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

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1838.

NUMBER XLIII.

**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. Single copies 3d. each.

**ADVERTISING.**

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 2s. 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.

**ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.**

THE Company having determined to renew its business in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, has appointed the Subscriber its Agent, by Power of Attorney duly executed for that purpose.

From the old standing of this Company, from its well known liberality and punctuality in the adjustment and payment of losses, and from the present moderate rates of premium, the subscriber is induced to hope it will receive that fair share of the business of this Province and of P. E. Island, which it before enjoyed.

By application to the Subscriber, if by letter post paid, the rates of premium can be ascertained and any farther information, that may be required will be freely communicated.

**CHARLES YOUNG.**

Halifax, N. S. Feb. 14, 1838.

Blank Applications to the Ætina Fire Insurance Office, Halifax, to be had at the Bee Office.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

And for sale by the Subscriber; and to be had of Mr C. H. Belcher, and Messrs A. & W. McKinlay, Booksellers, Halifax:

**THE HARMONICON;**

A new collection of Church Music, containing 24 TUNES,

With ANTHEMS, DOXOLOGIES, &c.

Price, 6s.—payable on delivery. A liberal discount made to purchasers of 12 or more copies.

February, 1838. J. DAWSON.

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**

BY late arrivals, the Subscriber has received large additions to his STOCK OF MEDICINES, which is now very extensive; comprising a general assortment of every thing usually kept by persons in his line;—all of which are offered for sale at moderate prices, for prompt payment.

**JAMES D. B. FRASER,**  
Chemist & Druggist.

13,000 PRINCIPAL SEGARS in quarter boxes, for sale as above.

December 6.

70 BBLs. of prime fall Mackerel. for sale by A. P. ROSS. January 1, 1838.

From the Boston Pearl and Galaxy.

**PROVIDENCE JUSTIFIED.**

PERHAPS there is no one thing that has puzzled the mind of man more than the existence of sin, pain, and sorrow in the universe. On a superficial view of the subject, we are inclined to marvel that a God endued with all power should allow the children of men or any beings whom he has created to suffer. We inquire, why did he not create us all happy, when it was in his power to do so? It does not satisfy us to be told that 'it is the will of God;' for the Supreme Being is not to be loved and worshipped because he is a Supreme Being, any more than a tyrannical potentate is to be revered because it is unsafe to oppose him. We purpose, in a few words, to defend the Divine being against the charge of wanton cruelty, which, at the first blush, he may appear to merit. We do not hesitate to say that if the Almighty suffered a single being whom he created to endure one iota of pain, willingly, his benevolence might very justly be called in question. It would not mend the matter, to say that there was no appeal from the will of heaven. We must judge of God by what we can find out respecting him in his works, remembering, however, that we must be certain we understand the whole subject in all its different bearings before we make up our minds to condemn his Providence. Every man is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. We only ask the same justice for Almighty God. Firstly, we would call the attention of the reader to the evident displays of mercy and benevolence in the creation. Life itself is an enjoyment, and 'though much bitter in the cup is thrown,' we find very few who seriously regard existence as a burthen. The orchards, the fields, the wood, the valley, are loaded with the choice gifts of God to man. The changing seasons, the rain and the wind are made to subserve his purposes of mercy. Admit that there are some things in the world, that are not so agreeable. They may be regarded as only exceptions to the general rule. The blind man whom we pity because we are not blind ourselves has sources of enjoyment to which we are strangers. The deformed cripple becomes accustomed to his condition, and his merry laugh is heard upon the green. It often happens that the most merry man in the village circle is a cripple whose condition many commiserate while they are not so happy as he. In short, whatever are our misfortunes, we generally rise above them, and enjoy life in spite of its anxieties and sorrows. See you mother who has just lost her infant. She is ready to think her affliction greater than she can bear. We admit that she has cause of sorrow; but while we fix our attention too closely upon her affliction, we are liable to overlook her enjoyments. Although she has lost her infant, her grief must appear selfish if we believe the little innocent has gone to its rest, and is destined to enjoy the delights of Paradise in another sphere. But let us see how many sources of enjoyment are left to her. The air which she breathes is free to her. She pays nothing for it. It is the gift of God. Her own body is in perfect health, and there is not a pain in any of her members. Her slumbers are refreshing and she rests upon a bed of down. She lives in a comfortable house, and a warm fire-side is ever ready for her. She has recourse to books of

every kind, and sympathising friends do all in their power to ameliorate her grief. She possesses all the comforts of this life, and is permitted to hope for happiness beyond the grave. Mingled with all these mercies is but ONE affliction, and in a few short months even that will be like a dream that has passed away.

It is evident, then, that the boon of existence is an incalculable favor, and if there are more disagreeable circumstances, connected with it, it is none the less a favor when every thing is taken into consideration. We would illustrate this, thus—If a friend of yours should present you with a farm of three hundred acres, you would regard it as a favor, although there might be, on that farm, some stone wall that required repair, bushes that must be cut down, and land that would not produce grain until you had ploughed it up and sowed it.

You would not regard the donor as an enemy because he gave you a farm which was not wholly and completely what you could desire in a farm, neither would you spurn the gift, because he had not presented you with a thousand acres instead of three hundred. Such as the farm was, you would regard it as a boon. The gift would afford sufficient evidence of the benevolence of the giver; for it is not usual for an enemy to make even a trifling donation to the one he hates. Now, once admit that God is not kindly disposed toward his creatures, and you will be puzzled to account for the least proof of goodness with which the caution affords us. He must be either our friend or enemy. He must either love or hate us. If he hate us, whence come all the enjoyments of this life? was it the act of an enemy to send the harvest in its season, to load the trees with fruit, to furnish the natives of tropical climates with the juicy orange, the milk of the cocoa nut, to plant many of them upon islands so that the cooling waves of the ocean could toss their spray against their very doors and invite to the luxury of frequent bathing? Did malice rear the banana, plant the yam or the sweet potatoe? Does the juice of the cane taste of malevolence, or is it in the shade of the broad palm leaf that we would impeach the goodness of the Creator. Or if we wander where the tangled vine reels beneath the weight of its luscious clusters, or the autumn wind shakes the bristly nut from the tall tree, would we there say that God has forgotten his creatures? Would we engrave the history of his unkindness on the rind of a peach tree or chisel it on the rocky cliffs which keep back the surges of ocean from our plains and orchards?

It is plain then that if we have grievances to complain of, they are more than matched by benefits. If we still complain of our unhappiness, perhaps it would be well for us to reflect how much of that unhappiness is the result of our own imprudence and guilt.

Having shown that God must necessarily be a benevolent Being, we will endeavor to show the impossibility of our receiving unmixed happiness from his hands.

It will be conceded that God is both infinite and perfect. Being infinite in wisdom, in every thing that is great and excellent, he must consequently be infinitely happy. That God could not create an infinite being, distinct from himself, is plain to every rational being. Of course, the Creator could not give life to a being as old as himself. A being crea-

rel by God cannot have existed from all eternity — Not being infinite in one thing, the created being cannot be infinite in any other respect. As he is necessarily finite, he must be fallible, he cannot have the elements of certain and eternal happiness inseparable from his nature. God, therefore, cannot, from the very nature of things create a perfect being like himself. If the thing he creates is imperfect, he must be liable to a portion of unhappiness. We are not therefore, to lay it to the account of God that we do not, at all times, experience happiness, or that our happiness is not infinite and eternal.

Nevertheless, even for us, finite beings as we are, there is a sure promise of rest and peace. Being imperfect ourselves, we may become engrafted branches upon the perfect vine, so as to be partakers of the virtue and the happiness of the Eternal. This is called in scripture, appropriating to ourselves the merits of Christ. While in this world, we may experience the bliss of paradise by this union with the great source of all happiness. We are necessarily created finite because being created, we cannot have existed from eternity, and because God cannot create another eternal being. But it does not follow that because a traveller, does not know so much about the path he travels in as his guide, he may not use the knowledge of his guide to the same good effect as if it was his own knowledge. When a stranger crosses the Alps he follows impudently the directions of his guide, which secures him safety in the same degree as if he knew the way himself. Our finite knowledge, therefore, is no bar to our securing happiness if we rely solely and dependently upon the teachings of God's Holy Spirit which is able to make us wise unto salvation. We find that Adam preferred trusting to his own finite knowledge. He sought to learn good and evil for himself, and misery was the consequence. But on the other hand, by becoming members of Christ's body, we enjoy the privileges and the blessings of a perfect being.

### THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1838

**NEWS FROM THE WEST.**—The Western Mail has brought us news of an extraordinary and rather unexpected nature from the Canadas, the principal part of which we have copied, but cannot even surmise what degree of credit is to be attached to them.

One thing appears to be beyond a doubt, that an armed organisation is going on along the Frontier, the object of which cannot be doubted. We regret extremely this hostile demonstration, as it cannot be viewed in any other light than the deliberate aggression of a foreign power. If the Government of the United States be so imbecile as not to be able to restrain its hordes of Banditti within its own borders, we may venture to assert that the latter will, at least, be taught to respect British authority when they step over the boundary line.

But it is much to be feared, and no less to be deplored, that the frequent repetition of such acts of aggression will eventually compromise the peace of the two countries.

**LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.**—The highly important intelligence, which the late arrivals at Halifax has furnished us from England, compels us to omit our usual extracts from the debates in the Assembly. We therefore present the following summary :

**THE JUDICIARY.**—After a long protracted discussion on this subject, the House finally resolved to strike off one Judge from each of the Tribunals as vacancies occur. This, however, is not the relief the country sought. We shall give a number of the divisions, on the leading points of discussion, in our next.

**ROADS AND BRIDGES.**—£10,000 has been granted for this service, and agreed to by the Legislative Council.

**RELIEF TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.**—The House has also voted £200 to the relief of the wives and families of the soldiers who lately left the Garrison at Halifax, for Canada. This, as an act of benevolence, is highly commendable in itself; but it is neither necessary nor right to perpetrate a robbery on the people's money to effect it. The money should have been raised by subscription or otherwise in the town of Halifax, where the whole benefits of the military chest, both in peace and war, are bestowed. Not a shilling of it should have come out of the Province chest, to the injury of our schools, roads, agriculture, and fisheries.

**STUBENACADIE CANAL.**—Another attempt has just been made to involve the Province again in this precious concern. The friends of the job had held a public meeting, which resulted in the passing of some Resolutions friendly to their own views, and which were followed by a petition to the House of Assembly. (*Men we know can be found to petition for any thing.*) Those who presented and supported the petition say that it seeks no pecuniary aid from the Province, but merely wants the Legislature to recommend it to capitalists in the mother country, as a good investment of money. We know how it would fare with an individual, were he to make such a use of his influence and credit in Britain; were the accommodated party not to respond, the individual in question would certainly have to do so for him. A good deal of discussion arose as to whether the petition should be received; many of the Members seemed to view it with the same instinctive feeling which a man views a poisonous reptile that has already bit him. It was eventually, out of courtesy, allowed to be laid on the table, from whence we hope it will be swept with the other rubbish which at times loads that board.

**JURIES.**—A Bill respecting the constitution of Juries, which was passed by the House of Assembly, has been *burked* in the Legislative Council. Two of its leading clauses were that Magistrates should be exempted from serving on Grand Juries, and that Grand Juries should appoint their own Foreman. The hon. Mr Stewart laboured hard to show that the former was unnecessary, and that the latter clause was too democratic, and at variance with the English practice. We think with the hon. Mr Uniacke that Mr S. is in error as regards the English practice, and we see no reason for the hon. Gentleman's fears of *democracy*, as he will readily admit that the brightest gems in the British Constitution have emanated from that branch of the Government. As to the exemption of Magistrates from serving on Juries, the laws of England support the Assembly in the views they have taken: they expressly declare, that no Justice shall serve on any Jury at the Sessions for the jurisdiction of which he is a Justice.

**INCORPORATION OF HALIFAX.**—A bill has been before the House for effecting this object; but it has met with opposition, and we think deservedly. The days have gone by when Incorporations can confer any great political advantages, and we see no right that any portion of the country has to put forth claims for exclusive commercial advantages; let Members therefore beware how they make precedents, as other towns in the Province will feel themselves equally entitled to the boon with Halifax, and granting such privileges to any, is forging chains for the freedom of trade. We are glad to see that a number of the inhabitants had petitioned against it.

**LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.**—This evening Mr Archibald Hart will lecture—On Bleaching.

Next evening, Mr James D. B. Fraser will deliver a lecture—On the Effects of Heat.

ARRIVED at Glasgow, about the 10th January—brig George McLeod, from Pictou.

The *Love Song*, from T—o, would not suit the taste of our readers.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE 4TH VOLUME OF THE BEE.

HAVING lately announced an intended change in the Proprietary part of this Paper, it now becomes our duty to state what that change is. The present Proprietor intends to associate his Son with himself as joint owners; and in futuro, one of the two will devote his time almost exclusively to the Editing of the Paper, by which means, and the ready access we have at all times to an almost endless variety of reading, we hope to be enabled to make material improvements in that department.

In addition to this, arrangements have been made to have the entire paper printed on a new type, at an early stage in the 4th volume, and to have other important improvements made in the mechanical part.

While we cannot but feel grateful to a large portion of this community, and the Nova Scotia public at large, for the liberal patronage they have extended to us, we trust the exertions we are now making for the general improvement of our periodical, will be duly appreciated, and that our reward will be commensurate with the increased labour and expense.

In all other respects, such as the politics, the price, mode of payment, &c., the paper will remain unchanged for the present, except in this one particular, that no Paper will in futuro be sent to places beyond this County, where we have no agent, unless they are paid in advance, or satisfactory reference made to some individual on the spot. We take this early opportunity of letting this be known, that those whom it affects, may have timely notice of, and be prepared for the change.

We invite the attention of Farmers and others, to the Prospectus we publish to-day of the *ALMANAC AND FARMER*. We can speak with confidence as to the necessity of the Work, and no less so, as to the abilities of Mr Stiles, for conducting it.

### DIED,

On Saturday morning, 10th March, Archibald Smith, only son of Thomas Dickson, Esquire, in the fourth year of his age.

On Monday last, Christian McDonald, in the 43d year of her age.

At Halifax, on the 6th March, Mr James Cruikshanks, in the 52 year of his age, a native of Banffshire, North Britain, an old and respectable inhabitant of Halifax. He has left a wife and a large circle of acquaintances to lament the loss of a kind husband and faithful friend.

At River John, on Sunday last, in consequence of being burnt by her clothes catching fire, Catherine, daughter of Mr George Joudrie, aged 18 years.

**1250** LBS CLOVER SEED just received, via Halifax. Also,—on hand: 12 barrels excellent VINEGAR; and pure Ground Ginger, in kegs, for sale by  
March, 1828 JAMES D B FRASER.

### TO LET,

THAT HOUSE AND OUT-HOUSE  
In Queen Street,

DIRECTLY opposite Lorrain's Hotel, now occupied by Captain McArthur and Mr Ross. Rent low, and possession given on the 10th April, 1838.

The house can be examined by applying to  
PETER BROWN.

### ALSO, TO LET:

THAT House in Water Street now occupied by Mr John Joyce. Possession given May 1st, 1838. For particulars, apply as above.  
March 14, 1828. if

### WANTED,

A GOOD MILCH COW.—one newly calved will be preferred. Apply to  
JAMES D. B. FRASER.  
March, 1838. if

ALMANAC FOR 1838,  
For sale for 7½d each, by J. Dawson.

**A NEW PAPER**

Will be issued in Pictou early in June next, entitled  
**THE MECHANIC AND FARMER;**  
 A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE,  
 MECHANICS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

**I**N publishing the prospectus of a periodical of this nature, we have not been influenced by premature conclusions. We have long witnessed the necessity of a Work in Nova Scotia, disentangled from party prejudice, and devoted to the mental improvement of the labouring classes. Though an unsuccessful attempt at a work of a similar nature has recently been made in another part of the Province, this circumstance has not diminished our sanguine anticipations, that the present effort will be crowned with usefulness to the community and profit to ourselves.

