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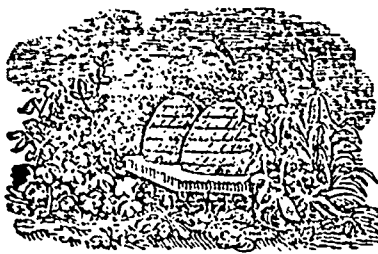
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VOLUME II

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1836.

NUMBER XIII.

THE BEE

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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August 10. n-w ps8

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Any person or persons found cutting timber on said Lot, previous to its being sold, shall be punished as the law directs; and any person giving information against offenders, shall receive a handsome reward.

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McLellan's Mountain, August 1. m-w ps7

THE MISTERIOUS COUNTESS.

BY C. STUART.

"I was bred a lady, and must have my state, through the prejudice of education."—*Inconstant, Im.*

ON the 4th of October, 1829—I love to be particular in dates—a coach and six drew up before the shop of the well known jeweller, M—, Rue St. Honore. The equipage was covered with a profusion of gilding and heraldic devices, and the liveries of the footmen indicated high rank in the possessor. The steps being adjusted, a lady, splendidly dressed, descended, and entered the shop, where all the attendants, and even M— himself, were profuse in their attentions—anticipating every look and sign, and displaying before her the most costly diamonds and *perrieres*.

The lady, with the most lofty nonchalanced, selected jewels to the amount of about five thousand pounds, which were immediately placed in a casket by the obsequious attendants, when handing her purse to the jeweller, he found it contained a sum, somewhat exceeding three thousand pounds, and short of the requisite amount. The lady, with many graceful apologies, and a momentary flash of vexation, begged pardon for the mistake—desired M—to lay the parcel by until she should call again with the money, and giving her name as the Comtesse de L—, departed with all the ceremony and splendor that marked her first appearance. The coach passed up the Rue St. Honore, in the direction of the Barriere Neuilly, turned by the Place de Louis Quinze, and finally stopped at the house of a celebrated physician in the Rue de Rivoli. The lady alighted here, and was shown into the presence of the well known Doctor N—, who arising from his seat at a table covered with anatomical preparations, saluted her with his usual courtesy, and begged to know why he was honoured with this unexpected visit.

The lady, assuming an air of settled melancholy replied, "I can hardly command my feelings, to tell you the cause of my unhappiness. My dear husband, the Comte de L—, during the early years of our marriage, was all that a fond wife could desire; my slightest word, hint or sigh was sufficient inducement for him to obtain any object of my wishes; but latterly the scene is changed," (here her voice became nearly inarticulate through grief,) "he has become moody, sullen and reserved, at times breaking forth into violent fits of rage without any apparent cause, thus making my life a perpetual scene of misery, in short, dear doctor, I more than suspect he is touched with insanity, and it is on this account that I now visit you, to obtain your advice, which I consider of more weight than that of any other member of the profession," (here the doctor, much flattered, made a low disclaiming bow,) "especially as the dreadful secret has been concealed from all his family not even his brothers and sisters having the slightest intimation of it.

"The following circumstance, doctor, has especially influenced my present visit. My dear husband, the comte, wishing to support the honour of his house, sent me last spring to the noted jeweller M—, Rue St. Honore, with a *carte blanche*, to select ornaments to wear at the approaching festival. I at first hesitated, but, urged by his protestations, went to day, and chose a few to a trifling amount,

more to please him than myself, as he delights, the dear comte," (here the lady sobbed,) "in seeing me splendidly dressed and supporting my rank. But from the many similar instances I have observed, I have not the least doubt, that, on being reminded of the fact, he will pretend utter incredulity, and, on being assured of its truth, burst into one of those terrible paroxysms, which but too clearly indicate the cause of his disorder. Therefore, dear doctor, favour me with your best—kindest advice—and—and—excuse the feelings of a wife," (here the lady applied her handkerchief to her face and was silent.)

The doctor, crossing his leg, and supporting his chin upon his gold headed cane, began to cogitate, with his eyes half closed, and his body inclining forward at an angle of forty-five degrees. "Hum—madame, confine him—yes madame, we must—a clear case, madame—the humors, which had they been pituital or salivary, would have been expectorated, having become sanguineous and melancholic, have retrograded upon the cerebellum—hem—m—and, collecting within the parietal developments, have partially obtunded the organ of memory, and obscured the mental perceptions—yes, madame—water-groet and flagellation" (here the lady's tears redoubled) "beg pardon, madame, tell the worst—always best—what says Galen? 'non decipiendum sed monendum;' but excuse me, madame, while I make the necessary preparations."

So saying, he arose, rung a bell, and directed his valet to see his chariot at the door, and order Jean, le porteur, and Francois, le cocher, to attend him immediately; "and, heark'ee," said he in an under tone, "tell them to bring all my apparatus des lybriques, depechez, and let them follow in my chariot. I will avail myself of the carriage of the comtesse," (the lady made a bow of gratified acknowledgement,) "and be careful to remain in the ante-room till I call aloud."

The servant retired, and in a few minutes announced every thing ready. The doctor entered the carriage of the comtesse; his own chariot followed at a short distance behind. During the ride, he used every argument to assuage the grief of the lady, which would burst forth at times with increased vehemence, until the honest Medicin himself, hardened as he was to the details of his profession, became affected by sympathy. It seemed as if every tranquil moment only added to the violence of the succeeding paroxysm.

Passing down the Rue St. Honore, they reached the jeweller M—, before mentioned, when the lady pulled the string of the coach and alighted. Upon entering the shop, she desired M—to take the packet of jewels, and accompany her in her coach, assuring him of his pay as soon as she reached the hotel of the comte, adding with a fascinating smile, that he could have no apprehensions, since the jewels were still in his keeping. The jeweller, with a low obeisance of flattered vanity, took the parcels in his hands, insisted upon handing Madame la comtesse into the coach, sprang in himself, and the coachman snapping his whip, the equipage rolled magnificently down the Rue St. Honore.

After a drive of a mile and a half, and crossing the Boulevards, they stopped at a splendid Hotel in the Place du Trone, celebrated in history as the site of

the Bis'c. The jeweller, with his packet, alighted first, then the doctor, and lastly the comtesse. The doctor, making a sign to his myrmidons, they remained in the hall, while the lady ushered the jeweller and doctor into an ante-room until the comte should be apprised of the arrival of his visitors. After a short interval, she returned, and directed them to follow her. Ascending a splendid flight of stairs, she pointed them to the apartment of the comte, at the same time receiving from the jeweller the package of diamonds, hinting to him to present his bill to the comte, who was ready to satisfy him.

On entering the room, an elegant *chambre carree*, they found a fashionably dressed gentleman, engaged in writing at an *escritoir*. He arose at their approach, and seemed to regard them with a look of astonishment.

"Symptoms to a hair," ejaculated the doctor, in an under tone.

"To what am I indebted," said the comte, "for the honor of this visit?"

"I believe I am addressing the Comte, de I—"

"The same," replied he, with a slight bow.

"My name is N—," rejoined the doctor, after a pause.

"I have not the pleasure of knowing you," said the comte.

To be so coolly and sensibly received by a madman, was a circumstance beyond the doctor's comprehension; the comte shrunk not from his fixed gaze, which, from custom immemorial has been known to enthral the insane, nor did any "gaucheries" betray the "compression of his cerebellum." However, the doctor determined to persevere until some symptom should manifest itself, to justify calling in his *posse comitatus*.

"Were you never—that is to say—have you never been—heu—Monsieur le Comte—afflicted with a violent vertigo, or headache, proceeding from a—heu—pressure of the cerebral particles—indeed, sir, you look pale—let me feel your pulse—there it is—unsteady—tremendous acceleration! ah!"

"Sir," replied the comte, who had yielded his hand in passive astonishment, "your language is entirely incomprehensible—explain yourself, sir, or I shall order my servants to show you the door."

"Now don't be getting warm," replied the doctor, coolly, delighted at what he thought unequivocal symptoms; don't fly into a passion; we all know your situation; a little touched," (pointing to his head,) "just as your wife the comtesse, said—very sensible at times," (aside to the jeweller.)

"My wife?" almost gasped the comte, "this is beyond all endurance! I have no wife—and, sir, let me tell you—"

"Poor man—poor man—just as she said—forgets his nearest friends and relations. I suppose, then, M. le Comte, you do not remember the jewels you ordered for the comtesse against the coming fetes, of M. M—? nor your repeated solicitations against her will? nor—"

"*Mon Dieu, que devien'rais-je?*" almost yelled the comte, leaping up and throwing down his chair in his fury, as the jeweller advanced obsequiously, with his bill, in his left hand, making a sweeping courtesy with his right.

