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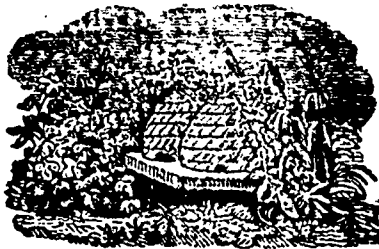
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ANDOR PRAYA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT'R 27, 1837.

NUMBER XIX.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

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Apples, per bushel	3s	Hay per ton	40s
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1,	30s
" hemlock - 30s a 40s		Mackarel,	none
Beef, pr lb	3d a 4d	Mutton per lb	3d a 4d
Butter, -	8d a 9d	Oatmeal pr cwt	20s a 23s
Cheese, -	5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s 6d
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	17s	Pork pr bbl	80s a 85s
" at Loading Ground	17s	Potatoes -	1s 6d
" at end of rail road	17s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 12s 6d
Coke		Salmon,	2s 6d
Codfish pr Qll	12s a 16s	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	6d a 7d	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, m	none	Turnips pr bush	30s
" American s r	none	Veal -	none
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HALIFAX PRICES.

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Boards, pine, m	55s a 60s	"	2
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" Sydney,	25s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada prime	90s
Coffee	none	" Nova Scotia	55s
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Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar,	35s a 37s 6d
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ARCHIBALD HART,
SILK, COTTON, AND WOOLEN
DYER,

HAS received a fresh stock of valuable DYE STUFFS, which will enable him to make MOST BRILLIANT COLOURS.

When money is scarce, to have the old Dresses renewed in colour for as many shillings as it will take pounds to have a new Dress, *this is economy.*

A. H. begs to intimate that he intends leaving this Province in June, 1838, those that wish to avail themselves of his labours to make the old like the new, will please call as soon as possible at the Dying Establishment.

Pictou, August 30, 1837. ew

WANTED.

A YOUNG man of good recommendation, who understands Farming. Apply to
GEO. MCLEOD.
Merigomish, August 10, 1837. mw.
June 14

A RIDE IN AN EAST INDIAN JUNGLE.

BY AN OLD FOREST RANGER.

"Oh, man, but you was a narrow escape ye had frae the tiger," remarked the Doctor, as our three sporting friends cantered slowly down the romantic pass which leads from the Neighbourly Hills to the Great Western Jungle. "I canna' think hoo he gae'd o'er you without gie'n you a skip wi' ane o' thae muckle paws o' his; od, they'r gae an ready wi' them by ordinary!"

"Faith, Doctor, that's more than I can tell you myself," replied Mansfield; "all that I recollect is hearing a roar, seeing some large object fly over my head, and finding myself sprawling at the bottom of the ravine with one barrel of my rifle discharged. I must confess it was a fool-hardy attempt on my part, and I have got out of the scrape much better than I deserved. I received a lesson in my early days, which ought to have taught me better, and made me cautious of attacking anything in the shape of a tiger for the rest of my life."

"May I ask what that was?" inquired Charles, who now began to take a deep interest in Mansfield's anecdotes of jungle warfare.

"It is a melancholy story, and one which, even now, I cannot think of without a feeling of remorse for my folly. But I shall tell it you, as it may prove a good lesson, and prevent your being guilty of any such rash act, in the commencement of your jungle campaign. It happened soon after my arrival in this country, when I was yet a boy, and like all *Griffins*, addicted to the vice of hat-hunting, or as your worthy uncle emphatically terms it, thistle-whipping—ono fine morning I was following my usual avocation, attended only by a Moorish boy, who had charge of my dogs, a fine game little fellow, about twelve years of age, and a few cockers. The boy and his dogs beat the bushes vigorously: quail and partridge were plentiful; and in spite of my missing every second shot, my bag was beginning to fill rapidly. I fancied myself a very Nimrod, and continued to load and fire with unweaned industry and great delectation. In the midst of our sport, a large panther sprang from the bushes; and, strange to say, took to flight, followed by my pack of yelping curs, till they drove him into a cave, at the side of a rocky hill, at no great distance. I never before saw anything in the shape of a tiger, and was struck dumb with astonishment. Not so my little Moor boy. He was the son of a famous *Shikaree*, and although I believe he had never seen a tiger any more than myself, he had often heard his father talk of his exploits amongst the wild beasts of the forest, he knew me to be a *griffin*, and his little heart swelled with the proud consciousness of superior knowledge in woodcraft. "Suppose master please," said he, drawing himself up, and assuming an air of importance "I show *Sahib* how to kill that tiger. I know very well *burrah Shikar* business." "In my simplicity I looked upon the darling little imp, who talked thus confidently of killing a panther, with a degree of respect almost amounting to awe; and, without hesitation, put myself under his guidance. According to his directions, I extracted the shot from my gun, and reloaded it with some bullets, which I

* Great shikar—the hunting of large animals.

happened to have in my pocket. "Now then," exclaimed my young *Shikaree*, as he placed me behind the shelter of a large stone, directly in front of the cave; "now then, I show *Sahib* how to make tiger come. *Sahib* make tiger eat plenty balls; that proper *shikar* business." So saying, he marched up directly to the entrance of the cave, and began to pelt the tiger with stones, abusing him, at the same time, in choice Hindoostanee slang. Sure enough this did make 'tiger come' with a vengeance. The enraged brute, uttering a shrill roar, darted from the cave, seized the poor boy by the back of the neck, threw him over his shoulder and dashed down the hill like a thunder bolt. My blood curdled at the sight, but I instinctively fired, and, I suppose, hit the beast, for he instantly dropped the boy, who rolled into a dark ravine at the foot of the hill. The panther having disappeared in the neighbouring jungle, I descended into the ravine, to look after poor little 'Kheder.' There he lay, weltering in blood, dreadfully mangled, and evidently in a dying state, but still quite sensible. The gallant little fellow never uttered a complaint, but fixing his large black eyes steadily on my countenance, as if he could there read his fate, asked in a faint voice for some water. I was stooping down to collect some in my hat, when I was startled by a snarly growl and the noise of some animal snuffing amongst the brushwood, which closed over my head. It was the panther who had returned. My first impulse was to fly, and leave the boy to his fate. But poor 'Kheder,' seeing my intention, fixed his glassy eyes upon me with an imploring look which cut me to the heart and made me blush for very shame. Kneeling by his side, I raised his head, wiped the bloody froth from his parched lips, and poured a few drops of water down his throat. This appeared to revive him. "You have not killed the tiger, *Sahib*," said he, speaking in Hindoostanee: "I am sorry for that, I should like to have sent his skin to my father. But you will tell him, *Sahib*, that I died like a *Shikaree*. I was not afraid of the tiger: I never cried out when I felt his teeth crunching through my bones. No; I stuck my knife in him twice. See! that is tiger's blood!" and his glazing eye flashed wildly for a moment, as he held up a bloody knife, which he clutched firmly in his right hand. "My father will be proud to gear this. But my poor mother will cry much, and her heart will turn to water when she hears that I am dead." And here, for the first time, the hot tears began to trickle down his cheeks. For a few minutes he remained motionless, with his eyes closed, and the big drops stealing slowly and silently, through his long silken eyelashes. But, suddenly starting up, with his eyes bursting from their sockets, and gasping painfully for breath, screamed, as if in a fit of delirium, "The tiger has seized me again?—save me, *Sahib*, save me!" cried he, in a hoarse voice; "I feel his teeth in my throat! my breath is stopped!—ah!—ah!" he gasped like a person drowning: "his eyes turned in his head till nothing but the white was visible—his jaws became firmly locked—a old shudder ran through his limbs—and the gallant little 'Kheder' fell back in my arms a stiffened corpse." I was young and unused to witness death; and that scene has made an impression on my mind which never will be

* The story of the poor dog-boy is a fact.

obliterated. All this time the panther continued to pace up and down the edge of the ravine, nearly on a level with my head, growling fearfully, ever and anon, poking his snout into the bushes, and snuffing at me, as if debating with himself whether or not he should jump down. The bushes were so thick that he could not distinguish me through them, and it is to this circumstance that I attribute my escape. For a full hour I remained in this dreadful state of suspense; and, during that fearful hour, many were the good resolves I made against tiger-hunting. But like many other good resolves, they were only made to be broken on the first tempting opportunity. The panther, at last, as if tired of keeping watch, walked quietly off; and I escaped to tell the tale, which I trust will prove a warning to you, Master Charles, and all other Grif-fins who may chance to hear it."

