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# THE BEE.

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

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1835.

NUMBER XI.

## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, 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.

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

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With a Great Variety of other Goods

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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, too 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-

mitted unconditionally, and were marched back prisoners to London, where they were tried by a court-martial, found guilty of mutiny, and condemned to be shot. This sentence, however, was subsequently remitted to all but three, two corporals and a private, who suffered the sentence of the court on the parade, within the Tower, at six o'clock on the morning of the 20th July 1743.

After this unfortunate occurrence, the regiment was sent to Flanders where they laid the foundation of that warlike fame of which they now enjoy so large a portion. They were present at the battle of Fontenoy, fought on the 11th of May 1745, their first encounter with an enemy; and so pre-eminently distinguished themselves by their gallantry, that the Duke of Cumberland who commanded the British forces, desired it to be intimated to them that he would be happy to grant the men any reasonably favour they chose to ask. The use they made of this privilege is characteristic. They solicited the pardon of one of their comrades, who was under sentence of a severe corporal punishment for allowing a prisoner to escape. This was all they asked, and it was instantly granted them.

On the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland in 1745, the 42d, with other ten regiments, was ordered to England, where they arrived in October, but was not called upon to take any part in the transactions of that unhappy period. Three new companies were this year added to the regiment, and these were present in some of the affairs connected with the rebellion. In the following year, 1746, during all which time the corps remained in England, they were embarked with other troops on an intended expedition to America, but this design was afterwards changed to a descent on the coast of France, whither they sailed from Portsmouth on the 15th September, and arrived in Quimperly Bay on the 19th. The object of the descent having been in part effected after some alterations, in which the Highlanders again distinguished themselves, the troops re-embarked in divisions at Quiberon, and that which included the 22d sailed for Ireland, where they arrived on the 4th November. Here they remained till the spring of 1747, when they were again embarked for Flanders, and again distinguished themselves in the various military operations of which that country was the scene. In 1748, they were once more ordered to England, and from thence to Ireland, where they remained till 1756, when they were embarked with a body of troops for North America, where a war had broken out with the French. The novelty of their dress made a great impression in America on this occasion, particularly upon the Indians, who were delighted with it on account of its resemblance to their own. In the affairs which followed, the 42d lost no part of the fame which they had already acquired. But it was at the siege of Ticonderago, by far the most sanguinary affair in which they were ever engaged, that the indomitable courage of these gallant men shows forth most conspicuously.

At the attack on this fort, the 42d were placed in the reserve; but when they saw the troops who were in advance struggling to make their way through the defences which had been thrown up by the enemy, amongst which was a formidable barrier of felled trees with their branches outwards, and all the while exposed to a murderous fire from the fort, they could not be restrained, but immediately rushed to the front, bowed their way through the barricade of trees with their broadswords, and, being unprovided with ladders, began to scale the enemy's works by means of steps hastily cut out with their swords and bayonets. During all this time the men were falling thickly round by the cool and well directed aim of the enemy, who, in perfect safety themselves, poured down their shot on their brave assailants, who, regardless of the destruction which was dealing amongst them, and which threatened altogether to exterminate them, persevered, for no less than four hours, in their gallant but hopeless efforts to carry the fort, and in one instance a captain (John Campbell) and several men actually forced their way over the breast-works, and bravely plunged into the midst of the enemy. The fate of this gallant officer and his heroic little band, however, was what might have been expected. They were all instantly despatched with the bayonet.

Hopeless and desperate as was the struggle, the men seemed determined to continue it while one of them remained alive; and it was not until they had received the third order from the commander-in-chief to retreat, that their colonel could prevail upon them to desert; and this was not until one-half of the regiment and two thirds of the officers were either killed or desperately wounded. Their actual loss on this occasion was eight officers, nine serjeants, and two hundred and ninety seven men, killed; and seventeen officers, ten serjeants, and three hundred and six men, wounded. Their extraordinary gallantry and devoted courage on this occasion filled all Europe with admiration, and was then, and for long after, a fa-

avourite topic with the periodical publications of the day. The affair of Ticonderago took place on the 7th July 1760, and in the same year letters of service were issued for adding a second battalion to the regiment, which was also made Royal, an honour conferred on it by his Majesty in testimony of his approbation of its loyal, exemplary, and gallant conduct. The new battalion, which consisted of eight hundred and forty men, afterwards added to the three additional companies raised in 1746, was raised in three months, and embodied at Perth in October 1758. Two hundred of these men were immediately marched to Greenock, where they were embarked for the West Indies to assist in a contemplated attack on Martinique and Guadeloupe. They were some time afterwards joined by the remainder of the second battalion, and together performed some brilliant exploits in this quarter of the world. The broadsword was still a favourite weapon with them, and on this occasion they made a very free and very able use of it.

From Guadeloupe, the second battalion proceeded to North America, where they arrived in July 1759; and here both they and the first battalion were actively employed under the command of General Wolfe, till the termination of the war. They were then, (1762) included in an armament fitted out for an attack on Martinique, where their broadswords again did good service. With these they rushed upon the enemy with a courage and impetuosity which was irresistible, and which largely contributed to the splendid results which followed, viz. the conquest of Martinique, and the cession of Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia; thus putting the British in possession of all the Windward Islands.

The next service in which they were engaged was the capture of the Havannah. After this important conquest, the first battalion, into which all the men of the second battalion who were fit for service were previously drafted, was ordered to embark for New York, where they arrived in October 1762. The remainder returned to Scotland, and were reduced in the following year. In the summer of 1763, the 42d were employed in a harassing warfare with the American Indians; a servitude in which they were engaged from time to time till the beginning of the year 1765, when they marched to Pennsylvania, where they remained till July 1767. They were then embarked at Philadelphia for Ireland, leaving them a character for orderly conduct in quarters, and gallantry in the field, which called forth the warmest encomiums of the Americans.

The regiment on this occasion remained in Ireland till the year 1775, when it was embarked at Donaghadee for Scotland, after an absence from that country of thirty-two years. On arriving at Port Patrick, where they were landed, they were marched to Glasgow, in which city they remained till 1776, when the American war having broken out, they were embarked at Greenock, along with the Fraser Highlanders, in April, for the seat of war, and took an active and conspicuous part in the various operations which occurred during that protracted contest. In 1783, after the conclusion of the American war, the regiment was removed to Halifax, in Nova Scotia, where it remained till 1786, when it was again removed to the island of Cape Breton. In this year, the second battalion of the regiment was formed into a distinct corps, and numbered the 73d, on which occasion their facings were altered from blue to green. The 42d remained at Cape Breton till the month of August 1789, when they were embarked for England, which they reached in October, and were landed at Portsmouth after an absence of fourteen years. The ensuing winter they spent at Fynewood, and in the spring of the following year returned to Scotland, where they remained till the beginning of the year 1793. Hostilities having been in this year declared against France, the whole regiment assembled at Montrose, from which they marched in May to Musselburgh, where they were embarked for Hull. In this town they were received with the most marked kindness and hospitality; nor did this friendly feeling toward them cease at their departure, for the good people of Hull, after they had embarked for Flanders, which was now their destination, sent a present to each man of a pair of shoes, a flannel shirt, and worsted socks. In September following, the regiment embarked at Gosport for Ostend, where it arrived on the 1st of October, and two days after joined the army under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, then encamped in the neighbourhood of Menin, but were soon after ordered, with several other regiments, back to England, to join an expedition then preparing against the French colonies in the West Indies. They accordingly embarked at Ostend, and soon after arrived at Portsmouth; but their destination was now changed from the West Indies to France, on the coast of which it was proposed to make a descent under the command of the Earl of Moira. An expedition intended for this service, and of which the 42d formed a part, sailed for the 30th November, but instead of landing in France they put

into Guernsey, after cruising about for two days, and remained there till January 1794, when the whole returned to Portsmouth. In June following, the 42d, together with several other regiments, was again embarked for Flanders, under the command of the Earl of Moira, and, on the termination of the campaign, again returned to England, where they arrived in the end of April 1795. Their next service was in the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, whither they went as part of an armament under the command of that General in October 1795, and, as usual, performed a distinguished part in the arduous struggle which followed in the French colonies there. The regiment remained in the West Indies on this occasion till the year 1797, when they returned to England, and were soon after embarked for Gibraltar, where they remained till October 1799. In that year they were sent, with some other troops, against Minorca, which they assisted in taking from the French. From this period till 1800, they were not employed in any active service against an enemy. In this year they were embodied in the celebrated expedition to Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, where they added to their glorious annals one of its brightest pages. At the famous landing of Aboukir, and subsequent battle of Alexandria, they particularly distinguished themselves. In the latter engagement they fought with the most heroic courage, and in several instances, when their line was broken, continued the contest with the enemy's cavalry individually, each man encountering a dragoon with his gun and bayonet, and fighting on his own ground independent of all assistance from his comrades, who were each engaged in close and single combat with a foe. During one part of the battle, the commander-in-chief, addressing the 42d, called out to them, "My brave Highlanders, remember your country, remember your forefathers." This was enough. They charged the enemy with a fury which nothing could resist, and drove them before them.

