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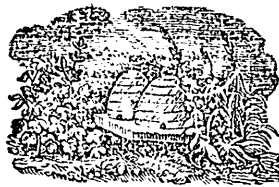
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PORTO, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1836.

NUMBER V.

## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

### ADVERTISING.

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

For Advertising by the Year, if not exceeding a square, 35s. to Subscribers, 15s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

### PICOTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, Am p bbl	Hay	pr ton	60s
Boards, pine, pr 31	50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	hemlock - 30s a 10s
Beef, fresh, pr lb	5d a 6d	Mackarel	30s
Butter, tub,	5d a 9d	Mutton	pr lb
" fresh	9d a 10d	Olmeal	prewt
Cheese, s s	5d a 6d	Oats	pr bush
Coals, at Mines, pr chd	13-	Pork	pr bbl
" shipped on board	14s 6	Potatoes	1s 6d
" at wharf (Picotou)	16s 8d	Stall	pr hhd
Coke	10s	Stangles	pr m
Codfish, pr Q	11s a 10s	Tallow	pr lb
Eggs, pr doz	5d a 6d	Turnips	pr bush
Flour, N s pr chd	16s a 18s	Veal	pr lb
" Am s f, pr bbl	45s	Wood	pr cord

### HULLIAN PRICES.

Allowives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	17s 6d
Boards, pine, 31	60s	" 2	12d 6d
Beef, best,	4d pr lb	Mackarel, No 1	35s
" Quebec prime	50s	" 2	30s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	" 3	25s
Codfish, merche	16s	Malasses	1s 7d
Coals, Picotou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	85s	" Quebec	90s
Coffee	1s 2d	" Nova Scotia	85s
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	1s 5d a 1s 6d
Flour, Am sup	45s	Sugar, good.	45 a 47s 6d
" Fino	35s	Salmon	No 1 60s
" Quebec fino	42s	" 2	55s
" Nova Scotia	35s	" 3	50s

### TO BE PUBLISHED,

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses of publication.

### AN ANALYSIS

OF THE

### CRIMINAL AND PENAL LAWS

OF NOVA-SCOTIA;

Shewing—The Nature, Definition, and Punishment, of every Offence in force on the Statute Books of the Province,—The prosecution and application of the Penalty,—The Volume and page in which it is contained,—The year, chapter, and section of the Act; and whether perpetual, annual, or limited; with an Appendix, &c. &c.

For the benefit of the Public.

By DANIEL DICKSON.

Picotou, 1836.

The Work is divided into three Chapters: The first containing Capital Crimes, viz. Treason and Felonies, without benefit of Clergy. The second, Crimes not capital, viz. Clergy-able Felonies and Larcenies. The third, Misdemeanors of all kinds.

Prospectuses will be circulated for subscriptions.

April 27.

### AN AMERICAN FOREST ON FIRE.

BY A. WILSON.

I RECOLLECT that once when in the State of Maine, I passed such a night as I have described. Next morning the face of nature was obscured, by the heavy rains that fell in torrents, and my generous host begged me to remain in such pressing terms, that I was well content to accept his offer. Breakfast over, the business of the day commenced: the spinning wheels went round, and the boys employed themselves, each searching for knowledge, another in attempting to solve some ticklish arithmetical problem. In a corner lay the dogs dreaming of plunder, while close to the ashes stood grinnalkin seriously purring in concert with the wheels. The hunter and I having seated ourselves each on a stool, while the mention looked after her domestic arrangements, I requested him to give me an account of the events resulting from those fires which he had witnessed. Willingly he at once went on nearly as follows:—

"About twenty-five years ago, the larch or hackmatack trees were nearly all killed by insects. This took place in what hereabouts is called the 'black soft growth' land, that is the spruce, pine, and all other firs. The destruction of the trees was effected by the insects cutting the leaves, and you must know that although other trees are not killed by the loss of their leaves, evergreens always are. Some few years after this destruction of the larch, the same insects attacked the spruces, pines and other firs, in such a manner, that before half a dozen years were over, they began to fall, and, tumbling in all directions, they covered the whole country with matted masses. You may suppose that, when partially dried or seasoned, they would prove capital fuel, as well as supplies for the devastating flames which accidentally or perhaps by intention, afterwards raged over the country, and continued burning at intervals for years, in many places stopping all communication by the roads, the resolute nature of the firs being of course best fitted to smother and keep up the burning of the deep beds of dry leaves of the other trees.

I dare say that what I have told you brings sad recollections to the minds of my wife and eldest daughter, who, with myself, had to fly from our home at the time of the great fires.

I felt so interested in his relation of the causes of the burnings, that I asked him to describe to me the particulars of his misfortunes at the time.

It is a difficult thing, sir, to describe, but I will do my best to make you two pass pleasantly. We were sound asleep, one night, in a cabin, about a hundred miles from this, when about two hours before day, the snorting of the horses and the lowing of two cattle, which I had ranged in the woods, suddenly awakened us. I took you rife, and went to the door to see what beast had caused the hubbub, when I was struck by the glare of light reflected on all the trees before me, as far as I could see through the woods. My horses were leaping about, snorting loudly, and the cattle ran among them, with their tails raised straight over their backs. On going to the back of the house, I plainly heard the crackling made by the burning brushwood, and saw the flames coming towards us in a far extended line. I ran to the house, told my wife to dress herself and the child

as quickly as possible, and take the little money you had, while I managed to catch and saddle the two best horses. All this was done in a very short time, for I guessed that every moment was precious to us.

We then mounted, and made off from the fire. My wife, who is an excellent rider, stuck close to me; my daughter, who was then a small child, I took in one arm. When making off, as I said, I looked back and saw that the frightful blaze was close upon us, and had already laid hold of the house. By good luck, there was a horn attached to my hunting clothes, and I blew it, to bring after us, if possible, the remainder of my live stock, as well as the dogs. The cattle followed for a while, but before an hour had elapsed, they all ran, as if mad, through the woods, and that, sir, was the last of them. My dogs too, though at all other times extremely tractable, ran after the deer that in bodies sprung before us, as if fully aware of the death that was so rapidly approaching.

We heard blasts from the horns of our neighbours as we proceeded, and knew that they were in the same predicament. Intent on striving to the utmost to preserve our lives, I thought of a large lake, some miles off, which might possibly check the flames; and urging my wife to whip up her horse, we set off at full speed, making the best way we could over the fallen trees and the brush heaps, which lay like so many articles placed on purpose to keep up the torrid fires that advanced with a broad front upon us.

By this time we could feel the heat, and we were afraid that our horses would drop every instant. A singular kind of breeze was passing over our heads, and the glare of the atmosphere shone over the daylight. I was sensible of a slight faintness, and my wife looked pale. The heat had produced such a flush in the child's face, that when she looked towards either of us, our grief and perplexity were greatly increased. Ten miles you know, are soon gone over on swift horses; but, notwithstanding this, when we reached the borders of the lake, our hearts failed us. The heat of the smoke was insufferable, and sheets of blazing fire flew over us in a manner beyond belief. We reached the shores, however, coasted the lake for a while, and got round to the lee side. There we gave up our horses which we never saw again. Down among the rushes we plunged, by the edge of the water, and laid ourselves flat, to wait the chance of escaping from being burnt or drowned. The water refreshed us, and we enjoyed the coolness.

On went the fire, rushing and crashing through the woods. Such a sight may we never see! The heavens themselves I thought were frightened, for all above us was a red glare, mixed with clouds of smoke rolling and sweeping away. Our bodies were cool enough, but our heads were scorching, and the child, who now seemed to understand the matter, cried so as nearly to break our hearts.

The day passed on, and we became hungry. My wild beasts came plunging into the water beside us, and others swam across to our side, and stood still. Although faint and weary, I managed to shoot a porcupine, and we all tasted its flesh. The night passed I cannot tell you how. Smouldering fires covered the ground, and the trees stood like pillars of fire, or fell across each other. The stifling and sickening

smoke still rushed over us, and the burnt cinders and ashes fell thick about us. How we got through that night I really cannot tell, for about some of it I remember nothing.

