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# THE BEE.

"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTUTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TERANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1835.

NUMBER VIII.

## 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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Pictou, July 8, 1835. b-w

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CUTLERY,—all sorts,	Chisels,
Crates assorted CROCKERYWARE,	Plane Irons,

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

May 25.

ALMANACKS FOR 1835.

For sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.

## INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

### THE HISTORY OF MANKIND.

Continued from Page 42.

#### THE TARTARS

The Tartars, who occupy immense regions in Asia, present considerable variety in their persons, as well as in their manners and customs. They are distinguished by large and wrinkled foreheads, very short noses, and eyes deep sunk in the head. The bones are high, and the lower part of their face very narrow; their chin is long and prominent, and their upper jaw falls in; their teeth are long, and distinct from each other; their eyebrows thick, and cover a part of their eyes; their skin tawny; their hair black; and their bodies of middle stature, neither strong nor robust. We have mentioned the length of the teeth, a part of physiognomy seldom noticed, yet in some nations possessing characteristic differences: thus the teeth of the Egyptians are found very thick and the crowns of them obtusely con-shaped; the incisors or front cutting teeth of the Greenlanders are short and flat, more like gladders than cutting teeth; the same, too, has been observed in the teeth of the Esquimaux. Among the Tartar race, the Calmucks are notorious for their remarkable ugliness. Their faces are so flat, that their eyes, which are very small, are situated five or six inches asunder; their noses are so low, that instead of nostrils, two holes are often only to be seen; their knees bend outwards, and their legs inward. The little Tartars, or those of Norway, are not so ugly as these Calmucks; they, however, have small eyes, and large flat faces, with a short and sunk nose, and tawny complexion. The Tartars are a wandering people, very fierce and warlike, and renowned for their invincible courage and striking conquests.

#### THE INHABITANTS OF EUROPE.

Europe, when compared with Asia, Africa, or America, appears to occupy only a small place on the surface of the globe, and all the features which it presents are as it were softened down into a gentler or milder character. Its mountains, even the loftiest of them, are diminutive when compared with the Andes, or the Himalays; its lakes, even the most extensive, are insignificant when contrasted with those we meet with in America; its vallies, if lovely, are only of small extent; and all its productions, inanimate as well as animate, appear less endowed with rich and valuable qualities. Its mines do not abound with precious minerals; its trees, such as are indigenous, do not put forth luxuriant blossoms, nor droop beneath loads of fragrant and delicious fruits; its animals, too, such as exclusively belong to it, do not amount to more than a very few species, which are not of the most useful kind; yet, notwithstanding all this, the enterprise and the diligence of man has rendered it perhaps the richest and most enviable region of the world. All the grasses, herbs and trees, that we most prize, have been transplanted from foreign climes—the peach from Persia; the orange from China; the potato from America. The most esteemed animals, too, the useful horse, the tractable ox, the faithful dog, have been transported from abroad. Industry and care have toiled, and not in vain; for now the once poor and barren fields afford rich and abundant harvests; cities, adorned with palaces, and boasting of

all the conveniences and luxuries that can contribute to the wants and happiness of man, now flourish. Their inhabitants have explored the burning deserts of Africa, and the forests of America; they have gone forth as settlers to people the most distant continents, carrying along with them the knowledge to rescue the slave from the chains of his oppressor, and the poor savage from the superstitions and ignorance by which he was enthralled. Such is the omnipotence of the human mind, that it hath thus raised a comparatively small and ungifted territory into the most important region of the world.

Europe fell, there can be no doubt, to the lot of JAPHET and his posterity; and it is clearly proved that his son GOMER gave birth and name to the Gomerians, whence were derived numerous European nations. The Gomerians were also called the GOMERREI and GOMERITAE; after which they obtained the name of CIMMERIANS, which was contracted into CIMBRI—a name which prevailed not only through Germany, but through Gaul. Nor is this all; for not only did the Gauls derive their name from GOMERREI, but it is said that the Celts also were originally called CIMBRI; and this, too, explains to us their origin. These descendants of Japhet peopled Europe gradually, spreading themselves by degrees through the adjoining or the nearest countries. Thus they peopled Italy before France, and France before England. Malte Brun remarks, that there are still ten distinct races of men observable in Europe; but we apprehend that these races run so much into each other, that it is impossible to recognise any real distinction between them. Thus the Goths avowedly resemble the Swedes; the Swedes the Germans; and, in like manner, we trace a gradation, as it were, passing insensibly through the Goths, Swedes, Germans, Swiss, French, Irish, Scotch, English; indeed, through all the nations of Europe, the deviations from the original family likeness having been occasioned by the difference of climate and other external causes, which exert an analogous influence on the human frame in every latitude of the globe. Compare the stunted form of the Laplander with the hardy frame of the German or the Scotch Highlander. The difference is very striking; but we should no more doubt their being descendants from the same stock, than we should doubt the identity of the same plants, which, transported into a barren soil and cold climate, refuse to put forth the same luxuriance as they exhibited in a more congenial region.

#### THE GREENLANDER.

The Greenlander, Laplander, and Esquimaux, may either of them be instanced as examples of the character presented by the human form in those dreary and desolate regions, where winter, arrayed in all her sternest horrors, seems to hold an eternal reign. There, in those snowy solitudes which appear fit only to be disturbed by the prowling of the arctic bear, does man exist, shrunk and withered in aspect, like the lichens that cling to the barren rocks by which he is surrounded. Here, his frame, as we have elsewhere observed, appears of diminished size; his stature seldom exceeds the height of five feet, and has an appearance of imbecility; his face is broad and flat; his eyes, nose, and mouth very small, and the under lip somewhat thicker than the upper. It has

been observed, that the expression of the countenance is somewhat similar to what we observe in this country, when the features have been drawn in, and, as it were, shrivelled by intense cold. Their bodies are dark grey, but their face appears more of an olive colour; their skin is unctuous, and unpleasantly cold to the touch; and their hair long, straight, & jet black. The female countenance, without pretension to regular beauty, is said to be often agreeable, having a frank and good humoured expression. They are extremely nimble with their feet, and dexterous with their hands; they manage their canoes with much skill; and carry burthens which we could not lift. Such is the appearance of man in these cold and forbidding regions. Happier, indeed, is the lot of those born in more temperate climates, which alone are favourable to the full development of those attributes which alone give man that moral and intellectual importance which raises him so high in the scale of created beings.

#### SCOTCHMEN AND ENGLISHMEN.

We have observed that the human race, having migrated from the east, always proceeded to colonize the adjoining or neighbouring countries; thus Cyprus was peopled from the neighbouring country of Asia, Crete and Sicily from Greece, Zealand from Germany, Iceland from Norway. Britain, in like manner, derived its inhabitants from Gaul, the people of which, having crossed the channel, landed on its southern coast. These Gauls were descended from Gomer, the son of Japhet, and they derived their name from the Gomerite. Much dispute has existed concerning the origin of the word BRITAIN. The learned Camden was of opinion that it was derived from the practice which the ancient Britons had of painting their bodies; it having been with them the custom to call whatever was painted or coloured BRITIA; whence was derived the word BRITIAE, used by the Saxons, which was then turned into BRITTON, and afterwards into BRITAIN.

