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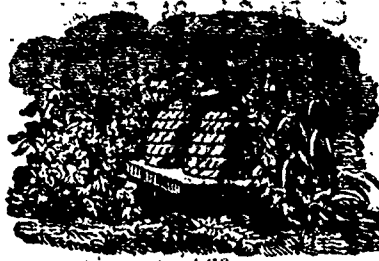
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VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1857.

NUMBER XII.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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Apples, pr bushel - none	Geese, single - none
Boards, pine, pr 30s a 60s	Hay
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Herrings,
Beef, pr lb	Mackerel, fresh 2s pr doz
" - fr h, 6d	Mutton pr lb 4d a 5d
Butter, - 8d a 9d	Oatmeal pr cwt 25s
Clover seed per lb 1s 3d	Oats 2s 6d
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 17s	Pork pr Lbl 80 a 85
" at Loading Ground 12s	Potatoes 2s a 2s 6d
" at end of Rail Road 17s	Salt pr bhd 10s a 12s 6d
Coke	Salmon, fresh - none
Codfish pr Qtl 12s a 16s	Shingles pr M 7s a 10s
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Alewives 22s	Herrings, No 1 20s
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THE WAY TO BE HAPPY.

"I've often thought how sweet 'twould be
To steal the bird of Eden's art—
And leave behind some trace of me
On every kind and gentle heart."

It's a delightful thing to be happy, and as difficult as it is delightful. Is the secret to be learned? Would you like to learn it? I know you would. Well, come with me and see if we may not find in our rambles, this flower on the wintry waste—this gem in the night of time—this long sought philosopher's stone.

But before we unlock the Casket which we think contains it, let us indulge in a few reflections.

All are pursuing happiness, and nobody has ever found it. Here is an extraordinary and most unpromising fact meeting us in the outset. But let us not be discouraged. The difficulty is easily explained, when we come to examine into the history of the universal search, and the cause of this universal failure. As happiness is a great prize, men seek it in great things—pursue it with great ideas—look up to the stars, and therefore, as might be expected, miss the gem that lies in unassuming modesty at their feet.

The reason that you cannot find a thing that you are in search of is simply, that you look for it in the wrong place. Just so you look—just so is every body looking for happiness.

One thinks he will find it in *wealth*. He toils for wealth. He gathers up money with a careful hand, and holds it with a miser's grasp. He fills his coffers with the collected treasures, he increases his merchandize, adds house to house and farm to farm. And when in old age, leaning on his staff, he looks over the cold heaps of coin, and scrutinizes, however closely, his treasures, alas, he finds, and confesses that Happiness is not there. He has been looking all his life for happiness where it is not. It is not in the gold or silver—it is not gold or silver that can buy it; it cannot be bought for the plain reason that nobody has it for sale. Remember here, however, that I do not mean to undervalue riches. If I did so, I should contradict the common sense of mankind. All men, in all ages, have esteemed wealth as a good thing. And obtained, honestly and honorably—used wisely, and not abused, it is a good thing. But wealth is not happiness.

Another seeks happiness in *fame*. The pursuit is noble—followed by honorable zeal—and sought in connection with noble purposes and for noble ends, it is worthy of a noble nature. But trace with me, a moment, the pathway of its weary votary. His daily toils—his nightly vigils—how they pale his brow; and if his cheek flushes at some token of success, it is but the transient flash across the darkness of the path which he treads.

"He who ascends the mountain tops, will find
The loftiest peak most wrapped in clouds and snow."

Like the traveller upon the Alps, below him are frightful chasms, above him the impending avalanche. If he displaces the rock that trembles under his feet, it rolls and sweeps his less fortunate competitors into ruin. If the slide is above him, he is buried in the ruin himself. And even if he gain the summit, he gazes on a world he has sprung from or subdued below

him; and spends an anxious life to leave a splendid name.

Again—others seek it in *indulgence*—the gratification of the appetites and passions. They not only miss the road to happiness, but take the shortest and direct road to misery. Such is the constitution of our nature—so carefully are the landmarks of virtue and temperance guarded from abuse, that he who passes them must suffer. Disease exacts its toll of voluptuousness at every gate—and vice becomes its own executioner.

But the green spot in life so beautiful in the distance to the eye of hope. How often do we pause in our journey and draw upon imagination for the scenes and circumstances in which we think we shall be happy. Is the prize there? In that sweet cottage, by the skirting wood—with the summer stream, the fragrant flowers the blue sky, and the peaceful repose of nature in the landscape, away from the world, its foibles and its faults—its deceit, and vanity, and strife. Is not happiness there? No—no—it is not.

Well, we will go no further. Let us return to our starting place. We set out with a beautiful sentiment from the pen and heart of one, over whose early grave the tears of genius and affection mingled together.—That spirit that drank of the streams at no great distance from the fountain and found the pure element imparting its magic to the heart. The heart—the heart is the casket—the gem must be searched for there. There, hidden away from the world, beneath the deep waters of life, like the pearl in its shell far below the wave of the ocean, we must go to seek for happiness.

Is then this priceless prize—so sought—a hidden principle, enjoyed only by its possessor—nurtured in solitude and feeding on itself? No—the man who is truly happy lives for the happiness of others—and the man who lives for the happiness of others is *truly happy*.

You have the secret. Think of it. Is it not so?

DEATH OF A CHRISTIAN.

How sweetly parts the Christian sun,
Just like the summer monarch set,
'Mid cloudless skies his journey done,
To rise in brighter regions yet.

Edmeston.

ROBBERIES.

THE Editor of the St. John N. B. *Observer* says—
"Several daring robberies have recently been committed in this city, for the depredators of one of which a handsome reward has been offered by Mr Malcolm. In addition to the robbery of Mr Malcolm's dwelling house, in Princess street, we learn that Mr Berryman's house in the same street, and Mr R. Welsh's shop in Germain street, have also been broken into within a few nights past. Mr Berryman was fortunate enough to get hold of the rascal, and gave him a good thrashing. Magistrates and citizens should be on the look out for the rogue, and if possible, bring him to punishment."

NEWS.—The following articles are, by Proclamation, permitted to be imported into *Nevis*, six months, free of duty.—Scantling, plank, boards, and shingles of every description.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF HIS MAJESTY WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

From the London Globe, June 20.

We deeply regret to have to state that his Majesty expired about twelve minutes past two o'clock this morning. The Archbishop of Canterbury was present, as also several members of the King's family. Immediately after the decease, the Archbishop of Canterbury left Windsor Castle for town.

It must be gratifying to hear that his Majesty died without pain; his family took their leave of him about 12 o'clock yesterday, when he was perfectly sensible.

We are enabled to give the following particulars that have taken place this morning:—

Half past 9 o'clock.—Viscount Melbourne having received a communication, attended on her Majesty the Queen at Kensington Palace at 9 o'clock this morning, to have an audience.

The following is the copy of the official communication made by the Secretary of State to the Lord Mayor, of the lamented death of his Majesty, which was posted at the mansion house between ten and eleven:—

Whitehall, half past 10 o'clock, June 20.

My Lord,—It is my most painful duty to inform your Lordship of the decease of his most gracious Majesty King William the IVth. The melancholy event took place at Windsor Castle at 12 minutes past two o'clock a. m. this day, when it pleased Almighty God to release the late King from the sufferings which he had borne with the most exemplary fortitude and patience.

