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

VOLUME III

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1837.

NUMBER XXVII.

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

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

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, per bushel	2s 6d	Hay per ton	40s
Boards, pine, pr m 50s	60s	Herrings, No. 1,	30s
" hemlock - 30s	40s	Mackarel,	none
Beef, pr lb	3d a 4d	Mutton per lb	3d a 4d
Butter, -	10d	Oatmeal pr cwt	18s a 20s
Cheese, -	5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	17s	Pork pr bbl	80s a 85s
" at Loading Ground	17s	Potatoes -	1s 3d
" at end of rail road	17s	Salt pr hhd	2s 6d
Coke	none	Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d
Codfish pr Ql	12s a 16s	Shinglea pr m	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	6d a 7d	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, w s	22s 6d	Turnips pr bush	1s
" American s r	none	Veal -	none
		Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alexives	27s 6d	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, m 65s	70s	" "	15s
Beef, Quebec primo,	45s	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	42s 6d	" "	37s
Codfish, merch'ble	17s 6d	" "	3
Coals, Pictou,	23s	Molasses per gal	2s 3d
" Sydney,	30s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada primo	85s
Coffee	1s 8d	" Nova Scotia	30s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes	1s 3d
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar,	37s 6d a 42s 6d
" Fino	45s	Salmon No 1	70s
" Canada, fino	50s	" "	2
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10s

FOR SALE,

A valuable YOUNG HORSE.

ALSO:—A few barrels superior Herrings.

Apply to

G. W. A. LOWDEN,

At Mr Wilkins' Office.

Nov. 15. u-w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having received Provincial Money last spring, to buy seed, and have not paid up the amount, are hereby notified that their Notes are past due, and unless immediately paid, will be put in suit as directed by law.

MATHEW PATTERSON,

County Treasurer.

9th Nov., 1837.

u-w

Co Let.

THAT part of the Subscriber's House at present occupied by his own family.

ALSO.

His new Shop in the stone building adjoining Mr Robson's Entry at the first November next.

R. DAWSON.

August 27th, 1837.

OLIVER TWIST AND THE PICKPOCKET.

BY DOZ.

THEY were just emerging from a narrow court not far from the open square in Clerkenwell, which is called by some strange perversion of terms, 'The Green,' when the Dodger made a sudden stop, and laying his finger on his lip, drew his companions back again with the greatest caution and circumspection.

"What's the matter?" demanded Oliver.

"Hush!" replied the Dodger. "Do you see that old cove at the book-stall?"

"The old gentleman over the way?" said Oliver.

"Yes, I see him."

"He'll do," said the Dodger.

"A prime plant," observed Charley Bates.

Oliver looked from one to the other with the greatest surprise, but was not permitted to make any enquiries, for the two boys walked stealthily across the road, and slunk close behind the old gentleman towards whom his attention had been directed. Oliver walked a few paces after them, and, not knowing whether to advance or retire, stood looking on in silent amazement.

The old gentleman was a very respectable looking personage, with a powdered head and gold spectacles, dressed in a bottle-green coat with a black velvet collar, and white trousers, with a small bamboo cane under his arm. He had taken up a book from the heap on the stall, and there he stood, reading away as hard as if he had been in his elbow chair in his own study. It was very possible that he fancied himself there, indeed: for it was plain, from his utter abstraction, that he saw not the book-stall, nor the street, nor the boys, nor, in short, anything but the book itself, which he was reading straight through, turning over the leaves when he got to the bottom of a page, beginning at the top line of the next one, and going regularly on with the greatest interest and eagerness.

What was Oliver's horror and alarm as he stood a few paces off, looking on with his eyelids as wide open as they would possibly go, to see the Dodger plunge his hand into this old gentleman's pocket, and draw from thence a handkerchief, which he landed to Charley Bates, and with which they both ran away round the corner at full speed!

In one instant the whole mystery of the handkerchiefs, and the watches, and the jewels, and the Jew, rushed upon the boy's mind. He stood for a moment with the blood tingling so through all his veins from terror, that he felt as if he wore a burning fire; then, confused and frightened, he took to his heels, and, not knowing what he did, made off as fast as he could lay his feet to the ground.

This was all done in a minute's space, and the very instant that Oliver began to run, the old gentleman, putting his hand to his pocket, and missing his handkerchief, turned sharp round. Seeing the boy scud-ding away at such a rapid pace, he very naturally concluded him to be the depredator, and, shouting "Stop thief!" with all his might, made off after him, book in hand.

But the old gentleman was not the only person who raised the hue and cry. The Dodger, and Master Bates, unwilling to attract public attention by running down the open street, had merely retired into the very

first doorway round the corner. They no sooner heard the cry, and saw Oliver running, than, guessing exactly how the matter stood, they issued forth with great promptitude, and, shouting, "Stop thief!" too, joined in the pursuit like good citizens.

Although Oliver had been brought up by philosophers, he was not theoretically acquainted with their beautiful axiom that self preservation is the first law of nature. If he had been, perhaps he would have been prepared for this. Not being prepared, however, it alarmed him the more; so away he went like the wind, with the old gentleman and the two boys roaring and shouting behind him.

"Stop thief! stop thief!" There is a magic in the sound. The tradesman leaves his counter, and the carman his wagon, the butcher throws down his tray, and the baker his basket, the milk-man his pail, the errand boy his parcels, the schoolboy his marbles, the paviour his pick-axe, the child his battledore: away they ran, pell-mell, helter-skelter, slap-dash, tearing, yelling, and screaming, knocking down the passengers as they turn the corners, rousing up the dogs and astonishing the fowls; and streets, squares, and courts re-echo with the sound.

"Stop thief! stop thief!" The cry is taken up by a hundred voices, and the crowd accumulate at every turning. Away they fly, splashing through the mud, and rattling along the pavements; up go the windows, out run the people, onward bear the mob: a whole audience desert Punch in the very thickest of the plot, joining the rushing throng, swell the shout, and lend fresh vigor to the cry, "Stop thief! stop thief!"

"Stop thief! stop thief!" there is a passion for hunting something deeply implanted in the human breast. One wretched, breathless child, panting with exhaustion, terror in the looks, agony in the eyes, large drops of perspiration streaming down his face, strains every nerve to make head upon his pursuers; and as they follow on his track, and gain upon him every instant, they hail his decreasing strength with still louder shouts, and whoop and scream with joy "Stop thief!"—Ay, stop him for God's sake, were it only in mercy!

Stopped at last. A clever blow that. He's down upon the pavement, and the crowd eagerly gather round him; each new comer jostling and struggling with the others to catch a glimpse. "Stand aside!"—"Give him a little air!"—"Nonsense! he don't deserve it."—"Where's the gentleman?"—"Here he is, coming down the street."—"Make room there for the gentleman!"—"Is this the boy, sir?"—"Yes."

Oliver lay covered with mud and dust, and bleeding from the mouth, looked wildly round on the heap of faces that surrounded him, when the old gentleman was officiously dragged and pushed into the circle by the foremost of the pursuers, and made this reply to their anxious enquiries.

"Yes," said the gentleman in a benevolent voice, "I'm afraid it is."

"A'fraid," said the crowd, "that's a good 'un."

"Poor fellow!" said the gentleman, "he has hurt himself."

"I did that, sir," said a great lubberly fellow stepping forward; "and precious I cut my knuckle agin' his mouth. I stopped him, sir."

"The fellow touched his hat with a grin, expecting something for his pains, but the old gentleman, eyeing him with an expression of disgust, looked anxiously round, as if he contemplated running away himself; which it is very possible he might have attempted to do, and thus afforded another chase, had not a police officer (who is always the last person to arrive in such cases) at that moment made his way through the crowd, and seized Oliver by the collar. "Come, get up," said the man roughly.

"It was't me indeed, sir. Indeed, indeed, it was two other boys," said Oliver, clasping his hands passionately, and looking round, "they are here somewhere."

"Oh no, they aint," said the officer. He meant this to be ironical; but it was true besides, for the Dodger and Charley Bates had fitted off down the first convenient court they came to.—"Come, get up."

"Don't hurt him," said the old gentleman, compassionately.

"Oh no, I wont hurt him," replied the officer, tearing his jacket half off his back in proof thereof.—"Come, I know you, it won't do. Will you stand upon your legs, you young devil?"

