

THE BEE.

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

VOLUME I.

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THE BEE

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ADVERTISING.

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

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.

R. DAWSON

Has now received all his **SPRING SUPPLIES**, consisting of

CLOTHS, Cottons, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Leather, and Groceries, Cooking stoves, Mirrors—variety, and a few best Philadelphia plate Mill Saws.

ALSO,
Primo fat Herring.

Catalogues of the above to be had at the Shop.

JAMES MALCOLM

HAS just received per Brig. DEVERON, from GREENOCK, his **SPRING SUPPLY** of **GOODS**,

which he offers for Sale at **VERY LOW PRICES** for CASH OF PRODUCE:

BLACK, blue, brown, olive and green CLOTH.	IRON & STEEL,
Pilot Cloth & Flushing,	Tea Kettles,
Cassimero,	Pots & Ovens,
Fancy Stuff for Summer Dresses,	Brass mounted GRATES & FENDERS,
Plaiding,	Carron do. do,
Brown & blanch'd shirting Cottons,	Plough MOUNTING,
Apron Check,	PAINTS, Paint Oil and Brushes,
Striped Shirting,	Ivory and Lamp Black,
Printed Cottons,—(of all variety,)	Collin Mounting,
Merinoes & Shawls,	Hearth, Shoe and Cloth BRUSHES,
Filk & cotton Handk'fs,	Percussion Guns & Caps,
Raven sewing Silk,	Cannister and Seal POWDER,
Patent & common sewing Thread,	Cannon Powder & Shot,
Cotton Balls,	Kegs 4ly, 6ly, 8ly, 10ly, 12ly, 18ly, & 20ly, fine
Silk and cotton Ferret,	ROSE NAILS,
Coat & Vest Buttons,	Horse Nails,
Writing, deed & wrapping PAPER,	Shovels & Spades,
Patent Cordage,	Frame, whip, & cross cut SAWS,
Putty,	Hand & Tennon do.,
Boxes Tobacco Pipes,	Fanner Mounting,
CUTLERY,—all sorts,	Chisels,
Crates assorted CROCKERYWARE,	Plane Irons,

SCREW AUGERS, LOCKS, HINGES AND FIRE-IRONS,

With a Great Variety of other Goods

The above STOCK has all been selected by J. M. from the different Manufacturers in Great Britain. May 25.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The HOUSE and STORE adjoining Mr. John Yorston. For particulars, apply to William Kitchin or William Brownrig. Pictou, July 8, 1835.

THE FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

This celebrated corps was the first body of Highlanders employed in the service of government. After the disturbances of 1715, the wise policy of destroying enemies by converting them into friends, was acted upon with regard to the Highlanders, with admirable effect. They were invited to become soldiers—not, however, by joining the military corps of the crown already in existence—which, perhaps, they would hardly have done—but by forming small military bodies amongst themselves, to receive pay from the government but retaining their ancient dress, and to be officered by their own countrymen: thus at once affording them an opportunity of legally indulging their military propensities, and securing to them all the advantage of government protection and patronage. The inducement to the Highlander to enter the service of the government in this way was further increased, though indirectly, by the disarming acts of 1716 and 1725, which left him no other means of recovering the privilege of carrying arms—to be without which he reckoned a degradation and dishonour—but that of entering the military corps alluded to: and this circumstance alone made it an object of ambition, even to gentlemen of education and independent circumstances, to be admitted as privates into the ranks.

These corps were restricted to six in number: three of them of one hundred men each, and three of seventy; and were called independent companies. They were stationed in different places throughout the Highlands, for the purpose of overawing the disaffected, checking the feudatory violence of the clans to each other, and generally for the maintenance of peace and order in the country; duties for which they were peculiarly well adapted, from their knowledge of the people and their language, and from their own habits and education. The relationship, besides, in which all the individuals of these corps stood to the natives of the districts in which they were placed, gave them an influence which their military character alone would perhaps scarcely have gained for them.

The independent companies were first formed about the year 1729, although some Highlanders had been armed by the government previous to this period; but it was not till then that they were regularly embodied, and received into the pay of the crown. On the footing just described they remained till the year 1740, when it was determined to form them into a regiment of the line; which was accordingly done in the month of May of that year. The ceremony of embodying them took place in a field between Taybridge and Aberfeldy, in the county of Perth, where they were assembled for that purpose.

When first regimented, the numerical name assigned them was that of the 43d; and by this, and another which shall be afterwards alluded to, they were known till the year 1790, when that of the 42d was substituted, in consequence of the reduction of the regiment preceding them numerically. Previously to their being numbered, and indeed for a long time after, they were called the Black Watch—a name which was applied to them to distinguish them from the regulars, who were clothed in bright scarlet, while they wore the dark tartan of their native land, which gave them a sombre appearance when contrasted with the former. After being regimented, however, at Taybridge,

they assumed the red coat and red waistcoat of the regulars, but retaining the belted plaid, truis, and philabeg; yet the original name, nevertheless, continued to adhere to them.

At the time of their first formation, the 42d, as already hinted, was mostly composed of men of education and rank in society; the sons of gentlemen, farmers, and tacksmen, and cadets of gentlemen's families. They were, besides, all picked men as to personal qualifications; none being admitted who were not of the full height, well proportioned and of handsome appearance. Their arms at this time were a musket, a bayonet, and a large basket-hilted sword; and such as chose it were at liberty to furnish themselves with pistol and dirk.

Three years after they were embodied, viz. in 1743, the regiment received an order to march to England. With this order, though it was unexpected, and contrary to the general understanding of the men as to the nature of their service, which they conceived was to be limited to Scotland, they complied, though not without a good deal of reluctance. On their arrival in London, they were reviewed on Finchley Common by General Wade, in presence of a large concourse of people, whom the novelty presented by a Highland regiment had brought to the field, and were highly delighted with the warlike appearance of the men, and with the alacrity and promptitude with which they went through their military exercises. Previous to this, indeed, while they were on their march to England, a rumour had reached the regiment that it was the intention of government to embark them for the plantations; a service then held in the utmost detestation, and considered deeply degrading to a soldier, being looked upon as a species of banishment. After their arrival in the metropolis, some malicious persons busily employed themselves amongst the men in confirming this rumour, and in impressing upon them a belief that they were entrapped and deceived; and in this they succeeded but too well. Convinced that they were the object of some dark design on the part of the government, the men determined at once on returning to their native country; and the manner in which they proceeded to the accomplishment of this project was singularly characteristic. Without breathing a word of their intention to their officers—to whom, however, they imputed no blame in placing them in the predicament in which they conceived they stood—they assembled in a body after dark, two or three days after the review, on a common near Highgate, and commenced their march to the north. As they avoided the highways, and directed their route through fields and woods, keeping, however, as nearly as possible, in a direct line for their destination, it was some days before any intelligence of them was obtained; but they were at length discovered in a wood, called Lady Wood, between Brig Stock and Dean Thorp, in Northamptonshire, where they were surrounded by a body of troops commanded by General Blackeney. At first they refused to surrender unless they obtained a written promise from the general that they should be allowed to retain their arms, and have a free pardon; but these conditions having been refused them, and unwilling to add the crime of shedding blood to the offence they had already committed, they finally sub-