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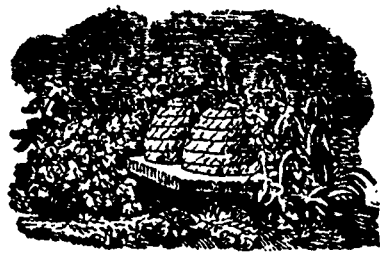
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1838.

NUMBER XXXV.

## THE BEE

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. Single copies 3d. each.

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### PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, per bushel	Hay per ton	40s a 50s
Boards, pine, pr 50s a 60s	Herrings, No. 1,	30s
" henlock - 30s a 40s	Mackarel,	none
Beef, pr lb	Mutton per lb	3d a 4d
Butter, - 10l	Oatmeal pr cwt	16s a 18s
Cheese, - 5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s 6d
Coals, at Mine, or chl	Pork	4d
" at Loading Ground	Potatoes -	1s 3d
" at end of railroad	Salt pr hhd	2s 6d
Coke	Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d
Codfish pr Ql	Shingles pr st	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	Tallow pr lb	7d a 9d
Flour, &c	Turkey pr bush	none
" American &c	Veal -	none
	Wood pr cord	12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	27s 6d	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, st 65s a 70s		" 2	15s
Boef, Quebec prime	45s	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	42s 6d	" 2	37s
Codfish, merch'ble	17s 6d	" 3	32s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Molasses per gal	2s 3d
" Sydney,	30s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada primo	85s
Coffee	1s 3d	" Nova Scotia	80s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes	1 s 3d
Hour Am sup	50s	Sugar, 37s 6d a 42s 6d	
" Fine	45s	Salmon No 1	70s
" Canada, fine	50s	" 2	65s
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10s

### LAND FOR SALE.

**500 ACRES** of Excellent LAND, at Kempt Town, in the County of Colchester, near the head of Salmon River, westward of the road leading from Salmon River to Earl Town, about 4 miles North of Mr John Archibald's Inn. The said lot was originally granted to Robert Jerrat and Margaret Lindsay. The Land is mostly covered with hardwood and spruce, and is surrounded with good soil, sufficient to make a thriving Settlement in a few years. Two families now reside within three quarters of a mile of said Lot, and others are about to settle in its vicinity. As the Land has lately been surveyed, and lines marked by Mr Alexander Millar, Deputy Surveyor, Turo, persons wishing to purchase may apply to him, or to the subscriber by whom any further information can be given.

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou 1st December 1837.

**70 BBLs.** of prime fall Mackarel, for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.** January 1, 1838.

### ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ.

The celebrated island of Juan Fernandez has become the object of a singular enterprise of an American citizen, who has taken it on a lease for a considerable term of years from the Chilean government. The island formerly served as a place of exile for criminals condemned for transportation, but the expenses of the establishment and the increasing number of prisoners determined the government to abandon it. The present possessor is about to emigrate thither himself, carrying with him 100 or 200 families from the Sandwich Islands, with the intention of cultivating it and of rearing cattle, and he will himself exercise an absolute and exclusive control over the administration of the island. His projects are, however said to be more extensive than the mere colonisation for the sake of cultivation, and that he has the intention of improving the principal harbour, and of laying down buoys for the safety and advantage of the whalers in the Pacific, whom he proposes to attract thither by the superior accommodations he will provide for them. In his stores they are to find an assortment of every kind of provisions; he will discount their bills of exchange at the current rates of interest; and he proposes to furnish them also, without charge, with tow boats to facilitate their entrance and sailing. There will be no port charges, and what is of more importance, they will be protected against those desertions among the crew which occur so frequently when put into ports on the continent or larger islands, where the facilities of escape and concealment are greater and cannot be so well guarded against. By a system of police, rendered easy and practicable from the small extent of the island, the American possessor of this petty state proposes to make it the interest of captains of whalers to put in there to refresh and rest. The island, it is said, in the mountainous parts abounds with sandal and other valuable woods, and the interior is remarkable for the beauty of the country and the salubrity of the air. From the perseverance and enterprise of the party who has obtained possession, it is considered that this extraordinary project has some chance of success, and that it may prove of advantage to the proprietors and masters of vessels engaged in the South Sea whale fishery.

By a singular coincidence a project similar in its object, and having reference besides to direct embarkation in the fishery enterprises of the Pacific, has been latterly engaging attention in this country. This is a "Falkland Islands Commercial, Fishing, and Agricultural Association," proposing to be established by different acts of Parliament. Among other details in recommendation of this scheme are stated the facilities it would afford to the vessels trading round Cape Horn, many of which are in the habit of touching there for fresh water and such other supplies as the uninhabited state of the islands affords, being, however, for the most part obliged to put into St. Catherine's, where they are more readily procured abundant, but where vessels also are subjected to heavy charges for the stores and provisions which, if settled, and cultivated, the Falkland Islands are so much better suited for yielding and supplying. It is urged that it would thus form an intermediate station for vessels trading with Van Diemen's Land, Australia, and

South America, and whalers in the South Seas, and so constitute a naval depot generally, the want of which is felt by British shipping, as nothing of the kind is possessed either in the Pacific or the Atlantic within 3000 miles of Cape Horn. Besides being of easy access for whalers for refreshment and repairs, island fisheries would be established with the facility of preparing the blubber and bone on shore. Among the catalogue of recommendations put forward in behalf of the project, it is calculated that the islands might with time engross the supply of the South American markets with flour, to the exclusion of the United States; and that the wool grown there by an enterprising individual has already been sold in Liverpool for nearly double the price obtained for that of Buenos Ayres. Such is an outline of this proposed undertaking, in its main features the same as that of Juan Fernandez, but upon a larger scale, and with a more extensive territory for action. Like all projects, however, the prospects hold out are of much too sanguine a character.—Times.

From a Foreign Journal.

