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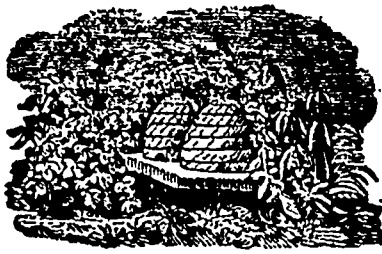
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VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1837.

NUMBER XX.

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 16s. 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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" hemlock -	30s a 40s	Mackarel,	none
Beef, pr lb	3d a 4d	Mutton per lb	3d a 4d
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Coals, at Mines, pr chd	17s	Pork pr bbl	80s a 85s
" at Loading Ground	17s	Potatoes -	1s 6d
" at end of rail road	17s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 12s 6d
Coke		Salmon, .	2s a 2s 6d
Codfish pr Q. l	12s a 16s	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
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From the Remembrancer.

THE MOUNTAIN LEAP.

MUCH of the strong excitement, felt on beholding a chain of lofty mountains, arises from the conviction, borne upon our hearts by annals of all tongues and people, that on lands such as these, the foot of the invader has seldom rested, and has never long tarried. We view these gigantic ramparts over all the known world, as limits, placed by the Creator, to the unruly ambition of man. Wherever they rear their ancient heads, they are proud in the recorded defeats of leaders, whose fame "hath filled the oons of the earth," often by a mere handful of the peasantry dwelling amongst them.

And on hearing of the subjugation of a mountainous country, we feel as though the warders of God's forts had been unfaithful. So often, from the pass of Thermopylae to the heights of Morgarten, have the brave proved their own hills to be impregnable, that no tale of overwhelming numbers will counteract the feeling that the mountain-land, so won, has been betrayed by the cowardice of the inhabitants. Of this cowardice, history unfortunately gives us some proofs. But these few instances of weakness and treachery only serve to give the force of strong contrast to "the bright examples" of multitudes of higher and nobler spirits. These reflections apply more especially to Norway, (or in the old writing *Norway*) the scene of the tradition which now awakens them; and which often arouses the warm Norse blood, when told by some of the older peasants to the crowsers round a cottage hearth, on a long winter's evening.

In 1612, there was a war between Norway and Sweden, distinguished from a mass of the forgotten conflicts, almost perpetually raging between these rival and neighboring countries, by the tragic fate of Sinclair's body of Scottish allies, celebrated, as many of our readers will remember, in a fine Norwegian ballad. It is well known that the Scots landed on the west coast of Norway to join their allies, the Swedes, and were annihilated in the deep defile of Gulbrandsdale by the peasantry. At the time when they would have arrived at Sweden, a small body of Swedes, encamped in Jemteland, resolved to meet their allies, of whose movements they had intelligence; and escort them over the frontier, crossing by the hill-passes, and uniting with the Scots on the other side. This band, to whose fortunes we attach ourselves, numbered but three hundred warriors; but they were the very flower of Sweden. They resolved to penetrate the barrier at the most inaccessible point; believing that the Norse would collect in the southern country where they were opposed by a Swedish army, and rest secure in the deep snows, which rendered the hills impassable, for the defence of their mountains.

So they came, says the legendary story, to the foot of the wild pass of Ruden; a spot fated to be dangerous to the Swedes, and since sown with the frozen corpses of the hosts of Labarre and Zoega, who perished there. Their company filled the few cottages of the small hamlet on the Swedish side of the barrier; where they arrived early in the day. They were eager in their enquiries for a guide, being resolved to pass the hills ere night; lest tidings should reach the Norwegians

their approaching foes. But all their search proved fruitless. Many of the Swedes of the village had been over these mountains; but none were on the spot possessing that firm confidence derived from certainty of knowledge, and from conscious intrepidity, which could alone make them secure or willing guides in an expedition of so much peril and importance. At last, old Swayne Koping, the keeper of the little inn which was the Swedes' head quarters, shouted with the joy of him who has at once hit upon the happy solution of a difficulty. "By the bear!" cried he, "could none of you think of the only man in Jemteland fit for this enterprise? and he here on the spot all the while? Where is Jerl Lidens?"

A hundred voices echoed the eager question; and the leaders were told, to their regret, that they must wait perforce, till tomorrow for the only man able or willing to guide them. Lidens had gone forth upon a journey, and would not return that day.

"Well," said Eric Von Dalin, the chief of the Swedish detachment, "there is no help for it. Today we must depend on the kind entertainment of our hosts; but beware, my brave men all, beware of deep horns of ale or mead. Remember," pointing to the rugged peaks glittering in the snow—"remember that all who would sleep beyond those tomorrow, will need firm hands and true eyes. And, good Swayne," (addressing the inkeeper, who was the chief person of the hamlet,) "look well that no sound of our coming reach these Norse sluggards. There may be some here who, for their country's safety, would cross the hills this night with warning."

"Thou art right, by Manhem's freedom!" cried the host, "here sits Alf Stavenger; he knows these hills better than his own hunting pouch, and would think little of carrying the news to his countrymen. I am sorry," he continued, turning to Alf, "verily I grieve to make an old friend a prisoner, but you must abide here in some keeping, till our men are well forward."

"I care not if I stay here to night and forever," replied Norseman. Eric now looked for the first time upon the speaker, and confessed that he had never beheld a finer looking man. In the prime of the beauty of northern youth, Alf Stavenger was remarkable for a cast of features bearing traces of a higher mind than can often be discerned in the cheerful lusty faces of his countrymen.

"Does the valley marksman speak thus?" said the host. "Aye," answered the youth, "when you are thrust forth from the fireside, you can but seek another roof. If your own land casts you out, you are fain to cling to the stranger,—the enemy."

"Has Emlen's father been rough?"—inquired Swayne.

"Name him not!" replied the young peasant, angrily. "They have heaped refusal and insult upon me, let them look for their return! Aye, Skiaten Harder may one day wish I had wed his daughter—my name shall yet be fearfully known throughout Norway. Swede, I will myself guide your troop this night over the Tydel. Trust me fully, and you shall be placed tomorrow behind those white peaks."

"He will have a fearful passage first," said an old peasant, "there is no room now, and it will be such dark long ere you cross the Nacroo."

"The night is to us as the noonday," cried a spi-

ried young soldier, "for your crags we fear them not, were they high as the blue heavens. Our life has been among rocks, and in our land we are called the 'Sky Leapers.'" "I will trust the young Norseman," continued their chief, "wounded pride and slighted love will make a man hate the land that has spurned him, were it his a hundred times."

As the day was fast wearing over, small time was lost in preparation. Each man carried with him his fir skates, to be used when, after climbing the rough ascent, they wound along those narrow and difficult paths which skirt the face of the cliffs, crossing the mountains. Their guide told them that he should lead them when it grew dark, by lighted torches, to be procured and used as he should afterwards show them.

During their slippery and rugged journey, Alf and his followers could not help alternately admiring the spirit, coolness, and activity shewn by each party in scaling the dangerous rocks; and they felt insensibly drawn one to another, by that natural, though unuttered friendship, which binds together the brave and high-souled. Still few words passed between them, though many of the Swedes spoke Norse well, and Alf knew Swedish as thoroughly as his own tongue. On both sides were hosts of feelings which led them to commune with their own thoughts in silence.

After some hours of hard and successful climbing, they halted, at the close of day, for a few moments, on the snowy summit of a ridge, which they had just ascended, to fasten on their skates. They had now to traverse the long slippery declivities so peculiar to Norway, where the path runs upon narrow ledges of rock, at an awful height, winding abruptly in and out along the rugged face of the hills. Here they formed in single file; and their guide, taking the lead of the column, kindled, by rapid friction, one of the pine branches, of which each had, by his orders, gathered an abundance on their way. He said, in a few brief and energetic words, "that here must they tempt the fate of all who would conquer Norway—unless they chose to return; now were they ready to win their proud name of SKY LEAPERS." He bade them move along rapidly and steadily, following close the light of his torch. Every man was to bear a blazing pine, kindled from his, and thus, each pressing close on the light before him, the track would not be lost in the abrupt turns and windings. He placed the coolest and most active in the rear; that they might pass lightly and skilfully over the snow, rouged by the track of their leaders; and keep the line of lights, which was their only hope of safety, compact and unseparated.

