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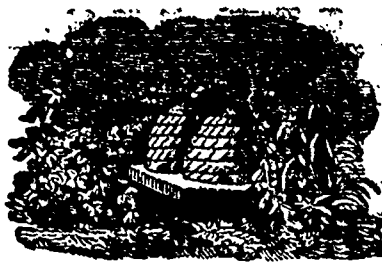
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR FRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTIS QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1837.

NUMBER XI.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, pr bushel none	Geese, single none
Boards, pine, pr m 50s a 60s	Hay
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Herrings,
Beef, pr lb	Mackarel, fresh 2s pr doz
" fresh, 6d	Mutton pr lb 4d a 5d
Butter, - 8d a 9d	Oatmeal pr cwt 22s 6d
Clover seed per lb 1s 8d	Oats 2s 6d
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 17s	Pork pr bbl 80 a 85
" at Loading Ground 17s	Potatoes 2s a 2s 6d
" at end of Rail Road 17s	Salt pr hhd 10s a 12s 6d
Coke	Salmon, fresh none
Codfish pr Ql 12s a 16s	Shingles pr m 7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz 6d	Tallow pr lb 7d a 8d
Flour, Ns 25s a 27s 6d	Veal pr lb 3s
" American s r 50s a 55s	Wood pr cord 12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives 22s	Herrings, No 1 20s
Boards, pine, m 60s a 70s	" 2 15s
Beef, best, 45s	Mackarel, No 1 none
" Quebec prime 50s	" 2 40s
" Nova Scotia 46s	" 3 22s 6d
Codfish, march'ble 16s	Molasses 1s 11d
Coals, Pictou, 22s 6d	Pork, Irish none
" Sydney, 23s	" Quebec 90s
Coffee 1s	" N. Scotia 85s
Corn, Indian 5s 6d	Potatoes 2s 6d
Flour, Am sup	Sugar, 37s 6d a 42s 6d
" Fine 45s	Salmon No 1 75s
" Quebec fine 52s 6d	" 2 70s
" No a Scotia	" 3

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CONDENSED VIEW OF THE LONDON ANNIVERSARIES. MAY, 1837.

BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.

Fortieth Anniversary,—held 1st May.

THE Report of this Society stated, that there was, upon the whole, much cause of gratitude to God, who had continued to pour out his spirit, and own the efforts of the Missionaries, to the effecting of so much good, during a season so unparalleled in the history of our country, for every thing calculated to depress their spirits, repress their energies, and impede and embarrass their movements.

There were now in connection with the Society, either directly under its control, or indirectly, as under the control of the Auxiliary Societies, upwards of 100 missionaries, besides village preachers, scripture readers, tract distributors, and Sunday school teachers, amounting to about 1,000 devoted laborers; and perhaps not less than 10,000 poor children in the schools. From the Treasurer's account, it appeared that the receipts of the Society during the past year, were £1,874, and that there was now a balance due to the treasurer of £1 16s.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.

Twelfth Anniversary,—held 2d May.

THERE were at present 1,909 gratuitous visitors connected with 85 Associations of the Society, which were scattered throughout the metropolis. Besides the constant circulation of religious tracts, their Associations had 125 stations in the most neglected and deplorable parts of their respective districts, at which prayer meetings were held at least once a week.—their agents had, during the past year, circulated 1736 copies of the scriptures; induced 2,616 children to attend Sabbath and other Christian schools; and relieved 1,900 cases of sickness and distress. During the last eight years, they had circulated 4,500 copies of the scriptures; had relieved 11,714 cases of sickness and distress; and induced 19,186 children to attend schools.

The receipts of the Society during the past year, had amounted to £1,212 10 6, and its expenditure to £1,207 9 8.

BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.

Twenty-third Anniversary,—held 2d May.

THE Agents had in many cases met with serious opposition; but they had been enabled successfully to continue their labors. The schools, upon the whole, were flourishing. In some instances, an astonishing number of chapters in the Old and New Testaments had been committed to memory.

The Report deeply lamented the want of pecuniary means to enable the Society to embrace various openings which had been presented, but of which their funds had not permitted them to avail themselves. The British and Foreign Bible Society had granted a liberal supply of Bibles; and the Tract Society had placed Tracts to the value of £80 at the disposal of the Committee.

The receipts of the B. I. Society for the last year had been £1,978 12 10, and their disbursements £2,438 6 8.

BOOK SOCIETY, FOR CIRCULATING RELIGIOUS BOOKS AMONG THE POOR.

Eighty-seventh Anniversary,—held 15th May.

IT appeared from the Report that the Divine blessing had eminently rested on this Institution, during the many years of its existence. There had been associated with it the names of some of the most distinguished ornaments of Church and Dissent. No books of a controversial nature were allowed. The number of books issued during past year was 13,332. No statement of the funds appears.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Eighteenth Anniversary,—held 11th May.

THE Report detailed the Society's operations in various Counties, and stated that the number of agents who had received grants to aid them in village preaching during the past year, was upwards of 80. The population among whom they laboured, was about 150,000; the number of houses about 30,000; and the number of children in their Sunday schools was 6,000. Fifteen new stations had been adopted during the past year, in consequence of legacies left to the Society. Without an increase of the Society's funds it would, however, be impossible to continue many of the stations; and in consequence, five applications had been refused.

The receipts of the Society for last year amounted to £7,518 2 5; and its expenditure to £6,523 7 5.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Forty-third Anniversary,—held 11th May.

THE Report stated that the Society's Missions in the South Seas, had been highly favored by tokens of Divine blessing. China continued the object of faith, hope, and supplication. The accounts from India were fraught with mingled and deeply affecting interest, and yielded a measure of encouragement and hope beyond any that had preceded them. The Anglo-American Church of St. Petersburg participated in the favor of the Most High. In Siberia the native converts were faithful and active. The Missions in Corsica enjoyed gracious support. Throughout the Ionian Islands, the newly-organized system of education was producing the happiest results. In South Africa the cause of humanity and justice was reviving. In Madagascar, though the immediate scene was cheerless, yet rays of light and hope appeared in the distance. In the West Indies, notwithstanding the continuance of many of the evils of slavery, under a nominal emancipation, the pleasure of the Lord seemed to prosper in the hands of his servants. The following is the number of missionary stations and out-stations belonging to the Society in different parts of the world, missionaries laboring at the same, &c.

	Stations and Mission-out-stations.	Assistants, arics.	Native &c.
South Seas,	50	21	70
Ultra Ganges,	5	7	5
East Indies,	310	36	375
Russia,	3	4	1
Mediterranean,	1	1	0
● Africa & African Islands	31	29	21
West Indies,	28	16	10
Total,	428	114	482

The whole receipts of the Society for the past year amounted to £64,372 16 6, being an increase beyond

the income of last year of £11,507 15 6. The expenditure of the year had been £63,160 9 0, being an increase beyond the expenditure of the previous year, of £2,533 0 7.

IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

Twenty-second Anniversary,—held 9th May.

THEIR Report stated that the Society was employing nearly 50 Agents in the different provinces of Ireland, and afforded from their correspondence, some mournful specimens of the general ignorance and superstition of the people, and also many gratifying proofs of the triumphs of the gospel.

The receipts of the Society for the year amounted to £3,102 7 4 1-2, and its expenditure to £3,003 5 8.

AGED PILGRIM'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Thirteenth Anniversary,—held 4th May.

NINE hundred aged pilgrims had been visited, and fifteen hundred pounds expended for their relief. During the past year, 57 fresh candidates for the allowance of 4s per month, had been admitted, 50 others for the pension of 5 guineas per annum, and 9 others for the yearly pension of 10 guineas. The number of life pensioners now on the books, was, 40 at 10 guineas a year, 80 at 5 guineas, and 120 at 4s a month, making a total of 249.

They consisted of persons of both sexes and all religious denominations; 83 being between the ages of 60 and 70, 95 from 70 to 80, 46 from 80 to 90, and 5 from 90 to 100.

The receipts of the past year amounted to £1606 19s 6d, and the expenditure to £1,238 6 7. Nine aiums houses containing 18 convenient rooms, had already been erected, and the committee contemplated building 12 more, the estimated cost of which was £3300.

