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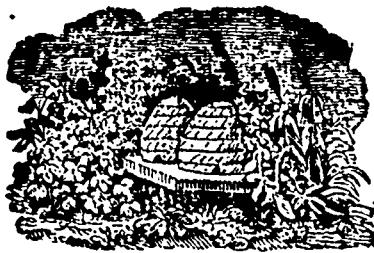
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"SUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1835.

NUMBER XXVII.

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; wherever 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, 5s. 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, 45s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

For Sale.

THAT WELL KNOWN FARM

FORMERLY belonging to the Rev. Jas. Robson, situated a few miles from Pictou, on the Halifax Road, and fronting on the Harbour. A considerable portion of the same is in a high state of cultivation.



There are also on the ground,
A HOUSE and BARN.

For further particulars apply to H. Hatton, Esq. or to the Subscriber,

THOMAS RAE.

Sept. 30, 1835. cm-w

LITERARY NOTICE.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS:

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,

OR PLEASING INSTRUCTOR,

Being a Collection of Sentences, Divine, Moral, and Entertaining.

Translated into Gaelic, by ALEXANDER M'GILFRAY. 200 pages, 15mo.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received at this Office. [October 14.]

REMOVAL.

JAMES D. R. FRASER, DRUGGIST, has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Yerton's, and directly opposite the store of D. Crichton & Son. September 15, 1835.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ANY person desirous of subscribing for the New England Farmer, can be furnished with a copy, commencing with Vol. 14th No. 1, dated July 15th, 1835, by applying at this Office. [August 1st.]

NOTICE.

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'r.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS McCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

ON CONSIGNMENT.

6 CASKS Herbert's Liquid and Paste SHOE BLACKING—cheap for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber. JAS. DAWSON. Pictou, 16th September, 1835

From "Kay's Travels and Researches in Caffraria."

THE BUSHMAN OF CAFFRARIA:

HIS HABITS—ARMOUR—BARBARITY, AND INDESCRIBABLE DELUSION.

THE real condition, civil as well as moral, of this troglodytic race (Bushman) is truly deplorable. We cannot contemplate their circumstances, or even look upon their withered countenances, without inexpressible pain of heart. Hunted for generations back, like partridges upon the mountains, they have become desperate; their hand is uplifted against every one, and every one's hand against them. Robbed of their country, and driven beyond the ordinary range of men, they have been compelled to seek refuge and dwelling places in the gloom of the desert, the thickets of the jungle, or the clefts of the precipice. There it is that we must in general look for them, on the points of projecting crags, or upon the summits of the highest rocks, watchfully surveying all beneath. With eagle-eyed fierceness, with bows fully bent, darts deeply poisoned, and an air that betrays less fear than hostility, they stand ever prepared to take fatal aim at all who may have temerity enough to approach their rampart. The following strikingly descriptive lines on the Kaffer, by Mr. Thomas Pringle, apply in a great measure to the Bushman also:—

"Lo! there he crouches by the kloof's dark side,
Eying the farmer's lowing herds afar;
Impatient watching till the evening-star
Lead forth the twilight dim, that he may glide,
Like panther, to the prey. With free-born pride
He scorns the herdsman, nor regards the scar
Of recent wound; but burnishes for war
His assegai, and targe of buffalo-hide.
Is he a robber?—True, it is a strife
Between the black-skinn'd bandit and the white.
A savage?—Yes; though slow to aim at life,
Evil for evil fierce he doth requite.
A heatlen?—Teach him, then, thy better creed,
Christian! if thou deserv'st that name indeed."

As an enemy, they are much more formidable than the Kaffer; not indeed on account of their numbers nor muscular strength; for in both these respects they are far inferior to any of the other tribes. But, besides their weapons being of a much more deadly kind, their mode of warfare is such as to place an antagonist in the most perilous situation ere he is at all aware of danger. So exceedingly diminutive are they in person, that they easily manage to conceal themselves behind large stones or ant-heaps; whence they are able at pleasure to lodge a dart in the vitals of their victim. When thus lying in ambush, this Lilliputian archer seats himself upon the ground, places his foot against the bow, directs his arrow with his left hand, and then draws it with his right. And such is the force with which he discharges the dart, that it not only pierces the person or animal at which it is shot, but sometimes goes completely through them.

A minute description of their armour may serve to show how studiously the work of death is attended to by fallen man in his native haunts, where the devices and desires of the heart appear in their true character, perfectly free from all check or restraint. "The bow," as observed by Barrow, "is a plain piece of wood from the guerrie bosch, which is apparently a species of rhus; and sometimes the assegai-wood is used for the same purpose. The string, three feet long, is composed of fibres of the spring-buck's dorsal

muscle, twisted into a cord. The stem of the aloe constitutes the quiver. The arrow, which when complete, does not measure two feet, consists of a small reed; in one extremity of which is inserted a piece of solid bone; this is sometimes taken from the ostrich's leg, when that bird can be obtained; it is round, finely wrought, and polished, and in length varies from two five inches. The intent of it seems to be that of giving weight and strength to that part of the arrow, and to facilitate its entrance. To the end of the bone is affixed a small sharp piece of iron of the form of an equilateral triangle; and the same string of sinews which binds this tight to the bone serves also to contain poison between the threads and upon its surface. This deleterious matter is applied in the consistence of wax or varnish. The string likewise fastens a piece of sharp quill pointed towards the opposite end of the dart, which is not only designed to increase the difficulty of drawing it out, but also to rankle and tear the flesh, and to bring the poison into contact with the blood." The little fellows unhesitatingly informed me of several plants from which they are in the habit of extracting poisons, by simply macerating the leaves or branches and insipating the juices, either by boiling or by exposure to the heat of the sun. But the venom taken from the heads of snakes, mixed with the juices of certain bulbous plants, is what they mostly depend upon.

With the instruments of destruction, therefore they are perfectly familiar; nor are their wretched offspring less so. These, like their sires, are well acquainted with every species of barbarity, being carefully trained to them, from their very infancy. In August, 1827, a Hottentot female, who had been tending her master's flock, was seized, within a few miles of the station I then occupied, by a wandering party of these desperadoes, who murdered and mangled her in a most horrid manner. Life was gone before her situation was discovered; and her bowels were found hanging on a bush near the corpse. Shortly afterwards, an English farmers' servant was attacked near the same place; but she providentially escaped with life, though not without several severe and dangerous wounds, some of which were inflicted by a son of one of the savages. With a view of trying the lad's expertness in archery, his father set him to shoot at their defenceless victim, saying, "Now let us see if you can kill her on the spot!" Such are the lessons taught in the Bushman's school. Happily ere the child had cast the fatal weapon, the band were disturbed, and obliged to take flight.

After spending the greater part of the evening in conversation with the people, I retired into an old wagon, where a straw mat (the best bed they could afford) had been spread for my accommodation. But when lying down my attention was arrested by a singular noise that appeared to come from one of the more distant huts. Curiosity induced me to rise and follow the sound, rendered doubly dolorous by the extreme darkness of the night, and the occasional howlings of the wolf. It at length led me to a low wretched hovel, the interior of which presented one of the most melancholy scenes I ever witnessed, language indeed fails to give any thing like a complete idea of the strong delusion which pervaded the minds of its inmates.