Towards morning, although the heat did not abate, the smoke became less, and blasts of fresh air sometimes made their way to us. When morning came, all was calm, but a dismal smoke filled the air, and the smell seemed worse than ever. We were now cooled enough, and shivered as if in an ague fit; so we removed from the water, and went to a burning log, where we warmed ourselves. What was to become of us I did not know. My wife hugged the child to her breast, and wept bitterly; but God had preserved us through the worst of the danger, and the flames had gone past, so I thought it would be both ungrateful to Him, and unmanly to despair now. Hunger once more pressed upon us, but this was easily remedied. Several deer were still standing in the water, up to the head, and I shot one of them. Some of its flesh was soon roasted; and after eating it, we felt wonderfully strengthened. By this time the blaze of the fire was beyond our sight, although the ground was still burning in many places, and it was dangerous to go among the burnt trees. After resting a while and tanning ourselves, we prepared to commence our march. Taking up the child, I led the way over the hot ground and rocks; and after two weary days and nights, during which we shifted in the best manner we could, we at last reached the "hard woods," which had been free of the fire. Soon after, we came to a house, where we were kindly treated for a while. Since then, sir, I have worked hard and constantly as a lumberer; but thanks be to God, here we are safe, sound and happy.

## THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1836.

In the absence of later intelligence from the Mother Country, which always ranks first in our estimation, we have made copious extracts from our Colonial files, and these will be found both from the Whig and Tory sides of the subjects on which they treat, leaving the reader to judge for himself, as to which the most credits to be attached.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of Boston, Providence, and New York papers by the late arrivals. The New York Courier & Enquirer of the 9th inst. acknowledges London dates to the 9th May, but gives no extracts. The only article of interest we observe in these papers, is, the circumstantial account of the Texian victory of the 21st April. In one of the papers a list is given of the Mexican officers taken prisoners, and also of those killed. Generals Santa Anna, Cos, and the other captive officers were confined in one of the Texian vessels of war in Galveston Bay. The former appeared to be much alarmed for his personal safety, (as he might well be,) but he was acting the part of a wily politician, in complimenting his conquerors on their bravery, offering them money for his ransom, &c. The Mexicans are said to be leaving the country as fast as they entered it, and the people of Texas were returning to their agricultural pursuits. The war, in fact, is for the present ended, and we expect shortly to hear that the independence of Texas is acknowledged by the Government of the United States.

The Creek and Seminole Indians are still in arms against the general Government of the United States, and committing dreadful havoc on the defenceless inhabitants of the South, we perceive improving accounts of formidable bodies of volunteers marching and counter-marching, but they seem to be remarkably shy in coming to the tug of war.

P. E. ISLAND.—CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Committee of this active society met

on the 4th instant in Charlotte-Town, and transacted a variety of business. Among other things the Secretary stated that the sum of £160 was at the disposal of the society, whereupon they resolved that the following articles be imported,

From the United States.

Red Clover Seed from Boston, £150 sterling,  
2 Baskets New York Flax Seed.

From Scotland.

2 cwt. White Dutch Clover Seed,  
Flushing Machine, according to order of General Meeting, £20,  
50 sets Wilkie's light metal Mould Boards,  
1 doz Spades  
1 doz Spade Shovels,  
1 doz Socket Shovels, with steel points,  
2 doz pair Avel Arms and Pipes, with Iron boxes, for light horse carts,  
Turnip Hoes, 8 in. 2 doz. 9 in. 1 doz. 7 in. 1 doz.  
1 doz sets double Light Horse Harrows,  
Grand Stone Bushes, patent cranks,  
1 sack white peas, 1 sack grey do.

A variety of turnip seed to be sent for this fall, to arrive here next spring, in time for turnip sowing, thereby insuring new seed.

Ordered to purchase Red Clover Seed, as done last year, of the Island growth. The Turnip Seed grown on the Island and bought by the society being so mixed and inferior, Committee determine on not purchasing any more.

The Secretary has also informed the inhabitants of the Island, through the Royal Gazette, "that he had received a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, who is desirous of contracting for from five to twenty thousand bushels of Barley, the growth of the Island; and would feel a pleasure in communicating particulars to any person who may be desirous of taking such a contract."

It affords us much satisfaction to notice the efforts of this society to promote the agricultural interest of the Island, and the more so as we have reason to believe that it has already conferred lasting benefits on that most important branch of industry. We once had an Agricultural Society in this County, but which we are sorry to say has some time since ceased from its labours. It would give us much pleasure to see it reorganised.

To THE BOOK TRADE, and others interested in the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, throughout the British North American Colonies.

The present time is no less remarkable for brilliancy of literary talent, and refinement in taste, than it is for the cheapness and neat execution, which characterises almost all works which are continually issuing from the press; but owing to the operation of the Act, Geo. IV. chap. 14. sec. 7. which prohibits the importation into the British Colonies, of all reprints of British Works from Foreign Countries, except such as are allowed to be imported into Great Britain itself, and imposing a duty of 50 per cent on foreign Works, the people of these Colonies have not been able to participate in the cheap diffusion of Knowledge, which pervades the breadth and length of the neighbouring Union.

We know that the object intended to be secured by this prohibition and heavy tax, is, the protection of the British author; and if the object aimed at could be thus secured, we confess we inherit as much nationality as would induce us to approve of the measure; but it is a notorious fact, that, through means of the intercourse now carried on between these Colonies and the United States, reprints of British Works are smuggled from the latter country to an alarming extent; in fact, the intention of the act is wholly frustrated, while at the same time, the contraband trade not being carried on through the medium of booksellers, the duties which should accrue from the regular importation are wholly lost to the Provincial revenues; and what is of infinitely worse and more permanent consequence, a most immoral practice is fostered and encouraged among the reading portion of the people, — a class which, of all others, should be free from the very suspicion of participating in the nefarious practices of smuggling.

We believe that the present Ministry are disposed to remove all such grievances out of the way; and

it is only because a proper representation of the extent of the evil has not been laid before them, that this has not already been done. We therefore give notice that we intend, in conjunction with others concerned in the Book Trade of this Province, to lay a memorial before the next meeting of the Legislature, praying them to forward an Address to the Imperial Parliament, on the subject, embodying a petition for a repeal of that part of the Act already referred to, which prohibits the importation of reprints of British books, &c. and to reduce or abolish the duty on Foreign books; and we invite the co-operation of all booksellers, and others interested in the diffusion of cheap Knowledge throughout the neighbouring Colonies, in forwarding similar memorials at the next meeting of their respective Legislatures. If the trade are unanimous, we have no hesitation in saying they will be successful.

[Editors of papers into whose hands the above remarks may come, are requested to notice them.]

QUIT RENTS.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to order those sums which have been collected for Quit Rents in the Province of New Brunswick to be returned to the parties forthwith.

THE CROPS.—Some of the American Papers state that the crops of wheat in the Southern and Middle States, are already pronounced a failure, the Hessian Fly having committed dreadful ravages upon it.

AN ACT passed in the last Session of the Parliament of Upper Canada, affixes the value of the various gold and silver coins as follows: British guinea 25s 6d; sovereign 24s 4d; eagle of the United States coined before the 1st of July, 1831, 53s 4d; coined since, 50s; British Crown 6s; half crown 3s; shilling 1s 3d; Spanish milled dollar, American dollar, and Mexican dollar, 5s; and all higher and lower denominations of the said gold and silver coins, to pass current and be a legal tender, in the same proportions respectively.

THE PARLIAMENT OF U. CANADA was dissolved on the 25th of May.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication of "Annotations," in our next "Varo" will, we trust excuse us for not inserting his letter. There can no harm result to the community, from the canvassing of any person that chooses to do so. It will help to show these would be candidates their real standing in the community; if the free Electors of the County of Picton act as they ought to do, no jarring of interests can possibly ensue, at next Election. We hope Pictonians will not, as formerly, suffer themselves to be engaged into domestic quarrels, or allow themselves to be, in the least degree, influenced by the malevolent designs of certain persons in other quarters, who have successfully applied to us, the maxim which we should have applied to ourselves; "united we stand, divided we fall."

### TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At Mrs Harrison's.—Mr Dempsey, Dr. St. Croix, Mr Conroy, Mr and Mrs Watts and daughter.

At the Royal Oak.—Colonels Dundas and Falls, Lieut Lyster, Mr E. Cunard, Mr Kenney, Rev'd Mr Laughlan.

At Mr Lorrain's.—Rev. Mr. Davies, and Mr. Primrose.

At Mr Harper's.—Judge Sawers, Rev. Mr McDonald, Messrs Gossp and Slayter.

### DEEDS.

At Mr Currie's, Tatmagouche, on Sunday last, from the effects of a kick received on the stomach, from his horse, on the previous day, Mr John Doull, Merchant, Point Brule, leaving a wife and family to mourn his sudden exit.

On Saturday, the 11th instant, at Halifax, (whither he was conveyed a few weeks previous for a restoration of health,) Mr Vernal Brown, a native of Africa, aged about 50 years. During the last five years of his life, Mr Brown resided in Picton, where he was esteemed for his integrity in business. He has left a wife in Picton to lament her loss.