On the conclusion of this memorable campaign, the 42d were ordered home to England. Soon after their return they were reviewed before his Majesty, who had expressed a desire to see men whose gallantry had gained them so wide a fame. After this they were marched to Scotland, and in two or three years afterwards returned to England again, where the first battalion was embarked for Gibraltar in September 1805. Here they remained till the commencement of the Peninsular war in 1808, when they joined the army at Portugal under General Wellesley. They afterwards formed part of Sir John Moore's army, and added largely to the glory they had already acquired, on the field of Corunna. In this celebrated battle they fought with all their accustomed bravery, and were especially marked out by their gallant commander. At an arduous point in the contest, Sir John Moore rode up to them, and called out, "Highlanders, remember Egypt!" and Egypt was quickly remembered. They rushed upon the enemy, and drove them back in all directions at the point of the bayonet, Sir John himself accompanying them in the charge; and when he was shortly afterwards struck down with a cannon-ball, it was on the Highlanders, who were still closely engaged with the enemy, that he continued to gaze so long as he remained in the field. At one period of the action, the 42d, who had run short of ammunition, were preparing to fall back to make way for the Guards, who were at the moment advancing, and who they imagined were coming on purpose to relieve them, when Sir John Moore, perceiving their mistake, said, "My brave 42d, join your comrades; ammunition is coming and you have your bayonets." The hint was enough. They soon made a good use of the formidable weapon to which their general referred.

After the battle of Corunna, the 42d embarked with the rest of the army for England, where it remained till July 1809, when it joined the expedition to Walcheren. On its return from this unfortunate enterprise, it was quartered at Canterbury till July 1810, when it was ordered to Scotland. In the August of the following year, it again returned to England, and in April 1812 was embarked at Plymouth for Portugal. The part which this gallant regiment performed, together with the other Highland corps employed in the Peninsular war, in the series of splendid operations which followed, is too well known to render it necessary to enter into any details regarding it here. In all they conducted themselves with a steadiness and gallantry which excited equally the admiration of their friends and their enemies; until their fame attained its height, and their military services were brought to a close, on the memorable field of Waterloo.

From the period of its first formation, in 1740, till 1815, the number of battles, actions, and skirmishes, in which the regiment was engaged, amounts to forty five, giving an average of considerable more than one encounter with an enemy every two years. — *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.*

NATURAL HISTORY.

LOCUST.

An insect called the seventeen years locust, or technically *cicada septendecim*, has made its appearance within a few days in the north part of this town. They appeared first in the orchard back of the house lately occupied by Gould Lewis, where they may be seen in great numbers, also in the garden of Reuel Danks, and on the bushes along the road between those two places. Many trees are entirely covered with them, as thick as plums ever are upon plum trees. In the heat of the day they are exceedingly musical, making the air resound with their melodies. They appeared in the same place 17 years ago this season.

The following is we believe a very true account of this insect. They emerge from the ground towards the end of April, and always in the night. On their first coming out they have the appearance of bugs without wings, but the back soon bursts and the perfect fly appears. They begin to lay eggs usually about the last of May; these are deposited in close lines two inches long in the tender twigs of trees. As soon as the young attain their growth in the grub state they fall to the ground and make their way two or three feet below the surface, where they change to the form they have on coming from the ground. They appear about every 17 years, varying according to heat and other circumstances. They are in no way injurious to vegetables except what is done by the hole bored in the wood by the female to deposit her eggs. They are the favorite food of squirrels and many large birds. The Indians consider them a delicate food when fried. They have been used in New Jersey instead of grease for making soap. They never deposit their eggs in pine twigs of any kind.

We are informed that they have appeared in Suffield within a few days in great numbers.—*Westfield Herald.*

Locusts, the scourge of some parts of the land, have made their appearance in this vicinity. In the region of Mount Tom, a few miles south of us, they have just made their exit from crevices in the ground as "thick as blackberries." It is now about seventeen years since the eggs were deposited there and true to a proverb, they are "on hand" ready to serve their customers. The trees and shrubs are loaded with an exuberance of this new fruit and although the kind is not exactly what is wanted, yet we hear no complaints about a lack of quantity. Hogs and hens eat them and it is said that they make to a French palate, most excellent soup. There is considerable nutritious matter in them, their bodies being about the size of a walnut. They live upon vegetable matter and promise to take charge of all the surplus produce in the vicinity of Mount Tom. What with the busy hum of locusts and rattle snakes, that elevation has musical as well as stinging attractions.—*Northampton Courier.*

FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.

Tartars nine days from Aleppo, report particulars as to the state of things in Syria, which have created a great sensation, especially with the Porte. Emir Beshir, the Prince of the Druses, has taken advantage of the great embarrassment occasioned to the Pacha by the ravages of the Plague. The Druses fell upon the Egyptians while destitute of succour; the army of Ibrahim was completely defeated; and it is supposed that the Druses will avail themselves of this victory to make a levy en masse in Syria. The Egyptians cannot hope for reinforcements, for Ibrahim Pacha, fleeing from the Plague, has retired to Upper Egypt.

BOSTON, July 17.

LATE FROM FRANCE.—The Editors of the N. York Journal of Commerce are indebted to Capt. McKinstry of the brig Isaac Claason, for Paris papers to June 12th, & Bourdeaux to the 13th, both inclusive, containing London dates to the 10th. The news is of more than usual importance, especially so much of it as assures us of an efficient intervention by England, France, and Portugal, in behalf of Spain.

The Isaac Claason sailed on the 10th, but had no communication with the shore after the 10th, on which day the Capt. reports, his Broker came on board and informed him that the *Indemnity Bill* had passed the Chamber of Peers, by a large majority, precisely in the form it was reported.

News had reached Rochelle that the armies of the Queen and Don Carlos, had had a very heavy engagement.

The Isaac Claason has only been sixty-four days on her last voyage—full cargoes each way.

PARIS, June 12.—The question of intervention is arranged between the powers which are parties to the Quadruple treaty, and the English Journals received yesterday fully confirm what we have written on the subject. A new energy is to be given to the execution of the Treaty. The resources which will be placed at the disposal of General Valdez, will enable him probably to assume the offensive, while the active co-operation of the allies of Queen Isabella II. will give to her government a more energetic action against the factions which oppose her authority.

The English Journal, the Globe, which is understood to receive official communications from the Ministers, says it is not authorised to announce any particular measures adopted by the Government to facilitate the enlistment of English subjects for the service of the Queen of Spain, but that it has strong reasons to believe that the provisions of the foreign enlistment bill will be modified, and that English Officers will be permitted to serve as volunteers in the Peninsula without the loss of their half pay.

BOURDEAUX, June 13.—Letters from Bilbao announce that General Espartero arrived there on the 11th with 11,000 men and 5000 muskets, which without doubt are intended for the use of the inhabitants. In consequence of this reinforcement, it is doubted whether the Carlist Chief will persist in his determination to attack Bilbao.

FRANKFORT, June 5.—The general alarm occasioned by the news of the intervention, begins to subside. No surprise was created by the first movement indicating a disposition on the part of France to take up arms in favour of an allied power; but the confidence of the government in the capacity and prudence of the King of the French, led to the hope, from the first, that such an intervention would not be undertaken without the most urgent and invincible necessity. The different couriers arrived at our Legations, announce that France is disposed to succour Spain by other means than arms, and that Europe, accordingly, has nothing to fear for the general peace. This news, given as positive, has been received with joy by our speculators, our merchants, and all the industrious classes. Every one here congratulates himself, and the alarming reports which have been spread for the last few days, seem entirely dissipated.