Some of the little strangers above mentioned having professed an acquaintance with the nature and causes of disease, and likewise with the means of removing it, two or three sick Hottentots had solicited their aid. They first assembled at the dwelling of the afflicted persons, and performed over them a number of ludicrous antics preparatory to the "great ceremony." One stood muttering in a corner; and another sat perched upon poles placed in a horizontal position; while two others bounded about on the floor with slow but regular step. All wore apparently weeping in a most heart-rending manner, and thus signifying to the patients that the disease was of a very dangerous character. This they continued until their feelings seemed to be wrought up to the highest pitch, rendering them like unto men wholly intoxicated. One of them fell to the ground with such violence as very seriously to bruise his head and produce temporary insensibility. I at first concluded that they had been using some kind of narcotic; but was in this mistaken. When opportunity presented itself, I remonstrated with them respecting the folly of such a mode of proceeding; and the consequence was, a momentary cessation. But being bent upon what they deemed a duty, their operations were soon recommenced.

On going to the hut a second time, I found it crowded to excess. A large fire was burning in the centre; four Bushmen and two women belonging to the same tribe were dancing, singing, clapping their hands, and shouting in the loudest manner imaginable. With the intention of detecting, the better to expose the fallacy of their arts, I placed myself in a corner which commanded a full view of all their manœuvres. The appearance of the men was as ugly and demon-like as can be conceived. One had tufts of hair attached to his head in the form of horns; another, who was almost naked, had an appendage to his back resembling a wild beast's tail; a third bore in his hand an arundinaceous kind of wand, with which he occasionally touched different parts of the patient's body, and through which he at other times puffed and blew upon those around him; and a fourth, with a small calabash, or gourd, full of pebbles, in each hand, kept up a tremendous and deafening rattle. The scene was occasionally terrific beyond description, as one and then another of the little conjurers became completely frantic, and assumed all the appearance of maniacs. They kicked the fire about with their feet, sighed, groaned, and yelled most hideously. Symptoms of stupor, or insensibility, were regarded as proofs that the evil influence under which the patients had been suffering, was leaving them, and entering the individual afflicted. His magical powers were consequently deemed far superior to those of his fellows, who, nevertheless, flew to his relief, and by means of the wand and certain strange efforts, affect to deliver and restore him to his senses again. Sometimes, after shaking and other wise roughly handling, blowing upon, or applying the mouth to some particular part of the body, the sorcerers would gravely turn round and exhibit a quantity of goat's hair, a few birds' feathers, a piece of thong, or a number of straws, saying they had extracted them from the head, the stomach, the legs, or the arms of the patient. Palpable as were these absurdities, they nevertheless instantly obtained full credence among the spectators, who with uplifted hands would exclaim, "No wonder that A. or B. were so ill!"

I went to the poor deluded creatures the following morning, and endeavoured to make them sensible of the vanity and wickedness of their tricks, challenged them with the various falsehoods they had told; and in proof of the mediocrity of all their exertions, pointed to the sick persons themselves, who, from having been kept sitting before a large fire, during the greater part of the night, and consequently from taking proper rest, were even worse than before. They answered me not a word, but afterward acknowledged the truth of all that had been said; and the only plea they attempted to set up in justification of their system was, as usual, "that such had been the custom of their forefathers from time immemorial." How melancholy the reflection! From time immemorial, millions have thus made men their only refuge in times of trouble! from time immemorial, whole nations of men have been thus sinking in the vortex of delusion! Yea, from time immemorial, one generation of immortal beings has been thus blindly following another, and all literally "perishing for lack of knowledge!" Who does not hear, in these chilling facts, the dying moans of thousands more, whom the stream is even now rapidly bearing down to the eternal gulf, and whose ignorance and wretchedness loudly cry, "Come over and help us; come over and help us!"

DELIVERANCE FROM A LION.—In one of the huts at this place (Tainhookie Vlet), I found a sick man, who had been most miraculously delivered from the jaws of a lion, two or three weeks prior to my

visit. While sitting by his side he furnished me with the following particulars; which, as they constitute a striking illustration of that gracious Providence whose tender mercy is over the children of men, are well worthy of being recorded. Accompanied by several other individuals, he one morning went out on a hunting excursion; and on coming to an extensive plain beyond the precincts of the colony, where there was abundance of game, they discovered a number of lions, which were disturbed by their approach. One of the males instantly separated himself from the troop, and began slowly to advance toward the party, most of whom were young, and altogether unaccustomed to encounters of so formidable a nature. While droves of timid antelopes only came in their way, they were all brave fellows, and boasted loudly of their courage; but this completely failed, and the young Numrods began to quake when the monarch of the desert appeared.

Nevertheless, while the animal was yet at a distance, they all dismounted; and, according to the general custom on such occasions, began tying their horses together, with the view of keeping them between themselves and the beast, until they could take deliberate aim at him. His movements, however, were too quick; and before the horses were properly fastened, the lion made a tremendous bound or two, which suddenly brought him down upon the hind parts of one of them: being hereby startled, they instantly plunged forward, and knocked down the poor man in question, over him went the horses; and off ran his comrades with all speed. He arose from the ground as quickly as possible; but, on perceiving him stand up, the animal turned round, and, with a seeming consciousness of his superior might, stretched forth his paw, and by a single stroke on the back part of the neck laid him prostrate again. He had but just time to roll on to his back before it set its foot upon his breast, and lay regularly down at full length upon him.

He now became almost breathless, partly from fear, but principally from the intolerable pressure of his terrific load. In order to get breath he endeavoured to move himself a little, upon which the lion instantly laid hold of his left arm, just below the elbow, and bit it in several places down to the hand; in the thick part of which his teeth seemed to have completely met. All this time, however, it does not appear to have been at all furious, but merely caught at his prey, as the cat would sport with a mouse that is not quite dead. In this dreadful situation he remained for a considerable length of time writhing in pain, gasping for breath, and momentarily expecting to be torn limb from limb! On raising his head a little, the creature opened its mouth to receive it, but providentially lost his hold, in consequence of the hat (which was shown to me) slipping off; the points of the teeth, therefore, only just scarified the pericranium. Thus narrowly was he prevented from crushing the head to pieces. He then placed his paw upon the arm from which the blood was copiously flowing, and the purple stream soon covered it. This he again and again licked clean; and then fixing his flaming eye intently upon that of the man, now smelt on one side of his face, and then on the other, and appeared to be only waiting the inducement of ferocity wholly to devour his helpless prey!

"At this critical moment," said the poor fellow, "I recollected having somewhere heard that there was a God on high, who was able to deliver, at the very last extremity; I therefore began to pray that he would prevent the lion from eating my flesh and drinking my blood." While engaged in this act of devotion, the beast turned completely round, placing its head towards his feet, and its tail over his face. This induced hope in the mind of the sufferer, that he might now possibly rid himself of his load; and under this impression he made an effort, which was no sooner discovered than checked by a terrible bite in the right thigh. He again lifted up his voice to the Almighty for help; nor did he pray in vain. The lion, without being disturbed in any way whatever, soon afterward relinquished his hold. Calmly rising from his seat, he deliberately walked off to the distance of thirty or forty paces, and there lay down in the grass, whence, after watching the movements of the Hottentot for some minutes, he finally took his departure, and was seen no more. The man now arose, and crawling off in the best manner he was able, at length obtained the aid of his cowardly companions, who set him upon one of the horses, and brought him to the place where I found him.

Never give a decided answer on any subject, till you have well considered all its consequences.

Nothing more engages the affection of men than a handsome address and graceful conversation.

