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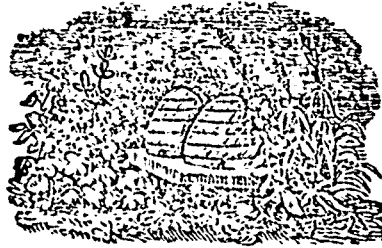
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" JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1836.

NUMBER VI.

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.

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 8s. 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.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table of market prices for various goods like Apples, Boards, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Coals, etc.

HALLIAX PRICES.

Table of market prices for various goods like Alewives, Boards, Beef, Cheese, Codfish, Coals, Coffee, Corn, Flour, etc.

ARCHIBALD HART, DYER AND RENOVATOR OF WEARING APPAREL.

Corner of Church and James Streets, Near Mr Lorrain's Inn.

WHERE all orders in his line, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness, punctuality and despatch.

Pictou, 21st June, 1836. b-w

BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL.

AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND, AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf: 1000 hhds Liverpool salt, 75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON, Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage, Canvass No 1 a S, Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores, 1 Caplin sciino, Chain Cables, 1 1-4 a 1-2 inches, and 40, 60, & 100 fathoms each, Anchors of all descriptions, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

GEO. SMITH.

26th May, 1836. if

From the Analeet for 1836.

THE SQUIRE'S BARGAIN.

BY MRS HOPLAND.

" I won't say your honour's made a bad bargain, for Caesar's a good dog and up to much—but for sure, Caleb has got twice the money out of ye, he should have done."

" A likely thing enough, girl, when one's dealing with your tribe."

" I've never cheated your honour, and many's the white crown I've taken at your hands."

Mr Beckenham, the gentleman to whom those words were addressed (the squire of the parish and lord of the manor,) who had just been purchasing a dog from the speaker's relative, readily owned this was true, and then whistling his dog to his side, pressed forward; but somewhat to his annoyance, the girl who had thus addressed him, took the same road.

Miriam Hasen was in truth a kind of privileged person; she was born a gipsy certainly, but her mother having become in the latter part of her life, the settled inhabitant of a hovel in the neighbouring village, and considered a 'decent body,' Miriam partook the good will extended to her, and the pity her own overwhelming grief and lonely situation as an orphan demanded. She did not, however, assimilate with any person around her, and it was undoubted that all her attachments were to her kindred nomades, with whose wandering tribes she held frequent intercourse. A donkey, which formed all her earthly possessions, being frequently loaded by them with such merchandize as Miriam found most saleable through a certain circle of the country, where she constantly perambulated in order to obtain what she called 'an honest livelihood.'

That she had attained even in childhood, the occult knowledge once possessed by her mother, was always believed by the servants at Beckenham, since never did his honour give a dinner (and he gave many) without Miriam and her donkey appearing, laden with the very things in which cook or housekeeper found themselves deficient; and although there were times when she lay under the suspicion of dealing with a high but improper personage, convenience induced them to deal freely with her. On these occasions the head of the house not infrequently became a party; and if it were in the cold season of the year, his gentle daughter frequently made her appearance also, with some article of warm clothing which might add to the wanderer's comfort, or some little donation in money, which might augment the slender provision of her four-footed friend.

When this occurred, Miriam always obtained the due to gratitude and honesty, so that she had a right to utter the words we have recorded, and to look an appeal as to their truth in the face of her customer, great as he was. Whether Miriam was duly instructed on the subject of per-centage usually required upon perishable subjects of commerce, or whether she thought it right that the squire should be charged moderately for the carp taken from his own ponds, the pigeons furnished by his own cote-dove, the hares snicked in his own meadows, we know not—it is only certain that she was industrious in procuring immediately the dainties required, and moderate in the price she demanded. She had a peculiarity of man-

ner which united archness and penetration, with anxiety to please and habitual civility; yet was by no means void of the characteristic freedom of observation, and carelessness of consequences natural to one who owed no obligations of law or ceremony.

In the enjoyment of this mental liberty, and yet as it appeared, 'on higher things intent,' Miriam trudged by the side of Mr Beckenham some time in silence; but on his arrival at a gate opening into the park, she stepped forward, and whilst undoing the latch, said with a grave and mysterious air,—

" It's not altogether impossible, yer honour, I might say something that would just make yer heart some little easier. I've no great skill, myhap, but such as I have, I'd be proud to use for your honour."

Mr Beckenham had started at the words which implied a suspicion of his heart being ill at ease, for he could scarcely acknowledge it was so to him, and for a moment he felt as if the gipsy girl had detected his emotions in a very creditable manner, and he muttered rather than answered—

" Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate, and for me hell shall never read it."

" There is a good deal passing on earth, sir, by your leave, that may be seen and heard by them that fear the first and scorn the last, without just referring to either. The dove in your nest, and the woe in your breast, ask only a father's care and a man's judgment."

" Woe! I have no woe, girl, thank God."

" A great solitude's not a little sorrow to my mind, when it come's to a rich man's bosom."

" Solitude!"

" Aye! just that, sir. You would give a pretty bird to a gilded cage because it habes in a goodly bower; but your heart forgives ye, and says, 'will my bird sing or sigh when she gets there?'"

" How the plague could she read my thoughts so truly?" said Mr Beckenham to himself, but to the young squire he vouchsafed no answer, but strode hastily forward in a manner that forbade intrusion, until perceiving that his new purchase was paying his devotions most assiduously to Miriam, from whom he was loath to part; he told her to go to the house by a contrary path to that which he was pursuing, and take the dog with her.

Mr Beckenham, when freed from observation, began naturally to soliloquize on that which was uppermost in his mind. " I have but one child, and it is natural that I should wish to marry her, and where could I look for a husband so suitable in every respect as young Trevors? His father was my friend—our estates join—he is handsome and highly educated—if he had not been my Emily's admirer, how much I should have wished him to become such. Why then should I hesitate in—in—what should I say! inducing her to accept him—insisting upon her doing it? So I certainly would, if she were not so yielding, so gentle, so obedient to my wishes, that I know she would not refuse, yet might be unhappy in accepting, since I am certain she has no predilection in his favour—

" But this is nonsense—men ought to be in love, and Trevor is so; in women such decided inclination is not called for. A good man's attentions, added to a good woman's sense of duty, never fail to create con-

nubial happiness, and attachment of the most tender and enduring nature. But is Trevors indeed good enough to make my sweet Emily thus happy? Will he understand a creature so diffident and retiring, and give her the support her real importance entitles my daughter to receive? Will he cherish and indulge her as I have done, estimating her humility as a virtue, not presuming upon it as a medium of his own authority? Oh! what a miserable old age should I have insured, if, as the gypsy says, 'the dove in my nest' were removed thence to a kite's dwelling, or oven to an eagle's eyrie."

At this moment Miriam approached him, leading the dog by a lash she had procured in his mansion."

"I thought it best to deliver Caesar up to your honour's own hand for he's mighty loath to leave me; he's a good dog, but truth to say, he has his fancies, and hates some particular persons wonderfully, so that he might do mischief amongst your honour's company if not tied up."

"He does not fly at vagabonds and beggars, does he."

"No, Sir, there's no *ingratitude* in him, poor fellow; he loves his old friends, who have shared many a scanty bit with him."

The squire felt that he had spoken unfeelingly, and with a more kindly look, he said, "I hope the dog is not fierce towards clergymen, you would not teach him that, my good girl, I know."

"Oh! no, Sir, for was it not our own curate that brought Miss Beckenham to see my dear mother? and, for sure, I always thought it was like a saint fetching an angel to help a poor sinner. No, to my mind they are *vile* curs that bark at those who pray for us and teach us, whether they run on two legs or four. I don't know one man in the three next parishes, who rails at ministers of any sort that does so from anything but shame or fear. There's our own blacksmith, your honour."

"He's a bad man, sure enough, Miriam,"

"And the old general who swears so, and yowls—"

"Aye, aye, girl, you're right: but who is it that the dog dislikes? that's the question."

"All cross, ill-tempered, cruel people. He will look shy at any proud, hard-hearted man, and would snap at the king on the throne, if he weren't (as they say he is) a real good natured soul. But trust Caesar for never showing a tooth at a good man; and I'll be bound, he'd die on the spot for you or your daughter."