FROM MARACAIBO.—A letter to the editor of the Philadelphia Com. Herald, June 10, states that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to revolutionize the city of Maracaibo. The insurgents entered the city, passed through the principal streets, and made a bold attack upon the house of General Montillo, who fortunately escaped through the back door, and reached the barracks in safety. After crying

viva General Marino and down with President Vargas, they left the city without committing the least outrage, being disappointed in not finding the support promised them by a portion of the inhabitants. Their force consisted of about one hundred mounted and on foot, but very badly armed. They have retired to a village called Perija, at which place the inhabitants have risen against the General Government. The insurgents are commanded by three Bravos, whose intention was to secure all the authorities, and had they succeeded regular troops would no doubt have joined them, and taken possession of the city without opposition. The insurgents are known as the party called the Temblique.

BOURDEAUX, June 12.

We have received by the extraordinary conveyance, news from Lisbon to the 27th which announce an important change in the Ministry. On the 25th the Queen charged the Marquis of Saldanha with the formation of a new Ministry, and on the 27th he formed it as follows:

Saldanha, President of the Council and Minister of War—the Duke of Palmella, Minister of Foreign Affairs—Marquis de Loule, Marine—Francisco Antonio de Compos, Finance—Juan de Sousa Pinto de Magalhães, Interior—Manuel Antonio Carvalho, Justice and Worship.

These names, known and honoured in the patriotic annals of the country, have been received by the whole population with acclamations of joy.

MEXICO.—A revolution has been attempted in Mexico, for abolishing the Federal Constitution of that republic, and establishing a consolidated government. It is done under the auspices of Gen. Santa Anna, and he is consequently placed at the head of the new government.

Archibald Hart & Mrs. Stalker.

FAMILY DYERS,

(LATE FROM SCOTLAND.)

BEG to intimate, that, having commenced in this place the Dyeing, cleaning, and renovating of Ladies' Mantles, all kinds of Shawls, worsted and cotton Yarn, do. and do. Stockings; Leghorns dyed black; black changed to green, brown, claret, and other shades; Carpets, crumb and table Cloths, hearth Rugs, &c. cleaned to order. They have a superior method of cleaning & renovating Gentlemen's Clothes, by which the Cloth is not in the least injured, but appears little inferior to new, from the admirable surface produced, and take out spots in almost every case.

They hope that the thorough knowledge which they possess of the Business in all its departments, together with unremitting personal attention, will insure them a continuance of that kind support, which it shall be their most earnest study to merit.

MRS STALKER returns her sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement she has received since she commenced the Dyeing of Silk. She still continues to Dye every description of silk, gauze, and satin Dresses; crape, gauze, thread, and lace Veils; Velvets, canton-crape and silk Shawls, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, and Gloves. Black changed to green, brown, fawn, and plum colours.

Country orders by Post promptly attended to. Mining Co's Wharf, Picton, 24th July, 1835.

30,000 REAL HAVANA CIGARS, (warranted genuine,) in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by July 22 r-w JAMES D. FRASER.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from the Royal Oak to the premises which he formerly occupied, two doors west of this Office, where, by strict attention to the accommodation of customers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. June 20th. VARNAL BROWN.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ALMANAC (36 pages), price 24, each. Also: Crawley on Baptism—price 3c.

## AGRICULTURAL.

## HAY-MAKING.

It is best to cut the heaviest grass first, and if it be so thick and luxuriant as to lodge, or the lower leaves, and bottom of the stalks begin to decay, turn yellow, and lose their nutritive qualities, though the grass be not more than two thirds grown it is well to begin to mow it. But if you are strong-handed as regards help, and can "go ahead" like a steam car, you may as well wait till the head is fully formed, and the seed obtained its growth, though not entirely ripened. The *Farmer's Assistant* asserts that the best time for cutting herds grass (timothy) where but one crop is cut in the season is when the seeds of the grass are fully formed, but before they have become fully ripe, but as Farmers cannot cut their hay in a day or two, it is necessary that they begin before this time that they may not end too long after it. The same time is also proper for cutting clover, or rather when a part of the heads turn brown. Foul meadow may be cut much later without being hurt by long standing.

It is affirmed by a writer in the *Norwich Courier*, "If grass when mown is carefully turned every day it will injure very little. The great cause of injury is its lying on the ground through a long spell of rainy weather. If it lie more than one day, it becomes mouldy and turns black. If carefully turned every day, "rain or shine," it will not lose its colour. This is the result of many years' experience.

With regard to making hay from clover, there are various opinions and practices. The *Farmer's Manual* directs, in order to preserve the most valuable parts of clover, viz. the heads and leaves, to cut it in dry weather; and when the dew is dried off from the first swaths, turn them over gently without spreading, until you come to the swaths which are free from dew, let these be untouched until noon, unless showers or a storm become threatening. In this case break off your mowers, and get your clover from the swath into small cocks. Let the cocks be made with the fork, with only once or twice rolling. But if the weather continues fair, let your mowers keep on, and your hay makers follow with their forks, and put all the swaths into small cocks. The next day let these cocks stand, and go on cutting as before; proceed thus until you have secured your clover. In two, three, or four days as the weather may be, the clover first cut will be fit to cart if the weather proves fair, if not the rains will never penetrate farther than the winds and sun can dry; the clover will be injured only on the surface. Should a long cloudy or moist turn succeed, you may give your clover air by taking off the tops of each cock and placing it for the bottom, and thus with your fork change the order of your cocks by bringing the bottoms to the tops; this mode will cause your cocks to shed rain better than the common mode of turning them over at once with the fork. When you find your clover is sufficiently cured for housing, take the first good hay day, turn over your cocks in the morning when the dew is off, and as soon as the moisture is dried from the bottom clear your fields. Thus you will secure the most valuable parts of your clover, viz. the heads and leaves in full bloom and as perfect a green as when growing. And your horses will hold their flesh and do more service on this clover without grain than on clover cured by the common method with the usual quantity of grain.

The *Albany Cultivator* in treating of making hay from clover, observes, "My practice has been to leave the clover to wilt in the swath, and when partially dried, either to turn the swaths or to make grass cocks the same day,

so as to secure the dried portions from the dew. That which is not put into cocks the first day is thus secured the second day, or as soon as it becomes partially dried. These grass cocks are permitted to stand one, two or three days, according as the weather is, and as the curing process has progressed. When they are opened at nine or ten o'clock on a fair day, the hay is turned over between eleven and three and soon after turning gathered again for the cart. Thus cured, the hay is perfectly bright and sweet, and hardly a blossom or a leaf wasted. Some care is required in making the cocks. The grass is collected with forks and placed on dry ground between the swaths, in as small a compass as convenient at the base, say two or three feet in diameter, and rising in a cone to the height of four or five feet.

"The advantages of this mode of curing clover are;

"1. The labour of spreading from the swath is saved.

"2. The labour of the hand rake is abridged, or wholly dispensed with, if the horse rake is used to glean the field when the hay is taken off, the forks sufficing to collect it tolerably clean in the cocking process.

"3. It prevents in a great measure, injury from dew and rain, for these cocks if rightly constructed, (not by rolling) will sustain a rain of some days, that is, they have done this with me, without heating, or becoming more than superficially wet.

4. "Clover hay made in this way may almost invariably be housed in good condition; and if rain falls after the grass is mown, the quality of the hay is infinitely superior to what it would be under the old process of curing."

A writer for the *N. E. Farmer*, vol. xi p. 2, with the signature W. B. who is a practical and judicious farmer, objects to attempting to cure clover in the swaths or in cocks. He says, "clover, like other hay, to be good for any thing must be dried in the sun," &c. Dr. Deane under the head clover directs, when half the heads are turned from red to brown, and in the decay, it is the right time to mow it. But if the seed is to be saved for use, it must stand until it is all dead ripe, both heads and stalks. It requires more care to make clover into hay than most other grasses. That which is mown in a morning should be spread, turned and raked up before night. The next day if the weather be fair, it must be opened, stirred once or twice, and cocked up again. Then after sweating a day or two, it may be put in the barn."

