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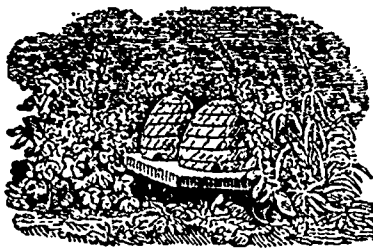
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUAIIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1837.

NUMBER XLVII.

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.

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 3s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 5s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

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

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

Apples, pr bushel none	Cheese, single none
Boards, pine, pr at 50s a 60s	Hay 100s a 110s
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Herrings, No 1 25s a 27s
Beef, pr lb 4d	Mackarel 30s
" - fresh, 5d	Mutton pr lb 4d
Butter, - 10d	Oatmeal pr cwt 20 a 22s 6d
Cheese, w s - 5d a 6d	Oats 2s 6d
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 13s	Pork pr lb 1-2d a 5d
" shipped on board 14s 6d	Potatoes 2s 6d
" at wharf (Pictou) 16s	Salt pr hhd 10s a 12s 6d
Coke 16s	Salmon, fresh none
Codfish pr Q'l 16s	Shingles pr M 7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz 6d a 7d	Tallow pr lb 7d a 8d
Flour, w s 25s a 27s 6d	Turnips pr bush 1s 6d.
" Canada, fine 52s 6d	Wood pr cord 12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowices 20s	Herrings, No 1 25s
Boards, pine, M 60s a 70s	" 2 20s
Beef, best, 5d a 6d	Mackarel, No 1 42s 6d
" Quebec prime 50s	" 2 37s
" Nova Scotia 45s a 45s	" "
Codfish, merch'ble 15s	Molasses 2s 6d
Coals, Pictou, none	Pork, Irish none
" Sydney, 32s 6d	" Quebec none
Coffee 1s 1d	" N. Scotia 110s
Corn, Indian 5s 9d	Potatoes 3s
Flour Am sup none	Sugar, good, 50s a 60
" Fine none	Salmon No 1 52s 6d
" Quebec fine 52s 6d	" 2 77s 6d
" Nova Scotia 50s	" 3 67s 6d

BARGAINS

MESSRS D. & T. McCULLOCH beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced selling off the remainder of their Fall Supplies, at much reduced prices. [March 1

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

DEALERS in Hardware are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Goods from the *Manufactory of Hiram Cutler, Sheffield, late Furniss Cutler & Stacey,* and established by Thomas Weldon in 1780, on application to *Messrs John Albro & Co., Halifax,* where

A SET OF PATTERNS

may be inspected, consisting of
SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING KNIVES,

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO: — SAMPLES OF STEEL.

N. B. Those Houses who have been accustomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through the medium of their friends in England and Scotland, may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns, and yet transmit their orders as formerly.
Halifax, February, 1837.

From the Acadian Recorder.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENTARY SKETCHES.

THE new House of Assembly contains a good portion of the sinew of the Country. Beyond all doubt, the late dissolution has been the means of infusing no insignificant modicum of staunch whiggery into the Commons of our colony. It is true, that in point of forensic talent, the Government party have not been so decidedly losers, but with regard to numbers, there has been unquestionably a defalcation. It is not to be forgotten however, that their leaders are many of them veterans, and display more tact, both in advance and retreat, than their opponents. James B. Uniacke seems with but little exception to enjoy their unlimited confidence. This might very naturally be expected. In the first place he is one of their oldest members, and again his parliamentary conduct has been for the most part, of that consistent nature that will command the respect of his party. In addition, he is indeed a fine speaker. A man above the middle size, rather muscular and well formed, he assumes in debate a commanding attitude. He seldom rises in vain. His speeches, as delivered, are among the very best that are heard in our Hall of Legislation. Some member's speeches improve by being reported, the reverse is the case with regard to his. He reasons well. He occasionally declaims well. But alas! his satire. Replete with invective or railery (it is of a withering character. On the late question to rescind, of which I shall speak when I come to its mover, he availed himself of his vantage ground, and fast, and fearfully he dealt his barbed shafts. Uniacke is a Lawyer, and his repeated assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, is, and always was, a Tory. Who copes with him on such occasions? I doubt if there is a member of the Assembly, except it be John Young, whose nervous system is not more or less agitated as he rises either to attack, or reply to the learned member for Cape Breton. When John Young once gets possession of the floor, and in attempting this he is not infrequently anticipated by some less talented and more humble neighbour, all seem to acknowledge his claim to attention. He usually stands a moment as it were to collect himself for the engagement before he breaks silence. Grave in his introduction, he pitches his soft sweet-toned voice on a low key, gradually raising it as he proceeds. His is a mind of great grasp. He is never found niggling his soul into the cranny of a question. He seizes a fallacy at once by its horns, wrestles fairly and manfully with his opponent. No member in the House can so adroitly strip an intricate subject of its mystification, none so perspicuously detail its real claim to merit, or more expeditiously and lucidly expose its deformity than the member for Sydney. His declamation is of a superior order. His ideas present themselves in quick succession, and the language with which he clothes them, is not unfrequently highly classic. witness his speeches on the Pictou Academy question. John Young without doubt deserves well of his Country. His opponents say that he lacks decision, and his subtle vacillation. That he has on more than one occasion, with regard to particular measures, changed his opinion is undeniable, and if it be decided

that the certain test of a good statesman is his firm adherence to his firm expressed opinion on any subject, regardless of reason and argument however convincing, John Young's right to the upper niche may still admit of some doubt. But if a general, uniform course of political conduct strictly whiggish and firm, unstained by any servile sycophantic aberrations, be respected by Novascotians, Young will, ay notwithstanding his alleged imperfections, he must be enrolled among our patriots. In his person John Young is corpulent: is possessed of a highly intelligent countenance, and must to all appearance, have already out-braved the storms of some seventy winters. He is, and always was, a Whig.

The Honorable Gentleman for Cumberland next claims our attention, as being one of the leading members of the old House. Owing probably to the circumstance of a scrutiny which it is said begins to wear rather a serious aspect as regards his future prospects, and which is now pending over his seat, Mr Stewart has not been much on his feet this Session. Imagine to yourself a man of middle stature, of an intelligent countenance, head slightly grey, and about forty-five years of age—and you have a tolerable idea of Mr. Stewart. There is nothing remarkable in his appearance, save a kind of restlessness of disposition portrayed in the organ of vision. His talents are by no means below mediocrity. As a debater, he is bold, impassioned, energetic, and sometimes eloquent.—When Stewart first entered the House of Assembly he was classed among the Whigs. Indeed his politics for many years were never doubted. No man in the Assembly was then more instinctive with regard to Council encroachments, and Assembly rights.

When the present Judiciary arrangement was effected, about the time the late venerable Chief Justice resigned, certain ominous indications of his future conversion were manifest. When the late Master of the Rolls resigned, it was evident that a Crown Office would shortly become vacant. The unfortunate issue that was about the same time taken on the Quit Rent Question, and still more unfortunate resolution into which the House, by the eloquent, persuasive, and unsuspected appeals of Mr Stewart were inveighed, determined his future political career. That he went to England a patriot might be doubted, but that he returned a courtier admits of no dispute. The *silk gown* in deference only to his seniors at the Bar was withheld. In his card to his Constituents at the recent contest, warily composed, a peep at which I have taken the pains to procure, he carefully concealed his contemplated course of conduct in the new House.—Such apostacy it is painful to expose, but common candour compels the faithful narration. I could name a thousand important occasions on which Mr Stewart has merited the civic wreath, yes, and I would willingly gird the myrtle on his brow, but alas! as matters now are, I fear such an effect would be styled mockery, and my eulogium mere irony. When Uniacke lately (I will not say ungallantly, although I love to see warriors measure lances with their equals) held up the County of Cumberland, and its good-natured Representative, Lewis, to rather unmerited ridicule, I could not but observe the unaffected mirth, that kindled and glowed in his honorable Colleague's somewhat careworn countenance. His Majesty's Council have so-