Oliver, who could stand, made a shift to raise himself upon his feet, and was at once lugged along the streets by the jacket collar at a rapid pace. The gentleman walked on with them by the officer's side; and as many of the crowd as could, got a little ahead, and stared back at Oliver from time to time. The boys shouted in triumph, and on they went.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

FOREIGN.

EXPEDITION AGAINST CONSTANTINE.—This expedition commenced its march on the 1st October. It consisted of 9,500 infantry, 1,100 cavalry, exclusive of the irregular spies, 1,000 artillerymen, with 12 mounted howitzers, 6 field pieces and several batteries of heavy guns, with which to besiege the place. The corps of engineers consisted of 700 sappers and miners. The whole army, including the wagon train and officers, amounted to 13,000 men.

The French expedition against Constantine, was expected to arrive before that city on the 6th October.

SPAIN.—The recapture of Valladolid by Gen. Carondele, is confirmed. Castile is now quiet. Gen. Zariategui, the Carlist commandant, who had besieged Valladolid, obstinately disputed the approach of Condelet, and finally retreated with great loss.

Don Carlos appears to have sustained some serious reverses. He has retired from the vicinity of the capital, has been beaten out of Valladolid, and sought refuge in the mountains—his stronghold. There he will probably remain until he has repaired his losses, when we shall again hear of him resuming offensive operations. The advantage, however, has been of great use to the Queen, as it relieves her from the presence of an enemy in the immediate vicinity of the capital, and also renders it unnecessary to withdraw the troops from the north. The lines of Hernani, will not, therefore be abandoned as was intended.

The Spanish journals announce that the Queen has signed the treaty of peace and friendship with Mexico. By this treaty the crown of Spain abandons all pretensions to the sovereignty of that territory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 13.—For these four weeks past we have been oppressed by heat almost intolerable, which, however, seems to have had a good effect on the health of the city, as the plague has abated in a remarkable degree, so that now there are only a few isolated cases. But another frightful disorder, the

cholera, seems to threaten us; we have six or eight victims to this second Asiatic scourge, who have already been carried off in this capital. Many persons fancy there is some connexion between this and the strange red appearance of the sun and moon for some days past.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—A telegraph despatch received yesterday, announces the death of the Duchess of St. Leu (Queen Hortense.)

A civil war has broken out in Burmah. It is a contest for the throne.

BLOCKADE OF TEXAS.—Information has been officially received at the Department of State from the United States Consul at Matamoras, that the ports of Galveston and the Brasos, in Texas, have been declared blockaded by Gen. Jose de Aldanha, the Commander of the Mexican naval forces in the Gulf.

Six months' warning is allowed from the 31st August, to all the vessels in the United States of the North, the American Republics of the South, and the nations of Europe; and three months' warning to those from the West Indies, and the British possessions in North America, and in the Peninsula of Yucatan; within which periods they will not be made prizes unless after they shall have been spoken and warned of the blockade, they are found sailing towards either of the two above mentioned ports; which warning shall be given by means of a note in the vessel's patent, signed by the officer that speaks her.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TELEGRAPHIC SPEED.—To such celerity has the telegraphic system been carried in Liverpool, that an aggregate distance, 532 miles, was traversed in 1 minute and 50 seconds.

SMUGGLING.—The French Ambassador, on his arrival at Dover, from Boulogne, excited the suspicion of the Custom House officers, who imagined his Excellency's baggage was not wholly official. An examination was made; and nearly 1000 pairs of kid shoes and a large quantity of blonde lace were found in the carriages.

CARD.

MR JAMES FOGO, Attorney at Law, has opened office in Mr Robert Dawson's new stone building, opposite the establishment of Messrs Ross & Primrose, where he will be prepared to transact business in the various branches of his profession.

Entrance to the office, by the Western end of the Building.
May 31st if

SNUFF.

For sale at the *Micmac Tobacco Manufactory*, No 74, BEDFORD ROW.
A large quantity of *SNUFF*, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N B. A large discount to wholesale purchasers of Snuff.
Halifax, August 14, 1837.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND IN THE TOWN OF PICTOU,
(Adjoining the Property of Mr John Lorrain;)

MEASURING on Church street about forty feet, and extending north along James' street about one hundred and fifty feet.
Terms easy; apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON,
Pictou, 11th October, 1837. if

ALMANACS FOR 1838,

For sale for 7½d each, by J. Dawson.

BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF JAMES DAWSON.

* * A discount of 10 per cent. on purchases above twenty shillings.

[Catalogue continued.]	price.
Commercial Vade Mecum	2 6
Chamber's Journal, 6 vols. bound	75
Children's Toy Books and Pictures	
Conversation cards, per pack	1
Doyle on Planting	1 6
— on Health	1 6
— on Gardening	2 3
—'s Hint's to Farmers	1 6
Dod's cookery	9
Daily Prayer Book	2 3
Dymock's Salust	4
— Caesar	6
Dunbar's Minora,	13
— Greek Grammar	10
— Greek Exercises	12 6
Dilworth's Arithmetic	2 6
— Spelling	1
— Book Keeping	5
Duncan's Reenter	2 3
Discovery of the source of the Mississippi	13 6
— in Africa	6 6
Dick's Philosophy of a Future State	6
Douglas' East coast of Scotland	3
Douey Testaments	4 9
Do. Bibles, Svo. (plates)	25
Dalziel's Minora	7
Danger of Premature Interment	6
Dyer's Christ's Famous Titles	5
Davis's Surveying	12 6
Dawn of Genius	
Dower's short Atlas	7
Ewing's Elocution	7
— Rhetorical Exercises	5
— English Learner	2 9
— Geography, 9 maps	8 9
— Atlas, colored outlines	22 6
Exposition of the Prophecies	6
Edinburgh Sessional First Book	3
Do. do. Second do.	1 6
Do. do. Collection	4
Do. do. Extracts	5
Do. do. Etymological Guide	3 6
Do. do. Helps to Orthography	6
Edinburgh Academy Greek Rudiments	6
Do. Almanack for 1836	6 6
Easy Lessons in Money Making	1 6
England and America	12 6
Edgeworth's Leonora and Patronage	7 6
— Frank, 3 vols.	12 6
Edward, by Moore, 2 vols.	9
Evelina, 2 vols.	7 6
Elegant Poems	1 6
Edward's and Kidd on Baptism	2 6
Ellis's Polynesian Researches, 4 vols.	25
Entick's Dictionary	4
Eton Latin Grammar	4 6
Established School Books, Nos. 1 to 10 (samples)	
Eutropius	3
Erskine on Faith	4 6
— on the Freeness of the Gospel	6
— on the Internal Evidences of Revealed Religion	5 6
— on the Assurance of Faith	2
—'s Theological Discourses	5
Early Recollections	5 3
Evans' Juvenile Pieces	6 6
Extracts in Prose and Verse	4 6
Early Rising, duty and Advantages of	3 6
Elements of Morality	7
Economy of Human Life	2
Fulton's Dictionary	6
France in 1829 and '30, 2 vols.	7
Fisher's Remains	9
— Catechism	6
Fountain of Mirth, (songs.)	2
Falconer's Shipwreck	3
French Pocket Dictionary	6

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late **DONALD CHISHOLM**, East River, farmer, deceased, are requested to render 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 **ELIZABETH CHISHOLM**, Admr's. **HUGH CHISHOLM**, **WILLIAM ROBERTSON** } Admr's. East River, Sept. 4, 1837. if

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late **DAVID P. PATTERSON**, of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. **R. S. PATTERSON**, **ABRAM PATTERSON**, } Adms. Pictou, 23th July, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late **WILLIAM CAMPBELL**, of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. **ALEXANDER CAMPBELL**, **THOMAS CAMPBELL**, **ANDREW MILLAR**, } Admrs. Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of **JOHN DOULL**, late of Point Breuly, 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. **JANE DOULL**, Administratrix. Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

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, Carrhene Moss. **JAMES D. B. FRASER**. September 21. if


FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS. **THE FARM** lately owned and occupied by **John Love**, at Rogers' Hill, **CONTAINING 100 ACRES.** This **FARM** is situated on the main road in the centre of a thriving settlement, about five miles from Pictou. There is a good **FRAME HOUSE AND BARN** on the premises, and the situation is very suitable for a tradesman. Application may be made to Mr Primrose. Pictou, August 16, 1837. if

TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. **PERSONS** desirous of contracting for the boarding, shingling, and inside finishing, of a number of Frames erected at the Albion Mines for the workmen's Houses; can find employment by applying to Mr **JOSEPH SMITH** at the office of the Albion Mines. **N. B.** Contractors to find all materials. Albion Mines, 5th Sept. 1837

NOTICE TO LICENCED TEACHERS. **THE** several Licenced Teachers throughout the County of Pictou, are again reminded of the necessity of forwarding their *Half-yearly School Returns*, to the Board of School Commissioners, by the first of December next. **M. T. SMITH**, Com'rs Clerk. Pictou, November 1, 1837. if

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES, On Monday the 20th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, a. m. If not previously disposed of at private sale:

 **ALL** that lot, piece, or parcel of **LAND** situate and being in the town of Pictou, on the north side of Church street, and is described as follows, vizt. Beginning at the south west corner of a lot of land formerly owned by John Ratterson, sen., deceased, (and now in the possession of Messrs Hepburn and Campbell,) thence running north 8 degrees east, ten rods; thence north 82 degrees west four rods; thence south 8 degrees west, ten rods or until it strikes the north side of Church street aforesaid; and thence south 76 degrees east along the said street to the place of beginning, (excepting out of, and from the same, the dwelling house and school house now in the possession of, and occupied by Mr James Hoguo) There are upon the premises, **TWO GOOD DWELLING-HOUSES, An excellent SHOP, and Out-Houses.** It will be sold in one or two lots to suit purchasers. The premises can be viewed at any time on application to the subscriber. Terms liberal, and will be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN LINDSAY. Pictou, 11th October, 1837.

The above **SALE** is postponed till **WEDNESDAY, the 20th December next.**

REMOVAL.

PETER BROWN, TAILOR,

BEGS leave to notify his friends and the public, that he has removed to the shop next door to Mr Robert Dawson, and directly opposite to Messrs J. & W. Ives, where by strict attention to business he hopes still to merit that liberal patronage he has always received since his commencing business.

ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND, BEST SUPERFINE, WEST OF ENGLAND BRAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Pilot Cloths, Buckskins, Petershams, **SILK AND COTTON VELVETS,** Excellent Assortment of Silk, and Silk & Wollen Valentias,

NOZELE AND OTHER KINDS OF VESTINGS. All kinds of Trimmings, &c. &c. &c. **ALSO:** **A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,** Suitable for the Season; All of which he will warrant to be of the best workmanship and material, and will be sold at the following very reduced prices, for cash only, viz.

Great Coats	from 11 to 15 dollars.
Cloaks,	" 6 " 8 1-2 "
Frock Coats	" 12 " 16 "
Dress do.	" 10 " 15 "
Short do.	" 8 " 11 "
Jacket-	" 6 " 8 "
100 pr. trousers	" 2 " 8 "
120 assorted vests	" 1 1-2 " 4 "
Twilled flannel drawers	1 "

British and American **INDIA RUBBERS**; a general assortment of Tailors' **TOOLS** and **FURNISHINGS.** Pictou, November 15. if m-w

STOVES.

R. DAWSON, Has received a few Cooking, Franklin & Shop **STOVES,** of New York and Carron Casting, which will be sold low for cash. Nov. 1, 1837.

JUST PUBLISHED, (And for Sale by James Dawson,) **WILL COLKES'S AND FRYER'S** New and much admired System of **ARITHMETIC AND MENTAL CALCULATIONS.** EDITED BY REV. JAMES WADDELL, Master of the Central Academy, Charlotte-town.

FALL, 1837.

R. DAWSON, Has received per ship Westmoreland, **A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY,**

CONSISTING of — English and Swedes Iron; Crawley, German, blister and cast Steel; Borax spikes, nails, brads and tacks; **PLOUGH MOUNTINGS,** complete; pots, ovens, goblets, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoops; copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles; griddles;

SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS; coach facings; cabinet and house brass furnishings; locks and luges, (variety); fanner mountings; bed screws; garden hoes and rakes; Philad. plate mill saws, frame and other saws; razors; mathematical instruments; pocket compasses; butcher, shoe, table, jack, pen, and desk knives; iron and P. M. spoons; collin furniture; plough traces; door knockers; **MATHIESON'S JOINERS TOOLS,** (well assorted;)

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

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushers; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS; Franklin, Cooking, and Shop Stoves; Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cuo irons; bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass; putty.

PAINT AND OIL; scythes, sickles; weavers' reeds; fiddle strings, mirrors, (variety); Tinsmiths' iron and wire; &c. &c.

A suitable assortment of **WOOLEN, COTTON, AND SILK GOODS.** A few Chinese and other rich **SHAWLS;** Palm leaf **HATS,** by the dozen; stuff and silk Hats; &c. &c.

ALSO: Hyson, Congo, and Bohea **TEA S;** **SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,** superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c. Water street, Pictou, June 16.

THE SUBSCRIBER **KEEPS** 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.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. **THE** following splendid new Works are now in the course of Publication in London, and will be completed in 1838:— **THE WALDENSES,** Or, Protestant Valleys of Piedmont and Dauphny. By **WILLIAM BEATTIE, M. D.** Illustrated from a series of *Views and Drawings,* by the most eminent artists of the day. The Work will be completed in 20 parts, at 2s 9d currency,—each containing at least 4 plates and 12 pages letter press, quarto.

SWITZERLAND; By the same; illustrated with a series of *Views* taken expressly for the Work. In 27 parts; uniform with the above,—2s 9d each.

SCOTLAND; By the same; illustrated by a series of *Views* taken on the spot, expressly for the Work. In 24 parts; uniform with the above,—2s 9d each. **SUBSCRIPTIONS** to either of the foregoing Works will be received and forwarded to the Publishers, by the subscriber, with whom specimens of the Works may be seen. **J. DAWSON,** November 1.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following article may be thought out of season at present, but we considered it of sufficient importance to commit to our columns, lest it might be lost or mislaid before another reaping season arrives.

ON THE RIPENESS OF CORN.

It is a known fact that the uppermost grain in every ear of corn of the culmiferous crops is first ripe, whereas the undermost pod is first ripe in the leguminous crops. To ascertain when a corn crop is ripe, we have therefore only to examine the state of the uppermost grain in the ear. But on examination, we may observe the uppermost grain gone, and, besides, it is a tedious task to examine numerous ears of corn. Other marks which are more easily observed, are equally indicative of ripeness of corn. The state of the straw is a very observable mark. As the uppermost grain in the ear is ripe before any other of the grains in the same ear, so the whole ear is ripe before the straw. Ripe straw, then, indicates ripe grain in the ear. But if the corn is not reaped till the straw is wholly ripe, the grains will be more than ripe, they will be in danger of leaving the husk, and falling on the ground. In order to save the grains it will be necessary to reap the corn before the straw is wholly ripe. But in late seasons, the culmiferous crops die first at the root, and the straw becomes, of course, ripe before the ear. We thus see that there is greater difficulty in ascertaining when corn is ripe than at first sight appears. There is another difficulty of still greater magnitude connected with this subject. Whenever corn becomes ripe, the grain is ready to drop out of its husk. Agitating the straw will shake it out. This agitation may arise either from the wind, or in the act of reaping. The loss of grain occasioned by the wind is sometimes very great. In 1812, the wind shook out, throughout Scotland, about eighteen bushels of oats per Scotch acre. All the modes for reaping corn are attended with the danger of shaking out the grains. There are reapers with the sickle, who have a provoking habit of switching about every handful of corn which they cut, and scattering around them the grains in profusion. Such reapers are expensive servants, though they should reap without wages. Some mowers with the scythe sweep round the swath with a jerk, which whips out the grain, instead of carrying it steadily round on the scythe. Many bandsters have a trick of throwing the sheaf which they have just bound up towards the stook, thereby thumping the grains out of it, to save themselves the trouble of bowing down, and carrying it afterwards to the stook. The best manner the reaping machines at present in existence can be managed, will not insure the safety of many of the grains. Grains of inferior quality, or those which have not become plump by bad weather, are not so easily detached from the husk or flower-stalk by the wind, or in the act of reaping, as those which have arrived at perfection. Hence the greatest shakes by wind or reaping, imply the loss of the finest, and, of course, the most valuable grain; and to a similar extent, the loss of the uppermost grain in the ear, is at the same time the loss of the finest grain in that ear; and the loss arising from the ordinary mode of reaping ripe corn, is greater in quantity, and of course in value, than one might, without reflection, suppose.

