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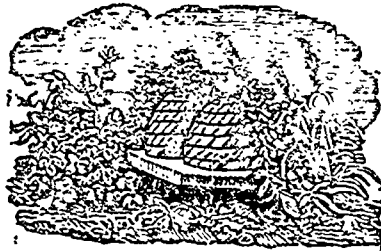
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# **The Liberator**

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**A WEEKLY JOURNAL,**  
DEVOTED TO  
**NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, ETC.**

—  
**CONDUCTED BY JAMES DAWSON.**  
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“JUSTUM. ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS  
TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA.”

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**VOLUME I.**  
—

**PICTOU, N. S.**  
**J. STILES, PRINTER, WATER-STREET.**

—  
**1836.**

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# THE BEE

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

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 27. 1835.

NUMBER I.

## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, 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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### PROSPECTUS.

It has been customary to issue a Prospectus, with almost every new Periodical; setting forth the plan, price, and quality, of the intended Work: On the present occasion we do not intend to say much on either of these heads; the Name, and Motto, to those by whom they are understood, will be a sufficient indication of the principles by which we propose to be guided.

Like the honey Bee, we shall be diligent in making such Selections as will amuse and instruct our readers, for which we will have ample scope, having some thousands of Volumes of reading at our command, comprising many of the most popular Literary Periodicals of the day.

We carry arms, but not for the purpose of offensive operations, and, they shall only be used in self defence, when that course becomes unavoidably necessary.—We shall cultivate peace and friendship with our Contemporaries, and shall be careful to exclude every thing from our Pages which may have a tendency to create personal, or party animosities.

While our Parliament is not in Session, we propose, that, at least one half of the Paper shall be devoted to useful and entertaining Literary Matter, either selected or original, and the other half, to News and Advertisements; and, should our advertising department increase, so as to render this arrangement inconvenient, we shall increase the size of the Paper, without increasing the price. We invite writers of talent to contribute occasionally, useful and entertaining Articles to our Miscellany, and their favours shall be duly acknowledged.

In selecting the News of the day, we shall be careful to take such only, as appears to record the true state of things, without regard to the distinctions, by which the leading Factions in the political World are known and designated.

Intending Subscribers will please forward their names before the first day of May next, that we may know how many to issue, and our friends generally, will please recollect, that all Letters and Communications connected with the above Paper, must be addressed, (post paid) to Mr. JAMES DAWSON, Bookseller, Pictou. (JANUARY 23rd, 1835)

### A COMMON SCHOOL WANTED,

FOR six months from October 20th, either at the lawful wages of £40 per annum, for thirty scholars and upwards to any number whatever, with boarding, lodging and washing at £30 pounds per annum in produce—or, at the more usual rate of £2 per scholar, half in produce. For particulars and references address (post paid) W. M. teacher, West River, Lower Settlement, Pictou; where his school, for this his second year there, numbers fifty scholars engaged by bond, besides others, and forty together in attendance. Officers are invited, up to July 20th at latest, the best of which he hereby binds and obliges himself to accept them, (however low, if at all sufficient,) though at the lower of the above said two rates, if not re-engaging where he is at the higher rate. No objection to a town school at the higher rate, nor to a Latin class if not less than eight pupils with additional charge. West River, May 1835.

## USE AND HAVE.

EACH human being possesses about four hundred muscles, designed to serve him in performing the various acts of motion and exertion by which he is both literally and metaphorically to make his way in the world, and, besides these, he has a less number of mental faculties, operating through the medium of organisation, and by which he is enabled to experience various sentiments, conduct various intellectual operations, and direct and controul the motions of his body. It is by no means very generally known, that each of these bodily and mental powers is capable of being increased in a very considerable degree by judicious use, while they will flag and diminish from inaction, and be injured in another way by exercise amounting to excess. Thus, though individuals have been constituted, each with a different amount of bodily and mental strength, it is placed within the power of those who have little, by exerting it properly, to make themselves equal to those who have originally had more, but have not used it so well.

An explanation of the process by which exercises increase bodily power, is the only means we possess of impressing this invaluable truth. When any living part is called into activity, the processes of waste and renovation which are constantly going on in every part of the body, proceed with greater rapidity, and in due proportion to each other. To meet this condition, the vessels and nerves become excited to higher action, and the supply of arterial or nutritive blood and of nervous energy becomes greater. When the active exercise ceases, the excitement thus given to the vital functions subsides, and the vessels and nerves return at length to their original state. If the exercise be resumed frequently, and at moderate intervals, *the increased action of the bloodvessels and nerves becomes more permanent, and does not sink to the same low degree as formerly; NUTRITION RATHER EXCEEDS WASTE*—in other words what they take in exceeds what they give out—and the part gains consequently, in size, vigour, and activity. On the other hand, if exercise be refrained from, the vital functions decay from the want of their requisite stimulus; little blood is sent to the part, which in time becomes weakened, diminishes in size, and at last shrivels and alters so much in appearance, as not to be recognisable. Thus, if an artery—the large artery which supplies the arm with blood, for example—be tied, and the flow of the blood obstructed, a change of structure immediately begins, and goes on progressively, till, at the end of a few weeks, what was formerly a hollow elastic tube, presents the appearance of a stiff cord. If, again, excessive exertion be indulged in, the vital powers of the part are exhausted; waste exceeds nutrition, and a loss of native energy, if not some general effect of a fatal kind, is the consequence.

These laws equally affect the bones, which might be supposed less liable to change from any such causes. If the bones be duly exercised in their business of administering to motion, the vessels which pervade them are fed more actively with blood, and they increase in dimensions, strength, and solidity. If they are not exercised, the stimulus required for the supply of blood to them becomes insufficient; imperfect nutrition takes place; and the consequences are, debility, softness, and unfitness for their office. It is ascertained that bones may be so much softened by inaction, as to become susceptible of being cut by a knife. In a less degree, the same cause will produce distortion and bad health.

It is of the utmost importance to observe, that the exercise of any particular limb does little besides improving the strength of that limb, and that, in order to increase our general strength, the whole frame must be brought into exercise. The blacksmith, by wielding his hammer, increases the muscular volume and strength of his right arm only, or if the rest of his body derive any advantage from his exercise, it is through the general movement which the wielding of a hammer occasions. One whose profession consists in dancing or leaping, for the same reason, chiefly improves the muscles of his legs. The right hands of the most of people, by being more frequently employed than the left, become sensibly larger, as well as stronger. A still more striking illustration of the principle is to be found in a personal peculiarity which has been remarked in the inhabitants of Paris. Owing to the uneven nature of the pavement of that city, the people are obliged to walk in a tripping manner on the front of their feet; a movement which calls the muscles of the calves of the legs into stronger exertion. It is accordingly remarked, that a large proportion of the people are distinguished by an uncommon bulk in this part of their persons, than in other cities.

In order, then, to maintain in a sound state the energies which nature has given us, and, still more particularly, to increase their amount, we *MUST EXERCISE THEM*. If we desire to have a strong limb, we must exercise that limb; if we desire that the whole of our frame should be sound and strong, we must exercise the whole of our frame. Health and strength, when we possess them, are to be preserved and improved in no other way; for these are fundamental laws of our being. There are also rules, however, for the application of these laws.

1. In order that exercise may be truly advantageous, the parts must be in a state of sufficient health to endure the exertion. A system weakened by disease or long inaction must be exercised very sparingly, and brought on to greater efforts very gradually, otherwise the usual effects of over-exercise will follow. In no case must exercise be carried beyond what the parts are capable of bearing with ease; otherwise, as already mentioned, a loss of energy, instead of a gain, will be the consequence.

2. Exercise, to be efficacious even in a healthy subject, must be excited, sustained, and directed by that nervous stimulus which gives the muscles the principal part of their strength, and contributes so much to the nutrition of parts in a state of activity. To explain this, it must be mentioned that to produce motion requires the co-operation of the muscular fibre with two sets of nerves, one of which conveys the command of the brain to the muscle, and causes its contraction, while the other conveys back to the brain the peculiar sense of the state of the muscle, by which we judge of the fitness of the degree of contraction which has been produced to accomplish the end desired, and which is obviously an indispensable piece of information to the mind in regulating the movements of the body. The nervous stimulus thus created, will enable a muscle in the living frame to bear a weight of a hundred pounds, while, if detached, it would be torn asunder by one of ten. It is what causes men in danger, or in the pursuit of some eagerly desired object, to perform such extraordinary feats of strength and activity. In order, then, to obtain the advantage of this powerful agent, *we must be interested in what we are doing*. A sport that calls up the mental energy, a walk towards a place which we are anxious to reach, or even all

exercise which we engage in through a desire of invigorating our health and strength, will prove beneficial, when more of actual motion, performed languidly, may be nearly ineffectual.

3. The waste occasioned by exercise must be duly replaced by food; as if there be any deficiency in this important requisite, the blood will soon cease to give that invigoration to the parts upon which increased health and strength depend.