quired additional support, and the country have lost an able advocate in the person of Mr Stewart. Mr Stewart is a Lawyer and once was a Whig!! J. O. C. Doyle is representative for Isle Madame. He is a Catholic and also a member of the Bar. Doyle is, I think between thirty one and thirty two years of age; rather stout, of a pale complexion, careless and plain in his dress, and has a cast of countenance inclining, as we say, to good nature. He usually addresses the chair near the head of the Bench on the Speaker's left. Doyle's politics are liberal. His conduct thus far has been strictly consistent. No man in the House comes to the attack more fearlessly than the Member for Isle Madame. He has struggled with the abuses of Government during the whole of his career, and in him the friends of Reform have found an able and unflinching advocate. He has invariably declaimed against the propriety of H. M. Council debating with closed doors; the House was hardly organized this Session before he formally brought the matter under its notice; and he also is the author of that popular measure the *Quadrennial Parliament Bill*. The member for Isle Madame is decidedly the most humorous debater in the House. Many a fell swoop his occasional sallies of wit make upon the long visaged seriousness of important debate. The gravity of Religion here's is no proof against the electrification of his *bona mots*, for her devices are often among the first to "hold fast their sides." He seldom makes what is called a *sermo*, and is pithy and laconic in his spirited replies. He has a shrill, clear voice, more action in debate than many of his competitors, and never addresses empty benches. On the question to rescind, Doyle differed with the majority: he declared himself prepared to return to his constituents, and thought there was no honourable alternative. He first voted with the minority on his own motion to adhere to the resolutions; but on the second division when the question was, whether the offensive part only of the resolution which accused some of the Council of self-interested legislation should be rescinded, or the whole eleven, he voted with the majority. Doyle is, and always was, a Radical.

From the *Novascotian*.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Ways and Means.

On the 21st March, the House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, for the consideration of Ways and Means, the committee came to the following Resolutions.

1st. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that for the year 1837, the amount to be paid for the Tavern License shall be the sum of £5 10.

2d. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that for the year 1837, the amount to be paid for a Shop License shall be £3.

3d. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that every holder of a Shop License shall be allowed to sell liquor in quantities as low as a quart.

4th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that in future no Licenses called Wine and Beer Licences shall be granted or allowed.

5th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it shall be lawful for the Justices of the Peace, of the several Counties or Districts in this Province, upon the recommendation of the Grand Jury, but not otherwise, to grant a License gratis, or upon payment of such less duty or tax than is hereby imposed, as may seem to them proper, to any person or persons living on roads, which are little frequented, for the encouragement of such persons keeping Houses of Entertainment on such public Roads, for the accommodation of travellers.

6th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that no Magistrate or person holding His Majesty's Commission as Justice of the Peace, in and throughout the different Counties in this Province, (the Town of Halifax excepted,) shall be allowed or considered eligible to hold, or to take out, any Tavern License, for the retail of Ardent Spirits.

7th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the amount to be paid for a Tavern License, in the Town of Halifax, be £5 10.

8th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum to be paid for a Shop License, in the Town of Halifax, be £2.

9th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum to be paid for the Shop and General License in the town of Halifax, be £6 10.

10th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Clerk of the Peace, in the Town of Halifax, should receive for each Tavern License, five shillings—for each Shop License, five shillings—and for each Shop and General License, jointly, five shillings.

11th. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Clerk of the Licenses in the Town of Halifax, should receive for each Tavern License, five shillings

—for each Shop License, five shillings—and for each Shop and General License, jointly, five shillings.

The Chairman of the Committee having reported to the House the foregoing Resolutions, Mr Chipman moved that—"Whereas, The first five Resolutions were injurious to the general interest and prosperity of the Temperance Cause within the Province—they should not be received, but be committed, for the purpose of fixing the rate of License Duties for the year 1837, the same as last year; which, being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twelve; against it, twenty five.

For the Motion—Messrs Chipman, Morton, John Young, Dewolf, Allison, Upham, McLellan, Holland, McDonald, Holdsworth, D'Key, and Whitman.

Against it—Messrs Howe, Taylor, Thorne, Spearwater, Archibald, Kavanagh, McDougall, Annand, B Smith, Lewis, Benjamin, DesBarres, Fairbanks, Huntington, Dodd, Rudolf, Umacke, Clements, Heckman, Miller, Forrester, W. Young, G. Smith, Stewart, and Goudge.

A Bill, embodying these Resolutions subsequently passed the House and Council, and received the assent of the Governor.

The sum granted for the service of roads and bridges for the present year, will be applied as follows:—

Halifax 960, Hants 795, King's 790, Annapolis 850, Shelburne, 460, Yarmouth 460, Queen's 520, Lunenburg 730, Colchester 730, Cumberland 630, Pictou 790, Sydney 410, Guysborough 410, Cape Breton 525, Richmond 420, *Juste au Corps* 440 Total £10,000

Thursday, March, 30—An engrossed Bill to prohibit the exportation of Grain and Potatoes out of this Province, was read a third time; and thereupon, Mr J. Young moved, that the following clause do pass, and be added to the Bill by way of Rider, viz:—

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That if the holder of any Merchantable Oats and Potatoes shall prove, by the oath of two or more credible witnesses, to the satisfaction of any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, that he has bona fide and truly endeavoured to sell such Oats and Potatoes, and has been, and is, unable to obtain for the Oats 2s. 6d., and for the Potatoes 2s per Bushel—the said Justices shall grant him a Certificate to that effect, under their Hands and Seals; on presenting which Certificate to the Collector of the Customs at the nearest Port, such Collector, if he shall be satisfied therewith, and that the prices of the Oats and Potatoes at the place where the same are intended to be shipped, are really and truly at or below 2s 6d and 2s, respectively, per bushel, shall permit the same to be exported, and grant the necessary papers therefore; which, being seconded and debated was put and lost, 18 to 24.

For the motion—Messrs Stewart, Morton, Clements, J. Young, D'Entremont, Whitman, W. Young, Spearwater, Holland, McLellan, Holdsworth, Elder, Allison, W. Sargent, Huntington, Bell, Thorne, Chipman.

Against the motion—Messrs Hatton, Archibald, J. Sargent, Lewis, Dewolf, Howe, B. Smith, Kavanagh, Taylor, Fairbanks, Upham, Forrester, Dodd, McDonald, DesBarres, Holmes, Umacke, Heckman, Miller, Rudolf, Benjamin, G. Smith, Doyle, Goudge.

Mr J. Young then moved as an amendment, that the words "after the first day of May next," be inserted after the words "shall prove" which was also moved and negatived.

The original Bill then passed.

The *Novascotian* of the 5th instant, furnishes the following remarks:—

On Saturday the Speaker was taken suddenly ill, and has since been confined by a severe attack of erysipelas in the face. The House, of course, was compelled to adjourn; and, on Monday, the Clerk having reported that, in the opinion of his Medical Adviser, he would not be able to attend his duties until the end of the week; and it being impossible, at this late period of the Session, to delay the business by adjourning over from day to day, it was determined to appoint a Speaker, pro tem. The Books were consulted, and the usual application made to the Executive, through the Clerk; in reply to which his Excellency informed the House that he would give a formal answer at one o'clock on Tuesday. Meanwhile a good deal of animation and excitement prevailed, in the House and out of it—various Candidates were in the field, and an active canvass commenced. Although the seat was, in all probability, only to be holden a few days, still the compliment to be paid was one of value—was in some degree an indication of the political opinions of the House—and, of course, gave the party elected a kind of claim to future consideration, in the event of an actual vacancy occurring. It was generally understood, on Monday afternoon, that the Reformers would, with one or two exceptions, support George Smith, Esq. but it was not until Tuesday morning that the determination was announced, that no candidate

was to be offered on the other side. A little after one o'clock, Sir Rupert D. George brought down a Message, commanding the attendance of the House in the Council Chamber. The House having attended, the Chief Justice declared the pleasure of His Excellency, that they should proceed to elect a temporary Speaker to serve during Mr Archibald's illness, and present him for His Excellency's approval. On the return of the Members to their own Chamber, George Smith, Esq. was proposed by Mr Doyle, and seconded by Mr Huntington. John Morton, Esq. was then proposed by John Young, Esq. seconded by W. Young, Esq. when a short debate arose, which was ended by Mr Young withdrawing his motion at Mr Morton's request—when the question having been put, and Mr Smith unanimously elected, he was handed to the Chair by S. Heckman, Esq. and returned thanks in a short and appropriate address. The usual formalities of presentation and approval were then gone through, and the house proceeded to business.