The following paragraph on the subject of the Lowell Factories is from an American paper:

"The total amount of capital invested is, but a fraction short of five millions and a half of dollars! and the number of hands employed is nearly six thousand—more than four thousand five hundred are females! Twelve hundred females are employed in the Mills of the Merrimack company alone! The Merrimack and Lawrence companies employ the largest amount of capital, and, of course, manufacture the greatest quantity of goods per annum. The former, with five mills, consume 86 bales and manufacture 125,000 yards of cotton per week: while the latter, with four mills, consume 160 bales, and manufacture 170,000 yds. per week. The Merrimack company employs 1700 hands, and consume per annum 5,000 tons of coal, and 1,400 cords of wood! while the Lawrence company employ 1,150 hands, and consume per annum, only 400 tons of coal, and 100 cords of wood. The difference, we suppose, is produced by the quality and description of the goods manufactured.

The total amount of cotton consumed is 32,664 bales per annum, and the real amount of Cotton Cloth manufactured is 627,000 yds. per week, or 35,244,000 per annum! 7,100 tons of anthracite coal, 500,000 bushels of charcoal, 3,560 cords of wood, and 26,000 gullons of oil are annually consumed! The weekly salaries of the female operatives amount to \$12,860. Total amount of wages per week, 28,723,75. Total per annum, 1,493,894! Almost a million and a half of dollars are annually distributed among the middling and labouring classes of the community by the 7 cotton Cotton manufacturing Companies at Lowell alone! And the largest half of this vast sum is the product of female labour!—A sum which a few years ago the united labour of all the girls in the Commonwealth could not have produced."

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—After our paper was ready for the press we received the Charleston Patriot of Saturday evening, from which we extract the following:—

DREADFUL OUTRAGE.—The Aiken (S. C.) Telegraph of the 30th October, records one of the most horrid butcheries of which we have ever read. The house of a Mr Smithes, on Ford Creek, was forcibly entered at night, the inmates, thirteen persons, murdered, many valuable articles stolen, and then the house destroyed by fire with the bodies of the victims. These were Mr Smithes, his wife, and five children, and six German emigrants, who had stopped for the night on their way to the upper districts.—Suspicion rests on a white man, who had been seen dodging about for some days. A reward of Ten Thousand Dollars is offered for the discovery of the murderer.

Mr. Smithes is represented to have been a wealthy, intelligent and honest man, and was for several years a member of the State legislature.

PUBLIC REVENUE.—The surplus revenue at this moment in the treasury of the United States is just about \$16,000,000. The receipts for sale of public lands have amounted to the unprecedented sum of \$6,000,000, being \$2,500,000 beyond the treasury estimate at the commencement of the year, which was supposed to be very liberal. Of the public money about \$6,000,000 is in this city, and we find on investigation is much more completely loaned out for mercantile use than we had supposed. By means of liberal policy towards the other banks by which a million to a million and a half is permitted to remain constantly on their debts, and great enlargement of

lunas to individuals, the deposit banks are able to throw the whole of it back into use. The surplus revenue however must be a matter of deep interest and difficult adjustment at next session of Congress.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

COLONIAL.

From the St. John Observer.

The Commissioners of Light Houses think it their duty to publish the following letter, received from Mr. BURN, and will draw the attention of the Legislature to the subject when they next meet.—The Canadas, Prince Edward Island, and this Province, are all deeply interested in this matter, as well as Nova Scotia; and, Great Britain having withdrawn the support which she for some years afforded towards the establishment at Sable Island, it becomes the duty of the Provinces to adopt such measures as will render the lodging and sustenance of unfortunate persons thrown on the island, as well as the building and supporting necessary Light Houses, a charge on the whole.—In any such case the first steps must be taken by Nova Scotia, and we feel satisfied that they will be met by this Province, with assistance and thanks.

St. John, N. B. Nov. 12.

GENTLEMEN,—

My residence at Sable Island has afforded me many opportunities of observing the disastrous consequences which have arisen from a want of two good Light Houses on that Island. Being well convinced of the advantages to be gained from them, I feel it an imperative duty, due not only to all friends engaged in maritime affairs, but to my fellow creatures, to lay this matter before you, and earnestly press it upon your attention and that of your government.

The record of known disasters at the Island, kept by Mr. Joseph Darby, the Superintendent, is replete with the history of cases in which large amounts of property have been sacrificed, and innumerable lives lost, owing to the want of lights to warn the voyager of his proximity to destruction.—Many of these cases may have fallen under your notice. I shall therefore mention only the loss of the brig *Abigail*, of Boston, with seven lives lost, and the narrow escape of the schooner *Grecian*, of Bucksport. These were vessels employed about the wreck of the ship *Eagle*; they struck on the North-West Bar in a heavy gale, the weather being so clear that they could have seen a light, had there been one, and thus have escaped. In this opinion I am confirmed by some nautical gentlemen of great experience, who were with me on the Island at the time, and by the statement of the Captain of the *Grecian*.

I have the pleasure to hand you a copy of Mr. Darby's Chart of the Island, furnishing an account of some of the principal wrecks—the record above alluded to furnishes as many more. These cases, where the particulars are known, are frightful; but how much more horrible the loss of lives, where nothing is ever known, excepting that fragments of wrecks and of passengers' clothing have come on shore.

I have learned that the Underwriters and Merchants of the United States contemplate making an application to their own government, that a proposal may be made to the British Government to allow the United States to build and support two light Houses. But as the liberality of the Governments of the Provinces, as well as of Great Britain is proverbial, in all cases of this class where the matter is fairly placed in view, I cannot believe that a recommendation from yourselves,

with the strong proofs and arguments your information could furnish, would be for a moment neglected—and thus render an application through the United States unnecessary.

I have already brought this subject before the Commissioners of Light Houses for Nova Scotia, and shall be happy to know that a conjoint effort will be made.

So strongly am I convinced of the advantages to be derived to the Commercial world from the location of good lights on the Island, that I may candidly say, that any trouble I may undergo in forwarding this object, will be deemed a pleasure.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES BERGEN,

Agent for the Underwriters and others interested in ship *Eagle* and *Cargo*, lost at Sable Island.

Commissioners of Light Houses for the Province of New-Brunswick, at St. John.

We learn from the *Miramichi Gleaner* that a joint stock company is about to be established in that section of the Province, entitled the "*New-Brunswick Mill Company*," to be incorporated by Provincial Charter, with a capital of £100,000 New-Brunswick currency, with liberty to increase the capital to £200,000.—Stock to be divided into 5000 shares of £20 each. The prospectus says—"This Company has lately been formed in connexion with persons of capital in England, the United States, and British America, for the purpose of Erecting Extensive Saw Mills on the South-West Branch of the River *Miramichi*, and on its extensive Tributary the River *Toxis*."—We wish the proposed company much success.

We observe, in the last *Fredericton Gazette* received here, that the Royal Assent has been given to an Act, passed in the last Session of the New Brunswick Legislature, entitled, "An Act to provide for the Custom House Establishment of the Province of New-Brunswick."—the sum of Four Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling is appropriated to the object.

The Ship *Wakefield* arrived last week at St. John, N. B. with some cases of Small Pox among her crew.—The City Guardians of the Public Health ordered the Vessel into Quarantine, and the sick into the Hospital at Partridge Island.

We subjoin an extract from an Order of the Honorable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, to the Collector and Controller at Saint John, dated 5th June, 1835, which may be of some importance to the mercantile community at the present time.

"We acquaint you, that the period when goods are taken out of the Warehouse for Home Consumption is to be considered the date of Importation."—*Courier.*

Two Grand River canoes arrived at Lechine on Monday the 12th October, from the Interior of Hudson's Bay, in which were passengers, his Reverence the Lord Bishop of Julopolis, from Red River Settlement, Messrs. Wm. McIntosh, P. W. Deane and Simon McGillivray, partners of the Hudson's Bay Company; also Mr. John Swanston. These gentlemen report that the weather during the voyage was exceedingly boisterous, and that another canoe may shortly be expected with letters.—*Montreal paper.*

DR. KIRKWOOD

Has removed to the Royal Oak Hotel, where he may be consulted as usual. (Nov. 4.)