It is difficult to state the ripeness in which corn should be reaped, to avoid the shaking out of the grains. As a general rule for practice, it may be recommended, to reap the culmiferous crops before the uppermost grain can

be shaken out, either by the wind or in the act of reaping. When that period arrives may be learned by the state of straw. It is impossible to derive this knowledge from any written description, it must be acquired in the field from personal observation, and afterwards confirmed by experience. If attention is directed to the acquisition of this experience, it will be acquired as easily as experience, which a present directs us to forbear to reap till a certain prefixed day.

We know much loss of grain is incurred every year by permitting the crops to ripen as much as they do at present. That loss is incurred in the reaping, binding, and stooking—in forking both in fields and in the cart—in the leading down the stack again, and storing it in the thrashing barn. We cannot persuade ourselves to the belief that this loss is unavoidable. We are convinced that it may be altogether avoided by reaping the corn before it is thoroughly ripe; and should the preparation of it in the field for the stack inevitably cause a loss to be incurred in stacking, the loss in the process of reaping would still be avoided. When we considered that the loss of a single grain from each ear is more than an equivalent for the seed corn, which is one-seventh of the whole crop, when we learn the magnitude of this loss by reflecting that one-seventh of the produce of twelve million acres of corn, which are stated to be annually grown in the united kingdom, amounts to the astonishing quantity of seven million quarters of grain,—we shall not be thought too importunate by considerate people in enforcing on the attention of Agriculturists, the absolute necessity of using the only means in their power of lessening this national loss—that of reaping their crops at an earlier state of ripeness than they have hitherto been accustomed.—*English paper.*

From the Troy Whig.

THE HUSBANDMAN.

There is one prevailing error among this set of society, which ought to be eradicated and destroyed—it is more fatal to the business of agriculture than the growth of Canada thistles, or the destruction of May frosts—we mean the neglected education of the farmer's children. It is frequently remarked that education is of little use to the farmer; a very little science will do for him. Great knowledge is only beneficial in the professional man. Expressions of this sort are founded upon a false estimate of one of the most useful and elevated professions of life.

If the habitual business of the cultivator does not afford the mental powers a field for their most extended exercise; we know not where to look for such a field. The study of agriculture unites to the theory of science, the very essential material of its practical parts. It makes the study experimentally and truly learned.

Nearly every thing that is useful in our pilgrimage through life is drawn from the earth. The main use of science is to explore the minutiae of nature, to fathom its secret caverns and to bring forth the hidden possessions of the earth into comprehensible identity.—Where then is the occupation that so richly furnishes a perpetual supply of mental food as that of agriculture. In the constant exercise and every day labour of the farmer the business of his science is progressing, if his intellect has been set right in the education of his youth. The theory is all essential, for this constitutes the implement by which he is to prosecute the study of human nature to its practical utility.

A man cannot go forth upon the land with any good degree of promise in scientific experiment, without the light of past experience

upon his pathway, and this he can only obtain by a passage through the literary institutions of the country, where the results of the labors of the learned for ages are collected together and made accessible to the student. To attempt a persecution of the sciences independent of the past experience, as we sometimes incline to consider ourselves, would be vain. There is scarcely a valuable discovery of modern times, but has borrowed something of its proportions or utility from the mind of antiquity.

That the farmer by a scientific cultivation of his land, can increase to a very great extent its productions, there does not exist a rational doubt. And that the time is coming when there will be actual necessity for this increase of production, there is every appearance. It is therefore not only wise and expedient to commence or carry on now, but it is a high duty which is owed to posterity, in consideration of all the blessings which past ages have bequeathed us.

Permit us, therefore, in our humble way to impress upon the minds of the farmers the very great usefulness of education. Give your sons and daughters not the less education because you design them for rural life and agricultural pursuit. If you are able, educate them—they will find abundant employment for all their science though their farms be located in the deep wilderness of the west; though they be cast amid barren rocks and sterile sand plains, science will aid them there.

Not a blade of grass nor a spear of grain but will grow better under the cultivation of intellectual care. Not a flower, but will show beauties to the eye of science, which the vulgar world knows not of. Not a vine but rears finer, and produces more where educated hands superintend its growth. In short, all nature is beautified, improved and bettered, where the cultivator is no stranger to its properties, and the science of its developments.

Farmers give your children education. It is the only earthly inheritance you can bequeath them that is beyond the reach of accident. All other human property is constantly changing and transitory. Science is not transferable—not like the mutability of other goods, negotiable; firm and unshaken by human vicissitude. It will be the enduring companion of your children through life, it will support them in all the affliction of Providential chastisement, and prepare them for an inheritance in that undiscovered country beyond the land of death.

HINTS TO FARMERS.—Never feed potatoes to stock without boiling or steaming, as this increases their nutritive qualities.

One bushel flax-seed, ground with 8 bushels of oats, is better for horses than 16 bushels of oats alone, and will effectually destroy the bots.

Never burn all dry wood in your fire place, nor use a fire place when you can get a stove.

Cut your trees for rails in February, as they are then most durable.

Never dew-rot your flax, unless you wish to render it worthless.

Never select your seed corn from the crib, but from the stalk.

Never feed out your best potatoes and plant the refuse, nor sell your best sheep and keep the poorest.

A fat ox is worth more than a poor horse, and does not eat as much—a yoke and chain can be bought for less money than a wagon harness.

Horses that are confined in a stable never have the staggers.

Never leave your ground unploughed till spring, when it can be accomplished in the fall.

CLEANINGS FROM THE LATE PAPERS.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO EDINBURGH.—I have the satisfaction to inform you, and on an authority by no means incompetent or ill-informed, that it is the intention of Her Majesty to visit Scotland and Ireland during the next summer, and that she will hold her Court for some time at Holyrood house.—*Correspondent of Caledonian Mercury.*

THE NEW COIN.—Wyon, of the Royal Mint, has been eminently successful in preparing a head of her gracious Majesty the Queen for the coin of the realm, which will be generally circulated in the course of a few months. Mr Wyon had previously invented another modallion of equal beauty, but unfortunately the die cracked in the operation.

PERSECUTION IN THE TYROLESE.—The first party of the Tyrolese Protestants banished their native homes by the fanaticism of their countrymen passed through Salzburg on the 14th instant. There were about one thousand of them in thirteen wagons. They appeared by no means wretched or ragged, as is too often the case with emigrants. On the contrary, there were several wealthy men among them; some, I have been told, will carry as much as 80,000 silver florins with them. They were in good spirits, having sold their property in the Zillorthal extremely well.—*Silesian Gazette.*

TERRIFIC PHENOMENON.—A letter from Milhalyza, in the county of Yaled, in Hungary, says that on the 19th of July, at half past ten at night, there appeared in the horizon, above the mountains situated between Esab-Rendeck and Sumigh, not far from the forest of Bakony, an immense column of flame, which rose with a dreadful noise and roaring, like that of distant steam, followed by two explosions, with a short interval between them. This phenomenon terrified not only the inhabitants but the domestic animals. The explosions were so violent that the ground trembled, and at Sumigh and Milhalyza the windows were so shaken that they were expected to be broken to pieces. The phenomenon was only of a few seconds' duration, and after the explosion all was buried in obscurity. An explosion nearly similar was heard on the 5th of January in Serbia.—*Journal de Frankfort, Sept. 17.*

THE ART OF DIRECTING BALLOONS is discovered by M. William Van Eschen a native of Brussels. The system is equally simple and ingenious, and the effect is infallible. By means of its application, and with a new kind of balloon, the aeronaut will be able, in the usual state of the atmosphere, to proceed at pleasure with the greatest rapidity. Only, in case of contrary and violent winds, the balloon will not make a rapid progress. In this respect it resembles a steamboat; it resists the currents (of air) and obstacles, and in some measure overcomes them.—*Dutch-paper.*

PERSIAN STATE GAZETTE.—The Persian Government has imitated the Porto, and established a *State Gazette*. It made its appearance in May last, and is published monthly. It is lithographed upon a large folio sheet; has no general title, but is ornamented at the top with the arms of Persia. Beneath is one general heading, "News and events of the month—Printed at the Palace of the Government at Teheran." The first page is devoted to news from the eastern kingdoms. Intelligence relating to Persia takes the lead; then follows that from Afghanistan, China, and the Indies. This department is tolerably well filled; but when the Editors come to speak of Europe, there is a great falling off. Under the head of England, after stating that London is the capital, it merely notices that on such a day it was visited by a tremendous storm, and other trifling matters; except that it enters into long details respecting an intended establishment of immense works for making beet root sugar.