Our friends by this time, accomplished more than half the descent; and a remarkable change is already perceptible, not only in the temperature of the air, but in the scenery and in the natural productions. The cloth dress, which had been found necessary in the bracing climate of the hills, now begins to feel oppressive to the wearer. The Rhododendron trees, wild jessamine, and high waving fern, which have hitherto clothed the sides of the hills, now give place to stunted bamboo and dwarf Paimyra bushes, whilst turtle doves, tookans, paroquets, and other tropical birds, unknown on the summit of the hills, begin to make their appearance.

As they continued to descend, the heat, and the tropical character of the scenery, gradually increased, till, at the foot of the pass, the road suddenly plunged into the great forest jungle which encircles the hills; that wilderness of trees, where the stupendous elephant and the prowling tiger have for ages, held undisputed sway.

Here the tall feathery bamboo, the stately teak, and other large trees peculiar to an eastern climate, flourish in all their glory. The glare of an Indian sun is suddenly quenched in the deep gloom of the forest. The deathlike silence of the wilderness reigns around; and the confined air of the wood becomes close and suffocating.

Under the shade of a large banian tree, at the entrance of the forest, our party found a relay of fresh horses, which had been sent on during the night.

The saddles were quickly transferred to their backs, and, leaving their smoking steeds in charge of the horse-keepers, the three sportsmen pushed along the rugged path, which led into the forest, at a round pace.

"Come, Æsculapius, cried Mansfield, addressing the Dr. who was beginning to lag behind, and exhibited strong symptoms of being somewhat saddle-sick, "that old jade of yours will fall asleep under you, unless you make better use of your heels.—Give him a spur, man."

"Oich! Hoich!" grunted the Doctor, as he drove the spurs into his long legged, raw-boned, *kutch*, horse, and came shambling up to the rest of the party at a pace, which very much resembled the action of a dromedary, and must have been about equally pleasant to the unfortunate rider—"Od, Captain, this is a deevil o' a pace ye'r gaun at—man nor peast is no fit to stand this, at least, no' withouten leather breeks and tap-boots."

"O, ho!" cried Mansfield, laughing, "is that your complaint, Doctor?—sorry for you, my worthy Galen, very sorry, indeed—nothing so unpleasant as feeling the want of a pair of leathers in a long ride; but I much fear there is no help for it. We have still twenty long miles before us, and unless we make play now we shall get benighted and lose our way, which in this forest would be no joke. Give him his head, man, and let him go."

"Weel, weel!" sighed the Doctor, "but just bide a wee till I sight my face, and get a pinch out o' my mull." Here the Doctor pulled off his hat, and began to mob his face with a snuffly pocket-handkerchief. "By your leave, gentlemen, I'm just sweetin like a bull, and my poor beast is no muckle better."

"Hark forward!" cried Mansfield, giving the reins to his horse, after he had allowed the Doctor sufficient time to enjoy a hearty pinch of snuff. "Good night to you, Doctor; I suppose we shall hear of you in the course of to-morrow, provided the tigers or wild elephants do not make free with you during the night."

The Doctor, finding there was no help for it, took heart of grace, and by dint of plying the spurs vigorously, managed to make the old dromedary keep up wonderfully well, although not without many a grin, and many an uneasy whiffing of his seat.

As they penetrated deeper into the woods, the gloom became more intense, and the deep silence of solitude more imposing. I almost imagined them with a feeling of awe. Not a bird, not even an insect was heard. It appeared as if no living thing had ever disturbed the solitude of the primeval forest. And yet there were occasionally traces of life. The tall rank

grass which grow up amongst the trees, to the height of ten or twelve feet, was in many places trampled down by the wandering herds of wild elephants—several recent foot-marks of tigers might be traced along the sandy path, and once or twice a jungle-dog was seen to glide across the road, with the drooping tail and stealthy pace which indicate the prowling savage.

Here and there an occasional opening in the tree tops varied the monotony of the scene, exhibiting a gorgeous view of the mountains. Their stupendous crags, hanging woods, and sparkling waterfalls, backed by a sky of deeper blue than even Italy can boast, formed a striking contrast to the sombre gloom of the forest, and made the panting travellers sigh for the fresh mountain breezes which they had so lately left.

Mansfield and Charles had just pulled up for a moment to admire one of those beautiful glimpses, and to allow the Doctor, who had again fallen behind, to come up, when the former, casting his eyes upon the ground, discovered a huge snake, a boa-constrictor about twenty feet long, basking amongst the dry leaves by the side of the path.

"Hurra, Doctor!—Hurra! Scrow him along. Here's a shot for you; a piece of shikar quite in your line"—and Mansfield hastily unslung his rifle, which he always carried at his back ready loaded.

"What is't man?—what is't?" cried the Doctor, coming up quite out of breath.

"See there," replied Mansfield, pointing to the snake; "what do you think of that fellow, Doctor? Would he not be a fine addition to your museum?"

"Od's my life, man, but that's a grand beast," exclaimed the Doctor, jumping from his horse. "An undubtable boa, and longer by six feet than any specimen I met wi'. Gi' us the rifle, Captain, gi' us the rifle, till I shoot him—I wouldna' lose that specimen for a pound note."

"Steady now, Doctor," said Mansfield, handing him the rifle, "let's see you take him in the head."

"Na, na' we maunna injure the heed or no account; it would spoil him for a specimen," replied the Doctor, firing right and left into the snake.

The balls passed through the body of the enormous reptile without apparently doing him much injury; he merely gave a convulsive start, and glided rapidly into the jungle.

"Hark to him, Doctor! Go it, my sporting Æsculapius! Never mind the thorns!" shouted Mansfield, laughing till he nearly fell from his horse, as the worthy Doctor, in the excitement of the moment, dashed through the brake and brier in hot pursuit of the wounded snake.

Charles, who had never before seen a boa, was quite as anxious as the Doctor to secure the prize. Throwing the reins of his horse to Mansfield, he sprang to the ground and joined in the chase, shouting aloud, and brandishing a hog-spear which he happened to carry in his hand.

In this manner they followed the snake for some distance, the Doctor pounding away with the butt end of the rifle and Charles striving in vain to transfix him with his spear. At length the snake reached the brink of a dry watercourse filled with dense tangled brushwood, into which he glided. He was just about to disappear, when the Doctor, inspired with a desperate fit of courage, dashed forward, seized him by the tail, and took a turn of it round his arm, and throwing himself on his back, with his feet firmly planted against a tree, held on like grim death.

Luckily for the Doctor, the snake was too much disgusted with the treatment he had already received, or too intent on making his escape, to think of turning on his pursuers. But his struggles were tremendous. He coiled himself round the trees, twisted himself into knots, and strained every muscle in his body till they seemed ready to burst through his skin. So great was his strength that it appeared, once or twice, as if the tail must give way, or the Doctor's arms be torn from their sockets.

Whilst this struggle was going on, Charles was busily employed in reloading his rifle.

"Haste you, man! haste you!" gasped the Doctor, nearly black in the face from over-exertion. "Ods, my life, Master Charles, if ye donna be quick and gie him another shot, he'll waur us a' at the ain'er end. He's amais pou't the aims aff no already. Deil be licket, but I'm think it's the foul fiend himself, in his auld disguise, that we hae gripet. Div ye no find nae smell o' brimstone about him?"

"Can't say I do," replied Charles, laughing, as he discharged both barrels into the snake; "but I shall make him smell it, and feel it too."

Blood gushed copiously from the wounds, and the strength of the snake was perceptibly diminished. He suddenly uncoiled himself from the trees, and turned round, as if with the intention of making an attack. Charles, snatching up the spear, drove it through his head, and pinned him to the ground.

"Hold on now, Doctor," cried he, leaning his whole weight upon the spear to prevent its being with-

drawn; "keep his tail fast, so that he may not get a purchase round a tree, and we have him."

The snake writhed about convulsively, but he was now completely paralyzed; his strength was gone. In a few minutes the victory was complete; and Charles and the Doctor returned to the road, dragging along their snake in triumph.

"Bravo, Medico! Welcome the conquering hero! So you've managed to hustle him at last." And Mansfield laughed heartily as the Doctor emerged from the jungle in a perfect fever of heat and excitement, his face laced with streaks of blood, which flowed from innumerable scratches, and his clothes literally torn to shreds. "But I see you have not obtained a bloodless victory. Hang it, Doctor, you have utterly ruined your beauty. You will not be able to show that handsome face of yours among the women for a month to come."