I have to request that your Lordship will give directions for tolling the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's &c &c

"J. RUSSELL."

The disease of which his Majesty died was no doubt a general breaking up of the system. Throughout the whole of the past week he was in a very weak state, and it was only by the aid of brandy and other stimulants that he was kept alive on Saturday. Notwithstanding the extreme caution observed in drawing up the bulletins, the medical attendants themselves saw from the commencement that the case of the royal sufferer was hopeless.

Summonses were issued in the course of the morning for the immediate attendance of the Peers in the House of Lords.

St. JAMES'S PALACE.—The Duke of Cumberland (now King of Hanover) slept at Windsor last night, and this day at 8 o'clock arrived at his apartments in St. James's palace. He came unattended in a carriage and four. The King of Hanover has now ceased to be a Peer of the realm, and takes his departure from England in a steam-vessel to-morrow, to assume the throne of his dominions. On his arrival at Hanover the Vicerealty of the Duke of Cambridge, as a matter of course, ceases. The latter Royal Duke is now on his way for England, and hourly expected. His arrival was looked for yesterday.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, Mr Martins, the Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain, left St. James's palace express for Windsor, to receive directions respecting the funeral of his late Majesty. He stopped at the garden-gate and conversed for some moments with Sir Benjamin Stephenson, who, we regret to say, was looking extremely indisposed.

At 10 precisely, the Baron Lyndhurst drove into the entire Court-yard, and went into the apartments of his Majesty the King of Hanover, where he remained for some time, no

doubt in consultation on the present aspect of affairs.

Half-past 10.—Up to this time no intimation of the wishes of Her Majesty has been received at the palace: the crowd of persons, most of them respectfully attired citizens, is increasing.

Shortly after eleven o'clock, the great bell of St. Paul's Cathedral began to send forth its solemn tones, conveying the mournful intelligence of the King's Death, and the bells of Westminster Abbey, and all the principal churches of the Metropolis, joined in the dismal peal. The Royal Standard floated from several of the public buildings, churches, and the shipping in the port of London, half-mast high.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.—A Cabinet Council assembled this forenoon at the Foreign Office, which was attended by Lords Melbourne, Lansdowne, Holland, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Russell, and all the members of the Cabinet.

At eleven o'clock, the Council Chamber in the Throne room, at St. James's palace was laid out in the form prescribed for holding Privy Councils. The Royal Pages were in attendance, with the Exon and Yeoman of the Guard.

The Privy Council was held at Kensington this day, at eleven o'clock, to PROCLAIM THE QUEEN, which was done in the usual style, and with the usual formalities, but with one exception, viz. that the style and title of the Sovereignty of Hanover was of course omitted.

A number of Privy Councillors were present, amongst whom were the Queen's Ministers, and other great officers of state of the household of his late Majesty: we noticed Sir R. Peel arrive in a carriage with five other Privy Councillors.

Lord Kenyon also paid a visit of some duration, about eleven o'clock, to his Majesty the King of Hanover.

The Guard mounted at the customary hour, eleven o'clock; this spectacle, usually one of an animating nature, was particularly sombre, as they marched in without beat of drum, in slow movement: the form of the relief was gone through in the same gloomy manner. This will be the case, we understand, until after the funeral of His Majesty, which will take place about the middle of next month.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 20.—The House of Lords met this morning at half-past ten, and was occupied a short time in administering the oath of allegiance to QUEEN VICTORIA, until near eleven, when the house was adjourned until three.

The Lord Chancellor was the first sworn, and took his seat on the woolsack. Lords Lansdowne, Strangford, Ichester, Kenyon, and Shaftsbury.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 20.—The Members of this House began to assemble at twelve o'clock. By half-past twelve, from 100 to 150 members had assembled on the ministerial side of the House, but very few were present on the opposition benches.

At a quarter before one the Speaker entered the House, and himself took the oath of allegiance to the Queen Alexandrina Victoria. After which the oath was administered by the Clerk of the House to a large number of members, commencing according to the usual form, with the members for the City of London.

An additional table was placed in the centre of the House, for the convenience of the administration of this oath, and the members advanced around it in lines, and severally took the oath.

Among the sworn were Lord W. Bentinck,

Sir A. L. Hay, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr Roebuck, Mr Wallace, Mr Brotherton, Sir Robert Peel, Sir E. Knatchbull, Sir R. Ferguson, Lord Pullington, Sir F. Wilmot, Sir John Beckett, Sir John Elley, Sir Oswald Moseley, Lord Chandos, Sir J. Y. Buller, Mr Warburton, Mr Hume, Mr Charles Buller, &c. &c. The ceremony of swearing in lasted all the afternoon.

THE PROCLAMATION.—A general expectation prevailed among the populace, that the Proclamation of the Queen Alexandrina Victoria would take place this afternoon, and crowds of people assembled at Charing-cross, Temple-bar, and the Royal Exchange, anxious to witness the solemnity. This formality, however, will not take place until to-morrow.

Windsor, Monday Evening, 8 o'clock.—This has been one of the most anxious and truly melancholy days I ever witnessed at Court. In the early part of the day it was understood that His Majesty was decidedly worse, and that no farther hopes could possibly be entertained of his recovery; and since that time his demise has been hourly expected. The King summoned all his family into his presence in the morning, and took an affectionate farewell of them, and those only who have experienced the loss of a kind and affectionate father can judge of the sorrowful scene. His Majesty is perfectly sensible, and awaits his approaching dissolution with the most Christian resignation and fortitude. All are in tears, from the highest to the lowest of the household, every one being accustomed to regard him not only with the reverence due to a Monarch, but with the feelings entertained towards a dear and affectionate father.

Windsor, Tuesday Morning, half-past two o'clock.—The melancholy forebodings of yesterday have been realized. King William the Fourth has ceased to exist. His Majesty breathed his last within a few minutes of two o'clock. The Queen sustained the last shock with greater fortitude and composure than could have been expected. Her resignation is that of a Christian woman, who has the consolation to reflect that her duty to the deceased has been fully discharged. The Queen has been in the sick Chamber during the whole night, and up to the moment of His Majesty's decease. Her fatigue has been excessive, as for several days past the King has been unwilling to take medicine or nourishment except from her hand on that of Dr Davies. Her strength has been wonderfully sustained. But it is generally apprehended here that now, the trial being over, her Majesty's health will be found to have suffered from the long continuance of mental anxiety and bodily fatigue which she had undergone. A government messenger is just about to set off, to convey the melancholy tidings to the Royal family, who are in town, and to Lord Melbourne.—Post.

THREE DAYS LATER.

By the packet ship Roscoe, from Liverpool, which arrived at New York on Tuesday, we received London dates to the 23d June. Their most important contents relate to the proceedings in consequence of the death of the late King, and the Proclamation of the young Queen Victoria.

The young Queen, who was at Kensington Palace, was informed of the death of the King, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at 5 o'clock in the morning. At 9 o'clock, Lord Melbourne arrived and had an interview with the Queen. Immediately after his departure, summonses were issued for the assembling of the Privy Council, at 11 o'clock, at Kensington. The Council, which by the Common law was dissolved by the demise of the King, is continued by act of Parliament itself, for six months after that event, unless its existence is termina-

ted by his successor. The council was attended by about 100 members, and by the Lord Mayor and a deputation from the City. The following Declaration was issued.

At the Court of Kensington, the 20th day of June, 1837, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty being this day present in Council was pleased to make the following

DECLARATION.

