



"JUSTUM, ET TENACLEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVILM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

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## THE BEER

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**ROBERT DAWSON** respectfully intimates, that he will sell off his present Stock, consisting of the undermentioned

### GOODS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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**WHITE & UNBLEACHED TABLE CLOTHS AND TOWELLING,** table covers, Irish linen; gent's and youth's Hats, Keg's white Paint, boiled linseed Oil; Brushes (variety); shoe thread and pinners; white rope, bed cord, plough line, wool card;

**GROCERIES, SADDLERY AND STATIONERY;** Sole and Upper Leather, paste and liquid Blacking, **CROCKERYWARE,**

sleigh Bells, Mirrors, &c &c &c.  
Catalogues of his whole Stock to be had at the Shop.

All those indebted to R. D., either by note or book Account, are requested to call immediately, and have their accounts adjusted.

January 6, 1836. if

## FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late **WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq.** will please to take notice that unless they make immediate payment to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted against them without distinction.

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Nov. 4. if

From the Glasgow Argus.

## DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT GREENOCK.

NOVEMBER 25.—On Saturday night, one of the most dreadful occurrences, accompanied with an appalling loss of human life, that has been experienced in the West of Scotland during a long series of years, took place at Greenock—the waters of one of the large dams connected with the "Shaws Water" having suddenly burst their embankment, and rushed down upon the village of Carlsdyke with a resistless fury, carrying destruction to every species of property in its course, and death to an awful extent, among the dense population of that crowded suburb. To impart to our readers even a faint idea of the ruin and devastation caused by this catastrophe is beyond our power; but, as the result of anxious enquiries made on the spot, the following may be relied on as a correct narrative of the main circumstances connected with the event; it is a mere outline of the dreadful picture—fancy alone can give a vivid colouring to the misery and wretchedness which it has, in its most pressing and minute forms, entailed upon the humble sufferers, who, almost without an exception, belong to the poorer class of society. For the information of those not acquainted with the locality, we may state that the dam or reservoir referred to, and commonly known by the name of Bath's dam, was formed behind the White Hill—an eminence situated above and nearly a mile from Carlsdyke,—for the purpose of supplying water sufficient to drive the machinery of the public works erected in the higher neighbourhood of the town. This reservoir, which was of great extent, was formed by an embankment, always supposed to be of immense strength, about 150 feet thick; and no doubt was entertained by any person of its capability of resistance to any pressure of water that might congregate in the place. Owing, however, to the late heavy rains, the body of collected water became so great, that on Sunday night about half-past eleven o'clock, it forced a passage through the embankment, equalling in extent that of a large gateway, and rushed down upon the vale below with indescribable fury. It has been alleged that sufficient relief was not given to the water in the reservoir by opening the sluices connected with it, but in the present state of excitement it is almost impossible to ascertain whether this is matter of fact or mere rumour. The gushing waters roared on to another dam or reservoir situated below, called Kennedy's dam, the embankment of which was also carried away by the resistless force of the torrent. Strengthened by an accumulation of water at this place, the terrific flood poured itself into a gully, or deep ravine, and thence, bearing before it immense masses of rock, trees, &c. roaring and dashing in the most frightful manner, rushed into Carlsdyke, by Carlsburn Street, having previously carried away a stable connected with a public work on the banks of the ravine, in which two fine horses were stalled. Having followed the course of Carlsburn Street for a short space, the waters swept away the greater part of Mr. McFarlane's tan-yards and some other small houses; but, being opposed in its progress by a very large and substantial tenement, the great current was divided, one part of the torrent taking the direction of Sprinkell Street, and thence westward; another,

and by far the most formidable, proceeding down Carlsburn Street, while an immense and overpowering body of the water inundated a mass of small dwelling houses in Stanners' Lane, and bore down that narrow passage with awful destruction. It was here that the dreadful loss of life occurred. The stream, both by Carlsburn Street and Stanners' Lane, at length reached the Main Street of Carlsdyke, along which it flowed eastward as far as the locality known by the name of the Carlsdyke Quay. The branch of the torrent that rushed towards the west, broke down a strong wall surrounding a coal depot, completely swept away the coal, and a stable, in which was a man named Alexander, attending to his horse, both of whom perished. It next demolished the wall on the opposite side, rushed into East Shaw Street, which it crossed with resistless vehemence, and poured itself into the garden of Mr. Steel, ship-builder, destroying the walls and entering St. Andrew Street, down which it passed until it reached Rue-End Street, where it extended as far to the westward as Virginia Street,—the whole line of Rue-End Street, with the Main Street, and the adjoining space upwards, all densely populated, being completely inundated with water. It is impossible to describe the overwhelming power of these various torrents of water, as they swept along their destructive courses. In many places the current was ten and eleven feet deep, and in one spot,—that where the division of the waters took place, it would equal in breadth the Trongate of Glasgow. Here, however, the depth of water was necessarily much lessened; but, as a fair average, it may be stated at about seven feet. The largest trees were borne down with the greatest rapidity, and in several places huge and heavy masses of iron were carried to an incredible distance—in one instance, a large solid piece of machinery, was floated from its position in front of Scott and Sinclair's foundry, a considerable way down the street, and left deeply embedded in the sand. Immense quantities of sand and stones were borne along the torrent; indeed, the streets were literally ploughed, and the bed of the ravine, already referred to, was, as it were, quarried several feet deeper than before. Houses were swept off their foundations in all directions, and throughout the whole of the ill-fated village of Carlsdyke, scenes of desolation every where meet the eye. But the destruction of property, though deeply to be deplored, sinks into insignificance, when compared with the awful loss of human life. As the inhabitants of the deluged district, are very much composed of that class who may be designated the floating population of the town, it has been found almost impossible to obtain either a correct return of the number who have lost their lives, or their names; but, so far as known, they will amount to no fewer than forty, consisting, indiscriminately of men, women, and children. The misery produced is incalculable in amount. We, this forenoon, paid a visit to a considerable portion of the houses which had been subjected to the inundation; and certainly a more heart-rending spectacle it would be difficult to select. The appearance of the houses themselves might have afforded sufficient matter for lamentation, filled as they were with great masses of mud, the wooden work in most of them shattered and dilapidated, and in all of them not a single vestige of clothing or furniture to