"Now, now," said the doctor, first in a deprecating, then in a violent tone, as the incensed comte approached him, "you had better be quiet—all ready to seize you in the ante-chamber," then as he rushed to the bell and rung it furiously—"no use—servants know your situation—vont come."

And the comte, fairly exhausted by passion, sunk into a chair.

"By what authority do you invade my house? and who are you?" he exclaimed.

"You'll know soon enough—got 'em outside—strait jacket and all—here!" cried the doctor, stamping his foot.

The men stationed without, burst in with cords, canvas, and all the apparatus for confining lunatics, and made a rush upon the astonished comte, who at the moment of their entrance, drew a concealed pistol, and fired it at the doctor. The ball grazed the left side of his head, carried off a curl of his perwig, and so jarred his "cerebral developments," that he fell, completely stunned.

The rest rushed upon the defenceless comte, and overpowered him. They then slipped a strait jacket upon him, and bound his legs with ropes, preparatory to carrying him to the doctor's *maison de sante*.

The doctor himself recovered immediately from the stunning effects of the shot, and superintended the operations with all professional precision, "bearing," he said, "no ill to the pauvre comte for what he did, *mente non compute*, and labouring under a mental plethora of sensibility."

But the cries of the comte were long and loud; he roared, foamed and grinned at the benevolent doctor, and was in a fit way to occupy a cell in any *maison de sante* with due lunatic propriety, when the neigh-

bours and passers by, alarmed at his outrageous cries, poured into the chamber from all quarters, and among them his intimate friends, the Duc de C— and the Vicomte de S—.

On seeing them, the comte suddenly burst into tears, and entreated them to free him from his confinement, assuring them of his sanity of mind in such convincing terms, that the vicomte could hardly be restrained from drawing his sword, and making an example of the doctor on the spot.

"*Ecoutez! moi, donc! écoutez moi!*" was all the terrified man of physic could utter.

His story was told—the jeweller's combed—but where was the lady?—and the casket?

About two years afterwards, I made an official visit to the *concergerie*, to attest the dying confession of a female who had been arrested by the police as an agent of the Carlists, and had taken poison at the moment of apprehension. She was evidently sinking fast, and yet her eyes seemed to grow more lustrous, and her speech more articulate and pathetic, as the prospect of death overspread her beautiful countenance. There was a wild and fearful energy in her manner, as if she dreaded that life would fail ere she could unburden her conscience of its secret load.

She began—"My name is Madeline Alamo, otherwise Jeanne Patignon, otherwise the *Comtesse de L—*."

YOUNG ROBINSON, who was lately tried for the murder of Ellen Jewett, in New York, is now, according to some of the American papers, fighting the Mexicans in Texas. The following is a sketch of one of his associates, which we copy from the Portland Daily Advertiser.—B.L.E.

WILLIAM D. GREY.—This young man, whom our readers may perhaps recollect as the one from whom it was said Robinson borrowed the cloak which he wore on the night of Ellen Jewett's murder, has been lately brought before the Court of Sessions, on a charge of grand larceny, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison, at any labor the Superintendent may appoint. The brief history of Grey is full of deep and solemn interest both to young men and those parents and guardians under whose care they are placed. He came from Ohio to this city only two years since. At that time he was a member in regular standing of the orthodox church in Zanesville, and united with the church in Gold Street in this city, where he was a teacher in the Sabbath School. He brought letters of recommendation to some of the most respectable merchants, and was in the stores of Wright & Winstan, Wilbur & Buckley, and Doremus, Snyder & Nixon. Evil associates first led him astray, and he was soon so lost to virtue and self respect as to marry a woman of abandoned character, with whom as might be expected he lived very unhappy. The expenses of his life of profligacy were so great that he was obliged, like others of the same stamp, to have recourse to theft and robbery in order to meet them, and he has been stopped short in his career by the detection of his aggravated guilt. In two short years how changed are all his prospects! Then he was respectable and happy, and bid fair to become a useful member of society. Now he is branded with the stamp of indelible disgrace, and associated in crime and punishment with the vilest felons, "and none so low to do him reverence." Truly it is an evil thing and a bitter to break one of the commands of that holy God who is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity, and will cause the transgressor to "eat of the fruit of his own ways, and be filled with his own devices."—*Advocate of Moral Reform.*

There are fresh rumors from St. Louis, of the embodying of 6,000 Indians of the Northwest, under Black Hawk, in the Wisconsin territory. Colonel Dodge, governor of that territory, will be ready, if this prove true, by the aid of the militia of the nearest States to meet them.—*Louis. Adv.*

FOREIGN.

LATE NEWS.

LONDON, June 21.

According to the *Toulonnais*, the American squadron which lately visited Toulon has gone over to the coast of Morocco, where that paper supposes that it was to execute some projects long contemplated by the foreign policy of the United States. Nothing can be more foreign to American policy than the very absurd projects said by that paper to be about to be executed by the American squadron in the Mediterranean.

The *Courier Francais* states that intelligence has been received from Morocco of the Emperor's readiness to make any atonement desired by the French Government for the indirect aid afforded to Abd-el-Kader.

By accounts from the African coast, it appears that General Bugeaud had reached the camp at Tafna with all his troops. He had beaten the enemy whenever the latter came in his way, and intended to proceed to Tlemesen for the purpose of reinforcing the garrison of that place.

SPAIN.—There are advices of June 17th from Bayonne, and of the 15th from Madrid. The former state that things terminated as before in Navarre. The latter say that no day had been fixed for Cordova's return to the army. The General had too many important occupations in Madrid to think of such minor matters as the war in Navarre. Whatever may be said to the contrary by the friends of the present ministers, it appears that the general expectation in Madrid was, that the new elections will prove decidedly hostile to the Isturiz Administration.

There seems to be no truth whatever in the rumour current some days ago that Mina was raising the standard of revolt in Catalonia.—When last heard of, he was confined by illness in Barcelona. The rumour was evidently of Carlist origin.

LONDON, June 21.—The *Moniteur* of Wednesday states, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch, from Bayonne, that on the 16th the Carlist Chiefs declared to Don Carlos, that as they could no longer find means of subsistence in the Mountains of Navarre, they were determined to proceed to Arragon and carry on the war in that province. In the hope of appeasing the chiefs, a distribution of the reserved corn of Amescos was immediately ordered—but a new council of war was to be called on the 19th.

Eguia had given up the command, but evidently on account of his health. Villareal was his successor. This chief's name appears for the first time in the list of the adherents to the cause of the Pretender.

The Carlist forces, opposed to those under General Evans still occupied their positions on the 17th. They consisted of 13 battalions, or about 7000 men; so say the letters from Bayonne of the 18th, and they add that the most perfect inactivity continues in the camp of the British auxiliary forces. This, as we have already said on more occasions than one, is attributable to the absence of Cordova from the army, and the subsequent inactivity of his own troops.

Paris, June 22.—The first series of the bills drawn some time ago by M. Mendizabal, on the intendant of the Island of Cuba, to the order of Messrs. Rothschild & Co., have come back protested for non acceptance. On the arrival of the protests Messrs. Rothschild of this place despatched a courier to Madrid, with instructions to their agents there to require a deposit or security which is usually given under similar circumstances. This will be a new source of embarrassment to the Spanish Government, whose finances have never been in so bad a condition as they are at present.

TROUBLES IN PALESTINE.—The Austrian observer of the 14th June has intelligence from Syria of the 17th. A mutiny broke out a few days before in Jerusalem, and some tumultuous excesses were committed. It was suppressed with difficulty, and the German papers say that the prospects of the Egyptians are gloomy. Vagabonds, criminals, deserters, and refractory conscripts from all Palestine have gathered at Karak, beyond the Dead Sea. They are supported by the Bedouin Arabs, and the company assembled at Karak resembles that which haunted the cave of Adullam during the flight of David, in drawing to itself all that is discontented or distressed throughout Palestine. Their number is estimated at from 13,000 to 15,000 men. They have sufficient supply of arms, ammunitions, provisions, and horses, and it is thought that it will be impossible to dislodge them. Anarchy, robbery and murder, appear to prevail in all Syria.

FOUR DAYS LATER, VIA NEW-YORK.

The ship Republic, Capt. Williams, has arrived at New York, bringing London papers to June 29. Another attempt was made on the 26th at Paris, to assassinate the King. He had just entered his carriage at the Tuilleries, to return to Neuilly, where the Royal family now reside, and was passing under the gateway, leading to the Pont Royal, when he was fired at by a man 23 or 30 years of age, named Alibeu, with a species of fire-arm in the form of a walking cane. The ball did not touch the King, and he proceeded on his journey to Neuilly. The assassin was immediately arrested. The particulars are more fully given below.

From the London Times, July 27.

