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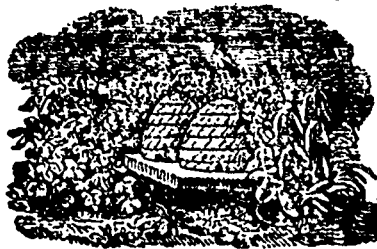
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ANIMORUM PRAVA JUBENTIAM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1837.

NUMBER XXVIII.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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.

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 3s. 6d., each continuation 1s. 5d. for a square and under, 5s. each continuation 1s.—An above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

For Advertising by the Year, if not exceeding a square, 35s. to Subscribers, 45s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, per bushel	2s 6d	Hay per ton	40s a 50s
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Herrings, No. 1,	30s
" hemlock - 30s a 40s		Macarel,	none
Beef, pr lb	3d a 10	Mutton per lb	3d a 4d
Butter, - 10d		Oatmeal pr cwt	18s a 20s
Cheese, - 5d a 7d		Oats pr bush	2s
Coals, at Minas, pr cent	17s	Pork pr bul	50s a 55s
" a Landing Ground	17s	Potatoes -	1s 3d
" at end of railroad	17s	Salt pr bul	none
Coke - 5d		Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d
Codfish pr Ql	12s a 16s	Shingles pr ar	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	6s a 7d	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, N. S.	22s 6d	Turn ps pr bush	1s
" American s v	none	Veal -	none
		Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	27s 6d	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, at 65s a 70s		" "	2 15s
Beef, Quebec prime, 45s		Macarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia 42s 6d		" "	2 37s
Codfish, merchantable 17s 6d		" "	3 32s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Molasses per gal	2s 3d
" Sydney,	30s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada prime	55s
Coffee	1s 3d	" Nova Scotia	50s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes -	1s 3d
Flour Atia sup	50s	Sugar, 37s 6d a 42s 6d	
" Fine	45s	Salmon No 1	70s
" Canada, fine	5s	" "	65s
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10s

J. M. KITCHIN, SHOEMAKER,

HAVING lately returned from Liverpool, England, intimates to the public that he has commenced the

SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,

in that shop adjoining the store of J. R. Kuchin, where he is ready to execute orders in his line with neatness, durability, and despatch.

N. B. A Journeyman wanted
Nov. 22. if

SNUFF.

For sale at the Micmac Tobacco Manufactory,
No 74, BEDFORD ROW,
A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

HIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

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

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

ALMANACS FOR 1838.

For sale for 7 1/2 each, by J. DAWSON.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

THINGS WHICH ARE TO BE GOT FOR LITTLE OR NOTHING.

PROPERTY is out as the world is into the hands of comparatively a few, and jealous as propertyed men naturally are for the protection of their property, it is surprising, after all, how much of it remains to be freely enjoyed by all, without charter and without challenge. There are some things, fortunately, which men cannot make property of, otherwise they would doubtless have been appropriated long ere now. These things naturally are for the protection of their property, it is surprising, after all, how much of it remains to be freely enjoyed by all, without charter and without challenge. There are some things, fortunately, which men cannot make property of, otherwise they would doubtless have been appropriated long ere now. These things naturally are for the protection of their property, it is surprising, after all, how much of it remains to be freely enjoyed by all, without charter and without challenge. There are some things, fortunately, which men cannot make property of, otherwise they would doubtless have been appropriated long ere now. These things naturally are for the protection of their property, it is surprising, after all, how much of it remains to be freely enjoyed by all, without charter and without challenge.

It cannot well be denied, we think, that, so far at least as the sense of sight is concerned, mankind are nearly all upon a par. The owner of large estates cannot indulge this sense in a greater degree upon his own property, than may the lowest of his vassals. After enclosures and even man-traps have done their utmost, there is still an almost unlimited command, to all, of the pleasure of looking upon the kindly face of nature. If we cannot see one patch of the green surface, we can see another. If we cannot obtain a near, we can at least have a distant view. Even supposing the surface of the earth to be nearly shut out, we could still survey that most beautiful of all things, the sky, or, possibly, that most sublime, the sea. But the fortunate fact is, as just alluded to, that the possessors of fine domains are usually very willing that they should be seen, so that practically the most beautiful parts of every country are free to the whole world. To those, then, who have not allowed a taste for the beauties of nature to become altogether extinct in their minds, country walks form an ever ready means of gratuitous, or nearly gratuitous enjoyment. It is not only a simple and innocent pleasure, but it is one which tends greatly to invigorate both the bodily and mental system. One day thus spent at no cost will not only in all possibility yield more of real gratification than numberless evenings spent in giddy joys, but it will improve him who enjoys it, while the other class of pleasures only do harm. This pleasure is extremely accessible and extremely cheap. Those who live in the country have it at hand, and those who live in large cities can command it for a trifle. It is one of the most pleasing results of the recent application of steam to locomotion by sea and land, that it has put it in the power of almost all orders of the community to stir a little from home. Sixpence a-head now suffices, or will soon suffice, to take the people of almost every large town half a dozen miles into the country. The good of this is incalculable. It tends to preserve and invigorate natural and healthy tastes. It cheers and compensates a life of labor and application. Above all things, it enables the man in meddling circumstances to take along with him his wife and children, so that, as their toils and hardships are one, so are their little enjoyments, and the family bond of

love is kept firm. To such persons the mere exemption from labor and removal from accustomed objects is a great pleasure. If the weather be fine, and they can get into some pleasant rural scene, where they are free of white green-sward, and any thing in the shape of a puling brook, how delightful to sit down around a provision basket, and eat their simple meal in joyful content, laughing for very joy at the novelty and beauty of their situation, and altogether unconscious of the great man who owns the fee-simple of the ground! Such a scene of cheap and innocent pleasure recalls the two philosophizings of old Walton.—"Let me tell you, master, that very hour which you were absent from me, I sat down under a willow tree by the water-side, and considered what you had told me of the owner of that pleasant meadow in which you then left me, that he had a plentiful state, and not a heart to think so; that he had at this time many lawsuits depending; and that they both damped his mirth, and took up so much of his time and thoughts, that he himself had not leisure to take that sweet content that I who had no title to them, took in his fields; for I could sit there quietly, and looking on the water, see some fishes sport themselves in the silver stream, others leaping at flies of several shapes and colours, looking on the hills, I could behold them spotted with woods and groves, looking down the meadows, could see here a boy gathering lilies and lady-spinks, and there a girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips, all to make garlands; these, and many other field flowers, exhorted the air, that I thought that very meadow like the field in Sicily of which Diodorus speaks, where the perfumes arising from the place make all dogs that hunt in it fall off and lose their hottest scent. I say, as I sat thus joying in my own happy condition, and pitying the poor rich man that owned this and many other pleasant groves and meadows about me, I did thankfully remember what my Saviour said, that the meek possess the earth; or rather they enjoy what the others possess and enjoy not, for meek-spirited men are free from those high, those restless thoughts, which corrode the sweets of life; and they, and they only, can say, as the poet has happily represented it—

Hail! blest'd estate of lowliness
Happy enjoyments of such minds
As, rich in self-contentedness,
Can, like the reeds in rough winds,
By yielding make that blow but small,
As which proud oaks and cedars fall."