What a change from the toilsome climb which had wearied the most elastic limbs, and tried the most enduring spirit! They flew over the narrow slippery paths, now in a long straight arrow-course of lines, now lost, and then emerging, in the sharp turnings of the cliffs. The dangers of the Naerø, which make even the natives shudder at the giddy narrow path and awful depths, were half-unknown in the darkness, and all unfeared by these brave men, who darted exultingly, like winged gods, through the keen bracing night breeze of the hills.

At every step, the windings became more abrupt; and it seemed to his nervous follower, that even the guide looked anxious and alarmed, when almost coming close to him at a turning, he saw, by the pale light of their torches, the countenance of Alf turned back towards the long line of flying stars, with a troubled and sorrowful look. To encourage him, he cried in a bold and cheerful tone, "No fear! no danger! On, brave Stavenger! The Sky Leapers follow thee!" "On!" shouted back the guide, with a cry that echoed through the whole band, and quickened their lightning speed. Their torches now flew along in one unbroken straight stream of fire, till a wild death-scream arose, marking the spot where light after light dropped in dark silence. The depth was so terrible, that all sound of fall was unheard. But that cry

reached the last of the sinking line, and their hearts died within them, there was no stopping their arrow-flight—no turning aside, without leaping into the sheer air!

Alf Stavenger shuddered at the death-leap of these brave men over the edge of the rock. His soul had been bound to them in their brief journeying together, and had they not come as his country's invaders, he would have loved them as brothers for their frank courage. But Alf was at heart a true son of Norway; it is true he had resolved, in the desperation of his sorrow, to leave his father-land forever, still, when he saw this band coming to lay waste the valley which he knew to be undefended, his anger was in a moment forgotten; and all his Norse blood was stirred within him. He was detained, as we have seen, from crossing the hills to warn his countrymen; and he knew that when Jecl returned, he would be well able and willing to guide the Swedes over the pass. He soon planned his daring scheme. "Aye," thought he, while the waving train followed his leading torch, "I told them that here they should earn their proud name of Sky Leapers—that here those who warred with Norway should brave their fate! I said that Skialm Harder should wish that he had given me his fair daughter—that my name should be known over my land for a deed of fear and wonder! I promised they should sleep to night on our side of the hills! Now will I well keep all that I have sworn. 'Tis a pity for them too, so brave so young, so unsuspecting; but two words have made my heart true—*En in and Norway!*"

Alf well remembered one point, where a long straight path ended, suddenly in a peak of rock, jutting far into the empty air. The road was continued round so sharp a re-entering angle, that much caution and nerve were needed, even by one well aware of all the danger to wheel rapidly and steadily round the face of the abrupt precipice; and avoid shooting straight on over the ledge of rock. He fixed upon this spot for the death-leap; indeed the Swedes never could have passed it safely, without having before been warned of the peril, and afterwards cautioned at its approach.

When he looked back,—as he led the line rapidly to their unseen and dreadful fate, he shuddered to think on what a death the brave and light-hearted men who followed him were rushing. A word from the nearest follower roused him; he shouted to hasten the rapid flight, and darted holdly on, throwing his leading torch far over the point where they should have taken the sudden turn. He had nearly fallen into the ruin of his followers; with the sounding speed of the flyers pressing hard upon his footsteps, all his nerve was barely sufficient, after flinging his blazing pine straight forward as a lure, to check his own course, and bear him round the point which severed life from death.

His speed was slackened by turning; and, for a second, he fell giddy and senseless; every nerve had been strong for the decisive moment, and his brain reeled with the struggle. He awakened to consciousness, to see the last of the line of torches dart into the empty space—then sink forever; and he listened, with a cold thrill of awe and terror, to the echoes of the death-scream of the last of the Sky Leapers!

CANADIAN POLITICS.

From the London Weekly True Sun, 14th July.

CANADIAN RESISTANCE.—By Canadian papers to June 14th, which we received this morning, it appears that the most active resistance to the "Russell Atrocity," as the resolutions of that noble lord are aptly termed, is making throughout Lower Canada. Very full reports are given of a great meeting of the inhabitants of Two Mountains County "to take measures for the defence of the rights and the liberties of the people."

The meeting is spoken of as immense, and characterised by the most extreme enthusiasm. The banners carried by various parties were almost innumerable, and the inscriptions upon them were of the most undisguised and democratic character. The first in order is worth describing. It was carried by a man on horseback, inscribed in large letters with the word "CONTRABAND."

Papineau presided, and the meeting was attended by all the leading men of the county. In the course of a very eloquent speech Mr Papineau asked, "Shall we go again with petition to those who have heaped so much contumely upon us!—(Loud cries of "No, no, never!") No, my friends, we will not. There is a power in our neighbourhood which will have more sympathy for us, and which will treat our prayers with more respect, for it has known misfortune and can sympathise with the unfortunate." He described at great length the manner in which the people of the United States first began their successful opposition to the tyranny of England, and recommended the people of Canada to adopt exactly the same measures.

Resolutions carrying out the views of the honorable gentleman were put in French and English, and unanimously agreed to.

Thus gallantly commences the struggle for independence.

From the London True Sun

Our readers will see in another column the proclamation of Lord Gosford against the demonstrations of resistance to Lord John Russell's resolutions made by the people of Lower Canada.

It is an insane production, more calculated to irritate than intimidate a people snarling under the violation of their liberties. But it indicates the serious light in which the colonial government regard the meetings which have recently taken place. We give, likewise, extracts from the letter of a gentleman upon whose judgment we have great reliance, and the spirit in which he writes animates the whole population.

The position of the British Government with regard to Lower Canada is of the most unfortunate kind, for no compliance with a portion of the just demands of the Canadians would now appease their resentment, and the bigoted obstinacy with which the aristocracy of this country has ever been ruled in disputes with the Colonies, forbids the hope of a frank concession to the Canadians of entire local self-government.

The question naturally occurring to every reflecting mind is, what will be the next move? Yet we doubt whether Lord John Russell has ever found time to ask himself any such question. If he has, the Colonial Office may have satisfied him by some official sophism. The energy of the Canadians has set at naught all the efforts of Downing-Street tyrants, and one of two courses now alone remains, either the Canadians must be satisfied or they must be put down by physical force. We apprehend the latter course is contemplated by the Government. It is not unlikely that a large majority of the aristocratic House of Commons will sanction the most violent measures, and it will be some time before the indignant remonstrances of the people will operate upon our legislature. In the mean time the Canadians will have become irreconcilably alienated, and the colony will be retained as a dependency of this country, by the same means that Russia retains her hold over Poland, or Austria maintains the allegiance of her Italian Provinces. The continuance of even that compulsory retention will depend upon the concurrence of various circumstances, the utter inability to resist on the part of the Lower Cana-

dians, the perfect neutrality of the U States, and of her citizens in their individual capacities, and entire sympathy with the Lower Canadians on the part of the people of the other British American colonies. Have the official tribe of Lower Canada and their Downing-Street patrons convinced Lord John Russell that he can rely upon the occurrence of all or any of these events.