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

THE SCOTSMAN.

Mr Lushington's motion declaring the inexpediency of Bishops sitting in the House of Peers, produced a short but interesting debate, on Thursday. He cited the opinions of various Episcopalian writers, Watson, Leighton, Jebb, and others, showing the two-fold mischievous effects of the practice; first, that individuals were made prelates for their political, rather than their religious qualifications; and secondly, that even when disposed to be faithful to their spiritual charge, they are withdrawn for seven or eight months of the year from the sphere of their duties. Seats in the Legislature, he observed, are not assigned to the heads of the Church in any state of Europe except Britain. It may be added, that wherever States-General or National Assemblies existed in ancient times, the representatives of the clergy we believe, with scarcely an exception, formed a component part of them; and that, as the science of Government advanced, they have been deprived of the privilege in one country after another, till in our times, the venerable barbarism of "Lords Spiritual" exists in Britain alone. Lord John Russell made a remarkably ingenious reply. It would be idle even in a Voluntary to complain of his learned defence of clerical legislators. It is plain that we are not yet ripe for the expulsion of the Bishops from the House of Lords; and an English Minister must either adopt Lord John's views, or walk out of office; for he could scarcely enjoy the privilege of being silent on a constitutional question of such importance. The most plausible argument he brought forward, was that which justifies the admission of the clergy to the Upper House, on the ground that they are excluded by positive enactment from the Lower. This exclusion rests mainly, we presume, on the principle, that they are the servants of the State, paid for the performance of a particular duty which does not permit of absence from their post; but the principle has been absurdly carried so far, that the clerical character once assumed, is held to be indelible, and no person who has been a clergyman in the English Establishment can sit in the Commons House; unless, as Horne Took said, he has first qualified himself by committing adultery, preaching infidelity, or violating some of the canons, so as to incur the penalty of deprivation! Lord John frankly admitted that every Ministry selected their own partisans for Episcopal honours; and if the bench was Tory the reason, plainly was, that the Government had been Tory for a long course of years. Accounts might balance one another in the long run under this practice, and we might have a Liberal bench in the course of a generation; but how does the system work in the dioceses? The whole enormous patronage and influence of the Bishops must be exercised on party principles, and independent conduct may bring ruin on an info-

rior clergyman, whether his Bishop be Whig or Tory. Is not the recent history of the English Church disgraced by innumerable acts of oppression? One strong argument against the existence of the Spiritual Peers, perhaps the strongest of all, was never alluded to in the discussion. Episcopacy had some pretensions to be the national religion, at least in England and Ireland, a century ago; but this distinct on it has utterly lost. The Bishops are now merely the representatives of a sect, and that sect embraces little more than one-third of the population of the empire. So far from being the guardians of the great interests of religion and morals, they are nothing else than the attorneys of a party, placed in Parliament to watch over its little interests, and to obstruct the progress of that just and sound state of things to which the country is surely though slowly advancing, which shall put all religious denominations on a level.

FROM THE SAME.

We observe that Government has taken advantage of the steamer in the Persian Gulf, to make a survey of some of the other rivers besides the Euphrates. Colonel Chesney sailed seventy miles up the Karoon, (the ancient Eulcus or river of Susa,) and found six feet of water. He afterwards made a voyage up the Tigris, and reached Bagdad 19th of September in five days from the Persian Gulf, a distance of probably five hundred miles, though they were retarded by want of fuel, and found the upper part of the stream much obstructed by shoals. It must be remembered, however, that the streams were then in their low state. It thus appears that the great rivers which fall into the gulf will open up extensive facilities for commercial intercourse with the interior of the country, when brought under the dominion of steam. The most difficult part of the Euphrates seems to be about two days' voyage above Bussora, where the river spreads out into broad marshes. "At Lunoon, (says the letter,) begin the marshes, which extend forty-eight miles, and are very intricate, the main channel becoming narrow, sometimes not more than thirty-five feet wide, with extremely sharp turnings every two hundred yards; our wheels got very much damaged, and the vessel heavily strained. We thought ourselves fortunate in getting through this part as well as we did. Immediately below the marshes we had our first and only brush with the Arabs, who were a bad set here, and managed very soon to quarrel with us, in hopes of plundering the vessel; it ended in a short engagement with them, when four of them were killed; no one was hurt in the steamer. From the marshes downwards the river is very broad and deep, so that we arrived at Bussora on the 10th of June, two days after our fight."

FALL, 1836.

THE Subscriber has received per the ANN 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 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 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.

 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 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

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

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

- The Token,
- The Gilt,
- The Pearl,
- The New-Years' Box,
- The Religious Souvenir,
- The Violet.

The Union Annual,

JAS. DAWSON.

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 Dolorous, 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.

JUST RECEIVED

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

I S C ASKS 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 Tames; 1 handsome Cooking Stove.
JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, November, 1836.

To be Sold or Let.

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.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

1000 Feet, clear, 1 inch PINE BOARDS, seasoned. Apply at this Office.
Mch 29.

TO LET:

 The SHOP lately occupied by Mr. James Kitchen. Apply to

J. D. B. FRASER.

January 4, 1837. if

ONE SET MACHINE CARDS—for sale by JAMES DAWSON.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late
JOHN McDONALD,
of Merigomish, 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, Ex'r.
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 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'r.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

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

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. if

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave the Province, all those that are indebted to him by Notes of hand or book debts, are requested to pay the same on or before the 25th April, ensuing, to save further trouble; and those having claims on him will please present them for adjustment.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
If not disposed of by private bargain, on the same date.
All his Landed Property,
STOCK, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, &c. &c.

Viz.—17 Acres of excellent Land, a large dwelling House, frame Barn, and Blacksmith Shop, on the premises. The property is elegantly situated for business of any kind, being adjoining lands belonging to the Three Mile Inn, and fronting on the West River road, at its junction with the road leading to River John. For terms of sale and other particulars, apply to

JOHN HENDERSON,

February 22.

Blacksmith.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the New England Farmer.]
EWES AND LAMBS.

It is incumbent on every good husbandman and faithful shepherd, to feed his Ewes plentifully for a few weeks before, and for a considerable time after they produce their lambs. Good farmers have told us that they have found it very beneficial to give to each of their ewes about one half of a gal of Indian corn a day, for 5 or 6 weeks before they have yeaned, and while suckling, to give them good roots or some other juicy food. The want of the milk in the ewes is the most general cause of death in the lambs. Keep the mothers well and their offspring will thrive and be strong.

The *Farmer's Manual* says, "If you have stored more turnips than are sufficient for the use of the table, give them to any stock that will eat them, except your sheep, give to them potatoes, but not turnips at this season, for turnips will injure the lambs." Weak lambs should be treated in all respects as if they had been drowned, and you were endeavouring to restore them to life. Apply gentle and regular warmth; give them warm milk frequently, in small quantities, (the milk of the sheep is best,) and if the ewe has milk sufficient for the support of the lamb, you may generally raise it, otherwise the lamb usually dies. It requires more care and labor to nurse one feeble lamb, when its dame yields too little milk for its support than it would for an hundred, if they were healthy and well kept.