To take a more general view of these costless graces of nature, let us just reflect—yea, let us seriously reflect, on the great and cheap pleasure which is so frequently presented to us, in the shape of a good day. A good day comes and goes—many good days come and go in succession—without our ever perceiving what a great blessing nature has designed it to be to us. In truth, it is an enjoyment, both to the mind and body, such as no property on earth could purchase. Suppose it were wanting in nature, it is impossible to conceive any thing which could supply its place. A good day shows forth the external world clothed in the utmost splendour. The music, the odour, the water, the colour, which all engage to our various senses, are exquisite. It takes cheerfulness a physical reality, merely considered as a show, it is glorious beyond all human imitation. Merely considered as a medical

appliance to the surface of our bodies, it has a virtue beyond all the arts of the physician. People gladly pay, in certain circumstances, for hot, cold and vapor baths; but an hour's exposure to the delicious oxygen of a fine forenoon, which costs nothing, is worth all the baths that ever were fe'd. It is difficult, in our existing artificial circumstances, to convince ourselves that there is any real pleasure in such things. They seem no more than what should be human nature's daily food, and appear only as the dead level from which pleasure is to spring. Yet to a rightly framed spirit they present enjoyment as palpable as any. They only require to be considered as pleasures—to be regarded as bounties of a kind though unseen parent—in order to be felt as pleasures. Some little effort in steadying the mind to look upon every fine natural thing as a source of gratification, and meant to be such, would soon enable us to walk much more enjoyingly through the pilgrimage of existence. Why should we so much admire and enjoy artificial things, and so little regard the much more noble things of the same land which nature presents? The most magnificent saloon that ever was lighted up for the banquet of conquering kings, what is it to the great temple, sun-lit, star-lit, of Nature? The finest landscape painting that art, in her dearest mood, ever drew, though nobles may purchase it for the rent of an estate, and hang it up for their glorification in their proudest halls, what is it to any one of the numberless pictures which nature is presenting, every successive minute of all ages, to every living eye, over the whole space of the earth; many of which pictures, without their having been appreciated by one of her living and ungrateful children, she uncomplainingly withdraws, never again to be presented in exactly the same style, but to be replaced immediately by something equally though differently beautiful, which in its turn will be consigned without a sigh to everlasting oblivion! We complain of something called familiarity, which renders us regardless of natural as of all other objects. But is it possible ever to be familiar with all the charms of nature? The world is so constituted that the first sight of the extern of any object is but an introduction to a further acquaintance with it, and any particular fact ascertained respecting its constitution and relation to other objects, only provokes a desire to ascertain more. The absolutely ignorant are alone satisfied with what they know. They only should be expected to become indifferent to nature from familiarity. The more we learn, the more we see remains to be learned; and even that particular person, whoever he may be, who has acquainted himself with more of nature than any of his fellow creatures, would be ready to acknowledge, that, to all appearance, there was enough remaining unknown to give delighted employment to his inquiring and contemplative faculties for twenty lives, if he could have so many, and that in reality there seems to be no bound to nature but the limits of our powers and our opportunities.

This brings us to the important truth, that, by the cultivation of the mind, and the acquisition of knowledge, a vast field of cheap pleasures is opened up to us. There are two ways of drawing pleasure from nature. We may do so, as the poet does, by cultivating our finer perceptions or sympathies, so that the humblest object and the most simple circumstance may become to us a subject of delightful meditation. Or we may do so, as the philosopher does, by studying the laws under which all natural things exist and proceed. Whether, in meeting a primrose of the rock, we ponder over it as a sweet wilding, content to fill its humble duty of adorning a place where there are few to see, or examine its physiological structure, and admire the provisions which the God of cedars and of primroses has made for rearing and sustaining such a plant, we are equally purveying to ourselves a cheap, a pure, and an improving pleasure. Whoever has sufficient poetry or science thus to enliven his intercourse with nature, may be said to possess two talismans

almost equal in magical power to those of the hero of Oriental fable. He can call up food from the wild, and surround himself with pleasant company, wherever he may be. A representative or ideal enjoyment to the very same purpose may be obtained from books, and of these it may emphatically be said that, of all kinds of property, they are the lowest in cost. Reading, in fact, is now-a-days almost as free as air.

It would thus appear that all the best pleasures are the cheapest. Nature seems to tell us that we have only to restrain our wishes to what is good, and pure, and elevating, in order to be satisfied without cost. On the other hand, the least respectable of our desires are the most expensive. The most costly of all is that idle desire of possessing—that pride of property—which obviously is the moving cause of all the severest toils and greatest perils which man encounters. If we could control this confessedly insatiable desire, and esteem things without regard to the importance they might give us in the eyes of others, we should lead much happier lives at a tenth part of the cost.

COLONIAL.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4.

ON Monday evening last, a *pro rata* meeting was held by a few of the young men in this city who are determined to use their best exertions to crush the incipient symptoms of rebellion displayed by the "Sons of Liberty," and to trample in the dust the tri-colored flag, should they again have the temerity to carry it through the streets. There is no mincing matters now—the period of action has arrived, and a collision must inevitably take place soon, in spite of the government. What the final result would be, no person of common sense can have a doubt; the rebels will be overcome, but in the mean time blood, and to a considerable extent too, will flow. There are not any visible means of preventing a hostile collision as both parties appear to be aware of each others intentions, and are prepared for the worst.—Both are under military organization, and have in their possession pistols and daggers which they carry about their persons to defend themselves in case of any unforeseen attack. Both are anxious for the coming conflict, and are equally confident of success.

To talk of the government interfering is a farce, for we are actually without a government, and every man seems to be left to the freedom of his own will. Traitors meet and utter the most rebellious language, which is as speedily disseminated in those hiring prints, the *Vindictor* and the *Minerve*; they march through the city in military organization, and meet in the out skirts for the purpose of drilling, and all this with impunity. The Attorney General neglects his first duty—that to his country, for the sordid and selfish purpose, as it is openly asserted, of keeping his place, but some constitutionalists pretend that he does not deserve that censure, as nothing which he could do against the rebels would meet the sanction of our present imbecile Governor, or of the turncoats whom he has raised to the Executive.—*Abstract.*

QUEBEC, Nov. 13.

Every thing was quiet in Montreal on Saturday, when the Post was despatched. The attempts on the South shore to get the officers of Government to resign their Commissions are still continued pursuant to the recommendations of the St. Charles Meeting. The banditti who go about to intimidate people, beg'in, however, to meet with spirited resistance.

Sir John Calborne arrived at Montreal on Thursday. Twenty-three men of the Volunteer Cavalry and some Artillery proceeded for St. John on Friday by the steamboat for La Prairie.—*Gazette.*

POSTSCRIPTUM.—The steamer *British America*, which left Montreal on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, brought down the *Gazette*. The volunteer cavalry on arriving at St. John on Friday, found some appearance of resistance on the other side of the river. The grandder company of the Royals, a piece of ordnance, and some volunteers have proceeded from Montreal for St. John.—*Id.*

From the P. E. Island Gazette, Nov. 21.

The master of the schooner *Greyhound*, wrecked near the West Cape on the 15th inst. and who left Quebec on the 8th, being nine days after the Mail, reports that hostilities had actually commenced in Canada, a skirmish having taken place some where above Montreal, which ended in the discomfiture of the Canadians, a strong body of whom, it was said, had attacked a party of troops on their march through the woods. Whether the latter sustained any loss is not stated, but a number of the Canadians fell in the action. The loyalists were said to have turned out with great alacrity to the assistance of the Queen's troops. We have not ourselves seen Capt. Landris, but a gentleman who conversed with him informs us that such was the report he gave; that he seemed a very illiterate man, and that he mentioned, in corroboration of his statement, that on the receipt of the intelligence at Quebec, provisions of all kinds had advanced in price. We sincerely trust, however, that the whole will prove unfounded, as however unsettled the people's minds may be, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that they are yet arrived at that desperate pitch as to declare open rebellion against the Queen's authority. A few days, however, will decide the question.

LOST.

Between Mr Taylor's and Mr Paves' Stores,
THREE ONE POUND NOTES.
Any person who will bring them to this office, will be liberally rewarded,
Nov. 29.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province a short time, offers for sale his

FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.

as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pictou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Mines, Green Hill, &c. all of which meet on the property; the new bridge on the river crosses at the door,—forming one of the most desirable situations for business to be found in the county, with every prospect of its soon becoming a thriving village. Three sides of the property front the roads, which will cause it to be highly valuable hereafter, should the possessor wish to dispose of any part of it in Lots. The land is of first quality, well watered, and lying dry, it abounds in freestone of good quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for fencing, &c.

For further particulars apply to Mr N. Beck, at Pictou, or to **ALEXANDER FORSYTH,** West River, December 20th, 1836. if

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND IN THE TOWN OF PICTOU,

(Adjoining the Property of Mr John Lorrain;)

MEASURING on Church street about forty feet, and extending north along James' street about one hundred and fifty feet.