We are anxious that the hopeful prospects of the new reign should not be overcast by the lowering clouds of a transatlantic war. We beg his lordship not to lean with any confidence on the assurance of Governor Head or his packed Assembly. In the day of trial the Upper Canadians will assuredly vindicate themselves from the aspersions thrown upon their patriotism. No people ever willingly surrendered their liberties into the hands of such perverting rulers as the officials of the Upper Province; and there is no doubt the compliant Assembly has been obtained by means which will spread disaffection to the colonial rule over the whole province. We have now before us the seventh report of the select committee of the Commons of Upper Canada, dated April, 1835, which fully proves that official profusion and corruption are more rife in the Upper than even in the Lower Province, and that the practical acts of misrule are infinitely more flagrant. The less resistance in the former arises from the comparative weakness and scattered location of the population. We shall take an early opportunity of giving some instances of the misdeeds of the Upper Canada officials, which have been proved before that committee.

COLONIAL.

From the Newfoundland Patriot, Sept. 9.

A SUSPECTED JUDGE!!

House of Assembly, St. John's, N. F., Aug. 10.

Mr Nugent said, there were rumours abroad that the Chief Justice of Newfoundland, upon the Bench, in the exercise of his judicial functions had made himself the instrument of party—that he suffered himself to sink into the Bigot and the Partisan—it was rumored that at one fell swoop he swept away the laws and Constitution of Newfoundland. It was stated that while unsworn he had done that which, under the obligation of an oath, he dared not to attempt—to alter the constitution of the Juries.—It is said that in the very first term of the Supreme Court the Petty Juries were empannelled illegally, the Grand Jury empannelled illegally, and that British subjects were tried and convicted by these illegally constituted Juries, and that human lives were taken by the award of that hon. Judge founded on these verdicts, which he must have known to be illegal—and that the Grand Juries of every succeeding Term of that and every other Court in Saint John's from that day have been also empannelled illegally. It was whispered that the Common Law had been swept away—that the Statute Law had been swept away and that party vengeance had been perpetrated upon the people in the name of justice—all this and more had been bruted abroad—that the hon. Henry John Boulton had been the Arch Malefactor—the slayer of the laws—the murderer of the constitution. Here were charges of the gravest nature, charges of the greatest magnitude alleged against the highest judicial functionary in the Country, and would it be said that it was not of importance that such charges should be investigated?—He (Mr Nugent) was astonished that this investigation had not long taken place—in 1834 immediately after the arrival of Mr Boulton as Chief Judge, an effort was made in the House of Assembly by the hon. the present Speaker to have an enquiry made into the charges against the Judge, but

strange to say a majority of those who professed themselves friends of the hon. Judge defeated the intentions of the Representatives of the people; thwarted thus in their endeavours in their own country, the people the next year appealed to the British Legislature for that Justice they were denied at home, and five thousand poor Irishmen of Saint John's pray their Sovereign to have the Bench of Justice freed from pollution, but in vain.—But did this neglect damp the ardour of the people? No, by no means—still confident of meeting redress in the end, they again wrote in prayer and the exemplar of Ten Thousand Inhabitants cruelly injured and insulted is wafted across the Atlantic and strikes upon the ear of the British people and startles them into an attitude of attention, while in 1837 a flood of petitions, of indignant petitions, inundates the House of Commons demanding that Justice shall be administered impartially in Newfoundland, and that the Arch Despot whose will is now the only Law in this Colony, be driven from our Shores.—Thus has there been every year a struggle made to free the country from his Tyranny, but there has been a powerful influence which constantly rendered unavailing the exertions of the people to procure their liberty.—But the whole question was this—were these charges unfounded and was the character of the Supreme Judge of the Supreme Court wantonly assailed by a base assassin?—If so, let the Traitor be unmasked—let the foul calumniant be detected—and let the slanders be hurled back with infamy upon the foul defamer of him who virtuously guards the rights, the liberties, the property, the lives of the people, holding with an even and impartial hand the scale of Justice. This could only be accomplished by investigation. He (Mr. N.) was astonished that so many attempts to procure such an inquiry had proved fruitless—for all the prayers of the petitions of the people were only for enquiry—he was astonished that all these attempts had proved unavailing.—He had expected in 1834, when the efforts to procure an enquiry in the House of Assembly had failed, & particularly when the failure arose from the exertions of Boulton's friends, that his gentleman being the President of the Council was determined to have his character vindicated in that house, but he (Mr N.) was wrong in so supposing.—It was not in the Legislature before the Country and where the Journals in after times would bear evidence of the result—it was not there he wanted to be justified—No, but when an enquiry in the House of Assembly was refused the very members of that House who voted against the enquiry, actually got up an enquiry,—but an enquiry without evidence—in the Merchants' Hall, and the very next Term of the Court the Judge decided that the 5000 Fishermen who petitioned against him should lose their wages, and that the Merchants who without evidence voted him a character, that these Merchants should pocket the produce of the people's toil.

In 1835 again, when 10,000 Inhabitants petitioned for enquiry, who was it that prevented the prayer being granted!—surely it must have been some secret enemy of the hon. Judge, some one interested in keeping his pure character still subject to the gross imputations which had been thrown upon it? No such thing.—It was the Hon. Judge himself—he fled to England for the purpose, but first once more appealed, not to the public, but to his friends the Merchants, who in an address to Lord Glenelg once more befriended him with a character.—It was under such circumstances that he implored the hon. member for St. John's to persevere.—If the Judge were guiltless he could not be hostile who gave him no early opportunity to vindicate his high character, but if on the contrary the charges that had been

whispered abroad were well founded—if the laws of their country had been violated—if their charter had been broken—if their constitution had been outraged—if the Judge who ought to have been the Protector had proved the assessor of their liberties—if blood—human blood—were upon the hands of the Judge—he would call upon them in the name of their constituencies to hurl the modern Jeffries from their Shores. He had in fact forfeited his life to the offended laws, and instead of the Judge he ought to be regarded only as the great criminal arraigned at the bar of his country as a Traitor to the Sovereign and an enemy to the People. He begged to withdraw his motion.

ALEX. McPHEA,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Pictou, that he has OPENED SHOP, next door to Mr. James Dawson's Book-store, Where he offers for sale, an assortment of **GOODS,** Suitable for the season. Pictou, June 21, 1837.

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

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ALSO.
THE BRITISH CYCLOPEDIA,
in 8 volumes. For sale at the Bookstore of July 26, 1837.

JAMES DAWSON.

JUST RECEIVED,

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

CO LET.

WHAT 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.
R. DAWSON.
August 27th, 1837.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, and OUT-HOUSE, now occupied by the Subscriber. Rent low, and the property can be examined at any time, by applying to **PETER BROWN.**
Pictou Sept 1, 1837

AGRICULTURAL.

COAL ASHES AS A MANURE.

From a favorable result of an experiment made in Ohio, of employing coal ashes for manuring corn, noticed in another column of this day's Cultivator, we have been induced to inquire to what extent and to what effect, this now material has been elsewhere applied, and we communicate to the reader the result of our inquiries, there are two kinds of fossil coal—bituminous and anthracite. Whether the ashes of the two kinds differ in their fertilizing properties or not, we are unable to say. But the facts we are about to state refer to ashes of the bituminous coal, which is the kind principally used in Great Britain, as well as in the valleys of Ohio and Mississippi.

Davy says, that coal, on distillation, gives carbonate and acetate of ammonia, which are said to be very good manure: and that soot, derived from the burning of coal, and known to impart fertility to a soil, owes a part of its efficiency to the ammoniacal salts which it contains.—p. 35.

"The ashes of coals and cinders," we are advised in British Husbandry, "have the very perceptible effect of loosening as well as stimulating those soils, (clays and heavy tenacious loams,) and when they can be procured in sufficiently large quantities, in the neighborhood of great towns and manufactories, they are ploughed in with great advantage, to the extent of fifty or sixty bushels, or even more, to the acre. The ashes of coal, wood, and turf, when used for domestic purposes, are, in almost all country places, mixed up by the consumers with the dung-hill, and unless they form an unusual proportion of the heap, occasion but little sensible difference in the properties of the manure; but when applied alone, as top dressings upon grass, they both strengthen the herbage, improve its quality, and encourage the growth of white clover; they are also used for many other crops both of corn and artificial grass."—p. 332.