"Ay, I'm thinking I've scratched myself a wee," replied the Doctor, wiping the blood and perspiration from his face with the sleeve of his coat. "But they're honourable wounds, Captain. O! man, if you had seen the grand tulzie we had wi' the rampawgin deevil, it wad just had putten ye clean out o' conceit wi' tiger huntin. It was the sairest job that ever I put my head till. But, O! Captain, it was grand sport."

I have no doubt it was a very brilliant piece of shikar," replied Mansfield, smiling. "But what do you intend to do with your game, now that you have secured it?"

"Do wi' it! Od, man, I'll tako him hame, surely. Na,—I canna do that either, he's o'er heavy. But I'll just skin him where he is, and take the skin wi' me."

"No, no, my friend; we can't afford time for that now, the sun is just setting. But as we are only five miles from camp, you can easily send out to-morrow morning and have him carried home."

The Doctor was reluctantly obliged to agree to this arrangement, and the party proceeded.

Daylight had deserted them before they reached the end of their journey. But the full moon had risen, and shed a flood of silver light over the picturesque jungle encampment, which rejoiced the sight of our wearied travellers, as a sudden opening among the trees brought them upon a beautiful natural lawn of velvet turf embosomed in lofty woods, and sloping gently towards the bank of a deep and broad river studded with numerous wooded islands. The snow-white tents, glittering in the moonlight,—the bullocks and baggage ponies picketed under the trees,—the numerous fires, and the groups of natives squatted around them, with their dusky features and picturesque dresses, brought out in strong relief by the reflection of the flame, formed altogether a very striking picture, and lent an air of home and comfort to the uninhabited forest.

* This adventure with a snake was achieved by the writer and his brother in their early *GRIFFINAGE*; and, in those unsophisticated days, was looked upon, by them, as an exploit no ways inferior to Sir Guy's famous victory over the dragon of Wantley.

From the Boston Recorder.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

DEFICIENCIES OF TEACHERS.—Indifference, negligence, and want of regularity and punctuality, may be grouped together, as the prominent defects of a large class of teachers. They are not very thoroughly convinced, either of the utility and advantage of Sabbath Schools, or of their own personal duty to engage in the work of instruction. Or, if convinced, their conviction bears with so little weight upon their minds, as to constitute but a feeble motive for exertion. They make little if any effort to prepare themselves, during the week, because they do not feel very certain that they will be called upon to teach on the Sabbath. The weather may be bad; or they may feel dull or indisposed; or something else may prevent their attendance. As to responsibility, it can scarcely be supposed to be felt at all by this class of teachers. If perfectly convenient, they will be in their place; and sometimes, perhaps, at the proper hour. But the superintendent can make no calculation upon either their presence or absence, at the hour of opening, or at any other time. He permits the vacant class to sit ten or fifteen minutes, perhaps, in idleness; when, despairing of the arrival of their teacher, he unites them with that of some faithful teacher, thus interrupting his exercis-

es, and disturbing their seriousness with an ill-governed and restless class. But, perhaps, by the time this arrangement is settled, and the children are sitting quietly listening to his instructions; the session being half over, the delinquent teacher arrives, and a second commotion takes place, in dividing the double class. But, by the time the newly arrived teacher has fairly commenced his instructions, the bell rings for the closing exercises. Thus one delinquent teacher not only does no good himself, but perplexes the superintendent, and neutralizes the influence of a brother teacher who would be faithful. His class is always in a languishing condition; and sometimes when present himself, he may be doomed to sit without a class. Why should his scholars come? They have no assurance that they will have a teacher; and to sit mute, without employment, for an hour is no very pleasing task to children, whose natural vivacity must necessarily be occupied upon something. Teachers of this description never seem to think their temporary absence of sufficient importance to justify the trouble of sending notice to their superintendent; and often, they wholly abandon their work without the least intimation of the intention.

We have known many schools kept in a state of confusion continually, by having attached to them a few such teachers. If this article should meet the eye of any such, we would kindly advise them, if they cannot make up their minds to become thorough, efficient, regular, and punctual teachers, to abandon the work altogether; feeling assured, as we do, from actual experience, that they do vastly more injury than good, to the prosperity of the cause. N.

SPRING, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

Has received ex barques Sally, from Liverpool, and Isabella from Greenock,

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 lacings; cabinet and house brass furnishings; locks and hinges, (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 B. M. spoons; coffin furniture; plough traces; door knockers;

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

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

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS

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FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;

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

PAINT AND OIL;

scythes, sickles; weavers' reeds; fiddle strings, mirrors, (variety); 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:

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c. Water street, Pictou, June 16.

VALUABLE LANDS

Situate in Tatamagouche, Maccan, Nappan, and Amherst, **FOR SALE.**

PERSONS desirous of becoming purchasers of the whole or any part of the estates of the late Col. Desbarres, will please make application to the subscribers at Halifax. A plan of the

TATAMAGOUCHE ESTATE

may be seen, and information as to the price of the Lots into which it is subdivided, and the terms, which are liberal, may be obtained by reference to Alex'r Campbell, Esq., by whom applications will be forwarded to the subscribers, who will, when required, transmit Deeds to purchasers.

Robert McG. Dickey, Esq. will give the like information as to the

MACCAN AND NAPPAN ESTATES, and afford similar facilities to persons wishing to become purchasers.

IN AMHERST,

same time in September next, of which more particular information will be given to the public before the day of sale,

WILL BE SOLD

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

And on very liberal terms:—

TWO EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE FARMS,

Part of the Cochrane Estates.

One in the possession of Mrs F. Hunter, the other in possession of Mr James Shipley. Any information may be obtained thereon by reference to Alex'r Stewart, Esq., or to Robert McG. Dickey, Esq.

JAMES W. JOHNSTON,

ALEX'R STEWART,

Attornies to the Executors and

Heirs of Col. Desbarres

Halifax, July 12. m-m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province for some time, has to request all those who are in any way indebted to him, to pay the same before the 20th Octr. All accounts due after that date, will be placed in the hands of his Attorney, to be recovered by legal means. He has also to request all those to whom he is indebted to render their accounts for adjustment.

JOHN CRERAR.

N. B. J. C. is now selling off his remaining stock at *greatly reduced prices.*

Pictou, 12th Sept. 1837.

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.

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

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.

WANTED.

A good MILCH COW. Apply to

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

Pictou, Sept 20, 1837

REMOVAL.


MRS MILNES returns thanks for the patronage she was favored with in her former residence on Church street, and hereby intimates that she has now removed to that commodious House on Water street, lately occupied by J. R. Kitchen, where she intends carrying on Business in the Millinery and Grocery lines.

A few Boarders can be accommodated; and she can let Lodgings for a genteel family either furnished, or not, as wanted.

Pictou, 13th Sept. 1837.

LANDS FOR SALE,

At Cape John.

 **100 ACRES** on the Cape John shore bounded on the west by lands owned by William Quirk, and on the east by that of Donald Henderson. This lot is chiefly cleared and under the plough, and has a good

DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN on it; and also a good Mill stream.

ALSO:

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

About two miles from the shore, on which there is a considerable clearing, which yields about seven tons of hay yearly. The land is good and peculiarly adapted for hay. For further particulars apply to James McLeod on the premises, or to James Johnston, merchant, Pictou.

August 16. if

BOHEA TEA.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of Bohea Tea, on consignment, which will be sold by retail at 1s 6d; or 1s 2d by the Chest.

R. DAWSON:

Pictou 4th Sept. 1837.

GO 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.

TO LET.

 **THE HOUSE,** and **OUT-HOUSE,** now occupied by the Subscriber.

Rent low, and the property can be examined at any time, by applying to

PETER BROWN.

Pictou Sept. 1, 1837.

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

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

DEALERS in Hardware are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Goods from the Manufactory of Hiram Cutler, Sheffield, late Furniss Cutler & Stacey, and established by Thomas Weldon in 1750, on application to Messrs John Albro & Co., Halifax, where

A SET OF PATTERNS

may be inspected, consisting of

SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING KNIVES,

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO: — SAMPLES OF STEEL.

N. B. Those Houses who have been accustomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through the medium of their friends in England and Scotland, may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns, and yet transmit their orders as formerly.