Terms easy; apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON,

Pictou, 11th October, 1837. if

100 BARRELS CORN MEAL for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE,** Pictou, August 29.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late **DONALD CHISHOLM**, East River, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to **ELIZABETH CHISHOLM**, Admr's. **HUGH CHISHOLM**, **WILLIAM ROBERTSON**, Admr's. East River, Sept. 4, 1837. if

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late **DAVID R. PATTERSON**, of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. **R. S. PATTERSON**, **ABRAM PATTERSON**, Admr's. Pictou, 28th July, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late **WILLIAM CAMPBELL**, of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. **ALEXANDER CAMPBELL**, **THOMAS CAMPBELL**, **ANDREW MILLAR**, Admr's. Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of **JOHN DOULL**, late of Point Breuly, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, at the office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, Pictou, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment. **JANE DOULL**, Administratrix. Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by the subscriber:
CARBOY'S OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Petro, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrigehene Moss. **JAMES D. B. FRASER**. September 21. if

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
THE FARM lately owned and occupied by **John Love**, at Rogers' Hill, **CONTAINING 100 ACRES.** This FARM is situated on the main road in the centre of a thriving settlement, about five miles from Pictou. There is a good **FRAME HOUSE AND BARN** on the premises, and the situation is very suitable for a tradesman. Application may be made to Mr Primrose. Pictou, August 16, 1837. if

TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.
PERSONS desirous of contracting for the boarding, shingling, and inside finishing, of a number of Frames erected at the Albion Mines for the workmen's Houses; can find employment by applying to Mr **JOSEPH SMITH** at the office of the Albion Mines. N. B. Contractors to find all materials. Albion Mines, 5th Sept. 1837

NOTICE TO LICENCED TEACHERS.
THE several Licenced Teachers throughout the County of Pictou, are again reminded of the necessity of forwarding their *Half-yearly School Returns*, to the Board of School Commissioners, by the first of December next. **M. T. SMITH**, Com'r's Clerk. Pictou, November 1, 1837. if

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES, On Monday the 20th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
If not previously disposed of at private sale:
ALL that lot, piece, or parcel of LAND situate and being in the town of Pictou, on the north side of Church street, and is described as follows, viz't. Beginning at the south west corner of a lot of land formerly owned by John Patterson, sen., deceased, (and now in the possession of Messrs Hepburn and Campbell.) thence running north 8 degrees east, ten rods; thence north 82 degrees west four rods; thence south 8 degrees west, ten rods or until it strikes the north side of Church street aforesaid; and thence south 76 degrees east along the said street to the place of beginning, (excepting out of, and from the same, the dwelling house and school house now in the possession of, and occupied by Mr James Hogue.) There are upon the premises, **TWO GOOD DWELLING-HOUSES, An excellent SHOP, and Out-Houses.** It will be sold in one or two lots to suit purchasers. The premises can be viewed at any time on application to the subscriber. Terms liberal, and will be made known at the time of sale. **JOHN LINDSAY.** Pictou, 11th October, 1837.

The above SALE is postponed till WEDNESDAY, the 20th December next.

REMOVAL.

PETER BROWN, TAILOR,
BEGS leave to notify his friends and the public, that he has removed to the shop next door to Mr Robert Dawson, and directly opposite to Messrs J. & W. Joes, where by strict attention to business he hopes still to merit that liberal patronage he has always received since his commencing business.

ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND, BEST SUPERFINE, WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Pilot Cloths, Buckskins, Petershams, SILK AND COTTON VELVETS, Excellent Assortment of Silk, and Silk & Wollen Valentias,

MOZELLE AND OTHER KINDS OF VESTINGS. All kinds of Trimmings, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO:
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, Suitable for the Season;
All of which he will warrant to be of the best workmanship and material, and will be sold at the following very reduced prices, for cash only, viz.

Great Coats	from 11 to 15 dollars.
Cloaks,	" 6 " 8-12 "
Frock Coats	" 12 " 16 "
Dress do.	" 10 " 15 "
Short do.	" 8 " 11 "
Jackets	" 6 " 8 "
100 prs trousers	" 2 " 8 "
120 assorted vests	" 1-1-2 " 4 "
Twilled flannel drawers	1 "

British and American **INDIA RUBBERS**; a general assortment of Tailors' **TOOLS and FURNISHINGS.** Pictou, November 15. if m-w

JUST PUBLISHED, (And for Sale by James Dawson.) WILL COLKES'S AND FRYER'S New and much admired System of **ARITHMETIC AND MENTAL CALCULATIONS.** EDITED BY REV. JAMES WADDELL, Master of the Central Academy, Charlotte-town.

CO. AC.
THAT part of the Subscriber's House at present occupied by his own family. **ALSO.** His new Shop in the stone building adjoining Mr Robson's. Entry at the first November next. **B. DAWSON.** August 27th, 1837.

FALL, 1837.

R. DAWSON,
Has received per ship Westmoreland,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY,
CONSISTING of — English and Swedes Iron; Crawley, Garman, blister and cast Steel; Borax; spikes, nails, brads and tacks;
PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete; pots, ovens, goblots, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoops; copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles; griddles;
SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS; coach lacings; cabinet and house brass furnishings; locks and hinges, (variety); fanner mountings; bed screws; garden hoses and rakes; Philad. plate mill saws, frame and other saws; razors; mathematical instruments; pocket compasses; butcher, shoe, table, jack, pen, and desk knives; iron and B. M. spoons; coffin furniture; plough traces; door knockers;
MATHIESON'S JOINERS TOOLS, (well assorted;)

Coopers' tools; lines and twines; Blacksmiths' and other files; coffee mills; spades and shovels; brushes, candlesticks; **CRIMPING MACHINES;** brass sofa and table castors,
COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushes; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;
FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS; Franklin, Cooking, and Shop Stoves; Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue irons; bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass; putty,
PAINT AND OIL; scythes, sickles; weavers' reeds; fiddle strings, mirrors, (variety); Tinsmiths' iron and wire, &c. &c.

A suitable assortment of
WOOLEN, COTTON, AND SILK GOODS.
A few Chinese and other rich **SHAWLS;** Palm leaf **HATS,** by the dozen; stuff and silk Hats; &c. &c.
ALSO:
Hyson, Congo, and Bohea TEAS;
SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c. Water street, Pictou, June 16.

THE SUBSCRIBER
KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of **DRUGS AND MEDICINES,** Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. *Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL* **JAMES D. B. FRASER,** September 21. if Druggist.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
THE following splendid new Works are now in the course of Publication in London, and will be completed in 1838:—
THE WALDENSES,
Or, Protestant Vallies of Piedmont and Dauphny.
By **WILLIAM BEATTIE, M. D.** Illustrated from a series of Views and Drawings, by the most eminent artists of the day. The Work will be completed in 20 parts, at 2s 9d currency.—each containing at least 4 plates and 13 pages letter press, quarto.

SWITZERLAND;
By the same; illustrated with a series of Views taken expressly for the Work. In 27 parts; uniform with the above,—2s 9d each.

SCOTLAND;
By the same; illustrated by a series of Views taken on the spot, expressly for the Work. In 24 parts; uniform with the above,—2s 9d each. **SUBSCRIPTIONS** to either of the foregoing Works will be received and forwarded to the Publishers, by the subscriber, with whom specimens of the Works may be seen. **J. DAWSON.** November 1.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Silk Grower.

MANURES.

Manures are the Philosopher's Stone to farmers, and to make, preserve, and judiciously apply them, is an important branch to which the attention of every agriculturist ought to be constantly directed. It should be his first care to procure as much as he possibly can, and his second care to preserve what he accumulates. To these two points, farmers cannot bestow too much attention—every acquisition of the one improvement in the other, adds so much to his capital, and gives him more than one hundred per cent. interest. The price set upon manure is far from being adequate to its real value. Those who live in situations where it can be purchased, cannot apply their money to better advantage.

The amount collected by the majority of our farmers, is small to what it might be, by suitable exertions. It is frequently suffered to remain in situations where it is washed off into brooks and ponds, or uncultivated lands, and then it is entirely lost. It is more frequently permitted to remain in other more secure situations as is thought, and poison the atmosphere with its fragrance, to the no small annoyance of society, and to the starvation of the plants in the vicinity to which its proper application would be grateful.

