

UNITED STATES.

The "Constitutionalists" estimated the number at the above meeting at from 8,000 to 10,000. The want of foundation for such an estimate will be evident, when we consider that the population of Quebec does not contain 8,000 men, even if the "Constitutionalists" had belonging to their party all the adult male population of Quebec. That they have not the whole of that population, is evident from the late elections.

We have heard, from a source quite disinterested, and worthy of all credit, that there may have been 2,500 present at the "great loyal meeting," but certainly not more. This will be allowing a great latitude for sailors who were driven there from ships—mechanics from their workshops—labourers from their work—clerks from behind their counters and desks, and making an allowance for all the influence which the mercantile portion of society, it is well known, are always able to wield in the cities.

The *Liberal* speaks as follows of the Quebec display:—

"The constitutionalists have again to boast of having got up one of those mockheroic farces in which they so much excel. On Monday last a large concourse of persons, men, women and children, assembled in much admired disorder on the esplanade. The mob met about 12 o'clock. We in vain endeavoured to inform ourselves what number of individuals were present, but none knew; their strange faces defied recognition; they appeared to have been imported for the occasion. A crowd is easily collected when music—money—a holiday and a little show invite. Hence it must surprise no one that such a multitude met together. It is difficult to say, how many electors were present. Certain we are that the spectators, including women and children, composed the larger part of the *soi-disant* loyalists."

Extract of a letter, dated Shediac, N. B. August 24.—"On Saturday last, we were visited by one of the most destructive storms ever known in this Province. The violence of the wind, with hail and rain carried almost every thing before it, and the suddenness prevented any preparation against it. Every house within one mile north and south of me is more or less damaged—the church included. The windows situated at the west were wholly broken in, and the rain and hail thrown to the further extremes of the buildings. Some hail stones, which I afterwards examined, measured one inch and a half across—many were flat and square, and in some places they lay three and four inches on the ground. Up the Shediac river the whole country is laid waste. Those who were anticipating a plenty at hand after a long series of half starvation, are now wholly destitute. Much grain and potatoes are ruined in this place; and at Scoudic the crops are materially injured."—*Courier*.

DROWNED, on Tuesday afternoon last, while bathing in company with two of his schoolmates, James, youngest son of Mr Charles Whitney, of this City, a most promising youth, in the 13th year of his age, deeply lamented by all his acquaintances.—*St. John Observer*, August 20.

FIRE AT NEWCASTLE.—It is with pain that we have to state to day, that a fire broke out in the town of Newcastle yesterday morning. It originated in the brewery of Mr Kilman, which was destroyed, together with the two buildings adjoining, belonging to Mr Darby Doolin, and Mr Samuel Payne. As no alarm was given in the town of Chatham we had not an opportunity of witnessing the disaster, and consequently must delay giving a particular account until next week, by which time we hope to obtain the particulars.—*Miramichi Gleaner*, Aug. 29

THE CROPS.—Since the publication of our remarks this morning relative to the wheat crops, we have seen a gentleman who has recently travelled 600 miles in Ohio, viz. from Cleveland, on Lake Erie, to Portsmouth on Ohio River,—thence to Cincinnati—and hence through Hamilton, Dayton, and Columbus, to Huron on the Lake. During the first part of his journey, commencing on the 23d ult. the wheat harvest had but just commenced. As he passed South, it was more advanced, and when he reached Chilrothe on the 28th July, he found it finished. Everywhere he describes the crop as most abundant. It was estimated by well informed persons on the spot that the average yield throughout the State would be 30 bushels to the acre. Our informant says 25. Usually from 15 to 20. Besides the increase from heavier crops, there is also a great increase in the extent of surface. Our informant saw merchants and millers at Chilrothe, who remarked that they were buying at \$1 a bushel. The potatoe crop throughout the state was immense; and the same may be said of corn. Except in the Northern Counties, they are already so far advanced towards maturity, as to be out of danger from frost. Buck-wheat is very promising.

Our informant, in the course of his travels, saw gentlemen from Kentucky, North Carolina, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. They all told the same story of abundant crops. Michigan, which has hitherto imported largely from Ohio, will not only be able to supply her own population, and the emigrants who may arrive, but will have a surplus for exportation.