Having thus explained the laws and regulations by which exercise may be serviceable to the physical system we shall proceed to show that the same rules hold good respecting the mental faculties. These, as is generally allowed, however immaterial in one sense, are connected organically with the brain—a portion of the animal system nourished by the same blood and regulated by the same vital laws, as the muscles, bones, and nerves. As by disuse, muscle becomes emaciated, bone softens, blood-vessels are obliterated, and nerves lose their natural structure, so, by disuse, does the brain fall out of its proper state, and create misery to its possessor; and as, by over-exertion, the waste of the animal system exceeds the supply, and debility and unsoundness are produced, so, by over-exertion, are the functions of the brain liable to be deranged and destroyed. The processes are physiologically the same, and the effects bear an exact relation to each other. As with the bodily powers, the mental are to be increased in magnitude and energy, by a degree of exercise measured with a just regard to their ordinary health, and native or habitual energies. Corresponding, moreover, to the influence which the mind has in giving the nervous stimulus so useful in bodily exercise, is the dependence of the mind upon the body for supplies of healthy nutriment. And in like manner with the bodily functions, each mental faculty is only to be strengthened by the exercise of itself in particular. The power of tracing effect to cause, the power of perceiving the resemblances of things, the sentiments of justice and benevolence, the desire of admiration and the inclination to friendship—in short, every primitive faculty, every part of our intellectual and moral nature, stands, in this respect, exactly in the same situation with the blacksmith's right arm, and the lowerlimbs of the inhabitants of Paris: each must be exercised for its own sake.

The fatal effects of the disuse of the mental faculties are strikingly observable in persons who have the misfortune to be solitary confined, many of whom become insane, or at least weak in their intellects. It is also observable in the deaf and blind; among whom, from the non-employment of a number of the faculties, weakness of mind and idiocy are more prevalent than among other people. "It is indeed a frequent predisposing cause of every form of nervous disease; and for evidence of this position we have only to look at the numerous victims to be found among females of the middle and higher ranks, who have no call to exertion in gaining the means of subsistence, and no objects of interest on which to exercise their mental faculties, and who consequently sink into a state of mental sloth and nervous weakness, which not only deprives them of much enjoyment, but lays them open to suffering, both of mind and body, from the slightest causes.

If we look abroad upon society, we shall find innumerable examples of mental and nervous debility from this cause. When a person of some mental capacity is confined for a long time to an unvarying round of employment, which affords neither scope nor stimulus for one half of his faculties, and, from want of education, or society, has no external resources, his mental powers, for want of exercise to keep up due vitality in their cerebral organs, become blunted, and his perceptions slow and dull, and he feels unusual subjects of thought as disagreeable and painful intrusions. Under such circumstances, the intellect and feelings either become weak and inactive, or work upon themselves, and become diseased. In the former case, the mind becomes apathetic, and possesses no ground of sympathy with its fellow creatures; in the latter, it becomes unduly sensitive, and shrinks within itself and its own limited circle, as its only protection against every trifling occurrence or mode of action which has not relation to itself. A desire to continue an unwearying round of life takes strong possession of the mind, because to come forth into society requires an exertion of faculties which have been long dormant, and cannot be awakened without pain, and which are felt to be feeble when called into action. In such a state, home and its immediate interests become not only the centre, which they ought to be, but also the boundary of life, and the mind, originally constituted to embrace a much wider sphere, is thus shorn of its powers, and the tone of mental and bodily health is lowered, till a total inaptitude for the business of life and the ordinary intercourse of society comes on and often increases till it becomes a positive malady.

The loss of power and health of mind from imperfect

or partial exercise of the faculties, is frequently observable in the country clergy, in retired merchants, in annuitants, in the clerks of Public offices, and in tradesmen whose professions comprehend a very limited range of objects. If the latter descriptions of persons escape actual nervous disease, they generally become tame and innocent humorists. The Scotch, as a nation, are much more addicted to employing their minds on subjects beyond the scope of their professions, than the English, who indeed are more generally accustomed to concentrate their energies upon certain fields of business, than any other people in the world. It will perhaps be acknowledged, by those who have observed the national mind in both countries, that, as a consequence of the law here laid down, the English are found, in their unoccupied moments, to betray more odd and unexpected peculiarities of character—more *humorism*, it may be said—than their northern neighbours. There is no class, however, in whom the evil is more widely observable than in those females, who, either from ignorance of the laws of exercise, or from inveterate habit, spend their lives in unbroken seclusion, and in the performance of a limited range of duties. All motive is there wanting. No immediate object of solicitude ever presents itself. Fixing their thoughts entirely on themselves, and constantly brooding over a few narrow and trivial ideas, they at length approach a state little removed from insanity, or are only saved from it, perhaps, by the false and deluding relief afforded by stimulating liquors. In general, the education of such persons has given them only a few *accomplishments*, calculated to afford employment to one or two of the minor powers of the mind, while all that could have engaged the reflecting powers has been omitted. Education, if properly conducted—if it were only, indeed, to press upon them so simple but so useful a truth as what is developed in this paper would go far to prevent the evils which befall this unfortunate part of the community.

Excessive exercise of the brain, by propelling too much blood to it, and unduly distending the vessels, is equally injurious with its disuse. Immoderate use of the eyes is not more certainly, though a little more observably, followed by an overcharging of the vessels, than the immoderate use of the equally delicate organs within. The error is peculiarly fatal in early life, when the structure of the brain is still immature; and it is quite as possible, by urging children too fast in their school tasks, to communicate disease to the brain, as, by premature walking, to occasion distortion of the limbs. In the absolute ignorance of the laws of the human constitution which at present prevails in all departments of society, it is not wonderful that the most ingenious youth, and adults of the highest and most cultivated powers, often from their health by too severe study, unalleviated by bodily exercise. That even the greatest genius of modern times should have accelerated his death by over tasking his intellect, is not surprising. The only wonder is, that the evil rising from neglect of the organic laws is not greater than it is at present observed to be.

If the reader have carefully followed the preceding arguments, and acknowledged their force, he will require nothing farther to convince him that the maxim, USE AND HAVE, acted upon with a due regard to circumstances, is true in respect of both the body and the mind. It is a principle evidently in accordance with both the general and particular designs which have presided over the creation of man; for it is at once an incentive to that activity which is so important a part of his terrestrial destiny, and a means by which particular parts of his constitution may be increased in power, capacity, and aptitude, for special ends. It is scarcely less clear that this principle has been designed as a benevolent palliative of that partiality in the distribution of the native powers, which has been, for wise purposes, made a general rule in the human creation: according to this arrangement, none have been condemned to a fixed and hopeless certainty as to the amount of their natural gifts, but are enabled by the comparative use to which they may put their talents, in other words, by the comparative obedience which they may pay to a fundamental law of their being, to advance something better.—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*.

#### STORY OF A COTTON GOWN.

Sometimes a very humble article, like a very humble individual, has a long, eventful, and interesting tale to tell. A cotton gown is a very humble article and very easily procured: let us hear what it has to say.

Printed cotton, tolerably good, in respect both of cloth and of colours, may now be bought, by retail, for four pence per yard. Allow for the lining, and thread to make it up, and, as 8 yards are enough for an ordinary working gown, it may be on the back of the wearer for less

than four shillings. Her grandmother, or at all events her great-grandmother, could not have procured one under forty shillings; and though that might have been stronger than the modern one, it would not have been so handsome.

Yes, but those were the "good old times;" and so it could be more easily afforded! The "good old times" are always tending to make us dissatisfied with the present, if we refer them to our own young years; for we had then no cares, and enjoyment was fresh, but we have cares now, and our taste for enjoyment is blunted. As to the times "before we were born," all that we can know of them is hearsay, and hearsay and personal feeling make but a bad comparison. A young woman of our "bad times," gets ten pounds a year in service; she of the "good old times" got but forty shillings. The old one, therefore, could get but one cotton gown in the year, while she of the present times can get fifty; or she may get four, which will serve her well, and have eleven twelfths of her wages for other purposes.

Has cotton been discovered at home, then? Not at all: cotton in the old times came from Turkey, or if from a greater distance, it was brought in the form in which the carriage of an equal value costs least; namely, as cloth, ready for the wearer. A great part of the cotton now used for common purposes comes from the East Indies, say twenty thousand miles by sea, and it comes unmanufactured, and with some of the refuse in it.

Then, have the materials of ships and the wages of mariners become less costly than they were formerly? No, they are greatly increased; and so is every thing connected with the carriage.

Do our working people earn less wages, or get cheaper food or less clothing, than the people of India? No. The average of wages in India is not above one twelfth of that in England, and the accommodations of the people nearly in the same proportion.

As little have the whole expenses of the matter become lighter; for, in order to put in motion all the plans and machines, and movements, and combinations, which must be at work, and at work in the best manner, before a single gown can be made, as much cost and as much skill are required as were required a few hundred years ago to carry on the whole commerce of the world.

The oak for timbers and planking to the ship, if it is equally good and durable, takes as long time, and as much space to grow as formerly; or, if forced to grow faster, it lasts a shorter time, and so there is nothing gained that way. But land has become greatly more valuable, and that increases the price of home timber. Then there must be fir timber from the Baltic, mahogany and rosewood from tropical America, hemp from Russia and other articles from almost every part of the world, before the ship can be fit for going to fetch the cotton; there must be carriers to bring the cotton to the port, and agents, and warehousemen and labourers to ship it, and they must all live by their callings. It must also be received and stored at the home port and carried to those places where it is wanted. Every raw material which is used in any part of the process, costs more than formerly, and every man employed in it gets higher wages. Thus admitting that there is a pound of cotton in the gown, the obtaining of that pound, if obtained singly, would cost thousands.

The saving is made in the quantity imported and manufactured. Nearly two hundred and fifty millions of pounds are brought to this country in the course of the year; and in that immense quantity the proportion of human labour on a single pound is very small. When the great mass moves, the little masses go lightly; though there were an excellent road all the way, it would take a very strong man four years to

walk round the globe; but the earth carries him round every day without his feeling the motion. In like manner, the winds and the waters carry a ship, at the rate of perhaps a hundred miles in a day; and the people on board have nothing to do, as regards the progress of the ship, but to keep the hand on the rudder, and the eye on the compass, sometimes pull a rope and occasionally measure how high the sun is, or how far the moon is from a star.