50 Pieces ROOM PAPER,
12 doz. SLEIGH BELLS,
Just received, and for sale by JAS. DAWSON.
Oct. 21.

TO BE LET.

Two Comfortable ROOMS, with a frost proof cellar, and Coal House, &c. on the lowest terms.—Entry immediately. Apply to WM. BROWN. Pictou, Nov. 25, 1835.

CANADA FINE FLOUR, 'Phillip's brand,' for sale by ROSS & PRINROSE. 24th Nov. if

ALMANACS FOR

1836,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—Price 7½d.

viz:

Belcher's Farmer's Almanac,

Temperance do.

Cunnabell's Nova Scotia do.

Pictou, Nov. 11.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has lately received ex *Brig Decezon*, from Greenock, a valuable addition to his stock in the above line; which, together with those formerly imported, he offers at prices considerably under his former printed quotations. Catalogues may be had gratis, by applying at the store.

—A L S O—

By the same vessel, the following scarce Books, on consignment, which will be sold at cost and charges. An early application is necessary.

Stebbing's Diamond Edition of the Bible and New Testament, with and without Common Prayer and Psalms; and in roan, morocco, embossed, and extra bindings.

- 1 copy Cowper's works, 3 vols. 8 vo
- 1 do. complete in one vol. 8 vo.
- 1 Montague's Ornithological Dictionary 8 vo
- 1 Mam's Vegetable Physiology, 12 mo
- 1 Roux's French Grammar and Key
- 3 Citizen of the World
- 6 Dramatic Beauties
- 2 Walker's Dictionary with Key to the pronunciation of proper names
- Method of reading the Scriptures in one year
- Rennet's Scientific Alphabets of Angling—Physics—Gardening—Natural Theology—Botany—Chemistry—Zoology—and Medical Botany
- Mothers' Catechisms of Useful Knowledge.
- The following Annuals in silk & morocco Bindings,
 - The Sacred Cabinet, in prose and verse
 - The Sacred Offering
 - The Infant's Annual

Two pair coloured Globes. June 22, 1835 JAMES DAWSON

HANDBILLS & BOOK WORK

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

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Am.	pe. hbl.	20s a 22s 6d.
N. Scotia, per bush.		3s.
BOARDS, Pine, per M		50s a 60s
" Hemlock, do.		30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh, per lb.		2d a 2 1-2d
BUTTER		7d a 8d "
CHEESE, N. S. per lb.		5d a 6d
COALS, at the Mines		15s per chal.
" Shipped on board		14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)		10s "
COKE per chal.		16s
CODFISH per Qil.		12s a 14s
EGGS per doz.		6d
FLOUR, N. S. per cwt.		16s a 18s
" Am. S. P. per hbl.		none
" Canada fine "		49s
HAY per ton		35 a 40
HERRINGS, No. 1.		25s
No. 2.		20s
MACKAREL		30s
MUTTON per lb.		2 1-2d. a 3d.
OAT MEAL per cwt.		12s 6d a 14s
OATS per bush.		none
PORK per lb.		3d
POTATOES per bush.		9d
SALT per hhd.		10s a 11s
SHINGLES per M		7s a 10s
TALLOW per lb.		7d a 8d
TURNIPS per bush.		1s 6d

AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

FRUIT TREES.

It is an undeniable fact, that the cultivation of Fruit does not meet with that attention in Nova Scotia, which its utility would warrant us to expect. With the exception of a very few orchards, there is not a fruit tree raised in the district of Pictou, that would not be pronounced by American cultivators as "worthless," either on account of their barrenness, or diseased state, or from the inferior quality of their fruit. But the scarcity of fruit trees, is more to be lamented than the evil just alluded to. Although I would in no case recommend the cultivation of the species of trees now raised here, yet, I think were our otherwise intelligent farmers possessed of that spirit of agriculture and horticulture, which displays itself in the minds of some of their more advanced Southern neighbours, they would soon adopt measures by which they might not only increase the number of the trees, but also improve the quality of their fruit.

It is truly deplorable to see our farmers coming to market with their apples, and disposing of them at 3s. per bushel—the highest price they can obtain—while their more successful competitors, the Americans, import to this place and sell them at 20s. per bbl. I may add, that the latter are, from the superiority of quality, decidedly the cheapest.

It now remains to be ascertained, what is the cause of the disparity in the prices, and the means by which it is to be remedied, i. e. how Nova Scotia fruit can be so improved as to bear comparison with the American growth.

The humidity of the soil, and the coldness of our climate have been held forth as insurmountable barriers to the cultivation of fruit trees in Nova Scotia; but these ideas have originated in ignorance. The climates of the earth are varied, but there is a species of fruit adapted to each variation; and while some will prosper in tropical regions only, a colder climate is necessary for numberless other species. A destitution of scientific knowledge on the subject, has ever operated in Nova Scotia as a greater barrier to the cultivation of fruit trees than the severity of the climate. I have frequently seen persons obtain fruit trees, without paying any regard to their qualities, and transplant them, and with no farther attention, expect them to yield. Such persons might with equal propriety, place their plough in the earth and expect it to "go ahead" of its own accord, as to expect good fruit by this mode of procedure.

In the first place then, I would suggest to our gardeners, and farmers too—for no person should consider his farm complete without an orchard upon it—to make themselves acquainted with the best mode of cultivating fruit trees, which they may do with very little trouble or expense. I would next recommend to them to obtain from the American market, or elsewhere, a supply of proper trees. The varieties cultivated in the United States are almost innumerable, and will, many of them, answer the purposes of cultivation in Nova Scotia. These two objects being accomplished, the greatest obstacles are surmounted, and with a little practice, Novascotians may supply their own market with fruit equal to that now produced by their contemporaries, and thus retain some of the dollars in the Province that are now injudiciously paid away for American fruit.

Circumstances will not permit me to dwell longer on the subject at present, but should I discover it likely to be productive of any good results, I shall cheerfully on a future occasion,

describe more particularly, the location, soils, culture, &c. best adapted to this useful branch of husbandry. MELVILLE.

November 16th, 1835.

From the Maine Farmer.

SELECTION OF SEED WHEAT.

The selection of good seed of any kind, to plant or sow, is an object of no small importance to the cultivator, and we accordingly find farmers, who are careful, pursuing some plan or other which shall ensure them the best seed for their sowing. In the case of wheat, some select the largest and best ears or heads, which they can find, others throw up their wheat in a windy day, and select that which is blown the least distance, as being the heaviest and most plump. We think, however, that the best plan, and the one which will be most sure to give the heaviest grain, is to put it into some thick liquor and take those barrels which usually sink to the bottom. Liquors may be made sufficiently thick to bear up an egg, by various substances in them, by potash, as in common lye—by soap or by salt. Darwin recommends a solution of salt sufficiently strong to bear an egg, and the wheat plunged into this. This might be done at the time of sowing, or even before, if the wheat wet in it be carefully dried—but at sowing, when it is common to soak or wash wheat in lye it would be a small matter to make the liquor as strong as possible, and thus select the heaviest and best of your seed while preparing it for the ground. It would be but a little labour to test the plan on a small quantity and ascertain the facts concerning it.

PUMPKINS.—A Pumpkin, weighing 53 pounds, and which measures four feet, four inches, in circumference, has been left at our office. It was raised by Capt. Daniel Chandler, of the Farm School, and is of the variety known as the Connecticut family pumpkin. The seed came from Connecticut, the legitimate pumpkin dominion, and was obtained at the New England Seed Store.—N. E. Farmer.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

[From the Albany Cultivator.]