Though it is unnecessary now to detail our intentions respecting the character and appearance of the paper, it may be proper to give an analysis of what will be its general contents:

**MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT.**—Under this head, the practical mechanic will find much useful information. Knowledge is power, and though we cannot erect mills or construct engines, we shall faithfully communicate to our readers, the discoveries in science and improvements in the arts, which, in this enlightened age, are becoming so numerous and so important.

**FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.**—It is not necessary that our industrious husbandman should become either professional chemists or professional botanists; but, if they possessed a general knowledge of agricultural chemistry and agricultural botany, the fruits of their labour would be surer, and more abundant, than they are by the present uncertain mode of procedure. A weekly journal can effect much in the agricultural improvement of any country; and we shall assiduously endeavour to make our weekly Miscellany useful, in this respect, to our native Colony and the neighbouring Provinces.

**MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.**—Mothers read newspapers; and, by the assistance of popular Works on the moral and physical training of youth, it is hoped that this department of our paper will be made worthy of their attention.

**LITERATURE.**—A considerable portion of the paper will be devoted to literary articles. While light reading, of an interesting moral nature, is sought by all classes, its tendency to familiarise us with the various relations of society and duties of life, is universally felt and appreciated.

**THE GATHERER.**—Under this head, we shall collect a weekly budget of witticisms, anecdotes, and oddities, to gratify the lover of wit, and administer to the innocent delight of the mirthful.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**—We hope never to depart from our determination to avoid promulgating the prejudices of any party. When, however, public utility is the object, our columns shall be the ready vehicle of unbiased investigation. Well written Essays, Narratives, and Literary Articles, will always meet that thankful reception which original productions deserve.

**EDITORIAL.**—We are not so ostentatious as to promise any astonishing achievements in this department. Our youth and limited abilities are known to the public; and though undivided attention will be paid to the duties we have undertaken, doctrines will never be advanced or opinions promulgated, that cannot bear the test of reason. News and Politics will be confined to the editorial columns, where a summary of the latest and most important events will always be recorded.

The *Mechanic and Farmer* will be printed with new type, on good paper, royal size, in the folio form; and published every Friday morning. Terms, 15s per annum, or 12s 6d in advance. Papers sent by mail are charged 2s 6d additional, for postage; but when 12s 6d is remitted to the Office free of expense, previous to receiving the third number, the postage will be paid by the Publisher. Societies or individuals ordering ten Copies, to one address, are only required to remit the price of nine papers.

AGENTS are now being procured, and their names will be published in the first number of the paper.

Letters, per mail, to come 'post paid.'

**JOHN STILES,**  
*Editor and Proprietor.*

Pictou, March 14, 1838.

Editors in this Province and the neighbouring Colonies, friendly to the Work, will confer a favor by giving the above one or two insertions.

**2 TONS OATMEAL WANTED** by the Subscriber. **J. DAWSON.**  
 January, 1838.

**TO BE LET,**

For a term of Years:

**T**HAT valuable Property at the head of the Harbour of Pictou, commonly called 'The Belmont Estate,' and recently occupied by Mr Robert Hogg. There is a

**HOUSE AND BARN**

on the Premises; and the Proprietor can cut annually between 6 and 7 tons of Hay Possession given immediately.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Subscriber.

**JAMES FOGO,**  
*Att'y at Law.*

March 14, 1838. if

**NOTICE.**

**TO BE SOLD OR LET,**

By the Subscriber:

**T**HAT valuable FARM, with the Appurtenances, situate at the Meadows owned by James Carr. The above property cuts a considerable quantity of hay, and is in every respect a superior Farm.

Possession will be given on or before the first day of April next.

**MARTIN J. WILKINS.**

March 7, 1838. m-w

**MOFFAT'S  
 VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,  
 AND  
 PHENIX BITTERS,**

**F**OR the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Palsy, Piles, Injuries from the use of Mercury, Costiveness, rush of blood to the head and violent Head Aches, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptive Complaints, Dropsy, Asthma, & Consumption, Diarrhoea, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Lungour and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.

For further particulars of the above Medicine, see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which can be obtained on application at the store of Mr J. D. B. FRASER, Pictou, where the Medicine is for sale.

December 8, if

**SNUFF.**

For sale at the *Niacmac Tobacco Manufactory.*  
 No. 74, BEDFORD ROW,

A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

**FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.**

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

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

**T**HE Firm of ROSS & PRIMROSE, of Pictou, merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims on the said Firm, are requested to present them to Mr Ross, for liquidation; and all indebted to ROSS & PRIMROSE, are requested to make immediate payment to him.

**A. P. ROSS.**  
**J. PRIMROSE.**

Pictou, 25th January, 1838.

The business heretofore carried on by Ross & Primrose, at Pictou will in future be conducted by the Subscriber on his own account.

**A. P. ROSS.**

**NOTICE.**

**A**LL persons having any demands against JOHN AM BLANCHARD, Esquire, Barrister at Law, are requested to hand them in to the Office of the Subscriber; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to

**JAMES FOGO,**  
*Attorney at Law.*

Any person having the loan of Books belonging to Mr B., are requested to return them as soon as possible.

January 31, 1838. m-m

**R. DAWSON**

HAS on hand, a quantity of SHEET COPPER; and BOAT NAILS, assorted.  
 Also: Codfish Oil. if January 17.

**FALL, 1837.**

**R. DAWSON,**

Has received per ship *Westmoreland,*

**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
 IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND  
 CUTLERY.**

**C**ONSISTING of—English and Swedes Iron, Crawley, Gorman, blister and cast Steel; Borax; spikes, nails, brads and tacks;

**PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete;**

pots, ovens, gobelets, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoops, copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles; girdles;

**SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS;** coach lacings; cabinet and house brass furnishings; locks and hinges, (variety); fanner mountings; bed screws; garden hoes and tacks; Plated plate mill saws, frame and other saws; razors; mathematical instruments; pocket compasses; butcher, shoe, table, jack, pen, and desk knives; iron and B. M. spoons; coffin furniture; plough traces; door knockers,

**MATHIESON'S JOINERS' TOOLS,**  
*(well assorted;)*

Coopers' tools; lines and twines; Blacksmiths' and other files; coffee mills; spades and shovels; brushes, candlesticks; **CRIMPING MACHINES;** brass sofa and table castors,

**COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS**

sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushes; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

**FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;**

Franklin, Cooking, and Shop STOVES; Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue irons; bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass; putty,

**PAINT AND OIL;**

scythes, sickles; weavers' reeds; fiddle strings, mirrors, (variety); Tinmiths' iron and wire; &c. &c.

*A suitable assortment of*  
**WOOLEN, COTTON, AND SILK  
 GOODS.**

A few Chinese and other rich **SHAWLS;** Palm leaf **HATS,** by the dozen; stuff and silk Hats; &c. &c.

ALSO:

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**JAMES DAWSON.**

Pictou, March, 1828.

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For further particulars, apply at this Office.  
 January 10.

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Genesee Farmer.

## LIME.

There is no fact connected with agriculture more incontrovertibly proved, than that the presence of lime in the soil is indispensable to the production of wheat. Dr Mitchell, one of the oldest observers and writers this country has yet seen, appears to have been one of the first to call the attention of farmers to this fact, and attempt an explanation of the reasons which led to such a result. In the mean time, those self-taught philosophers, the Germans of Pennsylvania, had by experience discovered its value and adopted its use, in preparing their soils for the production of this staple crop, and were thus enabled to keep up the fertility of their farms and their productiveness for wheat; while the Dutch and English farmers in the once rich valleys of New York, and on the banks of the Mohawk and Schuylkill, found their farms growing worthless for wheat, and have long been compelled nearly to abandon its cultivation. In New England the result was the same, only the exhaustion was sooner performed, as the stock of calcareous matter in the earth being much smaller, and the effect of the alkaline substances produced in clearing the land on the animal matter existing in the soil, was more quickly dissipated. Art is beginning to restore to the earth the lime which was in some places deficient by nature, or had been exhausted by injudicious farming, and fertility and the capability of raising wheat is returning to those sections, where for years the power has been unknown.