The ancient Briton is thus described by an old historian:—"The Britons are taller than the Gauls; their hair is not so yellow, and their bodies are looser built. In proof of their tallness, I must observe, that I saw at Rome some of their young men half a foot taller than the tallest men; their legs are weak, and the rest of their bodies far from well made." These ancient Britons adopted the superstitious rites of the Gauls, from whom they sprung; they lived in tents, they went uncovered, and were habituated to many barbarous customs. The method of staining their bodies, which they adopted, was that of burning into their flesh, certain marks, and then infusing into the burned part a deep dye as they could procure. This was done in very early infancy; the colour chosen was obtained from wood, which gives a deep blue; and the figures impressed were generally those of various animals. Living in this unprotected state, their island was invaded by the Romans; after which they were so much harassed by the incursions of the Picts and Scots from the north, that, unable to defend themselves against the fierce and rapacious attacks of their enemies, they invited over the Anglo-Saxons from Germany, to assist them in their emergency. But this turned out to have been very wretched policy; for no sooner had the Picts and Scots been driven back, than the Saxons turned their arms against the miserable Britons, put most of them to the sword, or compelled them to slavery, and then took possession of their country. In the midst of these calamities, many of the unhappy ancient Britons sought refuge in the western parts of the island, now called CORNWALL and WALES, where nature, by mountains and friths, seemed to open for them the path of protection. As every thing foreign was at that time called *Walsh*, these people soon derived the name of the Welsh, which they still retain. Thus did Britain become inhabited by the Anglo-Saxons; but the numerous nations which afterwards broke in upon them, and destroyed their constitution, together with the subsequent

division of the kingdom, peopled and governed by so many clans, have been the sources of confusion which perplex the most learned historian and antiquarian. While England thus became peopled, the Scots or Celtic tribe made their appearance in Ireland,\* whence they migrated into this country, and the first territory of which they took possession is supposed to have been Argyleshire.

Having thus given a general account of the origin of the inhabitants of this country—a digression which we thought would not be unacceptable to our readers—we may revert to the appearance of the external form and features of man in this climate; and yet this is scarcely necessary, as with these all of us cannot fail to be familiar. Yet are there some essential differences in the physiognomy, which amount almost to national peculiarities; insomuch, indeed, that he who leaves Scotland to make a tour through Ireland or England, will soon recognise the very marked differences observable in the persons of the people by whom he becomes surrounded. The frame of the Scotchman is, generally speaking, hardier, more robust, and stronger than that of the Englishman; we might almost assert that the bony skeleton of the one is made on a larger or stronger scale than that of the other—not that the difference may be appreciable in height, but in the compactness and strength of its construction. The people of Scotland have generally high cheek bones, and their features are strongly marked. The formation of their heads approaches much to what we observe among the Germans; that is, the skull is broad, and somewhat flattened at the back. The features of both the English and the Irish herein present a marked difference, not only in the character of the face, but also in that of the head. Their features are less strongly brought out; their cheek bones smaller; the head, too, has a different contour. Among the English, in particular, the head is more flattened at the sides, and less so in its posterior region; however, with them the upper part is commonly well developed. With the Irish the whole frame and countenance has a more active character; their features are more variable—we should rather say breathe a greater variety of expression—and their head presents a different configuration, having the upper region just above the forehead (especially among the lower classes) much depressed, and being narrower in breadth than either the English or Scotch. While the whole skeleton of the English seems more slender than that of the Scotch, the difference as in other nations is the more perceptible about the hands and feet. It is certainly the custom in Scotland to put children to walk at a much earlier period than they do in England, which, we have no doubt brings out into a stronger development the muscles of the ankle and foot. Among the lower classes, the practice of going barefooted also gives a coarse character to the feet; for it may be observed, that all those nations which pride themselves on having small and delicate feet, are careful to protect them from exposure. The Chinese, and especially the Circassians, always have their feet covered; the former wear, when going out, boots of silk, satin, or cotton, and, when at home, loose shoes or slippers made of silk stuff; the latter are especially careful in using a covering for their feet, to which is generally added, when they go abroad, wooden clogs.

#### THE INHABITANTS OF AFRICA.

Africa, unhappily by its very name, suggests to our mind many very painful associations, such as are inseparably connected with the recollection of those abominable atrocities which have been systematically committed for the purpose of enslaving and oppressing a great many of its defenceless natives, and such as are also necessarily excited by the memory of those enterprising and amiable men who sacri-

\* Ritson's *Annals of the Caledonians, Picts, and Scots.*

ficed their lives in vainly endeavouring to explore its sandy deserts, for the purpose of carrying the light of Christian truth into the habitations of those uneducated and unfortunate beings who live amidst the gloom of its impenetrable forests.

Africa, ranking next in respect to its size to Asia and America, was undoubtedly peopled originally by the descendants of the impious Ham; and while these constitute what may be called the native inhabitants, there are, besides, numerous races met with, which migrated from Arabia, and other Asiatic countries. Here we find Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and various tribes, existing in a state of society that is involved in all the darkness which must ever attend on the want of christian civilization. We have not space to enter into a consideration of the condition of ancient Africa; here we shall speak only of the African negro, the slavery to which he has been subjected, and the improvement of which his moral and intellectual nature is susceptible.

#### THE AFRICAN NEGRO—NEGRO SLAVERY.

Not only have the African negroes been forced to submit to all the cruelties and degradations of political oppression, but even men of science, whose minds no prejudices should darken, have endeavoured to represent them as beings of an inferior order—a connecting link between man and the lower class of animals. But, indeed, no idea can be more false, certainly no prejudice more abominable, than this; for although his skin may be black, the heart that beats within his bosom still heaves and groans and bleeds under affliction, and is sensibly alive to every act of kindness and humanity. With the external form and appearance of the African negro, with his dark complexion, depressed forehead, woolly hair, flat nose, thick lips, we are all acquainted; but we must not thence conclude that his soul cannot be illumined by one ray of Christian charity, and that he is a being proscribed beyond the limits of all possible civilization. Such a confusion would not only be uncharitable, but false; for all travellers have agreed, that, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they have laboured, notwithstanding the cruel despotism under which they have writhed, they often manifest some of the kindest feelings which can do honour to humanity. If, indeed, we for a moment ask ourselves wherefore they cannot be put on an equality with other civilized nations, we shall be sorely puzzled; for surely we do not recognise inherent disability in their depressed foreheads; for if so, how many of our own fellow countrymen would be disqualified for freedom, and sit only to wear the chains of slavery! Again: we surely cannot discover any cause for their perpetual degradation in the circumstance of their forearms being a little longer in proportion to the height of their bodies than our own, or in that of the calves of their legs being half an inch higher up; such reasons as these we should never dream of entertaining; therefore we are driven to the inevitable conclusion, that, although, like the inhabitants of other countries, they may always retain certain characteristic peculiarities, yet they must be as capable of being civilized as the barbarous Anglo-Saxons from whom we ourselves derive our origin. African negroes, under all the disparaging circumstances by which their progress has been retarded, have been known to make considerable intellectual advancement; thus they have been known in America to make sufficient money by their musical exertions to purchase their freedom. A negro named Hannibal, a colonel in the Russian Artillery, and another named Lislet, on account of their meteorological observations, were elected corresponding members of the French Academy. A negress at Yverdon is celebrated by Blumenbach for having made considerable progress, and acquired great dexterity in a particular practical department of medicine. A. W. Arne, an African from the coast of Guinea, in the year 1734, took his degree as doctor of medicine at the Wurtemberg university. John Capitien, who was brought by