This is the principle which runs through all parts of the process. Man is no longer employed in doing for himself all the little that he needs. He makes every thing work, and work in great masses; and so the share of each individual is a mere trifle compared with the mass. The wind is made to work, not only on the waters, but on the land. It turns the mill, it feeds the fire, and blows the bellows. It also draws up water from the sea, from stagnant pools, and from low and damp places, and pours it down on the mountain-tops. Thence it comes rolling down and turns machinery, it glides along and carries boats and barges, or it stands level, and the horse draws a heavy load along its surface. The very moon assists man in getting the cotton gown at a low price; for as the rolling globe shifts the position of the moon's attraction on the waters, these run now this way, now that, and waft their burdens to and fro, but still under the control of man.

But man is not only assisted in his work by the powers of nature; he, as it were, puts tools into their hands, regulates their strength, and causes them to work properly. Among the traditions which have been handed down from the days of the foolish belief in witchcraft, there is one of an old woman who made all the beams and timbers of the house spin yarn like distaffs. That was a mere dream of folly; but knowledge has made the truth more effective without any other aid than that of principles, which can be readily understood by all who will study them. There are not only in the districts where the cotton is manufactured, falling streams, and large kettles of boiling water spinning with thousands of distaffs, and spinning faster and better by far than human hands can spin, but all over the country similar means are employed in doing the heaviest part of the labor required in the production of the most familiar article connected with the comforts and conveniences of life.

Such is our little portion of the "Story of a Cotton Gown."—*Saturday Magazine*.

## AGRICULTURAL.

We do not introduce the following article for the guidance of the Practical Farmer in this Province, but for the purpose of directing attention to a subject of deep and growing importance. The cultivation of Clover is but of recent introduction into this Province; sufficient experience has been acquired to show that its culture may be turned to great advantage; but, by far too little is yet known in regard to the most advantageous mode of cultivating it on the different soils;—preserving it from destruction by the frosts of Winter, and in respect of its properties, either as a manure, or as food for Cattle. On all these heads we shall occasionally publish such information as we can collect: in the mean time we take a passing notice of a prevailing error in regard to the very nature of the plant itself—namely, that there is one kind of it annual, and another perennial.

The truth, however, appears to be this—in all countries not subjected to the action of severe frost, Clover is a perennial plant, and it is with great difficulty it is eradicated from the soil; but

in cold countries where left to the operation of nature, it is biennial or annual, according to the intensity of the cold it may be subjected to. It being a taper-rooted plant, the frost raises it out of the soil, and if neglected, the air gets round it, and it dies. Intelligent Farmers observing this, are careful to provide themselves with a good stone Roller, and by passing it over the field after the frost is out, and while the soil is yet soft, the roots again become fixed, and reward the Farmer with an abundant crop of Hay; but to the Farmer who is either too indolent or too pounurious to provide, and use, this necessary—nay, indispensable appendage to every Farm, Clover is but an annual plant;—hence the absurd remarks we often have about annual Seed, and hence the unmerited abuse which Seedsmen often get for selling bad Seeds.

Clover is exceedingly tenacious of life, and when it is hove out with the frost, if but the smallest fibre is pressed into the earth, it will revive and grow vigorously. In ordinary seasons, Red Clover will ripen here, and yield good Seed, but the mode of thrashing it out appears to be involved in mystery,—we solicit information from competent persons on this interesting subject.

We observe that the Agricultural Society in P. E. Island, have offered a bounty for Clover Seed, the production of the Island;—and we are informed by gentlemen who lately visited the market in Charlotte Town, that some very fair samples were exhibited for Sale; every Farmer ought, however, if possible, and without the aid of a bounty, to make himself independent of others, for the supply of an article so essentially necessary for carrying on his operations successfully.—ED. BEE.

### CLOVER.

#### *On the preparation of the Land for Clover.*

Unless the richness of the land will cause them to lodge, clover should be sown amongst oats, or spring barley. The grain should be well ploughed in, and the ground well harrowed, and the clover seed sown immediately after the harrow, and brushed in with a light brush, provided the grain is not sown until the hard frosts are over. If the grain be sown earlier, it will be safer to defer sowing the clover seed on it until the season shall be thus far advanced, because, though after having taken good root, the clover is a very hardy plant, yet when quite young it is liable to be killed, either by hard frosts or being exposed unprotected to the rays of the sun. In favourable seasons it will come up well without brushing, but as, in case of a warm dry season, about the time of coming up, much of the seed will otherwise perish, and the crop be rendered too thin, it is much better to give them a slight covering with the brush. The better the soil is pulverised with the plough, harrow and brush, the better the seed will vegetate, and the more level or even the surface, the greater the facility in mowing.

*Quantity of Seed.* Almost universally, a false economy is practised in sowing grass seed of almost every description in most parts of the United States. In this country a bushel of clover seed is generally allowed to ten acres of land.\* If intended for pasture, or if the seed be remarkably good and the season very favorable, this quantity may be sufficient. But if designed for mowing, or if the seed be defective, as is often the case, or if the season should prove unfavorable, the farmer will find, that it would have been much more to his interest, to

have sown one and a half, or even two bushels of seed on ten acres. It is true, that generally, where one bushel is sown on that quantity of land, the field will at mowing time appear to be well covered with grass, but on examination, it will be found that the plants stand thin on the ground, that the stalks are too large and thick for good hay, and the quantity of grass to the acre much less, than it would have been if sown thicker, besides which, thin clover is much more apt to lodge, than that which is thick, by which, not only is the hay injured, but the mowing greatly impeded.

*Subsequent treatment.* As soon as the clover is up, if the land be not very rich, sow half a bushel of plaster to the acre, this will have a powerful tendency to protect the young clover from drought and the heat of the sun, and thereby to insure the fields being well set with grass. It is true, if the land be rich, and the season favorable, the clover may stand well, without the aid of the plaster, but otherwise there will be great danger of losing the crop from the want of it. Most of the complaints we hear of clover not standing would have been prevented by plastering it as soon as it came up.

After the grain is cut, it would be best not to pasture the field at all, but at all events, it should not be pastured with heavy stock, and only until the grain left is consumed, much young clover is greatly injured by excessive pasturing during the first season of its growth, and the loss thereby sustained greatly exceeds the profits of the pasturage obtained, besides the great injury to the land.

Should the weeds, or stubble threaten to be in the way of the scythe at mowing time, let them be brushed down the preceding winter, or early in the spring, or let the roller be run over the field. After cutting the first crop for hay, which should be done when about half the heads have assumed a brown color, if the land be not rich, and the second crop be intended for seed, sow half a bushel of plaster to the acre, soon after the hay is removed; the same quantity should have been sown the April preceding on the first crop. After cutting the seed lot nothing run on the field during the remainder of the year.—*Tennessee Farmer*.

### THE FARMER.

There is not a more independent being in existence than the farmer. The real farmer; he who attends strictly to the duties of his profession; who keeps every thing about him snug and tidy, and who seeks every opportunity to introduce such improvements of the day as will tend to add beauty and worth to his farm. Such a farmer is always happy and independent, and he lives as it were in a little world of his own with nothing to trouble him, save the cares of his farm, which by the way are considered rather as pleasures than otherwise. His mind is always at ease, and the duties of his calling are performed with a good degree of pleasure. When the toils of the day are over and the "night cometh," he takes his seat at the domestic fireside and whiles away the evening in sweet converse with his little family circle. The toils of the day have been perhaps rather arduous—but what of that? They are drowned and forgotten in the pleasures of the evening. And then, he feels a sincere pleasure on reflection, that while he rests from his labors his business continues to flourish. His crops are growing and preparing for harvest; his cattle, &c. are fattening ready for market, and everything prospers. With such thoughts as these, he can calmly resign himself to the night's repose and rise on the morrow with the returning sun, refreshed and prepared for the duties of another day.—*Intelligencer & Mohawk Advocate*.

New potatoes have already made their appearance at Mobile. They must have been raised in a snow bank.—*W'ing*.

\* A Bushel of Clover Seed weighs from 60 to 62 lbs.

## COLONIAL.

**AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS IN U. CANADA.**—As very many persons of the Agricultural class in this Province, have recently manifested a spirit of discontent with Nova Scotia, as an Agricultural Country, and as this disposition has produced a copious Emigration to U. Canada, the enquiry has been thrust upon us, what hopes can they have of bettering their circumstances in that Country? and, we must confess, that we have been all along of opinion that they were committing very serious mistakes, as well for themselves as for the prospects of their families.

In occupying a new country, men generally find that the best portions of it produce great Crops for a few years, without the aid of artificial means, but in a few years this exuberance of native fertility becomes exhausted, and unless skill and science is applied to it, to reproduce and keep up its vigour, barrenness ensues; this has been the case here and in Prince Edward Island, and it will be no less certainly the case in Upper Canada. Unless, therefore, these Emigrants carry with them that scientific knowledge of Farming, which will enable them to keep up the fertility of the soil, they must in a few years be in a worse condition than they were in here, in as much as the price of labour in Canada is at least as high, and the value of produce is less than half its value here, owing to the distance from market; add to this, that the price of British and West India Goods are, in the same ratio, increased to the settler, from the same cause.

Farther, they are in error when they suppose that the Climate is more genial than our own, except a very small portion of it included in the angle between Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron. Any person who has examined the range of the Thermometer in Upper Canada, will be satisfied that the rigour of a Canadian winter is equally durable, and even more severe than in Nova Scotia.

We would therefore recommend to those who are under the influence of a spirit of restlessness, to peruse with attention the following report of a Select Committee of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada. It speaks volumes on the subject, and can be depended upon as an authentic and true picture of the present state of that country.

