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

VOLUME I. PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1836. NUMBER XXXV.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d. per annum, if paid in advance, but 15s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance; whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

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

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

WHOLE STOCK SELLING OFF.

ROBERT DAWSON respectfully intimates, that he will sell off his present Stock, consisting of the undermentioned

GOODS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Bar, bolt, and Swedish Iron, Cast, Crawley, hoop L, and blister Steel, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, and Vices, Plough Mounting and Fanner Wheels, Traces, Pots, Ovens and oven Covers, cart & waggon Bushes, LOCKS AND HINGES of every kind, Mill, whip, cross cut, hand, and tenon Saws & Files, Augers, Chisels and Gouges; Tea Kettles and sauce Pans, frying Pans, grid Irons, coffee Mills, bed screws, ITALIAN AND SAD IRONS,

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CUTLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, superfine black & blue Cloths, Merinoes, Bombazett, Pelisse cloth and Tartans; silk & cotton Velvet; white and unbleached shirting Cotton, striped shirting, apron check, striped shirts;

MULL, CROSS-BARRED, JACCONET, AND BOOK MUSLINS;

Bobbinett, Laco, Prints, Gingham, gown stripe, Shawls & Handkerchiefs; bed tick, white, red, green, and blue Flannels;

WHITE & UNBLEACHED TABLE CLOTHS AND TOWELLING,

table covers, Irish linen; gent's, and youth's Hats, Keg's white Pant, boiled linseed Oil; Brushes (variety); shoe thread and pinners; white rope, bed cord, plough lines, wool cards;

GROCERIES, SADDLERY AND STATIONERY;

Sole and Upper Leather, paste and liquid Blacking, CROCKERYWARE,

slough Bells, Mirrors, &c &c &c.

Catalogues of his whole Stock to be had at the Shop.

☞ All those indebted to R. D., either by note or book Account, are requested to call immediately, and have their accounts adjusted.

January 6, 1836. if

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late A. WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq., will please to take notice that unless they make immediate payment to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted against them without distinction.

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Nov. 4. if

ON THE SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF ROAD MAKING.

[Extracts from an Essay read by Mr. P. CRERAR, before the Literary Society, Pictou, 13th Dec. 1835. CONCLUDED.]

THE art of road making, like every other art, must essentially depend for its being successfully conducted, on its being exercised in conformity with certain general principles, and the justness of these principles should be rendered so clear and self-evident as not to admit of any controversy. The right understanding of this principle of road making, is of so great importance, that it is requisite to illustrate and establish the grounds on which it rests; by a reference to the laws of science, concerning moving bodies.

As a carriage for conveying goods or passengers when put in action becomes a moving body, in the language of science, the question to be examined and decided is, how a carriage, when once propelled, can be kept moving onwards with the least quantity of labour to horses, or force of traction?

Sir Isaac Newton has laid it down as a general principle of science, that a body, when once set in motion, will continue to move uniformly forward in a straight line by its momentum, until it be stopped by the action of external force. This proposition is adopted by all natural philosophers as being perfectly true, and therefore, in order to apply it to roads, it is necessary to enquire what kinds of external force act in a manner to destroy the momentum of carriages passing over them.

With respect to these external forces, the general doctrine is, that they consist of, 1st, Cohesion; 2d, Friction; 3d, Gravity; 4th, Air.

1st. The effect of collision is very great in diminishing the momentum of carriages; it is occasioned by, and is in proportion to the hard protuberances and other inequalities on the surface of a road. These occasion, by the resistance which they make to the wheels, jolts and shocks, which waste the power of draught and considerably check the forward motion of a carriage.

2nd. Friction has a very great influence in checking the motion of the carriage; for, when the wheels come into contact with a soft or elastic surface, the friction which takes place operates powerfully in obstructing the tendency of the carriage to proceed; the motion forward is immediately retarded, and would soon cease if not renewed by the efforts of the horses. The "resistance," Professor Leslie says, "which friction occasions, partakes of the nature of the resistance of fluids; it consists of the consumption of the moving force, or of the horse's labour, occasioned by the soft surface of the road, and the continually depressing of the spongy and elastic sub-strata of the road."

An ivory ball, set in motion with a certain velocity over a Turkey carpet, will suffer a visible relaxation of its course; but, with the same impelling force, it will advance further if rolled over a superfine cloth; still further over smooth oaken planks; and it will scarcely seem to abate its velocity over a sheet of pure ice.

This short explanation of the nature and effects of collision and friction is sufficient to show, that smoothness and hardness are the chief qualities to be secured in constructing a road.

But perfect smoothness cannot be obtained without first securing perfect hardness, and therefore the business in making a good road may be said to resolve itself into that of securing perfect hardness.

With the view of taking the right course for securing this object, the first thing a road engineer should do, is to form a correct notion of what hardness is; because the common habit of overlooking this circumstance has been the source of great error in forming opinions upon the qualities of different kinds of roads.

By referring to works of science, it will be seen that hardness is defined to be that property of a body by which it resists the impression of other bodies which impinge upon it; and the degree of hardness is measured by the quantity of this resistance. If the resistance be so complete as to render it totally incapable of any impression, then a body is said to be perfectly hard.

Now this hardness is the hardness which a road ought to have, as far as it is practicable to produce it, and it is the chief business of a scientific road maker to do every thing necessary to produce it. For this purpose, when making a new road, he should first erect or establish a substratum of soil or earth that is not spongy or elastic, for the bed of the road; and then he should so dispose the materials of which the crust of the road is to consist, as to form a body sufficiently strong to oppose the greatest possible quantity of resistance to the weight of heavy carriages passing over it.

That an elastic subsoil is unfit for a road is evident from the nature of the resistance occasioned by friction, as above described by Professor Leslie, and from the terms of the definition of hardness; for however strong the crust of materials may be which is formed over such a subsoil, it will not be capable of opposing a perfect resistance to a heavy moving body. The moving body will sink more or less in proportion as the subsoil is elastic, and the hardness of the road will be imperfect in proportion as this sinking takes place; so that nothing can be more necessary, as a preliminary step in making a new road, than to take every possible precaution to avoid elastic subsoils, or to destroy the elasticity as much as possible, when no other can be found.

Mr. Telford's plan, which has completely succeeded on the Holyhead road, the Glasgow and Carlisle road, and several other roads in Scotland, of making a regular bottoming of rough, close set pavement, is a plan that secures the greatest degree of hardness that can be given to a road; it is also attended with much less expense than when a thick coating of broken stone is used, for six inches of broken stone is sufficient when laid on a pavement, and the pavement may be made with any kind of common stone.

By laying the stones in making the bottoming with their broadest face downwards, and filling up the interstices closely with stone chips well driven in, the earthy bed of the road cannot be pressed up so as to be mixed with the coating of broken stones. This coating, therefore, when consolidated, will form a solid uniform mass of stone, and be infinitely harder than one of broken stones, when unmixed with the earth of the substratum of the road. It is by proceeding in the way here recommended that the friction of wheels on a road will be reduced as much as possible,

To comprehend thoroughly the great importance of making a regular and strong foundation for a road, it should be borne in mind, that roads are structures that have to sustain great weights, and violent percussions, the same rules therefore ought to be followed in regard to them as are followed in regard to the other structures. In building edifices to support great weights, whether a church, a house, or a bridge, the primary and indispensable consideration of the architect is to obtain a permanently firm and stable foundation; well knowing that unless this be first substantially made, no future dependence can be placed on the stability of the intended superstructure.

If the foundation of a road be not sufficient and equal to the pressure it has to sustain, the whole fabric, though in other respects ever so well constructed, must fail in permanent stability, and the hardness of it will be imperfect from its elasticity.

Having now stated all that the rules of science relating to moving bodies suggest, in order to defend the principles of road making, which have been laid down as the proper principle to be adopted, I shall now proceed further to illustrate and support these principles, by referring to experiments of the force of traction of different kinds of roads. These experiments have been made with the machine invented by Mr. McNeil, and may be relied upon for their accuracy, in consequence of their having been carefully examined by several very eminent civil engineers.