LONDON ITINERANT SOCIETY.

Fortieth Anniversary,—held 8th May.

AFTER some remarks on the persevering and disinterested zeal of the Agents of the Society, some account was given of the various stations. At Mortlake, in Surrey, a new chapel had been opened. At Bromley, in Kent, some divisions had taken place, but the congregation was increasing. At Bromley Common was a congregation of from 70 to 100, and a Sunday school of 40 children. At Wellington, Kent, the Sunday school contained about 70 children. At Sydenham was a small congregation and school. At Wimbledon the chapel was usually filled, and 249 families were visited weekly and supplied with tracts; 60 children were in the Sunday school; prayer meetings were well attended. Favourable reports were given of Ridgeway in Surrey, of Morton, and Strand-on-the-green; at the latter place was a congregation of 40 or 50 persons, and a school of 60 children and 15 teachers.

The receipts of the Society were £210; the expenditure had exceeded the receipts by £32.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

Thirty-second Anniversary,—held 5th May.

THE Report commenced by some remarks on the deficiency of education still existing in this country. The number of children who had received instruction at the central schools during the past year, had been 1199, making the total number since they were opened 47,042. The training establishment for teachers had occupied a large share of the attention of the committee. The candidates received last year, were, for boys' schools 97, and for girls' schools 95. A fourth grant of £20000 had been made by Parliament, £5 8 10 of which had been devoted to "schools for all." The accounts of the schools both in London, and the country were very encouraging. The foreign operations of the Society had been successful, particularly in the West Indies.

[Further notices of the London Anniversary Meetings will be given.]

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

QUEBEC, July 17.

The Montreal papers of Saturday, and reports by the steamer yesterday, speak of troubles in the County of Two Mountains, and of the march of troops in support of the civil power. We apprehend that the latter piece of news relates to the removal of some troops from Montreal to Bytown: the Barracks at the former place, not being sufficient at present, for the troops in the Garrison.

As to disturbances, we believe they are greatly exaggerated. Some foolish young men having been spirited up at the late meetings and by the inflammatory publications in the newspapers, committed acts of extravagance towards those who differ from them in opinion, and particularly to some old country inhabitants, who, being the minority in some parishes, become naturally much alarmed. The High Constable returned to Montreal on Saturday, with three persons from St. Scholastique, against whom depositions were made. Several others had before been held to bail, and other persons had come in to complain. All the warrants were issued by magistrates on depositions of individuals in the ordinary course; and it is rather remarkable that the first warrant for offences connected with politics, issued since the late meetings, was at the instance of one of the active movers and instigators of these meetings, against a political adversary.—*Gazette.*

THE SEASON.—The season continues favorable to the growing crops, which, although late, promise at present, to be much more abundant than in common years. On Friday night about one o'clock, and on Saturday afternoon about four o'clock, this city was visited with a severe storm of thunder, lightning and hail. The latter was of the size of pistol bullets of solid ice, and being driven by a westerly wind, it broke a great many panes in exposed situations in the town and country, and has done some injury to tender vegetables and fruit. The young apples in particular are indented with deep bruises, which will hurt their growth and render them less fit for keeping.—*Id.*

LATER.—The nightly attacks in the County of the Two Mountains still continue. A Mrs. Provost of St. Scholastique, who was up watching her dead child, had her house attacked by a party. She however armed herself with a musket, and on her threatening to fire they retired.—*Id.*

H. M. Ship *Champion*, with the remaining Companies of the 83d regiment on board, was signaled yesterday from the telegraph, but there being no wind she could not beat up, and did not come into harbour till the flood tide of this afternoon. The troops disembarked at 4 o'clock and marched at once to the Citadel. The *Champion* is the vessel that was sent to cruise, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay of Chaleur, to protect the Fisheries from the depredations committed by the American fishermen, but being in Halifax, refitting, was taken up to bring the 83d regiment to Canada. The arrival of this regiment rather surprised some of the vaunting Destructives: its assistance, probably, will not be required, but its unlooked-for appearance will satisfy the empty boosters who talk of driving the British army into the St. Lawrence, that there is not that difficulty they may imagine in concentrating a very respectable force in a very short period. The 65th regiment may, we learn, also be looked for in a very short time.—*Mercury.*

We understand that a police officer was sent with warrants from the Police Office of this

city on Tuesday last, to apprehend Dr Tache and two other persons of St. Thomas, who, in their great zeal to uphold the sovereignty of the people, seized upon and ill treated a loyal habitant who was passing their meeting [at which the great Papiereau was present, and had the temerity to shout *vive le Roi, vive l'Anglais*, for which treasonable offence he was obliged to ask pardon by the Dr. and his mobocrat associates. The Dr. and one of the persons were arrested, but the other was absent and has not yet been taken. Bail was given, but the affair is now brought under the cognizance of the law, and they will be duly proceeded against at the Criminal Term for this District, to be held in September next.—*Id.*

MONTREAL, July 14.

On Thursday Dr. Duchenois, an active reformer of Varennes, was arrested on a warrant of Dr. Arnoldi, J. P., (the magistrate that "wolopped the nigger,") for having on Sunday, the 2d July, "torn a Proclamation."—*Montreal Vindicator.*

A Bill of Indictment has been found to-day, at the Quarter Sessions, against A. Pinet, Esq. J. P., Dr. Nichols, and one Richard and Morin, all of Varennes, for conspiracy, riot, and assault.—*Id.*

SPECIE SUSPENSION.—The suspension of specie payments by the Banks, is entailing every day more and more suffering and confusion on the community. It has flooded the country with worthless rags, which have driven, first, all small change out of circulation, and have now succeeded in driving the country farmers from the market. In consequence of the imposition and loss to which they were daily exposed, the *habitants* have properly resolved not to come to town with their produce, until something of a sounder currency be in circulation. It is full time for the citizens to turn attention to this important subject. It would be more profitable than supporting constitutionalism.—*Id.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, July 20.

CIVIL LIST BILL.—We have the pleasure of informing our readers that the Civil List Bill received the assent of His Excellency the Lt. Governor, last Monday, at 3 o'clock, p. m., in the usual form.

We are informed that on leaving the Council Chamber, His Excellency was greeted with the loud and enthusiastic cheerings of the assembled multitude, and that the passing of the BILL was celebrated by the inhabitants of Fredericton, on the evening of that day by an immense bonfire, a *feu de joie* by the Rifle Company, and other demonstrations of rejoicing.—*City Gazette.*

The British North American Bank Bill, passed the House of Assembly last Tuesday evening.—*Id.*

MIRAMICHI, July 25.

The Editor of the *Gleaner*, in commenting on the confidence placed in the Assembly of New Brunswick, that "they will Legislate in such a manner as will prove beneficial to his Majesty's subjects generally," says, "We most sincerely wish we could place the same confidence in them—but we are too well acquainted with the mode of Legislation pursued in our Assembly to rest satisfied on this head. We have seen what must be seen by every attentive observer of their proceedings, that the members are too much engaged during the setting, in manœuvring how they will succeed in obtaining as much money as possible for their respective sections of the Province, and in framing laws, the operations of which will bear lighter on their constituents than on any other

body of inhabitants, to make themselves acquainted with the affairs of the Province, so that they might legislate on an enlarged and philanthropic scale, having like true patriots, but one object in view—the general interests of the Province. Hence has arisen the combination of members on the other side of the Province, and the levying, last winter, of the high duty on land, timber, logs, &c.”

THE WEATHER.—CROPS.—In these times, when the poor are suffering the greatest privations from the scarcity and high price of almost every necessary of life, it is gratifying to learn, that the crops in all directions, promise an abundant return. Hay, it is said, will be rather light, but on enquiry, we are inclined to believe, that this remark will not apply generally. The weather for some time past has been very fine, with frequent light and refreshing showers.—*Gleaner.*

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I. July 25.

The recent favourable weather has wrought a great change in the prospects of the coming harvest. A month ago, owing to the previous coldness of the weather, the prospect was rather gloomy; but the last three weeks have wonderfully improved the appearance of our fields. Every kind of grain promises well, and hay, especially on new meadow lands, will be abundant.—*Gazette.*

UNITED STATES.