Under the head of Germany it merely gives an account of a woman's being delivered of four children at a birth.

THE DIAMOND A VEGETABLE.—A letter was read at the British Association, Liverpool, from Sir David Brewster, on a curious optical phenomenon that had occurred in the construction of a diagonal lens. He had employed Mr Pritchard to make a very small plano convex lens. The diamond previous to working, had all the appearance of internal brilliancy; but, after being polished, it presented a series of stratified shades, which rendered it useless for the required purpose. It afterwards appeared that lapidaries were acquainted with this appearance, which rendered them extremely unwilling to take the risk on themselves of cutting up diamonds for optical purposes. On a minute examination of this phenomenon, it appeared that those different shades occurred in regular strata, each section being about one hundredth part of an inch, and each stratum having a different focus, and being of different degrees of hardness and specific gravity. The inferences drawn from the above facts were, that the diamond was of vegetable substance, and that its parts must have been held in solution, and subjected to different degrees of pressure at different stages of its existence. On the contrary, had it been, as generally believed, subject to the laws of crystallization, its crystals must necessarily have been homogeneous. The president of the session said, he entirely concurred in the views of the writer. He added, it could as easily be proved that carbon in the state of diamonds was of vegetable origin as that coal was, and that in its pristine state it must have been soft, like amber or gum.

PENNY POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.—"On the 1st September, the act for regulating the conveyance of newspapers by post came into operation, from which time the penny hitherto demanded by the carriers of any cross or penny post, for the delivery of a newspaper, cannot be legally claimed." This paragraph has been going the round of the journals, and we are convinced, from a conversation we had with some of the gentlemen connected with the press who formed the Deputation to wait on the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting this impost, that they fully understood the postage was to be wholly abolished. We find, however, that the penny postage is continued, and on an application on the subject to the Secretary of the General Post Office, we have received the following reply:—

"General Post Office, Sept. 15.

"Sir,—I beg to inform you, in answer to your letter of the 13th instant, that penny postage is still chargeable on newspapers which have not previously passed through the general post, or are not intended to do so. The newspapers consequently which are posted at Bristol for delivery at Portishead are liable to the penny rate.

"I am, sir, your obedient humble servant,

GEORGE WELSH, Pro. Sec.

"To Mr Taylor, *Mirror*-office, Bristol."—*Mirror.*

COLONIAL.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—It would appear that the House of Assembly of this Island had it in contemplation to delegate three of its members to proceed to England, to represent the political condition of the Colony, particularly with reference to the administration of justice. We do not pretend to understand the exact extent of latitude attached to the term "freedom of speech in debate," when applied to members of Colonial Assemblies, but the question, we perceive, is about to be tried in Newfoundland, writs having been issued against Messrs. Morris, Kent and Nugent, three of the Members of Assembly, for a libel on Chief Justice Boulton, contained in speech-

es made by them in their places in the House. On the subject of the proposed delegation to England, the *Newfoundland Times*, a paper which does not seem to entertain either much dread or veneration for the honorable House, thus expresses itself:—

"Next week we shall offer a few observations on the proposed vote of £600, for defraying the expenses of a few superlative scoundrels who are to be "delegated" to proceed to England on a mission of the utmost importance to the "administration of justice."

The Council and Assembly are at issue on the Supply Bill. The former refused its assent to a Road Bill, on the ground that it would take up too much of the revenue, and did not give sufficient check against wasteful expenditure. The House then appended the rejected measure to the Supply Bill, in which shape the Council refuse to deliberate on them, and the consequence will probably be, the loss of the Supply Bill.

FREDERICTON, November 8.

We understand that Despatches from England, via New York, down to the end of September, were yesterday received by the Lieutenant Governor, conveying in terms the most gratifying to His Excellency, the entire approval by Her Majesty's Government of the various important measures which have been adopted by His Excellency since His assumption of the Government of this Province, as well in reference to the Provisional extension of the Executive Council, as to the formation of the Board of Audit, and the financial Reforms which have been introduced into several departments of the Public Service.

We learn that mandamus's for seven Members of the Executive Council, including the three who have already been provisionally called by His Excellency to take their seats at that Board, were then passing through the requisite forms, and may be daily expected.—*Gazette.*

On the 24th ultimo, a Deputation of the Micmac Tribe of Indians, residing at Richibucto, waited upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and presented a Petition, praying that His Excellency would approve of their choice of NOLE ANTOINE ATHINXARE, as Chief of the said Tribe.

The gracious manner in which His Excellency was pleased to receive the Deputation, which was attended by an Interpreter, and his ready approval of the choice of their Chief, has given great satisfaction to the Tribe.

His Excellency also directed the Trespassers on their lands to be immediately removed, and every protection to be afforded to them, in order that they may extend their agricultural pursuits, which in that district of the Province are not inconsiderable.—*Id.*

Regulations for the Leasing of Mines and Minerals in New Brunswick.—All persons wishing to obtain a lease of Mines and minerals must apply by Petition to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in which Petition he must state particularly the district in which he wishes to work; whether he possesses the means to enable him to carry on his operations; to what extent he promises to go. He must also state if he owns the Land upon which he wishes to work; or whether if owned by another person, he was made any, and what arrangements, with that person; and he will be required to produce evidence of the facts.

The Petition must be accompanied by a sketch of the ground applied for, shewing the granted Lands, &c. &c. &c.

Should the Lieutenant Governor in Council decide upon leasing the Mines applied for, the District will be submitted to public Auction, after due notice given as directed by Law.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 10.

The *Quebec Mail*, due here on Tuesday evening last, had not arrived when we went to press. The great irregularity attending the arrival of this mail has been long a subject of general complaint in this community, and we hope that immediate steps will be taken to remedy the evil.—*Chronicle*.

October 11.

We learn from unquestionable authority that Despatches have been received, during the week, both by the October mail, and via New York, by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, from the Right Honourable Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, approving in the most unqualified manner of all the measures of His Excellency's Administration since he assumed the Government of the Province, and particularly for his having availed himself, until Her Majesty's pleasure should be declared, of the advice of Messrs Shore, Simonds, and Johnston, as Executive Councillors. The appointment of these three gentlemen, is, we are happy to add, confirmed in the most gratifying and flattering terms, and in addition to these, the Honble. E. Botsford, Neville Parker, and William Crane, Esquires, are also appointed, making in all six Councillors. Another gentleman, we understand, is also called to the Council, whose name we have not yet been able to learn.

We need not say that the whole of these appointments will give great satisfaction to the Province.—*Courier*.

THE FOE.

AWAY—the winning foe hath come !
 Away and turn thee not to him ?
 For he will desolate thy home,
 And fill thy woe cup to the brim.
 He comes not with a glittering blade—
 His weapon is a deadlier thing—
 Nor as the tempest is arrayed,
 When borne upon her darkling wing.

He comes not in a war array—
 A wilderness of glittering steel ;
 No silken banners o'er him play,
 No warriors follow at his heel.
 He comes not in the foaming wave—
 His home is not the rolling sea ;
 Yet he will crush thee to the grave
 And leave a scornful name for thee.

He comes with midnight festival,
 Where wine is pour'd and songs are sung ;
 O turn thou from his earnest call—
 Trust not the smoothness of his tongue ;
 He hath a madness for thy soul—
 His arm is reeling o'er thy head ;
 Taste not the poison of his bowl—
 'Twill lay thee with the sleeping dead.

Away, or woe shall wither thee,
 And crush thy household and thy kin ;
 For love of them I bid the flee
 From that foul nourisher of sin.
 For love of God turn thou away ;
 He hath a lightning in his eye—
 The soul is ruined 'neath his sway,
 Through life and in eternity !