"Coal ashes," says the Complete Grazier, p. 565, "when properly preserved, supply an excellent top-dressing for clover, on dry, chalky soils, in the quantity of fifty or sixty bushels the acre, scattered in March and April, and are equally beneficial on grass lands, on which they are spread during the winter, or in the following spring. The quality of coal ashes may be much improved, by covering up, in every cart-load of ashes, one bushel of lime, in its hottest state, for about ten or twelve hours, when the lime will be entirely fallen. The whole is now to be well mixed together, and turned over two or three times, when the cinders, or half burnt pieces of coal, which would otherwise be of no use, will be reduced to as fine a powder as the lime itself. It should however, be remarked, that in order to obtain this benefit from coal ashes, they should be kept perfectly dry; and when thus prepared, they are stated to improve swampy, moorish soils very materially, and in a very short time."—Cultivator.

MANURES.

There is, perhaps, no subject which has been more written about than that of manures.—There is nothing of more importance to the farmer than manure, and at the same time there is nothing about which one-tenth of the farmers trouble themselves so little as manure. It is a law of nature, that plants or vegetables shall have sustenance, or something which they may take into their systems and convert to an increase of their own substance and strength.

Now it has been found that there are various substances which form this aliment.—

They may be classed in different manners. Perhaps the most simple but at the same time most general classification is, into Vegetable, Animal, and Mineral. Mixtures of these may be called a compost. And perhaps this kind may be the most useful of any, and all things considered, the most easily accumulated. Vegetable matter is abundantly scattered around us, and the gathering it together and putting it into a situation to undergo putrefaction, or as it is called decomposition, is a business which almost every farmer can occasionally attend to, and thus by little and little accumulate a large quantity of valuable matter which he can supply to his crops and increase his produce. One thing which he would strongly recommend to every one who wishes to gather manures of this is the immense quantities of Canada Thistles which in too many situations infest the road sides and waste places of our State. If they should be cut down and carried to the compost heap, they would be converted into a useful substance, and a nuisance be removed.

Another substance which can be easily obtained in many places, is the decaying leaves in the woods and swamps. In a dense wood there is a thick covering of these annually deposited, and which may be collected by the boys and *youngers* in great quantities and converted into manure.

Sods from the road sides and from other situations where they are not needed, may be also collected.

These matters thrown together, and a little quick lime and ashes added, with animal matter, if at hand, soon begin to ferment, and become a homogeneous mass, suitable for nourishment to plants, and a valuable aid to the cultivator. Some farmers have made it a rule to hire a hand a month, whose sole business it should be to collect materials for the manufacture of compost; and have found it an advantageous mode of management.

In addition to the kinds of materials which we have mentioned, we may also suggest *peat* as a subject of consideration.

We have almost inexhaustible quantities of this substance in the country. It is found in almost every bog. It is worth while to examine these bogs in different sections, and to institute some experiments upon the *peat* when found to test its qualities. We know of some of our readers who are now engaged in experiments of this kind, and we hope to hear from them when they come to definite conclusions upon the subject.—Maine Farmer.

SCIENTIFIC GARDENING.

The following articles, taken from an excellent little work entitled, "*Alphabet of Scientific Gardening*," will be continued occasionally. The attention of farmers should be directed to the useful instructions they afford, as the principles stated are for the most part equally applicable to farming and gardening.—Ed. Bee.

FOOD FOR GARDEN PLANTS.

It is obvious that a cabbage, a pine apple or primrose, can no more live without a due supply of food, than a rabbit or canary bird; but animals must moreover have a peculiar kind of food; the rabbit, greens and oats; and the canary, rape, millet, or other small seeds, while in the case of plants, which are fixed to a spot and cannot travel about to select their food, such differences, when they do exist are not often of practical importance, the food of all plants being nearly, as far as it is known, very similar in kind.

The principal difference in most garden plants compared with others is their greater delicacy: and hence, so far as practice is con-

cerned, their food must require if I may use the term, more delicate and refined *cooking*, and management. This will appear as we proceed, in the several branches into which it will be advantageous to divide our subject, beginning with what may be termed Garden Chemistry, meaning thereby a detail of the chemical elements which enter into the food of garden plants.

GARDEN CHEMISTRY.

Passing over, for the present the food on which young plants are nourished at their first germinating from seed, which is as different, as we shall afterwards see, as the milk diet of our own infancy is from beef and bread,—let us consider the food requisite for plants after they have exhausted the milky pulp contained in the seed lobes and seed leaves.

After young animals are weaned, they are nourished upon vegetable or animal substances, or a mixture of both, together with water to drink, that is, a solvent to dissolve the more solid matters. These have to undergo the process of digestion in the stomach, where the heat is uniformly ninety-eight degrees, and the mixture of the various substances effected by the motion of the stomach, which is similar to that of an earth worm. On the pulpy mass thus produced in the stomach passing onwards into the chyle-gut (Duodenum), it is mixed with a portion of bile which separates it into two portions,—one useless, that passes off through the bowels, and another useful, which is taken up by the mouths of innumerable small tubes that open on the inner surface of the intestines, and after all these small tubes unite into a single large one, they discharge this useful portion into the blood. Such, in brief, are the first processes by which animals are nourished with food.

Plants, on the other hand, having no stomach, like animals, for the digestion of food, and being incapable of travelling from the spot where they are planted, (except very partially by extending their roots,) must depend altogether on what they can meet with there.

We find accordingly, in the surface earth, or soil where the roots of plants are, that processes are always going on very similar to digestion in the animal stomach; I mean, that portions of animal and vegetable substances in the soil are dissolved (I might in one sense say digested) and mixed with the water and air diffused through the soil.

In this point of view, the whole of the soil where a plant is rooted, may be considered as similar to the mass produced in the animal stomach by the first process of digestion, and consisting of two portions, one useful and the other useless. The soil would thence appear to perform an office, similar to that of the animal stomach, in preparing the food of plants,—the process, independent of other circumstances going on more slowly from deficiency of heat in the soil, which in this climate at least, is, on an average, far below ninety-eight degrees, which is the heat of the animal stomach.

The only thing in the soil that appears similar to the motions of the bowels of animals, by which the digested food is brought to the mouths of the little tubes, to be forwarded to the blood, is the motion of the water, or moisture in which the useful portion of vegetable and animal substances are dissolved, a motion quite indispensable, as we shall afterwards see. This water being then diffused through the soil, a portion of it must offer itself to the tips of the root fibres, or rootlets (spongelets) somewhat similar to those on the inner surface of the animal intestines.

It being of the first importance to ascertain of what materials the useful portion of the substances thus dissolved in water consist, many experiments have been made for that purpose;

but the great difficulty of the subject has caused much diversity of opinion among those who have engaged in the enquiry. As it would, I think, be unprofitable, if not injurious, to distract the beginner with conflicting views here, which he can examine at leisure in larger works, I shall confine myself to what is least disputed and most generally adopted.

[Further extracts will be given.]

VARIETY.

ELECTRO MAGNETISM.—The new machine of Davenport and Cook, has been vastly improved within a few days. The *New York Sun* says:

Mr Cook has entirely remodelled the stationary and revolving magnets, by which means he gives the magnetic current any desirable direction. He seems to have studied Nature in her grandest works, and adapted the machine to her principles. As the electric fluid spins round one planet, so Mr Cook now causes the magnetic currents to move round the wheels of his machine; he thus brings the great principle of this interesting branch of science into entire subserviency.

If doubts have heretofore existed in relation to the ultimate success of the invention, this improvement is well calculated to remove them. It triumphantly refutes the objections which have been raised against it, and clearly proves that electromagnets, when in contact with each other, will labor with unimpaired, if not with increased energy, in propelling the machine, and that its power may be increased in a much greater ratio than the relative increase of weight.