We have been favored with a copy of a telegraphic despatch received yesterday by the French Embassy. It runs thus:—

“Paris, June 26, 1 o'clock, a.m.—The King has just escaped a new danger. An individual has just fired at His Majesty but his Majesty was not touched. The assassin has been arrested. Paris is indignant. Order reigns everywhere.”

From the Journal des Debats.

“Yesterday evening, at a quarter past six o'clock, at the moment when the King was passing through the Guichet of the Tuilleries, in front of the Pont Royal, to return to Neuilly, a young man, aged 23 or 30 years, fired upon his Majesty, close to his person, with a weapon of a new invention, which, although a species of fire arms, had the form of a walking cane. Arrested at the same instant by the National Guards, who were under arms with their colors in compliment to the King, the assassin was dragged into the guard-house, and with difficulty saved from being torn to pieces.

“By a strange chance one of those National Guards was a gun-maker, of the name of Devisme, living in the Rue du Helder, who immediately recognised the prisoner as an individual to whom some two or three months before he had sold the weapon he had just discharged, and which the prisoner, a traveller for a silk warehouseman, pretended he wanted as a pattern or specimen for the purpose of making sales for the manufacturer and inventor, M. Devisme. The prisoner admitted that fact, as well as that his name, a fictitious one probably, was Alibeu, and that he had lived in the Rue Valois, the prisoner is of a dark complexion, with a great beard, which surrounds his chin. His costume was apparently decent and clean, but it concealed a very much soiled shirt, which he avowed he had worn for two weeks.

“There were found upon him two very short clay tobacco pipes, 22 sous, a calico pocket handkerchief, which had never been hemmed, and which was disgustingly filthy—a board comb—and in fine, cut-throat-poinard (dagger)

open with a silver handle, and some paper wrapped round the blade, with which weapon he declared he intended to have killed himself, and he did, in fact, attempt to stab himself, but was prevented. He displayed vast assurance and effrontery. He refused to give any satisfactory answer to questions put to him. Lying on the guard bed he looked round with audacity, and said to those present—‘If I were free I would do the same thing.’

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.—The Globe publishes the following instructions from the War Department to Gen. Gaines, under which he has taken the responsibility of crossing the frontier, into the Mexican territory. The information which has yet reached us from that quarter does not afford the slightest justification of this hostile movement. The globe gives no information on that point.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Major General Gaines, dated

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
July 11, 1836. }

“I have received and submitted to the President your letter of June 7th, together with the report made you by Capt. Doan.

“I am apprehensive from the tenor of this report, as well as from our observations, that the frontier has much to fear from the hostilities of the Indian tribes living in Texas. On this subject it is proper to call your attention to the instructions previously issued to you, and to say to you that if the conduct of the Indians in Texas threaten the frontier, whose defence is entrusted to you, and you consider it necessary, with a view to its protection to advance as far as Nacogdoches, you will do so without hesitation. If the authorities of that country cannot prevent bodies of savages from approaching our frontiers in arms, the necessary precautionary measures must be taken by you. This is the view of the President.”

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—From intelligence received by the Caspian last evening, the report in circulation, relative to Gen. Gaines having crossed the Sabine, is correct. As well as can be judged from the reports received, it seems he had been engaged for several days, in forwarding provisions and military stores previous to passing the river after which he marched directly on Nacogdoches, having previously called out the troops in garrison in Forts Towson and Gibson, with directions to join him in as short a time as possible.—Com. Bulletin.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

If it be true that Gen. Gaines has crossed the Sabine and taken position at Nacogdoches, it may not be forbidden to surmise that he has secret orders from head quarters. We were not aware of any movement of the Cumanches within a week or two which called for this step peculiarly at this juncture. If the appearance of the American army on the distant border of the scene of action between the Mexican and Texan forces should have an evil influence; on the Mexicans, disheartening or thwarting them in the approaching campaign, and giving the aid of our countenance to the Texans, we shall surely not escape the censure of all who judge of nations by other codes than the manual of Rob Roy.

The Louisville Advertiser says there was a report at that place, based on a letter from New Orleans, that Santa Anna had been tried by a Court Martial and shot.

Several Insurrections are reported to have broken out at Mexico.

The Texian Republic has adopted its national flag, a plain red ground, with one white star of five points, and between the points the letters T E X A S.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Lords on the 27th discussed the amendments of the Commons to their amendments of the Irish Municipal Bill, and rejected them by a vote of 78 to 142. The principal speakers were Lords Melbourne and Lyndhurst. The House appointed a committee to draw up a statement of their reasons for disagreeing with the commons.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

LONDON, June 28.—The diabolical attempt to assassinate the King of the French, had no particular influence upon the British Funds. The business in them has been very limited, and Consols have closed at 92 1-8 sellers. The 3 1-2 per cent. reduced annuities are 98 37-8, and the new 3 1-2 per cents are 100 3-8 for the opening. Bank Stock is 210.

We learn that the manufacturers of pig iron in Scotland have come to the resolution of stopping one half of their smelting furnaces almost immediately. The reason for so doing is the demand of the colliers

for a farther advance of wages. The present high price of iron will therefore, in all probability be maintained for some time to come.—Glasgow Courier.

LORD MELBOURNE.—The trial of Lord Melbourne Prime Minister of England, for an alleged crim. con. with the Hon. Mrs Norton, resulted in his acquittal. The Liverpool Chronicle says, “Never was there a more trumpety case brought into the court than that which is reported in our columns of this day. The evidence adduced contradicts itself in every line. We congratulate the Premier and the people upon this fresh defeat of enemies, who, abandoning the legitimate weapons of warfare, carry on the political contest with poisoned darts, and with a ferocity unheard of even amongst the most uncivilized and savage nations.”

THE KING AND LORD MELBOURNE.—We have great pleasure in stating, that His Majesty, since the verdict in favour of Lord Melbourne, has expressed himself in no measured terms as to the satisfaction he felt upon the trial having terminated in a manner so agreeable to his own wishes and feelings.—Morning Chronicle of Saturday.

REFORM OF THE LORDS.—Liverpool, June 25th. We are most happy, most delighted, indeed to observe that this great question is advancing steadily and merrily forward in every quarter of the land. So rapidly is it spreading from heart to heart, and making converts to its necessity, that electrical alone is the word which we can use when we would properly and fully describe the effect which it is producing. It is no longer what the Tories affected to say of it, the feeling here and there of some solitary individual, some dark and gloomy political fanatic, some aspiring demagogue, or some dissatisfied seeker after place. No! No! By a sudden and mighty spring, it has leaped at once and almost miraculously from its cradle, and assumed a giant's shape before us. No! No! It is no infant's wail which comes upon our ears, in broken and feeble accents, whispering—Reform the Lords. It is as the shout of a nation—it is the war cry of the people—it is the watchword of millions—it is the test and touchstone of the true and genuine reformer in every quarter.

Liverpool, June 27.—This evening the Irish Municipal Bill is again to be the subject of discussion in the House of Lords. There is, we take it, an importance attached to this discussion, perhaps greater than ever yet was involved in any measure before the Legislature of this country.

REFORM OF THE LORDS.—Mr O'Connell has placed the following notice of motion on the order book of the House of Commons for Monday, the 27th inst.—“To move that it be referred to a committee to inquire and report whether it be not necessary for the public weal of this realm to reform the House of Lords, by extending the principle of representation in the peerage, and altering the quality of electors and the mode of election.”—London Paper.

THE DUKE OF GORDON'S FORTUNE.—The Duke of Richmond will, we understand, succeed to about £30,000 a year, after as much land is sold as will clear off all encumbrances on the estates, subject to a yearly payment of £2000 to his Grace's mother, the Duchess Dowager, who was the Duke of Gordon's eldest sister. The Duchess of Gordon is to have the house in Belgrave square, and Huntly Lodge in Aberdeenshire which the late Duke occupied before his father's death.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in Business; and now informs them he will always have on hand, or made at the shortest notice at his manufactory on his wharf, the following articles, at the most moderate prices, viz:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Chain Cables, from 3-8 in. to 1-2 inches | Ploughs & carts, complete With other farming utensils, |
| Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties | Grist and Saw mill chains, and every other kind of mill-work done to order, |
| Anchor—different sizes | Butcher Irons and Hooks |
| Wireless Irons—do. | Back bands and traces |
| House Pipes—do. | Logging and ox-chains. |
| And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice. | |

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET:

THAT Dwelling House and Garden, fronting on George street, near Messrs Hockins's Brewery, at present occupied by A. D. Gordon. Possession given the first of July next.

ABRAM PATTERSON.

12th May, 1836.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

BY W. COMSTOCK.