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT IN A PLACE OF WORSHIP.—A horrible accident occurred a few weeks ago in a neighbourhood of Swenciany, a small Russian town in the government of Wilna. A Catholic Church situated near the town, appeared to have been a favourite resort for the pious pilgrims of the neighbourhood.—On the day dedicated to the patron saint, an immense concourse had assembled, and most of the peasants had brought their votive offerings, chiefly consisting of the produce of their farms. One poor woman laid a few bundles

of flax before the altar, where it unfortunately came in contact with one of the tapers, and caught fire. In a few moments the flames were communicated to the building itself, which, like most of the churches in that country, was built entirely of wood. The assembled crowd rushed to the only door, but were for some time, unable to escape, as the multitude outside on the first alarm being given, attempted to rush into the building to afford assistance. Upwards of 100 persons were burnt, or trampled to death, and a much larger number seriously injured.—*Prussian State Paper*.

HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is stated in *Laird's Expedition to Africa*, that slavers when chased and in danger of being captured, consign their cargoes of human beings to the deep, that no legal evidence may exist of their being actually engaged in the traffic. The following is a revolting picture :

“ La Jeune Estelle, being chased by a British cruiser, enclosed twelve negroes in casks, and threw them overboard. In 1834, the *Black Joke* and fair *Rosamund* fell in with the *Hercule* and *Regul*, two slavers, off the *Bonny River* ; on perceiving the cruisers, they attempted to regain the port, and pitched overboard upwards of 500 human beings, chained together, before they were captured ; from the abundance of sherks in the river, their tracks was literary a bloody one. The slaver not only does this, but he glories in it : the first words uttered by the captain of the *Maria Isabelle*, seized by Lieutenant *Rose*, were “ that if he had seen the man-of-war in chace an hour sooner, he would have thrown every slave in his vessel overboard, as he was fully insured.”

THE NIAGARA SLAUGHTER.—Our readers are already advised in respect to the attempt which was made by a slave-holder to get possession of a slave at Niagara, in Canada, by claiming him as felon, and the slaughter of five colored men, who with others, had banded together in his defence, and through whose instrumentality he made his escape.

From subsequent accounts we learn, that the coroner's jury have found a verdict against the Deputy Sheriff, of *WILFUL MURDER*, he having given the order to fire on an unarmed and peaceable assembly, who were doing no violence, the man having previously made his escape. It is further stated, that the sympathies of the white population were decidedly with colored people, insomuch, that some of the most respectable of them furnished them with provisions, and besought them not to suffer the innocent and unfortunate prisoner to cross the line, and earnestly petitioned the Governor for his discharge, and that the Governor accompanied his refusal with expressions of regret, that he was bound by the letter of the law to deliver him up.

A paper published at *Hamilton Upper Canada*, says that a similar attempt has been made to recover a fugitive slave in that town, and remarks that ‘ it is evident, that a plot has been formed by some Southern slave-drivers, to obtain possession of their escaped slaves in Canada, by bringing criminal charges against them.’ It is added, ‘ there is no doubt, that the matter is understood, that our Executive will refuse to give them up.’—*Michigan Observer*.

SPANISH GIRLS AT TREVENA.—Whenever I was on a bicquet at the hill top, I used to pass the time in observing the movements of the peasant girls employed in carrying up hods of mortar to the redoubt. None were above twenty years of age, and several of them were strikingly handsome, with fine olive carnation complexions and large sparkling eyes, shaded by long, dark and pencilled eyebrows. It cer-

tainly moved my heart to compassion, to see them filling the hods with their delicate fingers, and toiling up the steep ascent with a slow but elastic step. Nevertheless they appeared to work, and, aware of the fruitlessness of all resistance, submitted to it with the greatest cheerfulness, ever and anon startling the mountain echoes with peals of merry laughter. Sometimes one would pause and resting the hod on her knee, and looking up with an air of good-humored vexation, say, “ *Mucha trabajo, pobrecito*,” (Much work, poor little thing,) until disturbed by the clamorous demand of the Spanish sergent for *barro, barro*, (mortar.) Occasionally, after emptying their hods, two or three gathered together in a knot, gossiping with one another, or with the Spanish soldiers at work, and on the first approach of the sergent, would start off to their duty with the speed of lightning, joking him on his severity as they passed. At sunset, when the bugle from town sounded a cessation from labour, the signal was hailed with wild shouts of delight, that mocked the clearness of the notes floating up the valley, and throwing aside their implements they darted down the mountain-side with screams of laughter, playing such joyous gambols by the way as were a pleasure to behold.—*Twelve Months in the British Legion*.

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1837.

By an arrival at New York we are furnished with English dates to the 10th October, being three days later than by the packet. Most of the articles of any interest, we have copied in another page.

Queen Victoria was on a visit to Brighton. The French King had dissolved the Chamber of Deputies, and had created fifty new Peers. The forces of the Queen of Spain had succeeded in driving the Carlists to their fastnesses in the mountains.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—We are glad to see some of the London papers taking the same view of Canadian politics as we do ourselves, as will appear by the subjoined extracts.

There is one thing, however, in which the British people and the Colonists generally, are sadly deficient: Why do they not pour in petitions from all quarters to the Imperial Government, and demand that justice may be done to their fellow subjects in Canada? We know that the united voice of the British people is omnipotent in such matters; why then not let it be heard?

The *London Sun* of the 3d October says—

“ Ministers must see the imperative necessity of adopting decisive measures for removing whatever abuses engender such sentiments as are here expressed in the minds of the inhabitants of Lower Canada.—Moreover, it is but right that regard should be had to the feelings and opinions of the Canadians, however erroneous, on questions which relate solely to their own individual and social welfare; and to prevent any thing like a hostile collision between the colony and the mother country, England ought to make sacrifices even greater than any yet prayed for by the House of Assembly. England is too confessedly great and powerful to be deterred by a false shame from correcting any error to which mis-information may have led.”

The *London Morning Advertiser* of the 4th October, says—

“ In the calm, determined, and dignified language addressed to the Governor General, we recognise a striking resemblance to those temperate, but immovably resolute remonstrances made by the States of the present American Union, at the time of the dissensions which ultimately disengaged them from the central government; we trust that it is not precursory to a similar catastrophe, but that a just and conciliatory policy on the part of Great Britain will, in affording scope to the development of the nascent liberties of the Colonies, render the consummation of their freedom not only consonant with, but necessary to the advancement of British interests.”

"But the most important part of the Address is to come. It is that wherein, after commenting upon the tendency of the Resolutions of the British Senate, as subversive of all legitimate and constitutional control over their executive government by the colonists, and establishing corruption, intrigue, and pillage on the ruins of their liberties, the Assembly states, 'It is our duty, therefore, to tell the mother country, that if she carries the spirit of these resolutions into effect in the Government of British America, and of this Province in particular, her supremacy therein will no longer depend upon the feelings of affection, of duty, and of mutual interest, which would best secure it, but on physical and material force, an element dangerous to the governing party, at the same time that it subjects the governed to a degree of uncertainty as to their future existence and their dearest interests, which is scarcely to be found under the most absolute governments of civilized Europe.'

"To persevere in resolutions in defiance of opinions so energetically expressed, and based on principles so universally supported by the more enlightened portion of civilized man, would be an act of despotism and folly completely at variance with the general character of the present administration. We therefore confidently state our conviction that in the approaching session of Parliament a policy will be pursued different from that of the past, and in proportion to that difference more calculated to allay discontent in the colonies, to cement and consolidate their connexion with the Parent State, and promote the interest of both countries."

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Dr C. Martin lectures this evening, on the Nature and Properties of Water.

JAMES PRIMROSE, Esq., of this town, has been appointed American Consul for this Port, by the President of the United States.

The reported capture of the *Susquehanna* is untrue.

We have lately discovered that some of our Subscribers, to whom we sent accounts for the first and second volumes of the *BEE*, have deceived themselves into the opinion, that because we printed the words "Received payment" at the bottom, they were therefore paid, and that they need give themselves no further trouble about it. We would now beg to inform all those, that such instances of generosity, from unknown sources, are rare now-a-days. It was altogether for a different purpose that we printed the words in question, namely, to remind them that the payment would be acceptable; and as the mere act of putting words on paper will not support this establishment, we shall be glad how soon they will give us an opportunity of putting our signature below all on the account, and convert it into a real receipt.