**SHIP NEWS.**

**ARRIVED,**

Wednesday—Jean Ann, Langill, Point Brule—Staves to J. Purves;

Thursday—Sally Ann, Merryman, Boston—ballast to Mining Association; Mary Sibby, Staples, do—goods to R. Dawson; John Decatur, Dillingham, do—ball to Mining Association; Mary Bell, Cameron, Morigonish—lumber to G. Smith.

Saturday—Olive Branch, Nickerson, P. E. Island—ballast.

Monday—Chateadony, Durkee, Boston—ballast to Mining Association; Eliza, Forest, do—do to do; Albin, Landres, do—do to do; Royal Miner, Bibin, do—do to do; Plover, Mitchell, Portland—do to do; Granite, Cushing, Newhaven—do to do; Helen, Smith, Fall River—do to do; Sampson, Perkins, Boston—do to do; Malaga, Sawyers, Portland—do to do; Charles, Hooper, Boston—do to do; Teazer, Lavache, do—do to do; Sterling, Chase, do—do to do; Magnolia, Hatch, Portland—do to do; Attackapas, Cousins, N. York—do to do; Coarier, Getroir, Boston—do to do; General Bolivar, Nason, do—do to do; Leondas, Croker, Providence—do to do; Centurion, Spooner, N. York—do to do; Victory, Crichton, Miramichi—do to do; Numblo, Howe, P. E. Island—ball; Albion, Landres, Arichat—do; Royal Miner, Babin, do do; Umache, Landres, P. E. Island—Oats; Arichat, Bondrot, Arichat—ball ast.

Tuesday—Elba, Edmund, Providence—ball to Mining Association; Cyrus, Talbot, N. York—do to do.

**CLEARED,**

Wednesday—Victory, Terrio, Sydney—bricks by Ross & Primrose; Enterprise, Le Blanc, Sydney—do by do;

Thursday—Isabella, Kennedy, Sydney—porter See by Hockins and sons; Jean Ann, Langill, R. John—goods by J. Purves; Miloney, Thomas, Halifax—coal by Mining Association.

Friday—Schr. Olive Branc Nickerson, P. E. Island; brig Orson, Nickels, Providence; Sarah, Smith, New Bedford; Jane Dunn, Loney, Sunderland.

Monday—Schr Numblo, Howett, P. E. Island—coals; Isabella, Dwyer, R. John—flour; Lucy, Chambers, Tatamagnuche—flour; brig Stephen, Fotts, Newcastle; Sally Ann, Merryman, Sommersett; John Decatur, Dillingham, Boston; Harvest Home, Thorapson, Falmouth.

Tuesday—Schr. Mary Bell, Cameron, Miramichi; Mary Sibby, Staples, Portland; Enterprise, LeBlanc, Arichat, Oatmeal.

The Cape Breton steamer arrived at this port on Thursday last, from Halifax, and has since made a trip to Sydney, from whence she arrived here yesterday.

On the 11th inst ship Harnet, Galt, master, from New York, bound to Quebec, was seen in the Gut of Canso.

**COMMISSARIAT.**

**NOTICE** to half pay Officers, Widows of Military Officers, and other persons receiving Pension through the Commissariat, in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, that New Forms of Declaration under the Act of 5th and 6th of William IV. Cap 62, having been substituted in lieu of the oaths hitherto required, application must be made to the Commissariat Officers, Halifax, and St. John, N. B. for the same, to meet the payments due on the 1st July next.

Commissariat Office.  
Halifax, 13th June, 1836

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

**W**ILL continue to sell off during the summer, the remainder of his old stock, at large reductions

A small and SEASONABLE ADDITION to his former stock, has recently been made, which will be sold low for cash, or produce.

PRESENTLY ON HAND:

**A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND IRON LAMPS, Mirrors, and Mill Saws.**

**WANT D.**

**10,000** Feet GOOD one inch PINE BOARDS, for which one half in cash will be given.

June 22. if

R. DAWSON.

**A N APPRENTICE WANTED,** at this Office. A youth of steady habits and good English education will be preferred. [June 23.

**THE ALUMNI** of the PICTOU ACADEMY are hereby notified that the next meeting of their Society will be held in the Grammar School House, at Truro, on the 29th instant at 4 o'clock, p. m. June 22 DAVID MATHESON, Sec'y.

**ARCHIBALD HART.**

DYER AND RENOVATOR of WEARING APPAREL, (Corner of Church and James Streets, opposite Mr Lorrain's Inn.)

**W**HERE all orders in his line, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness, punctuality and despatch  
Pictou, 21st June, 1836. b-w

**NOTICE.**

**A**LL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or receiving a certain promissory Note, made by the subscriber to one Donald McDonald, or order, bearing date March 1836, as the said Note will not be paid, if being obtained in a fraudulent manner—the subscriber not having received value for the same. JOSEPH McNAUGHT. June 22.

**I** HEREBY authorize Mathew Simont to collect all my debts, due for eating and otherwise, and all persons due me either by note, promise, or book account, are hereby required to pay said Simont accordingly, whose receipt will be good for the same. DAVID ROSS. June 22. m-w

**COLCHESTER HOTEL.**

**I** THE subscriber begs leave to Notify his friends in the town and country, and the travelling community generally, that he has fitted up in the neatest manner, and opened a house of entertainment, opposite the Episcopal Church in Truro, where, from the pleasant situation, the extent of the accommodation, which the house affords, the convenience arising to travellers out of the Coach and Post Offices being annexed to the establishment, together with the knowledge he possesses of the business, and his unwearied assiduity to administer to the comforts of those who may favour him with a call, induces him to solicit public patronage. JOSEPH R. DODSON.

Truro, 1st June, 1836.  
N B Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. r-m

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

Has just received by the Ann Grant from Greenwich, and Lady Young from London.

**A** N extensive assortment of Books & Stationary, comprising pulps, family, school, & pocket bibles, in various bindings; testaments, psalm books, and common prayer, in do; Elementary and S School books of every description, Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Parents Cabinet, Penny Cyclopaedia, Penny & Saturday Magazine, and other Periodicals; slates, pencils, quills, & pocket books; sets of music for the violin, flute, & piano forte; violin strings; denry, post, pot, & foolscap writing papers; c'op'land, imperial, crown & denry, ten & wrapping papers, music & drawing papers, sealing wax, wa's, water colors and crayons Catalogues of the above are being prepared, and will be ready in a few days. JAMES DAWSON. May 1836.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

And for sale at this Office,—Price 3d:  
**An ACT** relating to the Merchant Seamen of the Province of Nova-Scotia. Passed in the General Assembly of 1836.

This Act is not only indispensable to Magistrates, Lawyers, Merchants and seamen generally, but persons of every class in the Province of Nova Scotia ought to have a copy in their possession, otherwise they may very inadvertently expose themselves to some of its pains and penalties.

ALSO:

Just Published,—SEAMEN'S ARTICLES, in conformity with the said Act. [July 15.

**NOTICE.**

**A**LL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or receiving a certain promissory Note, made by the subscriber, and payable unto one John Forbes, or order, formerly of the West Branch, East River, and bearing date, 1835; as the same will not be paid until he the said John Forbes do give due satisfaction for the same.

JAMES CHISHOLM, Angus's Son.  
West Branch, E. River, June 10, 1836. m-w

**For Sale.**

**THE FARM OWNED BY EDWARD PATTERSON.**

For particulars apply at this Office. [June 1.

**COW WANTED.**

The Subscriber will pay a GOOD PRICE for a GOOD MILCH COW,

JAMES PRIMROSE.

June 15.

**EASTERN STAGE COACH.**

**THE** Subscriber begs leave to Notify the Public, that from and after Monday, the 2d day of May next, the Coaches will as usual, leave Halifax and Pictou Three Times in each week. The Pictou Coach will start at 6 o'clock on the Mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in each Week, and arrive in Halifax on the following Days at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Halifax Coach will start on the Mornings of Monday and Friday at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Pictou next day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. On Wednesdays the Coach will leave at the usual hour, (3 o'clock, P. M) and stop all night at Hill's Inn.

By this arrangement the Public will perceive, that every attention is paid to the comforts of Passengers, while the utmost dispatch is afforded in travelling between the Metropolis and the Eastern parts of the Province

The Establishment does not hold itself responsible for Parcels containing Money, Silk, or any other valuable commodity over Forty shillings, unless the person booking such an article acquaints the Agent that the parcel so booked contains valuables to a greater amount; and in that case the Fare will be greater.

No smoking allowed in the Coaches under the penalty of the offender forfeiting his seat.

