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VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1937.

NUMBER XXXIV.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES DAWSON,

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SPIRIT OF THE COLONIAL PRESS.

From the Novascotian.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK DELEGATES.

THOUGH, from a press of other affairs, we have been rather tardy in the expression of our delight, at the distinguished success with which the political mission from our Sister Province has been crowned, there are few persons in either Colony who have rejoiced more unfeignedly than ourselves. We understand that the arrangements entered into between Lord Glenelg and the Delegates, are in substance as follows:—

All the Crown Revenues in hand, including the purchase money of the Land Company, to be surrendered to the Assembly—and the net proceeds annually paid over to the Provincial Treasury, first deducting the expenses of collection. To prevent lavish expenses the Assembly are to be furnished, within fourteen days after the opening of each Session, with the most minute and detailed accounts; and if the Assembly shall address his Excellency against any current expenditure, he is to stay the same, and bring the matter before the Executive Council, and also refer it home.

To have an efficient Executive Council, it is to be enlarged, by calling several persons thereto, connected with the different important interests in the Province, and having the confidence of the country at large.

The Assembly, by act the sum of £14500 Currency per annum for the Civil List, and this List is to be reduced in several of its salaries, on the death or removal of the present incumbents. There will be a present surplus of upwards of five hundred pounds, to be expended in the Colony. That the Land Department may be prudently and wisely conducted, rules and regulations are to be enacted by the Legislature, for the management of that office. The allowance for the indoor establishment of £1010 currency, is struck off the list. The £300 sterling for contingencies of Government is also taken off. The Quit Rent commutation Grant of £1200 per annum is to be repealed, and the money merged in the other revenues, to be at the disposal of the Legislature. The Governor's salary is to be reduced, after the removal of the present Commander-in-chief, from £3,500 to £3000 sterling. And, in all cases of the sale or disposal of lands and timber, the Governor is to proceed only in conformity with the advice of his Executive Council. The present inefficient Office of Audit is to be abolished, and a board of Audit established, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of all the revenues raised in the Province. But this is not intended to supersede or interfere with the audit of the Assembly. The Legislature is to have the management of the Post Office establishment, and the revenues arising therefrom in the Colony. That proper reductions may be made in those salaries which are to be reduced—the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the Assembly, are severally required to furnish the Home Government with a report of their opinion thereon—by which the Government will form their judgment. The Delegates have also bargained for all the King's casual and territorial revenue, including the Revenue of coal

mines, as well as of timber and land—and also the immense sum on hand, which, with the purchase money of the land company, will exceed £120,000.

To prevent further delays, and interferences of the little party, whose interests will be completely withered by this arrangement, we understand that a bill was drafted in England, and agreed upon by the Colonial Secretary, and approved by the Delegates—upon the passing of which, by the Assembly, the whole revenues are to be handed over, without the formality of sending the bill home for his Majesty's assent.

We understand that Messrs Crane and Wilmot speak in the highest terms of the candour, and liberal and statesmanlike conduct of Lord Glenelg. He submitted to them the copy of a Despatch prepared for Sir Archibald Campbell, and requested their opinions upon it. To objections raised to portions of it, which were either not sufficiently clear or satisfactory, he readily conceded—and finally wrote another, which entirely met their views. Full reports of their correspondence, and minutes of proceedings, have been kept, and will no doubt be submitted during the present sitting of the Legislature. Messrs Crane and Wilmot, in thus performing such extensive and valuable services for New Brunswick, have done much for this Province—and, as one who can appreciate the difficulties with which they have had to contend, we heartily thank them. To the former it must be gratifying to feel, that the country in which he has so vast a stake has been so largely benefited by his exertions—and the latter must have the proud consciousness—that few so young, even if as highly gifted, have earned so fair a title to the confidence and gratitude of the land, which gave them birth. He may die tomorrow, (although we trust he will not) for few that come after him for many a day will do more to establish a reputation. We must not forget, at this time of general rejoicing, to congratulate Mr Speaker Simonds upon the final accomplishment of so much for which he has been for years contending. Though his mission to England was not, from the operation of causes which he could not controul, so successful as that of his friends, still he has been essentially the father of reform in New Brunswick, adhering to his principles in storm and sunshine—through evil report and good report. And if it be permitted to departed spirits, to look down upon the land they loved, and where they labored, that of one—nearly connected with him—who lived not to see the accomplishment of those improvements, which he so ardently desired, and aided to introduce, must behold with satisfaction, New Brunswick about to take standing, as respects her government and resources, which was the most highly cherished of his earthly visions.

From the Quebec Gazette.

UNION OF THE PROVINCES OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

The Union of the two Provinces of Canada is supported by many not so much on the ground of any probable utility to either Province, as to accomplish a political object.

The obtaining a seaport for Upper Canada is the advantage held out to the people of that Province. This advantage is more apparent than real; for Upper Canada has already the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and the use of all its sea ports, the same as

the inhabitants of the Lower Province, secured by a British Statute. Montreal, under her local jurisdiction could not, for all the purposes of trade and collecting and dividing duties, be much more under her control than it is at present. So long as we are a British Colony, these must remain under the controul of the Imperial authority. The Upper Canada Legislature might indeed lay some internal duties within the annexed territory, which it cannot do at present; it might make some favorable local regulations, and improvements, but none which the interests of Lower Canada does not equally prompt her to make. Without the union of the Provinces, Quebec, and great part of the St. Lawrence would still remain between Upper Canada and the sea, and if the Local Legislation of Lower Canada is so mischievous and dangerous, it would still have free scope.

The demand for a sea port being urgent and nearly unanimous on the part of Upper Canada, its plausibility, and at the same time its utter impracticability, in respect to local position in the maintenance of the necessary power of the British Parliament for regulating trade, as well as in respect to the national faith and justice to all the King's subjects, it would lead to the union as the only substitute which could be proposed.

We have pointed out the incompatibility of uniting so vast an extent of territory under a Legislature constituted solely for local purposes.

But considerations of this kind can have but little weight with those who ardently pursue a great political object and expect to obtain it by the union. This object is the destruction of the political power of the French Canadians, which, it must be confessed, has been most indiscreetly exercised both as regards the prosperity of the Lower Province, the accommodation of the Upper Province, and the maintenance of the King's Government in Lower Canada.

The power of the French Canadians in every thing that concerns their peculiarities of laws, language, and institutions, would no doubt be diminished or destroyed by the union. But would they the less continue to exist if their power in these respects were destroyed? Would the two thirds or three fourths of the population of the Lower Province be then more British than at present? Would their feelings be more friendly to the British Government, which would have brought this about, by what they would consider as a violation of their actual possession and public faith?

It is not true that the leaders who have brought things to their present state in Lower Canada are much attached to either the laws, religion or institutions of the French Canadians. Although native Canadians, they are a half European, half French philosophic and revolutionary faction. Their most active partisans and supporters are not found among the steady and moral mass of the French Canadians. The mass, as was the case in France, has been rather passive than otherwise. But the leaders and their co-operators put forward what they know the majority of the people are attached to, because they feel that is the only way to have their general support. After having, as French Canadians attached to their laws and institutions and to every thing Canadian, being so strongly supported by their uninformed countrymen, will these leaders be less supported when it is found that all the apprehended dangers from the British Government and the British inhabitants of the Province are really come upon them or near at hand? Will they not rather believe that they ought to have given their leaders still stronger support, when they warned them of the approaching danger, and believe still more in their penetration and regard for their welfare? They will tell them that they will have no longer any hope but in an union with the United States — that they cannot be worse and may be better under exclusively "elective institutions."