a slave-dealer when only eight years old, studied theology, and published several sermons and poems. Lastly, Ignatius Sancho and Gustavus Vasa distinguished themselves as literary characters in this country. Accordingly, the physical organization of the African negro by no means offers any insurmountable obstacles to his intellectual improvement—not that we would pretend to define the exact height to which he might attain, for we know that the intellectual qualities of all nations of Europe differ extremely, and that there is even among them a scale of gradation which it might seem invidious to describe. In the whole History of Man, there is no chapter so humiliating, none, certainly, more appalling, than that which records the infamous and blood-stained atrocities that have arisen from the slave-trade, which inhuman traffic appears to have been first adopted by the Portuguese, then by the Dutch, then in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by the English. Happily we live in an age in which the cause of humanity at length begins to triumph over the tyranny of political interest, for all parties of the state have now agreed that reason, justice, and religion, alike impudently demand the abolition of negro slavery; and the only doubt or difficulty that remains, respects the mode in which the emancipation of the present slaves should be effected most judiciously for their happiness, and for the peace and security of those who have been their proprietors. Into this perplexing subject of discussion it would not become us to enter; but we despair not of a time when the interior of the vast continent of Africa will be fully explored, and when the poor African will be able to sit down by his domestic fire-side, surrounded by as many comforts as cheer the hearth of the Scottish cottager.

(To be continued.)

REVIEW.

A Treatise on Baptism, and Reply to Mr. Elder's letters on Infant Baptism, by Rev. E. A. Crawley, A. M., pages 197. Halifax, 1835; price 3s.

The Christian world is so much divided on this subject, and so many books have been published thereon, that we should think men would tire in agitating the question any farther, seeing the numerous writers that have appeared, have failed alike in producing any thing new, or in effecting any change of public sentiment, while both Baptists and Pædo-Baptists believe, as they now do, that their respective usages in administering baptism are founded in Scripture warrant, or precedent, it is not likely that either will make any important impression on the minds of their opponents. Mr. Elder, however, is an exception to this rule. After all, we should think that the peculiar opinions entertained on this subject, are infinitely more at variance in name than in spirit—for while Baptists deny that Infants are entitled to, or in any degree benefited by Baptism, they are no less careful than their Pædo-Baptist brethren to bring their children up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; on the other hand, the Pædo-Baptists generally require of the candidate for communion, the same profession of Faith in Christ, and as high a degree of christian attainments as the Baptists do,—and moreover, they are reminded on this occasion, by parents, sponsors, and sessions, of their having been dedicated to the Lord by Baptism in infancy, and of their having, through their representatives, promised to belong to the Lord, and to him only. So far, we should think

they are not so much at variance in spirit, as their respective leaders would make us believe.

As to their respective theories of immersion, and sprinkling, nearly all well-informed laymen begin to look upon any peculiarity in the mode as unimportant; and a general belief is getting abroad, that Clergymen who urge either mode on the practise of christians to the exclusion of the other, are captious sticklers for antiquated and untenable dogmas, behind the age in general knowledge, and deficient in christian charity.

Many writers on this subject have tarnished their pages and profession, by indulging in giving vent to angry feelings, and abusive language; we feel pleased, however, to remark, that Mr. Crawley, in the work under review, has communicated his sentiments in clear and perspicuous language, and in such a spirit of christian feeling as does him much credit. While much of the work is only a reiteration of what has been again, and again, urged on the attention of Christians, there are many parts of it rendered interesting by the ingenious method of investigation which he has adopted, and the research he has made into the writings of the fathers. To those who are little acquainted with this fertile subject of controversy, we would recommend a perusal of both Elder's and Crawley's Pamphlets, as containing a tolerably clear view of both sides of the question.

We have only room for the following extract:

"3. Baptism being thus appointed as a sign of Salvation, it is of course to be expected that there shall be some analogy or resemblance between the sign and the thing signified; accordingly scripture shews such a resemblance subsisting in two main points, first in respect to the cleansing effect of water, which resembles, and therefore represents or signifies, the cleansing influence of the spirit on the heart; and secondly in respect to the mode of baptism which is an immersion or burial in the water; and is therefore analogous to that spiritual change of character obtained through faith in Christ, which as Prof. Neander expresses it, is a merging of the whole man into a new spirit and life.

"The first of these points of resemblance between baptism as the outward sign, and the inward grace it signifies, is noticed in such passages as this, Acts xxii. 16. 'Arise and be baptised and wash away thy sins.'

"The second point of resemblance, above named, has already been sufficiently adverted to, in discussing the import of Rom. vi. 3, 4. and Col ii. 12.

"4. From what is now said, it plainly follows, that infant baptism, and sprinkling or pouring, wholly divert the sacred ordinance of baptism from its original design, and defeat the purpose of the Saviour. For first, sprinkling or pouring destroys the resemblance which the Saviour intended between the outward sign and the thing signified: there is no resemblance between a little water sprinkled, and the merging of the whole man into a new spirit and life; there is none to that complete purifying change which those undergo who are washed and sanctified by the spirit.

"Secondly, baptism was intended as a solemn act whereby Christians should personally avow their faith in the Redeemer.—It was consequently, never designed for Infants. It cannot apply to their condition. When administered to them, therefore, it is a desecration of the ordinance; and although the Lord, in his mercy bears with the ignorance or mistake of those who do so, yet we cannot believe that He approves the act. Mr. Elder in Letter ix. at some length labours to shew the benefits derived from infant baptism! These are all purely imaginary; an ingenious fancy might write a volume in the same style; what he there says is unsustained by a single passage in God's word; just in the same way they reasoned about the introduction of all the errors that at length effaced the Christian character of what was called the Church of Christ, until it became in fact Anti-christ. Just so the Romanists now reason about such of those ancient errors as they retain. The principle itself

which will lead a man to establish, by merely human fancy (for it is uncalculated reason) what is unsustained by revelation, and indeed opposed to it, if carried out, would be subversive of all truth.

"It ought then, to be enough for a sincere christian to know that infant Baptism is not found in the word of God, to induce him to abandon it. To practise it, is plainly to be guilty of 'adding to the things' written in the book of Divine Revelation, and although pardonable, as before said, from ignorance or mistake in those that thus practise, it cannot be right.

"While we say this, however, it requires very little discernment to perceive that we must not expect a specific divine warrant for every trifling matter. To add a rite like infant baptism to the pure and simple model which Christ left for his Church is surely a serious matter to do without warrant; it is not a trifling matter. In ancient days they added milk and honey to baptism; then gave the Lord's Supper to infants, then, they held up the bread and wine to be surveyed, as Mosheim says, with a sort of religious respect; then—they adored them!"

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

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OATS per bush.	1s 9d a 2s
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SALT per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES per M	7s a 10s
TALLOW per lb.	7d a 8d
VEAL "	2 1-2 a 3d
WHEAT per bush.	6s 3d a 7s.

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.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ALMANAC (36 pages), price 3d, each.

Also: Crawley on Baptism—price 3s.

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]

QUEBEC FLOUR.

JUST received per schooner PHOENIX, Caldwell, Master, from Quebec, superfine and fine FLOUR (Phillip's Inspection,) for sale for Cash by R. ROBERTSON.

July 8, 1835.

FOR SALE

OR TO LET.