If your sheep, whether store sheep or ewes with lamb, have good hay, about a quart of potatoes a day, to each will, it is said, be very beneficial, and an ample allowance. But when the object is to fatten them, (says a writer in Rees's *Cyclopaedia*.) about a gallon of potatoes a day, with a little hay will be the proper quantity, but this is dependent in part on the size of the animals, and in part on the quality and quantity of the hay, which is allowed them. Potatoes, besides their use as food for sheep, are said to be very serviceable to those animals as an article of diet, which usually supersedes the necessity of medicine. They have, when given raw, an opening purgative quality, which is thought to be of use, and to answer a similar purpose with sheep which is effected with swine by brimstone and antimony.

Care should be taken to place in the stable, small tubs or troughs of water for the sheep to drink in. They will do very well in summer without water, as they feed when the dew is on, but they need water in winter, especially if fed mostly on dry food. Deane's N. E. Farmer states that "when sheep have colds and discharge mucus from the nose, good feeding, together with pine boughs given occasionally, will cure them, or tar spread on a board over which a little fine salt is strewed, will induce the sheep to lick up tar, and this will cure a cold."

The *Yankee Farmer*, in giving directions for raising lambs, observes that—"great care should be taken when lambs are born, for it is frequently the case that their fore teeth are not cut, which makes it very difficult for them to hold the teat so as to suck when young and weak, and it is common for lambs to get discouraged, though ever so ragged at first. To remedy this evil rub the thumb nail, or any hard substance, over the gums, sufficiently hard to cause the teeth to cut through, and the lambs will then be able to suck without any difficulty."

Clay has been recommended as useful in restoring and preserving health to sheep. A writer in the *New York Farmer* gives the following remarks on this subject:—"I am told on credible authority, that a gentleman, who was losing his sheep without apparent cause, had

occasion to use some clay about his house in the winter, and observed that his sickly flock ate it with avidity, he housed a load to be placed in the yard, much of which was devoured, and his sheep speedily recovered.

"As a cure, therefore, I would recommend clay to be placed in the sheep yard, which can, at worst do no harm, as the animals will not eat it, unless prompted by instinct."

Correspondence of the N. E. Farmer.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR HAY.

Mr Fessenden:—If the following remarks are worthy of a place in your useful paper, you are at liberty to publish them. Some years since there was a great scarcity of hay. At that time I had on hand a large stock of cattle. Sometime in the month of February my stock of hay was about all gone, and where to obtain more I could not tell. It could not be had short of 20 miles and there at the price of thirty dollars per ton.

One day I went to the stable, and no sooner than I entered, every eye was upon me for aid. You may imagine what my feelings were, when I knew of no relief which I could bestow. I stood awhile to reflect on what course to pursue, or what to do. At last I thought of some flax which had been lying on the beams of my stable for several years, which had not been rotted. I threw down a few bundles, and gave some of the flax to my cattle. They took hold of it with such eagerness, that I was obliged to take it from them to prevent their being choked with it. I then took a block of wood and a broad axe, and chopped it up short. I then gave a very little to my cattle, and continued so to do, until it was all gone.

From what I then discovered of the virtue and only substance that the flax contained, I am of opinion that what I could take up between my two hands and fingers, after being chopped, and given to a cow each day through the winter, would carry her through the foddering season. My opinion is that the bulk of one ton of hay in flax, will be of more value to a stock of cattle than four tons of hay. I am also of opinion that oil can be obtained from flax. As I have an oil mill, I intend to try the experiment the ensuing season. I would recommend to farmers to sow more seed the coming spring than usual, for flax and the seed are of more value than people are aware of.

SILPHUS PERLEY.

Meredith, Feb. 20, 1837.

By the Editor.—The use of unrotted flax as food for cattle is new to us, and we have never, before we received Mr Perley's communication, heard or read of its being applied to that purpose. We are of opinion that Mr. P. has made a valuable discovery, and are much indebted to him for its communication.

To the Editor of the Bee.

ANTIGONISH, 3d April, 1837.

DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure of informing you, that an Agricultural Society was formed here this day, to be called the "MAXWELLTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY." Every respectable man to whom the Paper for signatures was presented, signed cheerfully. In fact, we are unanimous on this subject.

In consequence of the depressed state of the community, and the novelty of the thing here, our subscription is limited to five shillings each.

Our general Meeting for the purpose of choosing Office-Bearers and adopting rules, will be held on the first Monday of July next. May we trouble you for a perusal of the Rules of your Pictou Society?*

ONE OF THE NUMBER.

* For the Rules of the P. A. Society, we refer our Correspondent to the BEE, No. 44, page 349.

FOREIGN.

THE PLAGUE.—It is a remarkable fact, and one that is, perhaps, connected with more than physical circumstances, that the plague never dies out of the regions of Mahometanism. If it is not in Morocco, it is in Algiers; if not in Algiers, it is in Alexandria; if not in Alexandria, it is Constantinople. It may move from place to place but it never quits the land of the Mahometan. This is not to be explained on the common grounds of the predestinarianism, which renders the moslem careless of precaution, or the ignorance which deprive him of medical resources. Both, undoubtedly, have their effect; but they are not adequate to account for the almost perpetual presence of the most terrible of all diseases. The Christian nations, bordering on the Mediterranean, are nearly as careless; are as much predestinarians, so far as neglect goes; are scarcely less ignorant of medicine, and are, to the full, as squalid in their persons, and as unwholesome in their food, yet, the plague has not visited even Malta this quarter of a century, though more African than European, and almost within sight of the land of Mahometanism, in its most barbarian condition; nor Sicily, though proverbial for the mixture of all kinds of population, their squalidness, their recklessness and their ignorance.

CHINA.—Proposed Tariff on Opium.—Hew-mac-tsze, Vice-President of the Sacrificial Court in Peking, has presented a memorial to the Emperor on the propriety of removing the prohibitions from the importation of opium, and recommending the Chinese Government to "restore the old regulations, allow the Barbarian merchants to introduce opium, dutiable as medicine; and after it has passed the Custom-house, only allow it to be bartered for other cargo, and not to be sold for money. And when the Barbarians find that the duties on it are less than what is expended in bribes, they must be delighted therewith." The report ably demonstrates the inefficiency of the efforts to put down smuggling, and bears, at the same time, the strong testimony to the importance of the trade carried on with foreigners to the Celestial empire. The Emperor has ordered the memorial to be taken into consideration; and it was generally expected at Canton that the prohibition would be abolished, and the importation of opium legalized under the payment of a duty of eight or ten dollars a chest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT RESPECTING THE ROYAL FAMILY.—We are put in possession of a statement respecting the Royal Family of these realms, of a singular and startling character, which, under any circumstances, must excite universal interest. As public journalists, it is our duty to place the affair under the notice of our readers. This statement refers to the origin of a child named Edwardina Kent, who was brought up with much mystery in Bath, under the auspices of the late Queen Caroline, when Princess of Wales. Edwardina of Kent was generally supposed to be the daughter of the Duke of Kent, whose name she bore, and who was her godfather. She was christened at Blackheath by the Dean of Windsor (the late Bishop of Salisbury,) the then Princess of Wales and the Dowager Countess of Dartmouth being her god-mothers. The statement to which we refer asserts that the infant was the daughter of the then Princess of Wales—that she was born in Montague-house—and that she owed her existence to his late Majesty George the Fourth, then Prince of Wales, under circumstances of a somewhat violent nature, as attested by the

oath of the Princess—The subject of this statement is said to be the lady of an officer of his Majesty's Navy, now or very recently residing on the continent. What could have induced the Princess of Wales to keep secret her maternity of the child, supposing that Edwardina Kent was her daughter, not only at the period of her birth, but through the momentous career with which her life terminated, we are at a loss to conceive. But assuming the correctness of the statement, it would throw some light on the extreme fondness manifested by George the Third for that child; and might explain the allusion made by that monarch in his letter to the Princess of Wales, bearing date "Windsor Castle, 13th November, 1802," introduced by Lord Brougham on the occasion of Queen Caroline's trial. It is a matter of record that George the Third gave the lady in question permission to wear the royal arms, and to assume, by courtesy, the title of Lady Edwardina Kent.—*Shipping Gazette.*