Halifax, February, 1837. n-m

AGRICULTURAL.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The following Letter, addressed to the Editor of the *P. E. Island Colonial Herald*, contains much valuable information which may be of use to our Nova Scotia farmers:

Sir,—Allow me through the medium of your already widely circulated journal, to make the following remarks on the benefits which might be derived by adopting a judicious Rotation of Crops in place of the very defective system now practised, particularly on old farms, and some practical hints on the proper cultivation of the principal crops.

In order to contrast the present practice with that about to be recommended, it will be necessary to state what I suppose the present practice generally to be, and with that I shall begin.

A small spot, as near the farm yard as possible, is selected for potatoes; on this spot all the year's manure is crowded, and the crop put in at from twelve to twenty inches apart, in the drills, and from plant to plant from four to six inches. A few turnips are sometimes sown broadcast in a cow pen; wheat or barley generally follow—these crops sown down with what is called grass seeds—these, in most cases are the seeds which accident or bad farming introduced into the previous year's hay, to which is sometimes added a small quantity of clover seed. The following year the hay is cut, and the land is continued in hay as long as the crop will pay cutting; it is then, in some cases, pastured a few years, and ploughed up, when a regular succession of oats and barley follows for perhaps six years, sometimes more; and even if not pastured, the land is still submitted to the same ordeal, until patch after patch is again in potatoes and turnips, and so on. During all this time, every ounce of hay, straw, potatoes and turnips that can be spared is sold—the farm stock are only allowed to exist. No person, I think, will deny, that this is the general way of farming here, and that the harness and implements of husbandry are also as unsuited to the work as the mode of farming is to the land. The system I wish to recommend, although more suited to old farms, is still in some degree applicable to new ones, which have only a few acres in cultivation. It is as follows:

Growing different crops in succession is a practice which every experienced cultivator knows to be highly advantageous, though its beneficial influence is not yet fully accounted for by chemists.* Sir H. Davy says, "It is a great advantage in the convertible system, of cultivation, that the whole of the manure be employed; and that those parts of it which are not fitted for one crop remain as nourishment for another. Thus, if the turnip is the first in the order of succession, this crop, manured with recent dung, immediately finds sufficient soluble matter for its nourishment, and the heat produced in fermentation, assists the germination of the seeds and the growth of the plants. If, after turnips, barley, with grass

seed is sown, then the land, having been little exhausted by the turnip crop, affords the soluble parts of the decomposing manure to the grain. The grasses remain, which derive a small part only of their organised matter from the soil, and probably consume the gypsum in the manure, which would be useless to other crops: these plants likewise, by their large systems of leaves, absorb a considerable quantity of nourishment from the atmosphere; and when ploughed in at the end of two years, the decay of their roots and leaves affords manure for the wheat crop; and at this period of the course, the woody fibre of the farm yard manure, which contains the phosphate of lime, and other difficultly soluble parts, is broken down, and as soon as the most exhausting crop is taken, recent manure is again applied. Peas and beans in all instances seem well adapted to prepare ground for wheat, and in some rich lands they are raised in alternate crops for years together. Peas and beans contain a small quantity of a matter analogous to albumen; but it seems that the azote, which forms a constituent part of this matter, is derived from the atmosphere. The dry bean leaf, when burnt, yields a smell approaching to that of decomposing animal matter, and in its decay in the soil, may furnish principles capable of becoming a part of the gluten in wheat. Though the general composition of plants is very analogous, yet the specific differences in the products of many of them, prove that they must derive different materials from the soil; and though the vegetables having the smallest system of leaves will, proportionably, most exhaust the soil of common nutritive matter, yet particular vegetables, when their produce is carried off, will require peculiar principles to be supplied to the land in which they grow. Strawberries and potatoes at first produce luxuriantly in virgin mould, recently turned up from pasture; but in a few years they degenerate, and require a fresh soil. Lands, in a course of years, often cease to afford good cultivated grasses; they become (as it is popularly said) tired of them, and one of the probable reasons of this is, the exhaustion of the gypsum contained in the soil."

Having such powerful authority as the above, I shall begin by stating what I know would be a successful rotation, as well as being perfectly practicable in this Island. But, in the first place, every attention must be paid to collect manure, in addition to what is to be had at every farm yard. And there is no farm in the Island that has not, or near it, either shell, marl, or mud, swamp mud, marsh mud, or alluvial or vegetable deposit. Seaweed is useful as a bed for cattle or pigs, and by using it in that manner, it would increase the quantity of farm yard dung, and contribute to the comfort of that class of farm stock; but, by itself, it is of very little importance as manure. Any or all of those manures may be mixed, either singly or together, with the farm yard manure, or applied by themselves with equal success: in any case they should be turned over once or twice, to assist in their pulverization, and they would form very suitable manures for any crop. Lime would be a valuable addition, particularly if applied to the cradle hills on new land, or to old exhausted grass lands, on being again ploughed up. In this case, it should be spread on the surface, and harrowed in with the seed; and in no case should lime be ploughed in deep, as it has a tendency of itself to sink into the soil. Gypsum might also be used with advantage as a top dressing to grass lands. Russia cake and bone dust, with many other artificial manures, would be valuable additions; but though few farmers can as yet purchase manure, none of them can be excused for neglecting what can be had for the trouble of carting it on the land. There is always time

which could be devoted to this work if frolicking were less in fashion.

PROPOSED ROTATION.—In the first place, the Farm should be laid off in, as near as possible, six equal proportions, so that each of the six successions of crops should occupy nearly the same number of inclosures and acres.

1st Succession, Turnips, Potatoes, Carrots, Mangel Wurtzel, Peas and Beans, Tares. Fallow manured.

2nd do. Wheat, Barley, Rye, sown down with Timothy and Clover.

3rd do. Hay.

4th and 5th do. Pasture.

6th do. Oats, Wheat, Barley—if Wheat, top dressed with some portable manure, harrowed in with the seed.

New stumped land ought always to be fallowed, so that the land may be well and completely pulverized and levelled by repeated ploughings and harrowings during summer; it will then, without manure, carry a good crop of wheat or barley, and may be sown with grass seeds. I am aware that in this Island there is a prejudice against fallows, and by judicious management they would not be necessary in old cleared lands; but on lands as above described, it is indispensable in good farming.

"The expediency or in expediency of pulverizing and cleaning the soil by a bare fallow, is a question that can be determined only by experience, not by argument; no reasons, however ingenious, for the omission of this practice, can bring conviction to the mind of a farmer, who, in spite of all his exertions, finds at the end of six or eight years, that his land is full of weeds, sour, and completely unproductive."

QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1837.—The first week of this month was dry with cold nights. In some parts there was a small degree of frost, but was not perceptible even on the most tender vegetables. In the second week there was a heavy rain with a north-east wind. On the 16th there was much thunder, which was followed by a few warm and fair days, which were succeeded by showery weather to the end of the month.

The hay crops have been got in with much difficulty, and somewhat injured. The quantity is greater than last year, though less than was expected, particularly on low wet soils.

The grain crops are uncommonly luxuriant, but many of them are rather late, and fears are entertained of their suffering by early frosts. In the vicinity of the town, some fields of barley and oats are under the sickle, and the wheat wants only warm and dry weather to ripen. The injury by the fly, or maggot which it deposits in the grain, is not extensive in this neighborhood, but the reports in this respect from some parts of the country are unfavorable.

The potatoe and turnip crops are good, and although much of the seed of the former misseeded growing, both will be abundant.

The pastures and after-growth in the meadows, are not so good as was to be expected from the moist state of the weather. The young clover and grass seed sown after the grain, in fields well cleaned and manured, are doing well.

The orchards have abundance of apples, but they are injured by the hail storms of last month.

Prices in the markets have lowered, and from the favorable agricultural reports from all parts of North America, they will probably be low till the appearance of the next crops is known.

The difficulties respecting the currency still continue, and are a great drawback to trade and industry of every kind, calling loudly for

* The cause of a necessity for *Rotation of Crops*, is to a certain extent, well known: It is that the roots of plants have the power of returning to the soil every injurious or useless matter which may have been taken up in the sap, and that the soil around the roots at length becomes so clogged with these excrements, that it is unfit for the growth of the plant by which they have been voided—even although a fresh supply of manure be applied; while at the same time, other kinds of vegetables would derive nourishment from the matter rejected by the former. To prove the truth of this principle, it is only necessary to wash the roots of some growing plant, and then immerse them in a dish of water. In a few days the water will have become thick and discolored with the substances thrown out by the plant.—ED BEE.

a remedy; and the only efficient one will be a return to cash payments, which every day's delay will render more difficult. The depreciated paper circulation is in fact driving the specie which was in circulation, altogether out of the country, and this evil will continue with increasing loss to the public, so long as paper not convertible into specie is current.—*Gazette*.