THE CROPS.—A friend who reached here yesterday from the South, informs us, that they were in the midst of the wheat harvest in North Carolina as he passed through, and that the crop was uncommonly fine, and the weather good. He saw two cargoes of new wheat shipped for New York, and which must arrive in a day or two. The high price of wheat will induce the farmers to thrash it out and push it to market with all dispatch. The corn from Alabama to this city looks finer, if possible, than it ever did before, and the quantity planted is double that of last year. The cotton plant is also in a luxuriant state. Unless the weather should be such as to affect the harvesting, there can be no doubt that the crops this year will be more abundant than was ever known. The stock of foreign grain is now greatly diminished in our market. All the rye here will be wanted, but it is probable that some wheat will be on hand after the new wheat appears, and it will, however, be taken as it is, and be mixed in and ground with new, so as to be all used up. The importers, however, will lose heavily on the recent supplies.—*N. Y. Express.*

CHEERING PROSPECTS.—We have not been out of town lately, but a friend just from the country, describes the appearance of the fields as in the highest degree beautiful and flourishing. The wheat crop, now nearly out of danger, will measure 2 or 3 bushels for one expected a month ago. The rye is more than an average. Oats are abundant beyond example. Large quantities of hay have been secured, and the new mown fields are already putting up a luxuriant second crop. The pasture lands are in fine condition, and cattle and other live stock never looked better. Meanwhile, the corn (of which there is an uncommonly large planting,) is just as promising as heart could wish; while buckwheat, potatoes, and the whole family of vegetables seem ready to pay their full tribute. Putting all these things together, we do not know but that this season, so inauspiciously began may hereafter be noted as our year of plenty.

And what is most encouraging, to the farmers at least, is the certainty of fair, and a prospect of high prices. The new wheat has started at \$1 50 (at least a crop has been en-

gaged by one of our most prudent buyers at that price.)

We believe that the thick gloom in which the farming interest, and every other kindred interest in this section of country, has been wrapped for years past, is now about to disperse. Upon so goodly a prospect, we sincerely congratulate our friends in the country. Indeed, there is in our rejoicing a little mixture of selfishness.—*Winchester Republican.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—The Alexandria (D. C.) Gazette says: “Yesterday evening at about 3 o’clock, the new steamboat Union, which had just commenced running as a Ferryboat between this place and the Maryland shore, while about to start from the opposite side of the river, burst her boiler with a tremendous explosion. Three persons were killed on the spot; Mrs. Green, the wife of the engineer, a black man and a black woman. A number of persons were dreadfully scalded and cut, but we hope no other lives will be lost. The boat was running gratis all day, and a number of persons were crossing the river. The causes of the explosion will no doubt be inquired into by competent persons, and further particulars given in our next.—*Providence Journal.*

NEW-YORK, July 15.

WALL STREET, 1 o’clock.—Stocks are decidedly better to day. A large business has been done, and at a very handsome advance in the prices. United States rose 1½c; Delaware and Hudson, ¾c; Mohawk Rail Road 1 per cent and so on in proportion.

SPECIES.—1000 half dollars sold this morning at the board at 8½ premium; 2000 Mexican dollars at 10½ do; 1000 five franc pieces at \$1 03½ and 200 Patriot doubloons, at \$16 35. We note American gold at 8½ a 9 premium; Spanish dollars at 13 a 14 do; sovereigns \$5 a 5 37.

FOREIGN.

EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF PEDESTRIANISM.—The celebrated runner, Menseu Ernst, of Norway, has performed the most extraordinary and almost incredible journeys in short spaces of time. He walked from Paris to Moscow in 14 days, and is now on his return from Greece, which he succeeded in reaching in only 24 days from Munich. Very lately he travelled from Constantinople to Calcutta, in the East Indies, and back, 1124 German miles, or 6200 English, in 59 days. This latter performance would be incredible, but that it is attested by unquestionable certificates. The pedestrian has had to struggle with many privations, very often hunger and thirst—now wading through immense districts of marsh, then struggling through vast plains of sand. In the latter he always found his Norwegian pattens, three feet long, of the greatest service to him. From Constantinople he went by Scutaria and Asia Minor to Persia, Babylon, and the Persian Gulf to Calcutta. After stopping there for two days and a half, in order to procure the necessary attestations, he returned by Tartary, Teheran and Persia, crossed the Turis, and arrived at Constantinople, where he delivered into the hands of the Count Attesta, envoy to Sweden, a letter from Teheran, written only eight days before. At Peru, he publicly exhibited as a runner, and his performance was witnessed by many of the diplomatists. Ernst is a sea-faring man, and served on board the Bucharest in the British fleet at the battle of Navarino. Feeling some curiosity from that circumstance for seeing the end of the last warfare between Turkey and Russia, he passed the Balkan, visited Shumbla, Varna, &c., and performed quarantine at Kzova, whence he has at last come to Pesth, where he has met with a complimentary reception. Although

only a common sailor, he speaks, besides the Scandinavian, English, French, German, and a little Greek and Turkish. He proposes this year to start from England for Morocco, and to traverse Africa, which he thinks will be his last adventure.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION OF UNION STEAMER.—The following letter, dated Hull, June 7, was received at Lloyd’s this morning:—

“This morning at six o’clock, as the Union was ready to leave here for Gainsborough, crowded with passengers, the boiler exploded. The vessel was blown into a thousand pieces and sunk in the Dock Basin. Many of the passengers were killed, a considerable number seriously injured, and I am afraid many more drowned.”

A private letter received in the City states that “six persons only, out of 160 on board, were saved.” We hope that this melancholy statement will prove to be considerably exaggerated.

We have been put in possession of the following particulars by a gentleman who arrived in town this morning by the Lincoln mail:—

“One of the Hull and Gainsborough steam packets was blown up yesterday morning with a dreadful crash; the tops of the boiler and chimney were thrown a great distance from the vessel; one man was blown above 100 yards, and fell on the top of a house; a female also fell near the same spot, and others in different directions—some with their brains dashed out, and some with their limbs dreadfully mutilated. Eleven were found dead, and many so much injured that life was despaired of. The accurate extent of lives lost could not be ascertained till low water, but it was apprehended that it would prove very severe, as great numbers were down in the cabin at the time of the explosion.”

ALEXR. McPHAIL,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the Inhabitants of Pictou, that he has
OPENED SHOP,
next door to Mr James Dawson’s Book-Store,
Where he offers for Sale, an assortment of
GOODS,
Suitable for the Season.
June 21. if

BOOTS & SHOES.

ANDERSON HENDERSON,
HAVING returned from the United States, intimates to his friends and the public, that he has commenced the
SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,
in its various branches, in the shop two doors east of store of H Halton, Esquire, where he is ready to execute orders with punctuality and despatch.
ON HAND:
A quantity of Buckskins, which he will make up into gentlemen’s opera boots, according to order.
June 6. if

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, and **OUT-HOUSE,**
now occupied by the Subscriber.
Rent low, and the property can be examined at any time, by applying to
PETER BROWN.
June 21. if

A YOUNG LADY, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Instructress to young Children, or as attendant on an elderly lady. She would have no objections to travel, or living in the Country. Apply to William Lawson, jun’r. Esq., Halifax.
June 14.

From the Pickwick Papers.

SCENE IN AN ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

It should be premised that Mr Pickwick has received from Messrs. Dodson and Fogg, a notice of an action for a breach of promise of marriage, brought by Mrs Bardoll, a buxom widow, with whom he had formerly boarded, but with whom he had never even dreamed of committing matrimony.

'After a few minutes' silence, Mr Dodson a plump, portly, stern looking man, with a loud voice, appeared, and the conversation commenced.

'This is Mr Pickwick, said Fogg.

'Ah! You are the defendant, Sir, in Bardoll and Pickwick,' said Dodson.

'I am, sir,' replied Mr Pickwick.

'Well, sir,' said Dodson, 'and what do you propose?'

'Ah!' said Fogg, thrusting his hands in his trowser pockets, and throwing himself back in his chair, 'what do you propose, Mr Pickwick?'

'Hush, Fogg,' said Dodson; 'let me hear what Mr Pickwick has to say.'