Six shillings and three pence will be paid at this Office, for one copy of the second volume of the *BEE*, if complete.

MARKETS.

NEW-YORK MARKETS, NOV. 1.—**FLOUR AND MEAL.**—The increased animation noticed in our last has continued, the advanced state of the season having induced buyers, both for the city and country use, who had hitherto delayed in the expectation of reduced rates, to appear in market. All descriptions of Western have in consequence again advanced, especially Canal, on which an improvement of 37½ cents has been established; sales yesterday of common brands at \$9; Fancy, \$9 12½ to \$9 25; Troy and New-York City, \$8 50 to \$8 75; and Ohio, via canal, \$8 75. For Southern descriptions also advanced prices are demanded, though but few sales have occurred; a few hundred barrels Richmond County have been sold at \$8 75. Rye flour remains scarce at \$6. Corn meal in barrels continues in demand at \$5 50; stock also small.—**COAL.**—A recent importation of Liverpool, embracing 150 tons, is retailing from the vessel at \$12 50, cash. A parcel of 135 tons of the same has been sold at a rate not made public. The rates for Schuylkill are still continued without change. Pictou, from vessel, is retailing at \$10,50.

P. E. ISLAND PRICES.—Beef 3½ d. to 4½ d.; mutton 4½ d.; pork, none; flour 2½ d. per lb.; oatmeal 2d.; barley meal 2d.; butter 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; barley 3s. per bush.; oats 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; potatoes 1s.; turnips 1s.; hay 40s. to 45s. per ton; wheat, none yet brought to market.—*Colonist*, Nov. 11.

DIED,

On the 11th inst. at Upper Settlement, East River, Duncan McDonald, widow's son, aged 23 years.

On the 15th inst. at Forks, East River, Mr Alexander M. Kenzie, leaving a widow and helpless family to mourn their loss.

SHIP NEWS

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Saturday, Nov 19,—Sch'r Barbara, Gerroir, Miramichi—salt.

Monday,—Sch'r Bee, Graham, P. E. Island—bal., Gracioso, O'Brien, Merigomish—plank.

CLEARED.

Nov. 15.—Sch'r Surprise, LeBrun, Arichat—goods.

16.—Sch'r Brothers, Ewan, Halifax—produce, &c; John, Fougere, do. do.; Mary, Gerroir, do. do.; brig Highlander, Skinner, Greenock—timber.

17.—Sch'r Medora, Caleb, Providence—coal.

20.—Sch'r Three Sisters, Nowton, Ship Harbour—coal; Elizabeth, Landry, Halifax—do.

The brig which was noticed last week, as having been cast away at the Magdalen Islands, proves to be the Canton of Whitby, Garbutt, master. The captain, his wife and child, the boatswain, carpenter, and two seamen were drowned.

J. M. KITCHIN, SHOEMAKER,

HAVING lately returned from Liverpool, England intimates to the public that he has commenced the

SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,

in that shop adjoining the store of J. R. Kitchin, where he is ready to execute orders in his line with neatness, durability, and despatch.

N. B. A Journeyman wanted.

Nov. 22.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK SENTINEL.

THE above Paper will be commenced at Fredericton early in November; and will contain, in addition to a variety of Literary, Commercial, and Political Information, Reports of the debates in the Assembly of New Brunswick, and also selections of the most interesting of those which may take place in the Imperial Parliament, as they shall appear in the London weekly papers.

The facility with which intelligence is conveyed to New Brunswick from the United States, requiring only three days for its transmission to Fredericton from Boston; together with the interest which accounts from that quarter usually possess, will recommend *The Sentinel* to the people of this Province.

Agricultural Intelligence shall find a place in the columns of the proposed publication; and although an undue portion of it, will not be devoted to the temperance cause, yet such information connected with the subject will appear from time to time as can conveniently be inserted, consistent with the varied and peculiar arrangement of a Newspaper, and without being offensive to the general reader.

The terms of *The Sentinel* will be 15s per annum, half in advance, exclusive of postage, while it shall be executed. Those of our friends in this Province, who may desire to obtain the paper, can do so by notifying the nearest Agent, or the neighbouring Postmaster, and as it will be conducted on liberal, constitutional, and strictly temperance principles, we trust it will meet with extensive support throughout the Colonies

EDMUND WARD.

Halifax, October 12, 1837.

IN THE PRESS, AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED (At this Office.)

A NEW SELECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."

[PRICE SIX SHILLINGS.]

As but a limited number of Copies are printing, those wishing to become subscribers to the Work will please hand in their names without delay.

Contributions of favorite and popular TUNES will be thankfully received.

100 BARRELS CORN MEAL for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.** Pictou, August 29.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Having fully determined to wind up their business at Richibucto, as soon as possible—offer for sale the following Properties in Real Estate, viz.—

No. 1.—That large and well known commodious HOUSE in the centre of the town, fronting on Water-street, designated as the "King's Arms Inn," and occupied by Mr Donnelly for several years.—This House is forty feet by thirty-eight foot basement—two stories high, and finished in good order to the garret; under which is a frost proof cellar, (double wall) as large as the House, well built with stones and lime, seven feet clear of the Joists, and a never failing well of water pumped up in the kitchen. On said basement story to the rear of his House is a large Shed or building, extending to the barn, forty-five feet, said Barn is thirty-six feet, by thirty feet, and commodiously fitted with stalls and other improvements for stabling purposes—in the rear of, and connecting with these buildings, is an Acre of land running back to Pagan-street, under the highest cultivation as a garden.

No. 2.—A property in rear of number One, fronting on Pagan-street, in the highest cultivation, containing one acre and two porches.

No. 3.—A property in front of the King's Arms Inn, with a building thereon, bounded on Water-street, in extent about seventy-five feet, with a wharf from high water mark, extending into the harbour fifty-six feet by seventy feet.

No. 4.—A building occupied by the subscribers as a Dry Good Shop and Warehouse, thirty-seven feet by forty-seven feet, two stories high on a wharf, extending into the Harbour ninety-six feet in length, by twenty-eight feet in breadth.

No. 5.—A property in the town, well known as formerly belonging to Mr Patrick Fahoy, on which is a large two story House, well adapted for a tavern with an acre of land.

No. 6.—A property, at Ball's Creek, (so called) on the Richibucto River, in the neighbourhood of Mr Ford's Mills, formerly owned by Mr James Shirley, containing two hundred acres, on which upwards of thirty acres is under cultivation.

No. 7.—A property on the St. Nicholas River, will known, formerly as the property of Curran & Brown, a part of which is cleared land with a house thereon.

No. 8.—A property once owned by Mr Turner Ward, fronting on the Harbour of Buctouche, bounded on the north by lands formerly owned by Thomas Ostle, Esq containing fifteen acres, all cleared land.

ALSO:

A Mill Property on the East branch of the St. Nicholas River—in excellent order, now in operation at the head of the tide, and foot of, and across said branch—with all the advantages of the standing timber on said branch, which is principally young White Pine, and in the greatest abundance, from ten to twelve miles up. This is one of the most desirable situations in that part of the country; there is 200 acres of land, a great part of which is under cultivation, with a good House and out-houses thereon, and the promises extend across the branch to the proportion of about one third of the property, and only about nine miles from the town. Application of this property to be made to Mr John Curten, on the premises, as well as to the subscribers, as directed.

For rate and terms of properties, Nos. 1 to 8, please apply to the subscribers at their office, at St. John and Richibucto. Sales will be positive, without reserve, and advantageous bargains may be expected on accommodating terms.

N. B. The above Store and Town Property is a desirable situation for parties wishing to enter the timber and deal trade. The business of the store, from its being an old stand, is very important. Terms of Payment made easy.

They also request all persons to whom they are indebted in this concern to present their accounts for adjustment and payment; and those indebted to them to make payment or satisfactory arrangements by the end of this year, without which compulsory steps may be taken.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO. St. John, October 17, 1837.

SOLE LEATHER, Of a very superior quality, for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.** October 25.

POETRY.

THE LONELY TREE.