The proprietors of this invention, confident of its almost priceless worth, have steadily resolved that they will hazard nothing by rashness. They have exercised an economy corresponding with the times, and a discreet regard to the value of the invention, in making their experiments and settling principles on a small scale,—although the impatient may censure, the wise will approve.

This improved model, which was made in order to test and illustrate the principles by which it is moved has a motion wheel of only seven inches in diameter, which we should suppose would be hardly sufficient for a pulley to a turning lathe, although moved by some other power; yet we saw this machine attached to a lathe in which iron was turned, the chisel taking chips from the iron with all the power the holder could well exert—thus exhibiting an energy far superior to the steam engine, in proportion to its weight.

As electricity, galvanism and magnetism are admitted to be but little understood, as every new discovery in relation to them, urges further investigation, and each electro magnetic engine produced in progress of manufacture, comes out with increased power and improved simplicity; we have every thing to hope, and nothing to fear, from a full development of the science.

We believe that the doubts in relation to the utility of this invention, have mostly originated in the erroneous opinion that the machine was moved by the mere force or velocity of electricity.—But such is not the case. Magnetism, produced from the galvanic fluid, is the motive principle. A current of this fluid, so feeble that it would not even move a feather, will produce a magnetic power of several tons; so that any desirable amount of power may be produced by multiplying the number of magnets in use.

We have long been convinced that mankind as yet, were but in the ignorance of infancy—that we might look forward with confidence in anticipation of the almost endless achievements of science and art. Yet, we confess that we scarcely anticipated a single invention would thus fame and bring into subjection nature's most subtle and all pervading principle—that we should manufacture our clothing—saw our lumber—grind our grain—ride on our rail-roads—navigate the ocean—and sail in the air, through the agency of the lightning of Heaven. Still, all this is likely to

be accomplished, even in our own day. If fame be worth pursuing, Mr Davenport may yet enjoy as much of it as man can reasonably desire.

HINTS TO MECHANICS AND WORKMEN.—If you would avoid the diseases which your particular trades and work are liable to produce, attend to the following hints.

Keep if possible, regular hours. Never suppose that you have done extra work, when you sit up till midnight, and do not rise till eight or nine in the morning.

Abstain from ardent spirits, cordials and malt liquors. Let your drink be, like that of Franklin, when he was a printer—pure water.

Never use tobacco in any form. By chowing smoking, or snuffing, you spend money which would help to clothe you, or would enable you, if single, to make a useful present to an aged mother or dependent sister; or if married to buy your wife a frock, or get books, for your children. You also, by any of these filthy practices, injure your health, bringing on headache, gnawing at the stomach, low spirits, trembling of the limbs, and at times sleeplessness.

Be particular in preserving your skin clean, by regularly washing your hands and face and mouth, before each meal, and your whole body at least once a week; and by combing and brushing the hair daily.

Always have fresh air in the room in which you work, but so that you shall not be in a draft.

Take a short time in the morning, if possible, and always in the evening or towards sundown, for placing your body in a natural posture, by standing erect, and exercising your chest and limbs by a walk where the air is the purest.

If confined in doors, let your food consist, in large proportion, of milk and bread, and well boiled vegetables. Meat and fish ought to be used sparingly, and only at dinner. You are better without coffee, tea, chocolate. If you use any of them, it ought not to be more than once in the day.

WONDERS OF GEOLOGY AND ENTOMOLOGY.—Extraordinary as these phenomena must appear, the recent discoveries of Ehrenberg, made since the publication of Dr Buckland's work, are still more marvellous and instructive. This eminent naturalist, whose discoveries respecting the existing infusorial animals we have already noticed, has discovered, fossil animalcules, or infusorial organic remains; and not only has he discovered their existence by the microscope, but he has found that they form extensive strata of tripoli, or poleschiefer (polished state) at Frazenbad in Bohemia—a substance supposed to have been formed from sediments of fine volcanic ashes in quiet waters. These animals belong to the genus *Borcellaria*, and inhabit siliceous shells, the accumulation of which form the strata of polishing slate. The size of a single individual of these animalcules is about 1-228th of a line, or the 3 400th part of an inch. In the polishing slate from Bilin in which there seems no extraneous matter and no vacuities, a cubic line contains, in round numbers, twenty-three millions of these animals, and a cubic inch forty-one thousand millions of them. The weight of a cubic inch of the tripoli which contains them is 270 grains. Hence there are 157 millions of these animalcules in a single grain; or the siliceous coat of one of these animalcules is the eighteenth millionth part of a gram! Since this strange discovery was made, Mr Ehrenberg has detected the same fossil animals in the semiopal, which is found along with the polishing slate in the tertiary strata of Bilin—in the chalk flints, and even in the semiopal or noble opal of the porphyritic rocks. What singular application does this fact exhibit of the remains of the ancient world! While our habitations are sometimes built of the solid aggregate of millions of microscopic shells—while as we have seen, our apartments are heated and lighted with the wreck of many forests that covered the primeval valleys—the

chaplet of beauty shines with the very sepulchers in which millions of animals are entombed! Thus has death become the handmaid and the ornament of life. Would that it were also its instructor and its guide.—*Edinburgh Review*.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—In 1781, Robert Raikes, a printer, of Gloucester, England, established the first Sabbath School. Four years after, the 'Sunday School Society' was formed, and from that period these philanthropic schools have been diffusing a salutary influence over the earth. How many of the ministers of Christ—how many of those zealous missionaries who have left, and are still leaving, their homes and the 'friends of their youth,' to carry the word of truth into Pagan nations, have received their first serious impressions in the Sabbath School.

CANINE SAGACITY.—We have received the following account of a remarkable instance of sagacity in a dog (a hound,) from a gentleman whose veracity is unquestionable. The dog was purchased about a fortnight ago, in the neighbourhood of Bolton-le-Moors, conveyed in a railway carriage, to Liverpool, thence by a steam-packet to the Cheshire side of the Mersey, and forwarded to Chester by coach. He was taken from Chester inside a car in the dark, to the neighbourhood of Malpas, about fifteen miles further, and tied up for the night. The next day the dog seemed quite settled, and was allowed to go loose; however, he soon quitted his new abode, and arrived at his former home before night. This is one of the most surprising cases of the sort we ever heard of; for it is very evident the dog could not have returned by the same way that he went.—*Manchester Herald*.

THE INFALLIBLE EDITOR.—'Sir, your journal of yesterday contained false information.' 'Impossible, sir!—but tell me what you alluded to.' 'You said that Mr M. had been tried.' 'True.' 'Condemned.' 'Very true.' 'Hung.' 'Most true.' 'Now, sir, I am the gentleman himself.' 'Impossible!' I assure you it is a fact; and now I hope that you will contradict what you have alleged.' 'By no means, sir; I never retract. The most that I can do for you is, to announce that the rope broke, and that you are now in perfect health. I have my principles, sir; it is said of me that I never deceive.'

MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.—399 children under five years of age, have died in New-York within three weeks.

A BIT OF A BULL.—A western paper is publishing a series of letters headed "Letters to a Near Relative at a Distance."

A MOTHER'S ADVICE.

When'er you marry, (to her son

A prudent mother said)—

Choose for your loving helpmate, one

Rich widow, or old maid;

For any wife may turn out ill,

But Dick, the money never will.

EDUCATION.—The following elegant extract ought to be read by every father:

"If the time shall ever come when this mighty frame shall totter; when the beacon which now rises in a pillar of fire, shall wax dim; the cause will be found in the ignorance of the people. If our Union is still to continue to cheer the hopes and animate the efforts of the oppressed of every nation; if our fields are to be untrod by the hirelings of despotism; if long days of blessedness are to attend our career of glory; if you would have the sun to continue to shed its unclouded rays upon the face of freemen, then educate all the children in the land. This alone startles the tyrant in his dreams of power, and rouses the slumbering energies of an oppressed people. It was intelligence that reared the majestic columns of national glory, and this alone can prevent them crumbling to ashes."

