any Insurances at the same rate as before, as the character of the risk may change, or the views of the Company alter as to premiums; and at present he has positive orders to increase the rate of premium on a certain class of risks as they shall severally be offered for continuation.

J. LEANDER STARR.

Halifax, 6th Feb'y 1837.

N. B. The Subscriber having resigned the Sub-Agencies of the above named Insurance offices, those making applications in future, relative to Insurance, will please do so by letter (post paid), or personally to Mr Starr, Halifax.

J. DAWSON.

POETRY.

From the London Keepsake, for 1837.

SUMMER DEPARTED.

BY J. WALKER ORD.

Whither gone, sweet summer,
In thy holy light?
To some distant region,
Beautiful and bright,
Is the creature wandered in her young delight?

Perfume heavenward soareth,
From the heath bell's breast:
Every lonely valley,
Where the wild flowers roset,
Bears her hues of glory to the golden west!

Gentle lovers tremble,
For deep rapture gone:
Bower and woodland arbour,
Tree, and "trysting stone,"
Lose the spell of gladness, that in summer shone.

Winter, winter cometh,
Snow-wreaths on her brow:
The red leaves are falling,
In the valley low,
And something of deep joy is past for evermore.

MISCELLANY.

From the Trenton Emporium.

THE SILVER SIXPENCE.

BY STACY G. POTTS.

"Do you see here," said a ragged little boy to a group of gaily dressed urchins, as he came up from Market street wharf, in Philadelphia, "do you see here, I've got a silver sixpence."

"Why," said Jeremiah Budd, whose father was a wealthy shipmaster, "I have six dollars to spend on Christmas, and that fellow is proud of a sixpence."

Theodore heard, and looking thoughtfully upon the ground for a moment, then recollecting himself, "six dollars to spend" muttered he, "but six pence to keep is better than that."

Theodore kept his sixpence in his pocket carefully wrapped up, for several weeks; when one day his uncle, who kept a fruit shop at the corner of the alley where he lived, said to him, "Theodore, your sixpence don't grow in your pocket, you should plant it."

The little boy understood him better when he told him he might buy some fruit in the market with it, and stand in his shop and sell it out again. He embraced the offer, doubled his money the first day, and went on until he had as much fruit to sell as he had room for in his little corner.

His uncle observing the thrifty, and withal honest turn of the boy, finally took him into his store as an assistant, and allowed him to trade sundry specified articles on his own account. The closest attention to business, the most careful management of his small funds, and that run of good luck as it is called, which generally runs with those who are saving, industrious, and prudent, in the course of three or four years, enabled him to go into full partnership with his uncle, and to extend his business, and double his former amount.

Having trimmed his sails right at first, it became a second nature with Theodore to keep what sailors call close to the wind—and he made headway astonishing now. Soon after he was twenty-one he was able to buy out the whole stock of a dry goods merchant, and got into business on his own account entirely.—Still he prospered, became an importer, changed, finally, his business for a wholesale concern; embarked in the India trade; and at last married a fine girl, whose fortune was little inferior to his own; and it was said after

that occurrence that he was not worth less than half a million.

Theodore now lived in an elegant mansion in Arch street, kept his carriage, and had every thing in pretty style, and yet attended as usual to his business. That he might never lose sight of his good fortune, the silver sixpence was blended with the arms on his carriage; it formed the seal with which he stamped his letters, and he had one of the coins—he used to say the very identical one he first owned; fastened upon his desk in his counting room. Remembering thus constantly, that by small means he had risen, he still, among much well-bestowed charity, and in the constant practice of true benevolence, looked well to small things, and never forgot how to reckon pence as well as pounds.

Thus smoothly were Theodore's affairs going forward, when one sultry summer's day, just as he entered his counting room, a thin, squalid person presented himself at the counter, and asked for employment. He wore a threadbare suit of black, an old hat, and his shoes were almost ready to drop off his feet. "In what capacity," said Theodore, "do you wish for employment?"

"In any capacity," was the reply; "but, sir," continued the stranger, wiping a tear from his eye with his coat sleeve, "my father was a merchant, and he brought me up in his profession; I should therefore be glad of employment as a clerk."

Theodore looked at him closely. He thought he saw in him some lineament he remembered.