The method in which lime performs the effects which it is undeniable may be attributed to it, does not yet appear to be fully understood. Were not its efficiency, as in the case of gypsum, owing to some chemical rather than mechanical cause, it would hardly seem possible that so small a quantity as is sometimes used, would produce so immediate a result, or where larger quantities are applied, that the benefits should be so permanent. It is most probable however that its action is principally confined to preparing the animal matter existing in the soil, or furnished it by manures, for conversion into gluten, a substance which exists more abundantly in wheat than any other vegetable, and which appears to have some relation to the gelatine of the animal kingdom.

Boullion La Grange says that "gelatine oxygenized becomes insoluble, and vegetable extract we know becomes so from the same cause, now lime has the property of attracting oxygen, and, consequently of restoring the property of solubility to those substances that have been deprived of it from a combination with oxygen. Hence the use of lime on peat or muck lands, and on all soils containing an excess of vegetable insoluble matter." "When lime is applied upon land in which any quantity of animal matter is present, it occasions the evolution of a quantity of ammonia which may perhaps be imbibed by the leaves of plants, and afterwards undergo some change so as to form gluten. It is upon this circumstance that the operation of lime in the preparation for a wheat crop depends; and its ascertained efficacy in fertilizing peat, and in bringing into a state of cultivation all lands abounding in dry roots, hard fibres, or inert vegetable matter." (London.)

According to Chaptal, "lime forms insoluble compounds with almost all animal and vegetable substances that are soft, and thus destroys their fermentative qualities. Such compounds however, exposed to the continued action of the air, alter in course of time; the lime becomes carbonate; the animal or vegetable matter decomposes by degrees, and furnishes no products as vegetable nourishment." In the view lime presents two great advantages for the nutrition of plants; the first, that of disposing insoluble bodies to form soluble compounds, the second that of prolonging the action and nutritive qualities of substances be-

yond the term during which they would be retained, if these substances were not made to enter into a combination with lime. Thus a striking example is furnished by the nutritive qualities of blood as it exists in the compound of lime and blood, obtained from sugar refineries and known as sugar baker's scum. Blood alone applied to the roots of plants, will destroy them with few or no exceptions, combined with lime, it forms one of the most efficient of manures, as its qualities are moderated, prolonged and given out by degrees.

Lime has another effect, a mechanical one, independent of its chemical ones as stated above. Where wheat is sown on clay land, the mechanical effect of lime in opening the soil and rendering it more permeable, especially if applied in the form of silicious marl, cannot be too highly appreciated. Farmers are well aware that on stiff clay lands, much of the grain that is sown does not vegetate. The reason of this is that air, or in other words oxygen, is essential to germination, and clay if a little moist, forms an impenetrable sheathing to the grain. The presence of lime prevents this; even the small quantity retained by the kernel when merely rolled in lime after being steeped in brine, will produce this effect more or less, and thus aid the growth of wheat chemically. It is well understood, that in those sections of our country where a soil is exhausted of its calcareous matter, by the application of stable manure, a most vigorous growth of straw can be obtained, but the berry will be of the most inferior and worthless kind; resembling in quality those grains, of which gluten forms only a minor and subordinate portion. In such cases it is evident the chemical action of lime is wanting to furnish the ingredients that in the vessels of the plants are converted into this peculiar and indispensable substance. The vast amount of calcareous matter in the wheat soils of western New York, have hitherto presented much attention to the subject of lime as a renovator of the soil, and rendered its application generally unnecessary; but we think the time in many places on many farms has arrived, when more attention should be paid to the subject, and series of experiments instituted to ascertain the effect of lime on the soil, and the kind and quantity most suitable and beneficial per acre. Perhaps no constituent of the soil is of more importance to the farmer than lime, and the understanding of its nature and uses should, if possible, be commensurate with its utility and value.

From the Novascotian.

## LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

Her Majesty's Ship *Pique*, Capt. Boxer, arrived on Monday, 42 days from Cork, with the Head Quarters of the 93, under the command of Lieut. Col. McGregor. London dates by her are to the 19th of January and Cork to the 22d. The news is every way important, and we have curtailed our Legislative reports to make room for the articles which follow.—It will be seen that the Earl of Durham has been appointed Governor General of British North America, with extraordinary powers, and that a federal union of all the North American Provinces, for mutual objects, which we were denounced for hinting at as a probable cure for Colonial evils in our letter to Mr. Chapman, is now *gravely discussed in Parliament, and recommended by Sir Robert Peel*.—An extract from his speech will be found in our Extracts, which, if made in our Assembly, would be considered treasonable—but which, coming from such a source, the Colonial Tories will be bound to treat with respect.

Her Majesty's Ships *Hercules* and *Vestal* were to sail in a few days with troops for Halifax. The whole number of troops at present under orders for Canada, is said to be 9,000.

The *Malabar*, 74, was under orders to convey Troops to Canada.

Sir George Arthur sailed on the 4th, Jan., from Portsmouth for New York, with a number of Military Officers, among whom we notice the names of Colonels Loring and Marshall, and Major Charles Head.

Major General Sir J. McDonnell, equestrian to the Queen dowager, has been offered the command of one of the divisions of the army to be sent to the Canadas, and it is understood has accepted it. The right hon. gentleman at present commands one of the districts in Ireland.

Colonel Campbell has been appointed to command the Artillery in Canada. Two companies of field Batteries, one Troop of Horse Artillery with the Rocket Troop, will form the Brigade, and expect shortly to embark for Canada.

The winter in England had set in extremely cold.

The papers announce the death of Major Gen. Norcott. Lord Eldon died on the 19th Jan. in his 87th year.

The *Star*, Packet, had arrived at Falmouth.

**EXTENSIVE FIRES.**—The Italian Opera House in Paris, has been destroyed by fire,—several lives were lost. The Winter Palace at St. Petersburg has been burnt, with the greater part of its contents. The Royal Exchange, London, has also been destroyed by fire.

(From the *Cork Southern Reporter*, Jan. 20)

## GOVERNMENT MEASURES RESPECTING CANADA.

Parliament met on Tuesday, and on that and the next (Wednesday) evening Lord John Russell developed the course of Policy which ministers intend pursuing with respect to Canada, and the Legislative Measures which have been resolved on. In the course of the long and eloquent speech the noble Lord stated the outline of the Bill which it was his intention to bring in, which would suspend that part of the Canadian Constitution by which it was made necessary to call together the members of the Legislative Assembly, it was proposed that the power of legislation should be given during the suspension of the Constitution to the Governor in Council. It was also proposed, with a view to the final adjustment of the existing differences, that the Governor and Council should have recourse to the opinions of the American authorities themselves, summoning for that purpose a board, to consist of 23 persons, ten for each of the Canadas, and the remaining three to be selected from the present Legislative Council. The propositions which should emanate from this Assembly, after being assented and agreed to by the Governor, to be transmitted to England and proposed to parliament, with a view of making such modifications in the Canadian Constitution of 1791 as might eventually prove the foundation of an harmonious and free constitution for the people. Lord John concluded by moving an address to the Queen assuring her Majesty "That while the house was ready to afford redress to real grievances they were fully determined to support the efforts of her Majesty for the suppression of revolt and the restoration of tranquillity." A long debate ensued in which Mr Hume, Mr Grote, Sir R. Peel, Lord Howick and other members took part. A motion was made to adjourn the debate until the next opening on which the house divided.

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| For the adjournment | 28  |
| Against it          | 183 |
| Majority            | 163 |

The address was then agreed to without a division.

The Gazette of the same evening announces

an appointment of much importance, that of the Earl of Durham to be Governor General, Vice-Admiral, and Captain General of all her Majesty's Provinces within and adjacent to the Continent of North America. He is also appointed her Majesty's Commissioner for the adjustment of certain important affairs affecting the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. This appointment cannot fail to be satisfactory to the Parliamentary friends of the Canadians. Lord Durham is more likely than any other eminent public individual to effect the object of his appointment.