The severe and afflicting loss which the nation has sustained by the Death of His Majesty, my beloved Uncle, has involved on me the duty of administering the Government of this Empire. This awful responsibility is imposed on me so suddenly, and at so early a period of my life, that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden, were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it, and that I shall find in the purity of my intentions, and in my zeal for the public welfare, that support and those resources which usually belong to a more mature age, and to longer experience.

I place my firm reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament, and upon the loyalty and affection of my people. I esteem it also a peculiar advantage, that I succeed to a sovereign whose constant regard for the rights and liberties of his subjects, and whose desire to promote the melioration of the laws and institutions of the country, have rendered his name the object of general attachment and veneration.

Educated in England, under the tender and enlightened care of a most affectionate mother, I have learned from my infancy to respect and love the constitution of my native country.

It will be my unceasing study to maintain the reformed religion as by law established, securing at the same time to all the full enjoyment of religious liberty; and I shall steadily protect the rights and promote, to the utmost of my power, the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects.

Whereupon the lords of the council made it their humble request to her Majesty, that her Majesty's most gracious declaration to their Lordship might be made public, which her Majesty, was pleased to order accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, the proclamation of the Queen took place at St. James's Palace, and at Charing-Cross, Temple-Bar, and the corner of Chancery lane, at each place in presence of an immense concourse of people, and amidst the most enthusiastic cheering. Previously to this ceremony the Queen, accompanied by her mother the Duchess of Kent and other attendants, was escorted by the Life Guards from Kensington Palace to St. James's Palace. She was received by the public on her passage and in the Court-yard, with loud and reiterated cheers. During the first reading of the proclamation, the Queen was present at one of the windows of the Palace, which was open upon the Court yard.

On the 22d the following Message was sent to the two houses of Parliament by the Queen.

"Victoria, Regina.

"The Queen entertains the fullest confidence that the House of Lords will participate, in the deep affliction which her Majesty feels on the death of the late King, whose constant desire to promote the interests, maintain the liberties, and improve the laws and institutions of the country, will ensure to his name and memory the heartfelt and affectionate respect of all his Majesty's subjects.

"The present state of public business at

this period of the session, when considered in connection with the law which imposes on her Majesty the duty of summoning a new parliament within a limited time, render it inexpedient, in the judgment of her Majesty, that any new measure should be recommended for your lordships' adoption, with the exception of such as may be required for carrying on the public service, from the closing of the present session till the meeting of the new parliament. (Signed) "Victoria, Regina."

In the two houses addresses of congratulation and condolence were moved by Lord Melbourne, and Lord John Russell. In the House of Lords, Lord Melbourne, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Grey and Lord Brougham made short speeches bearing ample testimony to the amiable and excellent character of the deceased King. Speeches of a similar import were made in the House of Commons by Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel. The addresses passed unanimously.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—A dissolution of Parliament may now be expected in about six weeks and not a moment ought to be lost in preparing for the conflict. The approaching election is the most important which has taken place since 1831.—It will in all probability determine for several years the spirit in which the government is to be conducted.—The complexion of her first parliament will naturally exercise great influence in deciding the opinions of our youthful Queen as to what really is the state of public feeling.—*Liverpool Journal, June 24.*

LONDON, June 22, (Thursday Evening.)—The money business in the city has seldom occupied so little attention as it has done to day, and even the American houses have ceased to be a subject of remark; every one is occupied more or less in watching the first incidents of the new reign. Much astonishment is expressed at the statements which are so currently made of an approaching dissolution of Parliament, without completing any of the important measures which have been so long under discussion.—*Times.*

FOREIGN.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY BUENOS AYRES AGAINST PERU.—By the ship Bruuis, Captain Adams, we have Buenos Ayres papers to the 27th May. The British Packet of that date contains a Declaration of War by the Republic of Buenos Ayres against Peru, now under the protection of Santa Cruz, who is also President of Bolivin. Chili declared war against Peru some time ago. So there are two against two; Chili and Buenos Ayres against Bolivin and Peru. All the Republics of South America are thus mingled in the strife, except the Banda Orientale, and the old Republic of Colombia, now divided into the Republics of Ecuador, New Grenada, and Venezuela. It will be difficult for these to avoid being drawn into the vortex, particularly Ecuador, which from its local position is most exposed.—*St. John, N. B. Courier.*

DISTRESSING NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—A letter received by a merchant of this City from a correspondent at St. Juan, Central America of the 23d ultimo, contains distressing intelligence from that country. The Cholera was raging to a frightful extent on the west coast. Six hundred had died of that dreadful disease between the 4th and the 30th of May.—*Id.*

TELEGRAPHIC DESPACHES.

"BAYONNE, June 17, Half-past Two, P. M. "On the 13th, the Baron de Meer writes to the General-in-Chief of the army of the Centre

that he joined battle with the enemy in the environs of Isona, and completely routed him, after a combat of four hours. The loss of the Carlists is estimated at 2000 men, and that of the Christians at 500 put hors de combat."

From another telegraphic despatch we learn that on the 12th Don Carlos was at Santa Maria de Meya, between Pons and Tresp.

BORDEAUX, June 11.—Oran reached Saragossa on the evening of the 12th. He left it the next day with some battalions to go in the direction of Calatyud, in order to protect from Cabrera a convoy of money and ammunition which had left Madrid on the 7th. Cabrera was at Molina of Araga on the 11th, with from 6000 or 7000 men."

"NARBONNE June 20, 7 o'clock.

"FORT LES BAINS, June 12, at night.—The approach of Treintany has caused fermentation at Bayonne. Gen. Pastor was at Molen del Rey on the 16th, without having reached the factions. On the 15th Don Carlos and Don Sebastian were at Solsona. One hundred Navarrese came on the 17th to Fernols to levy rations. On the 18th the Governor of Puycerda was in fear of an attack."

UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1837.

This has been a great day in Philadelphia, in consequence of the launching of the "big ship," as she is so appropriately called. The throng of spectators which assembled to witness this event was immense—many estimate the number at over one hundred thousand, and I think this is not far out of the way. The Delaware was covered with vessels of all descriptions—ships, brigs, schooners, steamboats, sloops, pleasure barges and boats of every kind—and all of them crowded with people. Numerous stages were erected in the neighbourhood, which were literally thronged, besides the roofs of all the houses in the vicinity, the wharves and every other place where they could get a chance to stand. At a quarter past two p. m. two guns were fired from the saluting battery, to announce that the ship was ready to be launched: and in about 15 minutes after that, this great marine monster glided majestically into the water, amidst the firing of cannon, mingled with enthusiastic shouts of one hundred thousand voices.

There certainly never was a prettier launch, and it reflects great credit upon those who had charge of it. What is most remarkable I have not yet heard of a single accident.—*N. York Courier & Inquirer.*

CARD.

Mr JAMES FOCO, 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

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. tf

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

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Complete Farmer.

HAY MAKING.

It is a matter of much importance to the husbandman that he should take time by the foretop during the season for making hay. He must drive his business instead of being driven by it. Indolence, or improper management in hay-time, will soon give a sorry complexion to a farmer's affairs. A day or two lost or mis-employed while the sun shines, and your grass suffers for lack of the scythe and the rake, or your grain is going back into the ground, while the sickle is resting on a peg behind the door, and its owner is asleep or gone a journey, may be the means of introducing Mr Deputy Sheriff on your premises, who may do more harm than a crop of thistles or a host of Hessian flies.