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

## AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. EDITOR,

SIR,—I need not inform you of the general failure that has again taken place in the potatoe crop. Of this you have undoubtedly been already apprised, as the subject is one of vast importance, not only to the farmer but also to the mechanic and merchant, for all are more or less injured in consequence. The failure is not with us only; the accounts from various parts of the Province are truly deplorable—in many places whole fields are without a plant. But it is not my intention at present, neither is it necessary to dwell much on this part of the subject, but to lay before the public a number of facts which evidently go far to show that *the cause of failure is in the seed.*

Mr. — prepared a field for potatoes, in which the ploughing, manuring, and preparation in every manner was equally the same. The field was all planted in one day, with seed taken from two different cellars, the consequence of which was a total failure of one kind while the other grew well.

Many other instances have come under my observation where the whole field underwent one uninterrupted sameness in tillage; but being planted with two different qualities of seed, one part failed while the other succeeded.

Last Spring potatoes were sold by a person in this district to a number of his neighbours, with which they planted a portion of their fields, and the result was a total failure, while seed obtained from other cellars—planted at the same time, and in the same field, grew well. These facts fully confirm my assertion, that the primary cause of failure is in the seed. Other instances equally forcible might be mentioned, but from a reluctance to be too lengthy I shall forbear.

Some perhaps, are ere now ready to ask "why does the potatoe not grow now as well as formerly?" This I consider no difficult question to answer. It is well known that the seasons of late years have been much shorter than formerly—the potatoes have been at least ten days later planted than they were in previous seasons, and generally as much sooner gathered in the fall. In this case they evidently could not have come to maturity; and it is well known that unripe vegetables will not keep. In this state they are put into cellars in large heaps, where they heat and ferment, and consequently lose their growing properties—although retaining externally a sound appearance until deposited in the ground.

Where only a portion of the crop has failed, the vacancies may with success, be filled up with plants taken from those parts, or from other fields, that have succeeded. Experienced agriculturists say that the potatoe can safely be transplanted; and where the seed grows well there are generally more plants than are necessary. But where the failure is total, it would be much safer to prepare the field for turnip seed, than venture a second crop of potatoes, which would have all the chances of the first seed to fail.

At present, I shall conclude by pointing out the fallacy of some of the absurd notions that are entertained, respecting the cause of failure in the potatoe crop.

Some have urged that the cause is in the air. But has the atmosphere become changed from what it was formerly? This evidently cannot be the case, as Nature is a fixed and unalterable system. But even if we were to allow that the atmosphere had undergone a change, this could not affect the potatoe, it being protected by a covering of soil. Others

have urged that the effects of lightning has caused the failure. That lightning when coming in contact with the potatoe would destroy it, I admit; but why should this vegetable experience its effects more than others? I have also heard it remarked by some, that the seed was destroyed by worms—they have dug the potatoe up, and found it containing large quantities of small worms. But why are they surprised at this? Where would they expect to find such insects if not in putrid substances? Not a few imagine that they can trace the cause of failure to the soil; they affirm that seed which grows on one soil will not grow on another. Instances of this I have myself observed, and it is to be attributed to the different qualities of the soils, as seed will frequently grow when planted in a moist soil, that would in many cases fail when planted in a dry one, and *vice versa.*

Yours, &amp;c.

July 7th, 1835.

MELVILLE.

From the American Gardener's Magazine.

## ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE GOOSEBERRY.

After enumerating a number of varieties, which are popular in England, and have received prizes at the exhibition, Mr. Walker says—

"Upon gooseberry bush a snail I found;  
For always snails near sweetest fruit abound."

The propagation of this well known genus is by suckers taken from the old plants, by layers, or by cuttings, the last of which is the best, as the cuttings generally form much better roots; the best time to cut the roots is in October or April; the cuttings should be taken from bearing branches, and should be from eight to ten inches long; plant them in a border of good light earth exposed to the morning sun, leaving two eyes above the top of the soil; if both eyes start, rub one of them off, leaving the strongest, which should be trained upright to form a regular stem; they should be watered if the weather proves dry. The bushes should be transplanted, into the places where they are designed to remain, the third year; the soil should be rich and light, in a free, open exposure; they should never be planted in the shade of other trees. An English writer on this fruit remarks, "In pruning these shrubs, common gardeners are apt to make use of garden shears, observing only to cut the head round, as is practised in evergreens, &c., whereby the branches become so much crowded, that what fruit is produced never grows to half the size it would do were the branches thinned and pruned according to rule."

I fully agree with the writer; pruning should be done with a knife, removing such shoots as cross each other or give the bush an unsightly appearance; some of the strong young shoots should be left every year, and a part of the old wood cut out; if proper attention is paid to pruning, the greater part of the wood in the bushes, at any time, will be only two years old, which will give much larger fruit than the old wood. I prefer leaving the shoots their full length; some persons cut them to six or eight eyes, but as this increases the number of new shoots, the air, so necessary for the well-doing of the plant, is prevented from circulating through the bush, and the fruit thereby becomes small and mildewed. Little good can be done with the gooseberry without judicious pruning; and with it, and the aid of a little manure, and digging up the soil once every year, much fine and delicious fruit may be obtained. Strewing a little air-slacked lime over the beds every year, about the first of May, is very beneficial. Plant the bushes in rows eight feet apart, and six feet apart in the rows keeping them clear of weeds.

On this the conductors remark—

The above paper by Mr. Walker will, we hope, be the means of greatly extending the Gooseberry. From prejudice, or from very little fine fruit having been seen in our market, they seem to be but very little esteemed for the dessert, and less cultivated than almost any of the eatable berries which are produced in every garden. The best varieties, when perfectly matured, are extremely rich, and high flavored. In England this fruit has been brought to a high state of perfection; the temperate and humid climate of several districts, seems admirably adapted to them. In Lancashire, where the greatest number of new varieties have been obtained, it is cultivated in greater perfection than any part of Britain. Many of these sorts have been introduced into this country, and although they have not come up to the size they have attained in England, yet they have been grown sufficiently large and fine to recommend them to general cultivation. Mr. Walker has twice received the premium of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the largest and finest varieties; his hints on pruning are highly valuable, and we would recommend a careful perusal of his communication; the sorts he enumerates, are nearly all to be had in this vicinity.

RAINY DAYS.—How much time is thrown away by some farmers when the weather will not permit them to work out doors. And how well this time might be improved! There are many days and hours of wet weather in a year, in which it is impossible to do any work on the farm, and when these are lost, as they are to many farmers of my acquaintance, they amount to a considerable sum. "Time is money" as my grandfather used to say; and further "Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Now if this is good advice in money matters, it will surely apply to economy in time, to those hours and half days when rain drives under cover.

Well, how are the hours to be best improved? I will tell you, my brother farmers. Get yourselves a set of carpenters' tools, and make a work-bench, and if you can plane a board and drive a nail, you will find enough to occupy all your spare time.

The tools will cost but five or six dollars—such as are most necessary, and then you will be able to keep all your out-buildings, and many of your farming implements in good repair. If your barn or stable door break down, mend it immediately the first rainy day. If a board is loose, put a nail in it or replace it. If you want any plain, useful kitchen furniture, such as pine tables, benches &c. take those occasions to make them. But it is unnecessary to multiply the things that might be repaired in such times. Every farmer that looks around him (if he is not in the habit of so doing) will find the wood work on his place lamentably out of repair.—*Genesee Farmer.*

MANAGEMENT OF PIGS.—The following experiment was made by a gentleman of Norfolk. Six pigs of the Norfolk breed, and of nearly equal weight were put to keeping at the same time, and treated the same as to food and litter for about seven weeks. Three of them were left to shift for themselves as to cleanliness; the other three were kept as clean as possible by a man employed for the purpose with a curry comb and brush. The last consumed in seven weeks fewer peas by five bushels, than the other three; yet they weighed more when killed by two stone and four pounds (thirty six pounds) upon an average, or six stone twelve pounds upon the whole.