NEW KIND OF BREAD.—A correspondent of the *Hingham Gazette*, gives the following directions for making a new kind of bread:

Take one quart of the best flour and put it into a tin pail which has a tight cover. Put into this flour, one tea-spoonful of salt and one tea-spoonful of saleratus, both pulverized.—Stir them in well. Then pour upon the flour quite warm new milk; pour by degrees, (stirring as you pour to prevent lumping,) until you have poured a quart. Put on the cover, and set the pail on very warm iron, or hang it up high, over a slow fire, or, which is better still, put it into a common tin baker, and set it up to a moderate fire, where the bottom of the pail can be so warm that you can hold your hand upon it without burning you. If it is hotter than this, the mixture inside, (which will be rather a thin paste,) will bake and stick to the pail, which will ruin the experiment. Let the pail stand undisturbed in this steady heat for five or six hours when it will be found to rise, rather suddenly, to double its first size. As soon as it is thus risen, turn it and knead it up in the common way, and the common thickness.—Then put this dough into the tin pans in which you intend to bake it; but fill the pans only half full of the dough. Then set these pans near a gentle fire, or in a July hot sun out-doors, covered with a cloth. In an hour or more, the dough will begin to rise, and soon fill the pans. As soon as this is so, put it into the oven and bake one hour, i. e., if the loaf be twelve inches long, six thick. If it be half this size, a shorter time will suffice. Invalids can eat this bread with perfect safety.

VARIETY.

A DINNER IN CHINA.—On dinner being announced we were conducted to a circular table, and each provided with a pair of ivory chop-sticks, mounted with silver, a silver ladle, a small cup of soy, a saucer for the bowls out of which we were to eat, and an elegant richly gilted silver cup, with two handles, on a stand of similar materials. This cup was used for drinking *sucy-sung*, the wine of the country, and did not contain more than the old fashioned Chinese tea-cups; after drinking the health of one of the party, it was usual to turn the inside of the cup towards him, to show that it was empty. The wine was presented boiling hot, and the cups replenished at every remove. In addition, each European was supplied with a knife and fork and some meat. The table was laid out with eight small dishes, containing articles to whet the appetite, such as cold dried pork, called *chin-chew*, grated so fine that it resembled red-coloured wool, small chips of dried salt fish and ham, roast chicken cut into small pieces shaped like dice, pigs tongue, salt fish and eggs, mixed up with tar oil. These delicacies were cold, remaining on the table throughout the entertainment, and were paid uncommon attention to by the Chinese at every opportunity afforded them by the removal of the bowls. The dinner commenced with a large bowl of bird's-nest soup, each helping himself; it was very insipid until flavoured with soy, the necessary condiments of salt and pepper appearing to be wholly neglected in Chinese cookery. The second dish was shark's fin soup, with balls of crabb, followed by divers others, amongst which was a vegetable soup, made of prepared seaweed from the coast of Japan. This weed, which is called *tachocoy*, resembled in its dry state the pith found in the hollow of a quill, but in the soup its

taste is similar to that of celery. There was also in the soup slices of young bamboo, and roots of the white and water lily, each having a peculiar and agreeable flavour. After the soups, came stewed mutton, cut as fine and tender as *vorricelli*, the gravy delicious. This was followed by roasted pigeons' eggs in a very rich gravy. We found it no easy matter, however, to transfer these eggs from the bowl to our cups by the means of the chop-sticks. The Chinese do not clean or change their chop-sticks during dinner, but each thrusts his own into every dish, and helps himself throughout the repast.—*East India Magazine*.

HER MAJESTY'S MUNIFICENCE AND GRATITUDE—Our readers may recollect an account of an accident in which her Majesty, shortly after her accession, was placed in some danger by the restiveness of the horses in the royal carriage in descending Highgate hill. Mr Turner, the landlord of the Fox and Grapes, who was the most prominent person in affording the requisite assistance, received a communication on Tuesday last, commanding his attendance at the Palace on the following day. He attended accordingly, and was introduced to two gentlemen, who informed him that her Majesty had commanded his attendance in order that his wishes might be ascertained with respect to the reward that he might have anticipated. Mr Turner replied, that he had not anticipated any further notice of his exertions, and that he had no request of any kind to make. He was then informed that her Majesty was of opinion, that if Mr Turner were permitted to put up the Royal arms, it might be of some service to the business of his house; and, in addition, desired that he would accept a pocket-book and its contents, which accordingly was handed to him by the gentleman. A further intimation was conveyed, that if at any future time Mr. Turner or his family should be in need of assistance from unlooked-for misfortunes of any kind, they were always to bear in mind that they should have a firm friend in her Majesty. Mr Turner was, of course, much rejoiced with his good fortune, and, after offering his most grateful acknowledgements, returned home in the words of his neighbour, "a made man." Mr Turner anticipates a great accession of business from his fortunate adventure, and expects that "The Queen's Arms" will yet be honoured by an occasional call from her Majesty. With respect to the contents of the pocket-book, Mr Turner will not mention the amount, but says it is "heavy."—*Observer*.

THE QUEEN'S PRESENT TO MRS COCKING.—Her Majesty has expressed, through Sir Henry Wheatley, her sympathy in the afflictions of Mrs Cocking since the death of her late husband, and most generously bestowed on her the very liberal donation of £50.

NUTMEG, in large doses, is virulent poison. The writer has witnessed the effects of it in two instances. The first case last spring—the second last evening. The first was a young married lady of rather feeble health. The second was a young unmarried lady of a perfectly sound constitution, and sound health. The first ate one whole nutmeg—the second one and a half—to use her own language, "good fat ones."

Symptoms.—Sudden and alarming agitation of the nervous systems—numbness of the tongue and face—intolerable distress in the eyes—described as a sensation of whirling or violent twisting—death-like sickness at the stomach, and faintness, intolerable vertigo, ringing in the ears—and the most intense mental agony. The stomach is rendered almost perfectly insensible to the action of the most stimulating emetics. This is a very imperfect sketch, but enough has been to warn the reader to be careful how he eats nutmegs in large quantities. Cloves, oil of peppermint, spearmint, tansey, &c.—taken in large doses, are often attended with disastrous consequences.—*Portland Advocate*.

COLONIAL.

From the *Novascotian*.

HALIFAX, September 20.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.—We were shown yesterday a specimen of domestic manufacture, of the most interesting character. It was a Lady's Bonnet, (superior in every respect, so far as the eye could discover, to the imported Bedfords and Dunstables, which sell here for six and seven dollars,) made from the common Brown Grass of the Country, by Miss Turner, of Shubenacadie. The Grass is, we understand, first boiled, and then bleached in the sun for a few days. Efforts will be made to employ poor families about the town in this manufacture, and we hope, before long to see our females, from one end of the country to the other, wearing the products of their own industry.

From the *Bermuda Gazette*.

Reduction effected by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in the Custom-House Establishments in the West Indies and Bermuda.—[Circular dated, 24th April, 1837.]

Colony.	Salaries in 1836.	Salaries by Revised Establishments.
Jamaica . . .	£ 17,190 . . .	£ 12,760
British Guiana . . .	5,850 . . .	4,250
Barbados . . .	5,000 . . .	3,700
Trinidad . . .	3,880 . . .	2,280
Bahamas . . .	2,150 . . .	2,000
Antigua . . .	3,370 . . .	2,970
St. Vincents . . .	2,900 . . .	1,850
St. Christophers . . .	2,890 . . .	2,240
Grenada . . .	3,350 . . .	2,150
Bermuda . . .	2,300 . . .	1,850
St. Lucia . . .	2,100 . . .	1,650
Nevis . . .	1,050 . . .	950
Dominica . . .	1,950 . . .	1,050
Tobago . . .	1,400 . . .	1,050
Montserrat . . .	750 . . .	600
Virgin Islands . . .	750 . . .	750
	£ 56,380	£ 42,100

From the *Quebec Gazette*.

QUEBEC, 26th August.