These experiments uniformly show, that the force of traction, is, in every case, nearly in exact proportion to the strength and hardness of a road. The following are the results: on a well made pavement, the power required to draw a waggon is 33 lb; on a road made with six inches of broken stone of great hardness, laid on a foundation of large stones, set in the form of a pavement, the power required is 46 lb., on a road made with a thick coating of broken stone, laid on earth, the power required is 65 lb.; and on a road made with a thick coating of gravel laid on earth, the power required is 117 lb. Thus it appears that the results of actual experiment, fully correspond with those deduced from the law of science.

It has been considered necessary to enter into these details in showing that no road can be correctly called a good road unless it is so constructed as to be a very strong and a very hard one.

3rd. The resistance produced by gravity, in checking the progress of a moving body on a road, is little or nothing when a road is horizontal, because as gravity acts in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, it neither accelerates nor retards the motion. But when the road is not horizontal the power of gravity is a great impediment.

4th. The resistance arising from the action of the air is very variable, in some cases, it acts powerfully, but as its influence is the same whether the road be a bad or good one, little need be here said on the subject: it will be sufficient to state, that by experiments detailed in Smeaton's reports, it was found that the force of the wind on a surface one foot square was 1 lb., when the velocity of the wind was 15 miles an hour, or what would be termed a brisk gale, 3 lbs. when the velocity was 25 miles an hour, or what would be termed a very brisk gale, 6 lbs. when the velocity was 35 miles per hour, or what might be termed a high wind; and 12 lbs. to the square foot, when the velocity was 50 miles an hour, or what might be termed a storm. Supposing, therefore, that the surface of that part of a carriage acted upon by the direct influence of the wind to be 30 superficial feet, the resistance it will meet from a brisk gale of wind acting against it will be about 50 lb. when the carriage is slowly moved; but if the carriage be supposed to move directly against the wind with a velocity of 10 miles an hour, and the wind to move with a velocity of 15 miles an hour, the resistance against the carriage will amount to 3 lbs. on the square foot, or 150 lbs. on the carriage, which is fully equal to the power which two horses should be required to exert, when moving with a velocity of 10 miles an hour. From this the difficulty is evident of driving stage coaches at a rapid rate against high winds.

In marking out the line of a road, a great deal of expense in cutting and embanking for forming the bed on which the road materials are to be placed, may be avoided by a judicious selection of the high and low ground which the surface of the country affords. The chief care, where a road must be carried over a high elevation, is to lay it out so that it shall not have any fall till it reaches the summit. The lowering of heights, and the filling of hollows, should be so adjusted as to secure gradual and continual ascending inclinations to the highest point to be passed over. It is a most important part of the business of a skilful engineer to lay out the longitudinal inclinations of a road with the least quantity of cutting and embanking. He must do this by measuring and calculating the quantity of earth to be removed in cuttings, and taking care that it shall exactly make the embankments for raising the hollows to the required heights; a proper allowance

being made for the subsidence of the soil according to its quality, without leaving an overplus to be carried to spoil.

When it is necessary to make a deep cutting through a hill, the slopes of the banks should never be less, except in passing through stone, than two feet horizontal to one foot perpendicular; for though several kinds of earth will stand at steeper inclinations, a slope of two to one is necessary for admitting the sun and wind to reach the road. The whole of the green sod and fertile soil on the surface of the land cut through should be carefully kept and reserved, in order to be laid on the slopes immediately after they are formed.

If a sufficient quantity of sods cannot be procured in the space required for the road, the slopes should be covered with three or four inches of the surface mould, and hay seeds should be sown on it; by this plan the slopes will soon be covered with grass, which will be a great means of preventing them from slipping.

When stones can be got the slopes should be supported by a wall raised two or three feet high at the bottom of them. These walls prevent the earth from falling from the slopes into the side channels of the road, and add very much to the finished and workmanlike appearance of a road.

In many cases it may be advisable, particularly if an additional quantity of earth be wanted for an embankment, to make the slope through the cuttings on the south side of a road of an inclination of three feet horizontal to one perpendicular, in order to secure the great advantage of allowing the sun and wind to reach more freely the surface of the road.

In forming a road along the face of a precipice, a wall must be built to support it. The difficulty of forming a road in such a place is not so great as is imagined, for the face of a precipice is seldom perpendicular, and if the inclination should be half a foot perpendicular to one foot horizontal, this will admit of a retaining wall being built. By building such a wall, say 20 feet, and cutting 10 feet a foot at that height into the rock, and filling up the space within the wall, a road of sufficient breadth will be obtained.

In forming a road along the face of a hill that is indented with ravines, in place of carrying the road over the natural surface of the land, the projecting points should be cut through and the earth laid across the hollows so as to straighten the line.

In forming the bed of the road materials, care should be taken, except when cutting into the surface is wholly unavoidable in order to obtain the proper longitudinal inclinations, to elevate the bed with earth, two feet at least, above the natural surface of the adjoining ground; by following this course the road will not be affected by water running under or soaking into it from the adjoining land. In arranging the inclinations, they should be obtained by embanking, when that is practicable, in preference to cutting.

Great care is necessary to be taken in making high embankments. No person should be entrusted with these works who has not had considerable experience as a canal or road maker, for, if the base of an embankment be not formed at first to its full breadth, and if the earth be not laid on in regular layers or courses of not exceeding four feet in thickness, it is almost certain to slip. In forming high embankments the earth should be laid on in concave courses, in order to give firmness and stability to the work.

It is not uncommon at all in many parts of the country to see embankments formed convexly; the consequence of which is, that they are forever slipping. In forming embankments along the sides of hills, or what is called side forming, the rule that should be followed is, that the slope to be covered should be cut into level steps to receive the earth, otherwise it will be very liable to slip down the hill; in such cases, the earth should be well compressed, and great care should be taken to intercept all the land springs about it by proper drainage. For this purpose, a drain should be cut on the upper side of the road, and open drains should be made on the side of the hill above the road, to catch the surface water of the hill.

So much depends on the proper draining of a road, that too great attention cannot be given to this part of the business of road making. This operation should be carried on at the same time with the forming of the road, when a road is to be made over flat and wet land, open main drains should be cut on the sides of the road; these drains should communicate with the natural water courses of the country, their size should depend upon the nature of the country and the local circumstances of the road.

In general, these side drains should be cut at least three feet deep below the level of the bed of the road; they should be one foot wide at bottom, and five feet wide at top.

If main open drains cannot be formed, in consequence of the road running along the side of a hill,

or of its passing through a cutting of a hill, or of buildings or other obstructions lying close to the road, it then becomes necessary to make covered drains on each side of the road. These should be formed of stone or brick and be strongly and substantially built, —they should be 18 inches high and twelve inches apart.

Particular care must be taken that the covering stones have a bearing of at least four inches on the side walls. They should have a layer of brushwood put over them; and the drain should then be filled with gravel or small stones.

If springs rise in the side of the road, or in the slopes of deep cuttings, stone drains should be made into them, so as completely to carry away all the water.

In cuttings it is necessary to make drains of small dimensions from the centre of the road to the side drains. These drains should form an angle in the centre of the road, in the form of a V, technically called mitre drains: the angle or splay of these drains should depend upon the inclination of the road; it should not make the inclination of the drains exceed 1 inch in 100; for if it be greater, the run of the water will undermine the sides, and injure them. These mitre drains should be nine inches wide at bottom, twelve inches wide at top, and ten inches deep. These drains should be placed at about 60 yards from each other, or about 30 in the mile; but if the soil be wet, this number should be considerably increased. They are to be filled with rubble stone or cleaned gravel. If gravel is used, a draining flag should be laid along the bottom before the gravel is put on.

The upper part of these mitre drains should communicate with the road materials, so as to draw the water from them.

According to the inclinations of a road and the form and wetness of the country through which it passes, cross drains of good masonry should be built under the road.

One of these drains should be made whenever the water could be on one side of the road, and can only be got rid of by carrying it to the other side. When the road passes along the slope of a hill or mountain, a great number of these drains are necessary to carry off the water that collects in the channel of the road on the side next the high ground. They should be placed at from 50 to 100 yards distance from each other, according to the declivity of the hill; so that the side channels may not be cut by carrying water too far. In these situations inlets should be built of masonry, to carry the waters from the side channel of the road into the cross drains. Numerous outlets should also be made from the side channels of the road.

In mountainous countries, where the road passes along the slopes of the hills, it is necessary to carry open or catchwater drains, branching from the upper ends of the cross drains, in an inclined direction, so as to catch the surface water before it can reach the road.