PRESERVING MEATS.

The intrinsic value of salted meats, whether for family use or for market, depends materially upon the manner in which they are preserved. An excess of salt renders lean meats, as beef and hams, hard, tough, and unpalatable, besides destroying much of their nutritious properties; while too little salt, or an equivalent of some other antiseptic, will not preserve them in a healthful state. It is as easy and as cheap to preserve meats well, as it is to do it badly, if we are furnished with good rules, and duly observe them.

There are no doubt many rules adapted to this end. We have tried many, and have finally, for some years, adopted, with perfect satisfaction, for family use, the pickle which we give below, for the curing of beef and hams. It is said to be equally good for pork, though we have not used it for this purpose, as we lay down none but the fat part of the hog, which is not injured by an excess of salt. This has been denominated the

Knickerbocker Pickle.—Take 6 gallons of water, 9 lbs. of salt, 3 lbs. coarse brown sugar, 1 quart of molasses, 3 ounces salt petre and 1 oz. pearlsh; mix and boil the whole well; take care to skim off all the impurities which rise to the surface. This constitutes the pickle. When the meat is cut it should be slightly rubbed with fine salt, and suffered to lie a day or two that the salt may extract the blood; it may then be packed tight in the cask, and the pickle, having become cold, may be turned upon and should cover the meat. A

follower, to fit the inside of the cask, should then be laid on, and a weight put on it, in order to keep the meat at all times covered with pickle. The sugar may be omitted without material detriment. In the spring the pickle must be turned off, boiled with some additional salt and molasses, skimmed, and when cold returned to the cask.

For domestic use, beef and pork hams should not be salted the day the animals are killed, but kept until its fibre has become short and tender, as these changes do not take place after it has been acted upon by the salt.

Meat that is to be dried and smoked, requires less salt than that which is to remain in pickle, on account of the preserving qualities of the pyroligne acid, which is supplied by the smoke of the wood. The great art in smoking meat well seems to consist in having the meat dried by smoke, and not by heat. The Hams of Westphalia, and the smoked beef of Hamburg, which are unrivalled in reputation, are managed in this way. The Westphalia farmers have a closet in the garret, joining the chimney, made tight, to retain smoke, in which they hang their hams and bacon to dry, out of the effect of the heat of the fire. Two apertures are made from the closet into the chimney, and a place is made for an iron stopper to be thrust into the funnel of the chimney, to force the smoke through the lower hole into the closet. The upper hole must not be too big, because the closet must be always full of smoke, and that from wood fires.

The Hamburg method of making their superior smoked beef is this: Fires of oak chips are built in the cellars, from whence the smoke is conveyed by two chimneys in the fourth story, and thrown into a chamber by two openings placed opposite to each other. The size of the chamber is proportioned to the quantity of meat to be smoked, but the ceiling is not raised more than five feet and a half from the floor. Above this chamber there is another made with boards, into which the smoke passes through a hole in the ceiling of the first, whence it escapes by openings formed in the sides. The pieces of meat are hung up at the distance of a foot and half from each other, and a fire is kept up night and day for a month or six weeks, according to the size of the pieces.

50 Pieces ROOM PAPER,
12 doz. SLEIGH BELLS,
Just received, and for sale by **JAS. DAWSON.**
Oct. 21.

HEALTH SECURED
By MORRISON'S PILLS,THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE
BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

WHICH has obtained the approbation and commendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious and all Liver diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloureux, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keeps unalterable for years in all climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.

Take care of Counterfeits! The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing spurious Medicines which may be offered them as genuine, as Mr. Morrison never allows more than one Agent to be appointed in any one place, and these are in no instance Medical practitioners or Druggists.

The Subscriber has been appointed agent for the Eastern Division of the Province and Prince Edward Island, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morrison's directions for their use.

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

JAMES DAWSON:

Pictou, May 6th, 1835.

FOREIGN.

FROM PORTO RICO.—We learn from the *Baltimore American*, that the spirit of liberalism which has recently manifested itself so strongly in Spain, has extended itself to that island. The intelligence was brought by the *schr. Octavia*, which sailed on the 25th Oct. It appears that the news of the movements in Spain, in favour of the Constitution was received with much gratification by a portion of the troops at St. John's, who testified their sentiments by shouts and songs, of which the Constitution was the burthen. The officer who permitted the soldiers to make these demonstrations was soon after placed in confinement, but this act only served to make them the more discontented, and his release from confinement was loudly demanded. In a short time afterward the officer was sent off in a vessel to Spain, and as soon as the fact had transpired, the soldiers became so exasperated that the destruction of the town was threatened. Gen. La Torre, the Governor of the island, and a highly popular officer, had succeeded thus far in preventing matters from coming to extremities, but it was doubted when the *Octavia* sailed, whether tranquility could be maintained without bloodshed. The garrison consists of about 2300 troops.

MANŒUVRES OF THE COMBINED RUSSIAN AND PRUSSIAN FORCES.

Kulisch, Sept. 12.—The Prussian Prince arrived on the 11th instant, at Kulisch, and the King of Prussia on the evening of the same day. The Emperor and Empress went to meet him, and when the Archduke and Archduchess arrived in the square before the Palace they were received with loud huzzas by the King of Prussia's regiment of huzzars. In the evening there was a splendid entertainment during which 1000 Russian musicians performed before the Palace. The town was finely illuminated. Count Orloff is appointed to attend on the King and the Crown Prince, who is also lodged in the Palace. The other Princes are in private houses. The Prussian infantry, which arrived a week ago, is encamped on the Prussian territory, close to the frontiers. The Russian camp is about a league on the other side of the town. This morning the Prussian cavalry and infantry left their cantonments and drew up in columns opposite the Russian tents; the cavalry on the left wing, the infantry on the right. Almost at the same time the Russian troops came out, and were drawn up in an immense line before the tents. In the front of the line was the artillery, consisting of 130 guns. At eleven o'clock the King and the Empress appeared accompanied by the Princes of both houses. The Emperor and the Grand Duke Michael wore the uniforms of the Prussian regiments of cavalry which bear their names. The King, with his sword drawn, then rode with the Emperor along the whole front; then put himself at the head of the Prussian corps, and proceeded with it between the Russian line and the artillery in front. As the Russian regiments presented arms to the King, the Prussian regiments proceeded from thousands of muskets, mingled with the salutes of the 130 pieces of cannon. At length the Prussian corps reached the place where the Emperor stood, before whom the King in person led his troops in parade march. The Emperor and Prince Michael then put themselves at the head of the Prussian regiments bearing their names, and passed before the King with them. The Prussian infantry then drew up in a line before their new camp, close to that of the Russian, and the cavalry opposite to them. The same magnificent sight was repeated. The Russian infantry, with the Emperor at their head, followed, by Prince

Paskewitch, marched in Parade between the two Prussian lines. The King and the three oldest Prussian Princes placed themselves at the head of the Russian regiments commanded by them, and led them past the Emperor. Then followed the Russian cavalry. Her Majesty the Empress, who had mounted her horse when the march began, placed herself at the head of her regiment of horse guards, and rode past their Majesties. Prince Albert of Prussia, with his Russian regiment of cuirassiers, and the young Grand Duke Alexander with his battalion of pioneers of the Guards, did the same. The third division of light cavalry, among which was the Mussulman regiment, were then inspected. The troops of both nations were distinguished by their fine appearance.