THOU lonely tree that on the mountain standing,
Frownest in grandeur on the vale below,
In stern magnificence our awe commanding,
No soothing fellowship is thine to know;
Each wild-flower that this tranquil vale embosoms,
Seems in its social ties more blessed than thou,
We walk among them and we cull their blossoms,
But shun thy dizzy height—thou lonely tree.

In life I often thus sad homage render
To some fine mind, removed from grovelling ken,
Standing aloft in solitary splendour.
Beyond the reach or touch of common men,
The world inclines to those who crave protection,
Loving the suppliant voice and bended knee,
But O! if Genius ever seek affection,
It shares a fate like thine—thou lonely tree.

Stay, from a cloud a sunbeam brightly darting,
Even when I speak, invests thy boughs with light,
No radiance to the lowly vale imparting,
But resting long on the majestic height;
O! to thy dwelling place a charm is given,
Though unaccompanied by thy kind it be,
Thou hast a brilliant messenger from heaven
To cheer thy solitude—Thou lonely tree.

When I lament the gloomy elevation
That talent holds, this scene may I recall
And think that beams of holy inspiration
Perchance oft visit one unwooed by all,
Cold feeble minds may lesser boons inherit,
But Heaven's peculiar communications shall be
Reserved to gladden the ethereal spirit
That upward towers like thee, O lonely tree!

MISCELLANY.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET POLICE.—A half-starved lad, in the dress of a chimney-sweeper, was brought before Mr Chambers, charged with having been found sleeping about in the streets. The boy for some time had been seen by the police, wandering about the streets by day and lying in doorways by night, and out of humanity he was taken to the station-house, in hopes of mending his condition by getting him sent to the workhouse or prison.

Mr Chambers—well my poor lad what can I do for you?

Boy—Nobody can't do nuffin. I aint got friends, nor no-body wot cares a cus for me.

Mr Chambers—why don't you try to get work?

Boy—Cause it isn't of no use. I couldn't yaru a farden if I worked till I busted, because I'm grown out on it.

Mr Chambers—What do you mean?

Boy—Y'y I'm too big for chimbly climbing, and I aint big enough for journeywork, so ven I offers my services to a caster sweep he tells me I'm not worth a bunch of cats meat in the line.

Mr Chambers—I suspect there is something more against you than your size. You've lost your character, and that's the reason why the trade wont employ you. Come now, havn't you been detected in plundering the contractor, by stealing ashes out of dustholes?

Boy—Ve never considers a gemman has been guilty of "stealing" the stuff out of dustholes until he has been reglar convicted, vich nobody can't prove us I never vos. I vont go for to say as I harn't done a summut in the dusting line, vich ve only calls "slanging," but it vas a werry little.

Mr Chambers.—I thought so. You can't get work becuse you've acted dishonestly.—I do not know what to do for you, but certainly I cannot leave you to perish in the streets.

Boy—Chimbly vork werry different now to vot it vas at van time. Afore I vos bound there vorn't a better business in the whole world. A'prentice in five years could save enough to buy his kit, such as a scrapper brush, and snoot-bug, and so he could begin business for himself, or maybe if he was werry lucky he'd save tin enough to buy a donkey and cart to go in the garden-stuff profession, and make his fortun at vonce, but now if ve sweeps frow top to bottom of a house nobody don't give no browns and werry seldom a drink of svipes.

Mr Chambers asked the boy if he would like to go into the Refuge for the Destitute at Huxton, and on receiving a reply in the affirmative immediately wrote a letter to the governor of the establishment and dispatched a policeman, accompanied by the boy, with the recommendation.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.—Wade Hampton, Esq. has recently paid to the proprietor of the New-York Spirit of the Times 100 years Subscription, in advance, amounting to \$500!! This genteel thing was done to save the publisher the trouble of sending for his dues, and the gentleman-payer the trouble of filing his receipts. If there are any more yet of them who would like to get rid of the trouble of filing their receipts, there can be little doubt that they can find a number of publishers who would be happy to write, 'received payment 100 years in advance.'

STEAM EXPLOSIONS.—At the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, Baron Segner read a memoir describing an invention of M. Tromot, for preventing the bursting of steam boilers. It consists in the adoption of a tube, terminated by a fusible stopper, and placed in the part of the furnace where the heat is most intense. The tube, which is a species of proof boiler, is to communicate with the body of the principal boiler by pipes, one of which is to be fixed in the part occupied by the steam, whilst another is fixed an inch or two below the point where the level of the water is to be maintained. This process was recommended by Baron Segner as the only effectual mode of effecting the object in question.

POPULAR IGNORANCE IN FRANCE.—The cabin boy of a French vessel having fallen into the water at Ostend, was almost immediately drawn out; and there is every reason to believe that he was still alive, and would immediately have recovered. At this moment, however, one of those meddling blockheads who are so fond of pretending to know everything, told the sailors that it was not permitted to take a drowned man out of the water except in presence of the police. The sailors were silly enough to pay attention to this absurdity, and actually left the boy in the water, suspended by a cord, till the police could be sent for. Attempts were afterwards made to recover him by the usual means, but in vain.—*National*

LONDON.—With all the boasted advantages of the climate on the Mediterranean shores, and sett'ed salubrious seasons of France, the glowing atmosphere, and serene blue sky of Italy, we find England, and even its gigantic, crowded, and almost boundless metropolis, enjoying a greater share of health, and consequently possessing a higher value of life, than the inhabitants of almost any foreign city or state in Europe, or perhaps in the world. It stands with respect to Paris in the scale of health, as forty to thirty-five; to Naples, as forty to twenty-eight and a quarter; to Rome as forty to twenty-four; and to Vienna as forty to twenty-two and a half; or, in other words, nearly five per cent of the whole population die annually.—*London As It Is.*

REMOVAL.—I have such a horror of moving that I would not take a benefice from the King, if I were not indulged with non-residence. What a dislocation of comfort is comprised in that word—moving! Such a heap of nasty little things after you think all is got into the cart; old dredging-boxes, worn out brushes, gallipots, vials, things that it is almost impossible the most necessitous person can ever want, but which the women, who preside on these occasions, will not leave behind if it were to save your life; they'd keep the cart ten minutes to stow in dirty pipes and broken matches, to show their economy. Then you can find nothing you want for many days after you get into your lodgings. You must comb your hair with your fingers wash your hands without soap, go about in dirty garters. Were I Diogenes, I would not move out of a kilderkin into a hoghead, though the first had nothing but small beer in it, and the second reeked claret.—*Lamb.*

ROUPEING FOR MINISTERS' STIPEND.—On Thursday the 24th ultimo, the village of Langham, in Rutlandshire, was the scene of a violent tumult, proceeding from the attempt of the Vicar to enforce payment of tithes by distraint. The property seized for sale consisted of hay. For the two lots first offered by the auctioneer not any bidding could be obtained, although a crowd of several hundred persons had assembled; for the third lot a bidding was made by Mr John Stimson, a butcher of Oakham; and instantly a scene commenced which beggars description, and can be likened to nothing but a row at an Irish wake. The bidding was scarcely out of the hatcher's mouth, when a horrible babel of exclamations was vented; and the unfortunate knight of the cleaver was hustled, at first by a number of women, and then by a host of men, who bent his hat over his eyes, and literally tore his clothes from his back, trampling upon their victim and beating him most severely; and it was only through the energetic interference of Mr Baker of Cottesmore, who happened to be at Langham, that the poor fellow escaped with his life. Any further attempt to proceed with the auction would have been in the highest degree inexpedient.—*Bradford Observer.* [The above paragraph affords no great encouragement to proceed to extremities with the 1961 distress warrants recently obtained for Ministers' Stipends in Edinburgh.—*Ed. Scotsman.*]

SECRECY CARRIED TOO FAR.—The Count de V—— Prime Minister to the King of Sardinia, affected mystery so much in all his transactions, both public and private, that, happening to hurt both his legs very severely, he employed a surgeon for each limb, while each was kept ignorant that the other was employed. The treatment, therefore, adopted by the medical men, and the nature of the drugs they administered, being quite inconsistent and contradictory, the consequence proved fatal to the Minister.

Work of necessity.—To unbutton a young man's vest, that he may pick up his cane.

Work of mercy.—To unlace a lady's stays, that she may be enabled to sneeze.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr DENNIS REDDIE
Miramichi—Mr H C D CARMAN.
St. John, N. B.—Mr A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.