After all these precautions have been taken, the preservation of the surface of the road from injury by water should be further secured, by giving to the surface of it a proper convexity in its cross section, and by making regular side channels.

These side channels will be formed by the angle where the slope of the side parts of the surface of the road abuts against the edge of the slope of the bank, or other defining bounds of the roadway. They will be capable of carrying a great quantity of water, without being made into the form of a square sided drain.

On all hills the greatest care should, also, be taken to keep the side channels always open; for, if they are obstructed with dirt, the water will find its way over the middle of the road, and cut channels in it. The side channels of a road should be all thoroughly repaired as well as all the road drains, before the approach of winter, and again after the winter is over; but, besides these repairs at fixed periods, daily attention should be given to take care that no obstruction gets into them.

In addition to all these means recommended to be adopted for securing the drainage of a road, it is of the utmost importance that evaporation should have full effect in drying up the surface of a road, by allowing the sun and wind to act upon it in the freest manner.

If roads be kept dry, they will be maintained in a good state, with proportionally less expense. It has been well observed, that the statuary cannot saw his marble, nor the lapidary cut his jewels, without the assistance of the powder of the specific materials on which he is acting: this, when combined with water, produces sufficient attrition to accomplish his purpose.

A similar effect is produced on roads, since the reduced particles, when wet, assist the wheels in rapidly grinding down the surface.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

All Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late **JAMES CARR**, of Carriboo River, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the Subscribers, within eighteen calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to **MARY CARR**, Administratrix. **ROBERT McCONNELL**, Adm'r. Pictou, Dec. 26th, 1835. *tf*

NAILS, ON CONSIGNMENT.

The Subscriber has received, ex Sch'r **ADELE**, from Montreal, a large consignment of best bending or tough Cut Nails, of all sizes, from 2lb. or shingling, to 30lb per thousand, and which he now offers wholesale or retail, very low for cash. These nails have been pronounced superior to any brought nails for house work, wherever they have been introduced. **JAS. DAVSON**. December 1.

TO BE SOLD

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

That valuable and well known property, near the centre of the town of Pictou, part of the real estate of the late John Dawson, Esquire, deceased; consisting of the Eastern half of the

LARGE HOUSE AND LOT,

at present occupied by Mr. James Skinner and Dr. Martin, and the Lot and Wing adjoining, occupied by Mr. Thomas Fraser, as a paint shop. This property admeasures, on Water Street, forty feet, on Kempt Street, eighty feet, and can be disposed of in one lot, or divided, and sold in two lots. A warranted title will be given, and terms of payment liberal. For Particulars, please apply to **ABRAHAM PATTERSON**. Pictou, 18th Dec'r, 1835. *tf*

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Pictou, held this day in the Court House, it was

Resolved, That Messrs. Anthony Smith, John McLean, and James Primrose, be appointed a Commission to investigate the Claims against the Inhabitants of this Township, incurred by George McKenzie and John Geddie, while Overseers of the Poor, and not considered by a previous Arbitration, and that George Smith and Jotham Blanchard, Esquires, be requested to procure the passage of a Law enabling this Township to assess themselves for such Sum, as by those Gentlemen shall be found to be justly due."

Now notice is hereby given, that the said commissioners will meet at the Court House, in Pictou, on the said second Tuesday of February, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the unsettled claims against the Township, which were incurred during the said period; and all persons having such claims, are requested to present the same without delay to said Commissioners, for adjustment, in order that provision may be made for their liquidation.

"By order of the Commissioners."

Pictou, 21st Dec'r, 1835. *tf*

FIRE INSURANCE!

The Subscriber has, during his recent visit to Hartford, been duly authorised by the 'Protection' Insurance Company of that City, to take risks on their behalf against dangers and accidents by FIRE, in connection with the 'Etna' Company, agreeably to an arrangement mutually entered into between those two institutions. Persons ordering Insurance against Fire will therefore in future please designate the Office at which they wish it done, (the rates being the same,) or leave it to the Agent to affect at either at his own option.

Blank forms can at all times be obtained as follows, viz:—

For the Etna Office against Fire
Protection Office against Fire
upon application to

J. LEANDER STARR.

Agent for Nova Scotia, P. E. Island & Newfoundland, or to **JAMES DAWSON**, Pictou. Oct. 29.

TO BE LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

THAT Dwelling HOUSE, and GARDEN, and also the SHOP, lately occupied by Mr James Beaton, tailor. The house is well adapted for a small family. For Particulars apply to the Subscriber, who offers

FOR SALE,

1. That valuable LOT of LAND, on Sutherland River, Merigomish, formerly possessed by Hugh Skinner, containing 200 acres, and on which there is one of the best MILL SEATS in the Province.

2. That HOUSE and LOT on Colerain Street, situated between Messrs. Adamson's and McKenzie's properties.

3. A LOT of LAND, containing 120 acres, on Mount Dalhousie, bounded on the East by land belonging to Mr John Robertson, W. R.

4. A LOT of LAND, containing 71 acres, on Scotch Hill, bounded on the North by land belonging to Mr Thomas Louden.

A liberal Credit will be given.

THOMAS G. TAYLOR.

15th December, 1835. *m-m cc-s*

POSITIVE SALE.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on the 10th day of April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the Real Estate of **WILLIAM MORTIMER**, of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, consisting of the following Lots:

1. DWELLING HOUSE, STORES, Wharf, &c. in the Town of Pictou, comprising an excellent Mercantile Establishment.

2. TWO LOTS on the West of the above-mentioned house, sixty feet front each, with water extending to the channel of the harbour.

3. A LOT on the East of the building used as a store by the late Mr. Mortimer, fronting twenty-five feet on Water street, and extending south to the channel of the harbour.

4. A LOT situate in the Town of Pictou, on the south side of Water street, bounded on the west by a line parallel with the house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Mooring, thence eastwardly 25 feet, extending south to the channel of the harbour.

5. A WATER LOT, situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the south west angle of James Dawson's store, on the south side of Water street; thence westwardly 25 feet to a lot the property of the late William Mortimer—extending south to the channel of the harbour.

6. A LOT OF LAND situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the Lot now in the possession of John Davis, thence north 123 feet to Church street, thence west 42 feet, thence south 123 feet to Water street, thence east along the line of said street 42 feet

7. A LOT OF LAND situate on the North side of Pictou harbour, known as 'Battery Hill,' containing 22 acres. This field will be sold in small lots, according to a plan of the same that may be seen in the office of the subscriber.

8. A LOT from 30 to 35 ACRES, being the rear of the one hundred acre lot, of which the last mentioned lot forms the front. This will be sold in Lots of 5 or 10 acres to suit purchasers, according to a plan of the same to be seen in the office of the subscriber.

9. THAT LOT OF 20 ACRES (with 19 acres to be added to it in the rear) on which a new and commodious house has recently been erected—this lot of 29 acres is nearly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation.

10. A LOT OF LAND situate in the suburbs of Pictou, near the house at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah Mortimer, bounded on the east and south by the harbour of Pictou.

11. THE EASTERN END OF GREAT CARRIBOO ISLAND, adjoining the lands of Messrs Harris, containing 50 acres.

12. A LOT OF LAND situate in Chance Harbour, being Lot No. 18 of the Grant to the late 82nd Reg't, containing 100 acres, formerly the property of John Cameron.

13. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of the Middle River of Pictou, beginning at a stake on the bank of said River, and bounded by the lands of Samuel Archibald, William Porter and James Porter, containing 27 acres. Also—a LOT adjoining the above, containing 25 acres.

14. A LOT OF LAND on the East side of the Middle River, in the 2nd Division of Lands on the said River, being John Porter's share or third part of Land granted to John, James, and William Porter, containing 116 acres.

15. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of the Middle River, containing 20 acres, formerly the property of Robert Matheson.

16. A LOT OF LAND fronting on the Middle River, known as Brydon's Lot, containing 160 acres, more or less.

17. A LOT OF LAND situate on Mount Thom, fronting on the main road leading from Truro to Pictou, being part of a Lot of Land granted to the heirs of the late Thomas Harris, Junior, containing 300 acres.

18. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of River John, beginning at the south angle of Land granted to William Rankin, containing 250 acres—formerly the property of Murdoch McLean.

19. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of Tatmagouche River, being Lot 28 on a plan of the estate of the late Col. Desbarres, Esq., containing 100 acres. There is on this lot a now and commodious dwelling house.