### CHINA.—ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

It is now fifteen years since the Roman Catholic priests were banished from Peking, and sent, with all those who were discovered in the Chinese provinces, to Maco. Yet the French monks of the order of St. Lazarus, among whom there is no want of money, union or enthusiasm, have been secretly labouring for the maintenance of the Roman Catholic Church in China, and their exertions have succeeded even beyond their own expectations. For some years they annually sent two or three young priests to China, who quietly proceed to the head-quarters of the missions in the interior of the country and join in the work of conversion. There are now Roman Catholic communities in all the provinces; and in many places there are public chapels, where service is performed uninterruptedly since the missions have had the good sense to train native Chinese as priests. In furtherance of this object, the mission have founded two seminaries. One of these establishments is for the southern provinces, and is situated in Maco, whence the Chinese candidates are sent to Manilla, where they are ordained by the Archbishop. On their return they are sent into the interior of the country, where they live in the midst of their flocks as peaceable as ecclesiastics in Europe. The other seminary is in Tartary, beyond the wall of China. In this establishment the priests destined for the northern provinces, and for Peking, are educated; for, incredible as it may appear, there is in Peking a Catholic community amounting to more than 26,000 members. There are at this moment two French priests in the community at Peking; for the chief direction of ecclesiastical affairs cannot yet be intrusted to Chinese priests. The provincials are, therefore, always Europeans, though, necessity of averting the suspicion of the Government obliges them to travel clandestinely, and often places very great difficulties in the way of the missions. Christian worship is publicly performed, even in many of the principal towns. In Tchingtufo, the capital of the province of Sotschuen, Christians are interred in the churchyard, and over the graves are erected crosses and other symbols of Christianity.

The Government, when not suspecting the presence of Europeans, observes the most perfect indulgence towards Christians. Christian communities, too, being generally remarkable for moral and peaceable conduct, are liked by the local authorities, who, having once tolerated them, are greatly interested in preventing their detection in higher quarters, because they would then be called to account for their previous want of vigilance. When, therefore, a community is once formed, it incurs very little risk of being molested. An additional guarantee of its security exists in the peculiarity of legal forms in China. The first attempts to establish a community are not very readily suppressed, because the transport of suspected persons to the seat of the higher tribunal must be at the expense of the local authorities, who are, therefore, naturally disposed to wink at such matters, as long as they do not apprehend disturbance or public preachings, which might render them responsible.

The reason why so little is known respecting the Chinese mission is, that formerly the missionaries were chosen among the most ignorant of the clergy, and on their return they were unable to write intelligible accounts of their proceedings. The Lazarists, however, have seen their error for some time past, and have sent out persons, who in addition to the possession of theological knowledge, have, like the Jesuits in earlier times, passed through a regular course of scientific education. They now have in China, astronomers, botanists, &c., from whom interesting narratives may be looked for. It may reasonably be expected that ere long the Roman Catholic missions will recover the extensive influence which they enjoyed in former times. They have, indeed, already established themselves on a better footing than they have maintained since the expulsion of the Jesuits, and should they hereafter succeed in secretly forming a native Christian clergy, competent to dispense with the direct superintendence of European provincials, Christianity will undoubtedly make rapid and uninterrupted progress; for the Government seeks to suppress it, not on religious grounds, but because it is an instrument of European influence. This observation is sufficiently corroborated by the following curious fact. Some time ago the Protestant missionaries distributed on the coast of Fock-meh-na 20,000 copies of Bibles, Prayer Books, Catechisms, &c., translated into the Chinese language. These books were sent to the Emperor, who immediately issued a very severe decree on the subject of the distribution of publications. But, singularly enough, this decree made no mention of the religious books, and merely referred to some of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, consisting of treatises on geography, history, politics, &c., which had been distributed along with the Bibles.

## COLONIAL.

### LOWER CANADA.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas

VERMONT, Dec. 29, 1837.

Montreal dates to the morning of the 27th—and no news, save the arrest of about a dozen more Canadians, on the charge of treason. Among them, I am sorry to say, is A. B. Papineau, and Joseph J. Guvvard. For the latter the sum of £500 was offered; it is said he gave himself up, near Coutau du Lac, having been completely worn out with the hardship encountered in endeavouring to escape. The other men taken are not men of much note. Cherrier is still at large.

The Herald, of a late date, mentioned that the people of St. Hyacinthe were again "rebellious." This agrees with reports at Plattsburgh, where, indeed, it has been said, that Girod was still alive. While I have no sort of doubt, that the people of the whole district near the Two Mountains Lake are ripe for fight

the moment there is the least chance for successful action, I cannot believe that they are soon for entering the battle *without arms*.

You will doubtless see from the papers that the Canada Attorney General (C. R. Ogden,) entirely disavows all knowledge, & exonerates the Canada Government from all responsibility, touching the outrageous threats and conduct named in the proceedings of the meetings in Franklin county. The committee of the meeting made their statements on the authority of affidavits, regularly taken and sworn to, probably.

Now, one word as to the future: judging from what I learn from Patriot sources, I believe *the war is not over*; the time for further action has not, however, yet come. Indeed, I have seen letters from the most prominent Patriot leaders, written within the last three days—they are not crest-fallen—they are ardent and determined for two things, first, for some sort of a political organization; and secondly for *fighting*—One of them—and I hardly need say it is *Brown*,—avers that if but one Canadian will raise his arm to strike for the liberty of his country, with that one he will fight "to the death."

QUEBEC, Dec. 22, 1837.

The French Gazette of last evening says—"Our correspondent writes from Montreal on Tuesday evening, that the head of General Lount, the blacksmith, had been brought into Toronto by a party of *negroes*, and that they had received their reward of £500 offered for his capture"—one of the best proofs that the blackguards of Upper Canada may be safely depended upon.—*Morning Herald*.

A coroner's inquest has been held at Montreal, on the body of the rebel *Girod*, who committed suicide; and a verdict returned accordingly. Papers of importance, it is said, have been found on his person.—*Id*.

### UPPER CANADA.

THE PATRIOTS AT NAVY ISLAND.—Accounts from Buffalo state that the attack upon Navy Island was momentarily expected. Gen Van Rensselaer had required all officers and others absent on furlough, to repair to Head Quarters without delay. The forces of Sir Francis Head are said to be composed entirely of militia with the exception of about 250 *Indians*.

The assailing party must inevitably labor under many disadvantages, and Sir Francis Head must beware of the Niagara falls in making his attack.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

AFFAIRS OF THE UPPER PROVINCE.—Things are approaching a crisis. The Governor has been sending boats from Niagara, in wagons, to Chippewa, where breastworks have been thrown up opposite Navy Island. The Patriot camp is in excellent spirits, and making every preparation to resist the assault. Mrs McKenzie is with her husband and refuses to leave him. She bids fair to become the heroine of this romantic expedition. The scouts and expresses of General Van Rensselaer bring gratifying intelligence from the northern and western districts. It would not be improper for us to be more explicit at present. While we vindicate the "supremacy of the laws," it would be contrary to our feeling and principles to give any information in relation to the plans of the Patriots, which might prove prejudicial to their cause.