'I came, gentlemen, replied Mr Pickwick gazing placidly on the two parties, 'I came here, gentlemen, to express the surpris with which I received your letter of the other day, and to enquire what grounds of action you can have against me.'

'Grounds of'—Fogg had ejaculated thus much when he was stopped by Dodson.

'Mr Fogg,' said Dodson, 'I am going to speak.'

'I beg your pardon, Mr Dodson,' said Fogg.

'For the grounds of action, sir,' continued Dodson, with moral elevation in his air, 'you will consult your own conscience and your own feelings. We sir, we are guided entirely by the statement of our client. That statement, sir, may be true, or it may be false; it may be credible or it may be incredible; but if it be true, and if it be credible, I do not hesitate to say, sir, that our grounds of action sir, are strong and not to be shaken. You may be an unfortunate man, sir, or you may be a designing one; but if I were called upon as a jurymen upon my oath, sir, to express an opinion of your conduct, sir, I do not hesitate to assert that I should have but one opinion about it.' Here Dodson drew himself up with an air of offended virtue, and looked at Fogg who thrust his hands further in his pockets and nodding his head sagely, said, in a tone of the fullest concurrence, 'most certainly.'

'Well, sir,' said Mr Pickwick, with considerable pain depicted in his countenance, 'you will permit me to assure you, that I am a most unfortunate man so far as this case is concerned.'

'I hope you are, sir,' replied Dodson; 'I trust you may be, sir. If you are really innocent of what is laid to your charge, you are more unfortunate than I had believed any man could possibly be. What do you say Mr Fogg?'

'I say precisely what you say,' replied Fogg, with a smile of incredulity.

'The writ, sir, which commences the action,' continued Dodson, 'was issued regularly. Mr Fogg, where is *precipe* book?'

'Here it is,' said Mr Fogg handing over a square book with a parchment cover.

'Here is the entry,' resumed Dodson, 'Middlesex, *Capias Martha Bardoll, widow, vs. Samuel Pickwick. Damages £1500. Dodson and Fogg for the plaintiff: Sept. 27, 1830.*

'All regular, sir, perfectly.'—And Dodson coughed and looked at Fogg, who said 'perfectly,' also. And then they both looked at Mr Pickwick.

'I am to understand, then,' said Mr Pickwick, 'that it really is your intention to proceed with this action?'

'Understand, sir!—that you certainly may,' replied Dodson, with something as near a smile as his importance would allow.

'And that the damages are actually laid at fifteen hundred pounds?' said Mr Pickwick.

To which understanding you may add an assurance that, if we could have prevailed upon our client, they would have been laid at treble the amount, sir, replied Dodson.

'I believe Mrs Bardoll specially said, however,' observed Fogg, glancing at Dodson, 'that she would not compromise for a farthing less.'

'Unquestionable,' replied Dodson, sternly. For the action was only just begun; and it would not have done to let Mr Pickwick compromise it then, even if he had been so disposed.

'As you offer no terms, sir,' said Dodson, displaying a slip of parchment in his right hand, and affectionately pressing a paper copy of it on Mr Pickwick with his left, 'I had better serve you with a copy of this writ, sir. Here is the original, sir.'

'Very well, gentlemen, very well,' said Mr Pickwick, rising in person and wrath at the same time; 'you shall hear from my solicitor, gentlemen.'

'We shall be very happy to do so,' said Fogg, rubbing his hands.

'Very,' said Dodson, opening the door.

'And before I go, gentlemen,' said the excited Mr Pickwick, turning round on the landing, 'permit me to say, that of all the disgraceful and rascally proceedings—'

'Stay, sir, stay,' interrupted Dodson, with great politeness. 'Mr Jackson—Mr Wicks.'

'Sir,' said two clerks, appearing at the bottom of the stairs.

'I just want you to hear what the gentleman says,' replied Dodson. 'Pray go on sir—disgraceful and rascally proceedings, I think you said.'

'I did,' said Mr Pickwick, thoroughly roused. 'I said, sir, that of all the disgraceful and rascally proceedings that ever were attempted, this is the most so. I repeat it, sir.'

'You hear that, Mr Wicks?' said Dodson.

'You won't forget these expressions, Mr Jackson,' said Fogg.

'Perhaps you would like to call us swindlers, sir,' said Dodson. 'Pray do sir, if you feel disposed—now pray do, sir.'

'I do,' said Mr Pickwick. 'YOU ARE SWINDLERS.'

'Very good,' said Dodson, 'You can hear down there, I hope, Mr Wicks.'

'O yes, sir, said Wicks.

'You had better come up a step or two higher, if you can't,' added Fogg.

'Go on, sir; do go on. You had better call us thieves, sir: or perhaps, you would like to assault one of us. Pray do it, sir.'

As Fogg put himself very temptingly within the reach of Mr Pickwick's clenched fist, there is little doubt that that gentleman would have complied with his earnest entreaty, but for the interposition of Sam who, hearing the dispute, emerged from the office, mounted the stairs, and seized his master by the arm.

'You just come away,' said Mr Weller, 'Battledore and shuttlecock's a very good game, when you ain't the Shuttlecock and the two lawyers the battledores, in which case it gets too exulting to be pleasant. Come away, sir. If you want to ease your mind by blowing up somebody, come out into the court and blow up me; but it is rather too expensive work to be carried on here.

And without the slightest ceremony, Mr Weller hauled his master down stairs, and down the court, and having safely deposited him in Cornhill, fell behind, prepared to follow, whithersoever he should lead.

AGRICULTURAL.

LIME AS A MANURE.

In 1820, and during the three subsequent years, M. Dubuc, a French chemist, made a series of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of muriate of lime, applied as a manure to various descriptions of plants—a brief account of which was published in 1824, in the Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts. He prepared his "vegetable stimulant" as he calls it, in the proportion of about one pound of "chloride of calcium" to seven gallons of water. The solution is sprinkled upon the earth designed for experiments, in the ordinary manner of watering; the seeds are then sown, or the plants set, and afterwards the sprinkling three or four times repeated, at proper intervals.

M. Dubuc sowed some Indian corn in a light soil sprinkled six or eight days before, with the solution of chloride of lime. At a distance of six feet, in the same soil moistened with common water only, and with the same aspect, seed of the same kind were sown. The first, sprinkled from time to time with the above preparation, attained to double the size of the second. Other vegetables, plants and trees were subjected to like experiments. Onions, potatoes and poppies, grow to double their ordinary volume; the sunflower was increased to a prodigious size; and the action of the chloride was found very sensibly to hasten and favor the development of ornamental and fruit trees of various descriptions.

The application of chloride of lime as an exciting agent in the vegetable kingdom, we believe, has been but occasionally attempted in this country, so that we were unable to judge with certainty, of all its probable results, especially in regard to its ultimate effects on the vigor and duration of plants. There can be little doubt, however, that very important benefits may be derived from a general use of this substance. We yesterday examined two grape vines growing in front of the residence of Hon. Mr Folger in Pleasant street, one of which Mr F. has tried the process in question. The vines were both of the species called *Isabella*, having the same exposure, and situated only eight or ten feet apart. That which had been left to "unassisted nature," was just bursting into leaf; the other, subjected last season to the action of chloride in the manner above described was not only in full leaf, but the fruit was plainly developed, and new wood formed to the extent of several inches, in numerous shoots. Moreover the whole vine exhibited indications of health and cleanliness manifestly superior to those of its neighbor. We trust that an experiment so simple, & so easily tested, will be pursued more extensively; and would particularly recommend its thorough trial in the gardens of our island—*Nantucket Inq.*

[From the New England Farmer.]

DESTROY GRUBS OR CUT WORMS.—The cut worm, or grub is an ash colored worm with a stripe almost black on its back. When fully grown, it is about the size of a goose quill, and about an inch and a quarter in length. These worms are very apt to cut off young cabbages cauliflowers, beets, Indian corn, &c. They never voluntarily appear above the surface of the ground in the day time, but may be found about an inch below it. In the night time they make their excursions, cut off the stems of young plants, just at the surface of the ground, and again bury themselves.