20. A LOT OF LAND situate in New Annap, fronting on the south branch of the French River of Tatmagouche, containing 300 acres. On this lot there is a saw Mill.

21. A LOT OF LAND situate in part of the River John, bounded on east and south by lands owned by William McConnell, on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKeel and John Geddie, containing 300 acres more or less.

22. A LOT OF LAND situate upon the forks of River John, bounded on the north by lands granted to Windsor College, on the south and west by lands granted to James Marshall and John Marshall, containing 300 acres, being the whole of a tract granted by Government to John Moor and Susan his wife.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of ten per cent. and a handsome credit for the balance, to be made known at the time of sale

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Sole Executor and Devisee.

Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835. *tf*

CLERK OF LICENCE OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tavern and Shop Licences for the present year will be given out on Tuesday the 19th day of January next, in the Court House in the Town of Pictou, at 12 o'clock, noon,—at which time all those to whom Licences were granted, are to come prepared with good securities, and to pay the first half year's instalment according to law. Any person neglecting to comply with the same within ten days from this date, his or her Licence will be discontinued, and the same given to any other that may make application.

By order of the Justices,

JAMES SKINNER JR.,

Clk. Licence.

Pictou, Jan. 12, 1836. *u-w*

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THAT commodious new HOUSE, on Water st., adjoining the property of Ross and Primrose to the east. It is divided into two self-contained sets of apartments, each containing a Kitchen and frost-proof Cellar on the ground floor; a SHOP 20 feet by 16, and a Parlour on the second floor; a Dining Room and Drawing Room, in the third floor, with the addition of a bed-room to one end; two good bed-rooms in the attic story. Possession can be given early in May.

ALSO, FOR SALE:

That two-story House and Garden, corner of Queen and George st., presently occupied by Mr. James Smith, grocer.

ALSO:

THAT two-story House on Water st., at present occupied by Varnel Brown, and as a Printing Office. This House is well finished and has a never-failing spring of water in the cellar.

Terms of purchase of either of the above will be made easy. For particulars apply to

JAMES DAWSON.

January, 1836.

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

AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA, AND THE MEANS OF ITS IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Dawson,—Sir—I am glad to see that you take an interest in the Agricultural prosperity of the country. I think I have profited by the observations that have from time to time appeared in the *Bee*, particularly as to Fruit Trees, and from a wish that others may profit also, I intend if I can find time to communicate some observations on the Agricultural state of the country, pointing out where I think the system and practice defective, and suggesting the means of improvement. It seems to be a generally received opinion that Nova Scotia is not well adapted to the purposes of farming; but I hope to make the contrary appear. We hear a great deal about Upper Canada, the Ohio, &c., but I question much if Nova Scotia enjoyed the same advantages but it would equal either of them: In the former the capital and intelligence is chiefly directed to Agricultural pursuits, whereas in this country it is, with few exceptions, left to languish in the hands of those who are not well qualified to prosecute it to advantage: A great proportion of those called farmers here are mechanics from the old country, who are either unacquainted with the principles upon which it ought to be conducted or the practice which ought to be pursued to ensure success. If you could collect the evidence of the few scientific farmers that we have, you would find that their returns were about equal to their expectations. I am far from finding fault with the great body of our farmers; under existing circumstances they do as well as could be expected, but from the causes stated above and others that I may yet point out, there is need for renewed efforts to ameliorate not only the condition of the farmer but the country at large: There are great complaints about the scarcity of money, which I am doubtful will continue until we can raise a sufficiency of the necessaries of life; which might be done in a few years, if not a surplus to dispose of to recruit our empty pockets. We seem contented to drudge on in the lowest grades of society, whereas by proper management we might stand higher in the scale, and influence not only the motion of the plough and cart but the machine of the state, and turn some of its wheels to suit our own purpose. There are three things necessary to the success of any undertaking, namely—knowledge, industry, and care; as to the first of these, our farmers act as if it were not needful at all; if they give any of their sons education it is with a view to his being a lawyer, a merchant, or something, forsooth, that will make him a gentleman, and if they are disappointed and he turns farmer, they look upon it as so much money thrown away; whereas in nine cases out of ten there would be as much satisfaction both to father and son, were his education directed with a view to his becoming farmer or mechanic as any of the former—and even those who are past the time of going to school might soon acquire a great fund of knowledge, if they would turn their attention to it. I know not a more pleasant or perhaps a more profitable way of spending the long winter evenings, and even part of the long summer day, than reading. It is a common saying that Knowledge is power; if this be true, which I have no doubt of, the imbecility of us Nova Scotian farmers argues that our knowledge is very limited: I do not mean that physical power which is necessary to turn out a stump or unload a cart of hay, but that combination of intellectual power which if rightly directed might brighten our prospects in a political point

of view; but to our point—were farmers acquainted with the qualities of the component parts of their soil—the kind and quantity of manure best adapted to each, and the kinds of crop most suitable to different soils and situations, they could go on with much confidence and expedition, besides in the ordinary way by imitation, as well as less risk of failure—for instance the one who acts in the latter way may see his neighbour have a fine crop and think by pursuing the same course he will have a fine crop too; but for want of the requisite knowledge he may mistake in some point, and a failure ensue.

As to industry every one will allow that it is necessary, but how often is it misapplied? From the same quantum of labour well applied there would often be double the returns: a great many farmers aim at doing too much, it is better to have one acre under good cultivation than three in poor order—but I intend to say more upon this when I come to particulars in tillage. The character sustained through life is generally formed in early life; it is therefore of the utmost importance that proper habits be acquired early. I shall class these into active and indolent habits: It is supposed by a good many farmers and others engaged in hard labour that the best way to rest when tired is to go to bed; this is an indolent habit, and I think it will not be hard to prove that it is wrong from a case that has come under all our observations. When a boy at work seems tired, and gets useless, if he is told that he may have an hour to rest, he will not go to bed, but run away to play as fast as he can, and very likely exert himself as much as at his work, but at the hours' end he will resume his labour with more vigour than if he had gone to bed. Now, if parents and guardians of youth were careful to provide pleasing and useful amusement when these juvenile sports cease to please, it would do much to form active habits: nothing that I know is more likely to answer this purpose than to have useful and entertaining books accessible to them at all times; a habit of reading may thus be formed; whereas if this is neglected vicious habits may be fallen into, which may never be got over. I find from experience that when tired in the field, the physical powers of the body may be recruited and the mind fed at the same time, by going to the house and taking a book for say half an hour, three or four times a day, there is then matter to ruminate upon, time passes agreeably, and there is no lassitude or weariness. Those who may try this will find that habits of industry and the acquirement of knowledge go hand in hand; and that knowledge thus gained directs industry to the best purpose.

Care, is likewise needed to turn all to good account, the want of it may mar the whole: whatever knowledge there may be to direct or industry to execute, if there be no economy in the management, it will turn to little account. It would be hard to say what this proceeds from in many cases, but in ordinary it might be obviated by a proper arrangement of the business of the farm.

The foregoing remarks are applicable to the female part of the rural population in their own department. If the farmer's wife or daughter be ignorant, careless, or lazy, things will not prosper. It is a common saying that it is hard for a man to do well if his wife will not let him, as much perhaps depends upon a proper arrangement of the household affairs as the management of the fields, I would therefore beg leave of my rural friends to suggest a course to be pursued in the family, that I conceive will be found to answer well in general: let them start in the morning by five o'clock, and while the potatoes are boiling let the family be assembled and worship gone

about, so that after breakfast every one may be ready to go to their several employments; to divide the day fairly, dinner should be at twelve, and supper at five—when, if in the summer season, all hands may again turn to work for two hours, and then end the day as it was begun by assembling around the family altar and worshipping that God from whom we derive every blessing, and who is deserving of our thanks.

The plan I propose to follow is, after some further general remarks, to begin with the clearing of new land,—its management until fit for the plough,—most expeditious method of bringing it into a state of profitable cultivation,—crops most suitable for the different kinds of soil and situation,—draining and ditching—rotation or course of cropping on old arable farms,—different kinds of manure,—its application,—implements of husbandry,—ploughing,—harrowing,—horse and hand hoeing,—rolling,—sowing and planting the different kinds of seeds,—haymaking and harvesting,—thrashing and storing grain,—kind and situation of houses,—stock,—management of cows—rearing cattle,—feeding do.