The morning was delightful. I was wandering at my leisure, and had not a care to disturb the serenity of my mind—excepting it was that I panted for some adventure—some incident in consonance with the romantic beauty of the scene. I could scarcely hope for it, as the country was thinly settled, and few Passengers were to be met with. All was silence and peace—save the music of countless numbers of birds that jumped about among the thick leaves of the green wood, or the hollow murmur of a little waterfall, when the crystal flood tumbled from a shelving rock among the clean pebbles and sides of a brook. I wandered I cared not to notice, for at every step some new beauty opened to my view. At length in one of the most solitary spots which I had visited, I imagined that I heard a slight hum, as of a congregation crowd, at no great distance; and upon looking quickly about me I caught sight of something glittering through the trees, which I knew to be the handwork of a human artist, and yet could not immediately determine its shade and character. I walked forward a few paces, when I came to an opening in the bushes, and looking through a narrow passage of some length, which divided the bushes and young trees, saw a spacious green, in the center of which stood a little church with a small steeple. The glittering object which I had seen was a gilded ball on the top of the spire. I observed that the congregation were nearly assembled.—Occasionally some belated worshipper dropped silently in, took off his hat and applying his handkerchief to his forehead, slid into the first seat that offered. As the door stood wide open, I could see a goodly array of village bonnets—commend me to a village bonnet—it is more precious to my view than an imperial crown. I at once resolved to go to meeting—not only for the sake of seeing the pretty maidens, but also because a secret vanity suggested to my mind that among that assembly of plain countrymen I should be a distinguished personage; and could not fail to draw the melting glance of many a blue eye upon my own outward proportions.*

Accordingly I passed up the natural avenue and came out upon the green. My feelings were very poetical as I walked slowly towards the door of the village church. I entered. A popular preacher was holding forth, and the little meeting-house was much crowded. Several persons were standing up, and I soon discovered that I must retain my perpendicular position as every seat was crowded. I, however, pressed up the aisle, until I had gained a position where I could have a fair view of the faces of nearly all present. I soon perceived that I was an object of attention. Many of the congregation looked curiously at me, for I was a stranger to them all. In a few moments, however, the attention of every one present appeared to be absorbed in the ambassador of grace, and I also took an interest in his discourse. The speaker was fluent, and many of his flights were sublime—but almost every thing was calculated to affect my mind then. The preacher spoke of Heaven & its joys, and the blissful scenes with which we were surrounded on every side.—The music of the wood and the fragrance of the heath seemed to respond to his eloquence. Then it was no great stretch of imagination to fancy that the white handed creatures around me, with their pouting lips and artless innocence, were beings of a higher sphere. While my

Motives like these for going to the House of God will be justly condemned by every person of sound sense and moral rectitude. The writer being the hero of his own story, has left the intelligent reader to draw a sound conclusion, on the propriety of his conduct; and he cannot fail to perceive in the preceding paragraph, the already begun tribulation, which, sooner or later, overtakes the licentious and profane,

feelings were thus divided between the beauties and the blessings of the two worlds, and wrapt in a sort of poetical devotion, I detected one fair lass, with large black eyes, in stealing several glances at me of a most animated character. I need not describe the sensations experienced by a youth, when the eyes of a beautiful woman rest for a length of time on his countenance—and when he imagines himself to be an object of interest to her. I returned her glances with interest, and threw all the tenderness into my eyes which the scene, my meditations, and the preacher's discourse, had inspired in my heart. I doubted not that the fair young damsel possessed kindred feelings with myself—that we were drinking together of the fountain of inspiration. How could it be otherwise? She had been born and nurtured amid these wild and romantic scenes—and she was made up of romance, of poetry, and tenderness. And then I thought of the purity of woman's love—her devotion—her truth. I inwardly prayed that I might meet with her where we could enjoy a sweet interchange of sentiment. I thought of Sappho—and the ardent glances of the young maiden reminded me of that creature of passionate affection. I thought of Werter and Charlotte, and could not doubt that the village maiden and myself were capable of enjoying equal transport in each other's society. Her glances continued—several times our eyes met. My heart ached with rapture.

At length the benediction was pronounced. I lingered about the premises until I saw the dark-eyed damsel set out for home alone and on foot. 'O that the customs of society would permit—for we are surely one in soul! Cruel formality, that throws up a barrier between hearts made for each other!' Yet I determined to take the same path. I followed after her. She looked behind, and I thought she evinced some emotion at recognising me as the stranger of the day. I quickened my pace, and she actually slackened hers, as if to let me come up with her.

'Noble young creature!' thought I.—'Her artless and warm young heart is superior to the shackles of custom!'

I at length came within a stone's throw of her. She suddenly halted and turned her face towards me. My heart swelled to bursting, and my eyes filled with tears of rapture and tenderness. I reached the spot where she stood. She began to speak, and I took off my hat as if doing reverence to an angel.

'Are you a pedlar?'

'No my dear girl, that is not my occupation.'

'Well, I don't know, continued she, not very bashfully, and eyeing me sternly, 'I thought when I saw you in the meeting-house that you looked like a pedlar who passed off a pewter half dollar on me three weeks ago; and so I determined to keep my eye on you. Brother John has got home, now--and he says if he catches the fellow he'll wring his neck for him--and I a'n't sure but you are the good-for-nothing rascal after all.'

The last words were uttered in a furious scream. Reader, did you ever take a shower bath?—*Boston Pearl.*

A QUEEN WOMAN'S SERMON.—Dear friends, there are three things I very much wonder at: The first is, that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones and brickbats and clubs into fruit trees to knock down the fruit; if they would let it alone, it would fall itself. The second is, that men should be so foolish and even so wicked as to go to war and kill one another, if they would only let one another alone, they would die of themselves. And the third and last thing which I wonder at is, that the young men should be so unwise as to go after the young women, if they would only stay at home, the young women would come after them.

AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

Mr. Dawson,

Sir,—More out of complaisance to your sensible Correspondent "Melville," than from a conviction that I can say any thing very satisfactory on the subject, I now offer a few remarks on the failure of the potatoe crop from rot in the seed.

When the opinions are so conflicting as to the cause of the disease, I do not think it would answer any good purpose to spend time in the investigation of it, but rather in the discovery of a cure.

This is now the fourth year that I have participated in common with so many others in the failure of the potatoe crop, although not to such an extent as many have done. What struck my mind at first was to try and discover the cause in order to apply a remedy. In this I have failed; what seems to be an antidote one season, seems to promote the disease another, so that I am now at a greater loss how to account for it than I was two years ago. The first year the disease affected my potatoes, the cut seed I planted early and the whole seed I planted late, were safe, and a good crop; while the cut seed planted later failed in a great measure; this I have found to be the case all along. I have planted but a few cut seed this season and my field has now a promising appearance, so that I conclude, that good sound potatoes cut and planted before the hot weather sets in, or whole potatoes, can only be depended upon; the latter, I would recommend in any case, as I think the excess in crop will do more than compensate for the additional seed required. The plan I take in selecting my seed is to go into the cellar once in two or three weeks, and pick out all the middling sized potatoes that are easily come at, laying them in a corner by themselves; the very small ones I do not think are sufficient for seed, and the largest are not required.

In connection with the above, I shall suggest a few hints that may not be thought altogether out of place.

Impending calamities may be often averted, or at least mitigated by having recourse to prudential measures in time, whereas by letting the proper season pass, they may fall with all their weight and be attended with the most direful consequences. I should not like to be called, or even thought an alarmist, but present appearances are none of the brightest; we hear from a good many parts of the States, from which a considerable part of our living comes in ordinary, that there is a failure of crop; and to all appearance it will not be a very abundant one here. There are different branches of domestic economy to which the attention may be turned; part of them I shall advert to, and first I would say, keep the hogs in as good condition as possible through the summer, so that they may be soon fed in the fall.

Proportion your stock before the winter sets in to your means of keeping; it is better to slaughter one in the fall when it has the summer's beef upon it, than lose it in the spring for want of food. The dairy should be well attended to; all the milk that can be spared after supplying the family should be made into cheese. A little calculation will set this in a clearer point of view than any argument I could use. Suppose there are 50,000 cows in Nova Scotia, and that 20 lbs of cheese is made from each cow, this will give 1,000,000 lbs, which is equal in weight to 5102 bbls flour; but I consider every pound of cheese to be equal in service in a family, to at least a pound and a half of flour, so that it may be said to be equal to 7653 bbls flour; or at 4d per lb = £16,666 13 4 Now this is a specimen of what may be done. I have no doubt but it will be said by some, that this looks like distrusting God in Providence; such might as well say the mariner is distrusting Providence, who trims his vessel when a storm threatens.

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

EDITORIAL.

The following remarks were in type for the last paper, but were crowded out by other matters. Since then we received the foregoing letter from our Correspondent, "Old Ruston," and we are happy to see his ideas coincide so closely with our own. When he alludes to the latest planted cut potatoes failing, we suppose his seed to have been lying cut from the time he planted his first sets, in which case, his experience would exactly coincide with our own.