On Wednesday, Lord John Russell brought in the bill of which he had given notice on the previous evening. The power of passing laws during the suspension of the house of Assembly was to be conferred on Sir John Colborne as Governor in Council; but when the Earl of Durham arrived out, the power would be invested in him. Further instruction would be given to the Governor-General, and if necessary a power of granting a general amnesty in the Province of Lower Canada would be conferred on them. A debate followed, in which Mr Ward, Mr Warburton and other members took part, but it was not intended to divide the house against the bringing in of the Bill.

In the house of Lords the subject has not been yet regularly discussed, Lord Glenelg having merely given notice of his intention to move on Thursday an address to her Majesty on the subject of affairs in Canada. A conversation followed, in the course of which the Duke of Wellington expressed a hope that preparations would be made on such a scale, and operations conducted in such a manner as must make it quite certain they should succeed, and that, too, at the earliest possible period that the season opened. If such a course was pursued he was determined to give his support to her Majesty's Government. No further proceedings have been yet had on the subject in the Upper House.

STILL LATER.

The Joseph Porter arrived on Tuesday, in 30 days from Liverpool. We have been favoured with files to the 3d of Feb. from which we make the following extracts:—

Sir Robert Peel, in the debate on Friday, made some remarkable observations—remarkable, at least, as coming from his side of the house; though the friend and ally of Huskisson is not deficient in sound and comprehensive views of commercial policy. He was arguing for not fettering Lord Durham in the composition of the new council, and he observed that it was not desirable to legislate merely for Canada, but to provide for the contingency of a separation.

"I can suppose the time might come when we would say to the Legislative Assemblies of Upper Canada, and to those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 'Do not suppose that we wish to keep up a tyrannical dominion in these Colonies. We have a common interest, and that only we wish to maintain. As far as pecuniary matters are concerned, the risk and expense of defending you in the moment of difficulty is infinitely greater than any prospective advantage which we might gain by keeping you.' I do not say, therefore, that the time may not come when it may be necessary for us to resolve ourselves into a committee of the whole house to consider this question, if acceptable to the North American Colonies. I would not exclude Nova Scotia and New Brunswick from our consideration, whether it would not be possible to effect some such object as to unite all these provinces into one great dependency with Great Britain, to

be maintained as long as possible in friendly understanding with her."

It is something to have the possibility of an amicable renunciation of our sovereignty, and the tacit inference that the demand of it, on the part of the colonies, would be sufficient cause, acknowledged by the tory leader. Sir Robert's proposition was, that a general convention should be formed from all the states for general purposes, leaving to each its local government. This, he very rightly observes, would facilitate immensely the union, civilization, and the fusing together of the whole and relieve the government from the responsibility and trouble of doing a great many things they might do much better for themselves. We may also add, that it would afford at any time an easy way of closing the connection with peace and amity. We firmly believe, that, if such a convention had been sitting now, there would have been no Canadian insurrection; that instead of Canadian rebels being slaughtered in the field, Canadian deputies would be out-voted in the convention.

The Hon. Edward Bouverie will be Lord Durham's Secretary, the Hon. Captain Harvey Grey, son of Lord Grey, the Hon. Lt. Frederick Valiers, and Capt. Conroy are to be his aids de camp.

Mr Roebuck, as Agent for Lower Canada, appeared at the Bar of the Commons on the 22d. to oppose the passage of the Bill.

The Government contract for the supply of her Majesty's navy with 100,000 gallons of rum this year, was taken on Thursday week much higher than has been known for many years, owing to the unusual scarcity of rum in the kingdom.

Sir Andrew Leith Hay succeeds Major-General, Sir R. Chapman as Governor (civil) of Bermuda.

The Board of Ordnance has noticed that tenders will be received for supplying 2000 shells, to be delivered in the shortest time possible.

The Countess of Durham, and the youthful family of the noble lord will accompany him to Quebec. The Governor-general having resigned his embassy at St. Petersburg, Mr Millbank will be accredited charge d'affaires until the arrival of his successor.

It is stated in a Chester paper, that Lord Arthur Lennox will not proceed with his brigade of guards to Canada, having to attend to his parliamentary duties as member for that city.

The 65th Regt. embarked 300 strong from the West Indies for Canada, but are to get a strong draft from their depot.

The 52d Light Infantry are the next regiment to proceed to the West Indies; they have never been in the West. The 12th, another regiment strange to say, have never been on that station.

The House of Commons has only sat one night since our last; and to make room for later and more important intelligence, we shall greatly abridge our notice of the night's debate. Both of Sir Robert Peel's amendments were adopted. The one was to take away from the crown the power to terminate the operation of the bill without the authority of parliament. This is of comparatively little importance, as the crown is not likely, under any circumstances, to take such a step without the authority of parliament. The other was to do away the clause in the bill making it imperative on Lord Durham to give a certain determinate representative character to the new council of advice. On Thursday evening Mr Ellice, who has an extensive practical acquaintance with Canada, and possesses large estates in it, strongly counselled the ministers not to divide

the house on such a question, or to disturb the bill but unanimous feeling which had so far prevailed. Lord John Russell assented; stating that the object of government was to show clearly its desire to govern Canada on constitutional principles. On reconsidering the proposition, we are led to take a different view of it from what we took at first. The intentions of the government will be, we hope sufficiently manifest; it seems unnecessary to fetter Lord Durham; and the clause stands in the way of a general Legislative union of our transatlantic provinces, which, for reasons we have stated elsewhere, we consider an object particularly desirable. The bill thus, and in other respects, amended, passed, being opposed only by eight members, and was laid on the table of the House of Lords on Wednesday.

Prussia has declared to the King of Hanover that it will allow no interference with him; so that the Cologne affair has turned to the advantage of King Ernest. Professor Ewald, one of the seven professors, has passed through Holland on his way to London.

Considerable alarm has been created amongst our mercantile circles connected with the African trade, by the statements which have been put forth, announcing that a great number of the white population had been murdered by the blacks, who had revolted at Cape Coast Castle.

The late accounts from Lisbon represent the financial difficulties of Portugal as still in an almost entirely hopeless position; the people in general in a state of the greatest destitution; the army unpaid, and to avoid absolute starvation, the soldiers were described as plundering the Province at discretion; and the financial projects of the minister are all of the most futile description as remedies for a disorganization which is existing upon so vast a scale. The minister acknowledges indeed the almost utter hopelessness of his scheme for raising even a very trifling amount of temporary relief to the treasury, and laments that "no one can propose any thing better in their stead." Under these circumstances a party in the city has come forward with a proposition which they say is worthy of being introduced to the notice of the Portuguese bondholders and the English public at large. The proposal is for the cession to England of the Azores Islands to the British Crown. These Islands are seven in number, and are colonies of Portugal, but of little real utility as the dependencies of a country which is now in a state of such entire disorganization at home. It is now reasoned that the Azores, though useless and unimportant to Portugal, would be very valuable in the possession of this country, as their geographical position in the direct course from England to the West Indies, and therefore that as English Colonies these Islands would be governed and defended at a comparatively slight expense.

By the Garland further accounts have been received from Bahia to the 3d December. At that date the Brazilian frigate was firing on the town, which the insurgents were defending. The principal inhabitants had left, it was the opinion that the insurgents would be subdued. All business was at an end, and the foreign ships of war and merchantmen had dropped half a mile down the river. The heavy rains had prevented the legitimists from attacking the town; but they were very numerous, and calculated at being six times as strong as the few soldiers who hold out in the town. The 8th of December had been fixed for an attack on the town, and about 250 men, who had arrived from Periro, stationed themselves on the east side of the town; but the national guards, amounting to 3,000 men, were in St. Aman, and Pirajo, and enthusiastic in the cause of the young Emperor.

Mr Martin, M. P and Captain O'Flaherty of Lamonfield, have both been dismissed from the commission, of the peace for the County of Galway, on account of a recent collision between their respective tenantry near Outerard, where both gentlemen lay claim on the large tract of bog. — *Irish Paper.*

Letters from all parts of the continent speak of the severity of the frost, especially from Bremen, Ostend, Harre, Antwerp, and Rotterdam, where the navigation is merely suspended consequent upon the rivers, &c. being choked with floating ice.

It is rumoured that the Duchess of Orleans is in a fair way to make an addition to the royal family.