I have no doubt but some may wish to know who this is that pretends to know so much about farming and who is to be so kind as to tell us all about it? Well I shall tell you: I am the son of a plain farmer who, from a wish to do the best he could for his family, sent me to school until I was fifteen years old, and who then gave me a choice of continuing at school with a view to making my living by education, or setting to work upon the farm; the latter I preferred, and have continued in the same line for the greater part till now that I am an old man: the means by which I gained my Agricultural knowledge was just what I recommend here, reading books upon the subject and practising what was there pointed out, as far as circumstances held out a fair prospect of success.—If any of your literary readers deign to review this, I shall take no notice of their criticism; but if any practical farmer point out any error that I may fall into in going over the system that I propose to point out, I shall thank him and profit by the correction. If from my observations the condition of any be ameliorated, or but one poor man enabled to give his son or daughter a half year's schooling I shall think myself rewarded.

Yours, &c.

OLD RUSTICUS.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Britain, U. States, and Canada—
 Bills Lading
 Seamen's Articles
 Indentures
 Deeds of Conveyance and Mortgage do.
 Magistrates' Summons, Capias and Executions
 Law do do and do
 Declarations and Subpoenas
 Cargo Manifests, Inwards and Outwards
 Arbitration Bonds
 Mortgage do
 Writs of Enquiry
 Recognizance, Warrants, and Affidavits.]
 [December 30:

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having left this Province, has appointed Messrs. D. & T. McCULLOCH as his Agents, to whom all Accounts must be paid, they having power to grant discharges for the same.

JAMES MALCOLM.

Pictou, 7th December 1835.

r-w

MADEIRA WINE.

10 CASKS, of 15 gallons each, for sale by
 24th Nov. ROSS & PRIMROSE.
 of.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the **PICTOU ACADEMY** having appointed a teacher for the lower departments in the Institution, he will open his class on the 1st December next. The various branches stated in former advertisements, will as formerly be taught.

By order of the Trustees,
JOHN McKINLAY,
Pictou, 10th Nov., 1835, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER, DRUGGIST, has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Yonston's, and directly opposite the store of D. Crichton & Son.
September 15, 1835

SALE BY AUCTION.

On Friday the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock noon, the **AMERICAN BRIG, PARAGON,** burthen per register, 147 tons. This vessel is about 11 years old.

THE HULL AND SPARS will be sold at the wharf of the General Mining Association, in this town, where she now lies, and the Materials either in one lot or as may suit purchasers.
ROSS & PRIMROSE.

11th January, 1836

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE REMOVED to their **NEW STORE,** immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an extensive and general Assortment of **PRIME GOODS,** will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand.
W. & J. IVES.
Nov. 18, 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per Brine from Liverpool, and Cullton from Hull,

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

Blacksmiths' Bellows & Anvils, sup'r quality
CLOTHS, bleached and unbleached Cottons,
Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Fannels
Slop Clothing, Hats & Straw Bonnets,
with a General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Suitable to the Season.

ALSO: ON HAND—
Anchors & Chain Cables, assorted
Indian corn Meal, Rye Flour
Palm Leaf Hats
Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine
Pots & Ovens and spare Covers,
All of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.
July 1. **GEORGE SMITH.**

NOTICE.

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'rs.
THOMAS McCOUL, }
4th November, 1835. ca-m

COLONIAL.

From the Correspondent & Advocate.

TO THE FARMERS.

Toronto, Nov. 30, 1835.

This is the season of the year in which you have the most spare time to read; and as upwards of ten thousand books and pamphlets have been printed within the last six months at the public expense, by order of the House of Assembly, chiefly for your information in matters in which you have a deep interest, I would recommend that you procure as many copies of the publications as possible, to read and circulate them from family to family, so that you may the better understand how that share of your business is conducted which you delegate once in four years to be transacted by others.

There is first, the Statutes passed this year; this publication will shew you what improvements in the laws and usages of the colony the legislative council, a body which answers very much the description given in history of "the thirty tyrants" of Athens, have permitted your representatives to make. Of these Statutes about thirty copies have long since been delivered to each Member of the Assembly.

Secondly, there is the Report on Grievances, a book nearly as big as the bible, of which the House caused 2000 copies to be printed, and of these, thirty were sent months ago to each member for circulation among the people.

Thirdly, there is a pamphlet containing sundry bills passed by the House of Assembly, which your "thirty tyrants" tomhawked, such as the trial by jury bill, the intestate estate bill, the bills to protect the people of Leeds County from the violence of Ogle Gowan and Attorney General Jameson's mobs, and so forth; of this pamphlet 1000 or 2000 copies have just been printed and circulated among the members for your use. This book and pamphlet will tell you what the government is doing with your money; what bills your "thirty tyrants" have burnt or otherwise destroyed, which you wished to preserve and become laws, and will give you much useful information concerning the causes which operate in preventing that prosperity from reaching you which so industrious a people as you are, blessed with a fine and fertile soil, have merited.

A fourth pamphlet, 2000 copies, will inform you of the manner in which the "thirty tyrants" proceed in their systematic efforts to destroy good legislative measures; I may as well add in this place, that besides the salaries of its officers fixed by law, and the places and pensions and salaries and other things, your property, which its members unjustly enjoy, the legislative council demanded out of the public chest last winter, for silk curtains, velvet for their throne, tassels, hangings, Turkey carpeting, chairs of state, perfumery, gilding for a crown to their throne, presents to their servants, douceurs to some of themselves, and decorations for their chambers, a sum of money equal to about twelve thousand dollars, and got it too without a murmur, or even an enquiry, three out of every four of your sapient representatives sanctioning the act of plunder, of robbery, I might say, but I like to use mild expressions. Some think that your money voted to buy books to the parliamentary library has gone the same way; I have made a noise about it, but as Sir John Colborne usually covers the delinquents in such matters, I had to give up the chase until next month, when if the cup be not found in Benjamin's sack, it is probable it will be in "Beverley's."

A fifth book is a Report on Banks and Currency, signed Charles Duncombe. I was on the Committee but dissented from the report.

I voted for printing 2000 copies, however, because it conveys useful information. Every one of your Members of Assembly had thirty copies of it for distribution among you long ago. Ask them for it.

A sixth book is called "the third Report of the Committee on Finance" and contained 125 octavo pages, with the celebrated resolution sent to London as the sentiments of the Assembly concerning the public moneys, the Canada Company, &c. It also contains a list of the commissioners who received £20,000 by the act of 1832, and £25,000 by the act of 1833, to lay out in improving the roads and bridges, many of whom appear to have drawn the money and forgotten to apply it to the public service, while others who expended a part have omitted to account for any of it. Two thousand of these books will give thirty to each member, and by perusing and circulating them you will make known who the defaulters are, and be enabled to spur up your representatives to the early appointment of such a searching committee on public monies as I tried to get established on the second day of last session, when I was supported by only one member. None to your profit was that vote as I shall prove to you when the proper season comes, which will be when we have borrowed and fooled away a few more hundreds of thousands. You throw away your money and your credit on that which brings nothing back—you are borrowing now in London to pay the interest there on the loans you had borrowed before—you entrust immense sums to knaves and sharpers, as I shall have occasion to prove when discussing the proceedings of certain incorporations in the course of a few days; and as sure as such a course of conduct would bring a family to poverty so sure will it bring a province to bankruptcy if not arrested by more prudent and judicious behaviour than either the legislative or executive authorities have as yet exhibited.—Much of the evil can be readily traced to the operation of that moral pestilence, that worst of all official nuisances the legislative council as now constituted; and I rejoice that many of you who were long in the dark, now see this dangerous body as I have long seen it. The Assembly's seventh publication I have just received; it is the new act relative to the appointment and duties of Township Officers. Like the others I have named it ought to be in the hands of the people, because they will be required to give effect to its precepts next town meeting day; and the alterations from the former code of laws are many, important, and often very beneficial. It is also to be found in the Statutes of the last Session. One of its most valuable clauses was struck out by the "thirty tyrants," but they left much that was good untouched, and I do hope you will hasten to take advantage of their unusual neglect. On enquiry at the Clerk of Assembly's office, I learn that 15 copies have been sent to each Member by mail within a few days; and I hope before long to see every township in the colony choosing its Justices of the Peace, and selecting by the ballot vote its postmaster or postmasters.