Gen. Van Rensselaer gave orders not to fire a gun till the loyalist forces have commenced. A few shots have been sent from the other side, but it was only necessary to show a *blazing match* to make those engaged in its camp. On firing the salute on Monday,

the shot of three guns was not drawn. They, however, did little damage—tore up a bridge and knocked over an uninhabited shantee

They have 16 cannon, a very large quantity of ammunition, and are well prepared for an assault. Yesterday the actual force enlisted and enrolled was 523; this is exclusive of a large number employed in various ways, who do not belong to the number of the regular force.

We do not believe that Sir Francis's troops can be made to cross the river. If they attempt it, they will find a glorious grave in Niagara, whose cataract will be their winding sheet, and its thunders their requiem!

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

THE CANADAS.—There is nothing further of an authentic character from Upper Canada. The Rochester and Buffalo papers give various accounts of the state of affairs in their vicinity, but they evidently deserve little credit. A forward movement, it is said, is in contemplation by the force collected at Navy Island, but we can hardly believe it. It would be, or we very much mistake, the height of folly, and the sure precursor of the destruction of all engaged in it. We trust that all American citizens who have thoughtlessly embarked on *this Quixotic enterprize*, will retire from it, whilst there is yet time. Sir FRANCIS HEAD having at present around him nothing but militia—the farmers and yeomenry of the province—will probably not risk their lives in an attack on this position, but detachments of the regular troops are hastening up from Lower Canada; and when they arrive, if the force now collected at Navy Island, still remains there, a scene of bloodshed and carnage will ensue, of which it is painful to think.

FROM NAVY ISLAND.—We have been favoured with a letter from a gentleman formerly of this city, but now residing at Queenston, Upper Canada, dated the 19th instant, from which we extract as follows:

"Until to-day I have been under arms, carrying a musket in the cause of the constitution of my adopted country, which by every principle honor I feel myself called on to defend."

"On Saturday last I marched from this place, with a small company of volunteers, to Chippewa, which is near Navy Island. The next morning we procured a boat from Chippewa River, and dragged it across the land to a point opposite Navy Island. The commander in chief, who had accompanied us, proposed that we should send the boat round the island, to ascertain something of the strength and locality of the encampment."

"The boat was manned with six good oarsmen and set off. It had just passed round the island, and out of our sight, when we heard the report of cannon, and in a few moments saw them coming back, with two boats in full chase. Before this we did not know that they had any cannon on the island."

"We shall in all probability have a fight in a few days."

"I am well satisfied that this country does not wish to throw off the British government. It is only a few ambitious unprincipled men like Mackenzie, who wish to bring it about. It is absurd enough to see the resolutions adopted at the meeting over the border, sympathizing with the poor oppressed Canadians."

The Scotsman commenting on the affairs of Canada, remarks:

Although from the contradictory accounts we receive, it is difficult to form an accurate judgment regarding the state of parties in the province, it seems to us that if the movement party are extravagant in their demands, it is

owing in a great measure to the obstinacy of the government in refusing the redress of local and minor grievances. The discontent which prevails in Canada is of many years' growth. It is therefore widely spread and deeply rooted, and there is no instance on record of a majority of people having become disaffected towards their rulers without some just ground of complaint. As a proof that the Canadians are resolute in their hostility to government, the Catholic Bishop of Montreal had written a *manifesto*, or pastoral letter, to be read by the priests in all the churches in his diocese, recommending obedience to the laws and fidelity to the parent country; but notwithstanding the reverence of the people for their clergy, the places of worship were to a great extent vacated whenever the document was produced. Nothing could more strongly show the fixed resolution of the people to resist the authority of the government; and until the latter shall be placed on a more popular footing, we cannot see how the general discontent can be allayed. We may mention that, to the five counties alluded to above, other three have been added. There are now, therefore, eight counties in the confederation.

LATER.

[We copy the following from *Thursday's Edition of the NOVASCOTIAN.*]

*Postscript, Thursday, 4 o'clock, P. M.*

We are indebted to Mr Keefer for New York papers to the 5th, just received by the *Industry*, and take from them the following account of an affair which appears to have excited some interest on the frontier.

Throughout yesterday and to-day our city has been very much excited in consequence of the seizure and burning of the *Caroline*, and the killing of one of our citizens at Schlosser. The feeling generated by these acts is altogether different from the *patristic* excitement which has prevailed here. It is more deep and universal. Indeed there cannot be, there is not but one opinion on the subject. The taking of the life of Durfee and the wounding of other citizens, and the burning of the *Caroline*, are acts for which our government is bound to demand the fullest and most ample atonement. The following are the facts, as nearly as we could ascertain them. The *Caroline* cleared from this port the forenoon of Friday last, for Schlosser, whither she went, and during the day made several trips between that place and Navy Island. One of her trips was made without showing her colors, in consequence of breaking her flag staff. At evening she hauled up along the dock of a landing place at Schlosser, and was made fast.

Several persons who were there at the time, and unable to obtain lodgings for the night went aboard the boat to sleep. Among this number, we understand, were some volunteers for Navy Island from Rochester, but it is said they had no arms with them. The only arms on board were a few pistols, perhaps half a dozen, and an old musket. A little after midnight the boats from Chippewa came alongside. Of their number, there are various reports, they contained in all from 30 to 50 men. As they approached the *Caroline* they were hailed, but without stopping to parley, they rushed upon her deck, armed with pistols, boarding pikes, cutlasses, and a general melee ensued. The affair lasted but a few minutes; the boat was soon cleared of her crew and lodgers, towed into the stream and set on fire. She went blazing into the rapids, but probably broke to pieces before going over the falls. The scene was an appalling one, and required no adventitious aid to add to its sublimity. The story that the cries and shrieks of persons

on board were heard, amid the rush of flames and the roar of the cataract, we believe to be utterly unfounded.

Of the 33 persons who were on board in the evening, 9 are missing. Whether they made their escape, or were killed, it is impossible to say. It is not ascertained with absolute certainty, that any except Durfee was killed. He was found lying on his back on the dock, with a ball through his forehead, and remained in the same position, a ghastly spectacle, until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was brought to town.