It would be a strange legislation in the present times, in the British Parliament, which would be calculated to give preference to any particular caste of

British subjects, in apportioning the representation. It is utterly inconsistent with justice to disfranchise any portion of those having the common qualification. In the equal distribution of property which prevails in America, there is no established property qualification which will not extend nearly equally to all, in proportion to their population. Nothing in fact, excepting palpable injustice, can prevent a great numerical majority of the population, banded together by peculiar national feelings, having the majority in the representative branch of the Constitution; and this majority is still on the side of the French Canadians. Where, then, will be the annihilation of their destructive political power by the union?

We should rather say it would still exist and be rather increased for all mischievous purposes, although lost in regard to the preservation of their national peculiarities. The majority of the representation of a million of souls, would have more weight than little more than half that number. Is it forgot that an Anglo-American minority in Upper Canada, (which has been a majority some time since, and may be so again) would be united to a doubly discontented Gallo-American majority in Lower Canada; both with no friendly feeling to British connexion, both having made an open declaration against "a Government 4000 miles off," and in favour of "elective institutions" similar to those of the United States. With such a union of forces, that connexion could hardly be expected to hold out for a very few years.

The account in the elective branch of the united Legislature, as now constituted, would stand thus:

	Members
Disaffected—Lower Canada,	50
Do. Upper Canada,	13
	— 63
Loyal—Upper Canada,	44
Do. Lower Canada,	11
	— 55
Majority of disaffected,	43

No apportionment of the representation could be made to secure a well-affected majority, which would not be marked with injustice, and therefore add to the discontented, whose numbers are never without importance, when the bonds of social order and fidelity to the established Government are loosened by important constitutional changes.

The very inconveniences which would soon be felt by all parties after the union, would tend to unite all of them in seeking the nearest and speediest relief.

In all the troubles that would follow, the honest and industrious among the people of all national origins and political opinions, would be the sufferers, without any reasonable prospect of their obtaining any benefit which is not within their reach, under the present Constitution as established in 1791.

We trust that the people of both Canadas, who can have no objects of personal political ambition, will reflect seriously on the revolutionary vortex into which they are attempted, undesignedly we believe, to be plunged.

As things stand in Lower Canada, where political dissensions have the most rooted existence, the violent parties cannot much injure each other. They will eventually find it their interest and only resource to agree, and make the most of their present political institutions, which are indeed the only ones for which the country is yet ripe.

England has little to fear from the present dissensions in the North American Colonies. She may despise the loyal warnings of the factious, respecting the fate of her old colonies. They were contending for the preservation of their established Constitutions, while England was endeavouring to destroy them. Let her now maintain the Constitutions of her present Colonies, and she will find a cordial and sufficient support in the Colonists themselves. "Be just and fear not," is the safest rule of Empire.

From the Toronto Correspondent & Advocate, November 30.

We are happy to announce that Dr C. Duncombe, M. P. for Oxford, arrived in this city on Monday last, in good health, and will probably take his seat to day in the Provincial Assembly. The result of his mission to England, however unsatisfactory it may be considered in one point of view, cannot fail to be productive of much good. It will teach the reformers of Upper Canada that they have no justice to expect from the Colonial Office—that it is useless, nay worse than useless, for them to appeal against Colonial misgovernment and oppression to that iniquitous tribunal, and, that if they would secure and perpetuate the blessings of good government, they must rely solely upon their own unanimity, activity and perseverance. After the marked indignity offered to Messrs Baldwin and Duncombe, and through them to all the Reformers of Upper Canada, by the head of that department, in having declined to grant either of them an audience, though repeatedly solicited to bestow this humble boon, it would be in the last degree, disgraceful for us ever again to put ourselves in communication with that office. United, active and determined amongst ourselves, much good may be expected from the justice of the British House of Commons, the advocacy of the British press and the sympathy of the British people, but there is no hope whatever from Downing Street Honor, or Downing Street justice.

Sir Francis Head may tell us that he is amenable to that tribunal for all his actions in the administration of our public affairs; but when our accredited agents go there to represent our grievances and to seek for redress, the common courtesy of an audience, never refused to the agents of Orangemen and Tories, is pre-emptorily denied them; and they are sent back again from Herod to Pilate after a tedious and expensive voyage of several thousand miles.

Was this the reception the reformers of this country had a right to expect for Messrs Baldwin and Duncombe at the hands of a reform minister? Was it becoming the consistency of the man, who a short time ago, declared that the complaint of the lowest of his Majesty's Canadian subjects should be received with due attention and consideration? There must be something radically bad in the system which tolerates such glaring injustice.

Some of the most influential members of Parliament whose support of the present milk-and-water Ministry is essential to their continuance in office, have not hesitated to pronounce the conduct of Lord Glenelg, in this affair unpardonable and unjust, and a gross indignity to the reformers of Upper Canada; and they strongly recommend that henceforward Downing Street shall be passed by unnoticed, and our complaints be preferred not to an ignorant, indolent, haughty tenant of office, but before that tribunal which can controul and punish the misdeeds of even the most powerful minister, the British House of Commons.

That Mr Duncombe has acquitted himself of the trust reposed in him in a manner highly creditable to his zeal and talents, is amply attested by the most satisfactory documents, which when placed before the public, will not fail to elicit their approbation and gratitude.

## FOREIGN.

From the Providence Journal, Dec. 21.

FROM SMYRNA.—By an arrival at Boston from Smyrna, papers have been received of as late a date as the 15th of October. From extracts contained in the Boston papers, we condense the following:

Col. Campbell, English Consul in Egypt, has, after long negotiation, come to an understanding with Mehmet Ali, whereby the Rus-

seams who trade with Egypt and Syria, are deprived of the privilege of exporting the produce of these countries, upon any other terms than those required of merchants of other nations. Col. C., says the paper, would have much more reason to boast of his negotiation, had he succeeded in reducing the duties paid by the English to those required of the Russians, instead of increasing the latter to correspond with the former.

A war between Persia and Turkey was apprehended, in consequence, among other differences, of a broil at Erzerum; in which a Persian was killed.

A money broker at Smyrna, who had been patronised by the French Consul, as a subject of his government (and by whom he was subsequently arrested) had, by means of forged signatures, sponged several persons out of 300,000 piastres.

The plague still rages violently at Constantinople, and nearly a thousand individuals fell victims to it during the week; and within the last eight days from fifteen to sixteen hundred were attacked with it in the city and suburbs. It is said to be prevailing among the troops. It seems to be assuming a more malignant, and consequently more fatal form.

A Literary and Scientific Society has just been formed in Cairo, under the title of the 'Egyptian Society,' whose principal object is to collect in an immense library all the works, ancient and modern, relating to Egypt, and to allow travellers, who, being introduced by a member, have the privilege of visiting the establishment gratis, all the information they may desire relative to their travels through the country profitably and economically.

From the Providence Journal, Dec. 26.

By the arrival of the ship Sheffield, Captain Allan, at New York, from Liverpool, intelligence has been obtained from Europe, of seventeen days later date, than previous advices. London papers have been received to the 15th of November, and Liverpool to the 11th. The dates from Paris are to the 5th, from Madrid to the 1st., and from other parts of the Continent still later.

The accounts from Madrid, of the attack made upon Almaden, and its capture, deserve attention. The taking of that place is an important event, inasmuch as are there situated, the celebrated *Quick Silver Mines*, which constituted the chief source of revenue to the government. In the hardest times 40,000,000 reals per annum were realized from them. It is supposed that the Carlists have flooded the mines, in which case this source of income will be cut off for many years.