I have just returned from a long journey in Lower Canada, and my time during the summer has been employed profitably in an investigation of the Welland Canal, in which £500,000 of your money is invested or at least, supposed to be.

Had I had leisure I would have visited many of you in your townships, according to my custom, especially the farmers of the Home District to whose many independence, and firm and spirited proceedings, I owe obligations not to be repaid. I do not forget my promise to the Riding I am more immediately connected with, but am as yet unable to make it good,

by a tour through Toronto, Albion, Chinguacousy, &c.

We may look forward to the coming Session of the Legislature with hope and expectation. Every day last winter the House of Assembly became more and more unanimous in its efforts to obtain for the people their just weight in the scale of government. I trust those Members who were tried and found faithful have been made to feel that they acted for an intelligent and grateful constituency, and that they will return to this city, next month, animated with those ennobling feelings of patriotism which would serve to gladden the heart and better the condition of every good Canadian. There are yet many glorious days and years in store for Canada; let us seek for those things only which are just and true, and then may we expect that that great power whose attributes are "justice, goodness and truth," will be with and about us to counsel and direct our steps in the path of true happiness.

W. L. MACKENZIE.

FORBEG.

Don Carlos, at the date of the last account, was within a league and a half of the French frontier. The *Moniteur* of Saturday states, that he had announced his intention of being at Irun on the 5th instant; but that he had returned to Toloso, and means to enter the Bastan. The reason given for this retrograde movement is, that he was seeking by his presence to raise the courage of his troops, who were daily becoming more and more dispirited. But we are rather inclined to attribute it to conviction that the game is up; and that, to keep his skin whole, he must "bolt." Should he fall into the hands of the Christians his doom would be certain, and he is too decidedly a poltroon to run any further risk. For our own part we look upon the war as all but terminated. The last advices state, that Gen. Evans with the British Legion, left Portugalette on the 2d instant, and was in full march upon Vittoria by way of Durango. It is probable, that to the junction between the auxiliaries and Cordova's troops, which must have taken place on the 6th or 7th, may be attributed the unexpected flight of Don Carlos to the French frontiers.—*Globe*.

NICHOLAS AND THE POLES.—The Czar Nicholas continues to heap the most brutal insults and injuries on Poland. He has extinguished what remains of the Polish nobility, and escheated their estates to Russians. In passing through this unhappy country the other day, his agents had assembled some servile Poles to meet him with a deputation, that he might have the opportunity of further insulting their name and nation. He affected to refuse to hear their falsehoods—and thus proceeded:—"Gentlemen, we require actions and not mere words; repentance should come from the heart; I speak to you without anger, and you must perceive that I am perfectly calm, I have no rancour, and I will do you good even in spite of yourselves. The Marshal who stands before you fulfills my intentions, seconds all my views, and also watches for your welfare." [At these words the members of the deputation bowed to the Marshal.] "Well, Gentlemen, but what signifies these salutations? The first duty is to perform one's duties, and conduct ourselves like honest men. You have, gentlemen, to choose between two alternatives; either to persist in your allusions, as to an independent kingdom of Poland, or to live tranquilly as faithful subjects under my government. If you persist in your dreams of a distinct nationality, of the independence of Poland, and of all those chimeras, you will only draw down upon yourselves, still greater misfortunes. I have raised the citadel; and I

declare that, on the slightest insurrection, I will cause its cannon to thunder upon the city. Warsaw shall be destroyed, and certainly never shall be rebuilt in my time. It is painful for me to speak thus to you—it is always painful to a sovereign to treat his subjects thus: but I do it for your own good. It is for you, gentlemen, to deserve an oblivion of the past; it is only by your obedience of my government that you can obtain this." Nicholas said emphatically, in conclusion—"Remember well all that I have now said to you."—It will be all well remembered.—*London Examiner*.

LONDON, Nov. 21, 1835.

A squadron is about to sail from Brest for the West Indies, to protect the French interests in that quarter, in the event of a war with the United States. Admiral Mackau has been appointed to its command.

FIESCHI.—The reading of the report on the affair of Fieschi before the Chamber of Peers in secret committee, terminated on Wednesday evening. After all that has been said on this horrible transaction, it is consolatory to learn that it has lost all its importance, the whole of the guilt resting on five individuals, utterly devoid of respectability for rank, station, or talent. The *requisitoire* of the Attorney-General presented, after the reading of the report of M. Portales, that the five implicated persons be forthwith tried, was complied with in respect of three only. The consideration of the cases of the other two were adjourned over to Thursday. The Court of Peers met on Thursday at half-past two o'clock. The prisoners, 40 in number, were introduced in the usual order. Public curiosity with regard to this trial seems to have been almost entirely exhausted. The galleries allotted for strangers were but thinly attended.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.—The Turkish government is arming at all points, by sea and land, for some great effort. The object would seem to be Syria, where great exertions are to be made for restoring the Ottoman power.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 25.

Accounts have been received from Madrid to the 15th inst. The Cortes was to meet on the following day, and certain preliminary arrangements had been made on the 14th, which are described below. A draught of the speech was in circulation, from which it appeared that Mendizabal was not to propose a loan, as many had anticipated. M. Isturiz was chosen temporary President by 53 votes to 51, from which it is inferred that the movement party will have a majority in the Cortes. The British Legion reached Vittoria on the 8th without encountering any Carlist troops on their march. The provinces display much zeal in recruiting for the Queen's service, and some of them have already completed their contingents to the new levies. No fighting of any importance had taken place.—*Scotsman*.

All the recent accounts from Greece are favourable. A part of the population of Athens, which had been scattered in the autumn by the terrors of an epidemic, has again returned, and new buildings are rising rapidly, both at the city and the Piræus, which are now joined by a well made road. Colonel Gordon has dispersed and partly destroyed the bands of robbers who infested the northern frontier. Armansberg, the King's principal adviser, has introduced the Jury Trial, which is now in successful operation. The Senate is about to assemble; the convocation of a National Congress is expected; and the *Morning Chronicle* adds, what, if true, is a very decisive mark of the stability of the Government, that foreign capitalists have offered it pecuniary assistance to a large amount on favourable terms.—*The Scotsman*.

From the London Times, Nov. 23.

The intelligence from the north of Spain consists for the most part of vague rumours, which certainly stand in need of confirmation. Contingent desertions from the Carlist ranks are, however, spoken of with some degree of positiveness. Mention is made of an engagement in the neighbourhood of Barcelona, between a body of troops under the command of Colonel Valle, and a party of insurgents. The latter, though superior in point of numbers, were ultimately obliged to retire; and the loss sustained by the Queen's troops is stated to be inconsiderable, regard being had to the amount of force opposed to them. The province of Soria has, it appears, furnished its full contingent towards the levy of 100,000 men, and the troops had already marched to their destination. The *Moniteur* publishes the decree of the Court of Peers authorizing the trial of Fieschi for an attempt on the King's life, and for premeditated homicide; and of Morcy, Pepin, Boireau, and Bescher, as his accomplices.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Morning Chronicle, Nov. 23.

Letters have been received in town announcing the arrival of Lord Durham at St. Petersburg on the 7th inst.

We understand that Sir Francis Head succeeds Sir John Colborne in the government of Upper Canada. We understand the vacancy occasioned by Sir Francis's resignation is already supplied by a successor.

The health of the Princess Victoria, who, with her Royal mother, is at Ramsgate, is improving, but she is obliged to be wheeled into the drawing-room in consequence of weakness in the ankles.

Their Majesties continue in the enjoyment of excellent health, at the Pavillion, Brighton.

Earl Grey, at his late rent day, returned 10 per cent. to his corn tenants.

From the Scotsman, Nov. 25.