All passengers to be taken up and set down at the office of the Agent.

All fares to be paid for at the time of booking, and no passenger will be considered as having engaged or having any claim to a seat, until the money is paid.

**F A R E S .**

From Halifax to Truro	£1 0 0
“ do. to Pictou	1 10 0
“ Pictou to Truro,	0 12 6
“ do. to Halifax,	1 10 0

**WAY-PASSENGERS, Five-pence per Mile.**

Each passenger is allowed to carry 28 lbs weight. No parcel charged less than six-pence; parcels under 20lbs, 3d per lb— if over 20lbs and under 40lbs, 2 1-2 per lb, and over 40lbs, 2d per lb. Band-boxes, and light cumbersome packages charged by bulk

JOHN ROSS.

AGENTS. In Pictou, Mr J D B Fraser. Truro, Mr J W Ross. Halifax, Mr Joseph G Ross. Pictou, April 20, 1836

**NOTICE.**

**W**HEREAS William McDonald of Barney's River Merigomish, trader, did by assignment, duly executed, assign and transfer to the subscriber, all his debts and effects; all persons therefore in any manner indebted to the said William McDonald are hereby required to settle the same without delay, or legal measures will be adopted to compel the same. And as the payments must be made to the Subscriber individually, he hereby notifies those indebted that no other person is authorized to grant receipts.

B. L. KIRKPATRICK.

New-Glasgow, March 28, 1836. if

**FOR SALE.**

**A** FEW Thousand Spruce and Pine dimension DEALS, at Antigonish Harbour. Terms moderate: Apply at this Office. [19th April, 1836.

**SHOE BLACKING,**

At a Reduced Price.

**THE** subscriber has a few casks of Herbert's superior Liquid and Paste BLACKING, which he offers below the Halifax wholesale price, to close a consignment. J. DAWSON.

**TO BE SOLD OR LET.**

**THAT** commodious new HOUSE, on Water st., adjoining the property of Ross and Primrose to the east. It is divided into two self-contained sets of apartments, each containing a Kitchen and frost-proof Cellar on the ground floor; a SHOP 20 feet by 16, and a Parlour on the second floor; a Dining Room and Drawing Room, in the third floor, with the addition of a bed-room to one end; two good bed-rooms in the attic story. Possession can be given early in May. JAMES DAWSON.

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Complete Farmer.  
MANURES.  
Continued.

The path proper for the farmer to pursue in order to make the most of his manure, and preserve his own health and that of his family, is as plain as a turnpike. Whenever putrid fermentation is going on in any part of his premises, and consuming his substance by a slow and wasteful combustion, let him apply earth, or peat, or some other earthy substance in quantities sufficient to attract, imbibe, and retain all the effluvia. Health, profit, and cleanliness equally require such a proceeding. We shall say a word or two on the latter topic. If a man were to swallow daily a quantity of filthy matter, or to eat his food impregnated with vapors from a manure heap, or from some other putrefying and offensive substance, when he might by a little exertion avoid such nauseous vitals, and substitute something nourishing, palatable, pure, and wholesome, we should esteem him no better than a Hottentot. But a man may almost as well take filth into his stomach, as filthy effluvia into his lungs; he may as well dine with a crow or buzzard as sup with a toad on the vapor of a dunghill.

The farmer who arrests the rank vapors which emanate from decaying animal and vegetable matter, and instead of permitting them to pass into and contaminate the air he breathes, treasures up the invisible particles with which they are laden, and applies them to feed useful vegetables, causes the atmosphere to be healthy, and his plants to be thrifty by the same means.

The celebrated lord Erskine, in a speech delivered at one of the sheep shearings at Holkham, in England, made the following remarks on the subject:

'If we consider the subject of manure, we shall perceive one of the most striking beauties and benefits of divine ordination, and of that wisdom with which we are blessed a thousand ways without knowing it. This very substance, had it been useless, must have accumulated in heaps, intolerably noisome and perpetually pestilential; but by the blessing of Providence, it is every man's interest to remove these otherwise increasing mountains of filth, and by decomposition in various ways, in a great measure concealed from us, it gives increase to our fields, and adds to our means of industry, and the rewards of the husbandman.'

Those who cultivate the ground do not always act the provident part supposed by lord Erskine, in the sentence above quoted. On the contrary, farmers too often suffer manure to accumulate and waste in heaps, generating effluvia intolerably noisome and perpetually pestilential, without fear of fever or famine, both of which are courted by such conduct. Not only dung is too often allowed to waste its richness on the tainted air, but straw and other litter is suffered to grow mouldy and consume by what is sometimes called the dry rot, both of which might be prevented, or their bad effects obviated, by covering or mixing them with a suitable quantity of earth. Besides, dead animals, emptying of sinks, spoiled provisions, the refuse of the dairy, the pantry, and the cellar, are allowed to mingle their odours in a nauseating and deleterious profusion. Sometimes the highway is rendered almost impassable in consequence of a dead horse, sheep, dog, or cat undergoing the process of decomposition in a situation correctly calculated to annoy travellers. Some farmers hang dead lambs, cats, dogs, &c., in the forks of apple-trees, or throw them on hovels or stumps, at some elevation from the ground, to give the pestilential emanations a chance to diffuse themselves, without coming in contact with the earth, which might convert them from poi-

son to men and animals into food for plants. If however such animal remains are deposited in a barn-yard or manure heap, they are too often suffered to lie and rot on the surface, offending the senses and injuring the health of the whole village. Practices of this kind are well reprobated by Sir Humphrey Davy, who says, 'Horses, dogs, sheep, deer, and other quadrupeds that have died accidentally or of diseases, after their skins are separated, are often suffered to remain, exposed to the air, or immersed in water, till they are destroyed by birds or beasts of prey, or entirely decomposed; and in this case most of their organizable matter is lost from the land on which they lie, and a considerable portion of it employed in giving out noxious gases to the atmosphere.'

By covering dead animals with five or six times their bulk of soil, mixed with one part of lime, and suffering them to remain for a few months, their decomposition would impregnate the soil with soluble matters, so as to render it an excellent manure; and by mixing a little fresh quicklime with it, at the time of its removal, the disagreeable effluvia will be in a great measure destroyed, and it might be employed in the same way as any other manure to crops.

If, however, quicklime cannot readily be obtained to accelerate the conversion of dead animals into manure, it is probable that covering the carcasses with a pretty thick coat of unleached ashes, and placing over all a quantity of earth or earthy substance, would hasten decomposition, and secure the gases resulting from putrescence. Earth alone will answer a valuable purpose, and in time the largest animal will be decomposed in nothing but common soil.

Not only the carcasses of animals, but their excrements and urine are rendered of little value by long exposure to the air. Indeed, every moment of such exposure robs them of a part of their fertility, as well as contaminates the atmosphere. 'He who is within the sphere of the scent of a dunghill (says the celebrated Arthur Young) smells that which his crop would have eaten, if he would have permitted it. Instead of manuring the land he manures the atmosphere, and before his dunghill is finished, he has manured another parish, perhaps another county.' As few exhalations as possible ought to be suffered to rise from the excrements of animals. Fresh manure ought to be kept as carefully from the sun and rain as grass which has been cut for hay. When cattle have been yoked over night, it would be well to throw their droppings into small heaps or beds, and cover them at least with a sufficient quantity of earth to prevent fermentation, or absorb its products. This would cost but little labor, and would much enhance the value of the manure.

It has been, and we believe in some instances still is in vogue among farmers, to turn over and mix barn-yard manure several times before it is carried to the field. This practice, however, is exploded among the best informed cultivators. Mr. A. Young says 'no turning, but if circumstances of the richness, quantity, or weather, have occasioned too much fermentation, or this is suspected, scatter every now and then a quantity of the same earth over the surface, with which the yard was bedded. This may be so proportioned as to keep the mass from too much fermentation.'

It is remarked by the author of *Letters of Agriculture*, that 'Earth is a powerful absorber of all the gases which arise from putrefaction. The earth possesses not only the property of retaining the putrid steams which are formed from the dung of decomposing bodies within itself, but also of extracting the effluvia when floating in the air. The salubrity of a country depends on this latter quality; as the practice of burying the dung in the earth is founded

on the former. The stench proceeding from the dissolution of organized matter never rises through the ground to assual the nostrils, although it is sufficiently offensive from bodies corrupting in air or water. A strongly dunged field, after being ploughed, sowed, and harrowed, sends forth a healthy and refreshing smell, a proof that all the putrid vapors which otherwise would annoy us, are absorbed and retained for the nutrition of the crop. It is on this account that the poorest earth can be enriched in a very high degree by mere exposure to gases of putrefaction. Put a layer of common soil along the top of a fermenting dunghill, from twelve to eighteen inches thick, and allow it to remain there while the process is carrying on with activity, and afterwards separate it carefully from the heap, and it will have been impregnated with the most fertilizing virtues. The composts, which of late have attracted such universal attention, and occupied so large a space in all agricultural publications, originated in the discovery of this absorbing power of the earth, and in the application of it to the most beneficial of purposes.