**THE SUBSCRIBER**

Has received per BRIDE from Liverpool, and CUTTOS from Hull,

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

SPRINGFIELD COTTON, superior 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 spare 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.
- Larimer'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, just 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.

**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.**

**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, CORDAGE, 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 Deron, 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.

**—ALSO—**

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—Physic—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.

**JAMES DAWSON**  
June 22, 1835

**TO LET.**



Entry Immediately.

THE Premises lately occupied by Mt. J. Romano 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, Oyrus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbett wool Shawls, gauze Hdks., Veils and Scaris, crape Hdks., Ribbons,**

**TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND DEVONSHIRE BONNETS, Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.**

Leghorn Flats, gent's Gossamere, beaver and Calcutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdks., Lacus and Edgings, bobbinette, hook, jacconet, mull, cross-harred & cambrio MULLINS, ladies' and gent's Gloves, hosiery, India rubber & other Braces, bl'k & fancy silk Stocks, white and col'd Stays,

**PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,**

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

**WHITE & GREY COTTONS,**

lining do., Checks Homespuns, Fustians & Moleskins, printed Canteons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Casinetts, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture, Slops, &c. &c. &c.

**—HARDWARE.—**

Tennon, hand & ash Saws, Files, Chissels, Rasps, Sickles, Scythes, 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, Jdy Gdy Sdy 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 pulleys, bell Handles and Triggers, shingling Hatchets,

**CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES,** Brace and Bits, Planes of every description, Cramps, Vices, Spoke Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Waiters and Trays, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Spoons, Britt. metal tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, saucepans, Pots, Ovens, and spare 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 duty expected, from Quebec.

**R. ROBERTSON.**

9th June, 1835.

**FLOUR.** Canada and American fine and superfine Flour, for sale by **June 17 ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

**THE SUBSCRIBERS** offer for Sale a few Barrels **COD OIL,** **June 17 ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

**AIR** an cuir a mach ann an Gaeil, bho cheanna A gharid, agus ri bhi air an reic, le Seumas Dawson leabhar reiceadar ann am Pictou.

**AINEAMANA URRAMACH CHRIOSD,**  
Le Ulliam Dyer.

Prish sia Tasdain ceangailte, na Cuig Tasdam, ann am bordatbh.

Mar an Ceudna,

**ORAIN SPIORADAIL,**  
Le Paudrig Grund.

Prish tri Tasdain, leth Cheangailte gu greaunte.

**R. DAWSON**

HAS received Ex Barque BRIDE and Brig MERCATOR, part of his

**SPRING SUPPLIES,**

(the remainder daily expected) consisting of **Clothing, Cottons, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, and Groceries, &c.**

Catalogue of the above will be printed very soon **Pictou, June 1st, 1835**

**LAW, AND OTHER BLANKS** Of all descriptions, for sale by the subscriber, **May, 1835: JAS. DAWSON.**

## NEWS BY THE PACKET.

Yesterday arrived H. M. Packet Tyrian, commanded by Lieut. Jennings, in 30 days from Falmouth. We have been favoured with London papers to the 4th, and Falmouth to the 6th of June. In examining these papers, we find those influenced by the Tory papers, making copious extracts from the speeches of Sir Robert Peel, and the advocates in the House of Lords, who see plainly that they cannot preserve the church in all that splendour which the higher orders of the clergy have so long exhibited. Specious as the speeches of Sir Robert Peel are, they defeat their own object.

The present Ministry appear firmly established, and their avowed principles carry an irresistible weight with them. Not only do these principles insure to every order of men, the free exercise of their political and religious principles—but they open a door, aided by Lord Mulgrave, the present Lord Lieutenant, and the concurrence and support of O'Connell, that every difficulty with regard to Ireland will be removed, and both countries become a cordial support to each other. When we examine these papers further, we find that both France and England have sent Fleets and Armies to the support of the Queen of Spain, which will soon put an end to the ridiculous tales about Don Carlos and Don Miguel, and these countries will soon exhibit the liberal principles which are extensively pervading not only France, but the Austrian dominions, and the world in general. There will soon be no part of the world in which a persecuting spirit will dare to shew itself.—*Novascotian, July 8.*

LONDON, June 4.

On Monday Lord John Russell postponed till Friday his motion for leave to bring in a bill to reform the Municipal Corporations, in consequence of Mr. Cayley, who moved—"That a Select Committee (based on the Parliamentary declaration of Agricultural distress) be appointed to enquire if there be not effective means within the reach of Parliament to afford substantial relief to the Agriculture of the United Kingdom, and especially to recommend to the attention of such Committee the subject of a silver or conjoined standard of silver and gold;"—which was seconded by Mr. Wodehouse. The motion being opposed by Sir R. Peel and His Majesty's Ministers, Mr. Cayley was left in a minority of twenty—126 voting for the motion, and 216 against it. The object of Mr. Cayley was to afford relief to the country by introducing a depreciated currency for the purpose of raising the prices of Agricultural produce, which would have the effect of shutting the manufacturers from the markets of the world.

**THE BALLOT.**—Mr. Grote on Tuesday moved "That it be expedient that the votes at Elections for Members to serve in Parliament shall henceforward be taken in the way of secret ballot," which was seconded by Sir W. Molesworth, who said he neither cared whether the ballot gave aristocratic influence or democratic influence; all he wanted was freedom of election.—A calm debate followed, but the motion being opposed by Ministers and Lord Stanley, and Sir R. Peel, on a division there appeared—For the Ballot 114—against it 317; majority against the motion, 203; a majority which gives much satisfaction, for we have not yet heard any argument that satisfies us that we should obtain by that mode of election the free exercise of the franchise, which we believe must be sought for in the diffusion of a knowledge of our political rights and a high moral principle. We have no notion of discharging a duty imposed on us by society in secret when common sense tells us that we have a claim for protection by an open and

unshackled performance of a privilege held in trust for the benefit of those of our fellow-citizens who are shut out from its exercise because they obtain a few pounds per annum less than ourselves for their labours. We claim the right of recording our vote freely in the face of our neighbour.

## COLONIAL.

**CANADA.**—The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada is prorogued to Monday the 27th inst., then to meet for the dispatch of business.

MONTREAL, June 16.

**CROPS.**—The information received from all parts of Upper Canada, announces the gratifying fact that the apprehensions entertained for the productiveness of the crops, have been totally dissipated by the late genial and seasonable weather, and that even crops of which the farmers had despaired, had revived, and exhibited symptoms of health and abundance.

Extract of a letter from the Officers of the Customs at Quebec, to the Collector and Comptroller at Halifax.

Custom House, Quebec, June 8, 1835.

**GENTLEMEN,**—The Hon. Board of Customs having been pleased to direct the appointment of a sub-collector of this department at the Magdalen Islands, we beg leave to acquaint you that Mr. Peter Doucet has been deputed to that office accordingly; and we have at the same time to request that you will have the goodness to apprise your several sub-collectors thereof, in order that the masters of vessels clearing for those islands from Nova Scotia, may be made acquainted that the duties due on importations into Lower Canada will hereafter be levied at the Magdalen Islands.

We have the honour, &c.