Sept. 13.—This forenoon at eleven o'clock, divine service was performed for all the troops in the Russian and Prussian camps. The Russian guards assembled before the half-opened, handsome Imperial army church, and the Prussian guards before the altar erected in the open air. Divine service commenced at the same time in all parts of the camp. The sovereigns and princes, and their innumerable suite, attended first the Greek service, in which the imperial church singers took part, and afterwards the Protestant service, which was performed by the Protestant chaplain of the first regiment of foot guards, the regimental band executing the vocal and instrumental music. Along with the Prussian guards was the Finnish rifle regiment, which is also of the Protestant religion. After divine service was over, each regiment was drawn up before the tents, and the officers *du jour* of all the infantry regiments defiled before His Majesty the King of Prussia. After this, detachments of all the cavalry regiments passed in the same manner. The Circassian Cuir and Ural Cossacks of the line in particular attracted the attention of all the spectators. A small detachment of them first gave proof of the equestrian skill of these people. A sheet of paper was laid on the ground, and each as he rode past in full gallop fired at it, and never missed either with the pistol or musket. This was only the prelude to one of the most interesting manœuvres that is possible to imagine, namely, the exercise of the Mussulman regiment and of the whole regiment of the line of the Ural Cossacks. Both regiments, in their remarkable Asiatic costume, were drawn up on the eminence before the Imperial pavilion, from which there is a gentle declivity in the plain. The spectacle commenced with the combats of single pairs of the Mussulman regiment with incredible dexterity; these people performed their exercise with their horses in full gallop, fired as they fled, at their pursuer, then threw themselves entirely out of their saddles, and hung on one side of their horses to cover themselves, and as soon as the advancing party had fired again, with loud cries, immediately resumed the offensive; the single pairs were gradually joined by more, so that at length the whole, in the wildest confusion, were engaged, and gave a most striking picture of the mode of fighting of these Asiatic people. But if the performance of the Mussulman regiments were extraordinary, they were, if possible, surpassed by the Ural Cossacks. Some of them, in full gallop, not only picked up their caps which had been thrown into a pile of lighted straw, but leaped 30 or 40 times from their horses, and on again in rapid succession. At last the whole regiment, standing on their horses, made an attack with a tremendous warhoop, resembling a frightful howl. We should in vain attempt to describe the strange and surpassing effect of this scene: What we have hitherto seen only in a circus, such as Franconi's or Astley's, was here executed by a whole regiment in a

wide plain. This interesting exhibition was concluded by a detachment of the Mussulman regiment. The individual combatants had small dirks fastened to a cord, which they threw at each other with admirable dexterity, but of course pulled them back before they could reach the bodies of their opponents. After these military exercises were concluded, the sovereigns and princes returned to the town, where there was a grand dinner, to which the colonels of all the regiments in camp were invited. To-morrow there is to be a grand parade near the village of Konni.

Sept. 15.—Yesterday was the grand parade of all the troops, which were drawn up in four lines; the infantry formed the two first lines, the Prussian infantry being on the right wing of the first line; the cavalry formed the third, and the artillery the fourth. The emperor received our King with his sword drawn, at the right wing of the first line, and presented to him a report. The troops were 62 1/2 battalions, 63 squadrons, and 136 pieces of artillery, in all about 54,000 men. The Sovereigns and Empress on horse back, followed by the prince and a countless number of spectators, rode amidst uninterrupted acclamations, along the lines, and returned to the right wing of the infantry, where they halted, and the troops marched by, which they did twice; the second time the infantry in columns, four battalions together, the cavalry in a trot. His Majesty the King gave a grand dinner. As our troops met with a most friendly reception on their arrival, the most perfect harmony has continued to prevail; the Russian officers and men do every thing to make the camp as agreeable as possible to our men. The provisions are excellent: The Emperor has ordered the rations to be doubled, so that each man has a pound of meat daily.

Berlin, Sept. 19.—We received yesterday, by express, further accounts from Kulisch. In compliance with the repeated invitations of the Empress of Austria, the Empress of Russia will accompany the Emperor to Bohemia. The Emperor and the King will arrive at Toplitz on the 24th, and the Empress on the 25th. They will travel by different roads, because so great a number of horses are required; but never perhaps were such admirable regulations made to have relays ready at every stage as on this occasion.

BOSTON, NOV. 6.

ANOTHER INSURRECTION ON THE SPANISH MAINE.—Capt. Wainwright, of the British brig *Sylph*, arrived at Norfolk on Saturday last, in 14 days from Port Spain, (Trinidad) informs, that an insurrection had broken out on the Maine, and that the inhabitants were fleeing in every direction for safety. About 500 of the fugitives had arrived at Trinidad a few days previous to the departure of Capt. Wainwright.

AIR an cuir a mach ann an Galic, hho chann A ghair, agus ri' bhi air an reic, le Seumas Dawson leabhar recodar ann am Pictou.

AINEAMANA URRAMACH CHRIOID.
Le Ulliam Dyer.

Prish sin Taidainn ceangailte, na' Cuig Taidain, ann am bordabh.

Mar an Cuidna,
ORAIN SPIORADAIL.
Le Paudrig Grant.

Prish tri Taidain, leth Cheangailte gu greannta.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE subscriber has on hand two full sets of very superior Machine Cards, on Conspicuous, and has received orders to offer them at the low price of 7s 6d per font: If not sold in one month from this date, they are to be sent to St. John, N. B.

September 1. JAS. DAWSON

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 25, 1853.

We understand that Messrs. GEORGE MCKENZIE and JOHN GEDDIE, late overseers of the poor, are now incarcerated in the Common Jail of this place, at the suit of Dr. Martin, the plaintiff's attorney being J. Blanchard Esq. We have not room left in the present number to make an inquiry into the cause why two of the most upright, honest, and worthy members of this community, are placed in such a situation—men who have always honourably discharged all just claims against themselves; men who for many years, faithfully served the public in one of its most arduous and responsible offices; and men who fill the honourable situation of Elders, in the two Presbyterian Congregations in this town. We are informed that some blame the Magistrates, some Judge Sawers only, and others the freeholders, for the fearful disarrangement of our financial affairs which has preceded this odious commitment. be the blame where it may, (and we shall try to trace it to its proper source, in a future number,) we are free to own, that we would not for all their commissions and freeholds put together, have been, in the remotest degree instrumental in the infamous transaction which we have just recorded.

The American papers are filled with speculations on the results that are likely to accrue from the refusal of President Jackson to make the explanation required by France, in order to entitle the United States to the indemnity; and the approaching session of Congress is viewed with no ordinary interest in relation to this question.

Those of our readers who are interested in the affairs of Texas, will find an interesting article in our last page on the perilous situation of that Colony.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held at Miramichi on Thursday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of petitioning His Majesty's Government, and the Imperial Parliament, against the adoption of the changes recommended in the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, relative to the duty on Colonial Timber and Deals.

By a Report which the Secretary of the Yarmouth Ladies' Bible Association, has just published in the Yarmouth Herald, it appears, that that active little association has this year remitted to the Parent Society, the sum of £32, of which £25 are the fruits of voluntary contributions; and that within the seven years of its existence, it has remitted to the Parent Society £250 9 2.

Yesterday morning about 6 inches of snow fell, with a gentle N. East wind. All is now bustle, preparing the sleighs and other winter vehicles for active service.

UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY.—The public have been already apprised, that Mr. MARCUS GUNN will deliver a Lecture this evening in the Mason Hall, on the above branch of useful knowledge. We hope our fellow townsmen will on this occasion manifest their usual readiness, to encourage the dissemination of so necessary a part of human knowledge.

Tickets to be had at this office, and at the door, price 1s. each.