DEATH OF JAMES HOGG, "THE ETRICK SHEPHERD."—It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of Mr. James Hogg, the most distinguished peasant that Scotland has ever produced, with the single exception of his great prototype, Burns. This afflicting event, we understand, took place at his residence at Altrive Lake, on the banks of the Yarrow, on Saturday the 21st current. He had been for some weeks previous confined to bed by a severe attack of bilious fever, which latterly assumed the form of jaundice, and shortly afterwards a stroke of paralysis rendered him speechless, and ultimately proved fatal. The death of this distinguished poet and excellent man will carry regret into every corner of his native land, and even far beyond its bounds. He had peculiarities of character as a public writer, of which, perhaps, different opinions will be formed by his biographers, but they must all agree as to the native force of his genius, and the immortality of the poetical works which he has bequeathed to his country, and of which she will ever feel proud. His "Queen's Wake" alone, will carry his name to the latest posterity. We forbear, in the meantime, offering any sketch of the character of this eminent author, as we know that many pens will be readily employed in the task, and one especially to whom the name of the Ettrick Shepherd is too familiar not to claim a lasting tribute. Mr. Hogg was born on the 25th of January, 1772, and was consequently nearly sixty-four years of age. A cotemporary states, on the authority of a letter, dated Altrive Lake, that the funeral has been fixed for Friday 27th cur't. His remains will be attended to a cemetery (Ettrick Churchyard)

closely adjoining the cottage in which he was born, by a crowd of mourners such as his rarely or never been witnessed in the pastoral valleys of the Ettrick and Yarrow. The letter to which we have alluded states distinctly that the death of one who did so much to illustrate the district in which he resided, has excited feelings of so vivid a nature, that the entire population may be described as one extended family of mourners.

[FOR THE BEE]

MR. EDITOR,

SIR.—What were the days of our forefathers in comparison with the present age!! Not only are men making rapid strides in improvement, but, as has been fully demonstrated by a correspondent in the last BEE, even the canine species are exhibiting unequivocal indications of a rational principle "little inferior to that of man" himself!!! From instances which the writer has given as well-authenticated facts, we find that dogs, even unaided by instruction, are capable of discovering the important secrets of diplomacy, the force of combination, and the advantage of securing the interest of powerful adversaries when hosts combine against them. Verily I think that this discerning portion of our fellow beings, has been too long neglected by proud and lordly man. Is it not a disgrace to our Legislators and to the country in which we live, that no literary institutions have yet been founded for the education of the canine race? Has not Delta satisfactorily shown that Dogs possess reason "little inferior to that of men?" Why, then, should they not be instructed in the science of mathematics which is so well calculated to improve their rational principle? why should not the whole host of dogs that prowl about our streets be taught the principles of government and subordination to lawful authority? why should they not be taught the science of morality and the precepts of religion, because if rational, they are accountable creatures? Delta and all other friends to the canine species should petition government to erect institutions for these laudable purposes; and he may assure himself of the eternal gratitude and good-will of those rational creatures for whose benefit he has so magnanimously interested himself.

GAMMA.

January 15th, 1836.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 20, 1836.

By the December Packet, and the John Porter, arrived at Halifax, we have London dates to the 5th December. The trade of the United Kingdom is in the most prosperous condition, and men of all classes well employed.

Mr. Barton, the American Charge d'Affaires, at Paris, had taken his passage in one of the Havre packets, for the United States; and the French Minister at Washington had been recalled. Preparations for war appear to be going on with activity by both nations, particularly in their marine; yet it is the opinion of most of the leading Journals, that they will not come to blows: that unerring barometer of political events, the Stocks, had been but little affected either in London or Paris, by the circumstance. The magnanimity of the English Cabinet has been displayed in promptly offering its mediation between the parties, but we regret to say had been rejected by the French Ministry.

The November Packet is amissing.

Some of the French Papers entertain strong suspicions that Russia has entered into an alliance with the American Government—but little time will elapse before it will be seen how far those suspicions are well founded.

The Cortes had assembled at Madrid, and much benefit was expected from their deliberations and measures.—Halifax Gazette.

CANADA.

The following is the spirited reply given by Lord Gosford, to a memorial presented to him by the Constitutionalists of Montreal, as they call themselves, relative to the formation of the Rifle Corps, of 800 men—Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 23th Dec., 1835.

GENTLEMEN,—I have received and laid before the Governor in Chief your memorial dated the 23d inst., in which, on behalf of yourselves and others, you pray the sanction of His Excellency to the organization of eight hundred effective men, in Montreal, under the appellation of the "British Rifle corps" for the purpose of assisting, as it may be in your power, to preserve inviolate the connexion which subsists between Great Britain and Lower Canada, and to maintain unimpaird the rights and privileges confirmed to you by the Constitution.

"I am desired to acquaint you in reply, that the connexion and the rights which you mention, are not considered by His Excellency to be in danger; and that, if they were, their safety would be best provided for by the authority of the government, and not by the formation, in a time of entire peace, of an armed corps at the instance of private individuals. Such a measure is calculated not to promote this good purpose you state you have in view, but on the contrary to endanger the public tranquility, which His Excellency desires me to assure you he is resolved to maintain against all attempts, from whatever quarter proceeding, to the full extent of the powers vested in him by law.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

"S. WALCOFF, Civil Secretary."

Francis C. T. Arnoldi, M. D., Francis Hunter, Robert Weir Jr., Aaron Philip Hart, Robert McKay, Esquires.

It was resolved that the Committee should prepare another address to His Excellency, stating on what grounds it was deemed necessary to establish a Rifle Corps in Montreal, and that in the mean time the organization of the Corps should proceed as if no answer had been received from His Excellency, the next meeting will take place at Knautz's Nelson Hotel, on Thursday, of which due notice will be given in the newspapers.—Herald.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Dr. ANDERSON lectured last Wednesday evening on the formation of NATIONAL CHARACTER, and on this day week, Mr. McDONALD, Teacher in the Academy, will deliver a lecture on BANKING.

THE WEATHER.—The first two weeks of this month were as remarkable for their mildness, as the whole of December was for its severity. The thermometer seldom fell below the freezing point, and the snow, which had accumulated to a considerable depth in December, nearly disappeared. So genial was the warmth of the period we speak of, that one of our contemporaries has told us of a fine butterfly that was caught sporting in the open air, and is now in the possession of the captor. A correspondent of our own has sent us a notice of a snake, that was discovered on one of those fine days, travelling on the snow; and he states that his snakeship was so vigorous as to show fight when first seen, but in obedience to the law of custom, he was speedily despatched.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, while Mr. Andrew Christie, ship-carpenter, was at work in Mr. Hatton's ship yard, a large piece of timber fell on his foot, and bruised it so severely, that it had to undergo immediate amputation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Communications of "A McG." and "Melville" will be attended to. We have translated the quotations of Latin, furnished us

by "G. R.," but cannot perceive any good that would result from their publication; our own language abounds with instructions to both clergy and laity, infinitely more sublime than any thing which his favourite Latin author ever wrote.

DIED,

On Wednesday last, at River John, after a lingering illness of three years, Mary Gratto, aged 72 years.

On Friday last, at the Albion Mines, East River, Miss Ann, third daughter of Mr. Jonathan Hartley, aged 17 years.

On Sunday morning last, after a short but severe illness, William, eldest son of Mr. John Maxwell, aged 7 years.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of

JOHN McDONALD,

late of Douglass, County of Hants, Schoolmaster, deceased, are hereby 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

ARCPD. FRASER, } Admrs.
W.M. URQUHART, }

Douglass, Nov. 4th, 1835. b-10

AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE, AT PICTOU.

By virtue of the Act of this Province for the more easy Redemption of and Foreclosure of Mortgages, { THOS. H. GIBBS, Plaintiff,

In the Cause } JOSEPH CHIPMAN, Adm'r. of }
the Estate of John Jamieson, late }
of Pictou, deceased.—Def.

TO be Sold at Public Auction on the premises, in the Town of Pictou, on Monday, the 29th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon, by the Deputy Sheriff of the District of Pictou, the following Lands and Premises:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, in the Town of Pictou, formerly part of the farm lot of George Smith, Esq., and abutted, bounded, and described as follows, that is to say:—Beginning on the North side of Spring street, at the point formerly the South-east corner of the said George Smith's farm lot; thence to run North one hundred and twenty seven feet, thence North 26 degrees West, fifty feet; thence South one hundred and twenty-seven feet, to the North side of Spring street aforesaid; thence South 76 degrees East, along said Street to the place of beginning, being the lot of Land sold by the said George Smith to James Kitchen, jun'r., and sold by James Kitchen, jun'r. aforesaid, to one William Kitchen, and by him to the said John Jamieson. TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder on delivery of the Deed.

J. W. HARRIS,

Dep. Sheriff of Pictou.

J. BLANCHARD, }
Plff's Attorney. }
Pictou, 16th January, 1836.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

CASKS Herbert's Liquid and Paste SHOE BLACKING—cheap for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber. JAS. DAWSON. Pictou, 16th September, 1835

TO LET.