**TEA.**—The first arrival of Tea at this Port, direct from China, on private merchants' account, took place last Wednesday. The cargo consists of between 4000 and 5000 chests, and will no doubt be sold at a reduction on the E. I. Company's prices. One good effect to arise from these importations will be, that the inducement to smuggle the article from the States will be entirely done away, and money will not go from the Province to enrich illicit traders. As it is, we cannot help saying—even though in this instance the profits of sale will go to the Mother Country—that we would rather have seen such a speculation filling the coffers of Provincial merchants.—*Halifax Times.*

## THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1835

SINCE our last the June Packet has arrived at Halifax, bringing London dates to the 4th ult. Up to that period, little of importance had been transacted in Parliament; the new arrangements at the Colonial Office respecting Canada, had not fully transpired; and the Foreign relations of the country remained unaltered, unless we except the proposed armed intervention on the part of England and France, to put an end to the civil war in Spain; this however does not appear to be fully confirmed. In the previous columns of our paper we have given some extracts from British and Colonial papers, to which we refer our readers.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**—We have now advanced, in the publication of the Bee, to the 8th number, and feel grateful to those of our fellow countrymen who have enabled us to do so; we view it as a substantial proof of the general acceptability of the work, and we beg to assure them, that no pains will be spared to make it more so; we would, however, remind our friends

that, although entirely voluntary, our list is yet small, and that it is in their power, by increasing their patronage, to extend our usefulness.

We can say of our little miscellany, what, we believe, few publishers in British North America can boast of, that we have not travelled a single mile to get subscribers. In this we take no credit to ourselves, but cheerfully award it to the liberality of an intelligent public. If they continue to support us in this manner, we shall be enabled to devote that time to their improvement, which would otherwise be wasted in canvassing for patrons.

Those who are friendly to this paper, and have not yet favoured us with their names, are informed, that the previous numbers of the work, may yet be had entire, but if they wish to have complete files, an early application will be necessary.

Any subscribers who have their files incomplete, may have them again made up, on applying at the office.

We request the attention of our Agricultural readers to the article inserted in this day's paper, on the failure of the Potatoe crop. From our own observation, and the enquiry we have lately made on the subject, we feel quite satisfied, that many if not all the late failures in the cultivation of this valuable root, may be traced to the cause mentioned by our Correspondent. To avoid this serious mistake, we would advise that Potatoes should be planted a week or two earlier than they usually are, and that great care be exercised, that no potatoes be used as seed but such as have come to full maturity; if a Farmer be changing his seed, he ought to use some of them at the table first, to ascertain their quality; if they be dry, and good to eat, he need have nothing to fear of using them as seed; and they will produce as good potatoes from cuttings as if planted in whole seed. Care should also be taken that they are not planted too deep, as the soil is generally cold at that season of the year, except within an inch or two of the surface; if this is not attended to, the heat is long of reaching the seed, and it will not vegetate till that is the case.

Purchasers of seed potatoes should also be careful when they procure them from Boats, to see that they have not been wet with salt water, otherwise failure from this cause will ensue.

LORD ELLIOT has returned from Spain, having accomplished the leading object of his mission to that country, namely—to effect a more humane system of carrying on the civil war, now unfortunately raging in the Peninsula. The Convention agreed upon by the chiefs of the contending armies contains 9 articles, and if faithfully acted upon, will have a tendency to mitigate the horrors of the war, which has been carried on hitherto with almost unparalleled atrocity and barbarity.

By an order in Council, dated at St. James, 1st April, it is declared, that the Government of Denmark, having fulfilled the conditions of an Act passed in the 3d and 4th year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled "An Act to regulate the trade of the British Possessions abroad," Danish Ships may hereafter import into any of the British Possessions abroad, from the country to which they belong, goods, the produce of that country, and may export goods from such Possessions, to be carried to any foreign country whatever.

While we cordially agree with the strictures of our Correspondent, "Senex," on the better observance of the Sabbath, and admit that there may be some room for improvement in this town; yet we do think, that when the community is taken as a whole, there is

not a town in the Province where the Sabbath is better observed. Should we have occasion hereafter to change our views on this subject, we shall at once join issue with "Senex," in applying corrective measures.

Launched on Thursday the 9th inst. from the Ship Yard of the Messrs. CAMPBELL, of Fatungouche, the fine ship "Colchester," of about 600 tons register. The superior manner in which this Ship is fastened and finished, together with a fine model and excellent materials cannot fail to make her creditable to the builder, and advantageous to the owners.

Same day, was Launched from the Ship Yard of GEORGE SMITH, Esq. River John, a fine new Ship, called the "Tweed," about 460 tons measurement.—*Com.*

We have not seen either of these Ships, but by those who have seen them, they are said to be first class, both in model and workmanship. The Tweed was built by Mr. T. Rutter.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—On Thursday last, according to previous intimation, a Meeting of Delegates from various Temperance Societies throughout the Eastern Division of the Province, and P. E. Island, was held in the first Presbyterian Church of this place, at which the following Societies were represented.

Pictou,	by	Rev. Mr. McKinlay,
		Rev. Mr. Robson,
		A. D. Gordon,
		James Dawson.
Antigonish,		Chas. F. Harrington.
		W. Matheson, Esq.,
		Geo. McDonald,
West River, Pictou,		Donald McLeod,
		John McLenn,
		William Graham.
Truro,		James Archibald,
		James Reid.
Onslow,		Rev. J. Baxter.
East River, U. Settlement		Robert Grant.
Mount Tom,		John Brown,
		William McLeod.
West River, U. Settlement		Alex. Campbell.
New Glasgow,		John Campbell,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.		E. Ward.
Bedeque		Rev. S. Patterson.
Lot No. 49		Rev. B. Scott.

The Rev. John McKinlay having been called to the Chair, the following Resolutions were moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted.

*Resolved—*

1. That the principles, and object, alone recognised by Temperance Societies, are, the extinction of intemperance and crime, and the promotion of moral reform, and that these societies denounce all interference with the religious tenets of any denomination.

2. That it is recommended to Societies, to leave out from their Pledge the recognition of the use of ardent spirits, for medical purposes, as leading to the conclusion that they possess properties beneficial to the constitution, which the testimony of medical men generally assure us they do not possess.

3. That a Committee be appointed in every harbour where a temperance society exists, and to which shipping resort, for the purpose of visiting seamen on board; to ascertain their moral standing in regard to temperance, and distribute Tracts among them.

4. That the habitual use of ale, porter, wine, and cordials, being calculated to prolong the prevalence of intemperate habits among mankind, it be recommended to members of temperance societies, to abstain from the habitual use of such intoxicating liquors, either by pledge, or the gradual operation of moral suasion.

5. That a Committee be appointed to examine the present Licence Laws, and draw up a report on such amendments as to them may seem necessary, for the information of the friends of temperance generally,—to enable them more effectually to combine their operations in procuring such alterations as may be desirable, at the next meeting of the Legislature. Committee, J. Blanchard, Esq., Dr. Anderson, and J. Dawson.

6. That the influence of females being recognised as extending itself to persons of every age, rank, and condition: the aid of that portion of every community is respectfully solicited, in the dissemination of temperance principles, and in the promotion of a cause so congenial to the benevolence of their natures, and which is calculated to ensure their domestic comfort and enjoyment.