The best method of preserving this real article is worthy of attentive inquiry.

1st. The barn-yard should be dishing, or concave, so as to retain all the liquid manure, and unless already on an impermeable soil, should be paved with clay, and should be so located as to be secure from wash, more than the quantity of water which must necessarily fall on the ground.

2d. A supply of litter, such as worthless vegetables, straw, brakes, turf, mud and rich soil from the way-side, should be provided to absorb all the juices of the yard, and the gases evolved by fermentation.

3d. Window heaps should be defended from the rain and sun by a roof, and in general, should be spread upon the ground in spring, and ploughed in.

4th. Cattle should be kept in the yard during the winter season, and as many yarded during the summer as can be convenient.

5th. What manure necessarily accumulates upon the fields, should be gathered up or knocked in pieces, according to the old custom in the spring, with a suitable mallet, by a lazy boy.

6th. The hog-yard should be tightly enclosed and furnished with an abundant supply of material, which the occupants will convert into the best of manure, and ask you nothing for it. Lazy as they are, they may be made to work out at least half their living, without ever mistaking it. It has been thought by some that they might be so managed as to pay the whole expense of keeping them.

Thus much for the preservation of manures. Next let every farmer examine his farm to see if there be not some mine of wealth in the shape of a marl bed, or at least if there be not an accumulation somewhere, of decayed vegetables, or some ingredients of soil in which his cultivated fields are deficient. It is believed there are few farms that have not some advantages of this kind—some quagmire, perhaps, which may prove the making of the farm. Vegetation draws her stores from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and there are no definable limits to her improvement. Our soil, instead of becoming less and less fruitful, as is the mistaken notion of some, may, by a proper cultivation, be made more and more prolific. Our earth contains the materials necessary to make her surface a garden. All that is want-

ing is the intelligent mind and diligent hand, to make her plains and valleys, her hills and dales, thick with herbage, and wave with the golden grain.

From the Cultivator.

TILLAGE HUSBANDRY.

Rye ranks next to wheat as a bread corn; it is used for that purpose in the entire northern part of the continent of Europe, and very extensively in the northern States of America, particularly in New England, where it is generally combined with corn meal in the fabrication of bread. In Holland, and in some of the German States, rye bread is fed alike to horses and their drivers. It is considered wholesome, and the husk possesses an aromatic and slightly acidulous flavour, which renders it agreeable to the palate. The bran should not, therefore, be entirely separated from the flour.

Soil.—The soils designated by Von Thaeer as suitable for rye, and because, perhaps, that they are ill adapted to other crops, contain from 15 to 20 per cent. of clay, from 75 to 80 of sand, little or no carbonate of lime, and but 1½ per cent. of humus, or vegetable mould.—They are considered the lowest rate of sandy lands, and in the comparative estimate of value, as worth only one fifth of the first class of strong wheat lands. A great body of the land is therefore very suitable for rye. In truth, it is generally sown upon soils that promise little return in better crops, and is too often left to shift for itself. Yet it nevertheless will repay good treatment, as well as more favored crops. It is the only grain that will grow on soils containing more than 85 per cent. of sand.

Cultivation.—Farms that will not produce good wheat, may be made to produce good rye; yet to render it profitable, it should not be made to follow in consecutive years, as it often is, in the same field—sown with wheat in the proportion of one to thirty of seed, rye is affirmed to be beneficial to the product of the wheat, affording shade and shelter, and protecting the latter from mildew, much improving the sample of the grain, and, upon light soils, often giving an increase of two bushels per acre in the product. This fact, which we take from No. 6. vol. II, of *British Husbandry*, may afford useful suggestions to those who raise wheat only for their household consumption. Rye will not thrive upon a wet soil. Its general treatment nearly resembles that of wheat.

The seed is generally sown early in September, sometimes in August, and, sometimes in an emergency, in November. It requires more covering than wheat.

When sown early, rye is often depastured in autumn, by calves, sheep, and even cows, without injuring the crop, and even to its advantage. It is often sown as a soiling crop, to be cut in spring and fed to stock. The quality of the ground is improved by the grain being cut before it has become perfectly hard.

[From the New England Farmer.]

FATTENING SWINE.

Judge Peters of Pennsylvania, formerly President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, stated that "Sour food is most grateful and alimentary to swine. One gallon of sour wash goes farther than two of sweet. I mean the wash acidulated to the degree necessary for distillation, not acetous." Mr Arthur Young likewise observes that "the most profitable mode of converting grain of any kind, into food for hogs, is to grind it into meal, and mix this with water in the proportion of one bushel of meal to 100 gallons of water; stirring it well several times a day, for three weeks in cold weather, or a fortnight in a warmer season, by which it will have fermented well, and become

acid, till which, it is not ready to give. The mixture should always be stirred immediately before feeding, and two or three cisterns must be kept fermenting in succession, that no necessity may occur of giving it unduly prepared."

Judge Peters also observes that "Dry rotten wood kept constantly in styes, for fattening hogs to eat at pleasure, is a good thing; but I shall take the liberty of mentioning what I consider a better. We have blacksmiths in this town, and my hogs eat up all the ashes or cinders they make; we haul it into the pens by cart-loads, and the hogs will devour this at times, with more avidity than their ordinary food."

Charcoal, it has been said, will answer us good, or a better purpose, than either cinders or rotten wood. If swine are supplied with a quantity of coal, (according to the statement of several persons who have tried the experiment,) say two pieces a day to each, about the size of a hen's egg, they will discontinue rooting, remain more quiet, and fatten faster than they will otherwise. Charcoal will operate on the human frame as a cathartic, and probably will have the same effect on the animal of which we are treating. If so, it may supercede the necessity of using brimstone, antimony, and other drugs, with which hogs are often dosed. At any rate, it will cost but little to give them constant access to coals, which may be sifted or raked from your fire-place, and they will be induced by instinct, to consume such quantities as will promote their health and expedite their fattening.

When you first commence fattening swine, care should be taken not to give them any more than they will eat with appetite. If they become gorged or cloyed, their thriving is retarded, and there is danger from staggers and diseases consequent on repletion, or the gormandizing propensities of these four-footed epicures.

The practice in Scotland, is to rear swine chiefly on raw potatoes, and to fatten them on these roots boiled or prepared by steam, with a mixture of oats, barley, or bean and pease meal. Their trough should be often replenished with a small quantity of food, and kept always clean, and seasoned occasionally with salt.

An English farmer fattened eight pigs in the following manner, which may be recommended in cases where a constant and regular attention cannot be given to feeding the animals. He placed two troughs in the sty. One he filled with raw potatoes, the other with pease, and gave no water. When the pigs were thirsty, they ate the potatoes. In this way, it is probable, that the animals could not only do without water, but likewise needed no brimstone, or other medical substance, for raw potatoes are cooling and drastic.

Rubbing and currying the hides of fattening hogs is not only grateful to the animals, but conducive to their health and thriftiness. In every sty a strong post should be fixed for them to rub against. They should have plenty of litter, which will not only be the means of contributing to their comfort but increasing the most valuable manure.

The following mixture for fattening swine, has been recommended: Wash potatoes clean, boil and mash them while hot, mix in at the same time, oats and pea meal. Put the mixture into a large tub, which must stand till it becomes a little sour, but not very acid, nor in the least putrid. Keep a quantity of this on hand, fermenting, and give it to your hogs as often as they will eat. Pork can be fattened in this way, making a saving of one third of the food and labour consumed in the usual mode.

From the Scotsman.

PROCURING A TITLE TO LAND IN SCOTLAND.

There is a certain degree of melancholy truth in the witty remark of Sheridan, "none but lawyers can reform the law—but lawyers will not reform it—therefore, the law will never be reformed." The people feel the pressure of the feudal impediments to the commerce in land, as Smbad felt the weight of the old man of the sea upon his shoulders, and they move about hither and thither attempting to shake it off; but trying in vain, from their ignorance of the secret source which gives it so powerful a grasp of their faculties, they sink into lethargic despair. Occasionally an active man such as Mr Wallace rouses them to make an energetic struggle, they get immediately bewildered with the subject. Grave lawyers, conscious of their ignorance, stare them complacently in the face and say, "None can be more anxious for reform than we are; only show us the way in which it can be done, and we shall readily assist you. For our part, our limited abilities point out no practical method to us, but we will be most ready to hear any suggestions." Such an answer generally damps the enthusiasm of the unlearned; for they can only say that they suffer, and can only know, as the vague result of the general experience of mankind, that those who are acquainted with the source of their suffering, could give them relief if they would.