[FOR THE BEE.]

Middle River, September 16, 1837.

Mr Dawson,

Sir,—I have suffered much in my family by one of my daughters inadvertently chewing a plant called *Poison Oak*. She felt a prickling in her mouth in a few minutes, and in twenty-four hours her face swelled much. Four days after, it had so increased that she could hardly be known by her acquaintances. The swelling spread over her face; her teeth became loose; her ears ached, and she was not only in great agony but nearly deprived of her reason. It is nine days since she chewed it, and she now appears to be getting better. Her brother also suffered much, having his face and hands greatly swelled and blistered by touching the plant.

If by inserting this in the *Bee*, you could prevent one individual from suffering, I think it would be worthy of a place.

Sir, Yours sincerely,

ROBERT OLIVER.

As the poisonous plant referred to above grows plentifully in this country, we give the following sketch of its history:

THE RHUS TOXICODENDRON OR POISON OAK

Has the form of a shrub, from one to three feet high, with leaflets angularly indented, and pubescent beneath. But this character of the foliage is probably not constant, and the stunted growth may in many cases be owing to peculiarities of situation. It grows in woods, fields, and along fences. It flowers in June and July. When wounded it emits a milky juice, which becomes black on exposure to air, and leaves upon linen or other cloth a stain, which cannot afterwards be removed by washing with soap and water, or by alcohol either hot or cold, but deepens by age. The juice applied to the skin frequently produces inflammation, and the same poisonous property is possessed by a volatile principle which escapes from the plant itself, and produces in persons who come into its vicinity, an exceedingly troublesome erysipelas affection, particularly of the face, itching, redness, a sense of burning, tumefaction, vesication, and ultimate disquamation, are some of the attendants of this poisonous weed. The swelling of the face is sometimes so great, as almost entirely to obliterate the features. The effects are experienced soon after the exposure, and usually begin to decline within a week.

A light cooling regimen, with saline purgatives, and the local use of lead-water, are the best remedies. Its effects, when applied internally, does not seem to be so great, as many physicians have used it in nervous and other disorders in considerable quantities, with varied success. It grows from the northern limits of Canada to Virginia.

The juice appears to be well calculated for a permanent ink, or indelible black varnish

[FOR THE BEE.]

Mr Dawson,

Sir,—Some of those who bore rule in this County when it was yet a district, buoy themselves up with the idea, that the capital of the Province is at so great a distance, that few of the oppressed will surmount Mount Thom in the prosecution of their right. Till 1837, in this County, the assessor of County rates was to assess all within certain limits with impartiality, himself included, and to make a due return of the same to the Clerk of the Peace; for which he afterwards received from the Treasurer, One Pound. But now, whether from a defect in the former code of laws, overlooked by the Treasurer, or a new one, I know not, but the Assessor, after being obliged to leave his home for two or three days, receiving

nothing but angry looks, hunger, and privation, with no other comfort but that of abuse and slander, and every attempt to conceal facts, by the assessed, he returns with a conscientious bill, without a farthing for his trouble. I would ask through the medium of your useful Journal, whether the Treasurer who receives £15, the Clerk his £20 per ann., the Collector his 5 per cent, and need not call a second time,—or the Assessor who paves the way for the three, is most entitled to remuneration. If the former is an Act of our learned representatives, it reminds me of a part of a speech of Demosthenes to the Athenians, "When I compare, Athenians, the speeches of some amongst us with their actions, I am at a loss to reconcile what I see with what I heard" on our late Hustings.

AN ASSESSOR.

[FOR THE BEE.]

Mr Editor.

As the perusal of a piece in your Paper of last week, entitled "Deficiencies of Teachers" may have produced unfavorable impressions either on the minds of the Teachers, or Parents, who are connected with the Sabbath School in this Town, held in Mr McKinlay's Church, I feel it to be my duty to say, that a long period of observation enables me to assert, that the remarks made therein do not apply to any of the Teachers in that Institution; but on the contrary, their conduct may be considered as a model of punctuality. Had they been designed to apply to the irregular attendance of Scholars, and the inconveniences that result from it, I am sorry to say, that in some instances there would have been found to be just occasion for them. At the same time, it is but justice to you to state that I readily acquit you of all intention, to allude by the piece in question, to the management of the School, which others have been pleased to commit to my care.

ROBERT DAWSON,

Superintendent.

October 2.

We think the above communication altogether unnecessary, as we have yet to learn in what way parents or any one else can apply to the teachers of any particular school, when faithfully discharging the duties of their office, such general extracts as the editor of a paper may select from a foreign journal. The hint given in the communication respecting the attendance of scholars, however, deserves attention.—
ED BEE.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1837.

LATE NEWS.—By the *Georgia*, arrived at Halifax, Liverpool dates to the 22d are received. The elections were closed.—Ministerial majority stated by the *Liverpool Times* at 38. Parliament was to meet on the 7th November. One of the Carlist expeditions had advanced within three leagues of Madrid, and had again retreated.

We have received a file of Newfoundland papers to the 9th ult. The House of Assembly was in session. A bill was before them for establishing a college in the Island. We have copied a part of a speech by Mr Nugent, in bringing forward a motion for an enquiry into the conduct of the Police Magistrates, at the late election, in which Judge Boulton seems to come in for a fair share of notoriety. The House had addressed the Governor for copies of various papers on the subject, and were refused.

The Governor of Lower Canada is dismissing the Magistrates and Militia Officers in the Papineau interest, by the dozen; and in order to facilitate His Excellency's intentions, Meetings have been held in some Counties, at which resolutions have been passed declaring it disgraceful to hold any commission under such a Government, and recommending to all lovers of their country to resign them.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.—We have merely to say, in common with the people of every other civilized clime from which we have heard, that a bountiful Providence is making our barns and cellars teem with plenty of the necessaries of life, both for man and beast; for which we cannot be too thankful.

About one hundred and eighty sail of square-rigged vessels arrived at Quoboc on the 14th and 15th ultimo.

MARRIED.

At Yarmouth, N. S., on the 20th ult., by the Rev. John Ross, Mr ALEXANDER LAWSON, Editor and Proprietor of the *Yarmouth Herald*, to Miss FRANCES CAMPBELL RING.

DIED.

Of scarlet fever, on the 21st ult., Margaret, aged 6 years; on the 26th, Donald, and on Sunday last, John, twins, aged 9 months,—all children of Mr John Ross, ship-carpenter, of this town.

9th Month, 29th day. Interred in the Friends' Burial Ground, Hannah Maria, only daughter of William Kitchen, painter, in the third year of her age.

On board the *John Francis*, from St. John, New Brunswick, for Cork, Mrs Rebecca Ann Ferguson, wife of Captain William Bonyman, of that vessel. Mrs Bonyman was the third daughter of Mr A Ferguson of Quoboc, and half sister of Mr Cairns. Her death took place on the 13th July, about 100 miles west of Cape Clear, and she was buried at Cork the next day, sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

SHIP NEWS

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, Sept. 27.—Sch'r Janot Grant, Simpson, Boston—ballast and three passengers; Elizabeth, Hayden, River John—deals; Calypso, Stewart, P. E. Island—ballast.

Thursday.—Sch'r Elizabeth, Simpson, Magdalen Islands—codfish; George, Wood, P. E. Island—fish.

Friday.—Sch'r General Cobb, Cobb, Bath—ballast; ship Mary Ann, Childs, New York—do; brig Envoy, Holmes, do—do; sch'r Matilda, Robinson, P. E. Island—do; Mary Jane, Jones, do—do.

Saturday.—Sch'r Plato, Arnison, Magdalen Islands—oil and two anchors.

Monday.—Brig Grand Turk, Chambers, Providence—ballast and one passenger; barque Palmira, Dillingham, Boston—2 boxes merchandize and one passenger; sch'r Eliza Ann, Hopkins, Canso—ballast.