We learn from the French Journals that in many parts of France the wolves, driven by the extremity of the cold to ravage the cultivated districts, had become so numerous and so daring that the hunting of that animal had superseded the other field sports.

The Burgomaster, Stowe, of Onnabruck, has been secretly put in prison by King Ernest, because he protested against the patent of the King at the last sitting of the representative assembly.

Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Parma, (widow of the Emperor Napoleon,) was dangerously ill at the date of the last accounts.

The fires in London last year, according to the records kept by the London fire-engine establishment, were 717.

Future military establishment of North America—12 regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, besides artillery, engineers, and rocket troop.

It is said that Colonel De Lacy Evans is to be the secretary of the Ordnance.

*Death of the Bishop of Soder and Man.*—This Prelate died on the 26th ult. in the 87th year of his age.

*THE FUND.*—Consols, which closed yesterday heavy at 92, opened very heavy this morning at 92½, soon after receded to 91½, sellers Exchequer Bills, 61 to 63; India Bonds, 61; Bank Stock, 206. In the foreign Market nothing doing. Spanish Active 19½, with Coupons; Portuguese lower 27½; Brazilian, 74½, 75.

Half past one o'clock.—Consols still continue heavy at 91½ for the Account. Exchequer Bills 61, 56, 58; India Bonds also lower, 15 premium, those to be paid off, Bank Stock 206½; India do. 264½. In the Foreign Market, Spanish Active 19½, with Coupons; Brazilian, 74½; Portuguese, 27½; Three per cents, 18½; Dutch, 2½ per cents, 52½.

Three o'clock.—Consols for the Account, 91½.

### LATEST FROM THE FRONTIER.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer, Feb. 27

CANADA.—It appears by intelligence which we copy below, from the Kingston Upper Canada Herald, that another banditti have actually collected on this side of Lake Ontario, for the purpose of attacking and plundering that place. It also appears from a correspondent of the American, whose letter we give below, that this attack has been concerted in the city of Buffalo, and we presume by the Com. of Thirteen, who think a war with Great Britain would be a piece of fun, and that a war should take place every twenty years. It is impossible to speak of these proceedings with ordinary patience. If the lives of the desperadoes actually engaged, and those who incite them to action were only at stake, we should desire nothing more than to see them all hanged safe on the opposite shore, where the people are fully prepared to receive them.

In this state of things, the officers of the United States Army seem doing all in their power, but we regret to say, meet little support from the citizens.

We learn from the Rochester Democrat of the 22d inst. that General Scott had left the stage at Canandaigua on the previous evening, and continued on his journey to Buffalo, from whence he will at once proceed to Detroit.

There is no truth in the account published in some of the papers, that a riot had taken place at Toronto, and that four men had been killed.

From the Kingston (U C) Herald, Feb. 20.

CANADA.—The warning which we gave in our last number has soon proved to be well-founded. In a day or two afterwards, information was received here stating that a large number of Americans, some accounts say ten thousand, had united with McKenzie, and designed to capture Kingston and Fort Henry by a coup de main. On Saturday this information was given to our authorities by one of the United States Deputy Marshals, who stated that there was cause to apprehend an extensive organization for the purpose, and that the government had no force at hand to restrain the people, and we were therefore to expect an attack.

Had any other man than Mackenzie been the plotter of the mischief, the tale would have been incredible. But as he always takes care to keep himself out of danger, if he could only find a sufficient number of Americans arrant fools enough to fight for him, there could be no doubt that he would send them on any mad attempt by which they could be the only sufferers and he the only gainer. That number he seemed to have found, and an attack was to be made on Kingston forthwith. He and his gang were so much elated at having run away from Navy Island, with so little loss, that they would now take the Bull by the horns shoulder him from his favourite field and supply his place with Mackenzie and Papineau.

Information was also given that the pirates had a friend in the Fort, who had engaged to spike the guns on the night when the attack was to be made. The only person against whom a suspicion of such baseness could attach, has been dismissed from the militia service.

Well if our neighbours choose to become banditti, we must prepare to entertain them according to their deserts, and a warm welcome they will surely receive.

Immediately on the receipt of the information, a rifle company was formed and rifles distributed to them. A volunteer guard of 100, kept watch all night at the court house, and is renewed every night. Picquets were sent out in all directions and the guns on the batteries at Missaug Point and Point Frederick, some of them 18 pounders, were loaded with canister shot. These guns command, with a cross fire, the whole field of ice in front of the town, and can arrest the advance of any party in that direction. The guns on the Fort and at the Block Houses are also ready to pour destruction on the invaders. Several streets are barricaded. On Sunday, Captains Lockwood and Clark's companies of Lenox militia arrived in town, with Capt. Fraleigh's troop of horse; and yesterday others arrived.

These various reinforcements and the volunteer companies have increased the effective strength of this garrison to upwards of 1,200 men, besides several hundreds ready at a moment's notice. The 2d Regt. Frontenac, 1,200 strong, can be brought in at short warning. Besides, our strong force in Artillery gives us a ten-fold superiority over the pirates, to say nothing of other defences.

On Friday forenoon, a detachment of the Royal Artillery under Lieut. Wilkins, arrived here from Montreal.

We do not think our townsmen need be under any alarm, or entertain any apprehension of an attack on them, while they preserve an efficient organization and strength for immediate service. Whether an attack was really contemplated by the Americans or not, our only safety consists in being prepared to repel an assault. But as to surprising Kingston, the thing is all but impossible. Besides a line of picquets on the roads every 10 or 15 miles, are kept up all around Kingston and on Wolf Island, and no force could approach the town but we must have at least two hours notice of their approach.

The shortest route from the States to Kingston is across Wolf Island, and if any force leave the State, our picquet will instantly burn blue lights or rockets, these will be answered by a rocket from the fort, and every man will have time to prepare for an attack. If any other route were selected, there would be still more time for preparation. But we repeat, that we do not believe that any attack will be made so long as we maintain an efficient force on foot. While the ice keeps good, our safety must be purchased by unceasing vigilance.

Since the above was written, we have seen one of our townsmen who has just returned from the other side. He states that yesterday morning at one o'clock the arsenal at Watertown was broken open, and robbed of 500 stand of arms. 1500 stand were in the arsenal but the robbers could take no more. There is no doubt but the others would soon be taken. For the last ten days the Americans have been collecting arms and provisions, and our informant saw some of them receive arms, powder and pork. Their intentions are now placed beyond doubt, and we have only to regard them as enemies, and be ready for an attack.

Lewiston, Feb. 20.

Yesterday government despatches from Sandwich reached the commanding officers on the Canada frontier at Niagara, and last night and to-day the whole effective forces of the royalists started in sleighs for the London District. We have just seen a gentleman who left Detroit four days ago. He says the Patriot forces in the vicinity of that place number about 2000, and that their numbers are daily increasing.

ADAMS, Jefferson Co., Feb. 19.

The state arsenal at Watertown was broken open last evening, and some 500 muskets taken out. Fairbanks, who is the keeper, has offered a reward of \$250 for the recovery of them.

There begins to be some excitement here upon the subject of Canada. Many loads of men and provisions have been and are now passing here for the north.

Some of them have called at the different stores for powder, and have bought all that was for sale by the keg.

DETROIT, Feb. 13.

We understand that one hundred and one barrels of flour have been taken from the steamboat General Brady, lying in the river below this city, and within the American territory, by some persons connected with the patriot cause.

We understand that Mr McKenzie, Gen Van Rensselaer and Dr. Duncombe are in or about this city. It is impossible to conceal that something of the highest importance, one way or the other, may soon occur in the neighborhood.

From the Boston Atlas, Feb. 29.

IMPORTANT FROM UPPER CANADA.

By the concurring reports contained in the Western papers, it is evident that a simultaneous movement was made upon Canada by the revolutionists on the 22d instant. The papers from the St Lawrence frontier and Montreal teem with rumors. It would seem that it was in contemplation to make a simultaneous attack upon Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and Malden, on Tuesday the 22d. Papeau commands the patriot forces at Montreal, Van Rensselaer at Kingston, McKenzie at Toronto, and Sutherland at Malden. That the insurgents are in considerable force, though much scattered, there can be little doubt. We have little doubt that many of the unquiet spirits upon the frontier, emigrants and others, who have been thrown out of employ by the paralyzing policy of our government, have embarked with readiness in this desperate enterprise merely through the want of something better to do.