Lorain says, "Curing hay in swaths to save the juices, seems to be not only practically wrong but also opposed to reason. The confined heat and moisture in the interior of the swath promotes fermentation; and must be more or less injurious to the nutritive matters contained in the grasses, &c." Although there appears to be a point blank variance in writers on the subject of making hay from clover, they may be right on both sides, by conforming to circumstances. If the crop be large and luxuriant, and the weather fair and dry, adopt what Lorain calls "the good old way of slaking out the swaths, and spreading them carefully over the whole surface of the soil as fast as the grasses are mowed" provided the dew is off. But if the weather be lowering and variable let your grass remain as left by the mower, and be cured in the swath and the cock as heretofore directed.—*N. Eng. Farmer.*

## ON THE PRESERVATION OF POTATOES OVER THE YEAR.

As the best mode of preserving potatoes until the produce of the next year's crop should be brought into use, is a matter of considerable importance, I beg to refer to vol. 22nd, p.

135, of the *Transactions of the Society for the encouragement of Arts, &c.*, where is detailed the following method adopted with success by M. J. de Lancey, Guernsey.

M. De. Lancey says: "Early in March, 1803. I observed my winter's stock of potatoes, which I had dug in Oct. 1802, sprouted from the mildness of the weather in this island. It occurred to me that by putting them under ground vegetation would be retarded. I accordingly took indiscriminately from my pile about three dozen and in my court yard dug a hole two feet and a half deep, under the protection of a southwest wall, where the rays of the sun prevail for a few minutes only during the day, at any season of the year. Then, with three pan-tiles, one at bottom, laid most of my potatoes in the hole, and placed the other two tiles over them in form of the roof of a house. They not containing all, I threw them carelessly into the hole, having no great confidence in my experiment, covering the place over to its usual level. Business called me home during part of the summer, I neglected looking after my small deposit; but, on the 21st January, 1804, nearly 11 months after covering them, I had the curiosity to examine them, when to my astonishment, I found them, (two or three excepted, which were perforated by the ground worm, though firm,) all perfectly sound, without having in the least vegetated in any respect, fit for the purpose of sets and use of the table, as I have boiled a few, and found them similar in taste and flavour to new potatoes. I further pledge myself that they were perfectly firm. I have still some of them by me for the inspection of my friends, who agree that they are so."

In another letter, dated 18th of May, 1804, M. De Lancey says: "I avail myself of the opportunity of a friend going to London, to send three of the potatoes, as a confirmation of their being fit for sets, as they are actually sprouting. The potatoes I send, I pledge myself are of the growth of 1802." Then follows the certification of the Secretary to the Society of Arts: "The above potatoes were examined before a committee of the society on 30th July, 1804, and found to be in a state fit for vegetation."

From the above experiment, it is evident that vaults or deep trenches, out of the reach of atmospheric influence, would effectually retard the growth or sprouting of potatoes during the period of about twenty-one months; that is, from the time of taking up in October, till the 30th July of the second year, or say at least eighteen months, and we have here a period of time three times longer than would be sufficient to fill up the interval betwixt the old and the new crop of potatoes.

It is probable, that potatoes for deferred use, say from April to October, would be more safely deposited in January or February than at an earlier period; for it cannot be doubted that, when just taken from the field, they possess a succulence and moisture rather inimical to sound storing in large quantities, besides which the examination and removal of damaged sets would contribute much to the security of deposited heaps. If we can preserve ice from melting, we can surely keep potatoes from sprouting; and the latter is undoubtedly of much greater importance than the former. Trenches or vaults would probably require three or four feet of covering of mould, besides all the advantages that can be gained by selection of a situation not exposed to the sun; and if the potatoes deposited were formed into breaks or divisions of five, ten or fifteen bolls, according to circumstances, with intervening partitions to prevent the access of air, there is little doubt, that by well contrived, and well constructed vaults or trenches, potatoes may be kept in excellent condition, from the beginning of April till the end of October for domestic purposes, as well as for the use of horses and cattle.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

Has received per Bunde from Liverpool, and Gaulton from Hull,

- 200 TONS fishery SALT
- 20 Bags fine do
- Lines, Twines, Mackarel and Herring Nets
- 40 tons well assorted IRON
- Boxes Window Glass, assorted
- Kegs Nails and Spikes
- Boxes Soap
- Do. Candles
- Do. Starch
- Fig Blue, Roll Brimstone
- Crates well assorted CROCKERYWARE
- Oakum, Cordage, and Canvass
- 60 M Bricks
- 200 qts. Wheat
- 150 Kegs Paint
- Linseed oil, sole Leather

Blacksmiths' Bellows & Anvils, sup'r quality CLOTHS, bleached and unbleached Cottons, Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Flannels, Slop Clothing, Hats & Straw Bonnets, with a General Assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**  
Suitable to the Season.

ALSO: ON HAND—

- Anchors & Chain Cables, assorted
- Indian corn Meal, Rye Flour
- Palm Leaf Hats
- Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine
- Pots & Ovens and spara Covers,

All of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

July 1. **GEORGE SMITH.**

**CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL, &c.**

The Subscriber having been appointed agent for the above literary work, is now ready to receive subscribers for this excellent Weekly Miscellany. The Numbers can be furnished from the commencement of the work in February 1832, down to April 1835, together with its appropriate companions,

**CHAMBERS' INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE,**

A semi-monthly Publication,—and **CHAMBERS' HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER.** Monthly; all of uniform size, and at the low price of 2d. each number. **JAMES DAWSON.**

Of whom may also be had,

- The Penny Magazine, from commencement.
- The Saturday Magazine, Do
- The Penny Cyclopaedia, Do
- The Ladies' Penny Gazette.
- Parley's Magazine.
- The People's Magazine.
- Edinburgh Cabinet Library.
- London Family Library.
- Lardner's Cyclopaedia.
- The Mirror.
- Penny Musical Guide.
- Musical Library.

Together with a variety of other Periodicals of high literary standing.

**ALSO.**

A few copies of a New and Correct MAP of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, first published in London; size 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet. **J. D.** May 27.

**HEALTH SECURED BY MORRISON'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 and 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 and Prince Edward Island, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morrison's directions for their use:

Of whom also may be had a few Books describing the properties, uses, and almost innumerable cases of cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine. See also McKinlay's Advertisement in the Novascotian. **JAMES DAWSON.**

Pictou, May 6th, 1835.

BY THE HUGH JOHNSTON, FROM NEW-YORK,

And for Sale by the Subscriber:  
**150** BAGS NAVY BREAD,  
50 bbls RYE FLOUR,  
50 bbls INDIAN MEAL.

July 15. b-w **GEORGE SMITH.**

**PICTOU ACADEMY.**

AS the third Teacher in the Institution, is about to relinquish his charge, so notice is hereby given, that the first Wednesday of August next is the day appointed for the examination of such as may feel disposed to appear as Candidates for the situation. The Branches to be taught are, English, English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Practical Mathematics including Navigation, Geography, Latin, Greek, and French. The salary is £100 currency annually.

All who make application must be provided with certificates of their moral character.

By order of the Trustees,  
**JOHN MCKINLAY, Sec'y.**

June 2, 1835.  
Editors of Papers will confer an obligation by giving insertion to the above.

**CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, COR- DAGE, and OAKUM,** for sale by **June 17 ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

**MRS. HENDERSON,**

HAS just commenced business in the shop adjoining this office, to the East, in the **HAT & BONNET MAKING LINE.**

Orders are solicited and will be punctually executed in Palmetto, Straw, Tuscan or Leghorn. \*Any of the above may be had, ready made, on reasonable terms by calling at the shop.

Wanted, two Apprentices to the above business. Pictou 23d June, 1835.

**SITUATION WANTED,** as Teacher of a common school. For particulars and reference apply at this office, or by letter (post paid) to **W M Lower Settlement, West River.** June 17

200 American CHAIRS for Sale by **July 1.] ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

**BOOKS AND STATIONARY.**

THE subscriber has lately received ex Brig Devon, from Greenock, a valuable addition to his stock in the above line; which, together with those formerly imported, he offers at prices considerably under his former printed quotations. Catalogues may be had gratis, by applying at the store.