7. That the Convention, viewing with unfeigned commiseration, the rapidly approaching extinction of the original inhabitants of this country, by the vice of intemperance, introduced among them by civilized men—deplore that any person claiming connexion with a christian community, should be so lost to every precept moral and Divine, as still to persist in administering to their acquired and depraved appetites, the poison that has so fearfully thinned their numbers, and sunk them so low in the scale of moral and rational existence.

8. That this convention recommend to the different Societies in this section of the Province, the appointment of Committees to enquire into any breaches of the Licence Laws, which may take place within their several bounds, and particularly to that law lately passed, in order to prevent the sale of ardent spirits to Indians.

9. That this Convention deplores the loss which the temperance cause has sustained, in the death of the late Rev. DUNCAN ROSS, and would cherish the fond remembrance of his name, as the first individual in this Province who publicly, and fearlessly, denounced the habitual use of ardent spirits, and the steady friend and patron of temperance societies.

10. That a Convention of Delegates be held in 1836, in Antigonish, on the second Wednesday of July, and another at Charlottetown on the third Wednesday of the same month.

Recommended, that a County Convention be formed in Pictou, and that its first Meeting shall take place on the last Wednesday of December next, at the West River, Lower Settlement.

The Chairman having left the chair, it was then unanimously resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. J. McKinlay, for the able and disinterested manner in which he has conducted the business of the Convention.

The business of the Meeting was conducted with the greatest harmony;—but it is a subject of serious regret that so few of the inhabitants attend, or take any interest in those meetings; if the friends of temperance had any object in view in holding these meetings, apart from the promotion of the best interests of their fellow men, then such apathy might in some degree be excusable; as it is, they are by such conduct doing much to retard the progress of the Reformation, and treating most unhandsonely those benevolent gentlemen, who have left their homes at considerable pecuniary expense and loss of time, for the purpose of promoting as far as possible the cause of temperance and good order.

The meeting was opened and concluded by prayer.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week.

Mr. Harper's—A. McDougald, J. McDonald, J. I. Starr and Wm. Young, Esqrs.; and Messrs McGee, McDougald, McGilvery, and McKernon.  
Mrs. Davison's—Messrs Coonage, McGee, and Muncy.  
Mr. Lorrain's—Capt. Phry, Lieut. Outburn, Rev. Mr. Knight, and Messrs Blake and Haguo.

DIED.

At New Glasgow, on Wednesday last, after a short and painful illness, David, youngest son of Mr. Colm-M-Kay, aged 16 years and a few months. By his death his parents have been deprived of a hopeful son, and the rest of the family of a very affectionate brother. Let all his young associates be warned by this event to prepare for death:  
"The number'd hour is on the wing  
"That lays thee with the dead."  
On Saturday, at Scotch Hill, Pictou, infant son of Mr. John Grant.  
On Monday last, Mr. Wm. Moore, aged 82.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

- July 8. Jane, Bishop, P. E. Island—oats & oatmeal to J. Smith; Lively, McKenae, Charlottetown,—Mail & passengers.
- 9. Steamer Pocahontas, Davison, Miramichi; sloop Sarah, Mullins, Wallace—bal. to master; schr. Elizabeth, Simpson, Merigonish—bal. to master.
- 10. Schr. Eliza, Munro, Crow Harbour—bal. to master; shal. Albion, Landry, from Arichat, and bound to Bay Verte with flour.
- 11. Schr. Emily Le Blanc, Margaree—bal. to master. Brig Vigilant, Spence, R. John—timber to G. Smith, Sir William Wallace, Johnston, Point Breuly—timber to H. Hatton; shal. Fortitude, Cummings, R. John—bal. to master; steamer Pocahontas, Charlottetown—passengers and one Comp'y 83rd Regiment; schr. Brothers, McDonald, Halifax—general cargo to G. M. A.; schr. True Friend, Dawson, N. B.—lumber to master.
- 13. Schr. Bee, Graham, Miramichi—six passengers; Brig Nereus, Pitman, Boston—bal. to G. M. A.'s'n; Schr. Margaret, Houdroit, Mag. Island—seal oil & skins to John Joyce; Isabella, Goodwin, Pugwash—plank to G. Smith; schr. Esperance, Pettipas, Mag. Islands—seal oil & skins to master.
- 14. Brig New Columbia, Ingraham, Watren—ballast to G. M. A.; schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Richibucto—dry goods and hardware to G. Smith and James Carmichael &c.

CLEARED.

- July 8. Shallop Gracious, O'Brien, Miramichi—corn meal by G. Smith; brig Waltham, Sheldon, Providence—coal by G. M. A. and passengers.
- 9. — Albion, Boston—coal by G. M. Association.
- 10. ship Atticus, Burr, Fall River—coal by G. M. A.;
- 11. Brig Two Sisters, Bartlett, N. York—coal by G. M. A.; Penacola, Butler, Boston—coal by do.; brig-gantine Hope, Burke, New York—coal by Ross and Primrose; George, Peckner, do.—coal by G. M. A.; brig Vigilant, Spence, Hull, timber &c. by G. Smith.
- 13. Schr. Pictou, Graham, Boston—coal by Ross and Primrose; schr. Lively, McKenae, P. E. Island—Rifles; Fanny, Le Blanc, Bay Chaleur,—Flour by G. Smith; Elizabeth, Simpson, on a fishing voyage by the master; sloop Sarah, Mullins, Wallace—provisions and dry goods by J. Malcolm; Bear, Boudroit, Crow Harbour—salt and fishing stores by do.

The Brig Persian, Stratford, of Sunderland, was run foul of by a Ship (name unknown) on the 20th inst. off Cape Ray—and sustained so much damage in her stern, that she had to put into Sydney, C. B. for repairs.

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

WANTED, as an APPRENTICE to the Printing Business, a BOY about 15 years old, who has received a good English education. Apply at this office. July 8.



POETRY.

THE SHORT GENTLEMAN'S APOLOGY.

This poem, here printed for the first time, was written some years ago, after reading a similar drollery by Mr. H. G. Bell, in his *Literary Journal*, entitled—“The Tall Gentleman's Apology”—*Chambers Jour*

Saddest, fairest of thy set, how can I match with thee,  
When I'm but four feet and a half, and you are six feet three?  
The time is really past, my dear, of which old writings tell,  
When the little angels deep in love with giantesses fell.

I'm flattered much, I vow and swear, and may my oath be booked,  
In not being by so tall a dame entirely overlooked;  
Yet what may be a pleasant thing in meaningless flirtation,  
Might prove, in wedlock's graver tone, a pretty smart vexation.

First, now, suppose that courtship had commenced betwixt us two,  
How strange a thing, if every time when I came here to woo,  
I had to bring a telescope of Herschel's greatest size,  
To pitch at you, that I might read the language of your eyes!

And if at last, some summer night, you were to blush consent,  
And I was almost overpowered with love's soft ravishment,  
You'll own 'twould be, upon the whole, an awkward sort of bliss,  
Had a ladder to be ordered in ere I could reach a kiss.

These things, 'tis true, might be got o'er, being only *entre nous*,  
But how, my dear, in heaven's name, d'ya think we e'er should do,  
When we were going, man and wife, on friends and foes to call,  
Already chastened by some wag, “*The Cannon and the Ball!*”

'Twould break my heart, I'm very sure, though a stoutish heart it be,  
If, while I walked on Prince's Street, hard trotting by your knee,  
Some parli'd dame were to cry out, “*La, Mrs. So-and-so,*  
*T's lady—sure, her reticule, she hangs it rather low!*”

I really am afraid, my dear, I should look something queer,  
Coming from your lofty arm, like gem that hangs from Bishop's ear;  
Why, as you fashions lead sometimes, folk might begin to hint  
At having patterns copied from your “*elbow ornament.*”

Their endless jokes, I see them all, by Jove, drawn out before me,  
As clear and dreadful as the kings that made Macbeth so stormy;  
But some one, in contrasting us, would give me credit due,  
If I say that, on the whole, I fell a good deal short of you.