Tuesday.—Sch'r Brothers, Eison, P. E. Island—fish; Nimble, Howet, do—barley.

CLEARED.

September 27th.—Sch'r Mary Ann, Graham, Miramichi—coal and produce; Four Sisters, Woodon, Halifax—coal; brig Laurel, Wakefield, Providence—do; barque Isabella, Auld, Greenock—timber, &c.

28th.—Brig Haleyon, Blanchard, New York—coal; Grand Turk, Bartlett, do—do; Paulina, Smith, do—do.

29th.—Brig Nectar, Moore, Newburyport—coal; Mary, Hannah, Boston—do; sch'r Bee, Graham, Miramichi—do; Juventa, Coffin, Pugwash—do.

30th.—Brig Poland, Simpson, Providence—coal; sch'r Calypso, Stewart, Miramichi—do; Dolphin, Hoskins, Boston—do; George, Wood, P. E. Island—do; Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—stone. From Tatamagouche, ship Tigor, Legendre, Liverpool—timber, &c.; Enterprize, Webster, do—do; Mersey Panington, do.—941 tons square timber, 87,000 feet deals, 4,600 staves, 20 S-4 cords lathwood.

October 2d.—Sch'r Elizabeth, Simpson, Merigomish—ballast.

The barque *Isabella*, Auld, hence to Greenock, is on shore at the south entrance of the Gut of Canso. Expected to be got off.

Arrived at Halifax, on the 2d instant, the barque Sally, McKenzie, master, 26 days from Liverpool, G. B., with wheat, sperm oil, and dry goods.

CATTLE SHOW.

THE West River annual CATTLE SHOW or FAIR, will be held at Mr Duncan Cameron on the 10th instant.

(October 10.)

REMOVAL.

PETER BROWN,
TAILOR,

BEGBS 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. Ives, 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,

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

India Rubber Clothing, &c. &c. &c.

Pictou, October 4 if

20 SIDES NEATS' LEATHER for sale by the Subscriber, low for cash.

JAS. DAWSON.

Sept. 13, 1837.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late

DAVID P. 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, } Admsrs.

Pictou, 23th 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, } Admsrs

ANDREW MILLAR,

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

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.

JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836 if

ALBION MINES RAIL ROAD.

THE TENDERS will be received by Joseph Smith, Esq until Tuesday 31st October next, for furnishing 5000 Sleepers for the Rail Road. The above are to be of good sound Hemlock, and of the following dimensions, to wit:

8 feet long, 14 inches on the Bed, and 8 inches deep, sawn on the under side, and either sawn or hewn on the upper side. The first thousand to be delivered on the 1st day of May 1838, at the Rail Road, and one thousand on the first of every succeeding month until the whole is completed.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr Smith at the Mines, or to Mr Peter Crerar at the Rail Road.

Sept. 12th, 1837.

NOTICE.

PERSONS intending to leave the Province are hereby informed, that a Pass, pursuant to Law in such cases made and provided, can now be had at the Office of the subscriber, he having been duly appointed and authorised to grant the same.

THOS. DICKSON,

Dy. Pro. Sec'y for the above purpose at the Port of Pictou.

N. B. The law relating to the above will be found in the 1st Volume of the Provincial Laws, folio 32. September 21, 1837. if

POSITIVE SALE, OF REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the Premises, on Thursday the 19th day of October next, at 12 o'clock,

ALL that valuable Lot of Land, formerly owned by Wm. Simpson deceased, situate at eight mile brook on the main road leading from Halifax to Pictou, abutted and bounded as follows: beginning at a stake and pile of stones on the south side of the road on the line between Alexander and William Simpson; thence south thirty chains, thence west fifteen chains along Murdoch M'Kenzie's north line thence north 45 dg W. thirty-five chains to the Halifax road, thence along said road to the place of beginning, containing eighty-eight acres more or less. The same being ordered to be sold by the Governor and Council, according to Law.

SARAH SIMPSON, Administratrix of William Simpson, deceased.

September 21, 1837.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE COURT

HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF PICTOU,

On Wednesday, the first day of November next, at one o'clock, p. m.,

A LOT OF LAND, situate, lying, and being in Mount Dalhousie settlement, in the County of Pictou, on the south side of the new road leading from Salmon River to Pictou, being Lot No. 3, in a grant from Government to William Corbet, Robert Patterson, and others, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the north west corner of Anthony Richard's lot on the south side of the said road, and running thence south 65 degrees west, along said road 41 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence north 65 degrees east 41 chains, to the south west corner of said Anthony Richard's lot; and thence north along the west side line of said Richard's lot 30 chains, to the place of beginning,

CONTAINING 300 ACRES.

The Terms of sale will be a deposit of ten per cent of the purchase money at the time of the sale, and the remainder on the delivery of the Deed For further particulars apply to

DANIEL DICKSON,

Attorney at Law.

September 27, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province for some time, has to request all those who are in any way indebted to him, to pay the same before the 20th Octr. All accounts due after that date, will be placed in the hands of his Attorney, to be recovered by legal means. He has also to request all those to whom he is indebted to render their accounts for adjustment.

JOHN CRERAR.

N. B. J. C. is now selling off his remaining stock at greatly reduced prices. Pictou, 12th Sept. 1837.

VALUABLE LANDS

Situate in Tatamagouche, Maccan, Nappan, and Amherst, FOR SALE.

PERSONS desirous of becoming purchasers of the whole or any part of the estates of the late Col. Desbarres, will please make application to the subscribers at Halifax. A plan of the

TATAMAGOUCHE ESTATE

may be seen, and information as to the price of the Lots into which it is subdivided, and the terms, which are liberal, may be obtained by reference to Alex'r Campbell, Esq., by whom applications will be forwarded to the subscribers, who will, when required, transmit Deeds to purchasers.

Robert McG. Dickey, Esq. will give the like information as to the

MACCAN AND NAPPAN ESTATES, and afford similar facilities to persons wishing to become purchasers.

IN AMHERST,

same time in September next, of which more particular information will be given to the public before the day of sale,

WILL BE SOLD

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

And on very liberal terms:—

TWO EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE FARMS,

Part of the Cochrane Estates.

One in the possession of Mrs F. Hunter, the other in possession of Mr James Shipley. Any information may be obtained hereon by reference to Alex'r Stewart, Esq., or to Robert McG. Dickey, Esq.

JAMES W. JOHNSTON,

ALEX'R STEWART,

Attornies to the Executors and Heirs of Col. Desbarres

Halifax, July 12. m-m

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

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

REMOVAL.

MR S MILNES returns thanks for the patronage she was favored with in her former residence on Church street, and hereby intimates that she has now removed to that commodious House on Water street, lately occupied by J. R. Kitchen, where she intends carrying on Business in the Millinery and Grocery lines.

A few Boarders can be accommodated; and she can let Lodgings for a genteel family either furnished, or not, as wanted.

Pictou, 13th Sept. 1837.

BOHEA TEA.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of Bohea Tea, on consignment, which will be sold by retail at 1s 6d; or 1s 2d by the Chest.

R. DAWSON.

Pictou 4th Sept. 1837.

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDER.

JUST received, and for sale low for cash,— 250 pieces Paper Hangings, and 6 pieces Bordering.

JAS. DAWSON

July 1, 1837.

POETRY.

WOMAN'S TEARS.

Oh, what are woman's tears!
When they arise from fancied woe,
The ocean's waves—that waste and wide,
Bear worthless weed—in restless tide,
They have their ebb and flow.

Oh, what are woman's tears!
If from the fount of gentle love—
The dew drops of the blessed morn,
Kiss'd by Heaven's breath as soon as born,
As meet for realms above.

Oh, what are woman's tears!
If pour'd in scorn and wounded pride—
A torrent from a mountain source,
That, pent a moment, rends its course,
And spreads a ruin wide.