"Well, we'll try him; but I think both you and your dog are rather wiser than you ought to be, Miriam—you know more of your neighbours than would be quite agreeable to them, if aware of it."

"They that wander by bush and dingle, late and early, that buy of the wicked and sell to the mean (and barring your honour, I've plenty such customers) must see something of all sorts especially in some cases, when one's not as old as your honour's pedigree, nor as ugly as one's own donkey."

As Miriam spoke a deep blush gave richness to her olive skin, and brilliance to her dark eyes, but she turned away speedily and was almost instantly out of sight, not however till her late querist had pronounced an eulogy on his daughter's discernment for calling her "as good as she was pretty," and promising himself to befriend her more effectually if her habits permitted it.

But Mr Beckenham's guests were now assembling—he adjourned to his dressing room, and then to his drawing room, still accompanied by his new purchase. Guest after guest entered, and all was well until Mr Trevor appeared, who was received naturally with more than usual cordiality by the master, but with such outrageous conduct on the part of the dog as to alarm the whole party, and occasion, of course, the expulsion of the offender, who was carefully immured for the rest of the day.

A shade came over the heart and reached the brow

of their entertainer, which he endeavoured to banish, by pointing out to a stranger guest some admired points in the prospects from the window. Mr Trevor stood beside them at the time; but, on its being remarked that the young clergyman, who was their latest visitant, was coming down the terrace, he turned away with an air of disdain, saying, "Surely, Sir, you did not wait dinner for the curate?"

"Why not? He has been detained by doing his duty—besides, letting alone his office which is sacred, and entitles him to respect, Mr Monsal is a gentleman by birth, a distinguished scholar, and a worthy man: brother, too, to one of the bravest naval officers in our service."

"He may be all that and more, for ought I know, but I confess I dislike all men of his cloth;—and I am sorry to say Miss Beckenham seems partial to them—she has given the last half hour entirely to the rector, who is as deaf as his own pulpit cushion."

Poor Mr Beckenham, habitually hospitable and intentionally polite and attentive, never appeared to such disadvantage at his own table as on this eventful day; for not only was his mind troubled and his prospects blighted, but his conscience awakened, and continually whispering words of blame to one, who, with abundant wealth, had allowed himself to hanker after more; and who, after carefully educating his daughter as a religious and virtuous woman, had yet been willing to peril her present and eternal happiness by marrying her to one whose estates he had examined, but whose principles and disposition he had taken on trust, in a case demanding rigid scrutiny.

Further conversation with Mr Trevor confirmed his fears and also his resolution to dismiss his suit, and having done so, he had an uncontrollable desire to see the gypsy girl, for, although he felt pretty sure the dog's aversion to Mr Trevor belonged to the individual, rather than to general intuition, and might be naturally accounted for by Miriam, still she seemed some way linked with the situation of his family. Besides, Mr Trevor had hinted something about the partiality of his Emily for the curate as being the cause of her coldness to himself, and since Miriam also had coupled their names very closely, ought he not to inquire after it?

The gypsy girl had always her share of the broken victuals after a great dinner, therefore she was easily found; and when Mr Beckenham showed a desire, to ask a few questions, professed a readiness to answer them, but at the same time assumed a dark, mysterious air, and affected to talk of the conjunction of certain planets, and the necessity of making an infusion of herbs by moonlight, and tracing circles in some magical incantation.

"Nonsense!" cried Mr Beckenham, "leave off moonlight rambling, you will spare Caesar the trouble of discovering bad designs and punishing bad men. Tell me in plain English, whether you think Mr Monsal is attached to any person in this neighbourhood."

"Yes! he loves General Davies' niece; and he will marry her too, sooner than he expects, for the general died of grief in the head not an hour ago. Mr Monsal entered your house by the library, as I came to the kitchen."

"Umph! I will tell him the news, and see how he is affected by it; but, surely, he never could be such a fool as to think of my Emily—and she—she has never thought of a lover."

"'The foam of the sea' alone can answer that," said the gipsy resuming her oracular sententiousness.

The squire, too much agitated to laugh at her pretensions, hastened to the library—he found her seated at her piano, just beginning to sing a song which Mr Monsal was placing before her, and to his surprise, she uttered these words—

"The foam of the sea on this bosom may rest,
The foam of the sea——"

"What can you possibly mean—what are you singing Emily?" This question to the timid, and, as

she thought *discovered* girl, was unanswerable. She appealed to Mr Monsal by a look, which, in her father's opinion, gave the lie to Miriam's assertion, and he hastily enquired "Whether he did or did not pay his addresses to the general's niece?"

"I do, my good sir, and most fervently do I love and esteem her: but you know her uncle's unhappy prejudice."

"Aye, aye, I know all that is unhappy about him—but that is past—he will no longer oppose you—no raptures on the subject, but tell me what *you* mean—what my daughter means by the "Foam of the sea," they seem to me simple words, but I am convinced they have a meaning—a connexion, a something, that is enbaltic, and understood only by the initiated—of whom I mean to become one."

The curate looked in Emily's eyes—she blushed, trembled, but was silent, and his looks seemed to depend on her's for the power of revelation."

"I must ask Miriam, the gipsy girl, for explanation."

"She can give you none I am sure," said the curate,

"Yet she told me but this moment that 'The foam of the sea' would tell me every thing I wished to know. Surely it is hard that such a father as I have been, should seek to learn from *her*, Emily could tell me in a moment!"

"Dear father, the truth is, that Captain Monsal (You know Captain Monsal) wrote this song—that this gentleman composed it—and that I was going to play it—and—and—in short—to sing it."

"And is that all? It is foam truly."

"Not all, dear father—not all—poor Monsal has long loved your Emily; and, certainly, I—do not blame me, I never will marry him, but I confess—I do confess that I love him."

"But you won't marry him, you say—why not, you have a large independant fortune in right of your beloved mother—what signifies my opinion?"

"Signifies! Oh, surely, every thing to me—it was that very power that sealed my lips—without your approbation I never would marry."

"But I give it you, my child, in this case, fully, freely,—we have been both to blame—I have brought you up in a seclusion which has made you too timid, and nearly led me into a fatal error. How much I have feared and suffered, only myself and the gipsy know; she shall be well cared for, cunning and trickery as she is, for the girl is truly modest, and has a thankful heart. Bow, wow, wow; ah, Caesar! my fine fellow, you shall never want a bone, but the events now crowding upon us are not matter for light gratulation—your happiness, dear Monsal is connected with an awful removal, and even ours, sweet as it is, yet tells us to 'rejoice with trembling.'"

TO BE PUBLISHED,

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses of publication.

AN ANALYSIS

OF THE

CRIMINAL AND PENAL LAWS

OF NOVA-SCOTIA;

Shewing—The Nature, Definition, and Punishment; of every Offence in force on the Statute Books of the Province,—The prosecution and application of the Penalty,—The Volume and page in which it is contained,—The year, chapter, and section of the Act; and whether perpetual, annual, or limited; with an Appendix, &c. &c.

For the benefit of the Public.

By DANIEL DICKSON.

Pictou, 1836.

The Work is divided into three Chapters: The first containing Capital Crimes, viz. Treason and Felonies, without benefit of Clergy. The second, Crimes not capital, viz. Clergyable Felonies and Larcenies. The third, Misdemeanors of all kinds.

Prospectuses will be circulated for subscriptions. April 27.

NAVY BREAD for sale by
June 1. ROSS & PRIMROSE.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Ship Sylvanus, Ord, Dublin—ballast; Big Mary, Harden, Portland—do; Plutus, Albeo, Boston—do; Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—General cargo to J Johnston, J B Davison, P Brown, and others; Rubecca, Dunn, Merigonish—bal.

Thursday—Schr La Reine Blanche, Bondrot, Archat—bal; Olive Branch, Bonche, do—do.

Friday—Schr Brothers, McDonald, Bay Chaleur—bal; Isabella, Fairbone, Richbucto—tar &c; Mary and Joseph, Bent, Archat—bal; Sloop Lady, Dewar, R John—plank to H Hutton

Saturday—Ship Atticus, McIntyre, Fall River—bal; Schr Paul Jones, Masservey, Boston—stoves, chairs, bread &c; Gentleman, Baum, Boston—bal, Barbara, Geron, Halifax—bal; Catharine, McLae, Antigonish—plank to J Carmichael.