Gen. Van Rensselaer expected to have 3000 men at Kingston. How many were to be at the other places is not known. It was expected, however, that McKenzie would be able to take Toronto without resistance. Gen. Van Rensselaer while at Syracuse stated that they had plenty of arms, except swords and pistols and plenty of ammunition. It was understood that the arms would be taken from the arsenal at Sackett's Harbour. A great many of unarmed persons have been in the vicinity of Cape Vincent for some time, waiting probably for Gen. Van R. to mature his plans. A large number of persons from Onondago county have gone to Kingston.

By a letter from Watertown, (N. Y.) reports have reached that the insurgents had taken possession of Brockville, (U. C.) with the view of making a descent upon Kingston.

Van Rensselaer and McKenzie appear to have been dodging about the frontier quite unmolested in their movements. Cannon and loads of small arms were passing through the northern part of the State in the direction of Kingston.

**Chivalry of Rochester to Lady Head—Project of Kidnapping the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada.**—We regret to learn that a great deal of rudeness and brutality was exhibited at the Eagle Tavern, Rochester, to Lady Head, the consort of the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, as she passed through that city, on her way to New York. Her Ladyship was only accompanied by her daughter and Mrs Dalrymple, the widow of the General of that name, and sister of Sir Francis Head. They did not think it necessary to be accompanied by any gentlemen, as they thought that unprotected females would find a passport every where in the gallantry and sense of honour of the other sex, however their feelings might be excited by passing events. Not so thought the patriots of Rochester. A bystander informs us, that Lady Head and her female companions had taken an extra, paid their way through to this city, and had the way bill in their possession. At the Eagle Tavern, Rochester, where they stopped for an hour or two, a crowd collected, and were very anxious to know whether Sir Francis was present, and insisted upon knowing the fact. In consequence several of the mob came into the room, and the clerk of the coach office made a demand for the way bill from Lady Head, and would not be satisfied until she delivered it up. The language of the crowd was very violent, and the apprehensions of the ladies were very painfully excited by the menaces and curses of the persons round the house, in reference to Sir Francis.

Connected with this subject, we have ascertained that, in expectation of the Lieutenant Governor passing that way, a gang had posted itself at Lewiston, with a view of taking possession of his person, and carrying him to Lockport, where the Grand Jury had found a true bill against him, McNab, and others, as being accessories in the Schlosser business. Fortunately for the honor and tranquility of these States, Sir Francis did not leave his government to escort his family, feeling fully confident that females would be treated with respect every where. Had he passed through, the consequences would have been painful; he would have resisted any indignity, and the evil passions which urged the instigators of such a plan, would have hurried them into further violence, and Lynch law might have been the result. Great Britain would have flown to arms, to avenge the insult offered to the representative of the crown, and would have had to make a humiliating apology, or maintain an unjust course originating in violence and supported by injustice. It is a bad business in every respect; and the spirit which prompts such manifestations, will yet set the frontier in a flame, unless energetically and immediately repressed.—*New York Herald.*

Another New-York paper says:—

We regret very much to learn that Lady Head was treated with rudeness at Rochester, on her way to Albany, and that the incivility to which she was exposed was carried to such a length as to cause serious alarm to herself and family.

Sir Francis Head, whose purpose it was to come to New York from Canada via Lexington has been advised that arrangements have been made on that frontier to annoy him by arrest, on an indictment!—The Baronet will of course save those officious people an opportunity of any such public exhibition of their folly.

**IMPORTANT RUMOR.**—We learn that the Patriots have finally made a movement. A large supply of arms and ammunition left Syracuse on Saturday evening for the lake shore, whence a descent was to be made on Kingston yesterday. The result will be probably known in this city on Saturday evening next.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

**ANOTHER RUMOR.**—The Jefferson County Whig, of Feb. 21st, printed at Sackett's Harbour, says, it is rumored that Gananoque, a town about ten miles distant from Kingston, was taken last night by the Patriots.

To a letter from a correspondent, dated Watertown, February 22, the Onondaga Standard adds the following:—

"P. S.—Since the above was received, we have seen and conversed with several gentlemen from Oswego, who left that place this morning after the arrival of the Sackett's Harbour mail, which brought intelligence that the Patriots had left Hickory Island, (ominous name,) and taken possession of **BROCKVILLE**, Upper Canada, a large village on the St. Lawrence river, opposite Morrison, St. Lawrence county, twelve miles above Ogdensburgh—liberating all the Patriot prisoners in the Brockville jail, and taking a large quantity of flour and other provisions, &c.; and that it was the intention of the Patriots to proceed towards Kingston, taking possession of Prescott and other villages on their onward march to the conquest of the Canadas!!"

*Telegraph and Advocate Extra.*

Lewiston, February 20, }  
4 o'clock P. M. }

Yesterday government despatches from Sandwich reached the Commanding officer for the Canada frontier at Niagara, and last

night and to-day the whole effective forces of the royalists started in sleighs for the London District. We are unable to learn the contents of the despatches further than the requisition for men. However it is evident "there is trouble somewhere," for the Tories are as busy as bees in a gale of wind. We have just seen a gentleman who left Detroit four days ago. He says the Patriot forces in the vicinity of that place number about 2000, and that their numbers are daily increasing.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 26.

We regret to learn that the vote in aid of the Baptist Seminary, which was passed un-animously by the House, has been disagreed to by the Legislative Council, and if we before entertained any doubts, as to the propriety of voting pay to the members of that Body, they have been removed by this repetition of an occurrence, at variance with the enlightened spirit of the age, the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the people of this Province, and the tolerant feeling which is so essential to civil and religious liberty.

We trust we shall not be misunderstood.—We are far from wishing to see establishments for the promoting education, formed for any distinct denomination of people. It is because the seminary alluded to, is open to the children of all, that it has claims for public support; and when we find a college establishment deriving extensive permanent aid from the funds of the province, and whose charter is of an exclusive tendency, and differing from the religious sentiments of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of New Brunswick, the temporary relief which in this instance was sought for by the trustees and others, should not have been refused. We repeat, this denial of justice, for it is nothing less, shows the necessity of persons occupying seats in the Legislative Council, who can feel for the wants and consult the interest of all classes of society.

We shall again revert to the subject, and suggest such a course as will bring the subject under the immediate notice of her Majesty's government; to prevent which, as respects the construction placed upon the marriage Licence Act, it is understood a Declaratory Bill will be sent down from the Council; Mr Fisher having moved a preparatory Address to his Excellency, for copies of the opinions of the Crown Officers upon the subject.—*Sentinel.*

An express arrived at Fredericton from Quebec on Wednesday evening last, and proceeded to Halifax. The despatches by the express, it is stated, related to further movements of Troops.—*St. John Observer, March 6.*

**TO BE SOLD,  
AT PRIVATE SALE:**

**A LOT OF LAND,** situate at Merigomish, bounded easterly by the East River, on the south west by lands belonging to William Hattie, on the north west by lands granted formerly to the Eighty Second Regiment,

CONTAINING 100 ACRES,

granted by government to Walter Murray. The Land is of excellent quality, and is situate in one of the most thriving portions of the Country; fifty acres of which is in a state of cultivation, twenty acres of the same being

INTERVAL LAND.

A more desirable Farm for an industrious man, or a gentleman wishing a retired life, there is not in the vicinity.

Terms liberal, and may be known on application to the Subscriber, at Pictou.

THOMAS MEAGHER.

Pictou, 21st January, 1838. 11\* m 10



## POETRY.

## LINES ON THE 'TAJUE OF HIS DEAD CHILD,

BY RICHARD LANE, ESQ.

I saw thee in thy beauty ' Bright phantom of the past,  
I saw thee for a moment—'twas the first time and the last;

And though years have g'ided by of mingled bliss and care,  
I never have forgotten thee, thou fairest of the fair!