Another would remark that you must jealousy defy,  
Seeing you kept your little man so much *beneath* your eye:  
A third would wonder how at all I ever met your eyes,  
Which ever go, like Milton's thoughts, “*conmerring with the skies.*”

No, no, my dear, it will not do, we can't be man and wife;  
“*Matrimonial jokes,*” St. Paul has said, bring misery and strife;  
Add life, d'ye think I'd wad with one, who, spite of previous speeches,  
Would be, however ill they'd fit, so sure to wear the breeches!

MISCELLANY.

Nothing annoys an enemy more than kindness. It is an arrow that generally hits the mark. It is the most severe, yet the most noble mode of treatment.  
Beware of little expenses;—a small leak will sink a great ship.—*Dr. Franklin.*

NOW.  
AN ARTICLE FOR THE DOG-DAYS.  
BY LEIGH HUNT.

“Then came hot July, boiling like to fire.”—*Spencer.*

Now the rosy- (and lazy-) fingered Aurora, issuing from her saffron house, calls up the most vapours to surround her and goes veiled with them as long as she can; till Phoebus, coming forth in his power, looks every thing out of the sky, and holds sharp uninterrupted empire from his throne of beams. Now the mower begins to make his sweeping cuts more slowly, and resorts oftener to the beer. Now the carter sleeps a-top of his load of hay, or plods with double slouch of shoulder, looking out with eyes winking under his shading hat, and with a hitch upward of one side of his mouth. Now the little girl at her grandmother's cottage-door watches the coaches that go by, with her hand held up over her sunny forehead. Now labourers look well resting in their white shirts at the doors of rural ale-houses. Now an elm is fine there, with a seat under it, and horses drink out of the trough, stretching their yearning necks with loosened collars; and the traveller calls for his glass of ale, having been without one for more than ten minutes; and his horse stands wincing at the flies, giving sharp shivers of his skin, and moving to and fro his ineffectual docked tail, and now Miss Betty Wilson, the host's daughter comes, streaming forth in a flowered gown and ear-rings, carrying with her of her beautiful fingers the foaming glass, for which, after the traveller has drunk it, she receives with an indifferent eye, looking another way, the lawful two-pence: that is to say, unless the traveller nodding his ruddy face, pays some gallant compliment to her before he drinks, such as, “I'd rather kiss you my dear, than the tumbler,” or “I'll wait for you, my love, if you'll marry me;” upon which, if the man is good-looking and the lady in good humour, she smiles and bites her lips, and says, “Ah! men can talk fast enough;” upon which the oldstage-coachman, who is buckling something near her, before he sets off, says in a hoarse voice, “So can women too for that matter,” and John Boots grins through his ragged red locks, and doats on the repartee all the day after. Now grasshoppers “fry,” as Dryden says. Now cattle stand in the water, and ducks are envied. Now boots and shoes, and trees by the road side, are thick with dust; and dogs rolling in it, after issuing out of the water, into which they have been thrown to fetch streaks, come scattering horror among the legs of the spectators. Now the fellow who finds he has three miles further to go in a pair of tight shoes is in a pretty situation. Now rooms with the sun upon them become intolerable; and the apothecary's apprentice, with a bitterness beyond aloes, thirns of the pond he used to bathe in at school. Now men with powdered heads (especially if thick) envy those that are unpowdered, and stop to wipe them up hill, with countenances that seem to expostulate with destiny. Now boys assemble round the village pump with a lull to it, and delight to make a forbidden splash and get wet through the shoes. Now also they make suckers of leather, and bathe all day long in rivers and ponds, and follow their fish in their cool corners, and say millions of “*my eyes!*” at “*tittle-bats.*” Now the bee, as he hums along, seems to be talking heavily of the heat. Now doors and brick-walls are burning to the hand; and a walled lane, with dust and broken bottles in it, near a brick-field, is a thing not to be thought of. Now a green lane, on the contrary, thick set with hedge-row elms, and having the noise of a brook “*rumbling in pebble-stone,*” is one of the pleasantest things in the world. Now youths and damsels walk through

hay-fields by chance; and the latter say, “*ha! done then, William;*” and the overseer in the next field then calls out to “*let thic their hay their bide;*” and the girls persist, merely to plague “*such a fumpish old fellow.*”

Now in town, gossips talk more than ever to one another, in rooms, in door-ways, and out of windows, always beginning the conversation by saying the heat is overpowering. Now blinds are let down and doors are thrown open, and flannel waistcoats left off, and cold meat preferred to hot, and wonder expressed why tea continues so refreshing, and people delight to silver lettuce into bowls, and apprentices water doorways with tin canisters that lay several atoms of dust. Now the water-cart, jumbling along the middle of the streets, and jolting the showers out of its box of water, really does something. Now boys delight to have a waterpipe let out, and set it bubbling away in a tall & frothy volume. Now fruiterers' shops and dairies look pleasant, and ices are the only things to those who can get them. Now ladies loiter in baths; and people make presents of flowers; and wine is put into ice, and the after-dinner lounge recreates his head with applications of perfumed water out of long-necked bottles. Now the lounge, who cannot resist riding his new horse, feels his boots burn him. Now buckskins are not the lawn of Cos. Now jockies, walking in great coats to lose flesh, curse inwardly. Now five fat people in a stage coach hate the sixth fat one who is coming in, and think he has no right to be so large. Now clerks in offices do nothing but drink soda-water and spruce beer, and read the newspaper. Now the old clothesman drops his solitary cry more deeply into the creases on the hot and forsaken side of the street; and bakers look vicious; and cooks are aggravated; and the steam of a tavern kitchen catches hold of one like the breath of Tartarus. Now delicate skins are beset with gnats; and boys make their sleeping companion start up, with playing a burning glass on his hand; and blacksmiths are super-carbonated; and cobblers in their stalls almost feel a wish to be transplanted; and butter is too easy to spread; and the dragoons wonder whether the Romans liked their helmets; and old ladies, with their lappets unpinned, walk along in a state of dapidation; and the servant-maids are afraid they looked vulgarly hot; and the author who has a plate of strawberries brought him, finds that he has come to the end of his writing.”—*Indicator.*

RASPBERRY AND STRAWBERRY JAM.—Take equal weight of fruit and lump sugar: pick the fruit, and put it on with the sugar in a preserving pan; put a spoonful or two of water in the bottom of the pan, and stir it frequently till it boils; allow it to boil half an hour; scum it, and fill it into earthen pots; when cold cover the tops with paper.

HOW TO SET A PAPER AGOING.—A year or two after the commencement of our paper, we called on one of our patrons who had been a subscriber during its existence, for the amount of his bill; but instead of cash we had to pocket the following emphatical and truly encouraging address: “I'll never pay for the paper—I never intended to pay for it—I only subscribed to set it agoing!”

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

- Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
- Miromichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
- St. John, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & LUCRIN.
- Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
- Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
- Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIE.
- Guyssboro'—ROBERT HARTSMORNE, Esq.
- Talmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
- Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
- Arichat—JOHN S. BELLAINE, Esq.