Monday—Schr Mary Ann, Graham, Miramichi—mats &c to Ross and Primrose; Hope, Forest, Bay Verte—bal; Alexander, Keating, Gaysborough—bal.

Tuesday—Schr Bee, Graham, Richbucto—wines, flour &c to W & J Ives; Abner, Curry, Miramichi—bal; Brig Clyde, Darling, Bristol—bal; Sloop Sarah, Mullins, Wallace—bal.

CLEARED.

Wednesday, June 22—Brig Kingston, Hull—wood goods, by A. Campbell; schr. Mary, Geron, Boston—coals, by the Mining Association; brig Garland, Wittiston, Liverpool—wood goods, by G Smith.

Thursday—Brig Royal Miner, Babin, Boston—coals by the Mining Association; Alphon, Landres, Boston—do. do; schr Eliza, Bondrot, Boston—do do; Mary Ann and Martha, Mizer, Newfoundland—wood goods, by G Smith; brig Attackapas, Cousins, New-York—coals by Mining Association.

Friday—Granne, Cushing, Philadelphia—coals by Mining Association; Courier, Geron, Boston—do. do.; Teazer, LaVache, do—do do; Milaga, Sawyer, Somerset—do do; Brothers, McDonald, Bay Chaleur—live stock, by G M Leod; Diana, Wright, Hull—wood goods, by H. Hutton

Saturday—Brig Harmony, Hunter, Belfast—wood goods, by A Campbell; Archat, Bondrot, Boston—coals, by Mining Association; Jessie, Gordon, Cork—wood goods, by G. Smith; Calceolony, Durkee, Boston—coals by Mining Association; Sterling, Chase, do.—do. do.; Sampson, Pukis, Providence—do. do.; Pioneer, Mitchell, Boston—do. do.

Monday—Brig Heron, College, Hull—wood goods and oil, by G Smith; Helen, South, Providence—coals by the Mining Association; Magnolia, Hatch, Boston—do. do.

Tuesday—schr. Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—free stone by J. McKenzie.

The Cape Breton, steamer, has commenced plying once every week between Miramichi and Pictou, touching semi weekly at Charlotte-Town, P. E. Island. The Pocahontas is undergoing repairs at New Glasgow.

FOR SALE. THAT LOT OF LAND

LATELY occupied by John Currie, near James Patterson's mill, at the Town Gut; containing 42 acres. The quality of the land is good, and its near vicinity to the town renders it an object well worth looking after. There are about 5 acres under the plough, and about 20 acres more may be brought under cultivation at little expense.

A Good Title can be given; and terms made known by applying to JAMES ROSS.

Pictou, June 27, 1836.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

To be disposed of at Private Sale, THREE HUNDRED ACRES GOOD LAND (opposite the Town of Pictou.)

In lots of 100 acres each, to suit purchasers; BEING part of that well known tract of LAND, called

FRASER'S POINT;

Fronting Westerly on the Middle River of Pictou, and to which an unexceptionable title will be given. The terms, (which are liberal,) can be known, and the plan of the property may be seen, on application to the Office of Mr Blackadar.

Pictou, 26th June, 1836.

CORDAGE—About a ton of excellent quality, from 1 1/2 to 1 inches, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE. April 11

TEXAS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Texas, where he has arranged for the location of a Township in one of the most fertile and healthy sections of that beautiful country; for which, as soon as peace is secured, an expedition will proceed from a port in this vicinity. Persons with families, who wish to emigrate, can receive all requisite information respecting the country, by applying personally, or by letter post paid, to the Subscriber at Wallace.

SIMON NEWCOMB.

June 21st, 1836.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET:

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

ABRAM PATTERSON.

12th May, 1836.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL 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

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or receiving a certain promissory Note, made by the subscriber to one Donald McDonald, or order, bearing date March 1836, as the said Note will not be paid, it being obtained in a fraudulent manner—the subscriber not having received value for the same.

JOSEPH McNAUGHT.

HEREBY authorise Matthew Smutt to collect all my debts, due for carding and otherwise, and all persons due me either by note, promise, or book account, are hereby required to pay said Smutt accordingly, whose receipt will be good for the same.

DAVID ROSS.

June 22. m-w

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

DUNCAN GORDON,

of the Middle River, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

HUGH McDONALD,

West River, 6th May, 1836. m-m Executor.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JOHN GORDON,

of Scotch Hill, are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

W GORDON, Adm'r.

Pictou, April 20, 1836. m-m.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

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

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.

JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836 if

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

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

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.

THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.

THOMAS McCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.

PETER DONALDSON,

13th April, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or receiving a certain promissory Note, made by the subscriber, and payable unto one John Forbes, or order, formerly of the West Branch, East River, and bearing date, 1835; as the same will not be paid until he the said John Forbes do give due satisfaction for the same.

JAMES CHISHOLM, Angus's Son. West Branch, E. River, June 10, 1836. m-w

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

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

PRESENTLY ON HAND: A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND IRON LAMPS, Mirrors, and Mill Saws.

WANTED.

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

R. DAWSON.

June 22. if

NOTICE.

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

- Chain Cables, from 3-5 m. to 1 1/2 inches
- Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties
- Winders—different sizes
- Windlass Irons—do.
- House Pipes—do.
- And all kinds of Shipwork done to order at the shortest notice.
- Ploughs & carts, complete
- With other farming utensils,
- Grist and Saw mill chains, and every other kind of mill-work done to order,
- Britchin Irons and Hooks
- Back bands and traces
- Logging and ox-chains.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 31, 1836. if

COLCHESTER HOTEL.

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

JOSEPH R. DODSON.

Truro, 1st June, 1836.

NB Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. if

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William McDonald of Barney's River Merigonish, trader, did by assignment, duly executed, assign and transfer to the subscriber, all his debts and effects; all persons therefore in any manner indebted to the said William McDonald are hereby required to settle the same without delay, or legal measures will be adopted to compel the same. And as the payments must be made to the Subscriber individually, he hereby notifies those indebted that no other person is authorized to grant receipts.

B. L. KIRKPATRICK.

New-Glasgow, March 28, 1836. if

COW WANTED.

The Subscriber will pay a good price for a GOOD MILCH COW,

JAMES PRIMROSE.

June 15.

For Sale.

THE FARM OWNED BY EDWARD PATTERSON.

For particulars apply at the Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

When contemplating the immense and incalculable benefits which must necessarily result not only to the farmer and planter, but to the public in general, and to every class of the community in whatever occupation engaged, from the general improvement of agriculture and the powerful tendency of agricultural papers to produce such improvement, the man of reflection, who loves his country, and who feels any regard for the happiness of his fellow men, cannot but be struck with astonishment, not only at beholding so many of those who are devoted to the profession of agriculture, and who are entirely dependent on it for the supply of all their wants, voluntarily debarring themselves from the easiest, the most agreeable, the cheapest, and the most effectual mode of acquiring knowledge in their profession—but at the short sighted views of those who are obviously not less deeply interested than the farmer himself, in producing that state of improvement, on the production of which the prosperity of all is alike dependent. Let every man but ask himself, what would be the effect on the public prosperity, and on that of every individual of which society is composed, whatever may be his occupation, were the fertility of the land and the quantity of his annual production to be doubled, trebled, or quadrupled—all must see at a glance, that the national wealth and resources would be in the same degree enhanced. The government would be enabled, with far less inconvenience to the people, to raise double, treble, or quadruple the revenue which can now be collected, either for defending the country against foreign enemies, improving it by roads, canals, &c., or, for what is of still greater importance than either, the establishing and sustaining a system of Universal Education, by which, and by which alone, liberty can be perpetuated, the people elevated to that dignity and worth of which they are capable, and which it should be considered the first duty of every government to confer. The farmer and planter would be benefitted by receiving a double, a treble, or quadruple reward for his labor, to be expended in supplying his wants, increasing his wealth, and promoting his comfort. The merchant, the lawyer, and the mechanic, will be benefitted by a double, treble, and quadruple ability in their customers to purchase their goods, or to reward them for their services; and above all, the laborer of every description, would be benefitted by constant employment, and good wages paid in ready money. In a word, universal prosperity would overflow the land, and universal intelligence and increase of virtue, would enable and dispose the people so to use it, as to banish from the country by far the larger portion of that misery and distress under which mankind, in all ages and countries, have heretofore groaned, and which must continue to be their lamentable lot, until by an elevation of the intellectual and moral character of the mass of the people, they shall be qualified so to improve the resources which a benignant Providence has placed at their command, as to enable every one, by moderate labor, to acquire the necessaries and comforts of life. That such would be the ultimate effects of doubling, trebling, quadrupling the products of the earth by the industrious exertions of the agricultural community, if guided and directed by intelligence, is too plain to require proof. Would the general circulation of agricultural papers, by diffusing agricultural knowledge, and by continually presenting to the mind of the agriculturalist, clear, unequivocal, and demonstrative proof, that great and ample rewards are the sure and certain consequence of such exertions, have a tendency