REAL UNION BETWEEN CHURCHMEN AND DISSIDENTS.—In a large village in one of the midland counties of England, where the only places of worship are the parish church and a (Baptist) meeting-house, there was at each an evening service with a sermon every week, at the former on Wednesday, and the latter on Thursday. Each minister, and a considerable portion of each congregation, frequently joined in the worship of the other; and the good vicar, though he could not admit his Dissenting brother to his pulpit, yet often prayed for him publicly as his fellow-labourer, and in his sermons repeatedly uttered such sayings as the following:—"We, the ministers of this parish, desire above all things your salvation." He used also to send his nonconformist brother a proportion of the smaller tithes paid in kind, and to introduce him to his clerical visitors as his "colleague."—A united monthly prayer-meeting was held in the parochial school-room, in which both ministers presided together; and because one of the Dissenters object to the use of the vicar's hymn-book, he instantly, in the spirit of Paul, bought Watts and Rippon, and said to his colleague, "Now we will use no other; the bigot sha'n't make a quarrel." There was also a society for the relief of the sick poor, at the monthly meetings of which the vicar and other minister were joint secretaries. And there is a united Missionary Auxiliary, dividing its funds between the Church and Baptist Missionary Societies.—"Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell in unity."—*The Patriot.*

THE CURRENCY.—We are firmly persuaded that the true policy to be pursued by the Bank of England, at this moment, is to raise the rate of interest to 5½ or 6 per cent, and if that will not do to raise it still higher. We know too that this is the opinion of some of the best informed merchants and bankers of the city. We hold it to be indisputable that the currency is at this moment in excess. The exchange is becoming more and more depressed; and instead of being augmented, the probability is unless some countervailing measures be adopted, that the deficient stock of bullion now in the Bank will be still more reduced, or it may be wholly exhausted. Under these circumstances the necessity for a further and very considerable contraction of the currency is obvious; and the longer that measures are delayed for its accomplishment, the more difficult will the process become. It is to no purpose for the Bank to sell securities on the one hand, if, on the other, she adds proportionally to her discounts: and this she will be compelled to do unless she either raise the rate of interest or resolve on the proscription of large classes of bills. The further contraction of the currency will speedily be found to be a measure not of choice, but of imperative necessity. The

sooner, therefore, that it is set about, it may be the more gradually effected, and with the least inconvenience to all parties.—*Courier of Friday.*

CURIOS TITLE.—A book was printed during the time of Cromwell with the following title:—"Eggs of Charity, layed by the Chickens of the Covenant, and boiled with the Water of Devine Love. Take ye and Eat."

COLONIAL.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.

CANADA.

An important decision has just been come to by the Legislature of Upper Canada, which deserves notice for its bearing on questions now agitated in this country. After a debate of four days in the House of Assembly, it was resolved that the Clergy Reserves should not be applied to the support of schools, but be distributed among the four prevalent sects, the Episcopalians, Catholics, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists, for religious purposes. What are called the "Clergy Reserves," consist of about one-seventh part of all the lands in the State, which were set apart as a fund for the religious instruction of the people.—Their value is small at present, but will be considerable in the course of time. According to the old vicious system of exalting one sect over the heads of the others, these lands were considered as the exclusive property of the Episcopalians. The preachers of that communion assumed the title of "the Clergy of Upper Canada,"—and collectively they formed "the Church" of the Province; the other preachers who ministered to a majority of the people, having no recognised existence. This soon began to be regarded as a grievance, which was felt more and more as the voluntaries, by their superior zeal, drew over a larger and larger proportion of the people to their standard.—"The Church" became in fact the master evil of Upper Canada. Two remedial measures offered themselves—that of dividing the funds equally among all the more numerous sects—or the American plan of devoting it to education, and leaving religion to the support of the Voluntary principle. The former has been preferred, unwisely in our opinion, but still it is an improvement on the old partial system. Thus the Endowment in Upper Canada is to be parted among the four leading sects. To this plan our government will be forced to give its assent, whoever the Minister; and all the combined clamours of Presbytery and Prelacy will not prevail to prevent it. Here will be the recognition of a great principle, (which has in fact been acted upon already in Australia,) and we may rest assured that its application will not ultimately be confined to the Colonies. The debate in the Canadian Legislature took place on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th December. "Thus, (says the *Toronto Advocate*,) after about nineteen years of discussion, in which the angriest feelings have from time to time been elicited, and the most bitter religious dissensions provoked, has this troublesome question been virtually disposed of. But whether it has been disposed of as to give satisfaction to the country, and promote the ends of true religion, is by no means certain." That it will not produce entire contentment seems evident. It does not comprehend the Baptists, the most rapidly increasing sect in North America, nor the Independents, who also find a congenial soil in the New World, and no good reason can be given for refusing them a share. It is probable, too, that jealousies will arise out of the mode of dividing the funds among those who are to receive them.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The *Graham's Town Journal*, of the 10th November, tells us that Captain Sutton and Lieut. Moultrie, 75th regiment, have returned within the last few days from a shooting excursion into the interior to the northward. They have been absent about ten months and were enabled to proceed to a considerable distance. They speak in high terms of the hospitality received by them: from the chief Masselikatse, and of his anxious desire to remain on friendly terms with the colony. Rumour states that Dingaan has attacked Masselikatse with so much success as to capture near 50,000 head of cattle, and from an unusual stir observed by Captain Sutton when he was quitting the country, and particularly in driving off their cattle, there is reason to believe that the report is well founded. The river we adverted to some time ago, on the banks of which the trader Schoon fell in with a party of farmers under the direction of Louis Trechard, was visited by Capt. S. and Lieut. M., who describe it as by far the finest river they have met with in South Africa; they also confirm the statements made as to the beauty and fertility of the country in general in that neighbourhood.

FURTHER DISCOVERY OF THE TEA FORESTS IN ASSAM.—We learn that Mr Bruce of Sudiya has lately made another most successful excursion into the Singpho country to the south of Sudiya, in search of tea forests. He has discovered no less than ten new localities in which the plant is growing in abundance and vigour. It turns out that the Singphos within our territories are not only aware of the existence of tea upon their lands, but cultivated the plant systematically, and are extremely fond of the beverage they prepare from the leaf. All the ten localities now discovered are in one vicinity, which lies nearly south, with a slight inclination towards the east, from Sudiya, at the village of Ningrew. All the new localities of the tea plants are scattered in almost every direction around this village, at various distances, from half a day's to a whole day's journey. Immediately to the west of Ningrew is a low range of hills, from 100 to 150 feet high, on the tops of which an inferior tea is said to grow wild; but, because of its inferiority, the Singphos pay no attention to it. The plants of this sort do not grow above ten or twelve feet high; the largest leaves are not more than an inch and a half in length, and they are much more indented than those of the other sorts. Another kind of tea also grows about in the jungles in the neighbourhood, and on the Naga hills, about a day's journey from Ningrew, to the south of the Booree Dihing, which is equally disregarded by the Singphos, and is known as the bitter tea. Thus, it appears, we have three varieties of the tea plant. That which the Singphos make use of is not at all bitter, and differs widely from the sort produced in the Hoochoom country, in the Burman territories. Indeed from a trial of some of this tea, prepared in a particular manner, Mr Bruce is firmly persuaded that it will prove to be Green. To raise plants of this tea, the Singphos sometimes sow its seed. Mr Bruce has made another discovery, which may prove to be of scarcely less importance than the existence of the tea plant. Directly west of Ningrew, perhaps five-and-twenty miles distant, a small river called the Powcepnee, descends from a low range of hills before-mentioned, and after a short course, not exceeding twelve miles, joins the Booree Dihing on its north bank. In its bed the people wash for gold; and so rich are its sands, that it was confessed to Mr Bruce, that each man got a rupee's weight of gold every day.—*Asiatic Journal for February.*—[The locality where the tea is found is near the eastern angle of the Burampooter, about 500 miles N. East from Calcutta.]

From the Montreal Vindicator.