A skilful agriculturist would no more think of allowing a violent fermentation to be going on in his dunghill, unmix'd with earth or other matter to fix and secure the gaseous elements, than the distiller would suffer his apparatus to be set at work without surmounting his still with the worm to cool and condense the rarefied spirit which ascends to evaporation. In both the most precious matter is that which assumes the uniform state; and to behold it escaping with unconcerned indifference, is a demonstration of the most profound ignorance.'

## GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Scotsman.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF CHEAP LITERATURE  
ON MORALS.

Among the various objections urged against the reduction of the stamp duty on newspapers, the alleged danger to the public mind from an effusion of immoral publications from the press, appears to us to be the most unfounded. It is easy to string together plausible sentences of declamation on either side of the question; but it is more difficult to arrive at a philosophical estimate of its merits. At the risk of being reckoned somewhat abstract and metaphysical, we shall attempt to express our views on the subject as plainly and briefly as possible.

In considering this question it is necessary to look at the mind itself, to which all publications are addressed. It is now generally admitted, that in our nature three classes of faculties may be distinguished: 1st. moral sentiments which generally and justly desire the production of good; secondly, animal appetites and propensities, which aim at individual gratification without regard to general advantage; and, thirdly, intellectual powers which may be employed in realising either the benevolent objects of our moral sentiments, or the selfish desires of our inferior instincts. Literature is addressed directly to the intellect, and it is only through it, as a medium, that it can conduce to the satisfaction of our desires, whether exalted or debased. From the constitution of the mind, and that of the external world, the power of literature is tenfold greater in administering to the gratification of the moral part of our nature than it is in satisfying the propensities. The press, for example may unfold the beauties of the external world; the innumerable facts and relations of science, descriptions of heroic deeds of valour, of generosity, of devotion, of unbending integrity and indomitable independence: it may lay before the mind the treasures of art, the touching strains of music, and the soul refining inspirations of the poet's fancy. It may teach, more-

over, the most beneficial practical wisdom; how to preserve health; how to acquire riches; how to rise in honour and consideration; how to obtain the favour of God, both here and hereafter. In all these instances the press addresses itself directly to the intellect, and through it to the moral sentiments; stimulating and urging the latter into action. There is no assignable limit to the powers of the press in exciting these faculties.

The social world again is so arranged, that whenever we proceed to carry into practice the principles and knowledge which we have acquired under the guidance of our higher faculties, enjoyment to ourselves and others is the natural result. There is, first, the direct intellectual pleasure of acquiring knowledge and practising wisdom, which is great; there is, farther, the attainment of positive advantage arising naturally out of the line of conduct which the sentiments impel us to adopt.

The power of the press, therefore, in the hands of men who comprehend the constitution of the mind and of nature, and have talents and attainments adequate to give effect to their perceptions, is really boundless and inexhaustible for producing good.

Let us now advert to the powers of the press to gratify the inferior appetites and passions on which its noxious influence must essentially depend. The sensual appetites, unless combined in the individual with considerable intellect and imagination, which is rarely the case, are not capable of deriving gratification from a licentious press. The debauchee, without intellect and fancy, cares nothing for Anacreon's Songs or Sappho's Odes: He must obtain the real objects to which his propensities point, before he can appease the vulture-craving of his ferocious passions. This strikes out a vast multitude of the worst characters from the list of patrons of an immoral press; and leaves only that fraction of blackguardism which possesses talent and has received some degree of cultivation, as its great supporters. The individuals composing this class belong chiefly to the aristocracy and middle ranks, to whom the stamp duties on newspapers is not a material item of expense. The rude and uncultivated blackguards of the lower ranks will continue to spend their money on gin, and on vice in her other forms, untempted even by the cheap and ample page of printed grossness; because the latter is an unsubstantial form, and a craving appetite demands a solid substance for its gratification.

When we address an extensive mass of uncultivated men through the medium of the press we kindle up the dormant energies of each mind, not fortuitously, but according to its individual nature. In this respect the press will operate like a magnet, drawing to itself only related objects. The moral press will call into mental existence that portion of the people in whom the moral and intellectual faculties predominate; while the immoral press will add new vigor to the section which combines strong sensual desires with considerable intellect and fancy. The intellectually dull will continue in their old beaten track, laboriously honest and amiable; or grossly sensual; according to the ascendancy of the one or other class of feelings in their original constitutions.

We have the evidence of experience, that out of the mass already cultivated and brought within the sphere of the press, the vast majority prefer moral and intellectual publications. Every one of our periodicals that boasts of a very extensive circulation is essentially moral. Any one of the following publications—the Penny Magazine, with its circulation of 100,000—Chambers's Journal, with its circulation of 60,000; and the Christian Herald, of a month's standing, with its circulation of 30,000—outnumbers the whole immoral publications of the

day taken together. If the press shall in future operate as it has done in times past, we may expect that the proportion of immoral readers will never be greater than it now is; and even with this result in view, we should hail the extension of cheap publications as fraught with the greatest blessings to the nation.

The power of the press to call forth and cultivate the inferior feelings of mankind is extremely limited; and in consequence of the order of nature being constituted to favour virtue, discoveries in arts and science are incapable of being applied to any great extent in producing evil. No physiological discovery, for example has yet been made that will enable a man to commit drunkenness and gluttony without deranging his stomach and brain. No invention in art, nor discovery in science, logic, or religion, has ever succeeded in enabling highwaymen to rob with safety and honour, or thieves to swindle with public approbation. On the contrary, every new truth brought to light in physiology, enables us to ward off some disease, or more effectually to recover a patient when afflicted; and every discovery in art and science tends indefinitely to increase the means of virtuous enjoyment. How much has the invention of steam aided the higher principles of the mind, in providing cheap clothing, and numerous articles of domestic comfort for the people!

In point of fact, art, science, and literature, when enlisted in the cause of vice, necessarily tend to diminish or refine it. They cannot operate on it at all, except through the intellect; and when the intellect is fairly stimulated, the objects that solicit it on the side of virtue are so numerous and interesting, that the chances are in favour of their turning it to some extent away from the service of the antagonist powers. The utmost that the press can do for the sensualist, is to treat his imagination with vivid pictures of the sins he loves to indulge in; but the love of the sin being inherent in him, independently of his imagination, he would grossly indulge it if there was no press, instead of enjoying it in reverie and abstraction. The press may teach a man to indulge his appetites with less suffering to himself, but it can accomplish this only by instructing him in a more refined mode of indulgence; and this is a positive improvement in his condition.

It may be supposed, however, that cheap literature will cherish "sedition and blasphemy." In the church and tory signification of these terms, it will certainly do so: By enlightening the intellect and rousing the moral feelings, it will render men intolerant of every wrong, and urgent for reform of abuses both in church and state. But it will do so, only because corruption in government, and fraud and superstition in religion, are offensive to the best principles of our nature in their most improved condition. If the conductors of the press will only try either directly or indirectly to inculcate the doctrine of universal spoliation of the rich by the poor, or the extinction of religion, or its perversion to the service of crime, they will meet a signal want of success. Their publications will perish in a brief space, and for this simple but sufficient reason; such doctrines are repugnant to the natural perceptions of all well-constituted minds, and of such minds the immense majority of the reading public is composed.

We are aware that there are numerous individuals who are not destitute of talent, whose heads are full of impracticable schemes for benefiting the nation, and who expect to recruit their ranks by the aid of a cheap press: But all such persons hold out public advantage as their object, and they are in general labouring only under errors in judgment. The reme-

dy for their aberration is a wider diffusion of sound information touching the real principles which govern the production of happiness, and cheap literature may aid in accomplishing this object. In short, the more narrowly this subject is considered, the less reason there appears to fear evil consequences from instructing the people.

The Ultra Radical party consider themselves as virtually shut out from the press at present. When they obtain journals of their own in all parts of the country, we have no doubt that the first runnings of their mental activity will be somewhat hot and bitter, more deeply impregnated with passion than judgement; but though men like stimulants occasionally, they cannot live upon them. The pulled appetite calls for soberer food, and the reason must be addressed by those writers who wish to possess permanent influence. There are blackguards enough in Britain to support a few journals at present which subsist on obscenity, slander, and immorality in other forms; and there will be a few more of such journals when the price is lowered one-half, but we see no reason for thinking that the bad will be in greater proportion to the good than they are at the present moment.