A Mr King is severely wounded by a sabre or cutlass cut in the shoulder. Capt. Harding, of the brig *Indiano*, has a cut extending from the left corner of the forehead to the nose. A thick fur cap which he wore probably saved his life. A negro is also desperately wounded. But two prisoners were taken, one a boy of this city who was accidentally on board, and a Canadian from Grand River. The boy is already, or probably will be released.

The funeral of Durfee was attended by upward of 2000 persons.

Sir Francis Head was at Toronto when it took place, and so we presume was Col. McNab, who is Speaker of the House of Assembly.—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

The Upper Canadian Parliament met on the 23rd. We wish we had time to print Sir Francis Bond Head's Speech at length. The following extracts will show what are his views and feelings on the subject of American interference in Colonial affairs:

"In all the civil contests which history has been compelled to record, I conceive that there never has been a question more fairly submitted to the judgment of a free people, than that which in Upper Canada has just ended in the total defeat, moral as well as physical, of the opponents of the British Constitution.

The triumph has been that of reason over force—of good laws over anarchy—of bravery, fidelity, and generosity, on the part of the militia, over murder, arson, and robbery, by the rebels.

Tranquility had returned to the land—angry passions had subsided—the political atmosphere of the province was becoming healthy, after the storm which had passed over it, when, I regret to inform you, that the peace of the province was suddenly invaded, from a quarter from which her Majesty's subjects in this province had certainly never calculated upon receiving an attack.

Such are the feelings of the British people towards the Americans, and yet I regret to inform you, that in a moment of profound peace and of professed friendship, a considerable number of Americans, regardless of the crimes committed, as well as of the degraded character of the man, have sympathised with the principal rebel, who has lately absconded as a criminal from our land. I regret to inform you, that American citizens of influence, and great wealth, have come forward to coerce the brave and independent people of Upper Canada, to change laws and institutions which they have lately, by open and almost universal suffrage, publicly declared that they prefer.

The American press, has, to my astonishment, in many instances, advocated the flagrant act of injustice, and such has been the popular excitement, that not only has a body of Americans headed by American leaders, within a few days, taken possession of Navy Island, (which belongs to the British empire,) but a Proclamation has just been issued from this spot, declaring that the standard of Liberty is planted in Canada—that a provision-

al government is established there—that a reward of five hundred pounds is offered for my apprehension—that three hundred acres of Her Majesty's lands will be freely bestowed by this provisional government upon any volunteer who shall personally assist in invading our freedom, and it is added that "ten millions of these lands, fair and fertile, will speedily be at their disposal, with the other vast resources of a country more extensive and rich in natural treasures, than the United Kingdom or old France."

I am informed that Americans from various quarters are hastening from the interior to join this standard of avowed plunder and revolt—that cannon and arms are publicly proceeding there—and under these circumstances it becomes my painful duty to inform you, that without having offered to the United States the smallest provocation—without having entertained the slightest previous doubt of the sincerity of American alliance, the inhabitants of this province may in a few days be called upon by me to defend their lives, their properties, and their liberties, from an attack by American citizens, which, with no desire to offend, I must pronounce to be unparalleled in the history of the world.

Upon the courage and resolution of the Canadian people, I place the firmest reliance; and if this unwarrantable invasion should proceed, I know I shall not in vain require every British subject coolly to perform that duty to his country, which his own pride, spirit, and feelings, will spontaneously suggest."

It is reported that the British Minister at Washington, having in vain pressed the prompt interference of the United States' Government, to prevent the armed invasion of the frontiers, by American citizens, demanded his passports.

The story of an attack by the Upper Canada forces, upon Navy Island, ending in a failure, is repeated, but wants confirmation.

The American Packets have carried home three Bearers of Despatches to the British Government. The *New York Express* says:

The first was the one from the British Minister at Washington; the second was one that arrived in great speed from Canada; and the third, not least, was one of the Patriots of Lower Canada, for whose head two thousand dollars are offered. It is said that he has an important mission, and that he goes with the best credentials to the leading Whigs in Parliament, and to impart correct knowledge of the state of affairs in Canada. Whether the Ministers of England will recognise the reward offered for his head by the Canadian Governor, and detain him, remains to be seen.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY MORISON'S PILLS,

The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;

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

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Eastern Division of the Province, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morison's Directions for their use.

OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD, A few BOOKS, describing the properties, uses & almost innumerable cases of Cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine. May 23, 1836. JAMES DAWSON.

From the London Sun.

## IRELAND AND CANADA.

THE Morning Chronicle of Wednesday claims, with much justice, great merit to her Majesty's ministers from being the first administration that has ever governed Ireland on Protestant principles. We wish, however, that the Chronicle would not use phrases which may be employed by the Orange faction and by the Whig party with equal justice. What Christianity teaches governments to do is one thing, and what Christian governments, under the name and title of Protestants, have done, is another. There is an atrocity complained of by Ireland, during the last 300 years of cruel oppression, which has been committed under the plea of Christian principles.—Every sacrifice in Smithfield in former days, as well as in Ireland in more recent times, have been made under the name, title, and pretence of Christianity—the latter to support Christianity by Popish blood and Popish plunder. In short, we cannot look back to the long and horrible list of cruelties and acts of oppression for the period we have mentioned, without finding the perpetrators calling themselves Christians, members of the true Church, and acting against their own feelings for the good of the Christian Church. As regards Lord Mulgrave, we therefore repudiate the allegation of the Chronicle, that he is governing Ireland on Protestant principles as they are now understood by the Orange and Tory factions of England and Ireland. Protestantism, the religion of the New Testament, the guide for sincere Christians, teaches that each person and every professing Christian ought, by acts or language, to imitate our Saviour, and strive to promote peace and good will amongst men. Will any man look to the past and present conduct of the Churchmen—the Protestants in Ireland, and, with a safe conscience, say that the character and conduct of them, as a body, have been directed to promote those objects, according to the precepts of the Sacred Founder of the Christian religion? Will the massacre at Rathcormie and other places, of very recent date, where the land was moistened with human blood by the very hands, in the presence of, or by the direction of the teachers of Christianity—the ministers of our Saviour—be cited in proof of the triumph of the principles of Protestantism? The Chronicle ought not, therefore, to adopt the cant and verbiage of the Tory faction, but speak of Ireland, and the acts of the Irish government, in language plain and intelligible. Lord Mulgrave has done his best, wisely, boldly, and statesman-like, to correct the abuses of the government of Ireland—has manifested a desire to meet the wishes of the people there, to see justice administered honestly and impartially—and to make, as far as he is able, the institutions of the country productive of good government to the inhabitants. We speak adversely when we say the people seek only for justice, and that Lord Mulgrave is governing Ireland on truly Christian principles. He is striving amidst contending elements, the fruit of former misrule, to work out, as far as he can, fair measures, for the people of Ireland. We cannot say *justice*, for with such a Chancellor as Lord Plunket, and with so many officials of the old, corrupt, oppressive, and unchristian government, it is impossible that Lord Mulgrave can administer justice. The people of Ireland see this; they have confidence in the pure and patriotic intentions of his Lordship; and they are quiet and contented with their miserable situation, in the hope that the British Legislature, by improving defective, by abolishing bad, and by introducing new institutions where wanted, will ultimately place you in the same situation as the people of England

