

GREAT BRITAIN.

three acres of old meadow land, on the banks of the Connecticut, harvested more than five hundred bushels of winter and spring wheat, 'of as fine a sample as ever floated on the Erie canal. A part of it was reckoned to yield fully thirty bushels to an acre.' Most of this wheat was sowed very early, and was too forward to be injured by the sultry and foggy weather of July.

Mr Colman states that 'Early sowing, from the best observation I have made of the wheat crops which have come under my notice, from the united and decided opinion of the British wheat growers, and from many American authorities, is to be strongly advised. The reason is obvious: the wheat crop should be as far advanced in the spring as possible, that it may perfect its seed before the hot and sultry weather usual in July.'

Sir John Sinclair says, 'If a field be evidently affected with mildew and the progress of vegetation stopped, the only way to preserve the straw and the grain, if any has been formed, from being entirely lost, is to cut it down immediately, even though the crop should not be ripe. The straw is thus preserved, either for food or litter, and it is maintained that any nourishment in the stem will pass into and feed the grain, and make a greater return than could well be expected.'

The following *Editorial Remarks* were prepared for last week's paper, but omitted for want of space.

A DANGEROUS ENEMY.—In a former number of the *Bee*, we directed the attention of our farmers to the extirpation of a noxious weed called the 'Ox-eyed Daisy,' which has been introduced into Pictou about 20 or 25 years ago, and is now getting so generally disseminated, that, if some effectual measures are not adopted to arrest its progress, it will soon get possession of all the fields in the country. It is a perennial plant, and its productive powers are so great, that where it is introduced, the soil soon gets literally filled with the seed, which lies concealed and imperishable during a whole succession of white and green crops, until sowed out for hay, when it comes up in such quantities as to smother and expel every other grass. Those who are not fully aware of the danger of this weed, would do well to examine a field now in the possession of Mr James McIntyre of this town, which has been under good tillage for some years, and was sowed out last year into grass. At present the clover and timothy are so choked up by the 'Ox-eyed Daisy,' that nothing else is to be seen; and being in flower, the field is as white as snow. No cattle will eat it either green or dry.

Where it has got complete possession of the soil, we know no mode of subduing it so effectual as repeatedly plowing it down so often as it comes in flower—taking care that it be done before any of it is in seed. Where it is thin, it may be reduced by carefully eradicating the plants by hand, before it seeds. We have seen some persons engaged last week in the fields, at this laudable employment; and we would advise many others to follow the example thus set, without loss of time; otherwise the seed will be shed, and thousands will arise round each plant now neglected.

EXTRAORDINARY.—A flock of sheep, sixty-four in number, belonging to Mr Clark, of New Milford, Conn., were all killed by lightning a few days since. They were under a tree which was struck, and the entire flock were stricken dead by the same bolt. Several of them were found standing dead on their feet.—*New York Gazette.*

FACTS FOR SMOKERS.—By a recent examination, it was found that the tobacco used in New York, amounts to \$10,000 daily, or \$3,650,000 per annum. The daily quantity of flour consumed, at \$10 per barrel, will cost \$9,570—or \$430 per day less than the actual cost of tobacco.