Let them reflect, that if they possess Agricultural knowledge to enable them to keep up fertility in the soil of Upper Canada, the same knowledge—if applied skillfully to the soil of Nova Scotia—will not fail to produce abundance, and comfort to themselves and families.

The Committee referred to, was appointed in consequence of numerous Petitions having been presented to the House, complaining of agricultural distress, and praying for relief: any remedy, we should think, the local government can apply must be of little avail, unless they can prevail upon the Imperial Parliament to repeal certain Acts, regulating the internal trade of the country,—and even then, local remedies must be extremely partial in their effects, while the price of labour continues so out of proportion high, when compared with the value of the products of the soil, and while there is a redundancy of cheap land, this evil will be less or more felt.—**ED. BEE.**

## AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.

*First Report from the Select Committee on the Commercial state of the Province of Upper Canada, together with documentary evidence.*

## MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE:

Messrs. James Wilson, (Chairman,) Mackenzie, Shaver, M'icking, and Durand.

**ORDERS OF REFERENCE.**—On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Roblin, ordered, That a special committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the trade and commerce of this Province with other parts of the World, and to consider whe-

ther any, and if any, what alterations and improvements should be made therein, that the Committee be entrusted with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and with permission to report to the House by address or otherwise, and that to this committee be referred His Excellency's Message accompanying Mr. Secretary Rice's despatch on grain and flour.

[Truly extracted from the minutes of the 26th January, 1835.]

Ordered, That the petition of William Cunningham and others, on the subject of a Loan Office, be referred to the Committee on Trade, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise.

[Truly extracted, &c.]

[Other petitions from bodies of the Agricultural population were referred to the same Committee.]

## REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to enquire into the condition of the Trade and Commerce of this Province with other parts of the world, and to consider whether any, and if any, what alterations and improvements should be made therein, and to whom was referred His Excellency's message sent down with Mr. Secretary Rice's despatch on grain and flour, and the petition of certain inhabitants of this province, complaining that at a time when a great part of the population are involved in debt to an alarming extent for lands they have purchased, a great and unexpected depression has taken place in the price of agricultural produce, and praying for such relief as it may be within the power of this Legislature to extend—have made some progress in the investigation of matters referred to them, and agreed to the following as a first report:—

The case submitted to your committee by the petitions of the proprietors of the soil, is one of severe distress, affecting those interests of this country which are of a fixed and permanent nature as compared with the usual objects of commercial enterprise, and which will require the early and careful consideration of the House, and the efficient co-operation of the government to lessen and alleviate.

With a view of ascertaining the extent of the depression under which wheat and flour, the chief staple commodities raised for exportation have fallen in the Montreal market, your committee put the following questions to fifteen of the members of the House, practical farmers, residing in various parts of the Province.

What is the average cost or production of twenty bushels of merchantable wheat in your country, (without taking into consideration or making a charge for interest or capital invested in the land.)

The result of these calculations was as follows:

	Halifax Currency.
Mr. Gibson, York County,	£2 12 6
Mr. Wilson, Prince Edward,	3 0 0
Mr. Alway, Oxford,	2 0 0
Mr. Gilchrist, Northumberland,	3 0 0
Mr. Cook, Dundas,	2 15 0
Mr. Shibley, Frontenac,	2 17 0
Mr. Wolberton, Lincoln,	2 10 0
Mr. Hopkins, Halton,	3 10 0
Mr. Smith, Wentworth,	2 0 0
Mr. Chishelm, Glengarry,	3 0 0
Mr. Roblin, Prince Edward,	3 0 0
Mr. Waters, Prescott,	3 15 0
Mr. Shaver, Dundas,	2 15 0
Mr. Yagar, Hastings,	2 10 0
Mr. Perry, Lennox & Addington,	2 15 0
The average result is,	2 15 11-2

or two shillings and nine pence halfpenny per bushel. On the shores of the Lake Ontario it ranges from half a dollar to three shillings; Eastward, in Glengarry and Ottawa, it rises from three shillings to three shillings and ninepence; and Westward, in the Gore and London Districts, falls to between half a dollar and two shillings of our currency.

The price paid by the merchants in Toronto and the County of York during the present winter, is from 2s. 6d to 3s., and the cost of conveyance of a bushel of wheat from hence to Montreal, is from fourteen to fifteen pence.—The prices there have ranged between 4s. and 4s. 6d. during the last half year, and there is very little prospect of improved prices. The cost of conveyance is increased from the London District so as to counterbalance the superior productiveness of the soil; and although there is less expense of freight and charges between Montreal, the Ottawa, and Glengarry, yet the natural disadvantages of climate under which the Eastern Districts labor, seem to place them but on a level as to the prices with the country near Lake Erie.

Mr. Cawthra, a merchant of extensive dealings here, stated in evidence, before your Committee, that the expense of conveying a bushel of wheat from Cobourg or Toronto to Montreal, was 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; from Prescott to Montreal 9d., and from Kettle Creek on Lake Erie 1s. 7d.

The immediate cause of distress is thus shewn to be an inadequacy of return; the chief product of the soil does not now obtain, in any market, foreign or domestic, a price which replaces to the producer the cost of production, nor is there a return of interest on the capital originally invested either in buying and clearing of waste lands, or in the purchase of improved estates.

Your Committee have not made a very minute inquiry as to the values of ashes, beef, pork, and other staple exports, although it is a well known fact that they do not bring to the agriculturist a remunerating price for his capital and labor.

The average, last season, at Quebec, for pearl ashes, was about 25s. 6d. the cwt.; and for pots 24s.—pork was met in that market by a supply from Ireland, and the prices fell in consequence. Lumber appears to have been the only staple which commanded favourable prices; but there are many sections of the Province which receive little or no benefit from it as an export to places abroad. Although 1122 vessels, measuring 315,803 tons arrived, last year at Quebec, the greater number being for cargoes of lumber, yet there is such an uncertainty as to the course the British Government may pursue with regard to the discriminating duty in favour of American timber, that the disposition to embark capital in that very precarious article of traffic is much lessened, of late years.

Another case of distress is to be found in the restrictions laid on all the trade of the Colony and the disadvantages under which the land owners and merchants labour, as compared with the same classes on the opposite frontier.

Laws for the regulation of our trade and commerce are enacted in the Parliament of the United Kingdom and continually changed and varied without our being consulted for our interest, although the value of our labour and property is unduly affected by this ever-varying system of legislation.

In the United States, the different sections of the several states are fairly and equally represented according to their numbers in the body which regulates their commerce, and thereby raises or depresses the value of their industry and estates.

By the fiscal regulations of Great Britain affecting the commerce of Upper Canada, customs duties are ordered to be levied at our shipping places, of 7 1-2, 15, 20, and even 30 per cent on the value of imported articles of the first necessity to an agricultural community, if those articles are not imported from England or some of her Colonies, but if imported from England or her Colonies, they are only subject to 2 1-2 per cent on the £100 value, and in some cases duty free.

Some articles of general utility are prohibited to be imported unless in British ships or from a British port.

Our trade by sea is carried on almost exclusively in British shipping and for the advantage of capitalists residing in Europe.

Although it is obviously the most convenient and suitable for us to raise a revenue for state purposes by customs duties levied on articles of foreign growth or manufacture of a like kind with those which form the staple commodities produced and manufactured in this Province and although England regulates our trade so as to protect her manufactures against all foreign competition in our markets, yet it is declared by the Imperial Acts of late years, that heavy duties shall be charged on the importation of those foreign articles which we require, but do not produce, while the importation of the staple commodities of the neighbouring Republic, being the same as ours, shall be duty free.

England claims an exclusive monopoly in our markets—she allows us none in hers. Our beef and pork are prohibited in her home dominions and our pot and pearl ashes subject to the same rates of duty at London or Liverpool as the pot and pearl ashes of the South shores of Erie and Ontario. The shipping of Great Britain at Quebec give no preference to timber, live stock, flour, beef, and pork brought from Upper Canada over the same articles brought from the United States, if we sell cheapest, they buy from us, not otherwise.

By the ninth section of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed on the 28th of August 1833, which has not been placed on our statute book, and which it is probable that not one of a hundred of our population even heard of, (the 3rd and 4th of William 4. Cap 50) it is enacted that United States wheat, wheat flour, beef and pork, may be imported into the Canadas either by sea or inland navigation, free of duty—as also, that the wheat, wheat flour, beef and pork, thus brought into competition with ours, may be shipped at Quebec in *British Ships only*, to any part of the British West Indies, there to be admitted on the same terms as the like produce of Upper Canada is admitted. United States flour may be sent to Halifax or St. Johns in British ships; there it is warehoused,

duty free, for exportation to the British West Indies. The Monopoly is all in favour of England and the United States.

By an Act of Congress passed in July 1832, wheat, wheat flour, beef and pork, ashes, and all other articles the staple produce of the Canadas, are subject to a tax of £15 on every £100 value, if imported into any port of the United States; Congress choosing to levy duties for the purpose of Revenue rather than those foreign articles of which the United States produce an abundance, than on articles of necessity which come not in competition with the industry of their citizens. Adhering to this principle, the same Act authorises the importation into the ports of the Union, free from duty of Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Currants, Raisins, Camphor, Flax, Tin in plates and sheets, Drugs, Dyewoods, Grapes, &c. and the consequence is, that Tea and such other articles of general use are no cheaper beyond the lines than in this colony are in many instances imported clandestinely by a population who never assented to the legislative Act whereby tea was prohibited to be bought at the cheapest market.

We are necessarily confined to the markets of the United Kingdom and the Colonies as the markets for our produce, for were we to attempt to extend our trade with other countries, the protecting duties imposed by England, in favour of her own merchandize would prevent the importation of foreign goods in exchange.