ROT IN POTATOES.

HAVING lately seen and read many theories on the causes of the present prevailing disease in Potatoes, as well as having made, and induced others to make a variety of experiments, with a view to test the soundness of these theories, we find the facts deducible therefrom reduced to the following heads.

Primary Cause Unripe and other inferior seed. Every person must have noticed, that the last three or four summers have been remarkable all over the North of Europe and America, for their brevity and coldness, and it is a singular coincidence with this fact, that during the period above named, and in the regions of the north, the failure of the potato crop should have been of frequent and increasing occurrence, from a disease, but little known from the discovery of that valuable root. This failure has been ascribed to almost every thing natural and supernatural; but few or none have traced it to the cause stated at the head of this article, because no doubt, it seemed to imply unskilful management on their own part. They will readily admit that nature is uniform in all her laws, and that the husbandman who would hope to succeed in his labors, must study to copy her; that the most vigorous plant after its kind, is sure to spring from the most perfect seed, hence the most skilful farmers select the best seed of every sort for sowing. But a fatal error has hitherto prevailed in regard to the potato with many farmers, whose rule is to eat the best, *any thing will do for seed*. Accordingly all the small potatoes and the watery ones are set aside for this purpose. It is easy to see that progressive degeneracy and ultimate failure must follow this mode of culture. The small potatoes, if ripe, may indeed reproduce their kind, for a number of years, and, by good treatment, might be much improved in size, but the unripe ones are liable to so many casualties, that we shall at once proceed to notice the immediate or secondary causes of failure.

Fermentation. Unripe potatoes contain a large portion of aqueous matter and starch, which are ever ready to ferment if the tubers are put in large heaps, in cellars or otherwise, and potatoes or any other vegetables which have undergone the process of fermentation, can never again be used in safety for seed; we used a few, last spring, for seed, as an experiment, which we knew to have undergone this process, and very few of them came up, and those few were very unhealthy.

Cutting Unripe Seed. Unripe potatoes by being thinly spread on a cool floor, may escape fermentation, but even then it is unsafe to cut them into sets for planting, because, being full of water as already observed, the moment an incision is made, the liquid escapes in great profusion, and, like severe wounds in the animal system, causes them to bleed to death; if they are put in a heap, fermentation speedily follows this treatment, when their ruin is complete. In one experiment, which was made last spring, upon a load of white potatoes, a part were cut and allowed to lie on a floor 5 or 6 days, and the remainder were cut within an hour of planting; both were planted at the same time, the former nearly all failed, and the latter all succeeded well. Here in the latter case, the seed was evidently saved by its immersion in the earth, which put a stop to the discharge of water. Acting upon this principle, some of our farmers, in making further experiments, have cut the potatoes and immediately plunged them into water containing lime or gypsum, in both of which cases, we are in-

formed, they were ominously successful, the lime as both having acted as a constrictant.

It would appear then that cutting potatoes for seed, being contrary to the operation of nature, is in all cases, less or more injurious, but peculiarly so with unripe tubers, and should never be resorted to unless the sets be immediately earthed, or immersed in some substance that will put a stop to the discharge of the aqueous matter. Planting whole sets is certainly the safest and most natural way, and these should be the ripest that can be procured. Recourse should also be had to reproducing the potatoes from the seed balls, as all tuberous roots have a natural tendency to degenerate, unless so produced.

Anderson recommends that Cows be milked three times a day in summer when full fed. If a cow is not milked dry each time, the quantity diminishes; and if milked dry, the best milk is obtained. The first cream that rises is best.

FOR SALE.

ALL that Tenement and building in Pictou, bounding on High Street and James Street, formerly owned by Hugh McKay deceased and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gunn and others, with all the appurtenances and outhouses thereunto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, and the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Geo. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known.

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8th, 1836.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

CAUSE. { John Gordon and William Gordon, } Pliffs
 { Admr's &c. of Alexander Gordon, }
 deceased, vs.
 Norman Campbell, } Defend't

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Sydney, at the Court House, in Antigonish, on Saturday, the 29th day of October next, between the hours of 12 o'clock at noon, and 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of the same day:

ALL that certain Lot of LAND situate, lying, and being at Doctor's Brook at the Gulf Shore, in the Upper District of said County, abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say; on the North by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the East by lands in the possession of Donald McKinnon; on the South by the main post road leading to Antigonish; and on the West by the lands of one John McIsaac; containing in the whole thirty-one acres, more or less; together with all and singular the houses, buildings and improvements thereon; the same having been levied and extended upon agreeably to Law, under, and by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Supreme Court at Pictou, at the suit of the above named Plaintiffs against the said Defend't and the equity of redemption thereby established, having expired.

E H HARRINGTON, High Sheriff.

H. BLACKADAR, }
 Att'y for Plaintiffs }
 Dated 25th July, 1836.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION,

ON Tuesday, the 6th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises:

ALL the RIGHT and CLAIM of the late ALEXANDER FALCNER to a HOUSE in Church Town, East River, Pictou.

Terms made known at the time of sale.
 JAMES FALCNER.
 August 9, 1836. b-w

J. JOHNSTON,

In addition to his former STOCK, has received FROM LONDON, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF FIFES, FLUTES, AND OCTAVES, which he offers for sale very low for cash. Pictou, August 3. if

FOR SALE.

A FEW Thousand Spruce and Pine dimension DEALS, at Antigonish Harbour. Terms moderate: Apply at this Office. [19th April, 1836.]

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING, In 20,000 Shares of £50 each, (Three-fourths of which have been subscribed in England, and the remainder are reserved for the Colonies.) With power to increase the Capital.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

- George De Rosco Atwood, Esq.
- Edward Blount, Esq.
- Robert Brown, Esq.
- Sir Robert Camphell, Baronet.
- Robert Carter, Esq.
- William Robert Chapman, Esq.
- James John Cummins, Esq.
- James Dowie, Esq.
- Oliver Farror, Esq.
- Alexander Gillespie, Jun., Esq.
- William Medley, Esq.
- William Pemberton, Esq.
- George Richard Robinson, Esq., M. P.
- John Waldron Wright, Esq.

The rapidity with which the British North American Colonies have advanced in prosperity and commercial importance, the vast increase of their population, the high rate of interest, the fluctuation of exchange, the inadequacy of the capital already employed for Banking operations, and the increasing facility of intercourse with the Mother Country, point out the different settlements of British North America, as affording a secure field for the profitable employment of capital; for which purpose, and with a view of promoting the Mercantile and Agricultural interests of the Colonies, the present Company has been established.

The management of the Company's affairs is invested in the London Court of Directors, and the Banks in the Colonies are to be conducted by local Boards appointed by them.

A general meeting of the Proprietors is to be held yearly in London, to whom a statement of the Company's affairs will be submitted.

Power has been reserved to the Directors to apply for, and accept on behalf of the establishment, a Charter of Incorporation or Act of Parliament.

A Deposit of £10 sterling per share to be paid within a period to be named in the letter of allotment, at the rate of Exchange therein fixed, and the Deed of Settlement to be signed at the time of payment.

After payment of the Deposit, the remainder of the Capital will be required by instalments not exceeding £10 sterling per Share, at such intervals (of not less than 3 months) as the Directors may find necessary to carry the objects of the Bank into operation, of which due notice will be given.

The undersigned, commissioned to represent the Court of Directors in America, and to visit the several Colonies for the purpose of putting the affairs of the Bank into operation, hereby gives notice that he will be ready to receive and consider applications from persons resident in the Province of Nova Scotia, who may be desirous of becoming Shareholders in the Capital Stock of the Company, addressed to him at the Post Office, at Halifax, on or before the 1st day of September next. ROBERT CARTER. New York, 14th July, 1836.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Robert Carter, Esq., Post Office, Halifax.
 Sir—I request that you will allot to me shares in the Bank of British North America; and I hereby engage to pay the Deposit of £10 sterling each, upon so many of such shares as you may allot to me, at the time, place, and rate of Exchange to be specified in your letter of allotment; and at the same time to execute the Deed of Settlement.
 I am, sir,
 Your Obedient Servant,
 Signature at length, : :
 Place of abode, : : : :
 Date, : : : : : :
 All Letters must be Post Paid.

[FOR THE BEE.]

A Public Meeting of the Freeholders of the U. S. West River, Pictou, was held on Monday, 1st August, 1836, to devise the most eligible course to be pursued respecting the approaching general Election. Mr. Alexander McRae in the chair; when, after some discussion, and resolutions passed, relative to the hitherto neglective and injurious mode of electing members for the representation; the almost total disregard to the present commercial and agricultural depression, which characterise the present House of Assembly, and the most effective means of remedying these evils, the meeting formed itself into an Association, drew up and adopted certain regulations for its government, of which the following is the import.