It is best, generally speaking, to cut your heaviest grass first, and if it be lodged, or in danger of lodging, or the lower leaves and bottom of the stalks are beginning to turn yellow, although the grass is hardly headed, and appears not to have obtained more than two-thirds of its growth, you had better begin it. But when you have help enough, and your grass stands up well, you will do best to wait till the blossom is fully formed, and is beginning to turn brown.

Clover is the most critical grass and requires the most attention. 'In all cases,' says John Sinclair, 'clover ought to be mown before the seed is formed' that the full juice and nourishment of the plants may be retained in the hay. By the adoption of this system the hay is cut in a better season, it can be more easily secured, and is much more valuable. Nor is the strength of the plant lodged in the seed, which is often lost.

After being cut, the clover should remain in the swath till it is dried about two-thirds of its thickness. It is then not *tedded* or *strewed*, but turned over, either by the hands, or the heads of hay rakes. If turned over in the morning of a dry day, it may be cocked in the evening. The hay is as little shaken or scattered about afterwards as possible; and if the weather is good, after remaining two or three days in the cock, it may be carted into the stack.

It is asserted by the 'Farmer's Guide,' that grass will not thrive well that is not mown close; and the loss in the crop where this is not done is very considerable, as one inch at the bottom weighs more than several at the top.

The fore part of the season for making hay is, we believe, usually attended with less rain than the latter part. The days, too, are longer, and the dews less copious. Farmers will, therefore, find additional motives from these circumstances, to industry and exertion in early hay-time. Besides, if haying is protracted till harvest commences, the business of one season presses on that of another, and some crops will be nearly or quite spoiled in consequence of not being gathered in due time.—

* It may not be amiss, however, to state in this place, that agriculturists do not altogether agree upon this point. In 'Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture,' vol. ii. p. 30, it is asserted that 'all grasses are more nutritious if cut until the seed is fully grown. It should not be entirely ripened, however.' The Farmer's Assistant tells us that, 'the best time for cutting herd's grass, [timothy] where but one crop is wanted in the season, is when the seeds of the grass are fully formed, but before they have become fully ripe; but as farmers cannot all cut their hay in a day or two, it is necessary that they should begin before this time, that they may not end too long after it. The same time is also proper for cutting clover; or rather when a part of the heads begin to turn brown. For meadow or birdgrass may be cut much later, without being hurt by long standing.'

The forehanded and industrious farmer thus possesses great advantages over one whom indolence or poverty induces to procrastinate the indispensable labors of his vocation.

It has been often recommended by writers on agriculture to cart hay, particularly clover, before the stalks are dry, and either to put it up with alternate layers of straw, or to salt it at the rate of from half to one bushel of salt to the ton.

'Salt hay in this country has usually been hurt by lying too long in the swaths. The method in which I have treated it for several years, is, to cock it the next day after it is cut, and carry it in, without delaying more than one day, and put a layer of some kind of dry straw between load and load of it in the mow, to prevent its taking damage by over-heating. The salt contracts so much of its moisture and saltness that the cattle will eat it very freely; and the hay is far better than that made in the common way.'

The making of herbage plants, such as clover, lucerne, sainfoin burnet, &c., into hay, is a process somewhat different from that of making hay from natural grasses. As soon as the swath is thoroughly dry above, it is gently turned over (not *tedded* or *scatter d*) without breaking it. Sometimes this is done by the hand, or by a small fork; and some farmers are so anxious to prevent the swath from being broken, that they will not permit the use of the rake shaft. Another writer observes, that the practice of the best English, Flemish, and French farmers, is to expose the hay as little as possible to the sun. It is carried in dry, but preserves its green color; and we see hay one or two years old in their markets, of so bright a green color that we could scarcely conceive it to be cured. Yet they are in the practice of preserving it for years, and value it more for its age. If such a course be best in climates so cold and cloudy, how much more important would it be under our scorching summer suns.

'But if the weather be unsettled, and if showers be frequent, it may be better to *spread grass well* as soon as it is mowed, stir it often, cock it the same day it is mowed; open it the next fair day, when the dew is off; let it sweat a little in the cock, and house it as soon as it is dry enough. It will bear to be laid greener on a scaffold than in a ground mow; and in a narrow mow greener than in a broad one; and that which is least of all made is put upon the scaffold.'

Sir John Sinclair is very explicit on the subject of 'making clover into hay.' 'The process,' he observes, 'is quite different from making hay from natural grasses.' Mr Lorrain gives us both sides of this question. He says, 'I did not like to abandon the practice of curing hay in the swath, having observed that it saved labor. The grasses are at all times very expeditiously turned in the swath. If continued rains occur, the swaths are not only quicker turned, but if the sun shines powerfully between the showers, the inside of them is not parched by its rays. By turning the swaths throughout long continued rain, as often as the under side of them is likely to be injured by fermentation, I have saved extensive fields of hay; while my neighbors, who gave no attention to this interesting subject, had their crops entirely ruined. If the grasses, however, be raked up into small winrows, they are as readily turned, and may be as effectually preserved as if they remained in the swaths, but in this case the labor is greater.'

The same writer, however, in the next paragraph, takes other ground. 'Curing hay,' he observes, 'in swath, to save the juices, seems to me not only practically wrong, but to be opposed to reason. The confined heat and moisture in the interior of the swath promote

fermentation, and must be more or less injurious to the nutritive matter contained in the grasses. It is exactly calculated to weaken the grasp of the leaves, and to separate them from the stalk. It also greatly weakens their general texture, and causes them to crumble into pieces when they become dry. While this is doing, the outside surface of the swath is scorched by the rays of the sun, and becomes but little better than straw, before the inside is moderately cured. In raking, cocking, haying and inning, the swaths are so far separated, that many of the leaves are lost before the hay gets into the mow; but few of them get into the rack.'

We have thus given both sides of the controverted question in agriculture, and our readers will take that which appears to them most tenable. We confess ourselves rather inclined to embrace the opinions of a correspondent, who says, 'if it be correct to "make hay while the sun shines," it may be well to make it as quickly as possible; but in this, as in many other processes, circumstances alter cases.'

COLONIAL.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Extracts from a Letter addressed to the Editors of a New York paper, by a Correspondent in Canada.

[We copy the following pithy extracts, as they speak volumes as to the actual state of Lower Canada; and it is a singular fact that we are indebted to a high Tory paper for our copy.]

"MONTREAL, June 19, 1837.

" * * * A British House of Commons that will, at the bidding of a minister, vote away its own brightest privileges, merely because the application is only to be made in a colony, is forever unworthy of respect both abroad and at home, and the Canadians, believing the protection of a government and the obedience of a people to be co-relative obligations, will justly consider themselves absolved from all allegiance to the British crown. Never, again, I am confident, will they abase themselves by petitioning the tender ear of that British parliament. They will look for sympathy to a powerful nation on their immediate borders, and for protection to their own "right arms."

"The white population of your thirteen States could not, in 1775, have much exceeded two millions. Your Tory, or British party, was stronger than ours, for it vaunted that it could eat up the rebels if it only "got leave." You had half a million of slaves to keep in subjection, forming a majority in the Southern States, and one-fifth of the entire population of the whole. You had thousands of Indians, under English influence, hovering about ready and excited to butcher every defenceless family. There was a province in your rear filled with British troops, who commanded all the Northern waters. In front you had the broad Atlantic, and Britain's thousand ships ready to attack at any season of the year, and there lay your thirteen colonies, a mere ribbon of 1,400 miles in length, and your two million of inhabitants, almost within reach of their ships guns. Your far west was then the Susquehanna and the Alleghames. By what miracle did you succeed?