to stimulate the community to active and intelligent exertions? He who doubts this, must believe the gross and palpable absurdity, that the greater the knowledge the man possesses of the business in which he is engaged, the more will he be disqualified to pursue it with advantage, and that the more clearly and distinctly the prospect of reward for his labor is held out to the farmer, the greater will be his indolence. With those who can believe these propositions, if any such there be, it would be vain and idle to reason—they can believe any thing which they wish—their error proceeds not from the head, but from the heart—what they want is not the capacity, but the inclination to discover truth.

To all others, of whatever character or occupation, we would say, if you believe that agricultural improvement would be thus beneficial to your country, conducive to the best interests of yourselves and of your fellow citizens, of every class and description, and that the wide and general circulation of agricultural papers would have a tendency to produce that improvement, do not patriotism, philanthropy, and an enlightened regard to your own interest, all conspire to demand, that you should exert yourselves by every means in your power, by your example, by your exhortations—by your instructions and by your influence, to extend as widely as possible the circulation of papers entirely devoted to the diffusion of agricultural knowledge and the production of agricultural improvement—papers whose influence, while it may be productive of such incalculable good can by no possibility be injurious to any human being? We ask you, calmly, soberly, and deliberately, to consider the subject, and then to act in such a manner as reason, conscience, patriotism, and an enlightened regard to your own interest shall dictate. For ourselves, we entertain not a particle of doubt, that were some well conducted agricultural paper generally circulated and read in every neighbourhood, its salutary influence would, in a few years, be clearly exhibited in the intellectual and moral improvement of the people, in the increase of the national wealth and resources, and in the increased prosperity and happiness of all classes of the community. To the production of such results we are not only willing, but desirous of contributing our utmost exertions, and it is therefore, that we solicit all those who have it in their power, by the communication of agricultural knowledge, and by their exertions in promoting its diffusion to the widest practical extent, to afford us their aid and co-operation—on that aid and co-operation, we are fully sensible, must the success of ours, and of similar efforts, in a great measure depend—*American paper.*

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. EDITOR,

Sir,—When the rage for scribbling has prevailed to an extent so enormous, that the press daily teems with the jargon of would-be authors; when the *carothes scribendi* has forced upon the literary stage opponents to the Temperance Society, and when the vituperative genius of half the wisacres in the Province has been levelled at the devoted head of an individual who dared to write as he thought on a popular subject; when not even the *fishy* characters of the day, can visit Cariboo on a sporting expedition, without foisting upon the public a notice some two or three columns in length; when these and other things of a like nature, exhaust the patience of the community, it is not a very suitable time to hazard a communication which has no particular merit to recommend it to the public attention. However saturated newspaper posers may be with invective and scurrility heaped upon the shoul-

ders of an inoffensive man, in order to demonstrate the duty of drinking cold water to the exclusion of every other liquid; still, I flatter myself, they will not altogether disrelish a few friendly hints possessing something akin to common sense, and being intended at least, to promote general utility. The exposure of malpractices, and reformation of abuses, may be classed among those useful species of action for which a very small portion of gratitude is returned. Though the motives by which a man is actuated be pure, and his conduct strictly conformed to the rules of virtue and morality, if he attempt to expose any thing in the shape of vice, sanctioned by custom, he will find himself in a predicament similar to that of a person who inadvertently stirs up a nest of hornets. Poney therefore would suggest silence, but at such a crisis, to be silent is to be criminal: hence the propriety of following the path of duty, may be inferred, and the truth of the maxim, "Honesty is the best policy." It is a blessed privilege of our country that the press is free. Injuries may be redressed through this medium when all else fails, and a proper bias given to public feeling when no other agent would prove effectual. Has the liberty of the press then flourished in the vicinity of Pictou, is an inquiry which deserves to be considered. But a review of this nature might tend to probe grievances partially healed, and arouse harsh feelings, and therefore it shall be omitted. It will not perhaps be imprudent to state, that however badly periodicals in this district may have been conducted, the community in general cannot be totally exculpated; for if they had granted that support which it was perfectly practicable to give, those organs of public sentiment, would still have been in operation, or others upon a better footing, would have been established. But as I do not intend to write a funeral dirge for the Pictou newspapers, it will be necessary to reject the recollection of past events, and direct our attention to the present posture of affairs. We have a periodical of the merit of which, every man has the liberty to judge. I am not disposed just now to approve or disapprove of it. The former would be insulting you with a species of bare-faced flattery: the latter it is unnecessary to say, would be improper. We have then I say a periodical, whether good or otherwise every one can determine for himself. But is the press free? If it is, let us keep it so by supplying an adequate fund. To our infamy be it recorded, if we suffer the freedom of the press to languish or die, for want of pecuniary aid. Again, does our 'gatherer of sweets' deserve encouragement? If so, why is the subscription list not more extensively increased? or rather why do some of those who have already subscribed, fail in remitting payment? And why are the columns of the Bee comparatively devoid of advertisements? I have no direct information that payments are not regularly made, but judging from analogy, the presumption that this is the case, is very strong. Should the fact be otherwise, a great change certainly must have lately taken place, and one which would argue a happy reformation. With some degree of surprise, I have remarked the small number of advertisements which appear in your paper, and it is not easy to account for the phenomena. Walk the streets of Pictou, and you will find every hole and corner stuffed with groceries, almost every window covered with toys and frippery of various description. Is it not strange then, that those who take so much pains to embellish their shop-rooms, erect platforms, display signs and fashionable trinkets, would not like to have their publicity a little more extended? One would suppose that the pride of seeing their names in capitals, would be a sufficient inducement to patronize

the printer. I do not mean to recommend vanity as a good principle of action, but I cannot help remarking the contrast that exists between the conduct of some people in this respect, and their appearance, when strutting on the street in all the puffed importance of a 'well blown bladder.' It can scarcely be on the score of modesty, that our knights of the scales and yard-stick are so delicate in publishing their names, as also in the expenditure necessary for the purpose. Neither can avarice as a motive, be consistently urged, for experience proves the contrary. When a travelling Clockman or Dancing Master comes the way, money is heaped upon him in profusion. Why then is the printer neglected, who toils day and night to serve the public, and does more real good than all the forementioned worthies combined? There is a want of something,—of public spirit, or more probably of knowledge to promote his own benefit, and at the same time that of others. Every merchant who deserves the name, ought regularly to furnish the public with a list of his assortment, which, it is plain, would immediately advance his own interest, that of his customers, patronize the press, and, consequently conduce to public advantage. But it is a lamentable fact, that those who deserve patronage, are the very persons that are neglected. He who can sport a fine suit of clothes, possesses a facility of talking nonsense, and has a vast amount of impudence, is particularly respected; and, if he has any pretensions to riches or rich friends, his character is completely established: while the person having more modesty, and less jargon, is frowned out of society as an animal incapable of social comfort. This state of things has continued long enough. It is time that people had acquired the faculty (not the sense) of sight, or, to speak more properly, of observation. How often do we see the fop, swelled into the most bloated dimensions of conceit, rolling through the crowd, and attracting unfeigned regard! How often do we observe monuments of stupidity and ignorance, treated with profound respect, upon the principle of affinity to a wealthy relative; while the mechanic, and other useful characters, are despised as an inferior order of beings! Perhaps I will be accused of severity in depicting general characters. I feel confident however, that nothing but truth has been advanced, tho' a part of the whole truth remains yet to be told. This I will reserve for a future occasion.