The Office Bearers of the Association consist of a President, Vice President, two Secretaries, and a Committee of eight persons.

Any Freeholder subscribing the Rules, will be a member of the Association.

The Association shall always hold an annual Meeting, some time previous to the sitting of the Legislature, at which the Office Bearers shall be elected, the proceedings of the preceding session of the Assembly, as recorded by the Secretaries (this being a particular part of their duty*), reviewed and carefully investigated; and a written document of the measures which the Association wishes to be brought forward and supported at the ensuing session, drawn up for presentation to the members for Pictou.

Any candidate soliciting the suffrages of the Association may apply to the President, Vice President, or either of the Secretaries, and, if his political sentiments are concurrent with those of the Association, and if he will pledge himself to bring forward and support in the Legislative Assembly, such measures as the Association may deem conducive to the general improvement and permanent good of the Province, will enroll his name, with as many of such as will apply or are nominated; and then call a general meeting, where it shall be decided by a majority, which of these the Association will support, at the general Election.

The members of the Association have pledged themselves to be actuated by no party feeling, in their choice of Candidates.

Office Bearers.—Robert Short, President; William McDonald, Vice President; Alexander McRae, and Alexander Campbell, Secretaries.

In behalf of the Association,
ALEXANDER McRAE,
Chairman.

* By this means we will be enabled, at the end of each parliamentary term, to judge of our Members' conduct, and whether they are worthy of the trust that has been already reposed in them, or of being re-trusted with our rights.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 17, 1836.

LATE NEWS.—By the kindness of Messrs Ross and Primrose we have been favoured with the Boston Daily Advertiser of the 6th instant, containing London dates to the 29th June; extracts from which we give in another column. The French King made a narrow escape from assassination on the 26th June. On the 27th the House of Lords rejected the Irish Corporation Bill as amended by the Commons. Both Houses had nominated Committees of conference on the subject, which will probably compromise the difference. At all events nothing serious appears to be apprehended from the fate of this Bill—nor the attempt on the life of Louis Philippe, neither having produced any sensible effect on the funds.

TRAVEL.—The accounts of the American forces under General Gaines having invaded Mexico is confirmed—the order of the secretary at war to that effect

having been published. The belligerents will probably have come in collision; we shall therefore expect soon to hear accounts of their operations. By last accounts the Mexicans were concentrated on the River Nueces about 7000 strong, under the command of General Urea—Fitasola having been superseded and ordered home, to be tried by Court Martial for obeying the orders of the captive ex President. The Texian army is commanded by M. B. Lamar, and is stated to be about 3 to 4000 strong, and daily augmenting. Santa Anna had been removed for greater security to Columbia, and put in irons, with a strong guard over him. What part the American General Gaines is to act in the drama is yet to be seen.

ACADIAN TELEGRAPH.—This paper made its first appearance on the 5th instant, and is very respectably got up; many of its articles are original, among which we notice a "Compendious History of Nova Scotia, with co-relative outlines of British and American History, No. 1." "Notice of Chambers' Educational Course," Poetical "Sketches descriptive of the scenery in the vicinity of Halifax, No. 1." "Report of the Commissioners' Court," and a very sensible Editorial on the nature, responsibilities, and duties of the Press. We wish the Proprietor every success.

We are informed that large shoals of mackarel have lately been seen in and about the entrance to this harbor. Will any one inform us what is the reason that our fishing vessels continue year after year to proceed to Canso, Arichat, and other places, in quest of fish, to meet repeated disappointments, while they are to be found in great abundance at our own wharves? And why is there no fresh mackarel in our market?

A large Bear, weighing 361 lbs. was shot last week at the Mill Brook, W. River, by Messrs Charles, Kenneth, and Daniel Fraser of that place.

ELECTION MOVEMENTS.—Messrs McKim and Lewis of Cumberland, Isaac Logan of Colchester, and W. O'Brien, Esq. Hants, have all addressed the Freeholders of their respective Counties, offering their services as Representatives in the next general Assembly; and Mr William Holland of Wilmot, has been put in nomination by the Electors of the Eastern Division of the County of Annapolis, at a public Meeting, at which the proffered services of W. H. Roach, Esq. were respectfully declined.

The Police Magistrates and Constabulary of Leinster have presented Sir John Harvey, on the occasion of his leaving that Province for the Government of Prince Edward's Island, with a piece of plate, as a testimonial of the estimation in which they held his services, while acting as Superintendent of that station.

THE MENAGERIE which we formerly advertised is now exhibiting in this town, it is upon a scale of magnitude much beyond any thing of the kind we have ever witnessed in this place. Persons who have never before seen such a collection of Animals, Reptiles, Birds, and other rare Curiosities in Nature, and the Fine Arts, will find it worthy of patronage; and the spirited Proprietors deserve every encouragement. Admission to the Menagerie, 1s 3d, Repository of Fine Arts, 1s 3d, do of Rare Curiosities, 1s.

We refer our readers to the advertisement in this day's paper, of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, and to the following ably written article on the subject, by the Editor of the Novascotian. Persons residing in this County, who wish to participate in this speculation, will have no time to lose in forwarding their applications.

"We perceive that an Act of Incorporation for this Company had had its second reading in the House of Commons. We feel some anxiety about its details—and also as to the system of business which the new Company intend to introduce. It is possible that the Act may merely enable the Association to

and be sued.* If it interferes with our £5 restriction Act, or in any way compromises the authority of the domestic Legislature, it will probably lead to resistance. Taking for granted that there will be no reasonable ground for complaint afforded, we cannot foresee the dangers which some persons apprehend from the operations of this Institution. A fixed currency will probably be one of the first advantages. If the Scotch system of Cash Accounts, which has been promised, be acted upon—other and very extensive benefits will be derived. This boon was held out by the projectors of the Bank of Nova Scotia. It has never been yielded—and at that, as well as the older Establishment, persons requiring loans, can only obtain them through the peddling system of 60 or 90 day Notes, which keep the borrowers and their endorsers teased from January to December—and which adds no trifling addition, in time, to the interest paid for the perplexing accommodation. In Scotland a man goes to the bank with his security, on the first of January, and arranges his pecuniary concerns for the year. He can therefore introduce a certainty into his business, to which traders and others in Halifax are strangers. He need not keep a surplus pound by him unemployed. They cannot tell at what moment they may be put to inconvenience, by having a note thrown out, and must therefore keep a reserve somewhere, comparatively dead and unproductive, to meet such casualties. We are quite aware that the Bank of Nova Scotia will hold up its broken charter and the £5 clause as its excuses—we never approved of this violation—and can only regret that, whatever the cause, the effect has been the adherence to a petty and harassing system. We hope, however, that the Colonial Bank, having no such cause to shrink from its pledges, will introduce the system of Cash Accounts. The people of Nova Scotia should never be satisfied till they obtain it, and indeed until the Scotch system, in all its reciprocal advantages is established in the country. We make these observations in time, that those who are likely to take a share in the management of the new Institution may weigh well what they are about, and lay the foundations of its prosperity in the affections of the people—not attempt to rear it upon the ruins of those who come within its reach. A bank should be the nursing mother of the surrounding industry—not like a baronial castle in former times, an object of terror and disgust."

* Since writing the above, we perceive by Mr Robson's reply to Mr Roebuck, that this is the case.

COUNTERFEIT STERLING SHILLINGS.—Attempts have been making to pass a spurious description of these pieces. We have seen one, stopped at the Post Office, which it would be very possible to circulate by candle light, or amongst those unaware of the fraud. It is cast from a mould, of hard metal, and duller than silver, and may easily be detected on examination.—Halifax Times.

The St. John Observer of the 9th instant, says:—"Mr. Bankhead, British Secretary of Legation at Washington, and Mr. Chyostoff, Russian Charge d'Affaires at same place, arrived in this city on Sunday morning in the steamer Royal Tar from Portland, and yesterday left town in the steamer Mail of the Mist for Annapolis, on their way to Halifax. We learn that they are expected to return to this city in about ten days, when they will proceed to Fredericton, and thence to Canada, over land. We understand they are merely on a tour of pleasure."

MARRIED.

Monday evening, August 1st, by the Rev. Mr McIntosh, Mr Andrew McKinlay, to Miss Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Mr William Allardice of this town.—Halifax Gazette.

DIED.

At Fishers' Grant, on the 11th instant, Samuel McDougall, aged 48 years, after a painful illness of three weeks which he bore with resignation to the Divine Will.