Dr. Deane observed, "I once prevented their depredations in my garden, by manuring the soil with sea mud, newly taken from the flats. The plants generally escaped, though

every one was cut off in a spot of ground that was contiguous. From this success, I conclude that salt is very offensive to them. Lime and ashes in some measures prevent their doing mischief,—but sea-water, salt or brine would be more effectual antidotes. The most effectual and not a laborious remedy, even in field culture, is to go round every morning and open the earth at the foot of the plant, and you will never fail to find the worm at the root within four inches. Kill him and you will save not only the other plants of your field, but probably, thousands in future years."

There is some danger in making use of sult, brine or sea water, of injuring the plants in attempting to destroy insects; and we should, therefore, generally prefer decoctions of elder, walnut leaves, or tobacco. Mr Preston of Stockport, Pennsylvania, preserved his cabbage-plants from cut-worms by wrapping a hickory-leaf round the stem, between the roots and the leaves. The Hon. Mr Fiske, late of Worcester, Mass., in speaking of the cut-worm observed: "To search out the spoiler and kill him, is the very best course; but as his existence is not known, except by his ravages, I make a fortress for my plants with paper, winding it conically, above the root, and securing it by a low embankment of earth."

GLEANNINGS.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—For many years past there has not been such extensive emigration from Ireland to Canada and the United States as during the present season. The emigration is principally from the province of Ulster, and the persons leaving are generally in comfortable circumstances. Three vessels with emigrants have left Limerick since the commencement of the spring. From CloghJordan in the county of Tipperary, a considerable number of Protestant farmers, who are known by the name of "Palatiners," an industrious and respectable class of agriculturists, have emigrated this season for America.

PROTESTANT EMIGRATION.—We are sorry to be obliged to observe, that the protestants of Ireland, finding no safety for their property, or either protection or encouragement for their loyal principles, so often displayed in the maintenance of the constitution, are seeking for these benefits in a foreign land. Insulted, spurned, and degraded by the powers that be, they should be driven by disgust from the home of their fathers, and bear across the great atlantic to the backmost woods of America, the cankered heart of the emigrant. On the morning of Tuesday, no less than 137 of Protestant inhabitants of Fermanagh passed through town on their way to Canadas, honourable in their principles, stern and unflinching in their loyalty, and determined oppositons to the encroachments of Popery. We call upon the Conservative gentry of the county to come forward at once, to use every method in their power to prevent this great evil; the time may come, and we tell them emphatically it is fast approaching when we will have to arm our rights—and if the loyal yeomanry of the country are forced through privation to leave it, what security have we then, for our future safety?—*Fermanagh Reporter.*

ALLEGED MURDER IN GLASGOW.—On Monday evening, James Stewart, a pensioner, residing in the Tontine Close, met his death under the following circumstance:—In consequence of the workmen at Dundivan colliery having been discharged, and "black nebs," as they are called, being employed in their stead, it was necessary to secure a sufficient force from the police establishment in Glasgow, for the purpose of guarding the works from any malicious attempts upon the part of the discharged

workmen. Stewart had been, along with another, dispatched for this purpose, and on Tuesday morning his body was found at the bottom of one of the pits, the under jaw knocked in, and a large wound in the upper lip and upon the crown of the head. Upon the throat and sides of the neck are marks of severe violence; and from the vest being very much torn as if by the grips of a hand, it is supposed that the deceased was first strangled, and afterwards thrown into the pit, whence ensued the wounds upon the face and head, with some blush marks upon the chest. The other parts of the body and extremities are uninjured. The procurator-fiscal and Dr Spittal inspect the body on Tuesday, and an official report will be forth-coming. Stewart has left a widow and one of a family to deplore his loss.—*Glasgow Liberator.*

From the P. E. Island Gazette, July 18.

On Thursday last the skeleton of a man was found in the woods a short distance from the Block House, at the entrance of this harbour, by a man and boy who were cutting longers. Some shreds of clothing were found, the buttons on which were those of the 83d regiment. There was a soldier's foraging cap on a tree, to one of the limbs of which was attached the strap of a haversack—the skeleton lay underneath, as if it had dropped off. Several of the bones were scattered about as if torn asunder by wild beasts. Both shoes were found entire, and a squirrel had made her nest in the cap. A walking stick made of a broom handle, lay beside the skeleton. Upon an investigation taking place, the conclusion arrived at, was, that the remains were those of John Nixon, a private in the 83d regt. who escaped from the military hospital so far back as April, 1835, while labouring under mental derangement, and that under the influence of the mulady he had committed suicide, by suspending himself from the tree by the strap of the haversack. Search was made for him when first missed, but as no trace of him could be discovered, he was supposed to have been drowned.

PROSPECTUS

Of a new MONTHLY PERIODICAL, to be entitled THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL JOURNAL: (Of New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia.)

WHEN the imagination wanders over the fertile territory of New-Brunswick, and contemplates the easy and comfortable circumstances of her inhabitants—attained through their industry in developing her vast resources, by exterminating her forests, cultivating her soil, opening roads, settling villages, founding cities, and establishing a healthy and prosperous commerce; and when we reflect, that, as the intelligence diffused by the newspapers of the day is indispensable,—so likewise is the promulgation of science, literature, and correct principles of morality no less necessary to augment and sustain her prosperity;—and recollect the fact that numerous foreign miscellaneous publications obtain in this Province no contemptible measure of support;—we are struck with surprise that she can claim no local periodical devoted exclusively to the above named branches of useful knowledge, and capable of leading the intellect into the various extensive paths of delightful and moralizing entertainment, which modern writers of every clime are continually opening to view.

To supply this deficiency, with assurance of success founded upon the above reflections, and a reliance upon that liberality ever extended in New-Brunswick towards the promotion of learning, the Subscriber has been induced to present this prospectus to the public.—confident that the enlightened and improving inhabitants of this Province, while they behold the mists of intellectual darkness rapidly vanishing before the mighty energy of a well supported press in the surrounding States and Provinces, will not suffer their neighbours to surpass them in the encouragement of literature; but, on the contrary, will be prompt in extending the necessary patronage to call into existence the proposed Periodical.

To the people of Nova-Scotia, likewise, the Jour-

nal will present a choice fund of peculiarly interesting matter, as, in a historical feature, she will command an equal share of attention with her Sister. Under one name both were formerly in unity; and, hand in hand, they now advance—enervated by mutual support—to the fulfilment of their brightening destinies: It cannot, therefore, be a work of supererogation for the Journalist to record the peculiarities of their progression.

From indications already exhibited, the supposition cannot be incorrect that there slumbers in both Provinces an extensive source of literary talent. The character and objects of the Journal, and its evidence of permanency, will tend to rouse those dormant powers, and we are not pursuing a phantom in indulging the expectation, that the seeds sown by its stimulating influence, will bear a full crop of intellectual fruit. In order to afford some encouragement to amateur writers, as well as to enrich the Journal with a variety of original reading, the Proprietor hereby tenders a copy thereof, gratis, to any person communicating a description of the country, or sketch from life—the scene to be of course in either of the two Provinces: provided that such is found worthy of publication.

The Contents of the Journal will consist of ORIGINAL ARTICLES; and CHOICE SELECTIONS from approved original works of the day, British and American, comprehending—Interesting Tales, Historical Sketches of countries—men and manners, Biography, Short Essays on the interesting features of Science, and other instructive matter.—Politics shall never intrude, except when briefly treated as a science, or as connected with the changes and events historically interesting to New-Brunswick or N. Scotia, which will be faithfully recorded. Among the original articles will occasionally appear—REPORTS of interesting Lectures and public Debates, in the Literary Society of this City and Halifax, upon subjects within the range of the above general heads. New Publications will be reviewed as they appear.

The Journal will be printed on fine white paper, in LARGE octavo form, with new and neat small type; each number containing 24 or more pages, besides an extra leaf for the accommodation of advertisers. A copious index or table of contents will be prepared at the conclusion of each year; when the numbers can be well bound for a small additional charge—making a handsome volume of 300 pages. [The first number will be issued as soon as there are sufficient names on the list to ensure its permanent existence.