STATE PROVISION FOR THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.—In our last we called the attention of the Catholic Clergy, and the Catholics generally of Upper Canada, to a letter addressed by Mr O'CONNELL to the electors of Lincoln, on the subject of a state provision for the Catholic Clergy. We now particularly request their attention to the following Resolutions agreed to by the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, deprecating any connexion between the Catholic Clergy and the State:—

“At a General Meeting of the Roman Catholic Prelates held in the Parochial House, Marlborough Street, Dublin, on Friday, 13th of January, 1836, the following Resolution, respecting a State provision for the Clergy, was proposed and adopted:—

Resolved—That, alarmed at the report that an attempt is likely to be made, during the approaching Session of Parliament, to make a *State Provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland*, we deem it our imperative duty not to separate without recording the expression of our strongest reprobation of any such attempt; and of our unalterable determination to resist, by every means in our power, a measure which threatens so much mischief to the independence of the Irish Catholic Church, and to the purity of our holy religion in this country.

D. MURRAY, *Chairman.*
P. KENNEDY, *Secretary.*

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 4.

TREASURES OF THE SEA.—We are happy to announce the safe arrival at this Port, yesterday, of the fine Whale Ship *Peruvian*, to Messrs. W. & T. Leavitt, and James Kirk, Esquires, of this city, after a remarkably successful cruise of thirty-two months in the Pacific Ocean, with a full cargo of Sperm Oil, amounting to 2,759 barrels, valued at £30,000 stg. We congratulate the enterprising owners, and all concerned, on the very successful termination of this voyage. It is also a general benefit to the place, as well as to the owners individually.—We trust that other ships belonging to the port, now out, may return as richly freighted.—*Observer.*

Miramichi, April 4.

FIRE IN DOUGLASTOWN.—The large Dwelling House, occupied by Messrs. *Gilmour & Rankin*, Douglastown, was totally consumed by fire on the night of Thursday last. The weather was extremely cold and boisterous, notwithstanding which, a large portion of the inhabitants of Chatham—who took over their engine—was on the spot at an early period after the fire broke out, and by their exertions, aided by the people of Douglastown, were instrumental in saving considerable of the property, more especially that which was deposited in the cellar. We understand, the greater part of the contents of the upper story, were consumed, but a large portion of the furniture, &c. which were in the lower part of the house, were providentially rescued from the flames. There was an insurance of £1000 effected on the building and furniture. This house was one of the very few in the Parish of Newcastle, which escaped the ever-memorable conflagration of the 7th October, 1825.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

MUSIC BY STEAM.—An alarm steam whistle has been invented and successfully used in the cars on the American rail roads. In one of our exchange papers we find the following notice of the invention of steam Jewsharps: “The Steam Whistle Outdone!—A Mississippi paper says that steam Jewsharps are now used to amuse the firemen on steamboats in the far west.”

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1837.

It has become our duty to-day to record one of the most extraordinary and absurd acts of Legislation, which perhaps ever occurred in any country—we refer to the Act to prohibit the exportation of Grain and Potatoes. It appears that the different Branches of our Legislature had got information that great distress actually prevailed throughout the breadth and length of the Province, for want of provisions; and that the scarcity was likely to be still sorer felt in the want of seed. This information came to them in the tangible shape of Petitions from many quarters, praying for aid. Reader, mark the manner in which these prayers have been answered; not in voting a sum of money to be divided among the several Counties, as the neighboring provinces of New Brunswick and P. E. Island have done, to afford the needy immediate relief in *seed and bread*; but in passing an Act to prohibit the exportation of certain articles, of which ample evidence was before them did not exist in the Province in sufficient quantities for the wants of the inhabitants. What a rare sample of Legislative wisdom we have here!! But further, had our Legislators looked for a moment into the Custom House Returns, they would have been surprised to see that so far at least as the Eastern section of the Province is concerned, the articles they have prohibited form no part of our exports, even in plentiful years. It is true, we sometimes grind up a little spare wheat or oats into meal and flour, and send it to Miramichi or the Bay de Chaleur; but then this banishing Bill does not prevent the manufacture of oats and wheat into meal and flour, and in that more productive shape *export them*. What profound wisdom is here!!! So far then as this end of the Province is concerned, this Legislative Act is a perfect abortion; it is more, it is tantalizing and insulting to those unfortunate people who are suffering under severe privations from the loss of the last crop—it is in effect telling them, we are satisfied you are in a starving condition, but as a *remedial measure*, we will pass a law to prevent you from selling to your neighbors those miserable remnants of eatables you now possess, and which, bad as they are, you shall use as food to yourselves and seed to your fields. This puts in the shade Sir Francis B. Head's *remedial measures* which have justly been held up to the scorn of civilized men in all countries.

We have made no reference to the Counties lying on the Bay of Fundy shores, as we have no authentic data to state how far this new law may be applicable to them; but we may be allowed generally to remark, that if provisions are plenty there, the Act in question is one of *tyranny* to the holders of the property; if they are scarce as with us, the Act is unnecessary and insulting.

We shall now point out an evil which is likely to result from this Act, which may have a most injurious effect on the Eastern section of the Province: The Inhabitants of all the Settlements from Canco to the New Brunswick Lines, are yearly supplied with changes of seed potatoes, oats, wheat, &c. from P. E. Island—and this year in particular, great hopes have been entertained of receiving extensive supplies from the shores of that Island, on the opening of the navigation.—We may then reasonably suppose that upon their receiving notice of the Act of this Province, they will as a retaliatory measure, pass a similar Act, to secure a home supply for their interior settlements, which also are suffering severely from the failure of the last crop;—we say this is a thing which may reasonably be expected to take place—and if so, it will inflict a heavy calamity on this portion of the Province. If our Legislators have viewed their Constituents as a body of madmen, their Act will appear reasonable and just; but if so, we will point out a species of in-

sanity with which Novascotians have been grievously afflicted,—to which if they had applied a remedy, they would have earned for themselves the gratitude of posterity to the tenth generation:

There is upwards of £100,000 worth of ardent spirits annually consumed in this Province, which creates incalculable crime and poverty, and does no good, save only that it fills the pockets of a few, who are not the thousandth part of our population. Had they passed an Act to prohibit the importation of this pernicious article, it would have saved at least £10,000 to the inhabitants of Pictou,—a great deal of which comes out of the pockets of the very *poor* who have applied for Legislative aid.

We would gladly have been saved the trouble of making such severe remarks on the conduct of the present House, as we believe the majority of them are sound reformers; but we would have been wanting in faithfulness to them and the public at large, had we not done so. We have only to add, and we do it with grief, that some of the *majority* themselves have strenuously supported the measure we have reviewed.

THE labors of the Second Teacher in the Academy, Mr MICHAEL McCULLOCH, having for some time been suspended, we are happy to hear that they will again be resumed on Monday next, and that thenceforward all the usual Branches will be taught. We hope those youths who are prepared for prosecuting their studies, will avail themselves of this opportunity.

ONCE for all, we must say to “A Farmer,” that we set no value on the “word of honor” of a man of straw; neither menace nor entreaty will induce us to publish, what we have good reason to believe, is substantially incorrect. The Poor Rate question has already been arbitrated and litigated without effect, and it is absurdity to think that the baldry of a one-sided, intemperate writer like “A Farmer,” is to set the matter at rest. We estimate his remarks on our editorial conduct at their proper value.

NEW PAPER.—The Prospectus of a new Paper, to be entitled “THE PEARL,” a select Literary, Scientific, Religious, and Miscellaneous Journal, appears in some of the Halifax papers. It is to be printed by Mr WILLIAM CUNNABELL.

We request the attention of our Agricultural friends to a notice of the formation of *Maxwellton Agricultural Society*, in another page. Associations of this sort, if properly conducted, are calculated to exercise a most powerful effect on the Agriculture of the country.