and Scotland. The people of Great Britain are miserably treated by bad laws, by Tory officials of every grade, and they suffer greatly from the existing system of misrule; but they are, nevertheless, happy when compared with the Irish people. The people of Ireland demand only justice, equal justice with England; and Lord Mulgrave, in his administration of bad laws, amidst Tory and Orange factions, has the merit of doing all the justice he can. The people knowing this, respect him for what he would do if he had power, and are as ready to support him with their lives and property as any subjects of her Majesty. We have stated thus much to put our readers in possession of our views of the past and present state of Ireland, under the operation of Protestant principles; and we object altogether to the Chronicle's adoption of the cant of the Times and Orange journals. We go further—we ask our contemporary whether he is warranted in saying that it is the ministry—i. e. Lord Melbourne's ministry—who are governing Ireland on those principles he approves of, and which are producing, under whatever name, peace and satisfaction among the mass of the people? If we judge from the conduct of the ministry in the government of other viceroynalties, in the government of the Canadas, and see the principles on which their governors are acting, and the results of such government, viz. discord, dissatisfaction, and strife—every thing, in fact, that disturb a country, short of civil war, we may well ask whether Lord Gosford and Sir Francis Head are acting upon Protestant principles? Are the proceedings in these provinces the result of Lord Melbourne's ministerial orders, or are they the acts of the lieutenant governor? We know that to the people—to the Canadians—it is the same whether tyranny and oppression are the acts of the lieutenant governors, or the acts of Lord Melbourne's ministry. We are sorry not to have observed our contemporary a little more alive to the state of the Canadian people, and to the operations of the government there. He has devoted for months his columns to combat the absurdities of the Standard and Times about Ribbonmen, Deus' Theology, and absurdities and nonentities; but not a word on the principles on which the ministry are acting towards Canada. We have been led to think that good principles are the same wherever they are acted upon. They may be honestly or dishonestly carried out, but the principles are the same. We are as desirous as the Chronicle to support Lord Melbourne's administration, being the only ministry from whom the country might expect reform, in return for its devotion to support it. The Chronicle talks of the Protestant principles of Lord Melbourne's ministry. Are its principles really Protestant and Christian principles. Is it acting on the precept of our Saviour—doing to others as we would that others should do unto us? If its principles are universally Protestant, how happens it that the lieutenant governors appointed by it act differently in Ireland and the Canadas? In Ireland ministers take credit for their professions, and wish to restore the institutions, and to give to the people the management of their municipal corporations, and to abate the rancour and animosity arising from an endowed church supported by persons not professing that religion; and great are the lamentations of the Whigs throughout the land, that the Orange and Tory parties prevent them from acting in accordance with the desires of the people of Ireland. In Canada, Lord Melbourne is depriving the people of the constitutional power they have over the revenues of the province—is superseding, by a resolution of an English House of Commons, the rights and privileges of a whole people, and the result of such conduct is discord, discontentment,

and the danger of civil war, or rather of rebellion against the British power. As the Orange faction for many years acted on Protestant principles, oppressing the Catholics, refusing to admit any one to the magistracy, to the militia, or to office; so in Canada, on Protestant principles, Lord Gosford and Sir Francis Head are stifling, or attempting to stifle, by proclamations, the expression of public opinion, are dismissing members of Parliament in August for having attended meetings of their constituents in May—are proscribing from the magistracy, from militia, and from the bench every Canadian who dares to be honest, and gives an honest opinion on the acts of the government. If the ministry, therefore, are acting on Protestant principles towards the Irish, they must be acting on Heathenish principles towards the Canadians; and before we give credit to any administration for excessive attachment to pure Protestantism, it must be consistent and act to all portions of the empire with equal justice. When we see conduct subversive of the principles of the British constitution, for which our forefathers fought and bled; for which the Stuarts were expelled, and the House of Brunswick elected in their stead; when we see such portions of the empire as the Canadas torn to pieces by factions, oppressed by the misrule of their governors; the representatives of Majesty;—when we see discord far and wide, and rebellion threatened, we cannot say with the Chronicle, that Lord Melbourne's administration, which countenances the cause of so many evils, is acting on Protestant principles. The people of England are even now beginning to think that the merit of the change of the government in Ireland, and of the peace reigning there, is owing to Earl Mulgrave; while the demerit of misruling and oppressing the Canadas is due to Lord John Russell and the other members of the cabinet here. We trust that Lord Melbourne will look to this. His own character and the ministerial existence of his colleagues are at stake. What Lord Mulgrave would do for Ireland, let him effect for the Canadas. To both concede equal justice. This will be to act on the principles of true Protestantism.

From the Wexford Chronicle.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE RT. REV. DR. NOLAN, R. C. BISHOP OF KILDARE AND LEIGHLIN.

Carlow, Wednesday Night.—The remains of this venerable and accomplished prelate, were this day consigned to the tomb, amid the unaffected regret and lamentations of a flock over whom he presided with the care and tenderness of a parent. He is no more, and that spirit which governed its temporal charge with mildness and Christian charity, is gone before its Creator. A deserved and most flattering compliment has been paid to the memory of this good and virtuous man. The shops of Carlow have been all closed, and the inhabitants of all classes, though different in creed, and widely varying in political sentiments, all unite in paying their tribute of respect to the Roman Catholic Bishop of this diocese. They accompanied the funeral, clad in mourning, and a large proportion wearing scarfs and handkerchiefs. The magistrates of the county, sensible of the forbearance, and the many valuable qualities which marked the private and blameless life of the deceased, and which shone so conspicuously in the exalted and proud position which his elevation to the dignified position of a bishop of his church placed him, applied to the assistant barrister to adjourn the court during the melancholy ceremony of interment. The clergymen of the neighbourhood, and very many of those unconnected with his see, assembled in crowds to witness the ceremony which deprived them of a prelate, whose in-

terest and protection were extended to them in the time of distress, or the hour of peril; whose unostentatious example cheered them in the performance of arduous and ill-requited duties; and whose affability, kindness and affection, will ever live in their heart, though his presence has been swept from among the children of the earth by the all-powerful arm of the Omnipotent "into whose purposes no man shall scrutinize."