TERMS—12s 6d. per annum: 10s. if paid in advance, or upon the receipt of the first number. [The Journal will certainly be a comparatively CHEAP publication: it will contain as much reading matter as the "Acadian Magazine," formerly published in Halifax at TWENTY SHILLINGS per annum.] Any person forwarding FIVE subscriptions will be furnished with an additional copy, gratis. The postage to country subscribers will be one lb. 3d. per year.

Subscription Lists are now at the several Book-stores in this City. The following Gentleman will also receive and forward subscriptions: Mr. Francis Beverley, and Mr J. M. Marsh, Fredricton; Messrs. A. & W. M. Kintay, and Mr E. Brown, Halifax; and the Postmasters throughout the two Provinces would confer a great favor upon the Proprietor by acting as Agents for the Journal.

All Communications for the Journal, (post-paid,) and Letters upon business, must be addressed to the Subscriber.

JOHN CROSSKILL, Prince William St.

ST. JOHN, N. B. JULY 12th, 1837.

CARD.

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

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



FOR SALE.

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tulles, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.

Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax. October 5, 1836.

From the St. John, N. B. Irishman.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

ENGLAND, at this moment, occupies a position among the family of nations, which, while it is calculated to weaken and destroy her energies, requires in her political movements all or more than all the wisdom and firmness which a proper use of the elements of her free Constitution, combined with the ingenuity of great and enlightened minds, can produce. Where can she look upon her domestic concerns or colonial relations, and find cause for present political triumph and exultation?—No where. If she only directs her eye to her own bosom, there is enough of sorrow in that afflicted region to make her pause and weep. Her peasants were once happy, that is, so far as provision for the back and belly promoted happiness, but now the English labourer, degraded by that policy which was adopted to impoverish Ireland, not only complains of low wages, but murmurs that he can find no employment at any rate per week or diem. It is true he is told by way of soothing him, that he lives under the best King and finest Government in the world, and the idea of having the wings of such a glorious constitution expanded over the sphere of his destinies, does give him satisfaction for a moment. But he finds that it is imaginary satisfaction, and that the splendid snowy constitution which he is told to worship, is but a mere toy, that it is composed of materials which are made to glitter and shine by the lowly poor, for the pleasure and profit of the rich. The poor Englishman finds, that however beautiful and however sacred on account of its antiquity the English constitution may be, it does not possess the efficacy which the brazen serpent in the wilderness possessed of old. The people, by looking at that serpent were healed of their maladies, but John Bull, though he is told to worship the English constitution, finds that it is no cure for hunger or nakedness to look at it. He sees the squire hunting the stag, fox or hare, while he has to hunt from morn till night for his dinner or supper. He sees the lordling in his carriage, while he is without brogues, and beholds the same lordling's family in purple while his own are in rags. He, of course, in the face of all this monopoly and inequality of fortune, asks what is the cause of it, and the answer is, want of cheap government. Now this just solves the question—want of cheap justice is the cause of all the broken banks, broken hearts, and hungry men in England. The machinery of the state is, too large, requiring too many hands to keep it in motion, while every man connected with it receives three times as much as he is entitled to by the rules of equity. And besides this, there are so many idle fellows connected with it, who though they never put a shoulder to the wheel; are nevertheless well paid for looking on.

Salaries, pensions, and sinecures have ruined England, and the bosom of the country, figuratively speaking, bears some analogy to the depths of the ocean. In the great deep, there is always destruction going on. The shark feeds upon the salmon and codfish, the salmon upon the shad or mackarel, the mackarel upon the herring, and the herring upon the sprat. And in like manner do the land-sharks and leviathans of Great Britain, feed and prey upon the diminutive creatures below them in society, caring nothing about them but as far as they yield something for the rich man's table. This is the internal condition of Great Britain, while her colonies, at least many of them, think that their "yoke is not easy, nor their burden light."

Lower Canada is now fast ripening for a revolutionary struggle, and we much fear that the explosion of the combustible materials in the public mind, will give an awful reality to some expressions which we used about four years ago, in reference to the future destinies of Canada. In a letter addressed to the editor of "The Novascotian," we said that the Canadas would become feathers in the eagle's wings. Perhaps we were wrong in the view which

we took of the subject; but at all events, a struggle will take place, the object and aim of which will be, a total separation from the mother country.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 2, 1837.

DEATH OF WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

From an extra sheet issued at the Miramichi Gleaner office, on Monday morning last, we obtain the following melancholy intelligence,—received there via Newfoundland:

From the London Globe, June 20.

DEATH OF WILLIAM THE FOURTH.—The London Gazette Extraordinary published this morning, contains the following melancholy announcement of the demise of his late most gracious Majesty, William the Fourth:

"WHITEHALL, June 20, 1837.

"A Bulletin, of which the following is a copy, has been received by Lord John Russell, one of His late Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

"Windsor Castle, Tuesday, June 20.—It has pleased Almighty God to release from his sufferings our most Excellent and Gracious Sovereign King WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

"His Majesty expired at twelve minutes past 2 o'clock, a. m.

"MATTHEW JOHN TIERNAN.

"WILLIAM FREDERIC CHAMBERS.

"DAVID DAVIES."

CANADIAN POLITICS.—Both parties have been endeavoring to show off their strength, by holding public meetings in Montreal. The Reformers held theirs on the 29th June, and the Constitutionals on the 6th July. Both parties claim the laurels, but we believe upon the information we have got, that the reformers outnumbered their opponents by five to one. A similar trial was about to be made in Quebec. The approaching session of the Legislature will, we think, bring about a crisis in some shape or other.

UNDER our Colonial head will be found a specimen of the accounts with which the late Canadian papers are teeming, of the heartless and tyrannical persecution which the myriads of Downing-Street have commenced against the Reformers of Lower Canada, for alleged political offences. Novascotians will now be able to see that there was some truth in the report of an express having been sent for the 83d Regt., and also what they have to expect themselves, when they dare to seek Constitutional Reforms at the hands of his Majesty's Ministers. How wonderfully altered is the tone of the Quebec Tories since they have got an accession to the material of war! A little time will show whether they are reckoning without their host.

THE Legislature of Upper Canada was prorogued on the 11th, and that of New Brunswick on the 22d ultimo, the objects of both meetings having been satisfactorily obtained.

THE Editor of the Novascotian has threatened castigation to the Editor of the New York Albion, for abusing and misrepresenting the Reformers of Nova Scotia.

THE Deputy Post Master General, Quebec, having been requested by the Post Master General of the United States to remit, in future, the American Post Office Revenue in specie, has addressed circulars to the Canadian Post Masters, directing them to receive nothing but "legally current specie" in payment for United States postage.

SPECIES.—The Albany Evening Journal says:—"The British government purchased 120,000 silver dollars in New York, for the payment of the troops in Canada; which came up in the steam boat North America last night."

By the last Western Mail, we received a copy of a Speech of Mr Papineau, speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada, delivered at one of the popular meetings of the People, and setting forth the grievances of which they have so long and bitterly complained. We will loan this pamphlet, in the regular order we receive applications, allowing each reader 24 hours to return it.

We were presented, yesterday, with some tolerably plump Cabbages and Turnips, grown by Mr J. Lindsay, of this town. Stare not, gentle reader, we have tasted them, and can vouch for their being real Cabbages and Turnips; and were every one to do as Mr Lindsay has done, it would mar the calculations of our Marblehead friends.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JULY.—The late copious rains have had a most beneficial effect upon the crops of every kind. There is at present the cheering prospect of a most abundant crop of every thing, and if not overtaken with mildews and early frosts, these prospects will be fully realized.

MARRIED.

On the 20th ultimo, by the Rev William Sutherland, Mr George Henderson, River John, to Miss Christian McKay, Earleton.

At Truro, on the 17th ult. by the Rev. Mr Blackwood, Mr Wm. Kent, to Miss Patience Joyce, Truro.

At Oselow, on 20th ult. by the Rev. John J. Baxter, Mr John N. Parry, of Londonderry, to Miss Lydia Nichols of Truro.

DIED.

At Halifax, on the 20th ultimo, suddenly, Mr Samuel Mitchell, of the Firm of Deblois, Mitchell, & Co., in the 44th year of his age, a gentleman long known as an upright and intelligent merchant.