The Committee of *Pictou Agricultural Society* have resolved to introduce Wilks' Vertical Straw and Hay Cutter; and as soon as they are in funds, a specimen Thrashing Machine. They have also resolved to import Seed, Agricultural Stock and Implements at *cost and charges*, to the Members of the Society, on their order.

A description of Wilks' Hay and Straw Cutting Machine will be given in our next paper.

THE ICE on our harbour is now broken up, and only awaits a fair wind to take its departure. The soil is nearly free of frost, and some of our farmers have already put their ploughs in operation.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening last, Mr John McKinlay, jr. read an Essay on the Principles of Refracting Optical Instruments. The Lecturer exhibited a perfect familiarity with his subject, and by a variety of appropriate diagrams, accounted for the diversified phenomena of vision, and the consequent importance of an accurate knowledge of the leading principles of the science of Optics.

Mr Charles Robson will read an Essay this evening “On the Moral Faculty.”

RICHARD CARLILE, the famous deistical publisher and bookseller, London, has declared his belief in the Christian Religion.

SUMMARY.

The great Mercantile House of Messrs Hermann, Biggs & Co., of New Orleans, together with its subordinate Branches, have stopped payment. Their failure has affected the firm of J. L. & S. Joseph, of New York, so seriously that they have also suspended payments. A great sensation in the money markets in the above places, was felt, and it was feared that many others would be involved in bankruptcy.

The New Orleans papers say, that the Mexicans are still preparing to make a descent on the Texans.—Santa Anna had arrived at Vera Cruz, and proceeded quietly to his own estates in the interior.

The Seminole Indians have surrendered to the U States Authorities, and will be removed to the far West.

The Parliament of Lower Canada, in its late session, have authorised the Receiver General to borrow, in various sums, to the amount of £927,757, on the credit of the Province, to meet their Appropriations.

The pressure in the Money Market in England, had not subsided much at our latest dates.

A Joint Stock Company has been formed at Quebec, to prosecute the Gulf Fishery.

MARRIED,

At Arisaig, Gulf Shore, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Mr McLeod, Mr John McDonald, of Malignant Cove, to Miss Mary McDonald, daughter of the late Stephen McDonald, of Arisaig.

DIED,

At Antigonish, on the 23d ultimo, after a protracted illness, in the 51st year of his age, Mr Thomas Castillo, a native of Galway Ireland—much esteemed and regretted by all who knew him.

SHIPWRECK.—London, Feb. 27.—On Wednesday last, during a heavy fog, the ship Belfast, bound from Liverpool to New York; with from 80 to 90 passengers and crew, struck on the rock of Tuscar. Providentially a fishing smack, running in for shelter at the moment, took on board about 65. We fear that the remainder met a watery grave, as the vessel shortly afterwards got off, and went down in deep water.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

POSITIVE SALE OF INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

The Subscribers will sell, at their Office, BY AUCTION,

On MONDAY first, the 17th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock, forenoon:

A quantity of Water-proof Boots, Shoes, Saddle-Bags, Travelling Bags, Ladies' India Rubber Aprons, Gentlemen's and Boys' Caps, &c. &c.

For Particulars, see Handbills.

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

12th April, 1837.

TO LET.

Entry on the first of May next,

TWO Rooms, and two garret do. (above the shop presently occupied by Mr Charles Robson) to which are attached a Kitchen and frost proof Cellar on the ground floor.

Also:—The western half of said building (a self contained tenement) consisting of a Shop 20 feet by 16, three handsomely finished Rooms, 3 do Bedrooms, a Kitchen and frost proof Cellar. For particulars apply to JAMES DAWSON.

April 11.

u-w

FARM SERVANT WANTED.

A STEADY, industrious farm servant, will hear of employment by applying at this office.

April 11.

CASH will be paid for 20 bushels good SEED OATS, by JAMES DAWSON.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FEW Copies of "THE CLOCKMAKER,"—price 5s. Also, *Howe's Trial for Libel*, price 1s 3d.

JAMES DAWSON.

March 22.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

An Act to prohibit the exportation of Grain and Potatoes out of this Province.

WHEREAS, it is expedient to prohibit the exportation of Grain and Potatoes from any part of this Province:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor, Council, and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this Act, and until the expiration thereof, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to export in any ship, or vessel or boat, from any part of this Province, to any port or place out of this Province, (the necessary stores or provisions for such ship, vessel, or boat, excepted,) any wheat, oats, or potatoes, whatsoever.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall export, or load, or put on board any ship, vessel or boat, any of the articles herein enumerated, with intent to export the same out of this Province, the person or persons so exporting, or loading, or putting on board, with intent to export the same, each and every of them shall forfeit and pay double the value of the articles so exported, or laden, put or placed on board any ship, vessel or boat, with intent to export the same.

And be it further enacted, That such ship, vessel, or boat, in which any of the articles herein enumerated shall be laden or put on board for exportation, together with the said articles, (except as heretofore excepted,) shall be liable to seizure and condemnation; and any officer or officers, person or persons, authorised or empowered to seize and prosecute any ship, vessel or boat, or goods, or to prosecute for any penalty for any breach of the Revenue Laws of this Province, under any act of this Province in force, or to be in force, respectively, are hereby authorised, empowered, commanded and directed, to seize and prosecute any ship, vessel or boat, or goods, or to prosecute any person or persons for any breach of this Act; and such officer or officers, person or persons, shall proceed against the same in such and the like manner as is by law directed, for, or in respect of, any seizure of the like value in amount, or for any penalty or forfeiture, of like amount, made or incurred under and by virtue of any Act relating to the Colonial Revenue.

And be it further enacted, That the net proceeds of any such ship, vessel, boat, or goods, so seized and condemned, or the amount of any penalty or forfeiture recovered, shall be paid and applied—one moiety to the officer or person making the seizure, and the other moiety thereof to the Overseers of the poor, for the use of the Poor or of the Township or place wherein such seizure shall be made as aforesaid.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, at any time, or from time to time, during the continuance thereof, by Proclamation under his Hand and Seal, either temporarily or otherwise, and with regard to the whole Province, or any particular port or ports, or part or parts thereof whatsoever, to suspend the operation of this Act.

And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue in force, and be in operation for and in the Island of Cape Breton, until the first day of July next, and for and in every other part of this Province, until the tenth of June next.

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

ON Fraser's Mountain, about 30 acres of which is cleared. If not disposed of at private sale, it will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the first day of May, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

TERMS.—12 months credit on good personal security. Apply to

March 22.

e-w

WM. FRASER,

Carpenter.

WANTED,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

AN experienced person, to dig a few Chaldrons of Coal, for which liberal wages will be given. He also acquaints his friends that they will be permitted to dig for their own use in his Coal Pit, until the Agents of the General Mining Association will come back to the prices we paid in the good days of yore, when the coal was raised in baskets and wheelbarrows, and sold at fourpence half-penny per bushel.

ALEXANDER FRASER.

New Glasgow, 4th April, 1837.

m-w

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT just received, via Halifax, and for sale by

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

March 29, 1837.

if

ALBION MINES' RAILWAY.

ESTIMATES WANTED

FOR the formation of the two first sections of the Albion Mines' Railway, from the Foundry to New Glasgow Bridge.

SEALED OFFERS

to be addressed to Joseph Smith, Esquire, Agent, at the Mines, until the evening of Friday the 28th of April next, to whom, or to Mr Peter Crerar, apply for plans, specification, or other particulars.

Albion Mines, 29th March, 1837. e-w

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

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 18th, 1837. if

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,

September 21. if

Druggist.

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, 29th Nov. 1836.

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

POETRY.

PROCRASTINATION.

"Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee."

ALONE he sat, and wept. That very night
The ambassador of God, with earnest zeal
Of eloquence had warned him to repent,
And, like the Roman at Drusilla's side,
Hearing the truth, he trembled. Conscience wrought,
Yet sin allured. The struggle shook him sore.
The dim lamp waned—the hour of midnight tolled;
Prayer sought for entrance, but the heart had closed
Its diamond valve. He threw him on his couch,
And bade the Spirit of his God depart.