The difficulties between Turkey and Persia, which, it was apprehended would lead to a war between these two powers, have been amicably adjusted.

Embarrassments still continue in the London Money Market, but have occasioned no failures of much moment. The Cotton Market is gradually upon the decline, and the prices of most of the chief articles of trade are lessening. The price of grain however is upon the advance.

The winter has commenced unusually early in England, there having already been a fall of snow.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Paris papers continue to be filled with accounts of the frustration of the conspiracy at Strasburg, which had for its object the placing of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of the Emperor, and son of the ex-king of Holland, on the throne of France. The conspiracy broke out on the morning of the 30th ult., and from the small number of officers who

attempted to carry it into effect, it would appear that the leaders placed the greatest reliance upon the disaffection of the army. The "Journal du Haut et Bas Rhin," treats the attempts as "mad and ridiculous;" but there is no reason to believe that the eight individuals seized as ringleaders were not the only portion of the French army who participated in the conspiracy.

Prince Louis Bonaparte and his accomplices are to be tried by the Royal Court of Colmar, not by Court martial, or by the Chamber of Peers, as was at first supposed.

Several of the Paris Journals state that the plot of Louis Bonaparte was not only of long standing but long known. The *Constitutionnel* of Sunday relates what had before been mentioned—that an officer revealed the whole plot several months back, to Marshal Maison. It adds, that Louis Napoleon had conceived the plan as far back as 1832; that he then intended to act for the Duc de Reichstadt, and had asked his permission; that Prince Metternich had discovered the plot; and that it was made known to the French Government through their Ambassador at Vienna. Nevertheless, Gen. Voira! has denied, through the ministerial journals at Strasburg, that he had wind of the plot, or that he had sent officers to Haguenau, from being aware previously that the garrison had been tampered with.

The French journals of Thursday contain an account of an attempted insurrection at Vendome simultaneously with the movement at Strasburg, which was fortunately repressed, with out in any way interrupting the tranquility of the town. The hero of this second insurrectionary movement is named Bryant, and was a brigadier of the 4th squadron. His principal accomplice was a hussar, named Thierry. According to the Government organ, these men, at the head of fourteen hussars, and a number of persons whose names are yet unknown, were to parade the streets on the night of the 30th, and at an appointed place were to sound to horse, seize the military posts, arrest the authorities, and proclaim a republic. The Lieut. Colonel of the regiment had early information of the plot, and instantly ordered the arrest of the principal conspirators. Bryant was led to the guard house, where he contrived to draw a pistol, with which he shot the quartermaster dead on the spot. In the confusion he escaped from those who held him, swam across the Loire, and was quickly out of sight—but in the course of the night he returned to the barracks, and voluntarily delivered himself up.

The whole Bonaparte family are suspected. The *Journal du Commerce* states that the Austrian minister has paid a visit to the ex-queen of Naples, to convince himself personally of the official surveillance of which she is the object, and that, to obtain the cessation of it, he offered himself as a guarantee for the widow Murat. The *Commerce* adds, that an order to quit France, given *ab irato*, by the ministry, to the Countess de Lipano, has been revoked.

PORTUGAL.—Accounts from Lisbon have been received to the 23d ult. A majority of the Peers have protested against the adoption of the constitution of 1812, as being the work of a small faction of the army, without the concurrence of the Peers of the hereditary Chamber, without which no article of the constitution can be altered. The *Independence* states that this protest, which is dated Palace of Necessidades, September 5th, has been signed by twenty-seven Peers, constituting, in fact, the great majority of the Chamber. Some few *Miguelite* Peers, others said to decline from "delicacy," in consequence of their position at the Palace, some few writers upon fortune, and one or two absentees, being all that have

not joined in the act of the majority, comprehending "all that the Chamber possesses most distinguished for birth, services, property and intelligence."

SPAIN.—From all accounts it appears Gomez was pressing the siege at Almaden, which held out, while Rodil was only within a few hours of it.

The *Journal du Commerce* of the 24th ult., states, that 200 French soldiers, with their subalterns, had been discharged, and gone over to the Carlists in detachments of fifty men—a convincing proof of the double dealing of the French Government, with regard to the Quadruple Alliance.

UNITED STATES.

FAREWELL TO STEAM.—There seems no limit to the surprising inventive faculties of our countrymen. We learn by the *Freehold* (N. J.) Inquirer, that on the 8th December, and following days, there will take place at that town under the direction of an examining committee, a series of experiments with a new propelling power for railroads, invented by Mr U. Emmons of that town, and called the Spring Power Locomotive. The speed is computed at from 90 to 100 miles per hour; and that entirely effected by springs, of which there are 500 in the locomotive. No danger of explosions here.—*Am. Paper.*

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.—The different accounts from Washington on this point vary very considerably. All accounts to the latest date agree that he is quite feeble, and unable to see company, but they generally represent him as in a greater or less degree improving. The most creditable report appears to be that his amendment was extremely gradual.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the Justices of the General Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Pictou, dated the 4th day of January instant, made upon the application of the General Mining Association, which Association are the Sub-Lessees of His Majesty's Mines in the Province of Nova-Scotia, by Joseph Smith, Esquire, their Agent and Attorney, a Precept in writing has been issued, directed to the Sheriff of the County of Pictou, or his Deputy, commanding him to summon certain persons being Freeholders, to appear at the house of James Fraser, Innkeeper, in the Town of New-Glasgow, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next ensuing, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of laying out and setting off within the lands of any person or persons, owning the same or in possession thereof, so much of the said land as may be required, for the purpose of altering the Line of Rail-Road, now in use at the Albion Mines, on the East River of Pictou, in the County aforesaid, the whole way from the shafts or pits at the said Mines, down the West side of the said River, to some convenient point opposite to what is generally called the 'Loading Ground' and for assessing the damages to the owner or owners, tenant or tenants of such lands, according to their several interests for being deprived of the use and benefit thereof; and for the expence of making fences or ditches, and also for fixing and ascertaining the annual rents for the use and occupation of the said Lands, in accordance with the Laws of the Province, in such case made and provided.

JAMES SKINNER,

Clerk of the Sessions.

Pictou, January 6th 1837. if

ALMANACS, FOR 1837,  
For sale by J. DAWSON.  
12th October.

## AGRICULTURAL.

## CHINESE SKINLESS OATS.

From the following notice it would appear that the nature and uses of this grain have been wholly misunderstood by our Farmers, inasmuch as they are not intended to be ground into meal, but used in the same manner as rice or barley. We would like therefore to see a new trial made of them under these circumstances—as it is quite evident judgment has been pronounced upon them with too much haste.—Ed. Bee.

The following communication for the N. England Farmer, by Mr William S. Holmes of Boston, we understand was received by him from a friend in Cape Breton.

RECIPT FOR RAISING THE CHINESE OATS.—When the land is prepared for sowing, sow twelve quarts to the acre. They are slow at first in vegetation, but will produce from twenty-five to thirty spikes from one seed if the ground is good, and there is room for the shoots to spread. When fit for reaping, the top turns yellow, and the stalk is green, which makes good fodder for horses and horned cattle, and may be cut at the rate of three to four tons to the acre. The average weight of these oats is fifty four pounds to the bushel.

RECIPT FOR COOKING THE CHINA OR SKINLESS OATS.—Let them be washed in water, and afterwards put them in a kettle to boil, strain off the water, and then add as much fresh water as will boil them, so as to have them open or expand like rice in boiling, say four hours. It makes an excellent repast to eat with a little butter and sugar.