Oh, what are woman's tears!
If thankful joy the flood compels—
They fall but like the gentle rain,
That blesseth and is blessed again,
And fills the sacred wells.

Oh, what are woman's tears!
The one soft tear in pity shed—
Pearl beyond price, the crystal gem,
That shines in Morcy's diadem,
And such as Angels shed.

MISCELLANY.

From the Casket.

THE DOCTORED MONKEY.

A MELANCHOLY fate, I am sorry to record, (says Captain Hall in his 'Fragments of Voyages and Travels,') befell a monkey of mine. I was the in command of the *Lyra*, on the homeward voyage from China, after the embassy under Lord Amherst had been concluded. We touched on our way to Calcutta at the Philippine Islands, and, amongst other live stock, laid in a monkey which had seen the world. He was born they assured us, at Teneriffe, bred at Cradz, and had afterwards made the voyage across the Pacific Ocean, via Lima and Acapulco, to Manila. This splendid bay is the chief station of the Spaniards in the eastern world, and has long formed one of those links in the vast colonial chain which enabled that once powerful nation to boast with truth that the sun never set on their dominions. Our extensive traveller had made good use of his time and opportunities, and was destined to see a good deal more of men and manners, indeed almost to make out the circuit of the globe. We brought him with us through the Straits of Malacca to Poelo Penang, and from thence carried him across the Bay of Bengal to Calcutta and Madras. We next visited the Isle of Franco, the Cape, and lastly, St. Helena, at the very time the ex-emperor of the world resided there.

This distinguished monkey had a particular liking for the marines, who caressed and fed him, and sometimes even ventured to teach him to play off tricks on Jack, which the sailors promised one day to pay back with interest on the soldiers. In so diminutive a vessel as a ten-gun brig, there is but a small party of marines, merely a serjeant's guard, and no commissioned officer, otherwise I hardly think the following trick would have been attempted.

On Sundays the ship's company are mustered at divisions, ranged on either side of the deck. Every man is then dressed in his very best togs, shaved, and trimmed up as gaily as possible. The marines, of course, sparkled more as brightly as polished metal, scarlet coats, and the eternal pipe-clay, can-

make them. When all are reported present, the captain walks solemnly round, eyeing each man from head to foot, to detect a spot of dirt, or a thread opening at a seam, and peering under the breast of every gun to discover some neglected delta of unwashed-away sand.

One fine day, while going our formal rounds, I came to a figure which at first sight puzzled me not a little. This was no other than our great traveller the Monkey, dressed up as a marine, and planted like a sentry on the middle step of the short ladder which, in deep-wasted vessels, is placed at the gangway, and reaches from the deck to the top of the bulwark. The animal was dressed up in a complete suit of miniature uniform, made chiefly of the coloured bunting used for flags, with sundry bits of red baize purloined from the carpenters. His regimental cap was constructed out of painted canvas; and under his lower jaw had been forced a stock of pump-leather, so stiff, in itself, and so tightly drawn back, that his head was rendered totally immovable. His chin, and great part of the cheeks, had been shaved with so much care, that only two small curled mustachios and a respectable pair of whiskers remained. His hair behind being tied back tightly into a queue, the poor creature's eyes were almost starting from his head; while the corners of his mouth being likewise tugged towards the ears by the hair-dresser's operations, the expression of his countenance became irresistibly ludicrous. The astonished recruit's elbows were then brought in contact and fastened behind by a lashing, passed round and secured to the middle step of the ladder, so that he could not budge an inch from his position. One of the ship's pistols, fashioned like a musket, and strapped to his shoulder, was tied to his left hand, which again had been sewed by the sail-maker to the waistband of his beautifully pipe-clayed trousers; in short, he was rigged up as a complete sea-soldier in full uniform.

As the captain and his train approached, the monkey began to tremble and chatter; but the men not knowing how their chief might relish the joke, looked rather grave, while I own, it cost me no small official struggle to keep down a laugh. I did succeed, however, and merely said, in passing, 'You should not play these tricks upon travellers; cast him loose immediately.' One of the men pulled his knife from his breast, and cutting the cord which fastened the poor Spaniard to the ladder, let him scamper off. Unluckily for the gravity of the officers, however, and that of the crew, Jacko did not run below, or jump into one of the boats out of sight, but made straight for his dear friends the marines, drawn up in line across our little hurricane-house of a poop. Unconscious of the ridicule he was bringing on his military patrons, he took up a position in front of the corps, not unlike a fugleman; and I need hardly say, that even the royals themselves, provoked though they were, now joined in the laugh which soon passed along the decks, and was with difficulty suppressed during the remainder of the muster.

A day or two afterwards, and while the monkey was still puzzled to think what was the matter with his chin, he happened to observe the doctor engaged in some chemical process. As his curiosity and desire for information were just such as ought to characterize a traveller of his intelligence, he crept gradually from chest to chest, and from bag to bag, till he arrived within about a yard of Apothecaries' Hall, as that part of the steerage was named by the midshipmen. Poor Mono's delight was very great as he observed the process of pill-making, which he watched attentively while the ingredients were successively weighed, pounded, and formed into a long roll of paste. All these proceedings excited his deep-

est attention. The doctor then took his spreader, and cut the roll into five pieces, each of which he intended to divide into a dozen pills. At this stage of the process, some one called the pharmacist's attention to the hatchway. The instant his back was turned, the monkey darted on the top of the medicine-chest, snaped up all the five masses of pill stuff, stowed them hastily away in his pouch, or bag, at the side of his mouth, scampered on deck, and leaped into the main rigging preparatory to a leisurely feast upon his pilfered treasures.

The doctor's first feeling was that of anger at the abstraction of his medicines; but in the next instant, recollecting that unless immediate steps were taken, the poor animal must inevitably be poisoned, he rushed on deck, without coat or hat, and knife in hand, to the great surprise and scandal of the officer of the watch.

'Lay hold of the monkey, some of you,' roared the doctor to the people. 'Jump up in the rigging, and try to get out of his pouch a whole mass of my stuff he has run off with.' The men only laughed, as they fancied the doctor must be cracked.

'For any sake,' cried the good-natured physician, 'don't make a joke of this matter. The monkey has now in his jaws more than a hundred grains of calomel; and unless you get it from him he will die to a certainty.'

This appeal, which was quite intelligible, caused an immediate rush of the men aloft; but the monkey, after gulping down one of the lumps of twenty-four grains, shot upwards to the top, over the rail of which he displayed his shaven countenance, and, as if in scorn of their important efforts to catch him, plucked another lump from his cheek, and swallowed it likewise, making four dozen grains to begin with. The news spread over the ship; and all hands, marines inclusive, most of whom had never been further in the rigging than was necessary to hang up a wet shirt to dry, were seen struggling aloft to rescue the poor monkey from his fate. All their exertions were fruitless; for just as the captain of the maintop seized him by the tail, at the starboard royal yard-arm, he was cramming the last batch of calomel down his throat.

It would give needless pain to describe the effects of swallowing the whole of this enormous prescription. Every art was resorted to within our reach in the shape of antidotes, but all in vain. The stomach pump was then, unfortunately, not invented. Poor Jacko's sufferings, of course, were great:—First, he lost the use of his limbs, then he became blind, next paralytic; and in short, he presented, at the end of the week, such a dreadful spectacle of pain, distortion, and rigidity of limb, that I felt absolutely obliged to desire that he might be released from the misery by being thrown into the sea. This was accordingly done when the ship was going along for the British Channel.

BEAUTY.—Beauty after five and thirty is like a forfeited peerage, the title of which is given by the courtesy of the well-bred to those who have no legal claims to it.

A TRUTH.—It is always a proof of false refinement, when a fastidious taste overpowers sympathy.—*Mary Wollstonecraft.*

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE
Miramichi—ROD. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Cuyaboro—ROBERT HARTSHORKE, Esq.
Latmagouche—MR. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.