At Up-Park Camp, Jamaica, on the 26th May, Henry P. Hill, Esq. Captain and Paymaster, of His Majesty's 5th regiment, son of the late John Thomas Hill, Esq. of Horton, Nova Scotia—an officer highly respected in the military service, and warmly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At the Royal Oak—Honourable Samuel Cunard, Messrs Cornwall, McGregor and McDonald; E M Dodd, Esq. Captains Rogers, Gray, Davis, Grant, Adamson, Smith, Perkins, Allen, and Prince, wife and child.

At Mr Harper's, - J Kerr, Esq, Messrs Fraser, Willison, and J D Fraser, Esq.
At Mr Lorrain's, - Menagerie Company.
At Mrs Davison's, - Mr Rogers.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE - PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, August 10th - Schr. Hope, Hardon, P. E. Island - ballast.

Friday - Schr. Catherine, Buckler, Tatamagouche - goods; sloop Packet, Linkletter, P E Island - bal., schr. Queen Adelaide, Glawson, Halifax - goods; Ambassador, Tinker, Mount Desert - ballast; Squanto, Chase, Boston - do; Pan Matanza, Bears, Fall River - do; brig Florida, Curry, Boston - do; Elba, Adamson, Providence - do; Sterling, Chase, New York - do; Commerce, Berner, do - do; Conturion, Spooner, Fall River - do; Mark, Grant, do - do; Mary & Susan, Elwell, Boston - do; Mary, Harden, Fall River - do.
Saturday - Brig Samson, Perkins, Providence - do; Helen, Smith, do - do; America, Churchill, Portland, do; Hibornia, McDough, New York - meal & tobacco; schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Merigomish - plank; Elizabeth, Hadley, Guysboro - herring; Lucy, Innes, Crow Harbor - do.

CLEARED.

Wednesday - Schr. Mechanic, Roads, Marblehead - coals; brig Architect, Gray, Weymouth - do; schr. Nonpariel, Sturdivant, Stamford - do; schr. Christy Ann, Strang, Bay de Verte, goods and coal.

Thursday - Brig Famo, Carpenter, Providence, coal; ship Henry Leads, Sweetzer, Boston, do; schr. Edwin, Hunt, Providence, do; sloop Isabella, McQuarry, P. E. Island, coal; Trial, McColla, do, do; Margaret, Richards, Murray Harbor, goods; Hope, Hardin, Gulf Fisheries; Gold Jack, Vigneau, fishing voyage.

Friday - Schr. Catherine, Jollymore, fishing voyage; Four Sisters, Woodin, Halifax, coal; David Pratt, Pratt, Boston, do; Esther, Cooper, Wareham, do.

Saturday - Brig Dawn, Leo, Portland, coal; schr. Lucy, Jones, Pugwash, flour and meal; Ben, Graham, Miramichi, coals, butter, horses, &c; Brig Constantia, Frost, Providence, coal.

Monday - Brig John Decatur, Dellingham, Boston, coal; Halifax, O'Brien, Bridgeport, U.S., coal; schr. Sarah, Matterson, fishing supplies; sloop Packet, Linkletter, P E Island, coal.

Tuesday - Brig Sally Ann, Merryman, Somerset, coal; schr. Jasper, Richardson, Philadelphia, do; Albion, Forrest, Halifax, do.

Cleared, at N York, 31st ult. schr Caspian, Ryner; at Boston, same day, brig Plymouth Rock, Gibbs, 6th inst, schr Catherine, McLean; at Portland, 4th inst, brig Confucius, Baxter, all for Pictou.

Spoken, 2d inst, lat 42, long 68; schr Sarah, from Pictou, for New Bedford.

SHIPWRECK. - A letter from Turks Island, 15th July, states that the British brig Alexander, of Halifax, John Winn, late master, was wrecked on the 10th, on a reef at the Northwest point of the Cascios, on her passage from Wilmington, N. C., to Montego Bay. She was loaded with lumber, flour, shingles, rice, bread, corn, meat, hams, pitch, &c. The capt. with part of the cargo and materials, arrived at Turks Island on the 15th, and several small craft had gone off to Cascios to bring up the remainder of the articles saved from the wreck. - *New York paper.*

WRECK AT THE ISLE OF SABLE. - The brig Sun, of Sunderland, Harrison, master, from Quebec, bound to Gloucester, England, timber laden, sprung a leak a short time after leaving Quebec. Every means were used by the crew to stop the leak, but of no avail, and having eight feet of water in the hold and nearly water-logged, was finally abandoned about the 20th ult. on Sable Island. Four of the crew arrived here on Sunday last in the schooner Michael Wallace, capt. Darby - the captain, his wife and family, with the remaining part of the crew, were to leave the Island on Thursday last in the long boat for Halifax. - *Halifax Times.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SCAIFE & BAIN and JAMES BAIN & Co., of Halifax, are informed that unless their accounts are paid, or satisfactorily secured, on or before the 10th September ensuing, that they will then be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 9. m-w

CORDAGE - About a ton of excellent quality, from 1 1/2 to 4 inches, for sale by April 13. ROSS & PRIMROSE.

VALUABLE PLASTER ROCKS AND FREESTONE QUARRY FOR SALE.

THE Plaster and Freestone on Monk's Head, near the entrance of Antigonish Harbour; the plaster is in great abundance, of easy access, and of first quality; and the freestone of excellent quality; equal to any in Nova Scotia. For particulars apply to Duncan Chisholm at Monk's Head, or to the subscriber here. GEORGE SMITH. Pictou, August 15, 1836. u w

TO LET.

A Commodious Dwelling House, in the Town of Pictou, with Cellar and Garden attached, very convenient for a small family, and the premises in good condition. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to the Subscriber. GEORGE SMITH. Pictou, August 15, 1836. ca

INFORMATION WANTED.

ANY person who will give information where my wife Mrs Charles Stewart, who absconded with one Michael Power about the first of June last, is now residing, will confer a favor on her disconsolate husband. CHARLES STEWART. Pine Tree Gut, 25th August, 1836. m-w

ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen comprising the travelling Community, and the public in general, that through the solicitations of a number of his friends, he has taken the ESTABLISHMENT well known as the

ROYAL OAK HOTEL,

and fitted up the same in a style of neat and commodious arrangement, with a view to continue its usefulness in the line as formerly.

Disposed to afford comfort and accommodation to such as may favor him with their countenance, he asks of a generous public that share of patronage which he will by attention, endeavor to deserve. WILLIAM ADAMSON. Pictou, August 3d, 1836. if ps6

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

MARTIN McDONALD, SENIOR,

of Knoydart, in the Upper District of the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render the same within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted unto said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ALEXANDER McDONALD, } Admrs.
JOHN McDONALD, }

Upper District, County of Sydney, 21st July, 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

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'r.
THOMAS McCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present 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 the subscriber, at Halifax.

PETER DONALDSON, Administrator

13th April, 1836.

A Few Copies of THE COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST, for sale at Office. Price \$2 each. [Oct. 21.]

STEAMBOAT



"CAPE BRETON."

Captain THOMAS GRAHAM,

LEAVES the Mining Company's Wharf at Pictou every Thursday evening after the arrival of the mail from Halifax, for Charlotte Town and Miramichi, leaves Charlotte Town every Friday morning, and returns to Pictou calling at Charlotte Town, leaving Miramichi every Monday morning, - and will take each

FREIGHT

from these places as may offer, at the following

RATES:

FROM PICTOU TO CHARLOTTE TOWN.

Cabin Passengers, - - - 12s each,
Steerage do. - - - 6s "
Horses, - - - 20s "
Gigs and Wagons, - - - 10s "
Goods, per barrel, bulk, - - 1s 3d.

CHARLOTTE TOWN TO MIRAMICHI.

Cabin Passengers, - - - 20s each,
Steerage do. - - - 10s "
Horses, - - - 20s "
Cattle, - - - 15s per head,
Sheep and Pigs, - - - 2s each,
Goods, per barrel, bulk, - - 1s 3d
Wagons and Carriages, - - 12s each,

PICTOU TO MIRAMICHI.

Cabin Passengers, - - - 30s each,
Steerage do. - - - 15s "
Horses, - - - 25s "
Cattle, - - - 22s 6d pr head,
Sheep and Pigs, - - - 2s 6d each,
Gigs and Wagons, - - - 15s "
Goods, per barrel, bulk, - - 1s 6d.

Passengers found on paying for their meals. No person allowed to smoke in the cabin or steerage.

Pictou, July 20, 1836. if

COLCHESTER HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to Notify his friends in the town and country, and the travelling community generally, that he has fitted up in the neatest manner, and opened a house of entertainment, opposite the Episcopal Church in Truro, where, from the pleasant situation, the extent of the accommodation, which the house affords, the convenience arising to travellers out of the Coach and Post Offices being annexed to the establishment, together with the knowledge he possesses of the business, and his unwearied assiduity to administer to the comforts of those who may favour him with a call, induces him to solicit public patronage.