At the hour appointed, Mr Speaker and the House went up to the Castle of St. Lewis with their address; and being returned, Mr Speaker reported His Excellency's answer, which as followeth:—

"Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

"The Addresses which you have just presented to me, I shall lose no time in transmitting for the information of Her Majesty's Government: I cannot however, refrain from expressing the deep concern and regret which I experience, in learning from it that you persist in your determination to deprive the country of all the benefits of domestic legislation, until all the demands you have urged shall have been granted,—demands which it is not in the power of Executive Government to grant, and which, on being submitted at your request to the judgment of the highest authorities of the Empire these have solemnly declared it is inexpedient to grant.

"This voluntary and continued abandonment of your functions as one branch of the local Legislature notwithstanding the assurances you have received from the high authorities to whom you have appealed, that improvements will be made in the Executive and Legislative Councils,—while it daily increases the evils under which the Province labors is at the same time a virtual annihilation of the Constitution under which that Legislature derives its existence.

"Being thus unhappily denied the assistance:

which I had hoped to receive from the Representatives of the People, for relieving the country from its pressing difficulties, it only remains for me to assure you that I shall exercise to the best of my judgement, the powers vested in me as representative of our Sovereign, for the preservation of the rights and the advancement of the interests and welfare of all classes of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects."

Mr SPEAKER then communicated to this House a Letter by him received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, inclosing the Duplicate of a Royal Proclamation issued this day for proroguing the Provincial Parliament until the 5th day of October next.

From the New Brunswick Courier.

THE BORDER DIFFICULTIES.—Mr Greeley, whose liberation from confinement at Fredericton we announced a few weeks since, having renewed the exercise of unlawful acts on the Disputed Territory, by taking a census of the inhabitants, &c. was again arrested by the Warden of the Territory, and committed to Gaol at Head Quarters on Saturday last.

After Mr Greeley's release, the bragging of Maine made great blustering, and put forth most alarming threats of the consequences to the authorities in this province should Mr Greeley again be placed in confinement, and accordingly we have it reported that a company or two of United States troops have been marched from Houlton for Madawaska, and that Mr Greeley's release from Fredericton Gaol is to be immediately attempted by some of the *brave Militia men of Maine!* We believe there is very little credit to be attached to these rumours: certain it is, however, that the Governor and Council of Maine have ordered a road to be marked out from the Ristook to Madawaska. We are informed that an Express passed through this City on Monday morning last for Washington; and it is therefore probable that the Government has by this time heard, officially, of the doings of some restless spirits to the East and that measures will be taken by the United States to put a stop to further encroachments on our soil.

In the mean time active preparations are being made for the worst. On Wednesday morning, part of three Companies of 43d Light Infantry, forming a detachment of about 100 men, under the command of Capt. Egerton, left here in a steamer for Fredericton, from whence two Companies of the same Regiment were to march yesterday for Madawaska, to watch the movements of *Uncle Sam* in that quarter. Nor is this all,—the different military stores in the Province have, we understand, undergone inspection within a few days, and requisitions have been sent to Halifax for additional supplies of such articles as were deemed most necessary. It is also stated that a large augmentation of the military force at present in the Province is to take place immediately. Some of our Militia, too, are busily acquiring a knowledge of tactics; and on the whole, we think the "*brave sons of Maine*" will find to their cost, should they attempt to carry their threats into execution, that they "*reckoned without their host.*"

MADAWASKA.—It appears that Mr Greeley having been again arrested and lodged in Fredericton Jail, a Detachment of the 43d Regt. has been ordered to march to Madawaska, and another to the Grand Falls, in consequence of some similar demonstration made or expected to be made, by the citizens of Maine, for the establishment of the Boundary, to suit the opinions and interest of that State. An officer and 25 men of the 53th Regt. left Halifax on Monday, to join the company at Annapolis, which will then proceed to New Brunswick. A bombardier and private of the

Royal Artillery have been sent to Windsor to take charge of a depot of provisions for troops that may be required to march from hence to N. Brunswick or back. One hundred thousand rounds of ammunition were shipped for New Brunswick in Dock Yard schooner, which sailed on Monday. Another hundred thousand are to follow.

All this looks very warlike and if the threats and bravado—the marching and countermarchings, on both sides of the line, results in fixing the intention of the General Governments strongly upon the question, and bringing it to a settlement, we shall rejoice. As to there being any serious dispute between England and America just now, about this or any other matter, they must have a morbid love of the marvellous who expect it. Both countries have enough to do to settle their monetary and commercial affairs; and a letter from Washington will probably, before long, render harmless the declarations of war in the Bangor and Fredericton Gazettes.—*Novascotian.*

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT 27, 1837

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—It is with feelings of the deepest regret, that we notice a dissolution of the Union so recently formed, of the various denominations of Presbyterians in the United States. The General Assembly in its late session, ejected by small majorities, and on account of various pretended heretical opinions, the Synod of the Western Reserve, Utica, Geneva, and Genesee, containing in the whole upwards of 500 clergymen. We do not find the ground of this extraordinary measure stated so clearly as to enable us to form a satisfactory opinion; but there appears to be such an air of mystery hanging over the whole affair, as to leave no doubt that the spirit of antichrist is at the head of it.

It is evident the ejected Synods take this view of it, for they have regularly notified the Treasurer of the Assembly, not to answer any of its demands on the funds without their concurrence; and they have resolved to attend by their Commissioners at the next meeting of the Assembly, and demand their seats; and if refused, they are then to declare themselves the true Presbyterian Church, and thenceforward to have no connection with their high-handed brethren. We would seriously advise the Reverend Mr Breckinridge, in his further controversies with the Roman Catholics, to keep out of sight his argument against infallibility, of there being two Popes in Rome at one and the same time.

But this is not all: the General Assembly have also voted down, as far as they are concerned, the American Home Missionary, and Education Societies, as being exceedingly injurious to the peace and purity of the Presbyterian Church,—and have decreed that henceforth they cease to operate in all their churches.

The *Boston Recorder* in noticing this circumstance, lies the following:

"The systematic and unrelenting persecution waged against this and the American Education Society by the late General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, will we trust, operate throughout new England, as a powerful excitement to increased effort for the support and enlarged operations of both Societies. Never was hostility toward benevolent enterprise, more unprovoked, nor more unreasonable, and we had almost said, more furious. Till now, we have always respected Presbyterianism, we have regarded it as a form of government and discipline, more nearly conformed to the genius of the gospel than any other existing, except Congregationalism; and even now, we are not prepared to object earnestly to the system, as given us in the written Constitution and Confession of the church; but when we see the constitution violated; that confession of faith perverted; and the spirit of Romanism swaying the majority of the Assembly, and prompting to acts of arbitrary power that might

have covered the face of any one of the Stuarts with blushes; we say "farewell, a long farewell," to all our respect for *Presbyterian Rulers.*

"Why is the American Home Missionary Society opposed, denounced, and hunted down like a beast of prey? Only because it is not responsible to *Presbyterian Rulers*; because it gives no account of its acts to a conclave of bishops and elders, but to all the churches, and to the world; because it receives the prayers and the alms of Congregationalists and Presbyterians together, and holds itself responsible for its distributions, only to those who commit their funds to its disposal; because it adopts the principle, "do good to all," rather than the principle, "do good to Presbyterians."

BORDER WARFARE.—Many of our contemporaries seem disposed to treat lightly the present troubles about the Border Line, but we have not forgot what a trife kindled up the last American war. The sooner therefore, the general Governments of both countries take up this matter with a serious intention to settle it, the better. In the mean time, we are pleased to see the Colonial authorities determined to maintain possession, notwithstanding the acts which the Squatters of Maine appear determined to perpetrate.

We feel satisfied that the State of Maine will yet have to give up its silly pretensions to the disputed territory, which ought never to have been deemed anything but British. Let any one who doubts this, look at a Map of New Brunswick, and he must at once be satisfied that it never could be the intention of the high contracting parties, to cut off the land communication between the Upper and Lower Provinces.

Some of the opinions of the Colonial papers, on this subject, will be found in a preceding column.

FRENCH CRIMINALS.—Boireau, who was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, and Mounier, condemned to death, for separate attempts to murder their Sovereign, who subsequently commuted those sentences to banishment, have been transported to the *United States.* They have recently arrived at New York.