CREDITORS OF THE DUKE OF YORK.—A meeting of the committee of the creditors of the Duke of York, was, on Saturday, held at the Thatched House Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the position in which the affairs of the creditors at large are now placed, in consequence of the recent decision of the Vice Chancellor, confirming the rights of the Executors of his Royal Highness to the mines of Nova-Scotia, including those of Cape-Breton. A rumour having prevailed that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to appeal against the judgement of the Vice Chancellor to the House of Lords, several members of the Committee stated it to be their belief that no such proposition had been sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury; but it was admitted that all were in doubt as to what steps were now likely to be taken for the payment of the debts which had been so long delayed. Reference was had to the letter of Mr Spring Rice, dated the 8th February, 1836, in answer to one sent to him by direction of the committee, by Messrs. Amory and Coles, in which he was called upon to recognise the right of the Duke of York to the Mines in question, and in which he stated "that it was the opinion of Lord Melbourne and himself, that the Government would not be warranted in adopting the course suggested by the creditors, unless upon the authority of a legal decision." "No authority," said the right hon. gentleman, "less conclusive than that of a Supreme Court of justice would warrant a departure from arrangements which incidentally have been communicated to the Public and to Parliament." The Committee professed their ignorance of the manner in which the arrangements alluded to had been made either "to the public or to parliament;" but, as a Supreme Court of Justice had given a decision in favor of the creditors (a decision unaccountably delayed for a period of 10 years), they came to the resolution that Messrs. Amory and Coles should again write to Mr Spring Rice to ascertain whether any and what new impediment was to be offered on the part of the crown to the immediate adjustment of the long and cruelly protracted claims of the unfortunate persons to whom the Duke of York died indebted, with a view to conveying this information to the body of creditors at large for whom they were acting. It was urged that from the delay which had already taken place, the debts of the Duke of York had been increased £40,000 from the accumulation of interest alone on the bonds which amounted to upwards of £90,000—and that, unless some means were immediately adopted to prevent it, this sum would be further increased, and thereby diminish still more the chances of the payment of the simple contract creditors or tradesmen, upon whom the delay had pressed most heavily.—Some difficulty, it was remarked, might arise to the government resuming the right of the crown to the valuable mines in question, and with the assistance of money already in the hands of the Accounter-General, paying off the debts at once, in consequence of the Princess Sophia being appointed residuary legatee under her illustrious brother's will; but this was met by an assurance that her Royal highness had all along declared her desire rather to promote than retard any measure which might have the effect of relieving the memory of the Duke of York from a stain which was deeply painful to many members of his family, as well as to a great majority of the public. The committee then adjourned to Saturday next, by which day it is expected the answer of Mr. Spring Rice will be obtained.—*Observer.*

A STORM IN THE ORKNEYS.—If the tourist has the good fortune to be in the Orkneys during a storm, he will cease to regret the absence of some of the softer and more common beauties of landscape, in contemplation of the most sublime spectacle which we ever witnessed. By repairing at such a time to the weather shore, particularly if it be the west side, he will behold waves of the magnitude and force of which he could not have previously formed any adequate conception, tumbling across the Atlantic like monsters of the deep—their heads erect, their manes streaming in the wind, roaring and foaming as with rage, till each discharges such a Niagara flood against the opposite precipices, as makes the rocks tremble to their foundation; while the sheets of water that immediately ascend, as if from artillery, hundreds of feet above their summits, deluge the surrounding country, and fall like showers on the opposite side of the island. All the springs within a mile of the weather coast are rendered brackish for some days after such a storm. Those living half a mile from the precipice, declare that the earthen floors of their cots are shaken by the concussion of the waves. Rocks that two or three men could not lift are washed about, even on the tops of cliffs which are between sixty and a hundred feet above the surface of the sea when smooth; and detached masses of rock, of an enormous size, are well known to have been carried a considerable distance between high and low water-mark.—On visiting the West Craig some days after a recent storm, sea insects are to be found abundant on the hills near to them, though about a hundred feet high.—*News-paper.*

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.—Yesterday a great deal of amusement was caused in Westminster, by the appearance of six men going through the different parishes dressed up in old Court dresses, in which three of them appeared with their coats turned inside out. On the breast of these were the words "Sir Francis Burdett as he is;" while on the breast of those whose coats were worn in the usual way, "Sir Francis Burdett as he was." The odd appearance of the men with the aptness and materials of the inscriptions, occasioned a great deal of merriment wherever they went.—*Chronicle.*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in a short time, 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.

For further particulars apply to Mr N. Beck, in Pictou, or to

ALEXANDER FORSYTH.

West River, 20th December, 1836. if

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