—But there was war within him, and he sighed—
"Depart not utterly, thou Blessed One!
Return when youth is past, and make my soul
I'er ever thine." With kindling brow he trod
The heights of pleasure, while the Viol's voice,
And Beauty's smile his joyous pulses woke.
To love he knelt, and on his brow she hung
Her freshest myrtle wreath.—For gold he sought,
And winged Wealth indulged him, till the world
Pronounced him happy. Manhood's vigorous prime
Swelled to its climax, and his busy days
And restless nights swept like a tide away.
Still striking earthward, like the Indian tree,
Shut out with woven shades the eye of Heaven,
When, lo! a message from the Crucified—
"Look unto me, and live." Pensive, he spake
Of weariness, and haste, and want of time,
And duty to his children, and besought
A longer space to do the work of heaven.
—God spake again, when age had shed its snows
On his wan temples, and the palsied hand
Shrank from gold gathering. But the rigid chain
Of Habit bound him, and he still implored.
A more convenient season:—

"See, my step
Is firm and free—my unquench'd eye delights
to view this pleasant world, and life with me
May last for many years. In the calm hour
Of lingering sickness, I can better fit
For vast eternity."

Disease approached,
And reason fled. The maniac strove with Death,
And grappled like a fiend, with shrieks and cries,
Till darkness smote his eye-balls, and thick ice
Closed in around his heart-strings. The poor clay
Lay vanquished and distorted. But the soul—
The soul, whose promised season never came
To hearken to its Maker's call, had gone
To weigh His sustenance with its own abuse,
And bid the audit.

INSECTS

PRODUCED BY CHEMICAL AGENTS.

If there is no deception in the experiment described below, it may be safely asserted that the discovery it announces is the most important which the annals of science present. *Living insects created by the agency of galvanism out of flint and potash*. This is a new and stupendous fact to which human knowledge offers nothing analogous, surpassing even the wildest dreams of philosophers. If science has really discovered the art of breathing life into inorganic matter, it will not of course, stop at insects; and who can say where it may end! But we will not trust ourselves to speculate on a matter so calculated to confound all our previous notions, till it is placed beyond a doubt.—[Scotsman.]

MR CROSSE'S EXPERIMENTS.

Mr Crosse has sent to Mr Stuchbury, of the Bristol Institution, an account of his late experiments, which produced the extraordinary results of apparently manufacturing insects. Mr S. has transmitted the letter to the Bristol Journal, from which we make the following extract:—"The following is an accurate ac-

count of the experiments in which insects made their appearance. Experiment the first—I took a dilute solution of silicate of potash, saturated with muriatic acid, and poured it into a quart basin resting on a piece of mahogany and wedgewood funnel, in such a manner that a piece of flannel, wetted with the same, and acting as a syphon, conveyed the fluid, drop by drop, through the funnel upon a piece of somewhat porous Vesuvian red oxide of iron, which was thus kept constantly wetted by the solution, and across the surface of which (by means of two platinum wires connected with the opposite poles of a voltaic battery, consisting of nineteen pair of five inch plates, in cells filled with water and 1-500 muriatic acid) a constant electric current was passed. This was for the purpose of procuring crystals of silic. At the end of fourteen days I observed two or three very minute specks on the stone, white and somewhat elevated.—On the 18th day, fine filaments projected from each of these specks or nipples, and the whole figure was increased in size. On the 22d day each of these figures assumed the form of a perfect insect, standing upright on four or five bristles which formed its tail. On the 28th day, each insect moved its legs, and in a day or two afterwards, detached itself from the stone and moved at will. It so happened that the apparatus was placed fronting the south, but the window opposite was covered with a blind, as I found these little animals much disturbed when a ray of light fell on them; and, out of about fifty which made their appearance at once, at least forty-five took up their habitation on the north side of the stone. I ought to have added, that when all the fluid, or nearly so was drawn out of the basin, it was caught in a glass bottle placed under a glass funnel which supported the stone, and was then returned into the basin without moving the stone. The whole was placed on a light frame made for the purpose. These insects have been seen by many of my friends, and appear when magnified, very much like cheese mites, but from twice to eight times the size, some with 6 legs, others with 8. They are covered with long bristles, and those at the tail, when highly magnified, are spinous. After they had been born some time they became amphibious, and I have seen them crawl about on a dry surface. Experiment the second—I took a saturated solution of silicate of potash and filled a small glass jar with it, into which I plunged a stout iron wire, connected with the positive pole of a battery of twenty pairs of cylinders, filled with water alone, and immersed in the same a small coil of silver wire connected with the negative pole of the same battery. After some weeks' action, gelatinous silic surrounded the iron wire, and after a long period the same substance filled up the coil of silver wire at the other pole, but in much less quantity. In the course of time one of these insects appeared in the silic at the negative pole, and there are at the present time not less than three well formed precisely similar insects at the negative, and twelve at the positive pole, in all fifteen. Each of them is deeply embedded in the gelatinous silic, the bristles of its tail alone projecting, and the average of them are from a half to three-quarters of an inch below the surface of the fluid. In this last experiment we had neither acid, nor wood, nor flannel, nor iron ore. I will not say whether they would have been called to life without the electric agency or not. I offer no opinion, but have merely stated certain facts."

GLASS CLOTH.

A new discovery has lately been made in Venice, by a manufacturer, by which he is enabled to weave threads of glass into the most delicate and exquisitely beautiful fabrics. The colours of these are of almost every variety of shade, and the structure is so flexible that it may be tied in a knot, or folded up like silk.—One great advantage in the use of these fabrics, besides their extreme beauty, is that they resist the action of fire. The mode of weaving differs entirely from any attempts hitherto made to manufacture this delicate substance.

MISCELLANY.

HOW TO CATCH, AND HOW TO CURE A COLD.—At this time of the year, says a Correspondent, colds are easily caught and difficult to cure. The following will be found effectual: After a quick walk in the evening, sit in the draught to cool; the consequence will be a severe cold, attended perhaps with cough; the next day hoarseness, short breath, and much expectoration. In the evening, at seven, go to a well-frequented tavern, and drink three or four glasses of strong punch, or stiff rum and water; stay till eleven or twelve o'clock, walk home cosy, and go to bed. You need not get up the next day, but send for the apothecary; the following day you must send for the physician, and the third day your friends will send for the undertaker. You will never feel the effects of an autumnal cold again.

NEWSPAPERS.—Small is the sum required to patronise a Newspaper, and amply remunerated is the patron, I care not how humble and unpretending the paper he takes;—it is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter fifty-two times a year without putting in something that is worth the subscription price.

Every parent whose son is off from home at school, should keep him supplied with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my school-mates who had and those who had not access to Newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were decidedly superior to the last, in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain: they had command of more facts. A Newspaper is a history of current events, as well as a copious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will read with delight when they will read nothing else."

A MIS-DEAL.—The Rev. Mr Thom, of Govan, had just risen in the pulpit to lead the Congregation in prayer, when a gentleman in front of the gallery took out his handkerchief to wipe the dust from his brow, forgetting that a pack of cards were wrapped up in it; the whole pack was spread over the breast of the gallery Mr T could not resist a sarcasm, solemn as the act was in which he was about to engage. "Oh, man, man! surely your Psalm book has been ill bun (bound!)"—*Edinburgh Observer*.

THE TRANSPORTED INDIANS.—From all accounts the sufferings, hardships and privations of those poor creatures are most intense. Necessitated to leave their own warm clime in a pleasant season without preparations, for a more northern region, the intense cold has been most trying to them—but the greatest of all evils is, that their march being intrusted to the tender mercies of contractors, who are of course, deeply interested in getting them thro' as fast as possible, sufficient time for needful rest is not allowed them—but worn out and exhausted by the manner in which they are driven along, many have died, and all suffered most miserably. The system of contracts where life is thus concerned, is infamous—it is offering a premium for murder—an altar for sacrifice—a fee for death.—*New York Paper*.

Avoid an angry man for a while, a malicious one forever.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

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