We would remind our readers, that to-morrow is the day appointed by His Excellency Sir COLIN CAMPBELL for PUBLIC THANKSGIVING for the late abundant harvest and preservation from Pestilential disease; and we hope there is not a heart in the Province but will respond to this call on their religious feelings. We sincerely hope that the usual prompt observance will be paid in this Town. It is rather singular that the same day is to be observed, for the same purpose, in the states of Connecticut,

Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week,

At Mrs Davison's.—Messrs. Dempsey, Gardner, Nelson, Clarke, Smardon, Jury, Hadley, Baldon, and Herrick.

At Mr Lorrain's.—Messrs. Brown, Graham, Morrison, M. McLean, and A. McLean.

At Mr Harper's.—Mr Black, Rev. Mr Doyle, and Rev. Mr Taylor.

DIED.

At Onslow, on the 10th inst., Robert Dickson, Esq. the Representative of that Township in the Provincial Legislature, and one of the oldest Magistrates of the District of Colchester.

Of Dropsy, at Amherst, in the County of Cumberland, on Friday, the 30th ult., William Baker, Esq., one of the Judges of H. M. Superior Court of that County, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, Registrar, &c. He was a man of strict integrity, and he died universally respected and regretted.

At Chatham, Miramichi, on the 8th inst., Barbara Ann, wife of Mr. J. Cate, Postmaster of that place.

At the Middle River, on Thursday last, Mr William McLean.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 18th—Schr. Waterloo, Eison, P. E. Island—oatmeal, &c. to the Master.

19th—Schr. Alicia, Curry, Miramichi—bal. to Master; Shal. Elizabeth, Dwyer, River John—freestone to J. Dawson.

20th—Schr. Dollar, Kinnah, Salem—apples, cider, and onions, to Ross & Primrose; Adelle, Dugas, Quebec—flour and wine to N. McKay; Isabella, Goodwin, P. E. Island—barley to Hockins & sons.

21st—Schr. Mary Bell, Cameron, Miramichi—bal. to Master; Mary Ann, Fraser, Miramichi—plank to J. Carmichael & Co.

23d—Schr. Margaret, McCormick—P. E. Island—barley to Master.

24th—Schr. Exchange, Stove, P. E. Island—barley to Ross & Primrose.

CLEARED.

18th—Schr. Esperance, Babu, Halifax—coals; Catharine, Milard, Tatmagouche—dry goods.

19th—Brig Northumbrian, Gale, Cork—timber by H Hatton.

20th—Schr. Alicia, Curry, Miramichi—corn meal and apples by G. Smith; Waterloo, Eison, Halifax—produce by the Master.

23d—Schr. True Friends, Dawson—ballast.

The Brig Dameron, Cook, Master, from Quebec to Greenock, put in here yesterday, with loss of Sails &c. in the late gales.

The barque Sir George Murray, from Liverpool for Richibucto, in ballast, was wrecked at Little Antz, Madame, on the 31st ult. The crew and materials were saved, and the latter, with the hull sold at Arichat.

P. E. ISLAND, Nov. 17.—The Providence, Hoffman, from St. John, N. B. for Quebec, was driven on shore on the night of Wednesday last, about a mile from the East Point, south side. Her cargo, consisting of 41 hhd's sugar, partially damaged, will be sold for the benefit of the Underwriters. The vessel, it is expected, will be got off in the spring.

POSITIVE SALE.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on the 10th day of April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the Real Estate of WILLIAM MORTIMER, of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, consisting of the following Lots:

1. DWELLING HOUSE, STORES, Wharf, &c. in the Town of Pictou, comprising an excellent Mercantile Establishment.

2. TWO LOTS on the West of the above-mentioned house, sixty feet front each, with water extending to the channel of the harbour.

3. A LOT on the East of the building used as a store by the late Mr. Mortimer, fronting twenty-five feet on Water street, and extending south to the channel of the harbor.

4. A LOT situate in the Town of Pictou, on the south side of Water street, bounded on the west by a line parallel with the house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Mooring, thence eastwardly 25 feet, extending south to the channel of the harbour.

5. A WATER LOT, situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the south-west angle of James Dawson's store, on the south side of Water street; thence westwardly 25 feet to a lot the property of the late William Mortimer—extending south to the channel of the harbour.

6. A LOT OF LAND situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the Lot now in the possession of John Davis, thence north 123 feet to Church street, thence west 42 feet, thence south 123 feet to Water street, thence east along the line of said street 42 feet.

7. A LOT OF LAND situate on the North side of Pictou harbour, known as 'Battery Hill,' containing 22 acres. This field will be sold in small lots, according to a plan of the same that may be seen in the office of the subscriber.

8. A LOT from 30 to 35 ACRES, being the rear of one hundred acre lot, of which the last mentioned lot forms the front. This will be sold in lots of 5 or 10 acres to suit purchasers, according to a plan of the same to be seen in the office of the subscriber.

9. THAT LOT OF 29 ACRES (with 19 acres to be added to it in the rear) on which a new and commodious house has recently been erected—this lot of 29 acres is nearly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation.

10. A LOT OF LAND situate in the suburbs of Pictou, near the house at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah Mortimer, bounded on the east and south by the harbour of Pictou.

11. THE EASTERN END OF GREAT GARRIBOO ISLAND, adjoining the lands of Messrs Harris, containing 50 acres.

12. A LOT OF LAND situate in Chance Harbour, being Lot No. 18 of the Grant to the late 82nd Reg't, containing 100 acres, formerly the property of John Cameron.

13. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of the Middle River of Pictou, beginning at a stake on the bank of said River, and bounded by the lands of Samuel Archibald, William Porter and James Porter, containing 27 acres. Also—a LOT adjoining the above, containing 25 acres.

14. A LOT OF LAND on the East side of the Middle River, in the 2nd Division of Lands on the said River, being John Porter's share or third part of Land granted to John, James, and William Porter, containing 116 acres.

15. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of the Middle River, containing 20 acres, formerly the property of Robert Matheson.

16. A LOT OF LAND fronting on the Middle River, known as Brydon's Lot, containing 100 acres, more or less.

17. A LOT OF LAND situate on Mount Thom, fronting on the main road leading from Truro to Pictou, being part of a Lot of Land granted to the heirs of the late Thomas Harris, Junior, containing 300 acres.

18. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of River John, beginning at the south angle of Land granted to William Rankin, containing 250 acres—formerly the property of Murdoch McLean.

19. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of Tatmagouche River, being Lot 28 on a plan of the estate of the late Col. Desbarres, Esq., containing 100 acres. There is on this lot a new and commodious dwelling house.

20. A LOT OF LAND situate in New Arran, fronting on the south branch of the French River of Tatmagouche, containing 300 acres. On this lot there is a saw Mill.

21. A LOT OF LAND situate in part of the River John, bounded on east and south by lands owned by William McConnell, and on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKeel and John Geddie, containing 300 acres more or less.

22. A LOT OF LAND situate in River John, bounded by lands granted to Wind-or College, on the south and west by lands granted to James Marshall and John Marshall situate upon the forks of River John, containing 200 acres, being the whole of a tract granted by Government to John Moor and Susan his wife.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of ten per cent. and a handsome credit for the balance, to be made known at the time of sale.

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Sole Executor and Devisee.

Pictou, 24th Nov. 1853.

MADEIRA WINE.

10 CASKS, of 15 gallons each, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE. 24th Nov. if

POETRY.

WHAT IS LIFE?

BY WM. COWPER.

He lives, who lives to God alone,
And all are dead beside;
For other source than God is none,
Whence life can be supplied.