In the documents appended to this Report, your Committee have taken considerable pains to show the actual state of the trade in Canada, the extent of the tariffs and prohibitions, and protections here referred to, and the arguments adduced in behalf of their respective theories by these in America and in England who advocate the doctrines of free trade, as well as those who give a preference to the Colonial system; with its chain of monopolies, reference has been had to legislative proceedings, and official accounts made up in the Colonies. Great Britain and the United States, in order that parties interested might, by having placed before them a collection of facts bearing on the important questions before your committee be able to arrive at just conclusions.

But although a depression of prices and restrictions which injuriously affect our commerce, are perhaps the more immediate causes of the agricultural embarrassment which now prevails and which is bringing many persons within the vortex of a tedious, costly, and ruinous series of lawsuits, with very little hope of being able to extricate themselves from the meshes of the Courts of Civil jurisdiction, there are other causes of commercial and agricultural distress equally deserving the notice of the Legislature, and perhaps more fully within its power to remedy.

Unless the taxes and rates which are raised from the people are laid out with care and prudence for their benefit, that advantage which good government would confer, is not shared by the community. In Upper Canada a large sum is annually raised by District rates, fees, assessments on uncultivated lands, and other local taxation, which is not well accounted for, and in many instances not judiciously expended. Again—the proceeds of the sales of the Clergy Reserves paid into the Military chest, and incorporated with the finances of Great Britain, serve to impoverish the farming classes here—If one farmer sell land to another, the parties being both resident among us, the public wealth receives no diminution, but the proceeds of the sales of Clergy Reserves are very unjustly taken out of the country altogether, while the clergy of a few are thrown upon the whole population and a large sum annually illegally applied to their maintenance.

Another injurious and unconstitutional scheme whereby a vast sum is annually drawn from the labor of the hardworking farmer, is the Canada Company, an association of European mercantile speculators in those waste lands of the Colony to which the industry of the settled population had given value, but which had been constantly refused when they applied to the local authorities as intending purchasers. We are of opinion that this monopoly is one of the greatest drawbacks upon the agricultural and commercial prosperity of the colony—that its formation was an act of injustice and oppression and that every possible legal effort should be made to root it out of the country.

Our commercial prosperity is retarded, and emigrants of wealth, talent and enterprise induced to avoid our shores, by the knowledge they have, that men in whom the public would have confidence cannot and will not be placed in those situations of power and trust where they might check misrule, and punish the authors of it. Unless the Legislature is enabled to assume the control of the whole public revenue, from whatever source derived, and unless the nature of the government is such that all public officers can be made accountable on this side the Atlantic for their official conduct, those principles of economy and retrenchment, on the operation of which the whole

fabric of domestic prosperity and successful competition in foreign commerce would safely rest, cannot possibly prevail. There is no question but that under a better order of things, the expenses of our canals and public undertakings, and of the government itself, would be greatly diminished; the difference would go back among the agriculturists to encourage them to new exertions; and our public debt like that of Lower Canada and the United States, would be annihilated.

The Legislative Council of this colony have greatly augmented the difficulties with which the British and Colonial Governments have to contend, by the obstinacy with which they have thrice refused to agree to the proposals first made by Lower Canada under the Government of Sir James Kempt, that commissioners should be appointed on the part of Upper Canada to meet commissioners who had been appointed by law in Lower Canada to consult on the state of trade, and other matters of mutual interest in both colonies. There was a bill sent up by the Assembly in different sessions and different Parliaments, word for word with that which had received the Royal Assent in the sister colony, but the council would pass no bill whatever unless it contained a clause that (while the Assembly had nominated commissioners in Lower Canada) the Lieutenant Governor should select the commissioners here. Had the bill passed into a law, the joint deliberation of commissioners possessing the confidence of the two Canadas would have most probably resulted in the recommendation of measures to the British and Canadian Legislatures of great importance to commercial welfare. As it is, the country remains comparatively poor, and the land owners whether resident or non-resident suffer severely.

Having called the attention of the House to some of the causes of the distress complained of by the farmers, your committee proceed respectfully to submit to its consideration some practical measures for their relief.

Until England shall give to her colonists a monopoly in her markets, she cannot be held entitled to a monopoly of ours. If she resorts to the United States for those articles she finds to be cheapest there, why not we do so also?

Our consumption of foreign and British Colonial merchandize is far greater in proportion to our population than of those northern States of the union whom she admits to equal advantages with us in her markets. Compare the duties imposed on British plantation rum, raw and refined sugars, woollens, cottons, silks, hardware, cutlery, &c. in the ports of Boston, New York, Buffalo or Oswego, with the charges levied on their importations at Quebec and Montreal—they are in some cases four-fold—in very many instances ten-fold greater in the former.

In what do we receive an equivalent? We receive none.

Your Committee submit a Resolution which is in substance and effect to follow the example set us by Great Britain, and to allow the distressed agriculturists of this colony to buy in the Markets of the union, free of duty, those articles which do not come in competition with their industry, are of immediate necessity, and cheaper than in Montreal.

To repeal so much of the Imperial Act of 1833, would perhaps be the most direct way of attaining this object, but to this course some may entertain objections. That we have the power, however to appropriate the monies raised in taxation is not doubted—it is a trust reposed in us to apply the public revenue in the way that would be most conducive to the general welfare. The resolutions reported herewith embody the opinions of your committee on this subject.

The article of salt is manufactured in small quantities in the province, but the chief supplies are from Onondaga—a bounty is granted on the exportation of this necessary article by New York State, and your committee submit resolutions for the repeal of the provincial Act under which salt is taxed, and the Farmers on this side the great Lakes obliged to compete, on unequal terms, in Montreal and Quebec with their brethren across the lines, whose salted beef and pork enter these markets duty free.

Another means whereby the payment of the debt due by Canada might be ensured, is the taxing of the stock of joint stock banks. It is evident that these institutions are making great annual profits in the midst of the general distress, and it appears unjust to allow capital invested in the transient concerns of banking, to augment, without contributing to the expense of the government which protects its operations, while the houses and lands and cattle of the agriculturist, and even his salt, are taxed.

The advantages that would be conferred by the adoption of the course suggested by your committee, on the families settled in this province and employed in agriculture are plain and obvious. They would be enabled to purchase much cheaper than they do now, those articles of comfort and necessity which few families can do without—it would be as if two rival stores had been opened in a township where there was but one before. After carefully considering the con-

sumption of the articles proposed to be admitted free of duty, your committee estimated that £5 to £20 would be saved yearly to a large number of the families in this province by following the example of England, and buying in the cheapest market. The Lower Province would scarcely complain of an experiment intended to relieve Upper Canada, and to enable her population to increase those surplus products, the outlet for which is the St. Lawrence, or if she did complain, the remedy would be for her to follow our example, and take off the duties on the same articles whether imported from England, the West India Colonies or the United States. It cannot be shown that British commerce would suffer by such a course of Legislation.

Another remedial measure would be the passage of a law for raising a revenue by imposing moderate duties on imports from the United States, of Flour, Wheat, Ashes, Pork, Beef, live Stock, Lumber, Horses and such other articles as come directly into competition with the staple products of this Colony, said duties to continue at least until Congress shall remove the restrictions which have hitherto prevented the exportation to the United States, of Canadian Wheat, Flour, Provisions, Lumber, &c. when that country would have afforded the best market for these articles. The sum likely to accrue from the passage of such a law, would in part prevent that decrease of Revenue which by some might be brought forward as an objection to the proposition of the removal of certain other duties which ingeniously affect the colonists. The question of the expediency of raising a Revenue from United States imports of Wheat, Flour, Live Stock, &c. has however been referred to the consideration of another committee.

The system of bonding Merchandize, and making up assorted cargoes of foreign and domestic goods duty free, for foreign countries, if it were permitted at Quebec and Montreal to the same extent and in the same way which it is authorised at New York and Boston, would greatly increase the trade of these parts, and add to the commercial prosperity of both Canadas.

The cost of collecting the duties levied on imports from the United States is unreasonably high; the system under which £100 can be retained for collecting another £100, being united to the powers vested in the Government to increase the number of collectors and ports of entry at pleasure, requires revision—From the official returns to the House it appears that twenty collectors of customs collected last year £2117, and kept back £1039 out of it for their troubles.

The appointment, by resolution, of three members of this House to proceed to Montreal after the session has closed, and confer with any three members whom the House of Assembly of Lower Canada may, in like manner, appoint to consult on matters of trade and other matters of mutual importance to both Provinces would be a very useful measure.

Although more than a million sterling had been expended in the construction of an uninterrupted inland navigation by the way of the Rideau between this Province and the port of Montreal, it was the opinion of the House of Assembly that another route had already become necessary: and at great expense and with borrowed pounds the Province has commenced the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence upon a very extensive scale. A Steam Boat Canal 100 feet wide at the bottom, 200 at the surface, and 6 feet deep with locks 200 feet in length, and 50 feet in width is in progress, eleven miles are under contract—upwards of £30,000 have been expended, but no part is finished.

If this Canal shall be completed on the scale on which it was begun, it will involve Upper Canada far deeper in debt although the advantages will be shared by the Sister Colony, and especially by her grand commercial emporiums Quebec & Montreal. Lower Canada has contributed a very small part of the expenditure of the canal navigation of this colony, although she is entirely out of debt, and possessed of a vast and greatly increasing revenue. The commissioners whose appointment has been suggested, might do much towards bringing about a better understanding between the two Provinces in matters of this kind.