MISERY OF THE IRISH.

(From "Letters on England" just published in Berlin, by the celebrated German historian Von Raumer, and translated by Mrs Austin. His visit to Britain took place in the spring of 1835.)

My mind is filled with one thought, I can entertain no other—it is that of the inexpressible wretchedness of so many thousands. In England I looked in vain for misery, and all the complaints I heard seemed to be partial and exaggerated; here, no words can express the frightful truth which everywhere meets the eye. To form an idea of it, you must see these houses—not houses but huts—not huts but hovels, mostly without windows or apertures; the same entrance, the same narrow space for men and hogs—the latter lively, sleek, and well fed; the former covered with rags, or rather hung with fragments of rags in a manner which it is impossible to conceive. If I except the respectable people in the towns, I did not see upon thousands of Irish a whole coat, a whole shirt, a whole cloak; but all in tatters, and tatters such as are no where else to be seen.

The ruins of ancient castles were pointed out to me; but how could I take any pleasure in them, while the desolate ruined huts surrounded me, and testified the distress of the present times more loudly than the others did the grandeur of the past? But then the lords were of the same race, of the same language; they were on the spot, and the people certainly not so wretched, as since the confiscations of the English conquerors. Other huts were half fallen down, but the occupants crept into the remaining half, which was not larger than a coffin for the wretched family.

When I recollect the well-fed rogues and thieves in the English prisons, I admire, notwithstanding the very natural increase of Irish criminals, the power of morality: I wonder that the whole nation does not go over and steal, in order to enjoy a new and happier existence. And then the English boast of the good treatment of their countrymen, while the innocent Irish are obliged to live worse than their cattle. In parliament they talk for years together, whether it is necessary and becoming to leave 100,000 dollars annually (£15,000) in the hands of the pastors of 526 Protestants, or 10,759 dollars to the pastors of three Protestants; while there are thousands here who scarcely know they have a soul, and know nothing of their body, except that it suffers hunger, thirst, and cold.

Which of these ages is the dark and barbarous; the former, when menaced monks distributed their goods to the poor, and in their way, gave them the most rational comfort; or the latter, when rich (or bankrupt) aristocrats can see the wail of the church and of religion, (or of their relations), only in retaining possession of that which was taken and obtained by violence?

All the blame is thrown upon agitators, and discontented by artificial means. What absurdity! Every falling hut causes agitation, and every tattered pair of breeches a *sans-culotte*. Since I have seen Ireland, I admire the patience and moderation of the people, that they do not (what would be more excusable in them than in distinguished revolutionists, authors, journalists, Benthamites, baptised and un-baptised Jews), drive out the devil through Beelzebub the prince of devils.

#### THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

The Quebec *Gazette* of the 30th May says:—Captain Philpotts, aide-de-camp to Sir John Colborne, our new Commander-in-Chief, has arrived at Montreal. Sir John is expected in a few days, but avails himself of this opportunity to visit Washington. The Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, we are assured, has received special instructions to make a public declaration of his Majesty's approbation of Sir John's Administration of the government of that Province.

Addresses are putting in to Sir Francis B. Head, and he answers all of them at great length. Sir Francis seems to understand something of the modern trade of agitation.

We regret to have to say that the weather still continues unfavorable to the agricultural operations. In the new settlements the heavy rains have prevented the sowing of the crops, preparatory to putting in a crop, and in the old settlements the low grounds have been unfit to be wrought. The dry north-east wind which now prevails, will, however, prove favorable in this respect, although it retards vegetation, which is fully ten days later than in common years. Less wheat has been sown than usual, and the time is now past. Oats and potatoes are still in good season. Industry in the towns is put in full activity by the arrival of the shipping. About 233 ships and brigshaving now reached Quebec, and 3939 passengers. Provisions of every kind are high priced.—*Gazette*.

#### May 31

The new feature of emigration among the Canadians on the Chambly and in other Parishes, to the far west has been caused by the return of some persons from that country, who had left these Parishes and been successful there, and their giving an inviting description of their new abode. There are, however, other causes which have influenced this movement. The Canadian soon exhausts the soil he works upon, and he never seeks to bring it back into hearty the crops of the four last years have failed, and such was the poverty of the inhabitants on the Chambly, that instead of selling what they bought it in the newer settlements on both sides the St. Lawrence. The Canadians in that part of the Province have also a roving disposition by having themselves or their relations, been engaged in the fur trade; perhaps, also, the subdivision of property has had its influence.

The Canadian, we fear, will not gain much by removal any where, if he continue to be an Agriculturist. His mind and habits will find it difficult to make those changes of culture which are necessary to become permanent residents in one place, while by removal, a virgin soil offers for some years abundant harvests.

It is a fact that the wheat of Europe has been brought to America in large quantities and has found a ready market. The climate of the westerly side of North America is not favourable to the growth of agricultural productions generally. It is liable to extremely heavy rains, extreme droughts, extreme and sudden variations of temperature, which consume or much diminish the means of the soil's production. Nor are the cultivators much skilled. In no part of America are there such agriculturists as in England, Scotland, and Ireland; where the same means have been adopted, they are much more expensive and much less sure.—*Quebec Gaz.*

#### MONTREAL, May 27.

We have learned on unquestionable authority, that Lord Gosford congratulates himself on the signal success of his diplomatic labours in Lower Canada, and complacently declares that one session more of the Legislature will set every thing to rights. We trust that the mental aberration of his lordship is only a monomania. His Excellency cannot be so insane as to believe that he has made any progress in the grand work of conciliation and peace; and his delusion must rest on his hopes of gaining a majority through the aid of Messieurs D.artzsch, Yanfelson and Deleury. Such hopes, to say nothing of their absurdity, prove, that Lord Gosford looks rather to the evil list than to the interests of "the English Inhabitants of this province."

What a perfect farce, though perhaps a little tragical to those who pay £2000 sterling a month for its performance. Poor John Bull, as a London wag well said, has certainly become an ox.—*Herald*

The ALLIANCE SOCIETY of Upper Canada, has published an Address to their brother Reformers of the sister Province, in reply to the prorogation Speech of Sir Francis Head. It is a most spirited document, and dissects and exposes the sophisms, ignorance, and misstatements, of the Lieutenant-Governor, in a clear and most unmerciful manner. His Excellency, we must say, is left scarcely a leg to stand on. The Address deserves to be read and re-read by every sound Reformer, for it speaks the language of FREEDOM.—*Indicator*.

The Toronto Times have issued a declaration, in which they give out that their fundamental principle and object is "to perpetuate the connexion between Upper Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." We suspect these chaps. Four years ago, Lord Gosford wished to reform some abuses in the Upper Province, thereby to benefit the people, and to make them more attached to the Mother Country, and these game gentry, who are now issuing Declarations, backed up a most tremendous lobby, and threatened "to cast about in their mind's eye for a new state of political existence;" that is, threatened to join the STAVES, if Lord Gosford persisted. These are the boys who are now so forward to perpetuate the Union between the two countries, and who talk of shedding their blood to preserve it! It won't do. The people will not be humbugged by this Tory clap-net nonsense. They know well that it is not the connexion, but the leaves and fish-tails, that the Tories are troubled about. It is to preserve the latter that they are issuing Declarations.—*ib.*

THE WEATHER, since Friday last, has been wet, cold, and raw. The trees continue very backward. The grass is in a good appearance, but the ground in flat lands is over moist, and requires warm weather. The air to-day is again cold, and heavy rain falling.—*ib.*

MONTREAL MARKETS, MAY 26. FLOUR.—The last important sale was 1000 bbls. U. C. Fine, at 29s. 6d. There has been a good inquiry during the week; but owing to the small quantity in market, sales have not been consi-

derable. In consequence of contrary winds, but little has of late been imported from the Upper Province. The market is bare of superfine and middlings. Fine cannot be quoted under 29s.

GRAIN.—A lot of 1600 bushels best fresh U. C. White Wheat, has been offered for 5s. 10d per 60 lbs; 5s. 9d was refused. It has been shipped for Quebec. About 4900 bushels U. C. Barley have been sold at 3s. 2d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef, prime mess 47s. 6d a 50s, prime 45s. a 42s. 6d. Pork, mess 110s a 115s, prime mess 90s a 85s, prime 80s a 85. Butter (salt) in firkins 9d a 10d. Cheese, English 1s 1d a 1s 4d, common 10d a 1s, American 4d a 5d.—*Mon. Herald Abstr.*

The following is Sir Francis B. Head's reply to the Toronto County Address:

Gentlemen,—No one can be more sensible than I am, that the stoppage of the supplies has caused a general stagnation of business, which will probably end in the ruin of many of the inhabitants of this city; and in proportion as the Metropolis of the Province is impoverished, the farmer's market must be lowered.—for how can he possibly receive money when those who should consume his produce are seen flying in all directions from a land from which industry has been publicly repelled?