To call on the people, after all they have done and are doing in their own good cause, to add the study of law to the other important knowledge they are actively acquiring, would be unreasonable, but we do earnestly request of them to set their eyes on the evils of our system, and, by acquiring as good a practical acquaintance with them as they can, to arm themselves against their opponents. With a view of giving our unprofessional readers a familiar view of a small portion of the evils of the feudal system, we beg to detail to them the leading features of the form by which a small piece of landed property—value, say £300—is conveyed from hand to hand. In order to be clear and comprehensible, we presume the circumstances to be such as admit the application of the cheapest and simplest forms.

We have first found an agreement as to the sale, which will properly be reduced to writing. This, in the case of moveables to any amount, would constitute a completed contract as to the subject, and the purchaser would be entitled to pay and take possession. In the case of land, however, he only has a right to a title, or more properly speaking, he has a right to demand from the purchaser a commission, empowering him to make a title to himself. Suppose one having contracted to buy a bale of cotton. "Now," says the purchaser, "here is your money, and the cotton is mine." The seller would willingly say "Yes," but the law intervenes and says "No. Mr A. has sold you the cotton it is true, but the title is still in his own person; he cannot give you that if he would, except by a long process. You are only entitled to demand from him a deed, by which he empowers you to get the title, which is in his name transferred to your own." Such is the case with land.

The title of the seller is very often doubtful, the subject of their long written debate between the agents, and finally of appeal to counsel. We shall suppose it unquestionable. The first thing to be procured is a search for incumbrances, necessary to show that the land has not been previously disposed of or burdened. This document generally costs from £10 to £12. The seller then grants a "Disposi-

tion"—a very long deed containing all manner of clauses, and giving all manner of rights. "Surely this," says the reader, "will render the matter perfect?" By no means. The purchaser has only got a commission authorising him to get a title made up. There are two ways of accomplishing this—we adopt the more simple and intelligible. We suppose the land not to be a freehold, or holding directly of the King, but to be held of a subject superior. No man can be proprietor of it without the permission of this superior. Among the clauses of the disposition, there is one commissioning a procurator to resign the land into the hands of the superior. Away goes the procurator accompanied by a notary and witnesses, and, in pursuance of a form as old as the days of Malcolm Canmore, he delivers a staff, or, as modern convenience has suggested a pen, into the hands of the superior, in token that the lands are re-delivered into his hands. The superior is for the moment proprietor of the land which some ancestor may have sold a hundred years ago, but he must not keep it. Turning to a person who appears as procurator for the purchaser, he re-delivers the pen to him in token that he delivers the land, and the procurator protests as to the fact by slipping a shilling into the hand of the notary. An instrument used to be drawn up by that official, certifying the ceremony, but by some oversight among law agents, this has fallen out of use. "Now what is the use of all this absurdity?" the reader will say, "and why should a superior not let the purchaser enjoy the land without it?" For very excellent reasons. Formerly a superior could not be compelled to sanction a transference. By an old Act of Parliament, when the vassal's estate was attached for debt, the superior was compelled to invest the creditor on receiving a year's rent. Taking advantage of this, conveyancers, by sundry devices, made a formal creditor of the purchaser; and the practice became general for the superior to get a year's rent on investing a purchaser, which he was latterly, by act of Parliament compelled to do. It need not be said that this payment (which is generally restricted by compact to that of a double feu-duty) is a serious tax on the commerce in land.

Now, then, the purchaser has got a present, as it were, of the property from the superior. But then he must be infest in it or go through the process of being actually but in possession; for while the purchaser is still, in as far as Record tells, the possessor, none but the superior, or one authorized by him, can put him in possession. The superior grants a charter—a very long deed—containing a clause which authorizes an individual, called for the occasion his Bailie, to go to the ground, and give session. When this ceremony takes place, the curiosity of the simple neighbours is raised by beholding a few grave-looking gentlemen poking about the premises as if they were looking for a gold-mine. One takes from his pocket a formidable looking paper, (viz. the charter,) hands it to another, who hands it to a third, who forthwith reads the mandate or commission contained in it. Then one of these serious-looking gentlemen, (viz. the Bailie appointed by the superior,) with all due gravity lifts a piece of stone and a handful of earth, and hands them to another, (the attorney of the purchaser,) who receives the precious symbols with becoming courtesy, and in his turn hands a shilling to the notary-public who reads the mandate. Now, the origin of all this is in the days when writing was an uncommon accomplishment; and when the superior, to publish to all the world that he had given such a piece of land to such a one, called a meeting of his vassals, and symbolically delivered the land in their presence to their new companion. The practice is now kept up, because

the notary-public draws up a long account of it in an expensive deed, called "an instrument of sasine." This sasine has to be recorded, and then the purchaser's "title" is complete. In conclusion let us observe, that the utmost evil is frequently done by economically attempting to dispense with these forms. They must be gone through at one time or other, and if delayed, will only be enforced afterwards, with doubts, increased expense, and penalties in their train.

A lady who for some time had been annoyed by a shallow-pated exquisite, treated him rather cavalierly, which he perceiving, said, 'Miss, you do not appear to like my manners;' to which he received for an answer, 'I never knew you had any.'

"I give way to no puppy, sir," said a fellow, interrupting Mr Wesley, as he passed the street "I give way to no puppy!" "I do sir," said Mr Wesley, as he stepped round and passed on.

CARD.

Mr JAMES FOGO, Attorney at Law, has opened office in Mr Robert Dawson's new stone building, opposite the establishment of Messrs Ross & Primrose, where he will be prepared to transact business in the various branches of his profession.

Entrance to the office, by the Western end of the Building.

May 31st

if

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK SENTINEL.

THE above Paper will be commenced at Fredericton early in November; and will contain, in addition to a variety of Literary, Commercial, and Political Information, Reports of the debates in the Assembly of New Brunswick, and also selections of the most interesting of those which may take place in the Imperial Parliament, as they shall appear in the London weekly papers.

The facility with which intelligence is conveyed to New Brunswick from the United States, requiring only three days for its transmission to Fredericton from Boston; together with the interest which accounts from that quarter usually possess, will recommend *The Sentinel* to the people of this Province.

Agricultural Intelligence shall find a place in the columns of the proposed publication; and although an undue portion of it, will not be devoted to the temperance cause, yet such information connected with the subject will appear from time to time as can conveniently be inserted, consistent with the varied and peculiar arrangement of a Newspaper, and without being offensive to the general reader.

The terms of *The Sentinel* will be 15s per annum, half in advance, exclusive of postage, while it shall be executed. Those of our friends in this Province, who may desire to obtain the paper, can do so by notifying the nearest Agent, or the neighbouring Postmaster; and as it will be conducted on liberal, constitutional, and strictly temperance principles, we trust it will meet with extensive support throughout the Colonies.

EDMUND WARD.

Halifax, October 12, 1837.

FOR SALE.

1 Baking or Cooking STOVE,
1 DOUBLE STOVE, very neat.

ALSO:

A FEW THOUSAND FOUR YEARS OLD
LIVE THORNS,

For Hedging.

Apply to

J. DAWSON.

TO LET:

ENTRY FIRST MAY NEXT,
One half of that new and well finished HOUSE, a part of which is now occupied by Mr Charles Robson,—containing
A SHOP, CELLAR, KITCHEN, and SIX ROOMS,

Or, the premises can be let as a dwelling, exclusive of the shop.

Apply as above.

[October 14.]

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1837.

COLONIAL TROUBLES.

LOWER CANADA.—Our latest dates from Lower Canada are to the 13th instant. At that time agitation still continued, and the Commander in chief, was occupied in keeping detachments of troops marching and counter marching in all directions in quest of rebels, but could find none.