Entry Immediately.

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

ALMANACS FOR

1836.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 7½D.

viz:

Belcher's Farmer's Almanac,

"Temperance do.

Cunnabell's Nova Scotia do

Pictou, Nov. 11.

POETRY.

A WIFE'S APPEAL TO HER HUSBAND.

You took me Henry, when a girl, unto your home and heart,
To bear in all your fate a fond and faithful part;
And tell me, have I ever tried that duty to forego—
Or pined there was not joy for me, when you were sunk in woe!

No—I would rather share your grief than any other's glee,
For though you're nothing to the world, you're all the world to me.
You make a palace of my shed—this rough-hewn bench a throne—
There's sunlight for me in your smile, and music in your tone.

I look upon you when you sleep, my eyes with tears grow dim,
I cry "O Parent of the poor, look down from heaven on him!
Behold him toil from day to day exhausting strength and soul—
Look down with mercy on him, Lord, for thou canst make him whole!"

And when at last relieving sleep has on my eyelids smiled,
How oft are they forbade to close in slumber, by my child!
I take the little murmur that spoils my span of rest,
And feel it as a part of thee I lull upon my breast.

There's only one return I crave, — I may not need it long,
And it may soothe thee when I'm where the wretched feel no wrong!
I ask not for a kinder tone—for thou wert ever kind;
I ask not for less frugal fare—my fare I do not mind;

I ask not for more gay attire—if such as I have got
Suffice to make me fair to thee, for more I murmur not;
But I would ask some share of hours that you at clubs bestow—
Of knowledge that you prize so much, may I not something know?

Subtract from meetings among men, each eve, an hour for me—
Make me companion of your soul, as I may surely be!
If you will read, I'll sit and work; then think when you're away—
Lest tedious I shall find the time, dear Henry, of your stay.

A meet companion soon I'll be for e'en your studious hours,
And teacher of those little ones you call your cottage flowers;
And if we be not rich and great, we may be wise and kind;
And as my heart can warm your heart, so may my mind your mind.

MISCELLANY.

RULES FOR YOUNG SHOP KEEPERS.

1. Choose a good and commanding situation, even at a higher rate of premium; for no money is so well laid out as for a situation, providing good use be made of it.

2. Open your shop at seven o'clock every morning, that no obstruction may be opposed to your customers.

3. Clean and set out your windows with your own hands, that you may expose for sale the articles that are most saleable, and which you want most to sell.

4. Sweep before your house, and if required, open a foot way from the opposite side of the street, that passengers may think of you while crossing, and that all your neighbours may be sensible of your diligence.

5. Wear an apron, if such be the custom of your business, and deem it as a badge of distinction which will procure you respect and credit.

6. Apply your first return of ready money to pay debts before they are due, and give such transactions suitable emphasis, by claiming discount.

7. Always be found at home, and in some

way employed, and remember that your meddling neighbours have their eyes open upon you, and are constantly judging you by your appearances.

8. Re-weigh and re-measure all your stock rather than let it be supposed you have nothing to do.

9. Keep some article cheap, that you may draw customers and enlarge your intercourse.

10. Keep up the exact quality or flavour of all the articles which you find are approved by your customers, and by this means you will enjoy their preference.

11. Buy for ready money as often as you have any to spare; and when you take credit, pay to a day, and unasked.

12. No advantage will ever arise to you from any ostentatious display of expenditure.

13. Beware of the odds and ends of a stock, of spoiled goods, and of waste; for it is in such things that your profits lie.

14. In securing your customers be firm and obliging, and never loose your temper.

15. Always be seen at church and never at a gaming-table: and seldom at theatres, or at places of amusement.

16. Prefer a prudent and discreet wife, to a rich and showy one.

17. Spend your evenings by your own fire-side, and shun a public house or a sottish club as you would a bad debt.

18. Subscribe with your neighbours to a library, to improve your mind, that you may be qualified to use your future affluence with credit to yourself and advantage to the public.

19. Take stock every year, estimate your profits, and do not spend above one fourth.

20. Avoid the common folly of expending your precious capital upon a costly architectural front. Such things operate on the world like paint on a woman's cheek, repelling beholders instead of attracting them.

21. Every pound wasted by a young tradesman is two pounds lost at the end of three years, and two hundred and fifty-six at the end of twenty-four years.

22. To avoid being robbed and ruined, by apprentices and assistants, never allow them to go from home in the evening; and the restriction will prove equally useful to masters and servants.

23. Remember that prudent purchasers avoid the shop of an extravagant and ostentatious trader; for they justly consider, that if they deal with him they must contribute to his follies.

24. Let these be your Rules, and you may soon realize all your stock, and take discount for prompt payment on all purchases.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—An Irish hawkler of china lately called upon a witty Hebrew in Hull, offered him what he was pleased to designate a splendid set of his ware for a mere nothing, a sum of three pounds, ten shillings, or thereabouts. The Jew, seeing at once that the articles were not worth more than eight or ten shillings, drew a showy pinchbeck watch, with a common steel chain, from his sob, and expressed his desire to exchange, observing at the same time that the watch cost some six guineas, but as he liked the Irishman's countenance, he would readily give him credit for the difference. Pat snapped at the bait, pocketed the watch, threw the basket into the bargain, and promising to pay as soon as he was able departed. A few weeks elapsed, and they met again. In the meantime the Irishman had discovered that all is not gold that glitters, but imagining he had still the best of it, he thus addressed the descendant of Abraham, "By the powers, master Jew, the best part of the china I sold you, was the basket. "Very good, mine friend," said the Hebrew, not to be outdone in courtesy, "and the best part of the watch I sold you was the chain."—*Sheffield Independent.*

IRELAND.—EXTERMINATING SYSTEM!—Six-and-twenty Catholic families, comprising upwards of 200 persons, have been driven by Lord Beresford, during the last week, off his estate in Clonogall, for no other reason but because they were Roman Catholics! They had no votes, so therefore could not have sinned politically against his Lordship, by opposing his nominee.

SHOCKING CASE.—Wednesday morning, about six o'clock, a middle aged woman, residing with her brother in West Nicolson Street, was discovered impaled on iron pikes constituting the railing before the house. It is understood that for some months previous the poor woman had shown symptoms of mental derangement; and it is supposed that in a paroxysm of the disease, she had leaped out of her bed-room window, three stories from the ground, and alighted on the pikes directly in the abdomen, and became transfixed in the shocking manner she was found.—*Scotsman, Nov. 14.*

PROVIDING FOR THE WORST.—The Journal de Calais states that an inhabitant of Southampton has recently been amusing himself by filling 41,000 bottles with 6,000 copies of an abridgement of "Universal History." These bottles, well corked and sealed, have, by his order, been placed in deep cavities in the icy caverns of Greenland, in the hope, should a partial destruction of the globe again ensue, that they may survive the wreck and enlighten future ages, who would otherwise be ignorant of the events which have come to pass in this world. It is not stated what language this bottle conjurer has chosen to preserve the knowledge of the present race of mankind.

UNITED STATES.—STARVATION.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, We see it is stated in one of the papers that the supply of flour in this market is only sufficient for ninety days consumption. It becomes a serious question what shall we do after the flour is all gone. We must have something to eat. Then the supply of coal is short too, so that he that escapes from famine may expect to be stiffened by Jack Frost. Notwithstanding all this, our citizens are as blithe and cheerful as if the end of the bread and butter were not at hand. No one even suggests the propriety of the common council putting us on short allowance. In such terrible straits we turn to the genius of Free Trade for help, and we are happy to announce that several cargoes of grain are on their way from the well stored graineries of Europe, and that within the ninety days to which it is said our present stock will last, a good many cargoes may possibly arrive. We also happened to know that one of our dealers sent out a liberal sum by the Liverpool packet which sailed yesterday, for the purpose of buying Irish butter to put on our German bread the moment we get it baked.

A TRUE SHOT.—It is said of the celebrated David Crocket, of Kentucky, that he has been known to send a rifle ball through the same hole nine times in ten successive fires.

EPITAPH ON AN EXCISE OFFICER.

Here Archy C——d snugly lies,
As quiet as any hermit,—
Death seized him as his lawful prize,
For he could show nae PERMIT.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
Atramich—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.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.