**—A L S O—**

By the same vessel, the following scarce Books, on consignment, which will be sold at cost and charges. An early application is necessary. Stebbing's Diamond Edition of the Bible and New Testament, with and without Common Prayer and Psalms; and in roan, morocco, embossed, and extra bindings.

- 1 copy Cowper's works, 3 vols. 8 vo
  - 1 do. complete in one vol. 8 vo.
  - 1 Montague's Ornithological Dictionary 8 vo
  - 1 Main's Vegetable Physiology, 12 mo
  - 1 Roux's French Grammar and Key
  - 3 Citizen of the World
  - 6 Dramatic Beauties
  - 2 Walker's Dictionary with Key to the pronunciation of proper names
  - Method of reading the Scriptures in one year
  - Rennies' Scientific Alphabets of Angling—Physics—Gardening—Natural Theology—Botany—Chemistry—Zoology—and Medical Botany
  - Mothers' Catechisms of Useful Knowledge.
- The following Annuals in silk & morocco Bindings.  
The Sacred Cabinet, in prose and verse  
The Sacred Offering  
The Infant's Annual  
Two pair coloured Globes.

June 22, 1835 **JAMES DAWSON**

**TO LET.**



Entry Immediately.

THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romans as a SHOP and DWELLING. For particulars apply at this Office. Pictou, July 10, 1835.

By the MARY ANN from Liverpool, and other arrivals, the Subscriber has received the following

**GOODS,**

which he offers for Sale at Prices unusually low, FOR CASH OR PRODUCE:

PRINTED Cottons, Muslins & Ginghams, Shally Dresses, Cyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbett wool Shawls, gauze Hdkfs., Voils and Scarfs, crape Hdkfs., Ribbons,

**TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND DEVONSHIRE BONNETS,**

Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.

Leighorn Flats, gent's Gossamer, beaver and Calcutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdkfs., Laces and Edgings, bobbinette, book, jaconet, mull, cross-barred & cambrie MUSLINS, ladies' and gent's Gloves, hosiery, India rubber & other Braces, blk & fancy silk Stocks, white and col'd Stays,

**PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,**

Imitation & linen Cambire, ladies' fancy silk Boas, prunella, kid & mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians,

**WHITE & GREY COTTONS,**

lining do., Checks Homospuns, Fustians & Moleskins, printed Cantoons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Cassinotts, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture, Slops, &c. &c. &c.

**—H A R D W A R E.—**

Tennon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chissels, Raeps, Sickles, Seythes, Knives & Forks, Carvers, pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Augers japan'd & brass coal Scoops, shoe, hearth, hair, tooth, weaver's, cloth, paint, white-wash & scrubbing BRUSHES, sprigs, 4dy 6dy 8dy 10d, & 30dy NAILS, painted & brass Fenders, steel & brass Fire Irons, coffin Furniture, chest, rim, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpenters Pincers & Hammers, brass window pullics, bell Handles and Triggers, slunging Hatchets, CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES, Braco and Bitts, Planes of every description, Cramps, Vices, Spoke Shayos, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Waters and Trays, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Spoons, Britt. metal tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, sauce-pans, Pots, Ovens, and spara covers, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, cod & mk'l Hooks,

**STEEL YARDS & SCALE BEAMS,**

col'd & white Spectacles, Mathematical Instruments, Spades & Shovels, and an excellent assortment of English Iron, &c. &c. &c.

**—GROCERIES & LIQUORS.—**

White & Brown Sugar, Hyson & Souchong TEA, Coffee, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Nuts, Currants, Rum, Wine, Gin, Brandy, Shrub, Peppermint. Also.—For sale, for CASH only, OATMEAL and N. S. FLOUR. A quantity of Canadian Flour daily expected, from Quebec.

**R. ROBERTSON.**

9th June, 1835.

**NAILS.**

BEST Bending Cut NAILS on hand and for sale by the Subscriber. **JAMES DAWSON.** July 29th, 1835.

**BOOK BINDING**

Done to order, by the subscriber, **JAS. DAWSON.** May, 1835.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late DONALD M'INTOSH, of the Fox Brook, East River, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to CHARLES M'INTOSH, Fox Brook, who is authorised to settle all accounts.

**THOMAS MUNRO, } Ex'rs.  
RODERICK MCKAY, }**

East River, 16th April, 1835. b-w

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscriber, about to leave the Province, for a few months, has left in the hands of Mr. John Patterson, his Accounts and notes of hand, with full authority to collect and sue for the same.

**THOMAS D. UNDERWOOD.**

July 15th. b-w

**D. SPENCE,  
BOOK BINDER,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pictou, that he has commenced business in the above line, in a room below the Bee Office, where, or at the said Office, BOOKS will be received for binding according to order. [June 29, 1835]

## UNITED STATES.

**APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE.**—The New York Journal of Commerce states, on the authority of Norfolk papers and letters, that the President has appointed the Hon. Roger B. Taney, to be Chief Justice of the United States, in the place of Judge Marshall, deceased. This appointment must of course be submitted to the Senate for its sanction, and it is not probable that any one receiving the appointment will enter upon the duties of the office, until it shall have been confirmed by that body.

**GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED STORM.**—We stop our Press to state, that on Saturday last, about 3 o'clock in the evening, our town was visited by a storm of hail stones, varying in size from that of a hen's egg to a bullet, that made the stoutest hearts quail, and exceeded any thing of the kind that has ever before occurred here within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. The hail, first driven from the southwest by a wind of considerable power, shattered to pieces every pane of glass that perchance was left exposed in that direction; then suddenly shifting round to the northwest, every one there exposed was likewise shattered. Not a vegetable in our gardens has survived the fury of the pelting storm. The scene is totally a melancholy and disastrous one. We learn also that several oxen and horses have been killed.—*Lynchburg (Va.) Republic.*

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—On Sunday last, a party of young men and women, seven in number, started from Campobello for Casco Bay Island, on a pleasure excursion. When within a few rods of the last named Island, the boat was upset and four of the party were drowned. The other three saved themselves by holding on to the boat until other boats came from Campobello to their relief, a distance of about two miles. The names of those drowned were, Alexander Tinker, aged 16—Hannah Parker, aged 16—Thankful Wilson, aged 16—all of Campobello, N. B. and Miss Sally Ann Charlin, of Digby, N. S. aged 19. The names of those saved are, George Newman, Benjamin Parker, and Maria Wilson.—*Eastport Democrat, July 15.*

By the arrival of a vessel at this port a few days since, we have received information of a serious difficulty having occurred between the Mexican troops stationed at Galveston (Texas) and some citizens of the United States, in which there were six men killed.—*St. Louis paper.*

**THE WEATHER.**—What a climate we live in! Snow the first day of July!! and this third day, hot enough to roast eggs by sun. We are assured, though we did not ourselves notice it, that snow was observed to fall by several persons in this town on the 1st instant. We can attest that it was cold enough during the whole day, and a fire that would do credit to a day in January was quite comfortable. The mercury was at 70 at noon. Thanks to the clouds and winds we have escaped frosts, and to-day summer seems to be upon us; perhaps winter will come again to-morrow, but as it will be the glorious fourth, we hope not only the weather but the people also, will be temperate.—*Newport (N. H.) Spectator.*

**SPECULATION.**—We hear almost daily, of fortunes made by speculations in Eastern Lands. Some of the stories may be exaggerations; but, after all those who have a little money, and a good deal of confidence may yet make themselves independent. The facts stated in the paragraph below are within our personal knowledge, and illustrate the value of this species of property.

A gentleman of this city, with whom we are well acquainted, purchased some years ago, a township of land in the State of Maine, for

two cents and a half an acre,—amounting to about \$620. Two or three years afterwards, he sold the township for \$17,000. It has since changed proprietors: once or twice, and in the progress of these changes, one of them received \$14,000 for lumber taken from it. It has been sold within a few weeks for \$180,000.