In the mean time,

I remain

Yours with respect,

ANNOTATOR.

Pictou, June 20th.

We do not know where our correspondent has got his information, but we are bound in honour to correct some of his statements: a large proportion of our subscribers have paid us honourably for the first Volume, and some for the second. We may have some on our list, like other printers, who will never pay us, but when we discover these, we shall not trouble them with reading any more "BEES." Upon the whole, we consider our list, though small, a *select one*.

On the subject of advertising, we frankly concede to every man the right of judging for himself what mode is best adapted for vending his wares; without complaining of any one, we are always thankful for what favours of this kind we receive. Though advertising is, in most cases, highly advantageous to the owners of goods, yet we believe the desire to do so, is ruled no less by *fashion* than by *interest*.

EDITOR.

[From the New Orleans Bee.]

GENERAL HOUSTON'S OFFICIAL.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
San Jacinto, 25th of April, 1836. }

To His Excellency D. G. Burnett,
President of the Republic of Texas.

Sir,—I regret extremely that my situation since the battle of the 21st, has been such as to prevent me sending you my official report of the same previous to this time.

I have the honour to inform you that on the evening of the 17th inst., after a forced march of fifty-five miles, which was effected in two days and a half, the army arrived opposite Harrisburgh, that evening a courier was taken, from which I learned that General Santa Anna, with one division of his choice troops, had pitched in the direction of Lynch's ferry, on the San Jacinto, burning Harrisburgh on their way down. The army was ordered to be in readiness to march early next morning. The main body effected a passage over the Buffalo Bayou below Harrisburgh, having left the baggage, sick, and a sufficient camp guard in the rear. We continued our march through the night, making but one halt in the prairie for a short time, and without refreshment. At daylight we resumed the line of march, and in a short distance our scouts encountered those of the enemy, and we received information that General Santa Anna was at New-Washington, and would that day take up his line of march for Anahuac, crossing at Lynch's. The Texan army halted within half a mile from the ferry, in some timber, and were engaged in slaughtering bees when the army of General Santa Anna was discovered to be approaching in battle array, having been encamped at Clopper's Point, eight miles below.

Disposition was immediately made of our forces, and preparation for his reception. He took a position with his infantry and artillery in the centre, occupying an island of timber, his cavalry covering the left flank. The artillery then opened upon our encampment, consisting of one double fortified medium brass twelve pounder. The infantry in column advanced with the design of charging our lines, but were repulsed by a discharge of grape and canister from our artillery, consisting of two six pounders. The enemy had occupied a piece of timber within rifle shot of the left wing of our army, from which an occasional interchange of small arms took place between the troops, until the enemy withdrew to a position on the banks of the San Jacinto, about three quarters of a mile of our encampment, and commenced a fortification. A short time before sun-set, our mounted men, about eighty five in number, under the special command of Colonel Sherman, marched out for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy. Whilst advancing they received a volley from the left of the enemy's infantry, and after a sharp rencontre with their cavalry, in which ours acted extremely well, and performed some feats of daring chivalry, they retired in good order, having had two men wounded severely, and several horses killed; in the mean time the infantry under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Millard, and Colonel Burleson's regiment, with the artillery, had marched out for the purpose of covering the retreat of the cavalry, if necessary; all then fell back to our encampment in good order about sunset, and remained without any ostensible action until the twenty-first at half past three o'clock, taking the first refreshments which they had enjoyed for two days. The enemy in the mean time, having extended the right flank of their infantry so as to occupy the extreme point of a skirt of timber on the bank of the San Jacinto, and securing their left by a fortification about five feet high, constructed of packs and baggage;

leaving an opening in the centre of the breast-work, in which their artillery were placed, their cavalry upon their left wing.

About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the enemy were reinforced by 500 choice troops, under the command of Gen. Cos, increasing their effective force to upwards of 1500 men, while our aggregate force for the field numbered 783. At half-past three o'clock in the evening, I ordered the officers of the Texan army to parade their respective commands, having in the mean time ordered the bridge, on the only road communicating with the Brazos, distant 8 miles, from our encampment, to be destroyed, thus cutting off all possibility of escape. Our troops paraded with alacrity and spirit, and were anxious for the contest. The conscious disparity in numbers, only seemed to increase their enthusiasm and confidence, and heightened their anxiety for the conflict. Our situation afforded me an opportunity of making the arrangement preparatory to the attack, without exposing our designs to the enemy. The first regiment commanded by Col. Burleson, was assigned the centre. The second regiment, under the command of Col. Sherman, formed the left wing of the army. The artillery, under the special command of Col. Geo. W. Hackley, inspector-general, was placed on the right of the first regiment, and four companies under the command of Lt. Col. Henry Millard, sustained the artillery upon the right, and our cavalry 61 in number, commanded by Col. Misabeau C. Lamar, whose gallant and daring conduct on the previous day had attracted the admiration of his comrades, and called him to that station upon our extreme right, comprised our line. Our cavalry was first despatched to the front of the enemy's left, for the purpose of attracting their notice, whilst an extensive island of timber afforded us an opportunity of concentrating our forces and displaying from that point agreeably to the previous design of the troops. Every evolution was performed with alacrity, the whole advancing rapidly in line and through an open prairie, without any protection whatever for our men; the artillery advanced and took station within 200 yards of the breast-work, and commenced an effective fire with grape and canister. Colonel Sherman, with his regiment, having commenced the action upon our left wing, the whole line at the centre and on the right advancing double quick-time, rung the war-cry, "*Remember the Alamo!*" received the enemy's fire, and advanced within point blank shot before a piece was discharged from our lines. Our lines advanced without a halt, until they were in possession of the woodland and the enemy's breast-work. The right wing of Burleson's and the left of Millard's taking possession of the breast-work; our artillery having gallantly charged up to within 70 yards of the enemy's cannon, when it was taken by our troops.

The conflict lasted about 13 minutes from the time of close action until we were in possession of the enemy's encampment, taking one piece of cannon, loaded, four stand of colors, all their camp equipage, stores, and baggage. Our cavalry had charged and routed that of the enemy upon the right, and given pursuit to the fugitives, which did not cease until they arrived at the bridge which I have mentioned. Capt. Karnes, always among the foremost in danger commanding the pursuers. The conflict in the breast-work lasted but a few moments—many of the troops encountered hand to hand, and not having the advantage of bayonets on one side, our riflemen used their pieces as war-clubs, breaking many of them off at the breach. The rout commenced at half past four o'clock, and the pursuit of the main army continued until twilight. The guard was then left in-

pers from Liverpool to the 16th of May. The most interesting article we have seen is the following, dated Dublin, May 7.

FAMINE IN THE NORTH-WEST.—The most deplorable accounts have been received from almost all parts of the North-West coast, especially Sligo and Donegal, of the dreadful state of distress, the absolutely starving condition of the peasantry. The very backward state of the season, and the extreme severity of the weather for months past, have greatly aggravated the misery of the poor people, and accelerated the commencement of the periodical famine this ear. I have seen several letters which give the most heart-rending accounts of the sufferings of the peasantry.

At a place called Tollymorebegley, the cattle are dying in all directions from the total want of fodder, there being scarcely a blade of grass to be seen any where. This has been the case for several weeks past—so that the poor farmers and cotters have been compelled to share their scanty supply of potatoes with the cattle, which have been reduced to skin and bone, and are not worth killing, unless for the skins, several cart loads of which have recently been sent for sale to Letterkenny, in order to purchase meal and potatoes with the produce.

One letter states that there is not more than a month's provision in that country; and, from the lateness of the season, there can be no expectation of the potatoe crop until September or October.

Within the last few days several ship loads of potatoes have been purchased by order of government, and sent to different ports along the coast, to be distributed to the starving people, and further supplies are in preparation; but this relief can only be very temporary. If extensive aid be not very promptly afforded, thousands must die of actual starvation.

THE BRITISH

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1836.