Another means of alleviating the existing distress is already adopted by the House, in the disposition its votes have sanctioned of the proceeds of the Clergy Reserve.

The extension of the trade of a country is not a true test of its happiness. Britain has a foreign commerce greater than any other nation, yet, owing to a long continuance of bad government and oppressive taxation millions of her population are in poverty and want—Ireland exports immense quantities of her products, yet is she grievously impoverished, and coercion bills and thirty thousand armed men are found necessary to prevent her population from raising against the authorities even in a time of profound peace. The documents appended show that one of the chief causes of that commercial and agricultural distress by which the British West Indies have so severely suffered can be



traced to the folly and extravagance of the local government, but sanctioned by the Colonial office. The abolition of the Canada Company, an illegal and injurious association, if at all practicable, or the reversion to the full extent of the lands so unjustly placed at its disposal, would be of great importance as means of lessening that perpetual drain upon the amount of cash circulating in the Colony of which the people continue to complain.

Above all, it is essential to the welfare of Upper Canada that the House should insist that the whole public revenue raised within it ought be henceforth at its disposal to be applied only according to law, and that those officers whose duty it was to preside over the several departments of the government should be responsible advisers of the Lieutenant Governor, and hold their offices only for such periods as their proceedings might obtain for them the confidence of the representatives of the people.

JAMES WILSON, Chairman  
W. L. MCKENZIE,  
PETER SHAWER,  
GILBERT MCMICKING,  
JAMES DURAND.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Most of our readers will already have been apprised of the resignation of the Tory Administration, and we are as yet unable to inform them who are to be their successors in Office. We give below some of the speculations of the British Press on the subject—down to the 15th inst.

**FORMATION OF A NEW MINISTRY.**—Since writing what appears below, we have learned from an authentic source that Lord Melbourne has made up the Ministry, but that the arrangement will not be made public until after it has received the sanction of his Majesty. Braugham and O'Connell have both declared that they will not form any obstacle in the way of the formation of a Liberal Administration.—*Glasgow Argus*.

Up to a late hour on Saturday nothing was known of the Ministerial arrangements. The leaders of the Whigs had expressed their willingness to see Mr. O'Connell in office, but frankly stated the difficulties. O'Connell, with that eminent self control and self-denial which has characterized him during the whole of the present difficult Session, declared his readiness, under any circumstances, to support an Administration which would legislate fairly for Ireland. There is room to hope, that the Whig leaders see too clearly the present aspect of affairs, to be again gulled into unworthy compliances with the Court, and that they are standing firm. Sir Robert Peel was seen entering into the Palace on Saturday morning. The *Standard*, aware that he had been seen, declares that he only went to the Palace, but did not see the King—*credat Judæus Apellia?* Did Sir Robert go to visit the cook? The Tories dream of defeating the arrangement of a Liberal Ministry—getting themselves recalled—and dissolving? It is a dream; but as dreamers walk in their sleep, we must be ready with stout waistcoats. We must not yet lay down our arms. Boldness on the part of the Whigs; concession on the part of the Radicals—these must yet for a time remain our watchwords.—*Id.*

**GLOR. OFFICE, Saturday, Two o'Clock.**—Lord Melbourne is with the King at this moment. We shall give later whatever we may learn of the result of the conference. The repeated interviews which have been held by his Lordship with the Sovereign appear to indicate that the terms on which a liberal Ministry accede to Office are not of hasty arrangement. The result seems certain.

We on Friday mentioned that Earl Grey, Viscount Goderich, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, had waited on his Majesty. They were consulted with the King for two or three hours. We understand the result of the meeting to have been that his Majesty committed to Lord

Melbourne, as the future Premier, the task of forming the plan of the new Administration—Viscount Melbourne has again waited on his Majesty to-day (Saturday). We have not the slightest reason to doubt that a Liberal Administration will be formed under the auspices of his Lordship.—*Courier*.

The King first sent for Lord Grey, Lord Lansdowne was also consulted, but Lord Melbourne has been commissioned to make arrangements for a new Administration. Nothing is, as yet, known of the negotiations, and we will not trifle with our readers by repeating the idle rumours which are afloat. The two great questions are, whether Lord Durham and Mr. O'Connell are to be included. The desire to have their services (and Lord Durham's accession would depend on many considerations) would be received as earnest of the good intentions of the new Government.—*Examiner*.

The latest information, and that which seems to us the most worthy of credit, asserts that whoever may be the immediate managers of the arrangements for forming a Cabinet, the actual authority still rests in Lord Grey's hands. The pretension of the "tail," and the resolution of Lord Grey not to yield to those pretensions constitute the *instant impeachement*. But many as difficult to surmount remain behind. Sir Robert Peel was summoned to wait upon his Majesty on Saturday morning, and proceeded to the palace about eleven, but we have no reason to believe that he had an interview with the king. They who appreciate justly the sensitive honour of the Premier, can easily understand why he might decline a near approach to the sovereign, while his rivals can entertain a hope of providing for his removal, and are engaged in the attempt.—*Standard*.

Addresses from all parts of the kingdom to his Majesty in favour of the late administration are pouring in; they breathe a spirit of the most devoted attachment to the constitution and pray for the continuance of Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues, as the persons most capable of carrying on Reform with safety to the constitution of the country. The addresses last received were from the cities of York, Huddersford, Scarborough, Sheffield, Bradford, Halifax, Boroughbridge, Lincoln, Gainsborough, Peterboro', Newark, Bridgewater, Norfolk, Braintree, Berkenham, Carshalton, Glasgow, Greenock, Cambridge University, Guilford, Newbury, Stafford, Cardigan, Manchester and Whuby. At the latter place the feelings were so strong that in 2 hours the address was signed by all the wealth and influence of the Borough. The Edinburgh address signed by 2,100 inhabitants has been presented to the King. In Dublin an address has been adopted, and in Liverpool a requisition for the same purpose, has produced so great a sensation as to leave no doubt of the result.

The greatest difficulties prevail as to the formation of a new ministry; the recal of Sir Robert Peel, and the dissolution of parliament are spoken of.

**LONDON, April 10**—Nothing has transpired here to-day with regard to our political affairs in addition to that already known, beyond the fact that Earl Grey had been with his Majesty, for the sole purpose of consultation upon the critical position of the Crown and the country. An impression has prevailed that a coalition Administration will be the result; there is however, nothing beyond mere conjecture for this or any other statements which have been circulated. The deepest interest is however, generally taken in the political aspects of the country and that feeling cannot be expected to subside until the future Government is settled: but as the public business is seriously interrupted by this change, the sooner the arrangement can be made with safety to the institutions of this country the better.—*Morning Herald*.

As it is known that Lord Grey has been for some time of opinion that no administration could be at present formed on a secure and satisfactory basis, in which Sir Robert Peel did not take a leading part, the interview of his Lordship with the King seems to strengthen the general opinion, that the Right Honourable Baronet will continue in his Majesty's service. At the present moment, however, no very decided conclusion can be come to, as to the political complexion of the future Administration.

**GLASGOW, April 13.**—By the kindness of a mercantile house in town, we have been favored with Cape papers to the 24th Jan. They are almost entirely filled with details regarding incursion of the Caffres. The invading force consists of Caffres from almost every tribe, and the losses sustained by the inhabitants have been immense. The Commander in Chief states in his despatches, that there are already seven thousand persons dependant upon the Government for the necessities of life. The land is filled with the lamentations of the widow and the fatherless. He adds, that in the course of thirty years' service, he has witnessed nothing to equal the heart-rending position in which a population, almost exclusively engaged in the peaceful occupation of husbandry, are placed. A total want of preparation seems to have existed on both the part of the local authorities and of the inhabitants themselves, and the result was that during ten or twelve days, the ravages were carried on with almost entire impunity. The last accounts, however, we are happy to state, add, that the measures now taken by Government will shortly effectually clear the colony of the enemy.—*Argus*.

**REPORTED ACTION.**—A London paper, on the authority of a private letter from Falmouth, states that there had been a very severe engagement between his Majesty's ship *Canopus*, commanded by the Hon. Capt. Percy, and three Russian Men of War, who attempted to pass the Dardanelles, and were most gallantly opposed by the *Canopus*. It is stated that she was nearly cut to pieces, having had eight men killed and a great many wounded during the engagement.

Great activity prevailed in the Dock Yard at Portsmouth, with a view it is said to an augmentation of our naval force in the Mediterranean.

### THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1835.

In commencing our Editorial labours, very few remarks will be requisite; lengthy Editorials we shall studiously avoid, under the conviction that we can make our selections from the popular Literature of the day, infinitely more interesting to the generality of our readers, than any thing that we can write.

Our object being to publish and circulate as widely as possible, such articles as shall have a tendency to inform the understanding, and better the heart, we have been careful to provide ourselves with a number of popular Periodicals—such as have been most successful in this age of cheap Knowledge, and Literary competition; and in making our selection of these works, we have not neglected the interests of our Agricultural friends, as our columns shall by and by shew; we have also procured good paper for the work, of which the present sheet is a sample; and, if the liberality of our Patrons shall enable us, we shall before long publish the *Bee* with new Type. While speaking of our Patrons, we take the opportunity of returning thanks to those who have interested themselves in behalf of the Publication; we have not, for particular reasons, deemed it prudent to make a previous personal call on them for their support; and now, that we have entered on the duties of our Office, we may not find time to spare for this purpose, we therefore request, as a particular favour, that all our friends

into whose hands a copy of the first No. may come, will procure as many good Subscribers as they possibly can, and forward their names with the least possible delay. There is another limit which we would give for the information of all—that the price of the paper is so very low—the size and shape so portable and convenient for binding, and the matter which we intend generally to introduce, accompanied with an Index at the end of the year, will be of such a nature, as ought not to meet the common fate of Newspapers; for these reasons every family, which can afford it, ought to have a whole copy for its use.—Keeping this in view, we shall print a few extra copies of the first and second Numbers, that the back Numbers may be supplied to Subscribers.