**STRAIGHTWAY COMMUNICATION ACROSS THE Isthmus of Darien.**—The New York Journal of Commerce gives some extracts from a New Grenada paper, by which it appears that there is reason to anticipate the completion of a plan for the establishment of a canal communication across the Isthmus. Baron de Thierry, who proposes to erect in New Zealand a government on the European plan, and to induce emigrants to resort thither for the purpose of engaging in the cultivation of various useful products, has offered to the government of New Grenada to construct a canal, to unite the waters of Rio Chagres and Rio Grande, and shall be navigable for steamboats and other vessels, not drawing more than ten feet of water. That offer was received by the President with much satisfaction, and he engaged to recommend it with earnestness to the favourable notice of the Congress, which is now in session. The Baron is said to possess the means required to prosecute the enterprise with success.

## COLONIAL.

**QUEBEC, July 3.**  
Accounts from a considerable part of the Labrador coast, which are true of the whole, we believe, state that although the seals this year abounded, yet the weather was so unfavorable for setting the nets, that scarcely more than half the usual supply of oil for the season, was made. The catch of furs during the last winter was exceedingly small, indeed almost nothing.—*Gaz.*

**BERMUDA.**—The Legislature of Bermuda have resolved to Petition his Majesty, praying him to recommend to Parliament, to place those Islands on the footing of North America, as regards the exportation, free of duty, of Wheat, Flour, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Wood, and Lumber, to the W. Indies; and also praying that in case His Majesty should be graciously pleased to grant the prayer of the above Petition, that the ports of St. George and Hamilton in those Islands be constituted Free Warehousing Ports; and in which case, pledging the house to provide Salaries for two Warehouse keepers, at £150 Sterling each, per annum.—*Novascotian.*

## MR. R. ROBERTSON,

HAVING finally completed his arrangements for the purpose of leaving Pictou, on the 1st October, or thereabouts, requests that all persons in any way indebted to him will call on or before 25th Inst. and pay their accounts, as all those remaining unpaid on THAT DAY will be placed in the hands of his Attorney for collection. [1st August, 1835.]

## FANCY GOODS.

THE following articles remain from the sale of Friday last, unsold, and will be disposed of low for cash, by private sale.

- 3 pairs Plated Candlesticks.
- 1 Barometer with Thermometer, mahogany frame.
- 2 Cruet stands—plated,
- 1 do. silver edged,
- 1 8 tuned Organ.

JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, 29th July, 1835

## NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ANY person desirous of subscribing for the New England Farmer, can be furnished with a copy, commencing with Vol. 14th No. 1, dated July 15th, 1835, by applying at this Office. [August 1st.]

**15 BARRELS PORK** for sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON: August 1st.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. DAWSON,

Since the first day that your BEE opened its wings in search of those various sweets of literature, which the blossoms of fancy offer to its taste in the field of the British Empire, I have cautiously watched its course; solicitous to discover if it would seek nourishment in the worn wood of party spirit. I remember how the leprosy of faction had defiled, and at last destroyed, those publications which have come and gone before you, in your town of Pictou.

To my satisfaction, however, I have found that you are the only one there, who has yet discovered how nauseous to the public sense, a continual exhibition of sectarian jealousy and sacerdotal ambition, must undoubtedly be.

Your BEE seems to be the harbinger of a pleasant season; I cannot listen to its busy hum without a pleasing emotion;—the lingering glance of some bye-gone happy days, now and anon falls on the dark dwelling of memory, and, like the lightning's flash at midnight, only displays the havoc of the storm, and then leaves it again in a tenfold gloom. Those happy days when childhood gratified its innocent ambition in the possession of a rose-bud and dreaded no pang but the sting of the passing Bee, now crowd their faded beauties on the fancy to remind me of their eternal departure, and to draw in painful contrast the cheerless barren that has succeeded to the verdure of youthful hope.

SYLVANO.

Antigonishe, July 20th, 1835.

## THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1835.

By the kindness of Captain CARNIE, of the Ocean Queen, we have been favoured with Liverpool papers to the 12th June.

Trade, in the Manufacturing districts of England and Scotland appears to be in the utmost activity and prosperity.

From Ireland, we have the usual accounts of starvation, misery, and crime. When will the sun of prosperity arise on poor Ireland?

The French Chamber of Peers, has passed sentence on nine of the State Prisoners, the trial of whom has occupied that august Tribunal so long. The sentences consist of fines and imprisonment, against the justice of which, Puyravaud, one of the nine, has published a Protest, upon which a Paris paper makes the following remark:

"Paris, 6th June, 1835.—This open denunciation of the whole Chamber of Peers, will not fail to create a sensation throughout France."

We are indebted to the Yarmouth Herald for the following late information from the Seat of War. The storm seems to be thickening apace on the Peninsula.

VERY LATE FROM SPAIN.

YARMOUTH, N. S. July 24.

The Brig Milton, Capt. S Killam, of this Port, arrived on Friday last in 31 days from Bilbao, Capt. K. relates the following particulars respecting the war between the Queen and Don Carlos. The troops of the former amounted to about 45,000 of whom only 5,000 were stationed in the town (Bilboa) in command of the cannon; while the army of the latter, amounting, it was supposed, to about 20,000, could be seen on the mountains surrounding the town, and was in possession of the greater part of the musketry. A party of 10,000 of the Queen's troops mistaking a party of the enemy for that of the former, were suddenly attacked, and obliged to retreat, with the loss of 1000 men taken. A British steamer had arrived with troops and ammunition, and a

body of 60,000 French troops were hourly expected from Bayonne, to assist the Queen. The morning the Milton left, after getting about four miles down the river, she grounded, and hearing the noise of cannon, Capt. K. proceeded towards the town, but when within a short distance, finding a severe engagement had taken place, he returned on board. The Carlists had taken a gun boat. A British man of war, and the steamer, were lying off the harbour, to go up at high water.

**AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JULY**—July has been truly a propitious month for the Farmer; at its commencement, the products of the fields generally were so far back, that it was deemed by many exceedingly problematical, whether any considerable proportion of the fruits of the earth could be brought to maturity before the setting in of the frosts. So steady, however, has been the heat, (the thermometer ranging from 70 to 80 in the shade,) and so finely diversified with sun and shower, that the whole force of vegetative energy has been called into action. Wheat, barley and oats appear to be setting up to a good head, and in many places the full ear is already developed: hay, which in June was already pronounced to be a failure, has eventually turned out to be a fair crop, the seasonable showers of July having set up an excellent body of white clover and other natural grasses, among the roots of the timothy and red clover. Mowing has just commenced, and if we are blessed with one week of clear weather, the most of the hay will be housed. Potatoes, where they were not injured in the seed, look well, and are coming in flower,—early sorts are nearly ready for use.

The weather has been exceedingly favourable for the sowing of turnips and rutta baga; it is a source of deep regret that a much larger quantity of these valuable roots are not grown in this district,—they are a fine winter feed for cattle, and would enable the farmers to keep a much larger stock than they now do. The scarcity of manure, which is at present a general complaint, would thus be obviated—a regular rotation of crops would be introduced,—fields that are now impoverished with a succession of hay crops, until they become unfit for mowing, would then be treated as they are in other countries; one acre might then be made to produce as much hay as ten acres do under the present management, and we may add that a great deal of labour would be saved by such an improvement. Those who do not give credence to the doctrine we are laying down, would do well to take a look at the hay-fields of Messrs. CAMPBELL, CRICHTON and LOWDEN, and of Messrs. JOHN, ABRAM and MATTHEW PATTERSON, and some others we might name in this vicinity, and we will venture to say their scepticism as to the utility of a regular rotation of crops, will be removed. The farmer who is careful of his manure, and is acquainted with composting, is enabled to increase his winter feed for cattle, this enables him to increase his stock, manure is proportionably increased, and thus one part of a good system of farming continues to act upon another, until the results we have hinted at above are produced.

**FRYE.**—On Wednesday the 29th ult., at day-break, one of the out-houses connected with Mr. SMITH'S Ship Yard, at River John, was discovered to be on fire; but by the prompt exertions of Mr. RUTTER, the master builder, who occupied the adjoining buildings, and the timely assistance of his men, it was soon extinguished, without much damage being done to the most valuable part of the property.

A man of the name of Thomas O'Brien, who was employed about the Ship Yard, stands committed in the District Jail, on suspicion of having wilfully set fire to the premises.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On the 30th June, while a man of the name of JOHN FOX, was in the act of building up a well, for Mr. JOHN WHITE, at Ken-

netcook, he was instantly killed by a quantity of stones, which were precipitated into the well from a tackle, which had been insecurely and imprudently suspended over his head while at work. The deceased had been but recently married.