DIED,

At Mount Thom, on the Lord's day evening, the 17th current, in the thirty fifth year of her age, Nancy, the amiable and beloved wife of Mr Murdoch Stuart of that place. The urbanity of her manners, the suavity of her disposition, sympathy with the distressed, and other unassorted virtues which adorned her character, had endeared her to a large circle of the community. Her illness, though protracted, was characterized by patience and submission to the Divine will, and her dying moments by a firm reliance upon the "Rock of Ages," and consequently by a high degree of that "peace which passeth all understanding." In her death, her bereaved partner and children have sustained the loss of the tenderest and most affectionate relative, and society a sincerely attached friend.

On the 19th instant, Jane, infant daughter of Mr John Phare, of this town, aged seven months.

SHIP NEWS

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, September 20.—Sch'r George, Wood, P. E. Island—ballast; Elizabeth, Hayden, River John—limestone.

Thursday.—Sch'r Queen, Demings, Pugwash—ballast; Sarah, Mullons, Wallace—do.

Saturday.—Brig Rival, Churchill, Portland—bal; sch'r Temperance, McPhee, Richbucto—do.; Beo, Graham, Canso—herrings; Four Sisters, Wooder, Halifax—dry goods; Lucy, O'Brien, do—do.

Monday.—Ship Superior, Moore, New York—bal; sch'r Juventa, Demings, Pugwash—do.

Tuesday.—Sch'r Omco, Farrow, St Peters, Newfld—ballast; Catherine, Buckler, Tatamagouche—2 1/2 bags flour.

CLEARED.

September 20th.—Brig Citizen, Griffin, Newburyport—coal.

21st.—Barque William Smith, Marner, Portland—coal; sch'r Proxy, Hatch, New York—coal; Elizabeth, Hayden, River John—goods.

22d.—Brig Clarion, McFarland, Providence—coal; sch'r George, Wood, P. E. Island—do.

23d.—Brig Splendid, Pray, New York—coal
25th.—Sch's Elizabeth, Hadley, Guysboro'—coal;
Eliza, Dunbar, Miranichi—pork, plaster, and six
passengers.

The Schooner Lively, Cummings, from St. John's,
N. F. for this port, laden with 100 bbls. salt, and 10
bbls. flour, is now on shore at Little Harbour.

NOTICE.

PERSONS intending to leave the Province are
hereby informed, that a Pass, pursuant to Law
in such cases made and provided, can now be had at
the Office of the subscriber, he having been duly
appointed and authorized to grant the same.

THOS. DICKSON,

*Dy. Pro. Sec'y for the above purpose
at the Port of Pictou.*

N. B. The law relating to the above will be found
in the 1st Volume of the Provincial Laws, folio 32.
September 21, 1837. *if*

POSITIVE SALE, OF REAL ESTATE.

**TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,**

On the Premises, on Thursday the 19th day of October
next, at 12 o'clock,

ALL that valuable Lot of Land, formerly owned
by Wm. Simpson deceased, situate at eight mile
brook on the main road leading from Halifax to Pictou,
abuttid and bounded as follows: beginning at a stake
and pile of stones on the south side of the road on the
line between Alexander and William Simpson, thence
south thirty chains, thence west fifteen chains along
Murdoch M'Konzie's north line thence north 45 deg.
W. thirty-five chains to the Halifax road, thence along
said road to the place of beginning, containing eighty-
eight acres more or less. The same being ordered to
be sold by the Governor and Council, according to
Law.

SARAH SIMPSON,
Administratrix of William
Simpson, deceased.

September 21, 1837.

TO RENT,

FOR ONE YEAR:

THE FARM belonging to the Estate of the late
David P. Patterson. Possession given on the
10th October. Apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON,

Administrator.

September 23. *if*

TO BE SOLD,

**AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE COURT
HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF PICTOU,**

On Wednesday, the first day of November next, at one
o'clock, p. m.,

A LOT OF LAND, situate, lying, and being
in Mount Dalhousie settlement, in the County of
Pictou, on the south side of the new road leading
from Salmon River to Pictou, being Lot No. 3, in a
grant from Government to William Corbet, Robert
Patterson, and others, bounded as follows, viz: Be-
ginning at the north west corner of Anthony Richard's
lot on the south side of the said road, and running
thence south 65 degrees west, along said road 41
chains; thence south 80 chains, thence north 65 de-
grees east 41 chains, to the south west corner of said
Anthony Richard's lot; and thence north along the
west side line of said Richard's lot 80 chains, to the
place of beginning.

CONTAINING 300 ACRES.

The Terms of sale will be a deposit of ten per cent
of the purchase money at the time of the sale, and
the remainder on the delivery of the Deed

For further particulars apply to

DANIEL DICKSON,

Attorney at Law.

September 27, 1837.

BOOTS & SHOES.

ANDERSON HENDERSON,

HAVING returned from the United States, inti-
mates to his friends and the public, that he has
commenced the

SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,

in its various branches, in the shop two doors east of
more of H. Hutton, Esquire, where he is ready to
execute orders with punctuality and despatch.

ON HAND:

A quantity of Buckskins, which he will make up into
gentlemen's opera boots, according to order.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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 subscri-
bers.

R. S. PATTERSON,
ABRAM PATTERSON, } Admsr.

Pictou, 29th July, 1837. *if*

ALL persons having any demands against the Es-
tate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are re-
quested 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, } Admsr
ANDREW MILLAR,

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 Blackbar, Esquire, Bar-
rister 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, 30th October, 1836. *if*

ALL persons having any demands against the estate
of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

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

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836 *if*

ALBION MINES RAIL ROAD.

TENDERS will be received by Joseph Smith, Esq
until Tuesday 31st October next, for furnishing
5000 Sleepers for the Rail Road. The above are to
be of good sound Hemlock, and of the following di-
mensions, to wit:

8 feet long, 14 inches on the Bed, and 8 inches
deep, sawn on the under side, and either sawn or
hewn on the upper side. The first thousand to be de-
livered on the 1st day of May 1838, at the Rail Road,
and one thousand on the first of every succeeding
month until the whole is completed.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr
Smith at the Mines, or to Mr Peter Corcoran at the Rail
Road.

Sept. 12th, 1837.

A YOUNG LADY, is desirous of obtaining
a situation as Instructress to young Children,
or as attendant on an elderly lady. She would have
no objections to travel, or living in the Country
Apply to William Lawson, jun'r. Esq., Halifax
June 21. *if*

20 SIDES NEATS' LEATHER for sale by
the Subscriber, low for cash.
JAS. DAWSON.

Sept. 13, 1837.

10 DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS some person or persons have lately
cut and taken away a quantity of Pine Tim-
ber from off the Land of the Subscriber, lying between
Mrs Irwings and Salmon River. The above reward
will be paid to any one who will give such informa-
tion as will lead to the discovery and conviction of
the offenders.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 20th Sept. 1837.

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

A. & S. KIRK

PROPOSE to take pupils in the town of Pictou.
Their course of instruction will consist of
MUSIC, FRENCH, DRAWING,
and the
PLAIN BRANCHES,

including
HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, GRAMMAR, WRITING,
ARITHMETIC AND NEEDLEWORK.

TERMS—For Music £2 per quarter—Draw-
ing £1 10 — French £1 — History, Geography,
Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic and Needlework
£1.

* * For Children under 8 years of age, 10s.
Pictou, Sept. 16th, 1837.

ALEX. MCPHAIL,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the inhabi-
tants of Pictou, that he has
OPENED SHOP,

next door to Mr. James Dawson's Book-store,
Where he offers for sale, an assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the season.

Pictou, June 21, 1837.

CARD.

Mr JAMES FOGO, Attorney at Law, has opened
office in Mr Robert Dawson's new stone building,
opposite the establishment of Messrs Ross & Prim-
rose, 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*

VALUABLE WORKS.

A complete set of the
BRIDGEWATER TREATISES,
12 vols. bound in calf—containing

CHALMERS—On the Wisdom and Goodness of God,
as manifest in the adaptation of Nature to the
Constitution of Man.

KIDD—On the adaptation of External Nature to the
Physical Condition of Man.

WHZWELL—On Astronomy and General Physics,
considered in reference to Natural Theology.

BELL—On the human Hand, as evincing design.

ROGET—On Animal and Vegetable Physiology.

BUCKLAND—On Geology and Mineralogy.

KIRBY—On the history, habits, and instincts of An-
imals.

PROUT—On Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Func-
tion of Digestion.

ALSO.

THE BRITISH CYCLOPEDIA,

in 6 volumes. For sale at the Bookstore of

July 26, 1837.

JAMES DAWSON.