"How much brighter are the prospects of Canada! Massachusetts, which may be considered to have commenced war singly, had then but 340,000 inhabitants. Lower Canada has 600,000, and with the Upper Province may form a compact million. We have a few Tories, who like yours of old would be loud when protected by British guns, and get paid for it when troops removed, as they pay ships — with a coat of tar, and leather ornaments.

We have no slaves to rise upon their masters: no hostile Indians to dread. If they act at all, it would be as allies to the Canadians. Instead of savages, we have seventeen millions of sympathising freemen on our borders, from whom thousands, whatever might be the laws of neutrality, would come to our assistance, to prevent European butchery from again saturating American soil with American blood. Instead of 1400 miles of sea coast constantly exposed, we have only one inlet, at Quebec, only two-thirds of a mile broad, and closed by ice four months out of twelve. By commencing a revolution in November, we should remain in peaceable possession of the country for six months. Nor would it be safe at any time to send ships of war into the river. They would be hemmed in by sunken rafts, "snags," and "sawyers," that could be placed at an hour's notice. Then there is the danger of fire, from which there could be no escape in a narrow channel, with alternately a strong current setting one way and a strong tide the other. The whole British navy, if it came here, would in two years be destroyed by fire-vessels. The cities of Montreal and Quebec might, until starved out, remain in the hands of the British, but the troops could never go into the country. In winter, in an excursion of ten miles, the frost alone would provide frozen toes, frozen fingers, and frozen noses enough to keep half the detachment six months in hospital. In summer our clay roads will seldom bear up artillery or heavy wagons; and even troops unable to wade through them would have to straggle through the fields, to be picked off by any one who could load a gun behind a tree.

Your public men signed the Declaration of Independence, with halters about their neck. Ours in case of temporary reverses have only to step across the lines for safety. Your commerce was destroyed—you could procure necessary supplies from no quarters. Our inhabitants have only to direct their trade to the States whose water communications extend to our neighbourhood, and carry uninterruptedly a regular business, without feeling the inconvenience of war. You had difficulty in raising money:—"Patriot" loans have since been so profitable to capitalists and American Revolutions so universally successful that no trouble would now interfere on this point. The agent of Lower Canada would raise loans even in London on better terms than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, because this province is prepared by not owing one dollar of debt. Her legislators have not been duped by the cry of "public improvements," into mortgaging themselves and posterity, to raise loans of money, which, whatever be the pretence, goes in Colonies, for the most part into official pockets, and more completely fetters the people. Not only are we out of debt, but we have means to pay. The Assembly has declared that it will confiscate all the property of the British American Land Company, whenever it has the power. These lands are on the immediate borders of Vermont and New Hampshire; and then we have interminable forests of pine, as yet unsurveyed. It would be a glorious speculation for a company of enterprising individuals to furnish the money requisite for carrying on the war, and receiving their payment in wild lands.

It would not require a great sum. We require no navy or expensive embassies—a trip to Washington costs next to nothing. Ports and fortifications are unnecessary; the ditches and fences, running in all directions, our farms, already form sufficient breastwork, which with *abaties* of fallen trees, would provide lines of defence at no expense. As to artillery, the enemy would leave as many guns about the country sticking in the mud as would be wanted for the troops, but every house is already furnished

with some sort of shooting instrument as well as with a man who knows how to use it.

• • • • • The Canadians on the contrary, would delight in a camp-life; with regular pay and good clothing any number could be kept together. They are hardy active patient and obedient, and would be entirely devoted to the wishes of officers in whom they placed confidence. As boatmen and voyagers for the northwest, their merit has been long established, and their behaviour as soldiers in the last war drew forth constant eulogiums from British commanders. Though admirably qualified for soldiers, they want officers—good officers will make good soldiers of any men. There are some in the country—there are plenty in the States. Even the cadets of your military school at West Point would be found on the road to Canada at the sound of war, anxious to put in practice the lessons now being taught to them, lest they should never in their lives have another opportunity. And then from your Havre packets, how many a scar-worn veteran whose blood has sprinkled the grass from the Guadeloupe to the Rhine, or from the Rhine to the Niemen, would be seen debarking, his stiffened limbs invigorated like the war horse at the trumpet sound, and hastening to efface the stain which he may imagine the last reverses of France have left upon his military character.

It is my opinion that England will never coerce the Canadas, if they only declare they will not be coerced. There would be difficulty in raising the means in the House of Commons, because so strong a party, upon a principle of interest, consider that Canada would be more profitable to Britain as an independent State than as a colony. But suppose they commence hostilities, what power could they bring to subdue the natural and physical strength of the country? Every European soldier landed upon our shores costs, with his equipment, be it recollected, 100 pounds. A penny worth of powder and ball will prevent his doing any mischief after he has landed; or the penny may be saved by simply extolling the advantages of the United States and facilities of desertion. The school-master has unfortunately, been abroad among the soldiery, and taught them that they are responsible agents, not passive instruments in the hands of despotic power. I doubt if Irishmen would fight against the Colonists, especially when it would be so "mighty convenient" to pay a visit to their friends or cousins at Albany, or "Baltimore." Indeed, it would only be necessary to commence a canal or railroad within a hundred miles of the lines, and whole regiments, whatever their nation, "pioneers and all," would emigrate with drums beating, preferring digging, at a dollar a-day, to sixpence and a red coat, to be the mark of a musket ball whenever it strayed thirty yards from the barracks.

With the passing of a bill for robbing the Canadian Treasury will commence the separation of Canada from the British Crown. I speak not thus confidently because *I wish*, but advisedly because *I know*. Though a nominal allegiance may for a while continue, it will be only nominal. The people have wary leaders, who will not hurry them into premature or partial rebellion merely to gratify the impatience of city loungers, but preparations are already commenced that will render them invincible whenever they choose to say, "*We are ready*." I allude not to the proceedings of simultaneous public meetings, but to the still small voice, which, moving from house to house, from neighbour to neighbour, slowly, silently and irresistibly animates, enobles, and unites the determination of a people.

* * * * *

"L. M. N."

EDITORS' OPINIONS OF CANADA COERCION.

The proscription has begun! Let it proceed. The government has deserted the loyal subjects of the King, and is leaving them to their fate. Shall it be said, that in this colony, hours are shot into in the dead of night by hands of murderous assassins, women seized by a gang of brutal wretches and exposed to the most degrading insults, because they are LOYALISTS? If we are under a government that has even the spirit of a stricken deer, let us know it. If we are under no government, let us know it; we can look to ourselves. The scenes at St. Eustache are too truly depicted. A gentleman from that quarter called at this office yesterday, and confirmed the statement of "One of the Sufferers" to the letter. We could wish there had been exaggeration, that there had even been falsehood. But the whole truth has not been told.

In addition to what we published yesterday, we are now informed that Mr McKay, Notary Public, at St. Scholastique, has had his dog killed, his horse mutilated and himself threatened. A loyal French Canadian there obtained a warrant against a villain who threatened to burn down his house; he put it into the hands of a constable of the name of St. George, who told him that he dared not execute it. A farmer of the name of Walker, and his wife, were obliged to fly from their home, at Côte St. Joseph, because they were BRITISH!