**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR COLIN CAMPBELL** is at present on a tour through the Counties of Hauts, Kings, and Annapolis.

**LAUNCHES.**—Three fine ships were launched last month at St. John, N. B., one called the *Manchester*, of 645 tons; another, the *Charlotte Douglas*, of 574 tons, and the third called the *Europe*, of 600 tons.

[COMMUNICATED.]

**ORDINATION.**—An ordination was held at Dorchester on the 22d ult., by the Rt. Rev. Dr. William Fraser, where the Rev. Charles McDonnell, a young man from St. Andrews College, P. E. Island, was promoted to the Holy order of the Priesthood. Also, on the 26th, Mr. Alex. McLeod of Arisaig, a young man lately come home from Canada, to the Holy Office of Subdeaconship.

These ceremonies, always solemn and impressive, were rendered more deeply interesting from the circumstances of their being the first of the kind ever witnessed at Antigonish, and from the general opinion formed of the piety and worth of these individuals; from that amiableness of disposition, and that suavity of manners which are so exquisitely necessary to their stations, and which cannot fail of giving additional solidity to their future instructions. We trust that in them religion has gained an acquisition valuable and sincere. Gulf, Aug't 3d, 1835.

**MR. MUTER** intends, for the fourth time, to Lecture in the Mason Hall, on Friday evening, in the course of which he will favour his Pupils with an opportunity of exhibiting their progress in Recitation. Mr. Muter's abilities as a Master in his art, have already placed him so high in the estimation of our fellow townsmen, that we deem it quite unnecessary to say one word in his commendation; indeed we are at a loss which to admire most, his talents or his generosity. This is the second time he has given the produce of his labour to benevolent institutions in this place.

**DISRESSING ACCIDENT.**—On Monday the 27th ult., whilst an interesting Boy, the son of Mr. Joseph Collie of the Middle River, was amusing himself in his juvenile sports, he accidentally upset a bucket of boiling water, by which he was so dreadfully scalded, that death ensued on the Wednesday following, after the most excruciating sufferings. The heart-rending feelings of the bereaved, and loving parents, can be imagined by those who have met calamity, but cannot be in words described.—COMMUNICATED.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

*Arrivals during the week,*  
At Mr. Harper's,—Messrs. Bent, White & Rinlet, Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Hubert, Mrs. Firot and Rev. Mr. McDonald.  
At Mrs. Davison's—Messrs. Sinclair, Stanford, McDonald, Fisher and Mr. and Mrs. Kerr.

DIED.

At East Branch River John, on 1st Inst., after a short but very severe illness, in the 15th year of his age, David F. McLeod, fifth son of Mr. James McLeod of said place.

At Parsborough, on Saturday the 18th ult., after a short illness, Frances Amelia, aged 3 years and 2 months, only daughter of Mr. William J. Starr, of Halifax.

On Sunday last, Lydia Ann, daughter of Mr. John Curry, Town Gut, aged 13 months.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

July 29.—Sloop Lady, McKeil, R. John—ballast to G. Smith; brig Agnoris, Spooner, Providence—1. to Ross & Primrose; shal. Lucy, O'Brien, Halx—gen cargo to R. Dawson, and others; brigantine, Majestic, Grant, Thomastown—ballast to Mining Association; brig Pandora, Carr, Fall River—ballast to master; schr. Elizabeth, Simpson, R. John—bal. 30.—Schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Miramichi—salt and plank to Carmichael & Co.; Arichat, Boudroit, Arichat—ballast to master; Isabella, Goodwin, Sydney—ballast to G. Smith.

31.—Schr. Susan, LeBlanc, Quebec—flour & bread to G. Smith; Eliza, Munro, Crow Harbour—fish to R. Powell

Aug. 1.—Schr. Star, Vigneau, Arichat—ballast to master; shal. Elizabeth, Haden, R. John—staves to J. Purves; sloop Lady, McKeil, R. John—ballast; to G. Smith; Schr. Elizabeth, Simpson, Merigomish—boards to master.

2.—Schr. Maria, Jerraway, Portsmouth—ballast to master; Isabella, Goodwin, R. John—ballast to master; Mary, Shea, do.—limestone to master; Jesse, McInnis, Charlotte town—brick to W. Bain.

3.—Schr. Mary, Bellfountam, Arichat—ballast to the master; brig Exelango, Carr, New York—bal. to Mining Association. Capt. C. saw yesterday morning a brig ashore at Canso Light, name unknown.

4.—Schr. Bin, Furry, Arichat—bal. to master; shal. Lucy, Jerraway, Arichat—fish to Crichton & Son; Fairy, Jackson, Crow Harbour—pickled & dry fish

CLEARED.

July 26.—Schr. Babit, Richards, Boston—coals by Mining Association, brig Sampson, Doane, Providence—do do; 29, schr. Albion, Landros, Boston—do do; Retrieve, Foote, do—do per master.

31.—Brig Alfred, Mitchell, Somerset—coal by Mining Association; schr. Spy, — U. S.—coals per do.; Helen, Haley, Boston—coals by Ross & Primrose.

Aug 1.—Schr. Science, Messervoy, Marblehead—coal by master.

4.—Brig Majestic, Grant, Somerset—coal by G.M.A.

The Barque Ocean Queen, Carmo, Master, from Liverpool, only 80 days—bound to Waterford, N. S. passed through the Gut of Canso, on the 31st ult.

SHIPWRECKS.

The Schr. Seafower, of Halifax, Hamilton, Master, from Quebec, for Halifax, has been stranded on P. E. Island, near Richmond Bay. The vessel and cargo, consisting of upwards of 700 barrels Flour, were advertised for sale.

The Brig Greenock, Flockhart, from Montago Bay, bound to Quebec, struck on the West side of Pennant Point, about 4 o'clock, on Sunday morning the 19th ult. in a thick fog, and shortly afterwards bilged.—The crew and part of the cargo saved.

During the month of June last, the following vessels were Wrecked near Cape Ray, N. F. Brig Nathaniel Graham—vessel totally lost; the master, 8 of the crew, and 1 passenger saved, 5 of the crew and 29 passengers perished. Ship James, Petingale, Master, of Liverpool—the crew and ship's materials saved, and arrived at Sydney, together with the survivors of the Crew of the Nathaniel Graham. Barque Orion, Card, Master, from Whitchaven, to Quebec—vessel totally lost, and 5 of the crew perished

IN THE SUPREME COURT AT PICTOU, MAY TERM, 1835.

Pictou, SS.  
CAUSE { THOMAS DICKSON, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
EDWARD McMEHEN, Defendant.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on Tuesday, Eighth day of September next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property, and demand, of the above-named Edward McMeheh, and of all persons claiming from, by, or under him, of, in, and to, all that lot or piece of LAND, containing fifty Acres, more or less: situated, lying, and being, on the north side of Pictou Harbour, in the District of Pictou; bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—on the East by Lands formerly belonging to the heirs of John Dawson, Esq. late of Pictou, deceased—on the south by the waters of the said Harbour—on the west by Lands formerly belonging to and in the possession of Mr. James Izzy, now deceased, and Nathaniel McKeel; being twenty five Rods (or thereabouts) wide in front, and running one mile from the shore of the said Harbour; and of equal breadth, front and rear; together with all the buildings and appurtenances to the said piece or Lot of Land belonging, or in any wise appertaining;—the same having been mortgaged by the said Edward McMeheh, to the above-named Thomas Dickson; and the same having been ordered to be sold by the said Sheriff, at Public Vendue, by a Rule of His Majesty's Supreme Court, at Pictou, made in the Term of May now last past, in the above Cause; and under and by virtue of an Act made and passed in the third year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of Mortgages."

Dated the 1st day of August, A. D., 1835.  
J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff,  
By J. W. HARRIS, his Deputy.  
THOMAS DICKSON, }  
Attorney in person. }



## POETRY.

[FOR THE BEE.]

## THE FUGITIVE OF POLAND.

Is there one joy this heart can claim  
To cheer it in its darkest hour,  
Or memory's voice one vision name,  
That is not some long faded flower  
dismantled of its early bloom  
And doomed to meet a cruel doom?