By the Editor of the New England Farmer.—Mr J. Brown of New York, favored us with some notices of the Skinless Oats, which were published in the N. E. Farmer. The article referred to contains a quotation from a London periodical, by which it appears that at a meeting in England of the Warwickshire Agricultural Society, a specimen of the *Avenira Farina*, or Skinless Oat, was produced by the Rev. Mr Knott, which had been plucked that morning out of a piece of ground belonging to that gentleman at Warmleighton. The seed was originally imported from Shantag, a remote district in China, and was quite unknown to Europeans till about the year 1831. The advantages this extraordinary and very valuable grain possesses over all other kinds of oats are numerous. When threshed from the sheaf it is exactly like oat meal, and is fit for immediate use for culinary purposes, and every other sort for which oatmeal is consumed, the grain being perfectly free from every particle of rind and husk. The flavour is delicious, and it contains much more farinaceous matter. There is of course a considerable saving of oats and the expense of kiln drying, &c. and one peck contains more nutritious food for a horse than three pecks of common oats. The produce is astonishing, the average being 26 barrels of 11 stone to the Irish acre, the exact quantity grown by Mr Drenzy on one acre. It was not sown till the 4th of May, and was reaped early in the following August. It is remarkably hardy and well adapted to the climate of England.

[From the New England Farmer.]

## LIQUID MANURE.

Water, in its purest state, when it has been distilled or filtered through sand, still retains somewhat of the food of plants. Its component parts, oxygen and hydrogen, under certain circumstances, are seized by vegetables while in their growing state, and converted into the products which form the constituents of all plants. But pure water forms a compa-

ratively meagre diet for plants. It may support life in vegetables, and some plants, with no other nourishment than that which is afforded by pure water and air. But when water is impregnated with certain salts and gases, particularly such as are evolved during the fermentation of vegetable and animal substances, it becomes Liquid Manure. Urine, or the stale of animals is water holding in solution certain salts and other substances, which constitute food for plants.

It is therefore, very important that the floor under a cow house or cattle stall should be kept very tight, so that none of the stale may be lost, which, when mixed with other substances, is very valuable as manure. A farmer, said Dr Deane, would be no more blame worthy for throwing away the dung than the urine of beasts, which contains abundance of fertilizing salt, and oils. But if it be suffered to run through the floor, it is certainly lost."

The stale should be conveyed through the floor into the cellar, or if there be none let it pass, in constructed channels through the sides of the dung heap, or stercorary. Few cultivators appear to properly appreciate the value of liquid manure, and of course the advantages which result from making arrangements for saving and making the most of it. We have frequently attempted to impress on our readers the importance of this attention; and, particularly in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 1, p. 190. As many of our subscribers are not in possession of that number, we will reprint a passage or two from the page referred to:—

According to some writers and practical farmers, the value of the urine of cattle, if properly preserved and applied, is greater than that of all the dung which the same animals would yield! A Letter from Charles Alexander, near Peebles, in Scotland, to Sir John Sinclair contains much valuable information on this subject. "This intelligent farmer had long been impressed with the great importance of the urine of cattle as a manure, he set about to discover by a long and well conducted series of experiments, the best method for collecting and applying it. He began by digging a pit contiguous to the feeding stall, but distinct altogether from that which was appropriated for the reception of the dung. The dimensions of the pit, according to his own account, were thirty-six feet square and four feet deep, surrounded on all sides by a wall; and the solid contents were 192 yards. Having selected the nearest spot where he could find loamy earth, and thus he always took from the surface of some field under cultivation, he proceeded to fill it; and found that with three men and two horses he could easily accomplish twenty-eight cubic yards per day; and the whole expense of transposing the earth did not exceed four pounds sixteen shillings.

When the work was complete, he levelled the surface of the heap in a line with the sewer which conducted the urine from the interior of the building, on purpose that it might be distributed with regularity, and might saturate the whole from top to bottom. The quantity to be conveyed to it he estimates at about eight hundred gallons; but as this calculation was founded partly on conjecture, for he measured not the liquor, it will be better and more instructive, to furnish and proceed on data that are certain and incontrovertible. The liquid manure was supplied by fourteen cattle weighing about thirty-four stone (476 pounds) each, and kept there for 5 months on fodder and turnips. The contents of the pit produced two hundred and eighty eight loads, allowing two cubic yards to be taken out in three carts; and he spread forty of these on each acre, so that his urine in five months, and from fourteen cattle produced a compost, sufficient for the fertilization of seven acres of

land. He states farther that he had tried the experiment for ten years, and had indiscriminately used in the same field, either the rotted cow-dung or the saturated earth; and in all stages of the crop, he had never been able to find any perceptible difference. But what is still more wonderful, he found his compost lasted in its effects as many years as his best putrescent manures; and he therefore, boldly avers that a load of each is of equivalent value."

## B E E S .

WHEN the queen-bee is forcibly taken away from the hive, the bees which are near her at the time, do not soon appear sensible of her absence, and the labours of the hive are carried on as usual. It is seldom before the lapse of an hour, that the working-bees begin to manifest any symptoms of uneasiness: they are then observed to quit the larvae which they have been feeding, and to run to and fro near the cell which the queen had occupied previous to her abduction. They then move over a wider circle, and on meeting with such of their companions as are not aware of the disaster, communicate the intelligence by crossing their antennæ and striking lightly with them. The bees which receive the news, become in their turn agitated, and conveying this feeling wherever they go, it is soon participated by all the inhabitants of the hive. All rush forward, eagerly seeking their lost queen; but after continuing their search for some hours, and finding it to be fruitless, they appear resigned to their misfortune, the noisy tumult subsides, and the bees quietly resume their labors.

A bee deprived of his antennæ, immediately becomes dull and listless: it desists from its usual labors, remains at the bottom of the hive, seems attracted only by the light, and takes the first opportunity of quitting the hive, never more to return. A queen-bee, thus mutilated, ran about without apparent object, as if in a state of delirium, and was incapable of directing her trunk with precision, to the food which was offered to her. Latreille relates that, having deprived some laboring ants of their antennæ, he replaced them near the nest; but they wandered in all directions, as if bewildered, and unconscious of what they were doing.—Some of their companions were seen to notice their distress, and approaching them with apparent compassion, applied their tongues to the wounds of the sufferers, and anointed them with their saliva. This trait of sensibility was repeatedly witnessed by Latreille, while watching their movements with a magnifying-glass.—*Dr. Bogel's Bridgewater Treatise.*

The following incident, illustrative of the affection of bees for their queen, is very graphically described by Mr. Bagster, in his work on the *Management of Bees*, an occupation to which the author seems to be enthusiastically attached. Our readers are probably not aware that the process of taking the honey is not necessarily attended, as was formerly the case, with the destruction of the wonderful little insects, who with so much labor and skill have hoarded their treasures as a provision against future exigencies. A species of large mushroom (*Fungus maximus*,) commonly known by the name of "bunt," "puckst," or "frog-cheese," is humanely employed by those who wish to spare the lives of their bees, whilst taking possession of their sweets. A small piece of this "puck," previously dried, and properly prepared, being ignited and placed underneath a hive, operates by its vapor as a powerful narcotic upon the bees which fall unhurt into an empty hive, placed to receive them. By exposure to the fresh air, these bees are soon restored to health and activity; when

they set about repairing the loss which, during the temporary suspension of their busy existence, they have sustained. Mr Bagster had been taking some stocks of honey, in the way we have just mentioned, when an accident happening to one of his hives, the queen bee was thrown out, and a scene of distress and considerable commotion ensued.