At Donaglastown, N. B. on the 19th ultimo, Janet, wife of Mr Asa McCabe, Pictou.

At the Quarantine Establishment, at Grosse Isle, on the 2d ultimo, of typhus fever, Robert Andrew Christie, Esquire, Physician, aged 28 years, only son of Robert Christie, Esq. of Quebec, and of Restigouche in the district of Gaspé.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Thursday, July 27,—Sch'r Linnet, Mattatol, Tatamagouche—bricks.

Friday,—Brig Granite, Hodgdon, Boston—ballast; Havo, Carpenter, Liverpool—do.; Citron, Griffin, Newburyport—do.; sch'r Angler, Albee, Wiscasset—do.; Elizabeth, Hayden, River John—do.; Mary, Mersaud, Halifax—do.

Saturday,—Sch'r Enterprise, Simpson, Pugwash—deals.

Monday,—Brig Ralph, Nickel, Bath—ballast; sch'r Florida, Savery, New Bedford—do.; Catherine and Elizabeth, Benoit, Pugwash—deals; Margaret, Hart, Halifax—fish.

Tuesday,—Sch'r Olive Branch, Boucho, Pugwash—ballast; James William, Vigneau, do.—do.; brig Rival, Churchill, Portland—do.

CLEARED.

July 26th,—Sch'r Rosario, Sears, New York—coal; Potamac, Jeffrey, Boston—do.; brig Tallmadge, Vining, Philadelphia—do.; Lady Ann, Sims, London—timber.

27th,—Brig Orson, Pinkham, Boston—coal; Argus, Purrier, do.—do.; sch'r Percy, Hatch, do.—do.; Mary, Garret, Halifax—do.; Rebecca, Dove, Margomish—corn meal; Four Sisters, Wooden, Halifax—

28th,—Brig Forrest, Jordonson, Newcastle—timber; sch'r William Reid, Nichols, Boston—coal; Venus, Schurman, P. E. Island—coal; Mary, Allan, Bay de Verte—ballast; Mary, Mersaud, Newfld.—cattle; Elizabeth, Dwyer, River John—rigging, &c.; Linnet, Mattatol, Tatamagouche—coal.

29th,—Ship Mogul, Galleger, New York—coal; brig North America, Lancaster, Somerset—coal; sch'r Hibernia, Neil, Boston—coal; Eliza, Forrest, do.—Amaranth, Bunker, New York—do.; Calypso, Stewart, P. E. Island—do.

31st,—Brig Exertion, York, Boston—coal; Paulina, Smith, New York—do.; sch'r Mary Ann, Graham, Miramachi—coal and butter; Rapid, Le Blanc, St. John, N. B.—coal; Isabella, Goodwin, River John—provisions; Isabella, Sutherland, Pugwash—goods; Enterprise, Simpson, Bay de Verte—ballast.

TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT PICTOU,
On the Premises, on Wednesday, the second day
of August, at 12 o'clock, pursuant to an order
of Governor and Council,

THE Real Estate of the late Jessie Logie, formerly
of Pictou, deceased, consisting of

A DWELLING HOUSE,
AND
LOT OF LAND,

situate, lying and being in Water Street, in the town
of Pictou, and running back to Church Street; bounded
and described as follows: On the south by Water-st.,
and measuring thereon 40 feet, on the west by a lot
formerly in the possession of Charles Morrison; on the
north by Church-St., and measuring thereon 40 feet;
and on the east by lands lately in the possession of Mrs
Mooring.

PETER DONALDSON,
Administrator.

June 14, 1837.

SPRING, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND
CUTLERY,

CONSISTING OF—English and Swedes Iron;
Crawley, Gorman, blister and cast Steel. Borax;
spikes, nails, brads and tacks;

PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete;
pots, ovens, goblets, and sauce pans; copper and iron
coal scoops; copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles;
griddles;

SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS;

coach lacings; cabinet and house brass furnishings;
locks and hinges, (variety); fanner mountings; bed
screws; garden hoes and rakes; Philad. plate mill
saws, frame and other saws; razors; mathematical
instruments; pocket compasses; butcher, shoe, table,
jack, pen, and desk knives; iron and B. M. spoons;
coffin furniture; plough traces; door knockers;

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

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

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

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

PAINT AND OIL;

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

A suitable assortment of
WOOLEN, COTTON, AND SILK
GOODS.

A few Chinese and other rich SHAWLS; Palm leaf
HATS, by the dozen; stuff and silk Hats; &c. &c.

ALSO:

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,
superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vine-
gar, crockery, sets China; shoe leather, &c. &c.
Water street, Pictou, June 6. tf

Clerk of the Peace Office.

GENERAL SESSIONS, JULY TERM, 1837.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD

Set the Eighth day of July, and to be in force.

The penny half-penny loaf of fine wheaten flour is to weigh	lbs	oz	dr
Three penny loaf of ditto to weigh	0	7	8
Six penny loaf of ditto to weigh	0	15	0
Shilling loaf of ditto to weigh	1	14	0
The penny half-penny loaf of fine country wheaten flour is to weigh	3	12	1
Three penny loaf of ditto ditto to weigh	0	8	6
Six penny loaf of ditto ditto to weigh	1	0	13
Shilling loaf of ditto ditto to weigh	2	1	11
	4	3	11

JAMES SKINNER, C. Peace.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

THOMAS ELLIOT,

of 6 Mile Brook, deceased, are hereby notified to ren-
der their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber,
within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof;
and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to
make immediate payment to

SARAH ELLIOT
6 Mile Brook, 8th May, 1837. m-m

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against
the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

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

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS MCCOUL, }
4th November, 1835. ca-m

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

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are re-
quested to render the same duly attested, within
eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and
all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested
to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, } Adm'r
THOMAS CAMPBELL, }
ANDREW MILLAR, }
Pictou, 2d May, 1837. tf

ALL persons having any demands against the
Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

late of Point Breuly, Merchant, deceased, are
hereby requested to render the same duly attested
to, at the office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Bar-
rister at Law, Pictou, within eighteen calendar
months from the date hereof; and all persons in
any manner indebted to said Estate are requested
to make immediate payment.

JANE DOULL, Administratrix
Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. tf

ALL persons having any demands against the estate
of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

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

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. tf

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

JESSEY LOGIE,

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

PETER DONALDSON,
Administrator
13th April, 1836.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

DEALERS in Hardware are respectfully informed
that they may be supplied with Goods from the
Manufactory of Hiram Cutler, Sheffield, late Furnis
Cutler & Stacey, and established by Thomas Weldon
in 1780, on application to Messrs John Albro & Co.,
Halifax, where

A SET OF PATTERNS

may be inspected, consisting of
SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING
KNIVES,

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO:—SAMPLES OF STEEL.

N. B. Those Houses who have been accus-
tomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through
the medium of their friends in England and Scotland,
may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns,
and yet transmit their orders as formerly.
Halifax, February, 1837. n-m

ON HAND,

10 BBLs PORK; 10 cwt FLOUR; Cut NAILS
of every description. J. DAWSON.

VALUABLE LANDS

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

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

TATAMAGOUCHE ESTATE

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

Robert McG. Dickey, Esq., will give the like in-
formation as to the
MACCAN AND NAPPAN ESTATES,
and afford similar facilities to persons wishing to be-
come purchasers.

IN AMHERST;

some time in September next, of which mc. a particu-
lar information will be given to the public before the
day of sale,

WILL BE SOLD
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
And on very liberal terms:—
TWO EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE
FARMS,

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

JAMES W. JOHNSTON,
ALEX'R STEWART,
Attornies to the Executors and
Heirs of Col. Desbarres.
Halifax, July 12. m-m

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in
a short time, offers for sale his
FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.

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

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

A BRIEF VIEW

Of the Scriptural Authority and Historical
Evidence of
INFANT BAPTISM;
And a Reply to the Objections urged in the Treatise
of E. A. Crawley, A. M.

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

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

JAMES DAWSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assort-
ment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water
Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c.
Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists
may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
JAMES D. B. FRASER,
September 21. tf Druggist.

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDER.

JUST received, and for sale low for cash,—
250 pieces Paper Hangings, and
6 pieces Bordering.
JAS. DAWSON.