But I am guiltless of the distress which Upper Canada must shortly most bitterly endure; for, in my legislative capacity I have never lost an opportunity of entreating that I might be assisted in attracting into this Province, by tranquillity the wealth and population of the Mother Country. In this simple and peaceable doctrine I have, however, been opposed by a fatal declaration, which emanated, I regret to say, from the Metropolitan County, that the Constitution was in danger!!!—and that "the grand object was to stop the Supplies!" Well, this "grand object" has been gained for you, and what, I ask, has been the result?

The clerks and messengers of the Government Officers, who during a long session have laboured unremittingly for the public service, are now surrounded by their families, perhaps penniless. Money, which not only has improved your roads but has given profit and employment to thousands of deserving people, is now stagnant;—the sufferers in the late war have lost the remuneration, which was absolutely almost in their hands; emigration has been arrested, and instead of the English yeoman's arriving with his capital in this free and British country, its mechanics in groups are seen escaping from it in every direction, as if it were a land of pestilence and famine;—all just claim for assistance from the Mother Country has vanished;—every expectation for relief from maternal industry is hourly diminishing.

In the flourishing Continent of North America, the Province of Upper Canada now stands like a healthy young tree that has been girdled, its drooping branches mournfully betraying that its natural nourishment has been deliberately cut off.

With feelings of deep melancholy I acknowledge myself to have been apparently defeated.

The object of my mission—my exertions—my opinions—my earnest recommendations, have been received by language to which I have no desire to allude, and the grand object of "stopping the supplies" is now termed by its promoters the 'Victory of Reform.' Gentlemen—I have no hesitation in saying, that another such victory would ruin this country.

But this opinion is hourly gaining ground; the good sense of the country has been aroused; the yeoman has caught a glimpse of his real enemy; the farmer beginning to see who is his

best friend;—in short, the people of all denominations, of all religions, and of different politics, rallying round the *British Flag*, are now calling upon me to grant them constitutional redress.

When the verdict of the country shall have been sufficiently declared, I will promptly communicate my decision.

**LAMENTABLE STATE OF THINGS.**—Since the refusal of the supplies, it is calculated that nearly One Thousand Mechanics have left Toronto, and repaired to Rochester, Buffalo, New York, and other places in the United States,—houses, which a year ago could be procured with difficulty, now stand untenanted in every direction, and house rent of course has sunk proportionably low.—*Toronto Cour.*

A private letter which we have received states, that nearly 250 families have left Toronto within the last month.—*Hamilton Gaz.*

FREDRICKTON, June 8.

We have much pleasure in being enabled, under authority, to inform our readers, that the petitions from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly on the subject of the Timber Duties, and the petition from the House of Assembly praying that certain coins should be taken at the Custom House, have been laid at the foot of the Throne. The former His Majesty has referred to the Committee of His Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, and the latter to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, where they will no doubt receive the most favourable consideration.

The Quebec and St. Andrews Rail Road scheme has also been brought under His Majesty's notice, and the very favourable light in which that proposed undertaking is received, at once evinces the interest which His Majesty takes in the prosperity of the Inhabitants of these Provinces, the desire he has to promote their advancement, and to increase their local advantages and resources, and gives to the projectors of the scheme a flattering prospect of success.—*Gazette.*

From the Standard.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., June 9.

**ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAIL ROAD.**—The committee have received by last mail from London, a official communication from the hon. James Allanshaw and Adam Jack, containing the important intelligence that the project of the above Railway has been most favourably received by his Majesty's Government, so that we may now confidently congratulate the country on its speedy commencement and ultimate success. The following copy of Sir Geo. Gray's letter to the agents will be read with great interest, as exhibiting the peculiar regard shown by His Majesty for the prosperity of his North American Colonies, and the prompt attention paid by his Ministers to the reasonable desires of the people.

Downing Street, 23d April, 1836.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst with the petitions which accompanied it from New Brunswick and from Lower Canada, on the subject of the proposed Rail Road between Quebec and Saint Andrews.

Lord Glenelg desires me to state to you that he has laid the Petitions before the King, who was pleased to receive them very graciously, and to command that immediate measures should be taken for ascertaining to what extent it would be possible, for His Majesty to promote the Petitioners' object, to which His Majesty attaches the highest importance.

I am Gentlemen,

Your most Ob't Servt.

(Signed) Geo. GRAY.

To J. ALLANSHAW } Esquires.  
and  
A. JACK, }

An arrival at St John, six days later than the above communication, brings the further news that £10,000 had been granted from the Casual Revenue fund to defray the expense of exploration, which is in accordance with the application for means made by the Agents. We may regard this donation as a pledge of future support to any extent that may be required, and we trust that this liberal act of the Government will be met by gratitude and respect on the part of these Provinces.

**CENTRAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.**—By the Fredrickton Gazette of wednesday, we perceive that a Dividend of Seven and one quarter Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this bank for the last half year, has been declared, and will be paid at the Bank, on or after the 9th of July next. Who will presume to say, after this that Banking is not a profitable business in the Colonies!—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

St. Jons, N. B. June 4.

The two following items are copied from the *Courier*:—

**UNITED STATES CONGRESS.**—On the 23d ult. memorials were presented to the Senate, from the inhabitants of Warren County, Mississippi, praying Congress to acknowledge the independence of Texas. Many of the Senators appeared desirous of gaining further information before adopting any measures on the subject, and after some discussion, in the course of which Mr Calhoun said, "he was anxious that the information should be such as would enable Congress to act this season—to recognise the independence of Texas—and to adopt them into the Union at one and the same time," the memorials were referred to the Committee on Foreign relations.

**NOVEL IMPROVATION.**—Among the novelties of the day, we notice the receipt of shipment of Hay in the United States from France!

J. GEDDIE,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

**RETURNS** his thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto enjoyed. He begs to inform them that he has lately removed to that new House belonging to A. Patterson Esq. nearly opposite to his former place of residence, where by special attention to such orders as he may be favoured with, he hopes to enjoy a continuation of their favours.  
May 1. rw

BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL.

AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND,  
AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf:  
1000 bbls Liverpool salt,  
75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON,  
Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage,  
Canvas No 1 & 2,  
Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,  
1 Caplin reeve,  
Cham Cables, 1 1-1 & 1-2 inches, and  
40, 60, & 100 fathoms each,  
Anchors of all descriptions,  
which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

GEO. SMITH.

25th May, 1836. if

**NAVY BREAD** for sale by  
June 1. ROSS & PRIMROSE.

FOR SALE, or TO LET:

THAT Dwelling House and Garden, fronting on George street, near Messrs Hockm's Brewery, at present occupied by A. D. Gordon. Possession given the first of July next.  
ABRAM PATTERSON.  
12th May, 1836. if

FINAL NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the late WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq., will please to take notice that unless they make immediate payment to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted against them without distinction.  
Nov. 4. MARTIN J. WILKINS

A Few Copies of THE COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST, for sale at Office. Price \$2 each. [Oct. 21.]

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

All persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late  
DUNCAN GORDON,  
of the Middle River, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to  
HUGH McDONALD,  
West River, 6th May, 1836. m-m Executor.

All persons having any demands against the Estate of the late  
JOHN GORDON,  
of Scotch Hill, are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.  
W. GORDON, Adm'r.  
Pictou, April 20, 1836. m-m

All persons having any demands against the estate of the late  
HUGH DENOON, Esq.,  
Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.  
CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.  
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.  
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

All persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of  
ROBERT BROWN,  
Black-moth, 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'r.  
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'r.  
THOMAS M'COUL, }  
4th November, 1835. cr-m

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 Halfday.  
PETER DONALDSON,  
13th April, 1836. Administrator.

NOTICE.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in Business; and now informs them he will always have on hand, or made at the shortest notice at his manufactory on his wharf, the following articles, at the most moderate prices, viz:

Cham Cables, from 3 8 m. to 1 1-2 inches	Ploughs & carts, complete
Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties	With other farming utensils
Anchors—different sizes	Grist and Saw-mill chains, and every other kind
Wire-lass Irons—do.	of mill-work done to order,
House Pipes—do.	
And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice.	Bitum Irons and Hooks Back bands and traces Logging and ox-chains.