By the kindness of a friend, we are favored with American and St. John papers containing London dates to 21st ult. Mr O'Connell had been unseated in Parliament, and again returned for the Borough of Kilkenny, but not having received the intermediate papers, we are without the particulars.

It will be seen that Great Britain has now taken a direct interest in the Peninsular war. A battle had been fought between the combined troops of Spain, Great Britain, and Portugal on the one part, and Don Carlos on the other. Victory declared for those of the former; so say the allies, but the action was so closely contested, at such an expense of blood, and so little good resulted, that we should not be surprised to hear that Don Carlos claims the victory.

A paragraph appears to be going the rounds of the Tory press, impeaching Lord Melbourne with some improper intercourse with the Hon. Mrs Norton, the Poetess. We can have no hesitation in setting this down as mere gossip, emanating from his political opponents, who leave no means untried to bring him into collision with his King and country. We should think the age at which the Premier has arrived might protect him from a charge of gallantry.

A VOICE FROM THE CAPITAL.—By the last Novascotian, we observe that electioneering has commenced in the County of Halifax in good earnest. It being generally understood in and about Halifax, that, so soon as the fate of the County Division Bills, which are sent home to obtain the Royal assent, is known, a dissolution will take place; preparatory steps have therefore been taken for the approaching contest.

Meetings have been held in Upper, Middle, and

Lower Musquodoboit, for the purpose of nominating such candidates as the Freeholders would pledge to support. Accordingly, Joseph Howe, Wm. Annand, and H. A. Gladwin, Esqrs., were all nominated; and, none of the three having signified their intention to withdraw, they all stand forth for the suffrages of the people. Now, although we candidly admit that the free and unbiassed choice of the people, is the best of all modes of getting independent Representatives, and of avoiding the expense and annoyance of contested elections; yet we were not prepared to see such an abuse of this privilege, as our worthy neighbors of Musquodoboit have shown. If the various sections of Halifax county were to copy their example, and each bring forward a separate list of Candidates, stoutly resolving to support them, we may easily conceive what the fruits of this mode of exercising the free choice of the people would be.

It would have given us much more pleasure to have heard that a public meeting had been held in Halifax itself, at which, all those interested throughout the county should have attended, either in person or by delegates from sectional meetings, and then, and there, had nominated the exact number the county needed, and no more, whom they would support; this would have resulted to their own interest, and would have set an example to the Province worthy of imitation. We do not conceive the present movement is so. Pictomans will lose nothing in having a little patience in their choice; they will see and profit by the doings of their neighbours. The following is a copy of the Resolutions adopted at Upper Musquodoboit, and are in substance the same as those brought forward at the other meetings.

At a public meeting of the Freeholders of Upper Musquodoboit, held on Monday, 6th June, 1836, to devise the most eligible means to procure the return of reform members, at the next General Election; Jas Benvie, Esq, in the chair, the following Resolutions were carried unanimously;—

1st. Resolved, That it is the decided opinion of this meeting that the existing Assembly have not collectively the confidence of the people; they having repeatedly abused the trust reposed in them; and that it has become absolutely necessary that such means be adopted, as will lead to the return of members pledged to reform the existing abuses, and bring forward and support such measures as are best calculated to devlope and improve the resources of the Province.

2nd. Resolved, That it is extremely desirable that the duration of Parliament should not exceed the term of four years.

3rd. Resolved, That in consequence of members of the legal profession, being almost invariably found in opposition to the true interests of the people, this Meeting is of opinion, that no gentleman of the long robe, should receive the support of this community as a Candidate.

4th. Resolved, That this meeting view with indignation the successful attempts that have been made, by the majority of the Assembly, to increase the Salaries of the Officers of Government, at a period of unexampled depression of the Commerce and Agriculture of the Province.

5th. Resolved, That as the political opinions of Joseph Howe, Esq, are in unison with those of this meeting, they consider it desirable that he should be returned for the county, and pledge themselves to give him their most cordial support if he should offer as a Candidate; and that the chairman be requested to write Mr Howe, to that effect, in behalf of this meeting.

6th. Resolved, That if it be found practicable, we think it would be highly advantageous to the interests of this Settlement, that we unite in endeavouring to procure a local member.

At this meeting, Wm. Annand, Esq, was chosen by Ballot, as a fit and proper person to represent the District—the numbers being for him 39, for Mr S. F. Archibald, 1,

JAMES BENVIE, Chairman.

Mr Howe says in his concluding remarks on this movement, "it is understood that the Candidates would spend no money—solicit no man's support—and only act in obedience to the wishes of the freeholders themselves, publicly expressed."

THE CHIEF JUSTICE of Lower Canada has been seriously injured by a fall from his carriage. At latest accounts he was recovering.

CLERGY RESERVES.—An Act which was lately passed in the Legislature of P. E. Island, entitled "An Act to authorize the sale of lands, reserved as sites for churches, and for glebe and school lands," has received the Royal assent. The same Act, we understand, appropriates the proceeds of these lands to the general purposes of education.

In Nova Scotia, also, a large proportion of our best lands have been reserved for church purposes, of which we fear there is no serious intention of giving Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists their fair and equitable shares. It is really melancholy to reflect upon the apathy and tardiness of Nova Scotians, in seeking their constitutional rights. The neighbouring Colonies are all advancing step by step in the cause of reform, and leaving us out of sight in their onward course to the attainment of good and constitutional government. We do not wish to exonerate either the press, the people, or their Representatives from their respective shares of blame in this matter, as we think they are all equally guilty; but we would admonish them in the language of the gallant Nelson. Nova Scotia expects every man to do his duty at the approaching elections.

MONDAY, 13th instant, was observed by the people of St. Andrews, N. B., as a day of public festivity, on the joyous occasion of their receiving the accounts of the success of the application by the Quebec and St. Andrews Rail Road Association to His Majesty, and the prospects of the speedy commencement of that great undertaking.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We observe in the St. John N.B. Courier, a prospectus of a new, weekly Paper, to be called *The Journal*; and Mr P. Bennett of that city, has lately issued the prospectus of a *Monthly Magazine*.

We have received a copy of Dr Hayden's *Letters on Astronomy*. It is neatly executed, and written in a style so peculiarly easy and familiar, that it cannot fail to interest the general reader. We heartily recommend it to the patronage of the admirers of that popular science.

HINT TO FARMERS.—We are sorry to learn that the prospects of the hay crop throughout this county, are, at present, unprecedentedly bad. Would it not be well for our farmers to sow an additional quantity of turnips, to guard against a scarcity of provender in the approaching winter. Turnips are a cheap and an excellent substitute for hay, and there is plenty of time yet to grow them.

FIRES.—When the mails left, alarming fires were raging in the vicinity of Fredericton, and in the woods on the Newcastle side of Miramichi.—*Novascotian*, June 22.

There arrived at the Quarantine station, Staten Island, New-York, in the month of May, fifteen thousand, eight hundred and twenty five passengers. Two thousand arrived on the last three days of the month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Farmer," in our next. It gives us pain to be under the necessity of refusing a second communication from "A. M." The subjects he has chosen are unquestionably good, but to make the manner in which he has treated them any wise readable, they would require to be rewritten and recomposed.

DEED,

On Sunday, the 26th instant, in the 42d year of her age, Isabella, wife of Mr John Patterson.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At Mrs Davison's.—Capt. Nason & Wife, Messrs Archibald, Grey, Wright, Dugan, Wetherby, Barret, McIntosh, and Mater, and Mrs Goldrop.

At Mr Harper's.—Mrs Grimton, Mrs Davison, Mrs Blair, Messrs Love, Lackland, & Blair.

At Mr Lorrain's.—J. W. Johnston, Esq., Wm. Young, Esq. & Lady, Rev. Mr McIntosh, Mr Cairns.

100 Barrels OATMEAL, for sale by June 29. ROSS & PRIMROSE.

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At a place called Tollymorebegley, the cattle are dying in all directions from the total want of fodder, there being scarcely a blade of grass to be seen any where. This has been the case for several weeks past—so that the poor farmers and cotters have been compelled to share their scanty supply of potatoes with the cattle, which have been reduced to skin and bone, and are not worth killing, unless for the skins, several cart loads of which have recently been sent for sale to Letterkenny, in order to purchase meal and potatoes with the produce.