My Lord Gosford, you have published a proclamation; the honor of a peer, the Majesty of a King command you to follow up its intention without faltering and without mercy. There are names of places, my Lord; there are names of persons. We wish not to think, that you are indifferent to their sufferings because you yourself are safe in the Castle at Quebec. We demand, then, exertion; in the name of our insulted countrymen, we demand revenge, —such revenge as the laws will give them. Now is the time for vigorous measures; men expect them; every old countryman, will support you, and thousands of loyal but deceived French Canadians will support you in them. But these things must be stopped. They must be put down, or—the responsibility rests with the Earl of Gosford.—*Montreal Herald Abstract*.

We again address ourselves to the Earl of Gosford. Are subjects of the British crown, my Lord, to be exposed to robbery and murder, in a British Province, because they are LOYAL. Fences are thrown down, cattle shot in the fields, and houses threatened to be burned, because the proprietors are faithful subjects of the King. Is this infamously dishonorable state of things to be the characteristic of your Lordship's rule in this province? If so, in God's name leave it, and hide your head where the wailings of the widow, and the execrations of the survivors of murdered relatives will not reach your ears.—*Ib*.

A couple of sloops of war, with about 500 soldiers have arrived at Quebec. Bless us! is not the 8th Resolution authority enough to rob the chest? Are the robbers cowards to boot? Do they require to be backed by all this force before they can screw their courage to the robbing point? Alas! for the FALSTAFF brigade. HAL cannot rob the Exchequer without two sloops of war and half a dozen regiments of "sogers" at his back. The Tories are apt to sneer, now and again, at the opposition of the Reformers of Lower Canada, and to call them all manner of bad and contemptible names. "Behold, now, how great a matter a little fire kindleth." Before that 'little fire' is extinguished, it will require — What? Time will tell.—*Vindicator*.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.—Times are indeed changed when regiments are recalled from Halifax and the West Indies, for the purpose of quelling disturbances in Canada. Such is the state of alarm, that we hear it is in contemplation to send a detachment of one of the Regiments stationed at Montreal, to the county of the lake of the Two Mountains, to be in service in case of need. We suppose they will be forwarded on to the disturbed county, in stage coaches and post chaises.—*The Liberal.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Adjutant General Thompson, Major General Hodsdon, Colonel Stone with two other American gentlemen, (Military aids no doubt to the Generals) returned to the States on Monday, by the steamer *Gazelle*—after a tour of inspection by the way of Holtentown, of our defences and Military strength—noting their discoveries of the easy way in which Fredericton is to be included within their boundary. We must rub up our old swords and examine our flints if those dignitaries of the American army are to be taken in the literal meaning of their words.—They threaten us with 40,000 Militia and 50,000 Volunteers if needed!!!

They expect that our Ambassador at the American Court will direct His Excellency Sir John Harvey to discharge Mr Greely from Fredericton jail where his own temerity has placed him—if this order is not given "then we shall see what will be done," So our Military visitors have it.

We regret that any of our zealous Militia officers should treat this affair in any way but that of ridicule and contempt; it is not for us though we are called a "mere province" to imitate the swagger and bluster of Jonathan.—The silly threats of the State of Maine excite our laughter not our fears—not a school boy who can read the Proclamation of Major General Hodsdon who will not laugh at it, as a most laughable humbug.—*St. John, N. B. City Gazette, July 27.*

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 9, 1837.

DEATH OF KING WILLIAM THE FOURTH.—Last week, just as we were going to press, we received an account of this melancholy event; of course we had only room to give a very brief notice of the Royal Demise. We now copy into our present number such further particulars as have reached us. As was to be expected, the British people of all classes felt keenly the national bereavement. All other business was, for the time, suspended, to give place to the all absorbing topic of the obsequies of the *Good King*, and speculations as to the prospects of the Country under the new Reign. The papers abound with all sorts of probabilities, regarding the line of policy to be pursued by the young Queen, or rather, by her mother, for Victoria having only just attained her majority, it is not supposed that she can guide the helm of state without the parental aid of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Both these august personages will, in the scramble for office, be beset by all manner of flattery and court intrigue. But if we be correctly informed, the Whigs have nothing to fear, as both the Duchess and her daughter, are warmly attached to whig principles. It is mooted in some of the leading circles that the Earl of Buchan is likely to become the new Premier, as he stands high in the confidence of the Duchess.

Were it possible that the Tories were again to resume office, at this eventful period, no greater calamity could befall the nation, as their unpopularity with the people would soon plunge the nation into anarchy and bloodshed.

There will be no Election in this Province in consequence of the demise of the King, as the following extracts from the Journals of the House of Assembly will show:

"JANUARY 9TH, 1835.

"Mr Speaker laid before the House a letter received by him from Mr Secretary George, dated this day, transmitting to the House by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, several documents, which Mr Speaker also presented to the House, and the same were read by the Clerk, viz:—

"1st. Copy of an Order of the King in Council, dated 17th September, 1834, confirming 68 Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province in the year 1833, with another order of the same date, confirming the Act passed in the same Session, continuing the General Assembly, on the demise of the Crown."

NOTICE TO TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—Mr E. WARD has intimated his intention of visiting the Pictou Temperance Societies in the following order: West River on Thursday 10th instant, at 4 o'clock; Middle River on Friday the 11th; New Glasgow on Saturday the 12th; Upper Settlement E. R. on Monday 14th, at 12 o'clock; and Pictou Town on Wednesday 16th. The several Committees will do well to have full meetings of the Societies; and also to have arrearsages for the *Recorder* collected.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—A donation of One Pound has been received from Mr Ebenezer McLeod, West River, for the use of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

J. DAWSON, Sec. P. A. B. S.

We have copied several articles into our Colonial department, showing with what different feelings, the opposing parties in Lower Canada view the recent accession to the Military force in that country, and the contempt in which the Governor General is held.

The transport Ship *Stakesby*, which brought the news of the King's Death to Newfoundland, has on board detachments of the 34th, 48th, 83d, and 90th regiments. As she was to sail immediately for Halifax when the *schr. Eight Sons* left Newfoundland, she may be hourly expected.—*Halifax Times.*

The news of the suspension of specie payments by the American banks, reached Liverpool by the Europe on the 10th, and was sent by three Expresses to London, and is published in the London Times of the 13th. It reached Paris on the same day, and did not create much excitement either in England or France.

Four failures have taken place in Liverpool during the week, commencing the 5th and ending the 12th.—They were all houses engaged in American trade. An old manufacturing house in Manchester stopped on the 10th.

The Cholera re-appeared at Naples on the 13th of April. From that date to the 19th May, 226 persons were attacked by it, 117 died.—*St. John N. B. Observer.*

MARRIED.

By the Rev K J. McKenzie, on the 27th ultimo, Rev. Alexander McGillivray, Minister of the Church of Scotland at Marigomish, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late James Skinner, Esq. M. D., of Pictou.

At Earlton, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Wm. Sutherland, Mr John Harrington, River John, to Miss Elizabeth St. John, Mount Dalhousie.

DIED.

On Thursday last, in the 13th year of his age, James, son of Mr John McGrath.

SHIP NEWS

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, August 2.—*Schr's* Beo, Graham, Miramichi—lumber; Sarah Mullons, Wallace—luggage and earthenware; brig Mary, Hanna, Portland—ballast.