Dr. Nolan was only 44 years of age.

#### ENGLAND.

A late number of the *Hereford (England) Times*, gives an account of a very imposing ceremony which took place in that city on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of a Roman Catholic Chapel. It was attended by upwards of 2000 persons, among whom were many persons of distinction. The Herefordshire militia Band, played upon the occasion, and the High Sheriff of the county assisted in laying the first stone. The *Times* concludes the article as follows:

We believe we may safely assert, there is not on record, a single instance of this ceremony, which so much gratified every individual present, having been performed in Hereford during the last five centuries; and, we believe that we may safely state, that this sacred ceremony has not been honoured by the instrumentality of a High Sheriff, in any part of the United Empire since the days of the reformation. At half past two o'clock the High Sheriff, with the Catholic Clergy and gentry, were hospitably entertained by H. A. Beavan, Esq. Widewarsh street. It was a most pleasing sight to behold the workmen, to the number of 70, who are employed in the erection of this edifice, all taking an active part in the ceremony of the day, bearing, on their left breast, Maltese crosses. The extreme length of the Chapel will be 115 feet, the breadth 47. The height of the Chapel, from the ground to the top of the cross of the dome, is 63 feet. The interior dimensions of the Chapel, in the clear, are 94 feet by 42 feet. The whole inside of the Chapel will be lighted from the dome, which will be glazed with ground and stained glass. We cannot conclude this article without making a well-called-for remark, that, during the whole of the interesting ceremony, the most perfect good order and friendly feeling prevailed throughout; and, although the ceremony was strictly Catholic, and conducted solely for Catholics, nevertheless, the seriousness, respect, and becoming attention of the audience, during the ceremony, and the cheerful good humour and congratulatory expressions after, would have made a stranger imagine, that the audience, also, consisted entirely of Catholics.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 5.

Mr G. F. Young presented a petition from Mr Robert Montgomery Martin, author of the *History of the British Colonies*, praying for an investigation by the house into the state of these colonies, and a redress of their grievances. Amongst other statements, are the following:—

"That the inhabitants of those colonies and territories, although embracing numbers, wealth, and intelligence, are unrepresented in the parliament of the United Kingdom; their complemented affairs being intrusted to the care of a Secretary of State changing with every administration in England—selected for office with reference rather to an identity of party feeling than to knowledge of colonial and mercantile affairs, and acting therefore on a defined and permanent system—without any known fixed principles, and, by reason of the precarious and temporary tenure of office, inspiring no useful confidence either in the colo-

nies or in the merchants and others trading to, and interested in, the peace and prosperity of those distant dependencies of the empire.

"Your petitioner abstains from pointing out the reasons for the inadequacy of the Colonial office to execute efficiently the momentous duties intrusted to its charge; he adverts not to the anomalous power and patronage vested in a single individual subject to so trivial a responsibility as that which now exists, neither will he refer to the causes for the dissatisfaction and party spirit which more or less pervade each of our colonies—destroying their social concord, retarding their trade, and weakening their connection with their mother country.

"Your petitioner relying on the wisdom of your honorable house for an inquiry into, and a redress of, the grievances of which he complains, presumes not to dictate the course which parliament should adopt, further than to observe that there are many colonial governors, judges, civil officers and commercial gentlemen now in England, whose local knowledge and experience might be rendered beneficial should it be deemed proper to form an administrative department for the efficient management of the colonies of this maritime and commercial empire.

"And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray." &c.

Mr Young said the value of the maritime commerce of those colonies was thirty-five millions per annum. When the vast interests at stake were considered, it would not be denied that the subject was one deserving the consideration of parliament. He should hereafter, unless better advised, bring the subject under the consideration of the house, and he hoped, therefore, they would permit him to have the petition printed.

The *Scotsman*, in commenting on some amendments proposed in the House of Commons by the radical members, to the Address to the Queen, says:

Much, however, depends on the prudence of the Radicals; and we hope that, after having heard Lord John Russell's explanation, they have sense enough to see the alternatives which lie before them. They can put an end to the present government when they please; but they are well aware that they cannot form another from their own party; and therefore that the choice lies between Lord Melbourne's ministry and one of a much less liberal description, whether composed of Tories alone, or of Conservative Whigs coalescing with moderate Tories. We dread the second much more than the first. A real Tory ministry could not last a year; but one formed by a coalition might retain power for a considerable time. There are men in the Liberal party, as in every other, whose fidelity is not to be relied on, and the occasional extravagance of the Radicals supplies such men with too plausible a pretext for joining the enemy. We are satisfied, however, that no member of the present Government would join a coalition Ministry. We have very little doubt that the Radicals will choose the safer and wiser alternative. If they incurred the responsibility of destroying the only Liberal Government which can exist in the present circumstances of the country, such insane conduct would annihilate all confidence in them, and seal their fate as an influential party.

SPAIN.—The intelligence from the provinces still continues to be of a deplorable character. The situation of Estremadura in particular was only pitiable. The whole of the Province was overrun with rebel hands, and the inhabitants generally were disaffected to the Queen's cause. The Estremadura

Stage-coach which reached Madrid on the 15th, had been stopped seven times on the road, and the travellers ransomed each time to an enormous amount. The Carlists intended to lay siege to Trullo, and unless the city were immediately relieved, the inhabitants were so discouraged that they would offer no resistance.

Tallada and Esperanza, after ravaging all the villages of the Huerta of Valencia, and along the banks of the Júcar, had separated from Cabrera, and passing by the rich and manufacturing town of Alcoy, had advanced to within a short distance of Alicante, laying every thing waste on the passage. A party of forty horsemen banditti, calling themselves Carlists, approached within four leagues of Madrid on the 17th ult., and, taking their station on the Ardejuex road, robbed all they met. A party of lancers, who had sallied out "to punish their insolence," were driven back; the officer in command of the party was killed, and only three soldiers returned after having been made prisoners. The Carlists cut off their noses, and sent them back to inform their comrades of the fate that awaited them should they venture out in too small a number against that band, whose chief was not known.