The tory papers give an account of a fracas which is said to have taken place in Montreal on the 6th, between the "Doric Club" and the "Sons of Liberty." According to their account, the former raised a report that the latter intended to parade the streets on that day, which the Doric men were of course desirous to prevent. Accordingly, the tory Magistrates were induced on Sunday the 5th, to issue a proclamation prohibiting all persons from joining in any procession; and on Monday morning the Doric men posted a placard on the walls, calling on the different ward associations to assemble at half past 12 o'clock, to "crush rebellion in the bud"—[rebellion of their own raising.] They accordingly assembled, but to their great amazement all remained quiet,—no rebels—no commotion, save their own—was any where to be found. About 2 o'clock, however, the reformers perceiving, from the excited state of the mob, that their persons and property would not be safe unless they devised some means of self defence, began to assemble to the number of 250. This was at once construed into an act of rebellion by the sharp-sighted constitutionalists. A hostile collision took place in great St. James's street, where the reformers were assembled. Sticks and stones were in general requisition; a gun was snapped—a few pistols were fired, without doing much damage; the riot act was read, and the royal regiment was ordered to parade the streets, supported by the artillery. The constitutionalists, thus protected by the military, were enabled, contrary to the spirit of the proclamation of their own Magistrates, to perpetrate all sorts of outrages, which ended in an act worthy of such miscreants—the demolition of the *Vindicator* printing office, and windows of the houses of Mr Papineau and other citizens. One circumstance remains to be noticed of the daring violence of this lawless mob. In their progress through the city, they violated the sanctuary of private houses, belonging to the reformers, and searched for fire arms, when, at the close of the campaign, their collected trophies amounted to "a seven barreled, a double barreled, and a single barreled, in all three guns, a sword, and a banner of the 'Sons of Liberty,' which were all delivered over to the authorities."

Upon the whole, we look upon this puny affair, as nothing else than a miserable attempt on the part of the self-styled constitutionalists, to provoke the reformers to acts of violence in self defence—a course they were careful to avoid until 10,000 British bayonets were bristling about them.

The extract we copy to day from the P. E. Island *Gazette*, we take for granted to be only another account of the affair of the 6th.

The Catholic Bishop of Montreal has issued an extraordinary Circular, to the clergy and people under his charge, enjoining them to take no hand in the present agitation. In this document, his gross misapplications of scripture, and the writings of the Fathers, shows that infallibility is not one of his qualifications. The *Vindicator* nobly refuses this flimsy epistle, and boldly asserts that the Bishop is bought by the Gosford party.

The tory papers have raised a report that the reformers intend to burn Montreal and Quebec in the winter, and thus render all their oppressors houseless. As a rider to this, they ask how it would do for the troops to amuse and warm themselves during the winter by burning the French villages?

UPPER CANADA.—Some of our readers may recollect, that some time ago we noticed the publication of a paper by W. L. McKenzie, Esq., late speaker of the House of Assembly, U. C., which was entitled the "*Welland Canal*," the object of which was to expose the tory corruption and iriquity of the promoters of that infamous job. This object he accomplished so effectually that the chief instruments in the "job" dared not face Mr McKenzie before a Jury; but they brought forward with a prosecution, a Mr Beaton, clerk to the concern, in whose case they thought they discovered some ground for a charge of libel. The cause came on, to be tried at the Niagara Assizes, before Mr Justice McAuley. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs Burns and McDonald, on the part of the plaintiff. Mr McKenzie conducted his own defence, which he opened with a speech of six hours' length, and so completely did he establish every point with which he charged Mr Beaton, that the Judge in his charge to the Jury declared they must find a verdict for the defendant. The Jury, however, was a special one, selected by the tools of the Head administration, some of whom were personal enemies to Mr McKenzie; and they, thinking the loss their partisan had already sustained in character, large enough for his share, found for the plaintiff 2s. damages, and costs which were heavy.

NOTWITHSTANDING the laconic reply which Sir F. B. Head is said to have given Sir John Colborne, that he could spare all Her Majesty's troops from the Upper Province, it would appear his dreams of security are not believed in by himself. The militia are being disarmed; and he has authorized a most heartless and brutal system of highway robbery, on the peaceable inhabitants, many of whom have lately been deprived of their fowling pieces, by his constables, in the fields and on the highways, and knocked down if they refused to give them up. This does not savor much of security.

P. E. ISLAND.—Public meetings, numerously attended, have recently been held in King's and Queen's County, and Belfast District, at which petitions to the Governor on the Escheat question and other grievances, were drawn up and numerously signed; and on the 15th instant, a meeting of delegates from the above places was held in Charlottetown, for the purpose of embodying their opinions in an Address to the Governor, on the same subject, and requesting his Excellency to dissolve the Assembly. At the latter meeting a deputation was appointed to wait upon him with the Address and Petitions; but upon their sending him a letter, requesting to know when it would be convenient for him to receive them, he ordered his secretary to inform them, that he declined seeing them, as he had already expressed his determination not to grant the prayer of the Petitions. As the Petitioners are exceedingly numerous, we would think the next session of the Island Legislature will be rather a stormy one.

THE ALBION MINES, we are informed, have been on fire for some days past; but we are glad to learn it has been nearly extinguished, and that the damage will not be serious.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last, while a number of men were employed shifting the moorings of the barque *Minerva*, while undergoing repairs in this harbor, Edward McDonald of Little Harbor, was unfortunately upset off a stage, by the bow-er anchor, and drowned. An inquest was held on the body on Monday. Verdict—"Accidental death."

LITERARY SOCIETY.—The Rev. James Ross lectures this evening, on Provincial Improvement.

Passengers.—In the Sally, for Liverpool, Henry Hatton, Esq, Mrs Hatton and two daughters, and Mrs W. Romans. In the Nancy Givan—Mr Robert Hatton.

SOMETHING FOR THE ELECTORS OF NOVA-SCOTIA TO RUMINATE UPON.—The remarks we made on the structure of H. M. Council, in a late No. of this paper, has elicited from the Editor of the *Novascotian*, some hard hits against us personally, which we pass unheeded, as we have no desire to occupy our paper with editorial controversies, however well such matters may suit the columns of the *Novascotian*, and reformers should not fall out by the way. But we mention the circumstance for the purpose of introducing an extract which appears to be an admonition to the Electors of this and other Counties, whom the Editor represents as having sent to the Legislative Halls "blind" "leaders of the blind." We hope the electors will see to this serious charge, and store up this sage council of our learned contemporary in their memories, to serve them in time of need.

Before giving the extract, we may notice that we deem it rather ungenerous in Mr Howe, to identify us with the political crimes of the electors of Pictou, as he well know, while he was writing, that such identity was no more applicable to us than to himself.

We agree with the Editor of the *Bee*—that no change will be so satisfactory as one founded on the principle of Election; and we were one of the almost forlorn hope, following in the track of Messrs. Doyle, Huntington, and other unflinching Reformers who struggled for that change while there was a chance of obtaining it; and who ultimately succeeded, against powerful opposition, in securing a majority of two in its favor. But we were not so simple as to believe that, upon the demand of such a majority, an Elective Council would be conceded; nor have any of the Gentlemen who laboured in all sincerity but without success, to swell that majority, any such expectation. Having done their own duty, they have only to deplore that Pictou and other places have sent in some twenty members, who have done and will do their best to "blind the People" on this measure, and who render its success almost hopeless during the existence of this house of assembly. Under these circumstances, it is folly to make ungenerous attacks upon those who are compelled to conform to the circumstances in which others have placed them; and who really cannot bring themselves to believe that even the Editorials of the *Pictou Bee* will procure an Elective Council, while a majority of the members from that County, and eighteen or twenty more, are so "blind" as to continue in determined opposition."

MARRIED.

At New Glasgow, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. David Roy, Mr Thomas Dand, to Miss Isabella Fraser.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Edward Doyle, Mr John Brennan, to Miss Mary McLean.

DIED.

At Four Mile Brook, on the 5th inst., Mary, relict of the late Mr Murdoch Innis, aged 79 years.
At Mount Ephraim, on the 13th inst., Mary, relict of the late Mr Hugh McPherson, aged 72 years.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Monday, Nov. 27,—Sch'r Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—goods.

CLEARED.