"I thought," says Mr Bagster, "that I might put the queen into possession amongst some of the comb; but to be certain, I gathered up every bee I could find, and put the empty hives on their side against mine, so that the queen might have every opportunity to get in, if not already there. The profusion of split honey, the hot weather, and the bees from my other hives, caused a great commotion, so that the real cause, the absence of the queen, was undiscovered. The next day the same hurly-burly continued, when, fearing that my queen was unseated, I took an apianian friend to form a judgment. It was his opinion that there surely was a queen in my new hive, or that, if destroyed, one soon would be made out of the brood comb. I pointed to groups of bees on the grass, and round the stand, still fearing that my queen was among them; but he so positively said such was not the fact, that I did not then examine any of the masses. Naturally inquisitive under such circumstances, I visited my perturbed hive late in the evening, and found, while the others were quiet, that this was in an uncomfortable state. All the masses or companies of bees, which had been heaving up the dropping sweets through the day had now retired, save only a lot, about as large and as round as a small cricket ball. At dark I again visited them—hope revived, for the mass remained unmoved: by the earliest peep of day I rose from bed, after a sleepless night to look for my beauty.

"I confess myself an enthusiast; I laid myself at full length on the grass, and with my hand opened the beehived, but still clustering, mass: there was the queen, surrounded by her faithful and watchful subjects, paralyzed, and to all appearance quite dead. I poked her up, placed her in my hands, breathed upon and cherished her for a considerable time until, I think with joy of a new kind, I saw her move one joint of one leg; my tender care was renewed until the sun had mounted high in the heavens, and by his beams renewed the perturbation of the defenceless hive; and then, indeed courage was necessary, for the bees had just missed their queen. To those alone who have witnessed such commotion can an idea of it be conveyed.

"Now came the delightful scene, my queen was restored by the genial warmth of my hand, and walked comfortably about it, the bees, her subjects, were whirling in incensed crowds around the hive; and the laz of discontent was incessant, and clearly marked. At this moment I called all who were in the house to witness the scene. I placed the queen upon the alighting board at the door of the hive: she was recognised in a moment: the pass-touch, or pass-word, or pass-hum was communicated. The great commotion was instantly changed to peace. She was carried,—heaved over and foulded,—the bees pressing round, who with an affection worthy of the best subjects of a beloved monarch, showed their attachment in terms that even human tongues could not exceed.

"From that moment all was peace and harmony and joyful labor. Very few of the brood were destroyed by the accident which gave rise to the development of this peculiar instinct; and I hope I treasure up the remembrance of the circumstance as one more proof of the truth of that passage of Scripture, "God doeth great things, and unsearchable; marvellous things without number."

**WAR WITH THE LOCUSTS.**—Ibrahim Pacha Governor of Syria,—who, if we mistake not, has formerly distinguished himself in arms against men—has latterly added to his brow a new wreath of glory by his achievements against the locusts.

In the beginning of the summer, there was such a prodigious flight of locusts as to threaten all the crops with certain destruction.—Hereupon the brave Pacha ordered out his troops, putting himself at their head, scoured the country. He also put in requisition all the population of Aleppo, and some other districts; and dividing them into sections, compelled them to march against the locusts.

The consequence was, that after an uninterrupted war of forty days, the enemy was completely vanquished. The number of the slain was immense—or perhaps we should say the quantity of the slain—for they were measured, not numbered. According to a statement drawn up by Ibrahim, there were 482,160 ardebs. Each ardeb is equal to eight bushels. The whole amount therefore, was no less than 3,857,280 bushels of slain locusts.

**LANDING**

From Brig *COMMERCE*, Captain Dixon, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber

**CHAIN CABLES**, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8 1 1-4 inches; **ANCHORS**, suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 13 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

6th September, 1836. *tf* GEORGE SMITH

**JUST RECEIVED,**

And for sale by the subscriber

**CARBOY'S OIL OF VITRIOL**, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrigheo Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21. *tf*

**INDIA RUBBERS.**

Just received from Boston, and for sale at the stores of J. S. Dawson and Robert Dawson,

A FEW pairs very best India Rubber overall Shoes. This is an indispensable article to those who can appreciate the comfort of dry feet. [Nov. 8

*To be Sold or Let.*

**WHAT Farm Lot**—two miles out of Town, adjoining the Farm of James Kitchen, to the West, containing 50 ACRES, 12 of which are fit for the Plough.

**ALSO,**

That handsome Lot, lying on the East side of the East River, immediately above the narrows, called *Point Pleasant*, and formerly the property of William Sutherland; containing

**SEVENTEEN ACRES.**

The soil is excellent, and nearly all fit for the Plough; there is on the premises a good firestone Quarry; and the water is so deep close to the shore that a Wharf is altogether unnecessary. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES DAWSON.

Nov'r 8, 1836.

**ANNUALS FOR 1837.**

THE subscriber has just received a few copies of the following celebrated American Annuals:—

- The Token,
- The Gift,
- The Pearl,
- The New-Years' Box,
- The Religious Souvenir,
- The Violet,
- The Union Annual,

JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, November 8th, 1836.

**SLEIGH BELLS.**—A Few dozen for sale by the Subscriber.

J. DAWSON.

November 8, 1836.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY**

A YOUTH from 12 to 14 years of age, to serve an apprenticeship to the BOOKBINDING Business.

JOHN ROSS.

December, 1836.

**COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.**

THERE will be held at New Glasgow, on Wednesday the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, a Convention of Delegates and others, interested in the cause of Temperance, of which Societies and other friends of the Cause throughout the County will please take notice.

January 4, 1837.

**TO LET:**

THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr. James Kitchin. Apply to

J. D. B. FRASER.

January 4, 1837. *tf*

**NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.**

THE subscriber in expectation of a large supply of Goods in the ensuing spring, will sell his present stock at greatly reduced prices.

R. DAWSON.

Pictou, January 4, 1837. *tf*

**IMPORTED,**

In the Brig *Squirrel*, from New York, and for Sale by the Subscriber:

**ROWLAND'S PHILADELPHIA BEST MILL-SAW PLATES**, 5 & 6½ ft

Do. Do. Circular Saws, of a new and superior construction.

**ALSO:**

Blacksmiths' BELLOWS, ANVILS & VICES Carron STOVES, 2½ and 3 ft. lengths.

IRON, well assorted.

Stove Salt in bags; Pots and Ovens, useful sizes; Large Pots, 20 to 35 gal. lons each.

GEO. SMITH.

December 20, 1836. c-m

**ACADIAN TELEGRAPH.**

THE Subscriber thanks those persons who have already patronised his attempt at establishing a weekly paper, in which Reports of Public Proceedings should form a regular and prominent feature. His temporary discontinuance has caused additional support, and expressions of good wishes, for which he feels very grateful. He will re-commence issuing the Telegraph on the first week in January, and hopes that, a further addition of names made to his list, up to that period, will enable him to renew his labours with increased confidence.

He has been much gratified at the opinion respecting the numbers of the Telegraph which have appeared; and will make such improvements as circumstances will warrant, and experience suggest.

JOHN S. THOMPSON.

Halifax, November, 1836.

A Subscription List for the reception of Subscribers' names, lies at the Bee Office.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in the Spring of the year, offers for sale his FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.

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

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

**OATS.**—Cash will be given by Ross and Primrose for OATS, during the winter

*tf*

FOR THE BEE.

TO MR. DONALD FRASER, WEST RIVER.