POETRY.

THE WIDOW AND HER CHILD.

BY MRS ARDY.

'O! mother, dear mother, what dreams of delight
Have brightened and gladdened my slumbers to night!
Methought the kind father we mourn for as dead,
He returned to our dwelling and stood by my bed.

'He questioned me much of the paths I had trod,
Of affection to you, and obedience to God;
My answers he scorned quite rejoiced to obtain,
And said, "Soon, dearest boy, I shall meet you again.

The mother felt faint and disponding of heart;
She looked on the child, and she knew they must part,
For the flush on his cheek, and the light on his eye,
Foretold that her sweet one was destined to die.

One murmuring thought on her trial she cast,
But she sunk on her knees—the temptation had past,
And she sobbed forth, while clasping the hand of her
son,

'The will of our gracious Creator be done!'

Night came—the fair boy was reposing in sleep,
His mother sat near him to watch and to weep;
The volume of life her sad vigils beguiled,
And she turned o'er us pages, and looked on her child.

On his red lip a smile now appeared to arise,
And he suddenly opened his dark radiant eyes,
He stretched forth his arms, as though called to his
home,

And softly he murmured 'Dear father, I come!'

Life fled at that moment—all cares were in vain;
Friends came at the tidings, a sorrowing train;
They wept for the sweet playful child they had known,
But more for the widow deserted and lone.

Yet not without hope her affliction deplore,
For the God who has taken can also restore;
And the desolate widow has trust in his love,
Who can call her to join her dear lost ones above.

MISCELLANY.

MR. GEORGE COMBE, AND THE SCIENCE OF PHRENOLOGY.—Mr Combe has at length concluded his course of Lectures on Phrenology. We do not pretend to any very profound knowledge of the science nor have we paid sufficient attention to it, to warrant us in arriving at a positive conclusion either against or in favour of it. With regard to Mr Combe's *essai* in Manchester, it must have been successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. As respects ourselves, we freely confess we were not prepared to see so much interest excited, to see such numbers crowd to the lectures, or to hear them so highly and generally extolled. However slight the feeling in favour of phrenology may have been previous to Mr C.'s visit, one thing is quite certain, he has given it an impulse which must inevitably tend to render the science extensively popular, and to increase the number of its votaries. As a lecturer, Mr Combe is not surpassed by any one we have hitherto heard. His enunciation is distinct, his manner easy, and his language classical and elegant, coupled with great fluency of delivery. He is a very close and highly philosophical reasoner, and it is quite evident that he possesses a logical understanding of the highest order. We never heard any one more happy at explanation and illustration, and the gravity with which he relates the drollest and most laughable anecdotes is quite irresistible; in short if we did not wish to be defeated in a discussion of phrenology, most assuredly we should not make choice of Mr Combe for an opponent.—*Manchester Cour.*

THE KILT.—Last week, some of the Forty-Second Highlanders, while walking along the

New Docks, attracted the notice of the crew of a foreign vessel at present lying there. They had not been in Scotland before, and were lost in astonishment at the sight of the kilt. On being told that it was the fashion of the country to which they belong, they inquired with much *navete*, if, while the man wore the petticoat, *de frons* wore the trowser?—*Scotsman.*

USE OF ANTS.—A sample of ingenious barbaric simplicity met us on the same journey. We passed some Arabs who were sitting naked on the ground, with their habiliments spread out beside them. "What does this mean?" I inquired. I was told that their garments were purposely spread upon ants' hillocks; and that the ants, after devouring all the vermin which they find on the clothes, retire from them well satisfied into their nest. How instructive it is to see the world!—*Campbell's Letters from the South.*

SLIDEN DISSOLUTION.—Among the items of our news collector's budget of Saturday, is the fact that owing to the extreme heat of the weather, a corpulent gentleman in Washington Street, was observed to sink down into his boots, even as an exhausted tallow candle into its socket! Upon the bystanders hastening to the spot, the boots were found filled with *whale oil*, from which it is inferred that the unfortunate defunct belonged to Nantucket.

COLUMN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

OF VALUE.—PART I.

Gold and Silver are the most convenient metals to use as money, because they take up but little room in proportion to their value. Hence they are called the *precious Metals*.

But why should gold and silver be of so much more value than Iron? For they are not nearly so useful. We should be very ill off without knives, and scissors, and spades, and hatchets; and these could not be made so well from any thing as from iron: and silver or gold would make very bad tools indeed.

To understand this, you must remember that it is not always the most useful things that are of the most value. Nothing is more useful than air and water; without, which we could not live. Yet these are, in most places, of no value, in the proper sense of that word; that is, no one will give any thing in exchange for them; because he can have them without.

In some places, indeed, water is scarce; and then people are glad to buy it. You may read in Scripture of many quarrels that arose about wells of water; because, in some of the Eastern countries, water is so scarce, that a well is a very important possession. But water is not more useful in those places where people are glad to buy, than it is here, where, by the bounty of Providence, it is plentiful. It is *scarcity* that gives it value. And where iron is scarce, that is of great value. Some islands which our ships have visited produce no iron; and the people there are glad to get a few nails in exchange for a hog.

But, in most countries, iron, which is the most useful of all metals, is also, through the goodness of Providence, the most plentiful. But still it is of some value; because it must be dug from the mines, smelted in furnaces, and wrought into tools, before we can make use of it. If knives and nails were produced by nature, ready made, and could be picked up every where like pebbles, they would be of no value; because every one might get them for nothing. But they would be just as useful as they are now.

Scarcity alone would not make a thing valuable, if there were no reason why any one should desire to possess it. There are some stones which are scarce, but of no value, because they have neither use nor beauty. You

would not give any thing in exchange for such a stone; not because you can easily get it, but because you have no *wish* for it.

But a stone which is scarce and beautiful, may be of great value, though it is of no use but to make an ornament for the person. Such are diamonds, and rubies, and many others. Many people will work hard to earn money enough to buy, not only food and necessary clothing, but also lace and jewels, and other articles of finery.

And they desire these things the more, because, besides being beautiful to the eye, they are reckoned a *sign of wealth* in the person who wears them. A bunch of wild flowers will often be a prettier ornament than a fine ribbon, or a jewel; but a woman likes better to wear the last, to show that she can afford the cost of them: whereas the wild flowers may be had for picking.

There is no harm in people's desire to be well dressed, according to their station in life; but it is a pity that so many should be fond of expensive finery, above their station; which often brings them to poverty. And often they spend money in ornaments, which would be better laid out in buying good useful clothes and furniture, and in keeping them clean. A mixture of finery with rags and dirt is a most disgusting sight.

You understand now, I hope, that whatever is of value, must not only be *desirable*, for its use or beauty, or some pleasure it affords but also *scarce*; that is, so *limited* in supply, that it is not to be had for nothing. And of things which are desirable, those are the most valuable which are the most limited in supply; that is, the hardest to be got.

This is the reason why silver and gold are of more value than iron. If they had been of no use or beauty at all, no one would have ever desired them; but being desirable, they are of greater value than iron, because they are so much scarcer, and harder to be got. They are found in but few places, and in small quantities. Gold, in particular, is obtained chiefly in the form of dust, by laborious washing of the sand of certain streams. It costs only as much, in labour and other expenses, to obtain about fifteen pounds of silver, as to obtain one pound of gold; and this is the cause that one pound of gold will exchange for about fifteen pounds of silver.

But besides being desirable and being scarce, there is one point more required, for a thing to have value; or (in other words) to be such, that something else may be had in exchange for it. It must be something that you can *part with* to another person. For instance, *health* is very desirable, and is what every one cannot obtain, and hence, we sometimes do speak of health as being of value; but this is not the strict use of the word value. For no one can give his health to another in exchange for something else. Many a rich man would be glad to give a thousand pounds, or perhaps ten thousand pounds, in exchange for the healthy constitution and strong limbs of a poor labourer; and perhaps the labourer would be glad to make such a bargain; but though he might cut off his limbs, he could not make them another man's. He may throw away his health (as many do) by intemperance; but he cannot transfer it; i. e. part with it to another person.

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCUREY.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. McKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.