In Malaga there have been some formidable disturbances and much bloodshed. A report reached London from Paris yesterday, that the Carlists had invested Bilboa. If so, Espartero may again visit the broken bridge of Luchero, from which he takes his new title, and have another twelvemonth's campaign in that neighbourhood! It was also reported that the Carlists had raised the siege of Puycada.

#### LONDON, Dec. 7.

The *Madrid Gazette* brings no fresh intelligence from the theatre of war. The *Eco del Comercio* of the 26th publishes accounts from Castellon de la Plana of the 20th, stating that on the preceding day General Ora had advanced on Arcora, where Cabrera, Forcadell, and Rufet had concentrated their forces. An engagement ensued, which lasted until a late hour of the night, but its real result was not known. It was only rumoured in Castellon that the Carlists had suffered considerably, and left 300 prisoners in the hands of the Christians.

A number of small bands still continue to hover in the vicinity of the capital. On the 26th in noon-day, the stage coach between Madrid and Aranjuez, was stopped and robbed by fifteen mounted Carlists, who carried off the four passengers it contained, with a view, no doubt, to extort from them a further ransom.

Advices from Frankfort, dated the 26th ult., that a loan in favour of Don Carlos was much talked of in that city, and that it would in all probability be negotiated by Dutch Houses.

It appears that, although Don Carlos has lately received considerable contributions in money, affairs are not going on so prosperously with him. Dissensions have broken out in his camp, and Zamategui, Elio, and other distinguished officers are likely to be added to the list of those who have been disgraced or arrested.

The Princess de Beira is said to be on her way to join him, which it is expected, will only increase the confusion by which he is surrounded. The accounts from the capital are in no respect more favourable. The moderates appear to be acting with inexplicable folly in imitating the example of Isturitz, by defying the electors and population of Madrid, cancelling their votes, and abrogating the acts of the Provincial Councils. The National

Guards, too, do not hesitate to exhibit their indifference to the Queen. On the 23d ult, the date of our letters, the Chamber of Deputies summoned the war minister before them, to give information concerning the bands that festeted the neighbourhood, and the agitated state of Estremadura; but General Raimonet is said to have declared that he was no longer minister of war, as he had not a soldier to dispose of, and could not procure any funds. It was thought that the resignation of some of the members of the cabinet was inevitable. Martinez de la Rosa was spoken of as minister, but the report, we suspect, was premature. We were sorry to find that Mr Grimisen has not yet been released.

MADRID.—A most horrible deed of Vandalism is about to be perpetrated here. The gold and silver jewels of the convents and churches have been collected at Madrid; and the treasures of the celebrated Cathedral of Toledo, the richest in Spain, are here. The whole is about to be sold by weight! Agents from England and Germany are carrying off the scarcest and most precious books—the bells are being sold—the convents and churches demolished. It is an universal chaos.

It is reported in political circles in Paris, that the court of Vienna has protested against the retention of its African conquest by France, and that Russia will follow. It is contended that the sovereignty of Algiers resides in the Ottoman Porte, whose rights in that respect are treated very cavalierly by the French.

The Algerine French have become all for war and empire. They want the Duke of Nemours for Viceroy, and clamour already for instant occupation of Stora, the post nearest to Constantina. The body of General Damremont had reached Paris. Toulon letters mention that the French fleet had followed the Ottoman fleet to the very mouth of the Dardanelles, a brig even going on to Constantinople.

HANOVER.—Passive resistance to the will of the new despot of this state has begun to show itself. Where there exists generally, indeed all but universally, as in Hanover, a strong feeling upon any particular subject, it requires but an example to display itself—it wants but a beginning, however small. The professors of the University of Göttingen have respectfully but firmly questioned the legality of King Ernest's letters patent for the destruction of the constitution, and declared that they will not participate in any act required by the letters patent, recognize any assembly created by them, or take any other oath than that they have already taken, and from which they do not think the King has the power to absolve them.

## THE BEES.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 17, 1838.

UPPER CANADA.—We are again indebted to the kindness of a friend for the loan of a later paper than the mails have furnished, extracts from which will be found in previous columns. We know not what confidence can be placed in them; but even should they be true to the letter, we are not such alarmists as to believe that two nations, confederally the most magnanimous and enlightened on earth, are so mad as to interrupt the relations of amity which at present exist between them, on account of the predatory acts of a few renegades about the Canadian frontier. Such acts, indeed, both governments might reasonably have expected; and so far as the American government is concerned we think it has acted in good faith, and on the spirit of existing treaties.

The extract we give from Sir F. B. Head's Speech, at the opening of the Legislature, if it be genuine, is of a most extraordinary nature, and will surprise not a few. It does not surprise us, however, as it is quite in keeping with the opinion we have always entertained of that gentleman.

On examining our papers by the last Packet, we observe the elements of a speedy change in the present Ministry, at work in the nation.

It is admitted on all hands, that the Conservative interest has gained considerably in the late election; and a misunderstanding having taken place between the Radicals and the Whigs, renders the Ministerial majority, in the House of Commons, small, if not doubtful. A circumstance has occurred, too, which has destroyed in a great measure, the confidence which the people reposed in the Ministry. In preparing the Address in the Commons, in answer to the Queen's Speech, Mr Wakely, one of the Radical leaders, moved an amendment, pledging the House to adopt measures for extending the suffrage, introducing the ballot, and repealing the Septennial Act. These extreme measures were warmly opposed by a large majority of the House—only eighteen voting for the amendment. In the course of the debate, some remarks fell from Lord John Russell, which are viewed both in and out of Parliament, as a declaration on the part of the Cabinet Ministers, that they would never consent to such important changes in the Reform Act; and a large majority of the nation have declared that these changes they will have, as they say the Reform Act is a mere nullity without them. In consequence of this, the Radicals, it is thought, will withdraw their support from the Ministry. In the meantime, the press is teeming with severe animadversions on their conduct, in which Lord John Russell comes in for his full share. But if the Home Secretary was unpopular in the beginning of December, he will be tenfold more so, when the account of the result of the Canadian Resolutions reaches the British shores.—Those results, Mr Leader and some other members in the House of Commons, depicted in true and energetic language; but unfortunately, that House, in a moment of infatuation, passed them, people viewing it as a question in which they had no immediate interest. That people we think, will now speak out in language neither to be misunderstood nor resisted. We shall, therefore not be surprised, if the next Packet bring accounts of a change of Ministry.