SIR,—

As you have thought proper to address the Editor of the BEE, in a communication, dated the 25th ult., purporting to contradict a statement made by me regarding my son, in a recent number of that paper. I will briefly state in reply, that *hearsay* evidence is considered no proof either in a court of law or of justice; and as I have every reason to believe that your observations are mere gratuitous assertions, hazarded without your being in possession of that personal knowledge of the matter, which would alone have justified you, in advancing them, I trust you will do me the favor, at an early period, of putting the public in possession of the *written testimony* of those Gentlemen you are pleased to mention. If you have quoted your proper authority, which I am much inclined to doubt, you can have no great difficulty in procuring the required vouchers.

I would not have noticed your communication, were it not, that under the rough and hairy garment of *Dean*, I could not avoid observing the subtle *insinuations* of the supplanter.

Having no vanity to gratify by a lengthened controversy on a subject of no manner of interest to the public in general, I will conclude in urging your early attention to the above request, which, when obtained, will to the public, I trust be "quite sufficient."

JOHN HOLMES.

January 9th, 1837.

## COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, Dec. 26.

The Toronto papers of the 17th inst., give the decision in the Assembly for the Clergy Reserves question, which had been debated four days. Mr Norton's Bill for the distribution of the proceeds for General Education, was lost—21 for and 25 against. Mr Draper's Resolutions had the "go by," and Mr Hagerman's resolve, "That the proceeds arising from the sales of the Clergy Reserves should be applied for the promotion of religious and moral instruction throughout the Province," was carried, 35 to 21; and the resolution was ordered, by the same decision, to be sent to the Legislative Council for their concurrence. 12 bills had passed the Assembly up to the 16th instant.—*Gazette*.

MIRAMICHI, Jan. 3.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.—As the papers by the mail contain no news of consequence, this has enabled us to devote a large portion of to-day's paper, to the intelligence received from the Legislature, which is of the highest importance to the future government, and well-being of the Province. If any doubts heretofore existed of the parental care of the mother country, or of its desire to promote the interests of the colonies, we think the tenor of Lord Glenelg's Despatches, and the ready manner in which his Majesty has complied with the wishes of the Assembly on all the questions embraced in their Address, is more than sufficient to remove them; and knowing, as we do, the feelings of a large portion of the inhabitants of this section of the Province, we feel this great attention of his Majesty's, to use the language of the Colonial Secretary in the concluding sentence of his Despatch of the 21st August—"will be received by them as a fresh proof of the interest which he takes in their welfare, and of his solicitude to promote the development of the great and manifold resources of the British Empire."

HEALTH OF MIRAMICHI.—We do not remember, since we have resided in Miramichi, hearing so many complaints of indisposition, as we

have this season, especially among the younger branches of the community. There is hardly a family that has not some of its members labouring under the measles. To give our readers some idea of the prevalence of this disease in Chatham, on the re-opening of one of the schools yesterday after the Christmas holidays, which comprises upwards of *seventy* scholars, only *thirteen* made their appearance! The teacher personally knows that *forty* of the children are confined with this disease alone.—*Gleaner*.

## THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1837.

By American Papers received by the Western Mail, we are put in possession of London dates to the 15th of November, and have transferred some extracts to our columns, to which we refer.

The differences existing between the French Government and the Swiss Diet, had not been finally adjusted. Suspicions of a connection between them and the late conspiracy at Strasburg, had created new difficulties.

A number of the friends of the Pictou Academy, residing in this Town and its vicinity, have agreed to raise annually, during the continuance of the present Legislative Grant, the sum of twenty pounds currency, for the payment of the Second Teacher. The first collection is now made, and will be deposited in the hands of Mr James Primrose, and Abramo Patterson, Esq., who will see that it is applied to the object above specified. It is hoped that the friends of the Institution in other quarters, will, without delay, give their co-operation, that the valuable labors of the Second Instructor be resumed. Any others in this place, wishing to aid the institution, may have an opportunity to become subscribers, by calling upon Mr Matthew Patterson, or James Dawson; and every sum, however small, will be gratefully received.

We have just returned from the Literary Institute of this place, highly delighted. The Rev. Mr Trotter, of Antigonishe, lectured on "Meteorology." The well known talents and literary character of that gentleman raised high expectation, and attracted a large audience.

Mr Trotter never undertakes to write, without making himself perfectly master of his subject; and, on this occasion, we know not whether most to admire his acknowledged ability, or his indefatigable research. Some of his theories were novel, many of his proofs conclusive, and his style of illustration easy and familiar.

If the auspices under which the Literary Society commenced were not the most favorable, its constant progress has indicated an increasing desire on the part of this community for the pursuits of science, and banishes every lingering fear for its ultimate success. Within itself, it possesses sufficient talent for its support; and it is only passing a just encomium on it to say that, by some of its Members, lectures have been delivered that would not have disgraced the professorship of a seminary of learning. But it is still more gratifying to witness the encouragement which it receives from gentlemen of literary taste and scientific attainments, who live remote from the sphere of its operations, and whose generous literary contributions serve so much to forward its interests.

It is a great pity that such Institutions are not more frequent throughout the Province. If the friends of science would encourage them, they might, in some measure, disseminate a knowledge of the utility of education, and open the eyes of the people to the fact that a country is respectable, in proportion as information is generally diffused. The man who has never cultivated his mind, knows nothing of the fascinations of science, and of the philosophy which

maintains that the greatest amount of human enjoyment is to be found in intellectual pursuits.

One word to the Ladies of this place. In the Halifax Institute we understand that the presence of the fair sex constantly enlivens the 'Halls of Science.' It would be highly flattering if the example of those who attended Mr Trotter's Lectures were more extensively followed here. We have no hesitation in stating that those who favor the Society with their presence, will be amply rewarded by the pleasure and information which they will there receive. Much as female beauty is to be admired, its attractions are a thousand times more powerful when they possess the additional charms of intelligence.

Mr James D. B. Fraser will lecture this evening, on "Chemical Affinity."

RECENT accounts from Mexico state that about 5000 men were assembling under General Bravo, to invade Texas.

MR VAN BUREN has been elected President of the United States.

THE General Post Office Establishment in Washington together with the Patent Office, and the Mails of the preceding evening, were destroyed by fire.

DR WILSON has been returned for the County of Westmoreland, New Brunswick.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Melville" will appear next week.

We sometimes receive anonymous Notices of Deaths and Marriages from the country; this is highly improper, and will receive no attention. "A Subscriber will therefore excuse us from inserting his notice until he send us his name.

ERRON CONNECTED.—In Mrs Fraser's obituary, inserted in the Bee of the 25th ult., for 95 years of age read 85. We are always ready to insert marriages, deaths, &c., when accompanied with the writer's name, but we beg that they will state correctly, the ages or names of the parties.

SUCH of our Subscribers as reside on the East River, are informed that we are ready to receive Coals in payment for the BEE.

SANTA ANNA RELEASED.—The Schrf. Texas arrived here after 12 o'clock last night, having left Brasas five days ago. She brings positive information that Santa Anna was set at liberty by President Houston, on the 26th November last, and that he had set out for Nachitoches on his way to Washington city. Col. Numes, nephew of Santa Anna, is one of the passengers in the same vessel.—*New Orleans Bee, Dec. 12.*

## DIED,

On Friday last, Mary, wife of Mr William Ross, aged 24 years.

On the 2d of January, at Malignant Cove, Gulf, Ronald McGilvray, in the 52d year of his age. The deceased was a man of marked philanthropy and benevolence, and characterised as a kind husband, an affectionate parent, and one of the best neighbors and agriculturists along the whole settlement.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened an Office in the Village of Antigonishe, where he intends to reside and practise as an Attorney.