Wednesday, Nov. 22,—Sch'r Catherine, Buckler, Tatamagouche—goods; Linnet, Mattatol, do.—do; Catherine, Millard, do.—do.; Bee, Graham, P. E. Island—coal; Nimble, Howit, do.—do.

Friday,—Sch'r Two Brothers, LeBlanc, Halifax—coko.

Saturday,—Brig Nancy Givan, Davidson, Liverpool—timber; barque Sally, McKenzie, do.—do.; sch'r Elizabeth, Sutherland, River John—goods; Gracieuse, O'Brien, P. E. Island—coal.

Yesterday,—Sch'r Rebecca, Dunn, Merigomish—goods.

WRITING.

PERSONS desirous of having DEEDS, MORTGAGES, RELEASES, QUIT CLAIMS, &c., written, can be accommodated on application to the subscriber at the Record Office.

ABRAM. S. HARRIS.

Pictou, Nov. 29, 1837.

b-iv

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Having fully determined to wind up their business at Richibucto, as soon as possible—offer for sale the following Properties in Real Estate, viz.—

No. 1.—That large and well known commodious HOUSE in the centre of the town, fronting on Water-street, designated as the "King's Arms Inn," and occupied by Mr Donnelly for several years.—This House is forty feet by thirty-eight feet basement—two stories high, and finished in good order to the garret; under which is a frost proof cellar, (double wall) as large as the House, well built with stones and lime, seven feet clear of the Joists, and a never failing well of water pumped up in the kitchen. On said basement story to the rear of his House is a large Shed or building, extending to the barn, forty-five feet, said Barn is thirty-six feet, by thirty feet, and commodiously fitted with stalls and other improvements for stabling purposes—in the rear of, and connecting with these buildings, is an Acre of land running back to Pagan-street, under the highest cultivation as a garden.

No. 2.—A property in rear of number One, fronting on Pagan-street, in the highest cultivation, containing one acre and two perches.

No. 3.—A property in front of the King's Arms Inn, with a building thereon, bounded on Water-street, in extent about seventy-five feet, with a wharf from high water mark, extending into the harbour fifty-six feet by seventy feet.

No. 4.—A building occupied by the subscribers as a Dry Good Shop and Warehouse, thirty-seven feet by forty-seven feet, two stories high on a wharf, extending into the Harbour ninety-six feet in length, by twenty-eight feet in breadth.

No. 5.—A property in the town, well known as formerly belonging to Mr Patrick Faney, on which is a large two story House, well adapted for a tavern with an acre of land.

No. 6.—A property, at Ball's Creek, (so called) on the Richibucto River, in the neighbourhood of Mr Ford's Mills, formerly owned by Mr James Shirley, containing two hundred acres, on which upwards of thirty acres is under cultivation.

No. 7.—A property on the St. Nicholas River, well known, formerly as the property of Curran & Brown, a part of which is cleared land with a house thereon.

No. 8.—A property once owned by Mr Turner Ward, fronting on the Harbour of Buctouche, bounded on the north by lands formerly owned by Thomas Ostle, Esq, containing fifteen acres, all cleared land.

ALSO:

A Mill Property on the East branch of the St. Nicholas River—in excellent order, now in operation at the head of the tide, and foot of, and across said branch—with all the advantages of the standing timber on said branch, which is principally young White Pine, and in the greatest abundance, from ten to twelve miles up. This is one of the most desirable situations in that part of the country; there is 200 acres of land, a great part of which is under cultivation, with a good House and out-houses thereon, and the premises extend across the branch to the proportion of about one third of the property, and only about nine miles from the town. Application of this property to be made to Mr John Curten, on the premises, as well as to the subscribers, as directed.

For rate and terms of properties, Nos. 1 to 8, please apply to the subscribers at their office, at St. John and Richibucto. Sales will be positive, without reserve, and advantageous bargains may be expected on accommodating terms.

N. B. The above Store and Town Property is a desirable situation for parties wishing to enter the timber and deal trade. The business of the store, from its being an old stand, is very important.

Terms of Payment made easy.

They also request all persons to whom they are indebted in this concern to present their accounts for adjustment and payment; and those indebted to them to make payment or satisfactory arrangements by the end of this year, without which compulsory steps may be taken.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

St. John, October 17, 1837. cd-w

SOLE LEATHER,

Of a very superior quality, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE.

October 25.

SALE OF BRITISH GOODS, BY AUCTION.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on Friday and Saturday next, the 1st and 2d of December, at the Store lately occupied by Henry Hatton, Esq., commencing at 11 o'clock:—

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

BLACK, blue, brown, and olive BROAD CLOTHS; Moleskin; grey and white COTTON; Scotch homespun; check, regatta shirts and shirting; printed and furniture calicos; white and brown damask table cloths; Ladies' twilled dresses; filled-centre, thibet-wool, rock-spun, worsted and cotton SHAWLS; silk and cotton hdkfs.; kid gloves; cotton and worsted hose and half hose; gent's fancy stocks; carpet bags; India rubber suspenders; tartan bonnets.

JEWELRY AND CUTLERY.

German silver spoons; sugar tongs; thimbles, &c.; ear rings; finger rings; breast pins; Brooches; gilt and pearl cloak-clasps; pencil cases; steel pens; watch keys and chains.

FIRE BRASSES; braces and bits; egg glasses; mixed pins; hooks and eyes; ivory, front, back, dressing, pocket, and neck COMBS,

Together with a general assortment of other articles, all of which will positively be sold without any reserve, and will be found worthy of the attention of WHOLESALE Purchasers.

Terms Liberal, and made known at sale.

Should the whole not be disposed of on Saturday, the Sale will be resumed on Monday.

JOHN MCKAY, Auctioneer.

November 27.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers wishing to settle up their Partnership Business, request all those persons having unsettled accounts with them, to call and have them adjusted before the first of January 1838. Any accounts standing unsettled at that time, will be sued for without reserve.

E. LIPPENCOTT & CO.

Nov. 22.

HEIFER ASTRAY.

A BLACK Heifer, from 2 to 3 years old, has been upon the premises of the subscriber since May last. The owner will please call for her and pay expenses, otherwise she will be sold according to law.

THOS. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 25. u-w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,

Island, East River, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, to either of the subscribers; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

JANE MCKENZIE Admr'x.
ALEX. FRASER, Jr. Forks, } Admr's
ROBERT GRANT, East River, 29th November, 1837. ca-m

Flour, Oatmeal, or a half ton of Hay, will be received at this office, from any of our subscribers, in payment for the Bee.

Nov. 29.

BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF JAMES DAWSON.

A discount of 10 per cent. on purchases above twenty shillings.

[Catalogue continued.]

FRENCH BOOKS:	price.
Levizac's Dictionary	15
Nugent's Dictionary	8
Chambaud's Fables	3
Histoire de Charles XII.	7 6
Guillaume Tell	4 6
Elizabeth	4
Paul et Virginie	5
Surenne's French Primer	2 3
Les Aventures de Telemaque	6
Bibles 10s. Testaments	2 6
Family Receipt Book	11
Fiddler on Canada and the United States	6
Fairy Tales, 2 vols.	12
Flavel's Token for Mourners	2 6
Saint Isaac	5
Fragments of Wisdom	5
Father Butler	5 8

Father's Gift to his children	3 6
Second Present	6
Fuller's Life of Pearce	7 6
Gospel Worthy of all Acceptation	3 6
Gospel its own Witness	6
Farmer's Magazine, vol. xviii.	12 6
Flutist's companion	2 6
Griffin's LIBRARY, viz:	
Sailors' Yarns	
The Astrologer	
Lamartine's Pilgrimage	
The Salmagundi	
The Mother's Book	
The Anecdote Book, 1s each	
Guy's Astronomy	5
Geography	5
Guide to domestic cookery	2 3
Goldsmith's Geography, 9 maps	5
Natural History	7 6
Gray's Arithmetic 1s 6d. Key to do.	2 9
Gall's Reward Books, Scripture Helps, catechisms, and Keys, (variety)	
Greek Testament	6 6
Guthrie's Great Interest	4
Grammatical Exercises, (Latin)	3 6
Gordon's Livy, (English)	9
Guyse's Paraphraee, 6 vols.	70
Gibson's Surveying	12 6
Gibb's First Principles	3
View of the New Covenant	8 6
Gillilan's Letters and Memoirs	9
Grove's Greek and English Dictionary	25
Gillies' Greece	17 6
Gay's Fables	2
GÆLIC BOOKS, viz:	
Grant's Address	3
Erskine's Sermons	5
Ballads, (variety), at 3d each	
McIntyre's Poems	2 9
Ross's do.	3
McDougald's do.	3
Robert Donn's do.	7
Inverness collection of Songs	5
McFarlane's Songs	3 6
Monroe's do.	4 9
Campbell's do.	2
Matheson's do.	1 3
Burder's Village Sermons	4
Macruislag	8 6
McKellar	2
Psalm Books, (variety)	2s to 3 6
McDonald's Hymns	2 6
McLeod's Sketch Book	6
Spelling Book	2
McDonald's catechism	8
Pilgrim's Progress	6 6

POETRY.