One letter states that there is not more than a month's provision in that country; and, from the lateness of the season, there can be no expectation of the potatoe crop until September or October.

Within the last few days several ship loads of potatoes have been purchased by order of government, and sent to different ports along the coast, to be distributed to the starving people, and further supplies are in preparation; but this relief can only be very temporary. If extensive aid be not very promptly afforded, thousands must die of actual starvation.

THE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1836.

By the kindness of a friend, we are favored with American and St. John papers containing London dates to 21st ult. Mr O'Connell had been unseated in Parliament, and again returned for the Borough of Kilkenny, but not having received the intermediate papers, we are without the particulars.

It will be seen that Great Britain has now taken a direct interest in the Peninsular war. A battle had been fought between the combined troops of Spain, Great Britain, and Portugal on the one part, and Don Carlos on the other. Victory declared for those of the former; so say the allies, but the action was so closely contested, at such an expense of blood, and so little good resulted, that we should not be surprised to hear that Don Carlos claims the victory.

A paragraph appears to be going the rounds of the Tory press, unpeaching Lord Melbourne with some improper intercourse with the Hon. Mrs Norton, the Poetess. We can have no hesitation in setting this down as mere gossip, emanating from his political opponents, who leave no means untried to bring him into collision with his King and country. We should think the age at which the Premier has arrived might protect him from a charge of gallantry.

A VOICE FROM THE CAPITAL.—By the last Novascotian, we observe that electioneering has commenced in the County of Halifax in good earnest. It being generally understood in and about Halifax, that, so soon as the fate of the County Division Bills, which are sent home to obtain the Royal assent, is known, a dissolution will take place; preparatory steps have therefore been taken for the approaching contest.

Meetings have been held in Upper, Middle, and

Lower Musquodoboit, for the purpose of nominating such candidates as the Freeholders would pledge to support. Accordingly, Joseph Howo, Wm. Annand, and H. A. Gladwin, Esqrs., were all nominated; and, none of the three having signified their intention to withdraw, they all stand forth for the suffrages of the people. Now, although we candidly admit that the free and unbiassed choice of the people, is the best of all modes of getting independent Representatives, and of avoiding the expense and annoyance of contested elections; yet we were not prepared to see such an abuse of this privilege, as our worthy neighbors of Musquodoboit have shown. If the various sections of Halifax county were to copy their example, and each bring forward a separate list of Candidates, stoutly resolving to support them, we may easily conceive what the fruits of this mode of exercising the free choice of the people would be.

It would have given us much more pleasure to have heard that a public meeting had been held in Halifax itself, at which, all those interested throughout the county should have attended, either in person or by delegates from sectional meetings, and then, and there had nominated the exact number the county needed, and no more, whom they would support; this would have resulted to their own interest, and would have set an example to the Province worthy of imitation. We do not conceive the present movement is so. Pictomians will lose nothing in having a little patience in their choice; they will see and profit by the doings of their neighbours. The following is a copy of the Resolutions adopted at Upper Musquodoboit, and are in substance the same as those brought forward at the other meetings.

At a public meeting of the Freeholders of Upper Musquodoboit, held on Monday, 6th June, 1836, to devise the most eligible means to procure the return of reform members, at the next General Election; Jas Benvie, Esq, in the chair, the following Resolutions were carried unanimously;—

1st. *Resolved*, That it is the decided opinion of this meeting that the existing Assembly have not collectively the confidence of the people; they having repeatedly abused the trust reposed in them; and that it has become absolutely necessary that such means be adopted, as will lead to the return of members pledged to reform the existing abuses, and bring forward and support such measures as are best calculated to develop and improve the resources of the Province.

2nd. *Resolved*, That it is extremely desirable that the duration of Parliament should not exceed the term of four years.

3rd. *Resolved*, That in consequence of members of the legal profession, being almost invariably found in opposition to the true interests of the people, this Meeting is of opinion, that no gentleman of the long robe, should receive the support of this community as a Candidate.

4th. *Resolved*, That this meeting view with indignation the successful attempts that have been made, by the majority of the Assembly, to increase the Salaries of the Officers of Government, at a period of unexampled depression of the Commerce and Agriculture of the Province.

5th. *Resolved*, That as the political opinions of Joseph Howe, Esq. are in unison with those of this meeting, they consider it desirable that he should be returned for the county, and pledge themselves to give him their most cordial support if he should offer as a Candidate; and that the chairman be requested to write Mr Howe, to that effect, in behalf of this meeting.

6th. *Resolved*, That if it be found practicable, we think it would be highly advantageous to the interests of this Settlement, that we unite in endeavouring to procure a local member.

At this meeting, Wm. Annand, Esq. was chosen by Ballot, as a fit and proper person to represent the District—the numbers being for him 39, for Mr S. F. Archibald, 1,

JAMES BENVIE, Chairman.

Mr Howo says in his concluding remarks on this movement, "it is understood that the Candidates would spend no money—solicit no man's support—and only act in obedience to the wishes of the freeholders themselves, publicly expressed."

THE CHIEF JUSTICE of Lower Canada has been seriously injured by a fall from his carriage. At latest accounts he was recovering.

CLERGY RESERVES.—An Act which was lately passed in the Legislature of P. E. Island, entitled "An Act to authorize the sale of lands, reserved as sites for churches, and for globe and school lands," has received the Royal assent. The same Act, we understand, appropriates the proceeds of these lands to the general purposes of education.

In Nova Scotia, also, a large proportion of our best lands have been reserved for church purposes, of which we fear there is no serious intention of giving Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists their fair and equitable shares. It is really melancholy to reflect upon the apathy and tardiness of Novascotians, in seeking their constitutional rights. The neighbouring Colonies are all advancing step by step in the cause of reform, and leaving us out of sight in their onward course to the attainment of good and constitutional government. We do not wish to exonerate either the press, the people, or their Representatives from their respective shares of blame in this matter, as we think they are all equally guilty; but we would admonish them in the language of the gallant Nelson. Nova Scotia expects every man to do his duty at the approaching elections.

MONDAY, 13th instant, was observed by the people of St. Andrews, N. B., as a day of public festivity, on the joyous occasion of their receiving the accounts of the success of the application by the Quebec and St. Andrews Rail Road Association to His Majesty, and the prospects of the speedy commencement of that great undertaking.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—We observe in the St. John N.B. Courier, a prospectus of a new, weekly Paper, to be called *The Journal*; and Mr P. Bennett of that city, has lately issued the prospectus of a *Monthly Magazine*.

We have received a copy of Dr Hayden's *Letters on Astronomy*. It is neatly executed, and written in a style so peculiarly easy and familiar, that it cannot fail to interest the general reader. We heartily recommend it to the patronage of the admirers of that popular science.

HINT TO FARMERS.—We are sorry to learn that the prospects of the hay crop throughout this county, are, at present, unprecedentedly bad. Would it not be well for our farmers to sow an additional quantity of turnips, to guard against a scarcity of provender in the approaching winter. Turnips are a cheap and an excellent substitute for hay, and there is plenty of time yet to grow them.

FIRES.—When the mails left, alarming fires were raging in the vicinity of Fredricton, and in the woods on the Newcastle side of Miramichi.—*Novascotian*, June 22.

There arrived at the Quarantine station, Staten Island, New-York, in the month of May, fifteen thousand, eight hundred and twenty five passengers. Two thousand arrived on the last three days of the month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Farmer," in our next. It gives us pain to be under the necessity of refusing a second communication from "A. M." The subjects he has chosen are unquestionably good, but to make the manner in which he has treated them any wise readable, they would require to be rewritten and recomposed.

DIED,

On Sunday, the 26th instant, in the 41d year of her age, Isabella, wife of Mr John Patterson.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.
At Mrs Davison's,—Capt. Nason & Wife, Messrs Archibald, Grey, Wright, Dugan, Wetherby, Barret, McIntosh, and Mater, and Mrs Goldrop.
At Mr Harper's,—Mrs Grimton, Mrs Davison, Mrs Blair, Messrs Love, Lackland, & Blair.
At Mr Lorrain's,—J. W. Johnston, Esq., Wm. Young, Esq. & Lady, Rev. Mr McIntosh, Mr Cairns.