We have only to add, that our warmest acknowledgments are due to those Editors of papers, who have so kindly noticed our Prospectus; and we beg to assure them, that we shall always hold ourselves in readiness to reciprocate their favours.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—The Communication of "Tobias Buttler" is received, and will appear in our next. To the Query of a "Non Resident," we reply, that, having pledged ourselves to the public, to "exclude every thing from our pages that may have a tendency to create personal or party animosities," and being fully satisfied, that abstaining from all political and religious squabbles, will have a tendency to promote and consolidate peace, and all the benevolent feelings, it is our fixed determination to abide by our pledge, but let none infer from this, that we are prostituting the power or integrity of the Press—we are not wedded to the opinions of any party, and therefore, from whatever quarter the peace and good order of Society as a whole may be disturbed, we reserve to ourselves the application of such corrective measures, as the nature of the case may seem to demand.

We have addressed a few papers to non-subscribing friends, as a sample sheet; such as do not wish to continue it, will please return the paper to the office.

**MOST MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—A few days ago, the house of Mr. George Morrison at Carribou River, was burnt to the ground, when distressing to relate, his wife and one of his children, a boy two years old, perished in the flames. This sad accident occurred we understand from incautiously boiling a tar pot within the house.—*Observer.*

**TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.**

*At the Royal Oak.*—Judge Wilkins, and J. F. Gray, Wm. Young, W. H. Harris and Robert Hill, Esqrs.  
*At Mr. Harper's.*—K. McLean, Esqr.  
*At Mr. Lorrain's.*—Charles Twining, Esq. J. W. Nutting, Esq. and the Misses Nutting, Geo. M'Leod, Esq.

**PASSENGERS.**—In the Mary Ann, Mr. R. Hatton. In the Deveron, Messrs. J. Malcolm, W. McIntyre and G. Smith. In the Steam Packet from P. E. Island, Rev. Mr. Hetherington and Rev. Mr. Wilson.

**A Communication Box is fixed on the Office Door.**

**SHIP NEWS.**

**ARRIVED.**

Am. Brig Aurora, Babbidge, Boston—flour to General Mining Association and others; Enterprise, Brayton, New York—flour, meal, tobacco to George Smith; Bob Logic, Errington, Cork—leather, hardware, &c. to Messrs Campbell, Tasmagouche; Stephen, Dixon, Falmouth—ballast to James Parves.  
Ship Harvest Home, Thompson, New Castle—dry goods, &c. to J. Parves; Mary Ann, Gale, Liverpool dry goods, &c. to H. Hatton and others.  
Schr. Maria, Gerroir, St. John, Newfld—ballast to Master; Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—dry goods &c. to J. Yorston and others.  
Brig Belmont, Simson, Savannah—ballast to Master; Deveron, Cook, Greenock—dry goods, hardware, &c. to J. Malcolm and others; Leader, Faulkner, Boston—mahogany, brooms, & mirrors to Ross & Primrose.  
Schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Miramachie—boards and shingles to Jas. Carmichael; Lady, Fournier, Quebec—flour to N. McKay.  
Brig Mercator, Marshall, Greenock—dry goods &c. to Jas. Carmichael & others.

**CLEARED.**

Schr. Thistle, Miller, Mag. Islands—salt & stores for the fisheries per Master; Fortitude, Cummings, P. E. Island—ballast; Eliza, Munro, Bay Chaleur—provisions by R. Robertson and others; BEE, Graham, Miramachie—provisions by W. & J. Ives, D. Crich-ton, &c.; Mary Ann, Fraser, Miramachie—butter, pork, &c. by J. Carmichael; Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—coal.  
Brig Aurora, Babbidge, Boston—coals by General Mining Association; Brothers, Fougere, Miramachie—corn meal, tobacco & cigars by G. Smith; Belmont, Simson, Bay Chaleur—by the master; Maria, Gerroir, Providence—coals by the master; Enterprise, Brayton, Providence—coals by G. M. Ass'n; Fortitude, Cummings, Bay Chaleur—provisions by R. Robertson.

Arrived at Halifax, Schrs. Brothers and Pictou.

**JAMES MALCOLM**

**H**AS just received per Brig DEVERON, from GREENOCK, his **SPRING SUPPLY** of **GOODS**, which he offers for Sale at **VERY LOW PRICES** for CASH or PRODUCE.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| BLACK, blue, brown, olive and green CLOTH. | IRON & STEEL,                                      |
| Pilot Cloth & Flushing,                    | Tea Kettles,                                       |
| Cassimero,                                 | Pots & Ovens,                                      |
| Fancy Stuff for Summer Dresses,            | Brass mounted GRATES & FENDERS,                    |
| Plaiding,                                  | Carron do. do.                                     |
| Brown & bleach'd shirting Cottons,         | Plough MOUNTING,                                   |
| Apron Check,                               | PAINTS, Paint Oil and Brushes,                     |
| Striped Shirting,                          | Ivory and Lamp Black,                              |
| Printed Cottons,—(great variety.)          | Collin Mounting,                                   |
| Merinoes & Shawls,                         | Hearth, Shoe and Cloth BRUSHES,                    |
| Silk & cotton Handk'fs,                    | Percussion Guns & Caps,                            |
| Raven sewing Silk,                         | Cannister and Seal POWDER,                         |
| Patent & common sewing Thread,             | Canon Powder & Shot,                               |
| Cotton Balls,                              | Kegs 4dy, 6dy, 8dy, 10dy, 12dy, 15dy, & 20dy, fine |
| Silk and cotton Ferret,                    | ROSE NAILS,  |
| Coat & Vest Buttons,                       | Horse Nails,                                       |
| Writing, deed & wrapping PAPER,            | Shovels & Spades,                                  |
| Patent Cordage,                            | Frame, whip, & cross cut SAWS,                     |
| Putty,                                     | Hand & Tennon do.,                                 |
| Boxes Tobacco Pipes,                       | Fanner Mounting,                                   |
| CUTLERY,—all sorts,                        | Chisels,   |
| Crates assorted CROCKERYWARE,              | Plane Irons,                                       |

**SCREW AUGERS, LOCKS, HINGES AND FIRE-IRON.**  
With a Great Variety of other Goods.  
The above STOCK has all been selected by J. M. from the different manufacturers in Great Britain.  
May 25.

**CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL &c.**  
The Subscriber having been appointed agent for the above literary work, is now ready to receive subscribers for this excellent Weekly Miscellany. The Numbers can be furnished from the commencement of the work in February 1832, down to April 1835, together with its appropriate companions,  
**CHAMBERS' INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE,**  
A semi-monthly Publication,—and  
**CHAMBERS' HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER,**  
Monthly; all of uniform size, and at the low price of 2d. each number.

**JAMES DAWSON.**

Of whom may also be had,

- The Penny Magazine, from commencement.
  - The Saturday Magazine, do
  - The Penny Cyclopaedia, do
  - The Ladies' Penny Gazette.
  - Parley's Magazine.
  - The People's Magazine.
  - Edinburgh Cabinet Library.
  - London Family Library.
  - Lardner's Cyclopaedia.
  - The Mirror.
  - Penny Musical Guide.
  - Musical Library.
- Together with a variety of other Periodicals of high literary standing.

**ALSO.**

A few copies of a **New and Correct MAP** of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, just published in London; size 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet. J. D. May 27.

**SPONTANEOUS**

**THE SUBSCRIBER** begs to return his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has met with since his commencement in Business, and to notify that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, to the newly fitted and spacious Shop, lately kept by Mr. John Gordon, next door west of Mr. Fraser, Druggist, where he hopes by his zealous exertions to merit a continuance of past favours.

His present Stock of **GROCERIES, LIQUORS AND DRY GOODS,** together with his **SPRING SUPPLY**,—(daily expected) he offers at his new Stand on his usual low terms.  
**JAMES JOHNSTON.**  
May 15, 1835. b-w

**HEALTH SECURED**  
By MORRISON'S PILLS,

THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, WHICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious and all Liver diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Dolorous, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Contagious Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.  
The Subscriber has been appointed agent for the Eastern Division of the Province and Prince Edward Island, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morrison's directions for their use.

Of whom also may be had a few Books describing the properties, uses, and almost innumerable cases of cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine. See also McKimlay's Advertisement in the Novascotian.  
**JAMES DAWSON.**

Pictou, May 6th, 1835.

**FREIGHT OR PASSAGE**

TO **NEW FOUNDLAND.**

**THE** Brig ELIZABETH will sail for Saint John about Tuesday next. For Freight or Passage, apply to George Smith, Esqr. or to Ross & Primrose, May 27.

**A**IR an cuir a mach ann an Gaelic, who speaks English, Gaelic, and French, is now in Pictou.

**ALFRED MANN URRAMACH CHRIOSD**  
Le Ulliam Dyer.  
Pish sin Tasdama ceangailte, na Curg Tasdama, etc. am bordailh.

Mar an Ceudna,  
**ORAIN SPIORADAIL,**  
Le Paudrig Grammi.

Pish sin Tasdama, leth Cheangailte gu gceannta.

**WANTED,**

**AS** an Apprentice to the House Carpenter business, a steady, active lad about 16 years of age.  
**JOSEPH McNAUGHY**  
May 20, 1835.