JOHN RUSSELL.  
Pictou, May 3d, 1836. if

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1836

FRESH GARDEN FLOWER, & CLOVER SEEDS.



The Subscriber has just received from London, via Liverpool and Halifax, by the Ship John Porter, an assortment of Garden and Flower SEEDS; also from Boston, via Halifax, one tierce CLOVER SEED, all of which are WARRANTED fresh, and of the Growth of the year 1835.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

CORDAGE.—About a ton of excellent quality, from 1 1-2 to 1 inches, for sale by  
April 13. ROSS & PRIMROSE.



## POETRY.

## LOST FEELINGS.

Oh weep not that our beauty wears  
Beneath the touch of time;  
That age o'erclouds the brow with cares  
That once was raised aublimo.

Oh weep not that the beamless eye  
No dumb delight can speak;  
And fresh and fair no longer lie  
Joy-tints upon the cheek.

No, weep not that the ruin-trace  
Of wasting time is seen,  
Around the form and in the face,  
Where beauty's bloom has been.—

But mourn the INWARD wreck we feel  
As hoary years depart,  
And Time's eff'cing fingers steal  
Young feelings from the heart!

Those joyous thoughts that rise and spring  
From out the buoyant mind,  
Like summer bees upon the wing,  
Or echoes on the wind

The hopes that sparkle every hour,  
Like blossoms from a soul  
Where sorrow sheds no blighting power,  
And care has no control.—

With all the rich enchantment thrown  
On life's fair scene around,  
As if the world within a zone  
Of happiness were bound!

Oh these endure a mournful doom,  
As day by day they die;  
Till age becomes a barren tomb  
Where withered feelings lie!

## MISCELLANY.

## WILD BEAST FIGHTS IN INDIA.

Being on a visit to the Coorg Rajah, the author was invited to witness some of the contests with ferocious animals, which form a part of the amusements of that prince. The Rajah, it appears, prided himself on the possession of savage creatures, having sundry lions and tigers, in cages, some of which were under such control, that it was said he was in the habit of introducing them into his palace, before his guests, without even the restraint of a keeper.

On the day appointed the party repaired to the palace of the Rajah, and after a liberal repast, proceeded to a gallery that overlooked an arena, of a hundred yards square, and as soon as the prince arrived the sports commenced.

The first contest was between a boar and three goats in succession. The next was of a far more awful character. A man entered the arena, armed only with a Coorg knife, and clothed in short trousers, which barely covered his hips and extended halfway down the thighs. The knife which he wielded in his right hand, was a heavy blade, something like the cut-throat of a plow, about two feet long, and full three inches wide, gradually diminishing towards the handle, with which it formed a right angle. This knife is used with great dexterity by the Coorgs, being swung round in the hand before the blow is inflicted, and then brought into contact with the object intended to be struck, with a force and effect truly astounding.

The champion who now presented himself before the Rajah, was about to be opposed to a tiger, which he volunteered to encounter almost naked and armed only with the weapon I have described. He was rather tall, with a

slight figure; but his chest was deep, his arms long and muscular. He raised his arm for several moments, above his head, when he made the motion to admit his enemy into the arena. The bars of a large cage were instantly lifted from above; a huge royal tiger sprang forward and stood before the Coorg, waving his tail slowly backward and forward, erecting the hair upon it, and uttering a suppressed howl. The animal first looked at the man, then at the gallery where the Rajah and his court were seated to see the sports, but did not appear at all easy in its present state of freedom:—it was evidently confounded at the novelty of its position. After a short interval, it turned suddenly round, and bounded into its cage, from which its keepers, who stood above, beyond the reach of mischief, tried to force it in vain. The bars were then dropped and several crackers fastened to its tail, which projected through one of the intervals.

A lighted match was put into the hands of the Coorg; the bars were again raised, and the crackers ignited. The tiger now darted into the arena with a terrific yell; and while the crackers were exploding, it leaped, turned, and writhed, as if in a state of frantic excitement. It at length crouched in a corner, growling as a cat does when alarmed. Meanwhile its retreat had been cut off by securing the cage. During the explosion of the crackers, the Coorg stood watching his enemy, and at length advanced towards it with a slow but firm step. The tiger roused itself and retreated, the fur on its back being erect, and its tail apparently dilated to twice the usual size. It was not at all disposed to begin hostilities; but its resolute foe was not to be evaded. Fixing his eyes intently upon the deadly creature, he advanced with the same measured step, the tiger, retreating as before, but still presenting its front to the enemy. The Coorg now stopped suddenly; then moving slowly backward, the tiger raised itself to its full height, curved its back to the necessary segment for a spring, and lashed its tail, evidently meditating mischief. The man continued to retire; and as soon as he was at so great distance that the fixed expression of his eye was no longer distinguishable, the ferocious brute made a sudden lunge and forward, crouched and sprang with a short, sharp growl. Its adversary, fully prepared for this, leaped actively to one side, and as the tiger reached the ground, swung round his heavy knife, and brought it with irresistible force upon the animal's hind leg, just above the joint. The bone was instantly severed, and the tiger effectually prevented from making a second spring. The wounded beast roared; but turning suddenly on the Coorg, who had by this time retired several yards, advanced fiercely upon him, its wounded leg hanging loose to the skin, showing that it was broken. The tiger, now excited to a pitch of reckless rage, rushed forward upon its three legs towards its adversary, who stood with his heavy knife upraised, calmly waiting the encounter. As soon as the savage creature was within his reach, he brought down the ponderous weapon upon its head with a force which nothing could resist, laid open the skull from ear to ear, and the vanquished foe fell dead at his feet. He then coolly wiped the knife on the animal's hide, made a dignified salaam to the Rajah, and retired amid the loud acclamations of the spectators.

\* \* \* \* A lion was to be turned into the arena with an African buffalo, purchased by his Highness some time before, and which still remained uncommonly wild and fierce.

We had not long taken our station in the gallery, before the buffalo was driven from its stall. It was a bony animal, as large as a Durham ox, though perhaps not so tall, its legs

being short in proportion to its size. It had an immense head, with long horns curled like those of a ram.

After a few moments the bars of the lion's cage were raised and the kingly animal bounded forward. It was one of the finest I had ever seen.

It stalked majestically forward, but seeing the buffalo, dropped upon its belly, swept the ground with its tail, and then uttering a short growl, made two or three leaps, and sprang upon its adversary's neck without further preliminaries. The sudden shock brought the buffalo upon its knees; but immediately recovering, the latter threw back its head with a violence that dislodged the lion, casting it with prodigious force, against the strong wooden palings of the enclosure, at the same time striking one of its horns into the flank of its assailant and opening a hideous gash. The lion was for a moment stunned; nevertheless, before the enemy had time to take advantage of its condition, it was on its legs, and had again sprung upon the buffalo's neck, which it lacerated dreadfully. There was a deadly struggle; but the latter, repeating the same action which had before disengaged it from the gripe of its tawny foe, threw the lion against the palings with still greater violence than before, and there gored it with an animation that soon entirely disabled the noble beast from renewing the contest. The buffalo was by this time so exhausted that it fell by the side of its prostrate enemy. After some exertion the keepers got it upon its legs and led it from the scene of combat. The lion was with difficulty dragged into his cage, but in a few days appeared little the worse.

**PUBLIC HOUSE IN THE MOON.**—A rustic having gone to Calton hill observatory, to get a sight of the moon, and after having got a glimpse of it, he drew away his head to wipe his eyes, and in the interval the end of the telescope noiselessly fell down, so as instead of pointing to the heavens, to point down to the earth. The rustic's surprise was unutterable when he again looked through, and beheld the sign of a public house at a short distance, with the customary declaration, "Edinburgh Ale," &c. With a look more easily conceived than described, he started back and exclaimed, "Edinburgh ale in the moon! gude preserve us, that beats a'!"—*Scotsman*.

## APOTHEGMS.

**Appetite.**—A relish bestowed upon the poorer classes, that they may like what they eat, while it is seldom enjoyed by the rich, because they may eat what they like.

**Audience.**—A crowd of people in a large theatre, so called because they cannot hear.

**Bail.**—One animal impaled upon a hook, in order to torture a second for the amusement of a third.

**Speculation.**—A word that sometimes begins with its second letter.

**Tinder.**—A thin rag—such for instance, as the dresses of modern females—intended to catch the sparks.

**CERTAIN CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.**—When a dog is suspected to be mad, cut off his tail close behind the ears.

AGENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE.  
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.  
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. THURO.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. McKINLAY.  
Tyuro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIE.  
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.  
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.  
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.