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*

A BRIEF VIEW

*Of the Scriptural Authority and Historical
Evidence of*
INFANT BAPTISM;

And a Reply to the Objections urged in the Treatise
of E. A. Crawley, A. M.

By **J. W. GRAY, A. M.,** of St. John, N. B.

A few Copies of the above Work for sale by the
subscriber. Price, 5s.

JAMES DAWSON.

RYE FLOUR.

100 BARRELS fresh fine Rye Flour,
or ship Josephine, from New York
—for sale on the Subscriber's Wharf.

Also.—Two tons OATMEAL.

GEORGE SMITH.

POETRY.

From the *London Standard* and *Chronicle*.

THE DRUNKARD TO HIS FAMILY.

Weep on, poor wife! there was a day
When, had I seen thee thus distressed,
I could have kissed thy tears away,
And lushed thy sorrows on my breast.

Weep on—it grieves me nothing now,
To hear thee sob thy night away;
And see thee rise with haggard brow,
To toil and suffer through the day.

I do not heed thy bitter sighs!
My soul is so obdurate grown;
I now can meet thy sad meek eyes,
And dash their pleading with a frown.

I know thy heart is breaking fast,
I see thee fading every hour,
And well I know that misery's blast
Has never crushed a lovelier flower.

Ah! suffer on! it grieves me not,
To think upon thy joyous youth,
When love's pure blessing crown'd our lot,
And hope's sweet lay seem'd wholly truth.

It grieves me not to know that I
Have crushed the love that bloom'd for me,
And sunk thy hopes, so fair and high,
In abject want and misery.

Cry on! poor little hungry things;
It gives your father's heart no pain
To see you round your mother cling,
And shriek, and plead for food in vain.

I know your cries pierce through her soul,
For hunger gnaws her life-strings too,
For yester' night she gave the whole
Of her remaining food to you.

I might procure you bread, I know—
Might see those wet eyes bright with bliss;
And make this scene of want and woe,
A paradise of happiness.

Yes! I might yet be loved again,
Might meet affection's smile once more,
And these poor, trembling children, then
Would meet me laughing at the door.

And peace might dwell within this breast,
Now by the vengeful furies torn;
And I could sweetly sink to rest,
And rise with health and joy at morn;

I might!—but no—it cannot be—
The spell is on my abject soul;
I have no power to break its sway,
No wish to burst its vile control.

Away! away—this burning thirst,
I barter all to gratify.

I go, a wretch, abhor'd! accurs'd!
Fiend-like! and vile! *To drink and die.*

MISCELLANY.

WAR, AS IT IS.

How little do young men know of war and all its miseries! I do not wish to disgust young fellows with the military profession, as, with all its drawbacks, I prefer it to any other; but how apt a young man is to be led away when he sees an officer at home without his arm to say to himself, "How I should wish to look like that officer." He forgets the starvation endured before going into action, the cold and bitter nights spent in drenched clothes, in wet fields in bivouac; the momentary forgetfulness of all misery in action, until the shoulder-bone,

by a shot is splintered into bits; then the little sympathy felt, every one being for himself; then the excruciating pain endured by the shaking of the bullock-wagon, or the want of care in carrying him away, the little bones coming through the skin, making him shriek with agony; then the time he is to lie on the cold floor of a church, until the surgeon comes to dress him in turn; then the pain of amputation, and when that is over, the necessity of shutting his ears to the screams of the dying, and his eyes to the corpses of those carried past him, who, a few minutes before, had suffered an operation similar to his own. This appears to him very shocking, but this is nothing compared to the disgust which he experiences in the dressings, washings, splinterings, bandagings, and cuttings out, which are the daily, nay hourly detail of military surgery. Of the foul air caused by so many confined in the same spot, and suffering the same inconvenience, some idea may be formed, but no description given. Worst of all too, the patient is obliged to witness the deaths of many around him, who, almost before the breath is out of their bodies, are robbed, and have their effects distributed among the attendants, most of whom volunteer this service, to have an opportunity of plundering the dead and dying. Often when a patient is thirsty, these attendants are either too hardened or too drunk to be able to give him drink, and very possibly offer him the nearest liquid to them, probably something which was intended for a wash. Or, while the expiring man is saying his prayers, a wretch is holding up his head with one hand, while he is stealing the dollars of the dying man with the other. This was the daily scene for many days in the hospitals at Oporto, after the 29th, until they were to a certain degree emptied by death.—*Staw's Memoirs in Spain and Portugal.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM NAVIGATION.—The following is furnished by a Correspondent who was on board the *Sirius* on the occasion referred to:

The *Sirius* steam-packet, Roger Langlands, Royal Navy, Commander, fitted by Messrs T. Wingate & Co. of Glasgow, with a pair of engines of 300-horse power, on the principle of Mr S. Hall's patent, went on Thursday afternoon, with a party of Gentlemen, as far as Cumbræ Light, for the purpose of proving her machinery. The distance from the Quay to the Clough Light was performed in 29 minutes, and from the Clough Light to the Cumbræ Light (about 22½ miles) in 1 hour and 50 minutes. On her return, meeting the *Eagle* proceeding to Liverpool, the *Sirius* put about and ran in company with her for about three quarters of an hour, during which time neither vessel could be said to gain upon the other. Considering the disadvantages always attending a first trial, and likewise the well-known speed of the *Eagle*, the above result may be considered highly creditable both to the builder and to the engineer. The main object of Mr Hall's improvements is to prevent the rapid destruction to which the boilers of steam-packets are exposed by the great deposit of hard matter which takes place when they are fed with salt water, and this object he has completely attained by his apparatus for condensing the steam without injection, but merely by contact with cooling surfaces, and returning back the water resulting from the condensation direct to the boiler, so that they are constantly fed with pure water, and thus no deposit can take place. A superior vacuum is likewise obtained, and from the waters in the boilers never requiring to be blown out, there is a considerable saving of fuel. During the trip the water, as it was returning to the boiler, was found to be perfectly fresh. To replace the loss of water arising from the escape

of steam at the safety valves, &c. there is attached to the boiler a very compact apparatus for obtaining fresh water from sea water by distillation *in vacuo*. We understand that two pairs of engines, one of 320, another of 460 horse power, upon the above principle, are in preparation at Glasgow, as also several others in London and Liverpool. The *Sirius* was built by Messrs Menzies and Son, of Leith, for the St. George Steam Packet Company, and is the fourth large vessel which they have had from Scotland within the last eighteen months. She is upwards of 700 tons, and is considered a fine sailing model. The cabins, which were fitted up by Messrs Black & Kerr, of this place, are spacious and handsome, and afford excellent accommodation. She is, we believe, intended to ply on the station between Cork and London.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

NOTICE, OR ALARM GONG.—A very ingenious instrument, of which we have seen a model, has been invented by Captain George Smith, R. N., intended to give warning of the approach, and to announce the course a steamer is sailing on in a fog. It consists of a gong on which a hammer is made to strike every ten seconds a certain number of blows, by very simple machinery, according to the course the steamer is sailing on. For example—if she be sailing north, the gong is struck once; if east, twice; if south, thrice; if west, four times, every ten seconds. By this systematic method, the position, course, and proximity of a steamer, will be clearly announced to any other vessel. In rivers Captain Smith proposes the gong to emit single sounds every ten seconds, which would be enough to give warning. He also propose to apply the instrument to railway trains, by the blowing of a trumpet. The peculiar merit of the invention appears to us to lie in the equality of intervals, and of intensity of sound, which cannot be equalled by any human means.—*Railway Magazine.*

LATE NEWS—IMPORTANT ITEMS!—A young lady passed down Washington street last week, whose beauty was so attractive as to draw the nails out of a board fence near which she passed, and the boards came lumbering about her heels.

An oyster was opened at Point Comfort lately, which was so large that it took three men to swallow it whole.

An Arabian courser, lately imported from Barbary, was put to his speed yesterday, and ran so swift as to overtake the horizon before it could get out of his way.

A foot race took place yesterday between a light footed gentleman and a running account, which he had at a grocer's store. He beat the account all hollow, and came out so far ahead as to be wholly out of sight. It is thought he is still running.

A tree was blown down lately by a strong newspaper puff. The roof of the printing office suffered much at the same time.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—Lady deserted by one man, appeals to twelve. Declaration, that the roof of her heart is so much damaged that another cant occupy. Five thousand dollars wanted for repairs. Jury says they'll think about it.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN
Airamichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.