JOSEPH R. DODSON

Truro, 1st June, 1836.

N B Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. r-m

BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL,

AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND, AND FOR sale on the subscriber's wharf:

1000 lbsds Liverpool salt,
75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON,
Hemp cables, lawsons and small cordage,
Canvas No 1 a S,
Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,
1 Caplin seine,
Chain Cables, 1 1/4 & 1-2 inches, and
40, 60, & 100 fathoms each,
Anchors of all descriptions,
which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

GEO. SMITH.

25th May, 1836. if

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL continue to sell off during the summer, the remainder of his old stock, at large reductions.

A small and SEASONABLE ADDITION to his former stock, has recently been made, which will be sold low for cash, or produce.

PRESENTLY ON HAND:

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND IRON LAMPS, Mirrors, and Mill Saws.

WANTED.

10,000 Feet GOOD one inch PINE BOARDS, for which one half in cash will be given. R. DAWSON.

POETRY.

THE STEED OF THE DESERT.

THE desert steed—the desert steed—

That never man bestrode;
He matches 'gainst the wind his speed,
He drinks the streams that mountains feed,
He gallops on a fenceless mead,
Where man hath never trod.

Lo! where the reinless chargers stand,
Lords of the boundless plain;
Lo! where the leader of the band,
With hoofs that iron never spann'd,
Spurns high in air the glittering sand,
And shakes his streaming mane.

You wild colts crop no covered lawn;
Unpamper'd, fierce and free,
On human hand they ne'er shall fawn,
No spur, by heel of tyrant worn
Shall ever lance the desert-born,
Or mar their boundless glee.

Hark! a low, wild, and fiend-like yell,
Upon the wind sweeps by;
The herd have caught its dismal swell,
That fatal cry they know too well—
The mountain wolves with hunger fell,
A thousand strong are nigh.

One howling monster, gaunt and grey,
Leads on the phalanx grim;
The desert coursers stand at bay—
Loud rings their shrill and scornful neigh—
A solid circle their array—
A hundred heels its rim!

They come! they come! the famish'd troop,
Their white fangs gleaming bare;
Their necks the glossy chargers stoop;
Spurred high above each lifted croup
The foremost of the savage group
Are whirling through the air.

Short space repelled, the daring pack
Again the charge renew;
Again from launching hoofs sent back,
Maimed, crushed, and stunned, from the attack,
They sullenly recourse their track,
And vanish from the view.

Once more in freedom a wild excess
Disperse the shining throng;
These desert plains are verdureless,
And on, in search of pasture, press
The racers of the wilderness—
The beautiful, the strong.

Oh! had I faith in Brahma's creed,
That brutal form may shroud
The soul from human vestments freed,
And if my will my choice might lead,
I'd be the bounding desert steed,
That man had never cowed.

MISCELLANY.

AN IRISHMAN'S FAMILY CARE.

IN 1822, when the Western part of Ireland was afflicted with grievous famine, and when England stepped forward nobly and poured forth her thousands to save those who were perishing for want, a depot of provisions was established on the sea coast, for the relief of the suffering inhabitants of this remote district. A solitary family, who had been driven from their lowland home by the severity of a relentless middle-man, had settled themselves in this wild valley, and erected the clay walls of that ruined hut before you. The man was a shepherd to a farmer who kept cattle on these mountains. Here, in this savage retreat, he lived removed from the world, for the nearest

cabin to this spot is more than four miles distant. It may be supposed that the general distress afflicted this isolated family. The welcome news of the arrival of succours at Ballycrov at length reached them, and the herdsmen set out to procure some of the committee meal to relieve the hunger of his half-starved family. On arriving at the depot, the stock of meal was nearly expended; however, he obtained a temporary supply, and was comforted with the assurance that a large quantity was hourly expected. Anxious to bring the means of sustenance to his suffering little ones, the herdsman crossed the mountains with his precious burden, and reached the hillock where the stones are loosely piled. But during his absence at Ballycrov, the rain had fallen heavily on the hills; the river was no longer fordable—a furious torrent of discoloured water rushed from the heights and choked up the narrow channel. There stood the returning parent, within twenty paces, of his wretched but dearly-loved hovel. The children with a cry of delight rushed from the hut to the opposite bank to welcome him; but terrified by the fearful appearance of the flood, his wife entreated him not to attempt the passage for the present. But would he, a powerful and experienced swimmer, be deterred? The eager and hungry looks of his expecting family maddened the unhappy father. He threw aside his clothes, bound them with the meal upon his back, crossed himself devoutly, and “in the name of God” committed himself to the swollen river. For a moment he breasted the torrent gallantly—two strokes more would bring him to the bank—when the treacherous load turned, caught him round the neck, swept him down the stream, sank and drowned him. He struggled hard for life. His wife and children followed the unhappy man as he was borne away—and their agonizing shrieks told him, poor wretch, that assistance from them was hopeless. At last the body disappeared, and was taken up the following morning four miles from this fatal place. One curious circumstance attended this calamity; to philosophers I leave its elucidation, while I pledge myself to its accuracy in point of fact. A herd of cattle galloped madly down the river-side at the time their unfortunate keeper was perishing—their bellows were heard for miles, and they were discovered next morning grouped around the body of the dead shepherd, in a corner of a sandy cove where the abated flood had left it. —*Wild Sports of the West.*

WILL OF MR YATES.—The late John B. Yates, Esq. of the State of New York, by his will left a large property in the hands of Trustees, appropriated, after the payment of certain bequests to members of his family, and other individuals, to the establishment of a *School of Polytechny*. His object is stated by him to be to endow a school, which besides affording literary instruction, shall educate its pupils in the practical pursuits of real life. The amount of his property has been represented in some of the papers as equal to three or four hundred thousand dollars.—*Boston paper.*

UNFATHOMABLE WELLS.—The Alleghany Magazine, published in Pennsylvania, states that a well was dug some years since in the great valley between the North and the South Mountains in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and another 30 or 40 rods distant, in Cumberland County, the bottoms of which, at the depth of 36 feet, in each, suddenly gave way, and a torrent of water flowed up. A lead, with 50 fathoms of line, was sunk without finding any obstruction, and the wells remain in the same state at present. The presumption, says the writer, is that there is a

subterranean lake in that quarter, extending under the base of the vast primitive ranges of mountains, between the Susquehanna and Pittsburgh on the Ohio.

“JACK OF ALL TRADES.”—A man in Maryland advertises and returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has received in the *wholesale and butcher business*. He likewise takes the liberty to inform them, that he has provided himself with a *horse and materials for making coffins*, and that he will be at all times ready to attend to any calls in the *shoe-making and blacksmithing business*, and that he is willing to fill up his time in *filling at pig shavers*.

On Friday morning, about 7 o'clock, the brick front of a building of questionable fame situated near the corner of Ann and Rickmond streets, fell out with a tremendous crash. No one was injured. When the wall tumbled, it left the “inmates,” male and female, in rather an awkward predicament. Old Sol, with whom they had neglected to rise an hour or two before, was not the *only* one who looked upon them as they started up, in wonder and amazement, enrobed in white, like spectres from the tombs, glaring with awful fierceness at the laughing throng, who were feasting their eyes and shaking their sides at the ludicrous scene before them. The scene which followed after the poor ghosts had recovered from the first shock, can be imagined, not described.—*Boston Times.*

The Post says, that the steam apparatus is so perfect for washing, drying, and ironing linen, at the Pearl Street house, that the laundress will take a man's “inmost garment,” pass it through these three operations and return it to him in perfect order, while he is putting on his socks and washing his face.

PRIDE.—Without pride man is in reality of little value. It is pride that stimulates us to all our great undertakings. Without pride, and the secret persuasion of extraordinary talents, what man would take up the pen with a view to produce an important work, whether of imagination and poetry, or of profound science, or of acute and subtle reasoning and intellectual anatomy? It is pride in this sense that makes the great General and the consummate Legislator—that animates us to tasks the most laborious, and causes us to shrink from no difficulty, and to be confounded and overwhelmed with no obstacle that can be interposed in our path.

The late Professor Vince, one morning, (several trees having been blown down the night previous) meeting a friend in the walks of St John's college, Cambridge, was accosted with, “How d'ye do, Sir?—quite a blustering wind this.” “Yes,” answered Vince, “it is a rare *mathematical wind*.” “Mathematical wind,” exclaimed the other, “how so?” “Why,” replied Vince, “It has *extracted a great many roots*.”

“Will you lend father your newspaper, Sir?—he only just wants to read it.” “Yes, my boy; and ask him to lend me his dinner, I only just want to eat it.”

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN MCCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tainmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arichet—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.