CHARLES FORTNUM HARRINGTON.  
Antigonishe, January 3, 1837. h-w

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave this Province, for a short time, hereby notifies all those indebted to him that he has placed his Books of Account and Promissory Notes in the hands of David Matheson, Esq., Attorney at law, whom he has authorized to collect all sums due thereon, and to give discharges for the same.

ARCHIBALD FRASER.  
River John, January 9, 1837. if

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.**

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

**A**LL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late **JOHN RUSSELL**, chain manufacturer and blacksmith, of Pictou, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to Peter Grant, at the residence of the deceased, who is fully authorised to adjust the concern.  
**JOHN RUSSELL, Jun'r, } Exrs**  
**JAMES McINTYRE, } Exrs**  
**PETER GRANT, } Exrs**  
Pictou, Dec'r 7, 1836. m-m

**A**LL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late **JAMES SKINNER, M. D.** who deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to **KEN JNO McKENZIE, } Execu**  
**JOHN HOLMES, } tors.**  
Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

**A**LL persons having any demands against the Estate of **DONALD McDONALD, (Gleno,)** late of Scots Hill, in the District of Pictou, now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, and all persons that are in any manner indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to **KEN JNO McKENZIE, } Execu**  
**PETER CREERAR, } tors.**  
Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

**A**LL persons having any demands against the estate of the late **HUGH DENOON, E-q.,** of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.  
**CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.**  
**JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.**  
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

**A**LL 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's.**  
**THOMAS KERR, } Adm'r's.**  
**THOMAS MCCOUL, } Adm'r's.**  
4th November, 1835. ca-m

**A**LL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late **JESSEY LOGIE**, of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.  
**PETER DONALDSON,**  
Administrator  
13th April, 1836.

**A**LL persons having any demands against the estate of **EDWARD CROY, Cooper,** late of Pictou, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested; and all persons indebted to said estate, or requested to make immediate payment to said estate, or requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or to Mr. William Pottinger, Cooper, Pictou.  
**WM. J. ANDERSON, Adm'r.**  
Pictou, 6th Nov'r, 1836. t-f

**FALL, 1836.**

**T**HE Subscriber has received per the ANN from Liverpool, and the ACADIAN from Greenock A very complete Assortment **OF IRON-MONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, &c.**

Very superior half-bleached COTTONS, fine yd. wide SHIRTINGS, Checks and Stripes and Woolens—suitable to the season. Fur Caps.

ALSO ON HAND.—A small assortment of SADDLERY, Mill Saws, Plough and Fanner Mountings, a variety of Mirrors, a few sets Tea and Coffee China, Groceries, Shoe Leather, Stone ware, Powder and Shot, &c. No. 1 Herring and Mackerel:

Which will be sold, on the most moderate terms; and the highest price will be given, either in exchange for Goods or in Cash or Flour, Meal, Pork, and Butter

**R. DAWSON.**  
Water street, Pictou, 1st Nov'r, 1836.

**FOR SALE,**

**AT A LOW PRICE,**  
A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tullis, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing **FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.**  
Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax.  
October 5, 1836. if

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

**K**EEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of **DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
**JAMES D. B. FRASER,**  
September 21. if Druggist.

**FINAL NOTICE.**

**A**LL persons indebted to the Estate of the late **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.  
Nov. 4 **MARTIN J. WILKINS**

**NEW TIN-WARE ESTABLISHMENT.**

**H. R. NARRAWAY,**  
Agent for A. McGregor,  
**R**ESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Pictou and its vicinity that he is ready to execute orders in Tin, Lead, sheet Iron, and Copper works in the shop opposite the store of Messrs. Aies, where by punctuality and moderate charges he hopes to merit a share of public patronage  
**Franklin and other Stoves, Stove Pipes, &c. neatly fitted up.**  
ON HAND—A choice assortment of Tin Ware.  
Old Powder, Lead, Copper, and Brass, bought October 12, 1836.

**NOTICE.**

**A**S the subscriber is called upon to leave the Province, all those due him either by Note of hand or Book accounts, are requested to pay the same on or before the 15th of April ensuing, to save further trouble.  
He also offers for Sale, under the same date, his standing property at New Glasgow, and 200 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the road leading to the Garden of Eden, so called  
**COLIN MCKAY.**  
New Glasgow, 28th Nov. 1836.

**New York Albion.—Emigrant & Old Countryman.—Halifax Temperance Recorder.**

**W**HOSE in arrears for the above papers in this County, will confer a favor on the Proprietors by paying their arrears to the subscriber, without delay.  
**JAMES DAWSON,**  
December 1836. Agent.

**J. JOHNSTON,**

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

**FOR SALE.**

**A**LL that Tenement and building in Pictou, bounding on High Street and James Street, formerly owned by Hugh McKay deceased and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gunn and others, with all the appurtenances and outhouses thereunto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, and the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Geo McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known.  
**JAMES BAIN.**  
Halifax, August 8th, 1836. if

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hockin & Sons, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to **ROBERT HOCKIN;** and all persons having demands, will send in their accounts for adjustment.  
**ROBERT HOCKIN,**  
**JAMES HOCKIN,**  
**DANIEL HOCKIN;**  
Pictou, September 27th, 1836. m-m

**TO FARMERS.**

**CASH** and a liberal price, will be paid by the Subscriber, for the following articles, if of good quality, viz: **BUTTER, PORK, OAT MEAL, FLOUR, and TIMOTHY SEED.**  
**JAMES DAWSON.**  
J. D. having many accounts due him in the country, some of them long standing, requests a settlement of the same between this and the first of January next [September 25.

**HEALTH SECURED,**

**BY MORISON'S PILLS,**  
The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;  
**W**HICH has obtained the approbation and commendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Dolorous, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Contagious Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all Climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.  
The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Eastern Division of the Province, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom ONLY they can be had genuine, with Morison's Directions for their use.  
**OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD,**  
A few BOOKS, describing the properties, uses, & almost innumerable cases of Cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine.  
Nov'r 23, 1836 **JAMES DAWSON.**

**WINE.—A few quarter casks light Madeira, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

**JUST RECEIVED**  
Lx Schr. Greyhound from Quebec, and for Sale by the Subscriber, wholesale or retail  
**IS C**ASKS best bending cut NAILS, assorted.  
1 case MACHINE CARDS.  
ALSO—TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS, 3 Casks, containing Herbert's Liquid and Paste Blacking; 20 dozen Salmon Twines; 1 handsome Cooking Stove.  
**JAS DAWSON.**  
Pictou, November, 1836.

**INDIA RUBBER GOODS, consisting of—**

Gentlemen's CAPS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, Ladies' APRONS, &c. for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**  
October, 1836.  
**INDENTURES,** newly printed, for sale at this Office. December 25.



## POETRY.

## WOODS IN WINTER.

When winter winds are piercing chill,  
And through the whitethorn blows the gale,  
With solemn feet I tread the hill,  
That over-brows the lonely vale.

O'er the bare upland, and away  
Through the long reach of desert woods,  
The embrace of sublimed chastely play,  
And gladden these deep solitudes.

O'er the gray maple's crusted bark  
Its tender shoots the hoar-frost nips,  
Whilst in the frozen fountain—hark!—  
His piercing beak the bittern dips.

Where twisted round the barren oak,  
The slender vine in beauty clung,  
A rattle wand the stiffness broke,  
The crystal icicles hung.