Thursday.—Barque Palnuro, McCloon, Boston—rye flour, wheat flour, cider, cigars, chate; *schr* Jane, Brohoe, P. E. Island—bricks; Brothers, McGunmgle, Miramichi—passengers and luggage.

Friday.—Brig Caroline, Edmunds, Portland—bal; Splendid, McKenzie, Castine—do.

Saturday.—*Schr's* Louisa, Lewis, Boston—ballast; Betsy, Coombs, do.—do.; Nevis, Kinney, Thomaston—do.; Restigouche Packet, Arbour, St. John, N. B.—do.; Eliza, Dunbar, do.—salt.

Monday.—*Schr's* Linnet, Mattatel, Tatamagouche—bricks, Elizabeth, Dwyer, River John—plank; brig Jasper, Bergman, Boston—ballast; barque General Sterk, Paine, do.—do., brig George, Acrid, do.—do.

Arrived, on Sunday, H. M. S. Sappho, Commander Fraser, from Halifax.

CLEARED.

August 2.—Brig Poland, Simpson, Providence—coal; Elizabeth Reed, Newcastle—timber; *schr's* Angler, Allbee, Wiscasset—coal.

3d.—Brig Favorite, Clay, Boston—coal; Laurel, Wakefield, Providence—do.; Nancy Givan, Davidson, Liverpool—timber; Uzardo, Burgess, Boston—coal.

4th.—Brig Emerald, McKenzie, Philadelphia—coal; *schr's* Sarah, Mullons, Pugwash—goods.

5th.—Brig Citizen, Griffin, Newburyport—coal; Granite, Hodgson, Philadelphia—do.; Clyde, Hyc, Bristol—do; Bold Jack, Vigneau, Sydney—good.

7th.—Brig Duan, Sheffield, Boston—coal; Poacher, Howe, Newport—do., *schr's* Isabella, Kennedy, P. E. Island—do.; Margaret, Hart, Guysboro—do.

8th.—*Schr's* Brothers, McGunmgle, Pugwash—bat.

LAUNCHED. at River John on the 1st instant, from the ship yard of Geo. Smith, Esq. the ship *Banffshire*, built by Mr John Gordon,—measuring about 600 tons. At Tatamagouche, from the shipyard of Mr James Campbell, the ship *Mersey*, of about 700 tons register, old measurement. Both these vessels, in model and workmanship, are pronounced by judges to be very superior.

The brig Bob Logic, Hall, from St. John N. B. for Hull, was wrecked at Sable Island, 5th July—Captain and crew arrived at Halifax on Monday, July 21st, in a boat.

NOTICE.

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

DAVID P. PATTERSON,

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

R. S. PATTERSON,

ABRAM PATTERSON, } Admsr.

Pictou, 28th July, 1837. if

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. Hatton, 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

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership heretofore existing between HUGH FRASER and JAMES McKAY, of Barney's River, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All who are indebted to said concern are requested to make immediate settlement, as one of the subscribers intends leaving the Province in autumn.

HUGH FRASER,

JAMES McKAY.

Barney's River, June 1, 1837.

The Public are informed, that the Blacksmith and Mill Business heretofore carried on by the above firm, will in future be conducted by the subscriber, who solicits their patronage.

HUGH FRASER.

June, 1837.

m-w



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 3, 1836.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

CARBOYS OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrhagone Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

SPRING, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY.

CONSISTING of — English and Swedes Iron, Crawley, German, blister and cast Steel; Borax; spikes, nails, brads and tacks;

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

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

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

Coopers' tools; lines and twines; 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 scisors; 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; wavers' 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; stiff and silk Hats; &c. &c.

ALSO:

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

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	0	7	8
Threepenny loaf of ditto to weigh	0	15	0
Sixpenny loaf of ditto to weigh	1	14	0
Shilling loaf of ditto to weigh	3	12	1
The penny half-penny loaf of fine country wheaten flour is to weigh	0	9	6
Threepenny loaf of ditto ditto to weigh	1	0	13
Sixpenny loaf of ditto ditto to weigh	2	1	11
Shilling loaf of ditto ditto to weigh	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 render 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 hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to **MARGARET BROWN, Adm'rs.**
THOMAS KERR,
THOMAS MCCOUL, } Adm'rs.
4th November, 1835. ca-m

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

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of **JOHN DOULL,** late of Point Breuly, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, at the office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, Pictou, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
JANE DOULL, Administratrix
Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

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'rs.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late **JESSEY LOGIE,** of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.
PETER DONALDSON, Administrator
18th 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 **Furniss 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 accustomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through the medium of their friends in England and Scotland, may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns, and yet transmit their orders as formerly.
Halifax, February, 1837. n-m

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 subscribers at Halifax. A plan of the **TATAMAGOUCHE ESTATE** may be seen, and information as to the price of the Lots into which it is subdivided, and the terms, which are liberal, may be obtained by reference to Alex r Campbell, Esq., by whom applications will be forwarded to the subscribers, who will, when required, transmit Deeds to purchasers.
Robert Mc G. Dickey, Esq., will give the like information as to the **MACCAN AND NAPPAN ESTATES,** and afford similar facilities to persons wishing to become purchasers.

IN AMHERST,

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

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

Part of the Cochrane Estates. One in the possession of Mrs F. Hunter, the other in possession of Mr James Shipley. Any information may be obtained thereon by reference to Alex'r Stewart, Esq., or to Robert Mc G. Dickey, Esq.,
JAMES W. JOHNSTON,
ALEX'R STEWART,
Attorneys to the Executors and Heirs of Col. Desbarre.
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 Pictou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Abioun 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 hereafter, 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 fencing, &c.
For further particulars apply to Mr N. Beck, in Pictou, or to **ALEXANDER FORSYTH,**
West River, 20th December, 1836. if

A BRIEF VIEW

Of the Scriptural Authority and Historical Evidence of INFANT BAPTISM; And a Reply to the Objections urged in the Treatise of E. A. Crawley, A. M.
By **J. W. GRAY, A. M.,** of St. John, N. B.
A few Copies of the above Work for sale by the subscriber. Price, 5s.
JAMES DAWSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDER.

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

POETRY.

From "The Comforter."

A MOTHER'S GRIEF.

To mark the sufferings of the babe,
That cannot speak its woe;
To see the infant's tears gush forth,
Yet know not why they flow;
To meet the meek uplifted eye,
That fain would ask relief,
Yet can but tell of agony,—
This is a mother's grief.

Through dreary days and darker nights
To trace the march of death
To hear the faint and frequent sigh,
The quick and shortened breath;
To watch the dread last strife draw near,
And pray that struggle brief,
Though all is ended with its close,—
This is a mother's grief.

To see in one short hour decayed
The hope of future years;
To feel how vain a father's prayers,
How vain a mother's tears;
To think the cold grave now must close
O'er what was once the chief
Of all the treasured joys of earth,—
This is a mother's grief.

Yet when the first wild throb is past
Of anguish and despair,
To lift the eye of faith to heaven,
And think my child is there,—
This best can dry the gushing tear,
This yields the heart relief,
Until the Christian's pious hope
O'ercomes a mother's grief.

DALE.

From the Trinidad, Port of Spain Gazette, June 20

MUTINY OF THE RECRUITS

IN THE HEAD QUARTERS OF THE 1ST WEST INDIA
REGIMENT STATIONED AT ST. JOSEPH'S,
IN THIS ISLAND.