I saw thee in thy beauty ' Thou wast graceful as the fawn,  
When in wantonness of gloe, it sports along the lawn,  
I saw thee seek the mirror—and when it met thy sight,  
Thou v'ry air was musical with thy burst of warm delight.

I saw thee in thy beauty ' with thy sister at thy side,  
She a lily of the valley, thou a rose in all its pride;  
I 'looked upon thy mother—there was triumph in her eyes;  
And I trembled for her happiness, for grief had made me wise.

I saw thee in thy beauty ' with one hand among her curls—  
The other with no gentle grasp had sozod a string of pearls;  
She felt the pretty trespass, and she chid thee, though she smiled;  
And I knew not which was loveliest—the mother or the child.

I saw thee in thy beauty ' and a tear came to mine eye,  
As I press'd thy rosy cheek to mine, and thought I even thou could'st die;  
My home was like a summer bower, by thy joyous presence made,  
But I only saw the sunshine, and felt alone the shade.

I see thee in thy beauty ' for there thou seem'st to lie,  
In slumber resting peacefully!—but, oh, the change of eye—  
That still serenity of brow—those lips that breathe no more—  
Proclaim thee but a mockery of what thou wast before.

I see thee in thy beauty ' with thy waving hair at rest,  
And thy busy little fingers folded lightly on thy breast;  
But thy merry dance is over, and thy little race is run,  
And the mirror that reflected two, can now give back but one.

I see thee in thy beauty ' with thy mother at thy side;  
But her loveliness is faded, and quell'd her glance of pride;  
The smile is absent from her lip, and absent are the pearls,  
And a cap almost of widowhood conceals her envied curls.

I see thee in thy beauty ' I saw thee on that day—  
But the mirth that gladden'd then my home, fled with thy life away;  
I see thee lying motionless upon th' accustomed floor,  
But my heart hath blinded both my eyes, and I can see no more.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## FRENCH CANADIANS.

A Correspondent of the Springfield Gazette, describes some peculiarities of the Canadians as follows:—

St. Charles, denominated by some of our newspapers the Bunker Hill of Lower Canada, is a small village, situated on the right bank of the Richelieu, thirty miles below St. Johns.—The stage road which passes through, from St. Johns at the head of the river, to Sorel at its mouth, is so little travelled as to be considerably overgrown with grass. The Queen's mail stage runs between these important towns once a week; and is a clumsy covered wagon, drawn by two horses. The traveller in this region, usually mounts a horse-car, fastened by the thills to a rough little Canadian poney; and the driver, so seated that his feet dangle among the horses' heels, whips him up with the end of the reins and cries out *ma chère dame!*

Every few miles and sometimes more frequently, he may observe a large cross erected in the field, near the road, commonly surmounted by a wooden rooster. A number of these crosses bear the date of 1832, and were erected to keep off the cholera.

Many of the people also protect themselves from all diseases by a sort of amulet, called the *Nouvelle médaille*. At the house of an uncommonly intelligent *habitant*, I found a book, which their priest had sold them, containing an account of its miraculous origin; together with the certificate of a great number of priests, both in France and Canada, stating some of the numerous miraculous cures it had effected by being worn upon the breast. In several of the cases, the physician had given the patient over; others were cases of cholera in its worst stages. I could not fail to envy those who enjoy the protection and instruction of such priests.

The houses, are usually built of hewn logs. They have a comfortable, though rude appearance, and are apparently stocked with tenants. It is said to be no uncommon thing for his son and grandson to rear up their successive broods together in the grandfather's cabin. The better class of dwellings are of unhewn stone.

The women, in short gowns and broad brimmed straw hats, may be seen in the fields gathering hay, pulling flax or reaping with the men. They are hired to do haying and harvesting for about three shillings per week, while a man's wages are usually forty coppers a day.

Sometimes the women are also seen by the road side basking; the ovens being built at some distance from the house. Again they may be seen standing knee deep in a river washing clothes by the side of a platform,—first plunging them in the river and then pounding them on the platform with a flat billet of wood. The people have no trouble of digging wells, as all the water for drinking and cooking is drawn from the river at this platform.—As the stream is somewhat sluggish, the water is not very clear. The farmers have a convenient way of getting rid of their manure, by carrying it upon the ice in the winter. In the spring it disappears, and probably goes to enrich the water.

THE SUBTERRANEAN CITY.—We recently gave a description of an ancient subterranean city, destroyed by an earthquake or some other sudden convulsion of nature, lately discovered near the port of Guarmey, in Truxillo, on the coast of Peru. The only account of it which appears to have been as yet received in the U. States was brought by Capt. Ry of Nantucket, who a few weeks since returned from the South Seas in the ship Logan, and who, having visited the spot while the inhabitants of Guarmey were excavating the buried streets and buildings obtained several interesting relics of its ancient but its unknown population.

They are two grotesquely shaped earthen vessels, some what rudely yet ingeniously constructed of a species of clay coloured or burnt, nearly black. One of these was capable of holding about a pint, is shaped somewhat like a quail, with a spout two inches long rising from the centre of the back, from which also a hand extends to the side.

The other is a double vessel, connected at the centre, and also at the top, by a handle reaching from the spout or nozzle of one vessel to the upper part of the other—the latter not being perforated but wadded into the likeness of a very unprepossessing human countenance. At the back of what may be considered the head of this face, is a small hole, so contrived that on blowing into the mouth of the vessel a shrill note is produced, similar to that of a

boatswain's call. From the activity with which the excavations were proceeding when Captain Ry left the place, it may be hoped that discoveries will be made which will greatly add to the antiquarian history of this continent.

SIR EDWARD SUGDEN.—So far from feeling wounded when allusion is made to his lowly origin, Sir E. Sugden justly glories in the circumstance. When candidate, a few years since, for the representation of Cambridge, and when in the midst of an animated speech, in reply to a previous oration of Mr Spring Rice, some one in the crowd sought to discredit or annoy him by cries of "Soap" "Lather," &c. Sir Edward made a momentary pause, and, pointing to the part of the crowd from whence the interruption proceeded, observed, "I am particularly obliged to that gentleman for so politely reminding me of my humble origin. It is true that I am a barber's son, and was once a barber myself. If the gentleman who so politely reminds me of the circumstance, had once been a barber, he would have continued one to the end of his life."—*Bech and Bar.*

GENUINE ELOQUENCE.—Leitch in his "Travels in Ireland," says—"In my morning rambles a man sitting on the ground, leaning his back against the wall, attracted my attention, by a look of squallor in his appearance, which I had rarely before observed, even in Ireland. His clothes were ragged, to indecency—a very common circumstance, however, with the males—and his face was pale and sickly. He did not address me, and I turned back. 'If you are in want,' said I with some degree of peevishness, 'why do you not beg?'—'Sure it's begging I am,' was the reply. 'You did not utter a word!' 'No! is it joking you are with me, Sir! Look there!' holding up the tattered remnant of what had once been a coat—'do you see how the skin is speaking through the holes of my trowsers, and the bones crying out through my skin? Look at my sunken cheeks, and the famine that's staring me in my eyes! Man alive! isn't it begging I am, with a hundred tongues?'"

Dr. Gebler, the companion of Humboldt, in his journey to the Altai mountains says that the Kalmucks who inhabit them, possess the art of making an inferior kind of gunpowder—This confirms the statement of Carpini, a traveller of the 13th century, who visited Tartary and asserted that they possessed this art.—'They must have invented it themselves.'

PROFESSIONAL.—Lord Tenterden, at a circuit dinner, asked a magistrate if he would take venison. "Thank you, my Lord, I'm going to take some chicken." His Lordship sharply retorted—"That, sir, is no answer to my question; I ask you again, if you will take venison? and I will trouble you to say yes or no, without further prevarication."

ASSES HEADS.—A countryman passing over the Pont Neuf at Paris, and seeing, among a heap of shops full of merchandise, that of a banker in which there was nothing but a man sitting at a table with pen and ink, had the curiosity to go in and inquire what it was he sold: 'Asses heads,' replied the banker: 'They must be in great request said the countryman, 'since you have only your own left.'

## AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr DENNIS REDDIX.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Tatamouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.