100 Barrels OATMEAL, for sale by
June 29: ROSS & PRIMOSE.

POETRY.

THE VOYAGE.*

BY SOUTHEY.

As ho spako, I saw

The clouds hung thick and heavy o'er the deep,
And heavily, upon the long low swell,
The vessel laboured on the labouring sea.
The reef points rattled on the straining sail;
At fits the sudden gust howled ominous,
Anon with unrelenting fury raged;
High toll'd the mighty billows, and the blast
Swept from their sheeted sides the showery foam.
Vain now are all the seamen's homeward hopes,
Vain all their skill—we drove before the storm.
'Tis pleasant by the cheerful hearth, to hear
Of tempests, and the dangers of the deep,
And praise at times, and feel that we are safe;
Then listen to the perilous tale again,
And, with an eager and suspended soul,
Woo terror to delight us. But to hear
The roaring of the raging elements,—
To know all human skill, all human strength,
Avail not;—to look round, and only see
The mountain-wave incumbent, with its weight
Of bursting waters, o'er the reeling bark:
O God this is indeed a dreadful thing!
And he who hath endured the horror once,
Of such an hour, doth never hear the storm
Howl round his home, but he remembers it,
And thinks upon the suffering mariner!
Onward we drove; with unabating force
The tempest raged; night added to the storm
New horrors, and the morn arose o'erspread
With heavier clouds. The weary mariners
Called in Saint Cyric's aid; and I too placed
My hope in Heaven, relaxing not the while
Our human efforts.

Three dreadful days and nights we drove along;
The fourth the welcome rain came rattling down:
The wind had fallen, and through the broken cloud
Appeared the bright delightful blue of heaven.

Yet three days more, and hope more eager now,
Sure of the signs of mind,—weed shoals and birds
Who flocked the main, and gentle airs which breath'd
Or seem'd to breathe, fresh fragrance from the shore
On the last evening, a long shadowy line
Skirted the sea;—how fast the night closed in!
I stood upon the deck and watched till dawn.
But who can tell what feelings fill'd my heart,
When like a cloud the distant land arose,
Gray from the ocean,—when we left the ship,
And cleft with rapid oars the shallow wave,
And stood triumphant on another world.

* These circumstances are taken from the account of that voyage of Columbus in which he discovered the New World.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF THE KING.—In person the King is about the middle height. He can scarcely be said to be corpulent, but his stoutness approaches it. His shoulders are rather high, and of unusual breadth. His neck has, consequently, an appearance of being shorter than it is in reality. He walks with a quick, but short step. He is not a good walker. I know of no phrase which could more strikingly characterize his mode of walking than to say—"he waddles." The latter is not a very classical term, but in the present case, it is particularly expressive. His face is round and full. His complexion is something between dark and sallow. What the colour of his hair is I cannot positively say, as on every occasion on which I have seen him he had either the crown or a hat on his head. As far as I could form a judgment it is of a light brown. His

features are small and not very strongly marked considering his advanced age. His nose is short and rather broad than otherwise. His forehead is pretty ample both in breadth and height; but has a flatness about it which deprives it of any intellectual expression. His large light grey eyes are quick in their movements, and piercing in their glances. His countenance as highly indicative of good nature blended with bluntness. You see nothing either in his appearance or manners that will lead you to infer that he was other than a plain country gentleman. That he is good hearted and unaffectedly simple in his demeanour, is a fact of which you are convinced the very first glance you get of him. The beadle of a parish, when clothed in his cloak of office, struts before the church door with an air of immeasurably greater importance than William the Fourth exhibits when he meets in state the nobles and commoners of the land. You cannot help thinking that he wishes in his heart he could either dispense with the prescriptive ceremonies he has to go through at the opening and closing of each session, or that, in the overflowing kindness of his soul, he forgets at the time he is sovereign of these realms: his every look and movement, furnish evidence not to be mistaken, of the man triumphing over the monarch. It is clearly with difficulty that, in the midst of the procession to the throne, he restrains himself from suddenly stepping aside to shake hands with every nobleman he sees around him. As it is, contrary to the usual practice of kings on such occasions, he nods, and evidently says in his mind, "How do you do?" to every peer he passes.

BENEFITS OF MATRIMONY.—I went to a neighbour and solicited a donation for public objects; he replied, "I approve of your objects, but you know I have a family, and charity begins at home first."

Two merchants partners in business, failed. At a meeting of the creditors, it was resolved, that one should forthwith be released; but the other, because he was a bachelor, might yet, as was his duty, go to work and pay a small dividend.

An insurance office was about to appoint a secretary. There were, as usual, twenty applicants. In the discussion of the board of directors, the talents of many were set forth, when a member rose and stated that one whom he should propose, was a man of moderate capacity, but that he was a poor man with a family. He succeeded and holds the office still.

A mercantile friend wished me to procure a person to fill a responsible station. A gentleman came who seemed well fitted for the office. I asked him how much salary he expected. He replied smilingly, "I am a married man," which I understand to be fifteen hundred dollars per annum. He has the place.—No bachelor would have had over a thousand.

Two criminals were tried at the Old Bailey for forgery, and condemned to death. The King pardoned the one who was married, on account of his wife and children. The other paid the forfeit of his life because he was a bachelor.

In short, would you avoid trouble of many kinds, excite sympathy, procure office, or escape punishment, you have only to get married.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The editor of the New Bedford Mercury gives the following extract from a letter—"There are at present on the island 41 ordained missionaries, and 21 teachers, printers, physicians &c. whose stations embrace a population of 76,141 people. There are 1847 scholars attending schools

taught by the missionaries, besides 2190 who attend Sabbath schools. There are also several hundred native teachers employed in different parts of the island, who have received instruction from the missionaries and are supported by the chiefs. In addition to the newspaper published by Mr Tucker, there is another published semi-monthly at Mauri (Mowee) by the Rev Mr Andrews, for the use of schools. There have been translated and printed by the Missionaries 42 different works, including books, pamphlets, laws &c., of which not less than 8,578,000 have been struck off, amounting to 36,640,920 pages, all of which has been accomplished within a few years.

"Mr Sailor," said an old lady to a weather-beaten tar, who had called at her house for a luncheon, "You must see a great many curiosities at sea?" "Oh yes," said Jack, and immediately commenced telling of the great leviathans of the deep. "But how do these great fish live," queried the old lady. "Oh" said Jack, "much as the large fish live on land—by devouring the small ones." "but they don't eat them raw, do they?" "Oh no," was the reply, "every fifth fish carries a kettle on its tail for cooking."—N. H. Telegraph.

Who is Rich?—Not the possessor of shining hoards; not the man who makes office a sinecure; not the character who, like Judas, would betray the public good for a few pieces of silver;—but he who dares be honest—who fears not man but God—and would rather die than sacrifice his integrity for the sake of lucre.

"Give me a cent," said a black-eyed urchin of five to his teacher, the other day. "What will you do with it?" "Why, I'll buy two pipes," said the boy as he drew from his pocket a dirty half fig of tobacco, "and we'll have a smoke."

According to a statement in the London Quarterly Review, the paupers of Great Britain comprise more than one eighth part of the whole population. In the United States there is not quite one pauper to eleven hundred and fifty inhabitants; and of this comparatively diminutive number, nearly one half are foreigners.

"Grandmam," said an urchin to his father's mother living somewhere in Worcester county, "Grandmam, the railroad is coming through our town." "Is it, Siah," said the venerable dame, "Well I hope 'twill come through by daylight, for I long to see one terribly."

WIT.—At a banquet, when solving enigmas was one of the diversions of Alexander and his officers, the enigma given was, "What is that which did not come last year, has not come this year and will not come next year." A distressed officer started up and said, "It certainly must be our arrears of pay." The king was so diverted by this witty reply, that he commanded him to be paid up, and also increased his pay.

How to COMMIT MURDER.—Take a pretty young lady—Tell her she has a pretty foot; she will wear a small shoe—go out in wet spring weather—catch a cold—then a fever—and die in a month.

AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—MR. DENNIS REDDEN.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—MR. A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—MR. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—MR. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORN, Esq.
Tatmagouche—MR. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.