ONE of the most serious alarms to which the inhabitants of this town have ever been subject, was raised on Sunday morning last by a report that the Companies of the 1st West India regiment at St. Joseph's had mutinied during the night, and had attempted to massacre their officers. The report, although much exaggerated, was so far founded on fact, that the Liberated Africans which were lately brought here from Grenada and Dominica as Recruits, had risen upon their officers that morning at 3 o'clock, with the determination of putting them to death. Providentially one of the mutineers departed from the plan laid down, and the mutiny has been suppressed within a few hours of its breaking out, but not without the most determined activity on the part of the colonial Militia, and a fatal rencontre between the latter and mutineers; and we are happy to state, that although some Companies of the Militia Forces are still on duty in the immediate neighborhood of the few insurgents still out, yet general tranquility has been restored.

A catastrophe so bloody in conception, and so fearful in its progress, has called for our utmost attention, and we believe that the following details of the rising and subjection of the mutineers, may be implicitly relied upon. The Barracks contained about 230 men, of whom more than 200 were raw recruits and savages.

At 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the principal part of the recruits made a rush upon the main guards and quarters of the old soldiers, and took away their muskets, (about forty stand,) and after setting fire to their own quarters they commenced an attack upon those of the Serjeant-Major of the Regiment, through which, being built of wood only, they poured a volley of ball which completely riddled them. The Serjeant of the Main Guard having escaped, had just given the Serjeant Major sufficient notice to enable him to escape through the back part of the building and carry with him his two children, but without their clothes; and the officer managed to make his way to the quarters

of the Commanding Officer, Colonel Bush, and to arouse him and the other officers in the Garrison to a sense of their situation. Colonel Bush, still unwilling to believe the disturbance to be a determined mutiny, advanced with his Adjutant towards the mutineers, who, in the few minutes that had elapsed, had burst into the Serjeant Major's quarters, and had taken a large supply of powder and other things.

Colonel Bush called upon the men to lay down their arms, which command was answered by a number of shots fired at him by the insurgents who were collected into several small bodies, occupying different stations on the parade ground, and with a whoop, or kind of war cry, which intimated defiance and proved that they were beyond all restraint except such as force could supply. Without help, the few old soldiers then in the Barracks being disarmed, the Colonel, with Lieutenant Bentley, his Adjutant, retreated to a Police Station on the hill commanding the Barracks, and obtained here three men and two or three muskets, with which, and the pistols with which the other officers in their hurry had armed themselves, they returned a slight but almost ineffectual fire upon the troops below them. The latter, not yet aware of the escape of their officers, for a long time directed their fire into the quarters of the former, which were defended by two men, the sentries, we believe.

In retreating from the insurgents, Colonel Bush ordered the Adjutant to make the best of his way to the Garrison at St. James, and having obtained his horse, he succeeded in passing in safety along the fire of the insurgents, and in dashing through a party of seven of them, headed by the principal conspirator, who observing his intentions, intercepted him on his way down to the main road, and discharged their pieces at him, when within only a few yards of him, which, however, he fortunately escaped. The burning Barrack and the firing of the mutineers, had of course roused the men of the Militia residing in St. Joseph, but being unfortunately without ammunition, they had to supply themselves from a merchant's store, and it was not for some time that they could even pretend to afford assistance. Their activity and determination, however, made some amends for the want of preparation, for on learning that the chief insurgent with five men was advancing to take possession of the Militia Arsenal in which they were making their preparations, five or six of them volunteered to meet the party, though having nothing but blank cartridge, with which, when close to the insurgents they returned the fire of the latter, and then charging upon the party with the bayonet, dispersed it. The chief, however, a man of colossal stature, measuring 6 feet 6 inches in height, nothing daunted, returned reloading his musket, when a young man sprung upon his back, and grasping him by the throat he was immediately brought to the ground and made prisoner. On him was found a large quantity of powder and bullets, which were carried in a foraging cap, slung under his arm.

Desultory skirmishing was continued until daybreak, when the Militia beginning to show some strength, and small Companies were marched to the Barracks, when the greater part of the mutineers surrendered themselves, whilst about fifty collected in a body and took the road to the Village of Arima, eleven miles distant, carrying their arms and some rations with them. In the Barracks were found two mutineers and one man of the Regiment, killed, with five men severely wounded.

Colonel Jackson, as Commandant of the Second Division Militia Forces, immediately despatched his Staff Adjutant, Lt. Pable Giuseppi, to Arima, to prepare for the approach of the body which was advancing towards that Village; and although the Adjutant was well mounted, yet the mutineers had moved forward with such rapidity, that they had almost reached the Village before he arrived there. Being, however, a few minutes before them, the alarm was given by the Commandant of the Town, and a few Militia men hastily collected and armed.

The Adjutant and a gentleman, T. Warner, Esq., who had accompanied him to Arima, took 15 men and returned along on the road, where they soon came upon the insurgents, who immediately formed into an irregular column and advanced with their muskets poised in such a position as to be fired at a word, the muskets being already full cocked. Anxious to save life, (and when we reflect upon the little trust they could place upon the good faith of their opponents,) with a coolness and courage highly honorable to them, the Adjutant halted his men, and, with Mr Warner, advanced toward the insurgents, inviting their leader to do the same, with which invitation the latter and one of his men complied. A parley (if a communication carried on almost entirely by signs can be called one, the mutineers understanding their native language only) was commenced on the most friendly terms, the Staff Adjutant and Mr Warner trying, by promises of intercession for them, to induce them to return to their Barracks. This however, they pre-emptorily refused to do, as they also did to lay down their arms, signifying at the same time their determination to move forward. Finding their efforts to come to friendly terms unavailing, and feeling the disparity of their strength, as well as with the hopes of obtaining an Interpreter, through whom a further and more explicit conference might be held, Lt. Giuseppi consented to their advancing, accompanying them with his own men towards the Village. Before reaching it, however, they were met by a reinforcement of sixteen more Militia, headed by the Commandant, who, fearing that permitting them to enter the Village might endanger the lives and property of all the inhabitants, the mutineers were again stopped, and through an interpreter another parley was commenced. Unfortunately, in the midst of it, a shot was fired by one of the insurgents, on which, without orders from either leaders, a general and most lamentable melee commenced between the mutineers and the Militia, which, though occupying but a few seconds, ended too fatally. The insurgents took flight, leaving fourteen of their men upon the ground, of whom five were dead, six severely wounded, with three of them prisoners—whilst only one man of the militia was seriously injured. Parties of the Militia were shortly afterwards sent out to scour the woods, and before night only twenty of the insurgents remained out, twelve had been made prisoners, not however without the most determined resistance, firing upon the Militia whenever they could obtain the opportunity. They were however completely dispersed, in parties of two or three. Yesterday four were found dead in the woods, three having deliberately strangled themselves with their braces, and the other having died of his wounds, and several more have been made prisoners, so that at present there are not eight men of the Regiment unaccounted for.

Our space will not permit us to enter upon a discussion of the probable causes or the ulterior results of this mutiny. We can only express our gratification at the zeal, alacrity and firmness exhibited by the second division of the Militia Forces, when called upon, unexpectedly, to enter upon actual service, and to oppose Regular Troops. We must also express our thankfulness to that Providence which protected the lives of the officers of the Garrison, when attacked by 150 armed savages, animated with the most bloody intentions, and armed with the deadliest of all weapons.

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

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