**ANNOUNCES FOR 1835.**

For sale by the Subscriber, **JAS. DAWSON.**

**LIST, AND OTHER BLANKS**

Of all descriptions, for sale by the subscriber.  
May, 1835. **JAS. DAWSON**

**HANDBILLS & BOOK WORK**

Done at this Office, in the most handsome style, and at very moderate prices. May, 1835.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

**H**AVING been appointed Sub Agent for THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, at Hartou's Conn., by Commission bearing date the 25th of Oct. 1834, will receive orders for Policies on secure and good Company  
**R ROBERTSON.**  
Pictou, May 15, 1834. m-w

**WANTED,**

**AS** STEADY, active Lads, about sixteen years of age, as apprentices to the Cabinet making and Joiner Business.  
**JOSEPH GANN.**  
May 27, 1835

## POETRY.

## THE INDIAN CHIEF REDBIRD.

A distinguished Winnebago sachem, who died in prison at Prairie du Chien.

BY WILLIAM PITT PALMER.

Lonely and low in his dungeon cell

The captive chief was lying,

While the moorner-wind, like a spirit's voice,  
Mid the grated bars was sighing.

The full bright beams of the midnight moon  
From his wampum belt were streaming,  
But keener the glance of the warrior's eye,  
In its fitful wildness gleaming.

No kindly friend at that fearful hour,  
By his dying couch was kneeling,  
To whisper of that far sunny clime,  
Whether his spirit was silently stealing.

Pale was the hue of his faded cheek,  
As it leaned on its damp cold pillow;  
And deep the heave of his troubled breast;  
As the lift of the ocean billow:

For he thought of the days when his restless foot  
Through the pathless forest bounded,  
And the festive throng by the hunting-fire,  
Where the chase-song joyously sounded.

And he thought of his distant hut the while,  
By the bending hemlock shaded;  
And the frowning ghosts of his awful sires,  
By his own sad doom degraded.

But ah! the thought of his Indian boy,  
In his wind-rocked cradle sleeping,  
And the wail forlorn of his bosom one,  
At his fated absence weeping.

He heard too the voice of the shadowy woods  
O'er the night-bird's music swelling,  
And the jocund note of the laughing brook  
As it danced by his lonely dwelling.

He heard those sounds—to his bosom dear  
As the dreams of friend 'up wattered,  
While a gleam of joy o'er his withered cheek,  
Like a flash of sunlight darted.

It fled—for the curl of the white man's chain  
O'er its lightning trace came stealing,  
And his frenzied spirit in darkness passed  
In the rush of that conquering feeling.

He had stood in the deadly ambuscade,  
While his warriors were falling around him;  
He had stood unmoved at the torturing stake,  
Where the foe in his wrath had bound him;

He had mocked at pain in every form—  
Had joyed in the post of danger;

But his spirit was crushed by the dungeon's gloom,  
And the chain of the ruthless stranger.

## MISCELLANY.

## FEMALE GRUMBLES.

There were more circulating libraries in the town than one, but the principal was that which had a new-room connected with it, and was kept by one of the congregation to which I had the honor of preaching. The keeper of the library was a widow, whose chief characteristic was the severity with which she regarded the failings and faults of mankind, mingled with a very lively feeling of the evils or inconveniences to which she practised grumbling, because she was naturally and constitutionally eloquent, or whether she became eloquent from the practice of grumbling, I could not tell. For my part, I never dared to pass a day without calling to see her; for if I did, I should have to undergo a most dismal expostulation from her. There was such a mournfulness in her style; it was not a good downright sturdy sort of grumble, it was all sorrowfulness, and almost, nay, sometimes quite crying. She used to say that she felt herself a burden to every one; and when any one came to see her, she used to express herself so deeply obliged by every kind attention, though at the same time any omission of such civility would provoke a serious fit of lamentation. She converted, or perverted everything into the means of mournfulness. She had the knack of making things joyful the means of sadness. Her thankfulness was lamentable; she had a kind of piny, peculiar, I think to herself, for every painful or unpleasant circumstance in life she regarded as a punishment for her sins, and every thing that was pleasant, prosperous, or

agreeable, set her upon grieving at the thought that it was more than she deserved. In dry weather, she thought that the earth would be parched up, and that all vegetation would perish; and in wet weather, if she could not see a rainbow, she thought that another deluge was coming to sweep away the inhabitants of the earth. She saw in the world nothing but sin and sorrow. She used to say that ministers of the gospel should never laugh, and that they wore black to intimate that they were in mourning for the sins of the world.—*Auto-Biography of a Dissenting Minister.*

**TO WORKINGMEN.**—If we have no other estate than our faculties and our time, we must be willing to sell time enough to support our families, and to be laying by something against a wet day; for he who does not provide for his household has denied the faith of all honest workingmen, and is not only as bad as, but as St. Paul says, a good deal worse than an infidel. What time is left after this provision, you have a right to devote either to increase your earnings, to present enjoyment, or to improve your education. And now I anticipate a difficulty which is arising in the minds of many of my friends. How can we improve our education, you say, when we have no time left, after providing for our families? You are mistaken, my friends. Benjamin Franklin found time enough. Be frugal of your time, and you have enough for all uses. After deducting the time necessary for sleep, for meals and recreation, you may have sixteen hours to dispose of. You may labour at your trade the whole of this time, but will your constitution hold at this rate many years? Can you do as much in every hour of the sixteen, as you could in every hour of twelve hours a day? And above all, could you not, in one year, labouring twelve hours, and devoting four hours a day to studying the principles and rules of your trade, inquiring into the most improved modes of practice, and informing yourself of other matters connected with your pursuits, so improve your judgment and skill that twelve hours of your labour will be worth more, and so yield you more than sixteen hours now? These questions deserve your serious consideration, for you are to decide them for yourself, and the character of your future life will very much depend on the decision. If I may not venture to advise you how much time you should spare for these purposes, I will at least suggest the wisdom of appropriating enough to make perceptible progress in your improvement, whether it be a half hour, an hour, two hours, or four. If your circumstances are such that you think you can spare but an hour a day, so much the more important is it that you make a proper choice of your books, and other means of improvement. Half an hour's reading of the best of books will do you more good than twelve hours' reading of books taken at random.

Get some intelligent friend to assist you in the selection; adhere steadily to your plan whatever it be, and even if you allot but half an hour on working days to study, yet if this is well managed, you will be astonished at the end of the year when you look back and measure your intellectual and moral advancement.

It is the prerogative of man to be continually rising higher and higher in the scale of being; and you have a right to share in the perfectibility which is the distinguishing characteristic of your species. Set apart to yourself, therefore, so much of your time that you may every day grow wiser and better. Let the reservation though small, be sacred, and you will not only accomplish the objects directly aimed at, to a greater extent than you would have supposed possible, but you will be none the poorer for it at the end of the year, and after a few years you will find yourself manifold richer. As time is money, you have a right to turn every moment to account. No one can ask you to give it away; it is imprudent folly to throw it away. If it is all that you have now, make the most of it, and in a very few years you will not

want for capital in any other shape you may prefer.—*Rantoul's Address to Workingmen.*

**ONE THING AT A TIME.**—Step among your neighbours, reader, and see whether those of them who have got along smoothly, and accumulated property, and gained a good name, have not been men who bent themselves to one single branch of business; who brought all their powers to bear upon one point, and built upon one foundation. It must be so. Go out in spring, when the sun is yet far distant, and you can scarcely feel the influence of his beams, scattered as they are over the wide face of creation; but collect these beams to a focus, and they kindle up a flame in an instant. No the man that squanders his talents and his strength on many things, will fail to make an impression with either; but let him draw them to a point—let him strike at a single object, and it yields before him.

**WEARING FLANNELS.**—As the genial sunshine of spring advances, those accustomed to flannel under garments are too much disposed to lay them suddenly aside. This is an error of great magnitude. Keep them on till the east wind is no longer elaborated; till the flowers are blooming in the fields, and a uniform atmospheric temperature is established. A multitude annually, are hurried to an early grave, in the very meridian of life, in consequence of not understanding, or by neglecting, this simple though important advice.—*Medical Journal.*

**I HAVE NO TIME LEFT FOR STUDY.**—The idea about the want of time is a mere phantom. Franklin found time in the midst of his labors to dive into the hidden recesses of philosophy, and to explore an untrodden path of science. The great Frederick, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, on the eve of battles which were to decide the fate of his kingdom, found time to revel in all the charms of philosophy and intellectual pleasures. Bonaparte, with all Europe at his disposal; with kings in his ante-chamber begging for vacant thrones; with thousands of men whose destinies were suspended on the brittle thread of his arbitrary pleasure, had time to converse with books. Cæsar, when he had curbed the spirit of the Roman people, and was thronged with visitors from the remotest kingdom, found time for intellectual cultivation. Every man has time, if he is careful to improve; and if he does improve it as well as he might, he can reap a three fold reward.

**RESULT OF KNOWLEDGE.**—Three farmers in the State of New Hampshire, who had attended a course of lectures on geology, and thereby became familiarly acquainted with the different kinds of minerals, afterwards purchased a quantity of land abounding with the finest granite—a fact unknown to the owner of the soil—for \$3000, the price asked for it. They have since been offered five hundred thousand dollars for the land. "facts are stubborn things"—*Pittsburgh Visitor.*

A little rule, a little way,  
A sunbeam in a winter's day,  
Is all the proud and mighty have  
Between the cradle and the grave.—*Dyer.*

AGENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.  
Albamachie—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.  
St. Johns, N. B.—Messrs KATCHFORD & LUGRIN.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. McKINLAY.  
Turo—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.  
Guysboro—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.  
Talamagouch—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.  
Aricbat—JOHN S. BELLAIN, Esq.