To live to God is to requite
His love, as best we may;
To make his precepts our delight,
His promises our stay.

But life within a narrow ring
Of giddy joys comprised,
Is falsely nam'd, and no such thing,
But rather death disguised.

Can life in them deserve the name,
Who only live to prove
For what poor toys they can disclaim
An endless life above?

Who, much diseas'd, yet nothing feel;
Much manac'd, nothing dread;
Have wounds which only God can heal,
Yet never ask his aid?

Who deem his house a useless place,
Faith, want of common sense;
And ardour in the Christian race,
A hypocrite's pretence?

Who trample order, and the day,
Which God asserts his own,
Dishonour with unhallow'd play,
And worship chance alone?

If scorn of God's commands, impress'd
On word and deed, imply
The better part of man unless'd
With life that cannot die;

Such want it, and that want uncured,
Till man resigns his breath,
Speaks him a criminal, assur'd
Of everlasting death.

Sad period to a pleasant course!
Yet so will God repay
Sabbaths profan'd without remorse,
And mercy cast away.

MISCELLANY.

We request particular attention to the following important intelligence:

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—A slip from the office of the New Orleans True American, dated 14th instant, announces the receipt of an extra from the Red River Herald containing the following important intelligence.

WAR IN TEXAS—GEN. COS LANDED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE BRASSOS WITH 400 MEN.

Isaac has just arrived from Texas bringing the intelligence that Gen. Cos has landed near the mouth of the Brassos with 400 men, with the intention of joining the 700 federal troops stationed at San Antonio de Bexar, and marching upon the people of Texas. He has issued his Proclamation, "declaring that he will correct the revenue, disarm the citizens, establish a military government, and confiscate the property of the rebellious."—Messrs Johnson and Baker bore the express from San Felipe to Nacogdoches. Stephen S. Austin has written to several citizens of Nacogdoches, that a resort to arms is inevitable.

They have hoisted a flag with the "Constitution of 1824" inscribed on it, and two hundred freemen have gathered around it, determined to stand or fall with it.

We subjoin the following letter from General Houston to the gentleman who brought the intelligence.

San Augustine, Texas, }
5th October, 1835, }

Dear Sir,—At your request I hand you a memorandum, that you may be informed of our situation. War, in defence of our rights, our oaths, and our constitution is inevitable in Texas!

If volunteers from the United States will join their brethren in this section, they will receive liberal bounties of land. We have millions of acres of our best lands unchosen and unappropriated.

Let each man come with a good rifle and one hundred rounds of ammunition—and come soon.

Our war cry is "liberty or death." Our principles are to support the Constitution, and down with the Usurper. Your Friend,
SAM. HOUSTON.

To Isaac Parker, Esq. present.

We have no time to make any comments. The people of the United States will respond to the call of their brethren in Texas!

The Mexicans continue to annoy the Settlers in Texas by every means in their power. Not only have large bodies of Troops been marched into Texas, but the neighbouring Indians have been stirred up to attack the colonists. The Comanches and Cherokees have made several incursions. Ex-Governor Houston, and several other influential gentlemen in Texas have written to Washington to entreat the interference of the National Government in their behalf. The New Orleans Bee calls Americans to the rescue to save their brethren from massacre by the hands of hired Indians. It is evident that affairs are rapidly approaching a crisis in that quarter, and the result of it must be the addition of Texas to this republic. As one of the means tending to that end, we learn that two Mexican armed vessels have been sent out from Vera Cruz, with orders to cruise on the coast of Texas, for the purpose of capturing the American Schooner San Felipe, which took the Correo, and her private, Captain Thompson, and brought them into New Orleans. The battle once begun, if these miserable Mexicans have the courage, the flame will soon spread, and it is easy to anticipate the result.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—About twelve years ago, a cottager who lives on Coningsby Moor, of the name of Anthony Cox, had a son named Abraham, who enlisted into the army and was sent to the Indies. For several years he kept up a correspondence with his friends, but after 6 or 7 years he ceased to write, or, if he wrote, the letters never came to hand, and it was thought he was dead. About four years since, a man was committed to Spilsby House of Correction, and there being two persons from Coningsby in prison at that time, they challenged him for the said Abraham Cox, and told him that if his parents were aware of his situation they would relieve him. He denied all knowledge of them, or of Anthony Cox, but they sent over to Coningsby, and the man was claimed as their son by both Anthony Cox and his wife. On his being released, they took him home, and clothed him; he has ever since lived with them as their son, and got married. About a month since, however, to the surprise of his father and mother, the real Abraham Cox came home; upon which their adopted son took himself off, leaving a wife and a family (who have no idea whence he came or what are his connections), and has not since been heard of.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

TOUCH ABOVE THE VULGAR.—The following is a copy, verbatim, of a toast read at the head of the table, and drunk with great applause on the 4th of July at Milledgeville, U. S.:

General Jackson one of the firmest pillars in the edifice of our national independence. How a midst the thundering deluge of antagonist has so nobly achieved by a wise and ample administration and may his name be eulogized on the wisest pages of his country's history and be echoed with applause by every republican citizen may the iron hand of despotism

Emit its mighty grasp and the Lion of desolation crouch in the loath some and gloomy conca-vity,—*Transcript.*

HOW TO GET A LIVELIHOOD.—On Monday, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, husband and wife, (by repute or otherwise,) whose avocations in life will be better understood by the sequel, appeared in the Mayor's Court, both talking together, the latter complaining that her husband starved and deserted her, and the former that it was impossible to live in the same house with a hyena. It was proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate, that Mr. Williams did not live with his wife, nor find her the where-with to live, and he was consequently called upon for his defence of the same.

Why won't you support your wife? inquired the magistrate.

Williams—Support her? She supports herself bless yer life, and if I was to stick to her, I should soon be transported over the herring pond.

Mrs. Williams—Oh, you varmint. Oh, you prig. You knows you're a prig, Bill.

Williams—Never mind what she says, she's a riglar humbug, a riglar cheat, and a riglar cat. (Laughter.)

Magistrate—How does she support herself? Williams—Why, you see, yer worship, she looks out for dead sailors. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Williams—What a hidea.

Magistrate—And what does she do with their bodies? (Continued Laughter.)

Williams—Oh, she docs'nt want their bodies. It's their watches and clothes she searches for. Whenever a ship comes in, yer honors, she gets to know what sailors died aboard, and then she goes to the captains, and pretends to be their nephews (laughter,) and their aunts, and neices, and such like, and bants all the things belonging to the dead 'uns.

Mrs. Williams said that her husband's statement was false, and that it was himself who pretended to be "Uncle" to dead sailors.—*London paper.*

DROUGHT IN SPAIN.—The *Memorial du Calvados* of the 14th of August, states that the whole of that country is entirely burnt up by the extreme heat, and the rivers are so low that the mills have ceased to work. The greater number of the men employed at Conde-sur-Norieau, amounting to between 2,000 and 3,000, are thrown out of work; at Palaise, water is sold at 50 francs a ton; in several cantons of Brittany cider is given to the cattle to drink; and the horses of the depot at Breteville for remounting the cavalry, have been removed to Cuen.

LAMENTABLE PROSPECTS FOR FRENCH EDITORS.—A case might occur under the new law of the press, by which an editor might be fined to the amount of one million of francs and imprisoned for eight years.

A LOOKING-GLASS FOR THE READER.—In a valuable compilation by John Fielding, called *The Mentor*, there is a sentiment which displays a deep knowledge of human nature. He says: When we consider how few there are for whom we have a real esteem, we ought not to be surprised that so few have a real esteem for us.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDEN.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & EUBANK.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORN, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.;