Here wandering o'er the boundless sea,  
From home, and home's dear inmates driven,  
I care not what my fate may be  
When hope is dead and friends are riven.  
Even persecution's foulest curse  
Cannot appoint or give a worse.

Oh, Heaven! I cannot think upon  
Life's early joys, and not blaspheme,—  
A widowed wife, a murdered son  
Must be my first and latest theme.  
Could I those cruel scenes forget  
A day of rest there might be yet.

Yat, Oh my country! is there none  
Will save thee from the Despot's sway,  
Must sons of freemen prop that throne  
Their fathers blood would wash away!  
And the fair homestead of the brave  
Become the dwelling of the slave!—

The chain that galls the shrinking nerve  
Can draw no thoughtless groan from me,—  
Pure misery will never swerve—  
True to the heart the enemy  
Will no new pang nor feeling share  
That does not grow and gather there.

July 30, 1835.

CECIL.

## MISCELLANY.

## A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

Tom Spooner was the luckiest dog in the world, at least so said his old cronies. "He began like a poor good for nothing mechanic," they would say, without a cent in the world—without a whole shirt to his back, half shoe to his feet, and with nothing but his hands to work with. And yet Tom Spooner is one of the most wealthy and influential men among us. What a lucky dog that Tom Spooner has been! He went among those who started in life with him, who were now the frequenters of grog-shops—idle and dissolute, by the name of Lucky Tom. It puzzled his old friends not a little to account for his luck. "He had no rich relations, and though not extravagant, he was liberal. He was no skin-flint. Could he know some art of magic that would unhosom the treasures of earth, and spread its gold before him? He paid no attention to the words of fortune-tellers, and gold-finders; he merely stood at home, and yet his course was attended year after year and week after week with a wonderful share of good fortune—good luck. He must be in possession of some secret of which others are ignorant—What can it be? What on the earth can it be? If Tom had a lot of pork to dispose of, people were always willing to pay him a couple of cents more a pound than any other person? And the dog! he was always lucky enough to pay his debts? He was never so unlucky as to feel the grip of a sheriff, or hear the creak of a jail-door. Tom married. "Why! this poor mechanic has taken the sweetest and most beautiful girl in the place. Who would have thought it! What a confounded lucky dog Tom Spooner is! He must have got the girl by magic—yes, nothing less than magic." And then Tom's garden was a picture of neatness; the fences were never known to blow over, as did his

neighbour's. His land was rich while that of his very next door neighbours would produce hardly any thing but weeds! What does Tom put into his land! How he rises one step after another! If there is an important station to be filled, why Tom Spooner was always the man. He could get a note discounted at the bank without security. If any question between neighbours was to be settled, why, Tom—lucky Tom was always sure to be called in as umpire, "And now I think of it," says one, "I never knew Tom to speak an ill word against his neighbour—which shows plain enough that there are many in his secret, and therefore, that he dares not utter a word to their prejudice. He never drinks—because to be sure, if intoxicated, some one will snatch his secret from him. He has learned his wife the way, too. They both have the secret. He says nothing hard of his acquaintance. He goes to church regularly; but that is for mere appearance's sake. He pores over books when he can find them—he must be learning something more of his art of getting rich. He is lying up treasures. And then he always has a lamp in his work room late, and he is always the first up in the house, which furthermore shows that Tom's mind is always bent upon his secret. He can't find time even to take a glass with his old cronies at the grog shop. He must have a secret worth knowing. It occupies his thoughts so much that he minds nobody's business but his own. And yet it does not weigh heavy on his mind—he is always good natured—contented and happy—he has no quarrelling in his family. All is pleasant and agreeable. Nothing is out of place. Strange! strange! said these wisecracks, that Tom Spooner—that poor mechanic—who began with nothing, of whom all prophesied that he would come out at the little end of the horn—and who believed nothing of it, but stuck to his work, should have been so fortunate—so lucky in life! Up early—late to bed—ever at work with hands or head!—He must have a secret worth knowing." Ah! Lucky Dog! Lucky Tom! What can his secret be! Reader! what can his secret be!—*National Eagle.*

**ROSE LEAF SPICE.**—The following method of preserving Rose leaves for use as a spice, was told us the other day by a friend who is a good housewife, and withal a very intelligent and worthy woman. She gathers the leaves when they are fresh and in their prime, and presses them into a jar—first a layer of leaves and then a layer of sugar, thus alternating the leaves and sugar until the jar is full, when a leather is tied over it tightly. They will keep thus for a long time. But the cheapest and best way is the following—Press your leaves singly in a decanter or bottle, and when very nearly full, pour in a little spirits, sufficient to use up and keep the air from the leaves; then stop the bottle tight. In this state, the leaves may be kept good for any length of time, and when wanted, some of them may be taken out for giving a flavour and perfume to sauces, puddings, or any thing else. Here now, good farmer's wives, is an inducement for you to cultivate the rose, even if you have no particular desire to cultivate flowers, for there is a simple and practical use to be made of them in a domestic line. It will no doubt make yourself and family more independent, to raise your own spice on your own land and at your own doors, than be trotting off every month or two to the merchant's to swap away your butter and eggs, for alspice and nutmegs. And besides, the ornament of the bush, will raise the value of your premises some few per cent in the eyes of every person of taste.—*Maine Farmer.*

In addition to the above preparation as a

spice, we have often found it a grateful preserve as a medicine in diseases of the lungs. We cheerfully join with our old friend of the *Maine Farmer*, in recommendation of the rose—economy and benevolence both demand it. *Ed. Idc. & Farmer.*

**Tower of Skulls at Algiers.**—If the following from "Major Temple's Excursions in the Mediterranean," be correct, the place described would make an admirable place for a Phrenologist:

"They took us to see a most remarkable edifice, called *Burgher Roos*; which, as its name implies, is a tower entirely constructed of human skulls, reposing in regular rows, on intervening layers of the bones, of the appertaining bodies. This curious tower stands close to the sea, at a little distance from the fort, or *Burges Sook*, and is at present twenty feet in height, and at its base ten feet in diameter, but tapering to its summit; with these data, knowing what space is occupied by a skull, a calculation might easily be made of the number of men that was required to build it, though there appears no doubt that it was formerly, as the natives assert, much wider and higher. No tradition is preserved of its origin, except that the skulls are those of Christians.

To preserve it, it is occasionally covered with a coat of mortar; but when I saw it, a great part of this had fallen down, and exposed to view the ghastly grinning skulls."

**A RELIGIOUS NEW-PAPER IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—The Missionaries of the American Board, at the Sandwich Islands, have resolved to establish a religious newspaper, and have appointed one of their number to take charge of it. But a few years ago, the inhabitants of these Islands were in all the darkness of idolatry, and sunk in the lowest depths of moral degradation. Since the communication of the Gospel to them, by the preaching and instruction of the missionaries, a great and happy change has been wrought in their conditions. Last year, more than 4,000,000 of pages of different works, principally in the native language, were issued from the mission press. Common schools and a high school are in successful operation. Now a newspaper is to be published among them. Thus the light of the gospel is spreading. When we look at such changes as have in a few years, come over the moral character and prospects of those beautiful Islands in the Pacific, well may we exclaim—"What hath God wrought!" and take encouragement for large expectations and more strenuous and praiseful exertions in the great course of christian missions to the heathen.—*New Orleans Observer.*

**SPRUCE BEER.**—Take three gallons of water, of blood warm, three half pints of molasses, a table spoonful of essence of spruce, and the like quantity of ginger—mix well together, with a gill of yeast; let stand over night, and bottle in the morning. It will be in good condition to drink in twentyfour hours. It is a palatable, wholesome beverage.

Those who understand the value of time, treat it as prudent people do their money; they make a little go a great way.—*Hanway.*

## AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

*Charlottetown, P. E. I.*—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE.  
*Miramichi*—Rev. JOHN MCCURDY.  
*St. John, N. B.*—Messrs RATCHFORD & LORAIN.  
*Halifax*—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
*Truro*—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
*Antigonish*—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.  
*Guyaboro*—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.  
*Talmagouche*—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
*Wallace*—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.  
*Arichat*—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.