"What is your name?" he asked.

The stranger hesitated a moment, hung down his head, and replied in a low voice,—"Jeremiah Budd."

"Ah!" said Theodore, recollecting him instantly "and you have got clear of your six dollars long ago, I fancy Jeremiah."

"Yes," said Jeremiah, with a sigh; "but I have not forgotten the ragged little boy with his silver sixpence.—Had I been half as careful of my thousands as he was of his pence, I should not have been here friendless and penniless this day."

There was a half triumphant smile in Theodore's face, as he took the hand of his visitor, which seemed to spring from self-complacent feeling, which was excusable, because it rose partly from the consciousness of his ability to aid one whose imprudence had caused his misfortune, but who seemed now to confess his error. He took the applicant into his employ, and in process of time restored him to a business-doing, active, prudent, and valuable man.

The lesson taught in the story is too plain to need a word of addition. I will simply ask—where is the needy man, who has not spent more money foolishly in his life, than would be necessary to make him comfortable now?

HORRIBLE ATROCITY.—A mason living at Geler, Saxony, threw into a shaft of a mine, behind a vitrol factory, (a depth of 175 feet,) three daughters, respectively aged five, nine, and fifteen years. He assigns as his motive, that, before his marriage with their mother, he had seduced three young girls (sisters), each of whom came to an untimely end, and of whom he was continually reminded when looking at his daughters, and that to prevent the latter from meeting the same miserable fate, he had executed his horrid resolve of destroying them.

BED ROOMS.—There is no more pernicious and unhealthy practice, than the crowding of several persons into pent-up sleeping apartments; and in breathing over, during repose, an atmosphere which has become vitiated by a coal fire during the day.

QUANTITY OF BLOOD IN ANIMALS.—Each cavity of the human heart may contain from two to three ounces of blood. The heart contracts four thousand times in one hour; therefore there passes through the heart, every hour, eight thousand ounces, or seven hundred pounds of blood. The whole mass of blood in an adult man is about 25 or thirty pounds, so that a quantity of blood equal to the whole mass passes through the heart twenty eight times in an hour, which is about once every two minutes. What an affair must this be in very large animals! It has been said, and with truth, that theorta (principal artery) of a whale is larger in the bore than the main pipe of the water-works at London Bridge, and that the water roaring in the pipe is inferior in impetus and velocity to the blood gushing from a whale's heart. Dr Hunter in his account of the dissection of a whale, states that theorta measured a foot in diameter, and that ten or fifteen gallons of blood are thrown out of the heart at a stroke, with an immense velocity, through a tube of a foot diameter. * * * * *

The wisdom of the Creator, says a distinguished anatomist is in nothing seen more gloriously than in the heart. And how well does it perform its office? An anatomist who understood its structure might say beforehand that it would play; but from the complexity of its mechanism, and the delicacy of many of its parts, he must be apprehensive that it would always be liable to derangement, and that it must soon work itself out. Yet does this wonderful machine go on, night and day, for eighty years together at the rate of a hundred thousand strokes every twenty four hours, having at every stroke a great resistance to overcome; and it continues its action for this length of time, without disorder and without weariness.

Never for a single moment night or day does it intermit its labor, neither through our waking or our sleeping hours. On it goes, without intermission, at the rate of a hundred thousand strokes every twenty-four hours, yet it never feels fatigued, it never seems exhausted. Rest would have been incompatible with its functions. While it slept the whole machinery must have stopped, and the animal must inevitably perish.—*Library of Useful Knowledge—Animal Physiology.*

If all the newspapers which are read were piled in a heap, they would make a mountain, then if all the newspapers which are paid for were placed in another heap beside the former and a man were to stand on the top of each heap, the one would be so far above the other that they could not converse without the aid of a speaking trumpet.

A cooper was once boasting how much knowledge he had acquired by study and reading. He was known to have a very bad memory, and after he had concluded his boasting, a brother Bung said, "But neighbor, although you seem to recollect all the knowledge which you have taken in at the bung-hole, you make no calculation for the leakage."

Why is a man being buried in a shower of rain, like a sailor in a storm?

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—MR. DENNIS REDDEN.

Niramichi—ROVD. 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.

Anchet—JOHN S. BALLANCE, Esq.