Woe from the frozen urns, mute springs  
Pour out the river's gradual tide,  
So still the skater's iron rings,  
And voices fill the woodland side.

Alas! now changed from that fair scene,  
When buds sung out their mellow lay;  
And winds were soft, and woods were green,  
And the song ceased not with the day!

But still wild music is abroad,  
Pale, desert woods, within your crowd;  
And gathered winds, in harse accord,  
Amid the vocal reeds pipe loud.

Chill airs, and wintry winds, my ear  
Has grown familiar with your song;  
I hear it in the opening year—  
I listen, and it cheers me long.

## MISCELLANY.

## ANECDOTE OF THE ELEPHANT.

When I was in India, I was very partial to these animals; there was a most splendid elephant, which had been captured by the expedition sent to Martaban; he stood four or five feet higher than elephants usually do, and there was great difficulty in getting him on board of the transport. A raft was made, and he was very unwillingly persuaded to trust his huge carcass upon it; he was then towed off with about thirty of the natives on the raft, attending him; the largest purchases and blocks were procured to hoist him in, the main yards doubly secured, and the fall brought to the capstern. The elephant had been properly slung, the capstern was manned, and his huge bulk was lifted in the air, but he had not risen a foot before the ropes gave way, and down he came again on the raft with a heavy surge, a novelty which he did not appear to approve of. A new fall was rove, and they again manned the capstern; this time the tackle held, and up went the gentleman in the air; but he had not forgotten the previous accident, and upon what ground it is impossible to say, he asserted his treatment to the natives who were assisting him on the raft. As he slowly mounted in the air, he looked about him very wrath, his eyes and his trunk being the only proportions of his frame at liberty. These he turned about in every direction as he ascended—at last, as he passed the main channels, he perceived the half of a maintop-sail yard, which had been carried away in the shigs lying in the goose-neck; it was a weapon that suited him admirably; he seized hold of it, and whirling it round with his trunk, directed the piece of wood with such good aim, that he swept about twenty of the natives off the raft, to their chance with a strong tide and plenty of abigators. It was the self-possession of the

animal which I admired so much, swinging in the air with so unusual a position for an elephant, he was so collected as if he had been floating in his own wild forests. He arrived and was disembarked at Rangoon, and it was an amusement to me, whenever I could find time, to watch this animal and two others, much smaller in size, who were with him; but he was my particular pet. Perhaps the reader will like to have the diary of an elephant who not on active service. At what time am I get up who never lie down without being ordered, is not very easy to say. The elephants are stabled at the foot of some large tree, which shelters them during the day from the extremity of the sun; they stand under the tree, to which they are chained by their hind leg.

Early in the morning the keeper makes his appearance from his hovel, and throws the respective keys down to the elephants, who immediately unlock the padlocks of the chains, cast themselves loose, and in the politest manner, return the keys to the keeper; they then march off with him to the nearest forest, and on their arrival commence breaking down the branches of the trees, selecting those which are most agreeable to their palates, and arranging them in two enormous taggots, and then twist another to connect the two, so as to hang them over their backs down on each side, and having thus made their provision, they return home; the keeper may or may not be present during the performance. All depends upon whether the elephants are well trained or have been long in servitude.

Upon their return, the elephants pass again the chains around their legs, lock the padlock, and present the key as before; they then amuse themselves with their repast, by eating all the leaves and tender shoots, and rejecting the others. Now when an elephant has had enough to eat, he generally selects a long bough, and pulling off all the lateral branches, leaves a bush at the end, forming a sort of wick to keep off the flies and mosquitoes; for although the hide of an elephant is very thick, still it is broken in crannies and cracks, into which the vermin insert themselves. Sometimes they have the following ingenious method of defending themselves against these tormenters; they put the end of their trunk down into the dust, draw up as large a quantity as they can, and turning their trunks over their heads, pour it over their skin, powdering and filling up the interstices, after which they take the long branch I have before mentioned, and amuse themselves by flapping it right and left, and in all directions about their bodies, wherever the insects may settle.

And now for an instance of self-denial, which I have often witnessed on the part of my friend the large elephant. I have observed him very busy, flapping right and flapping left, evidently much annoyed by the persecution of the mosquitoes; by the by, no one can have an idea how hard the tiger-mosquito can bite. I will however give an instance of it, for the truth of which I cannot positively vouch; but I remember that once, when it rained torrents, and we were on a boating expedition, a marine, who to keep his charge dry, had his fore-finger inserted in the barrel of his musket, pulled it out in a great hurry, exclaiming to his comrade, "may I be shot; Bill, if one of them beggars had bit me right through the barrel of my musket." This *paraphrase*, and now to proceed. As I said before, the elephant showed, by constant flagellation of his person, that he was much annoyed by his persecutors, and just at that time the keeper brought a little naked black thing, as round as a ball, which in India I believe they call a child, laid it down before the animal with two words in Hindostanee—"Walk it," and then walked away into the town. The

elephant immediately broke off a large part of the bough, so as to make a smaller and more convenient whisk, and directed his whole attention to the child, gently fanning the little lump of Indian ink, and driving away every mosquito that came near to it; this continued for upwards of two hours, regardless of himself, until the keeper returned. It was really a beautiful sight, and causing much reflection. Here was a monster, whose bulk exceeded that of the infant by at least ten thousand times, acknowledging that the image of his maker, even in its lowest state of perfection, is divine; silently proving the truth of the divine announcement that "God had given to man dominion over the beasts of the field." And here too was a brute animal setting an example of devotion and self-denial, which but few christians, none indeed, but a mother, could have practised. Would Fowell Buxton, surrounded by a host of mosquitoes, have done so much for a fellow traveller, white or black? not he; he would have flapped his own thighs his own ears, his own face, and his own every thing, and have left his neighbors to take care of themselves; nor should we blame him.

WRONG TO BE SICK.—"I take the ground that a person has no right to be sick," said an eminent physician of this city the other day.

"But you have a cold yourself," we observed.

"Yes," said he, "but I ought not to have one. I caught it foolishly. While in a perspiration, last evening, I took off my coat, and though I at length began to feel chilly, I neglected for some time to put it on. Now common sense ought to have taught me, or any other person, that I should not be likely to get rid of my chill by remaining with my coat off. But I neglected to attend to myself, and now am suffering the just consequences. And thus it is with most of our diseases. We bring them upon ourselves, by breaking the organic laws in one way or other, and then we must suffer the penalty."

How just are these sentiments; and yet we fear another century will pass, and a thousand millions of human beings live only half their days, before such sentiments will be generally received and acted upon.

KEEP YOUR TONGUE FROM EVIL SPEAKING.—A merchant of Petersburg, Virginia, has been mulcted in the sum of five thousand dollars, for slanderous words spoken by his wife, of and concerning another lady, the daughter of the plaintiff. The trial occupied the court eight days. Forty witnesses were examined, and five eminent lawyers were employed as counsel. The costs and counsel's fees will no doubt amount to at least \$2000 more, making \$7000 to be paid by Mr M. for his lady's too much latitude of speech.

MARCH OF EDUCATION.—In the learned city of St Andrews the other week, a lady was rebuking her servant for some fault or neglect of duty. All at once the lecture was interrupted by the port damsel exclaiming—"Stop Mrs S—, that is shocking to educated ears. If you are to scold me at all, I beg you will do it grammatically."

The wife of a British Admiral was recently fined 5 shillings, for getting drunk.

## AGENTS

## FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN  
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.  
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.  
Isle aux Noix—Messrs A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
Troy—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.  
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORN, Esq.  
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.  
Aschet—JOHN S. BALLIN, Esq.