In Western New York our informant tells us that the yield of wheat is not above an average; but that, taking into view the increase of surface, the total quantity of wheat grown, will be double that of last year.—When he passed through the country, the wheat was about half harvested. The weather since has been very favorable.

A gentleman from Dutchess informs us that the wheat in that County will scarcely exceed the crop of last year. A part of it has been injured by the Hessian fly and rust, and so much of it as had not been gathered before the late rains, has suffered from wet, many of the kernels having sprouted, &c.

A gentleman who has just returned from the State of Maine, after travelling entirely through it, informs us that an unprecedented growth of wheat is seen there—both in quantity and extent. The Legislature of a late session offered a bounty of 6 1-4 cents on all wheat raised in that State, which induced many of the farmers to engage in its cultivation. Some of the Counties will have wheat for exportation.

In Massachusetts, also, an unusual quantity of wheat has been raised, and the crop is fine.—*Providence Journal*.

HAIRDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

DEALERS in Hardware are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Goods from the Manufactory of Hiram Cutler, Sheffield, late Furness 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.

We publish the following for the benefit of those subscribers who received no Supplement with the last Bee.

(From the P. E. Island Gazette, Aug. 29.)

Seventeen days later.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT—HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

By the steamer from Miramichi, which arrived this morning, we received two columns of a London paper of the 23d July. Parliament was prorogued by Her Majesty in person on the 17th, and dissolved the same evening. Writs were immediately issued for a new election, returnable on the 11th September. We have only room for Her Majesty's Speech on proroguing Parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have been anxious to seize the first opportunity of meeting you, in order that I might repeat in person my cordial thanks for your condolence upon the death of his Late Majesty, and for the expressions of attachment and affection with which you congratulated me on my accession to the throne. I am desirous of renewing the assurance of my determination to maintain the protestant religion as established by law, to secure to all the free exercise of the rights of conscience, to protect the liberties and promote the welfare of all classes of the community.

I rejoice that in ascending the throne I find the country in amity with all foreign powers, and while I faithfully perform the engagements of the Crown, and carefully watch over the interests of my subjects, it shall be the constant object of my solicitude to preserve the blessings of peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the public service of the year, as well as for the provision which you have made to meet the payments usually chargeable upon the civil list.

I will give directions that the public expenditure in all its branches be administered with the strictest economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen;

In taking leave of this Parliament, I return you my thanks for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the public business of the country.

Although your labours have been unexpectedly interrupted by the melancholy event which has taken place, I trust that they will have the beneficial effect of advancing the progress of legislation in a new Parliament. I perceive with satisfaction that you have brought to maturity, some useful measures, amongst which I regard with peculiar interest the amendment of the criminal code and the reduction of the number of capital punishments. I hail this mitigation of the severity of the law as an auspicious commencement of my reign.

I ascend the throne under a deep sense of the responsibility which is imposed upon me, but I am supported by the consciousness of my own right intentions, and by my dependence upon the protection of Almighty God. It will be my care to strengthen our institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, by discreet improvement wherever improvement is required, and to do all in my power to compose and allay animosity and discord.

Acting upon those principles, I shall upon all occasions look with confidence to the wisdom of Parliament and the affections of my people, which form the true support of the dignity of the crown, and insure the stability of the constitution."

Her Majesty was dressed in white satin robes, decorated with gold and jewels; she also wore the order of the Garter, and a rich diadem and necklace composed of costly diamonds. The royal mantle of crimson velvet surmounted the whole. Her demeanor was at once graceful and dignified. She read the speech in a clear and distinct tone. Her enunciation was deliberate and correct, and her voice being musical, she made herself heard throughout the vast assembly, without any apparent effort.

The above intelligence was received by the Ship Sir W. Scott, arrived at Dalhousie on the 26th inst.

SNUFF.

For sale at the *Acme Tobacco Manufactory*, No. 74, Bedford Row,

A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N. B. A large discount to wholesale purchasers of Snuff.

Halifax, August 14 1837.