CASH.

Cash! Cash! for this we strive and toil
From morning until night,
Some plough the sea and some the soil;
Some practice Cook and others Hoyle—
On politics some write:
And all who wish to cut a dash
Must have their pockets crammed with cash.

I offer you my service, sir,
And my good wishes to—
Pray how much are you worth a ye it?
Your pocket is too short I fear,
To help my projects through:
If so your service is but trash;
But I'm your man if you have cash

Behold those interesting girls
Who smile divinely sweet;
Quite good enough for lords or earls,
Whose snowy teeth and raven curls
Are very hard to beat—
Indeed, the sweetest girls on earth—
Pray tell me how much cash they're worth.

And love is bargain'd for and sold
By rules precise and narrow!
Changed from the god he was of old,
His quiver is of burnished gold,
And silver every arrow—
And now when'er he bends his bow
He's apt to lay a Fortune low

For Cash we sail the ocean o'er,
And many a distant sea—
The want of Cash condemns the poor
And cash unbars the prison door,
And sets the convict free—
Stronger than learning of the schools,
The destiny of earth, Cash rules.

Without it, man but badly fares
In all terrestrial things;
And when a while he bravely bears
Life's tempests, and its load of cares,
And writhes beneath its stings—
Down to where cash exerts no power,
And sinks like a neglected flower.

SONG OF THE OLD BELL.

In an old village amid older hills,
That close around their verdant walls to guard,
Its tottering ago from wintry winds, I dwell
Lonely, and still, save when the clamorous rooks,
Or my own sickle changes wound the ear
Of silence in my tower!—anon.

For full five hundred years I've swung
In my old grey turret high,
And many a different theme I've sung
As the time went stealing by!
I've peal'd the chaunt of a wedding morn;
Ere night I have sad'y toll'd,
To say that the bride was coming, love turn,
To sleep in the church-yard mould!
Ding-dong,
My careless song;
Merry and sad,
But neither long!

For full five hundred years I've swung
In my ancient turret high,
And many a different theme I've sung
As the time went stealing by!
I've swell'd the joy of the country's pride
For a victory far off won,
Then chang'd to grief for the brave that died,

Ere my mirth had well begun!

Ding-dong,
My careless song;
Merry and sad,
But neither long!

For full five hundred years I've swung
In my breezy turret high,
And many a different theme I've sung,
As the time went stealing by!
I have chimed the dirge of a nation's grief
On the death of a dear loved king,
Then merrily rung for the next young chief;
As told, I can weep or sing!

Ding-dong,
My careless song;
Merry or sad,
But neither long!

For full five hundred years I've swung
In my crumbling turret high;
'Tis time my own death song were sung,
And with truth before I die!
I never could love the themes they gave
My tyrannized tongue to tell;
One moment for cradle, the next for grave—
They've worn out the old church bell!

Ding-dong,
My changeful song,
Farewell now,
And farewell long!

MISCELLANY.

A MONKEY DISTRIBUTING TYPE—A printer who served his time in Londonderry (Ireland) tells a very good story of the imitative genius of a monkey. The animal was the property of an apprentice boy who having won him at a raffling match brought him home and tied him to his *stool*.

There Mr Skipjack, who was an observing character, had a fine opportunity to learn the printer's trade; at least as far as it could be learned by merely watching the movements of others. How far he profited by it, will presently be seen. If he did not in the end, *make the most satisfactory progress, it was certainly not for the want of close observation on his part.*

He watched the movements of his young master with the most profound attention.—He observed how he set the type, and how he distributed them. But it was the latter which most especially struck his fancy. He saw the lad throwing the bits of metal about him, into the various departments of the case, from *A* down to *Amper sand*; and his monkey fingers itched to be employed in a similar manner.

At last an opportunity was afforded him. The apprentice and all hands having gone to dinner, the monkey was carelessly left on so long a string, that he could easily leap upon the case, and have abundant room for his "free and easy" movements when there.

On the upper case, were a couple of *galleys* full of type already set for the next paper.—Upon these the monkey commenced his distribution. He was not at all careful about taking a single word at a time, or distributing the types according to the alphabet. On the contrary he lawed them up by whole handfuls, and distributed them in the most preposterous manner, throwing them about him on all sides, not caring whether *A* went in *B*'s box, *B* into *C*'s and *C* into *D*'s, or in how great disorder the various letters became mingled together.

In a word, the monkey, with all his imitative ingenuity, was doing nothing better than making *pi* of the two galleys full of type.—And this he accomplished in the most rapid and effectual manner. Afraid lest the printers should return from their dinner before he had

accomplished his job, he threw with might and main, and had nearly finished his piece of journey work, when the boy's master, who had first returned to the office, opened the door and beheld the new printer at work.

So tickled was the man in spite of the mischief that the monkey was doing, that he burst into a roar of laughter, and called all hands to witness the ludicrous movements of their brother typo. They came just in time to see him throw in the last handful of the two columns of type which had taken a man a whole day's labor in setting.

The monkey having completed his job, much to his own satisfaction, turned round and looked the printers in the face, grinning and chattering, as if to congratulate them on the accession of strength they had gained to their office.

But whatever the men might have thought of the industry of their new compeer, they were not altogether satisfied with the manner in which he did his work. It was therefore resolved, *mem. con.*, that Skipjack should handle no more type in that office.

But the discredit he suffered in the office was of no little service to his reputation out of it: for the story of his distributing the two columns getting wind through Londonderry, he became a very profitable object for a new raffling match, and his owner putting him up at forty chances of 6s each, got £10 sterling, for an animal that had rendered himself so famous among types.

TITLES OF OLD BOOKS.—The following are the titles of some of the books which were in circulation in the time of Cromwell. The authors in those days must have thought there was "something in a name."

"A most delectable, sweet-perfumed Nose-Gay, for God's saints to smell at."—"A pair of Bellows, to blow off the dust cast upon John Fry."—"The snuffers of Divine love."—"Hooks and Eyes for believers' Breeches."—"High-heeled Shoes for Dwarfs in Holiness."—"Crumbs of Comfort for the Chickens of the Covenant."—"A Sigh of Sorrow for the Sinners of Zion breathed in a hole of the wall in an earthen vessel, known among men by the name of Samuel Fish."—"The Spiritual Mustard Pot to make the Soul Sneeze with devotion."—"Salvation's Vantage Ground—or, a Louping Stand for heavy believers."—"A Shot aimed at the Devil's head-quarters, through the tube of the Cannon of the Covenant."—"A Rousing Hook well-tempered for the Stubborn Ears of the Coming Crop; or, Biscuits baked in the oven of charity, carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, Sparrows of the Spirit, and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation."—"Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin; or, seven Penitential Psalms of the Princely Prophet David, whereunto are also annexed Wm. Humnis's handful of Honey Suckles, and divers Godly and Pithy Ditties now newly augmented."

TWO LAWYERS' MISTAKE.—When the regulations of West Boston Bridge were drawn up by two famous lawyers—one section was written, accepted, and stands thus: "And the said proprietors shall meet annually on the first Tuesday of June, provided the same does not fall on Sunday."

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlotte town, P. E. I.—Mr DENNIS REDDAN
Miramichi—Mr H. C. D. CARMAN.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Gyysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Hullace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.