THE PROVINCIAL PRESS.—The Halifax Pearl came to us last week, considerably altered and improved in size and appearance. We have taken no small interest in this periodical during the few months it has existed, and have been both amused and instructed by its excellent selections. Now that it is enlarged, we have no hesitation in saying that it is the best and cheapest literary paper in the Province, and as such, we have no hesitation in recommending it to the patronage of the public.

The Acadian Telegraph has also been enlarged and otherwise improved in its mechanical department. The Times appears, since the commencement of the year, in new and handsome type.

THE SCOTS HILL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY held its second Annual Meeting on Thursday evening last, when Office-Bearers for the ensuing year were elected. Four new members were obtained.—Com.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Lecture this evening, by Mr Hepburn—On Mechanics.

Mr Charles Robson lectures next Wednesday evening—On Mental Improvement.

The Halifax Times of the 9th instant, says,—“The remainder of the 34th Regt., and the flank companies of the 65th embarked, by aid of the steamer Sir Charles Ogle, (which on this occasion was again freely placed at disposal of Government by the Company,) on board the Cornwallis, 74, yesterday, to proceed to

St. John. The 34th are to press forward immediately to Canada; the 65th, we understand, are to remain in New Brunswick till farther orders. The utmost enthusiasm was manifested at their departure, by the assembled crowds of Inhabitants.

Two notices of the Assize of Bread came two late for insertion this week. It will be inserted in our next.

## MARRIED,

On Saturday evening, by the Rev. Charles Elliott, Mr Jonathan Tenser, to Miss Mary Brown.

At Tatamagouche, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Hugh Ross, Mr Gavin Currie, to Miss Hannah Wilson. On the 11th inst, Mr John Ross, to Miss Helen McConnell, eldest daughter of Mr W. McConnell.

At Charlotte-town, on January 1st, by the Rev. Mr Knight, Mr J. S. Brimmer, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr George Buer, sen.

## DIED,

On Monday, John, infant son of Mr Charles McDonald, of this town, aged 3 months and 4 days.

At Glasgow, on the 4th October, in the 29th year of his age, Mr John McCrie, rector of the Glasgow Normal Institution, and son of the late Rev. Dr. McCrie, Edinburgh.

At Leith, on the 8th June last, James Calder, Esq. General Inspector of the Fisheries for Scotland, and uncle of the late Mrs. M. Gunn.

## R. DAWSON

HAS on hand, a quantity of SHEET COPPER; and BOAT NAILS, assorted.

Also: Codfish Oil. If January 17.

## FALL, 1837.

### R. DAWSON,

Has received per ship Westmoreland,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF IRONWONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY,

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

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

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

### MATHIESON'S JOINERS' TOOLS,

(well assorted.)

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

### COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS

sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushers; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

### FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;

Franklin, Cooking, and Shop Stoves; Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue irons; bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass; putty.

### PAINT AND OIL;

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

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

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

### ALSO:

Hyson, Congo, and Bulea TEAS;


### SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,

superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c. Water street, Pictou, June 16.

### ALMANACS FOR 1838,

For sale for 7½d each, by J. DAWSON.

**FOR SALE.**

 **THAT VALUABLE FARM**, occupied by Mr Robert Gass, situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile west of this town,—consisting of nearly **EIGHTEEN ACRES**, all fit for the plough.

There is on the premises, a neat **STONE HOUSE**, and near it an excellent spring of water. There are two *thorn hedges* planted the entire breadth of the Lot; and the whole will be delivered completely fenced if required. It will either be sold whole, or in two or four equal lots, as can be agreed on.

For further particulars, apply at this Office. January 10.

**NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

**THE** following splendid new Works are now in the course of Publication in London, and will be completed in 1838:—

**THE WALDENSES,**

Or, *Protestant Valleys of Piedmont and Dauphiny.*

By **WILLIAM BEATTIE, M. D.**

Illustrated from a series of *Views and Drawings*, by the most eminent artists of the day.

The Work will be completed in 20 parts, at 2s 9d currency,—each containing at least 4 plates and 12 pages letter press, quarto.

**SWITZERLAND;**

By the same; illustrated with a series of *Views* taken expressly for the Work. In 27 parts; uniform with the above,—2s 9d each.

**SCOTLAND;**

By the same; illustrated by a series of *Views* taken on the spot, expressly for the Work. In 24 parts; uniform with the above,—2s 9d each.


**SUBSCRIPTIONS** to either of the foregoing Works will be received and forwarded to the Publishers, by the subscriber, with whom specimens of the Works may be seen.

**J. DAWSON.**

November 1.

**TO LET:**

**ENTRY FIRST MAY NEXT,**

 One half of that new and well finished **HOUSE**, a part of which is now occupied by Mr Charles Robson,—containing **A SHOP, CELLAR, KITCHEN, and SIX ROOMS,**

Or, the premises can be let as a dwelling, exclusive of the shop.

Apply to **J. Dawson.** [October 11.]

**TO LET.**

**THAT** part of the Subscriber's House at present occupied by his own family.

ALSO,

His new Shop in the stone building adjoining Mr Robson's. Entry at the first November next.

**R. DAWSON.**

August 27th, 1837.

**IN THE PRESS, AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED** (At this Office.)

**A NEW SELECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."**

**As** but a limited number of Copies are printing, those wishing to become subscribers to the Work will please hand in their names without delay.

Contributions of favorite and popular **TUNES** will be thankfully received.

**SNUFF.**

For sale at the *Micmac Tobacco Manufactory*, No. 74, Bedford Row,

A large quantity of **SNUFF**, of different kinds.

**FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.**

**N. B.** A large discount to wholesale purchasers of Snuff.

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.**

**ALL** persons having any demands against the estate of

**JAMES SMITH,**

late of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

**ANN SMITH,**

Administratrix.

Pictou, 13th December, 1837. m-m

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

**ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,**

Island, East River, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, to either of the subscribers; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

**JANE MCKENZIE** Esq's.

**ALEX. FRASER, Jr. Forks,** } Extr's

**ROBERT GRANT,** } ca-m

East River, 29th November, 1837.

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

**DAVID P. PATTERSON,**

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

**R. S. PATTERSON,** } Admrs.

**ABRAM PATTERSON,** }

Pictou, 28th July, 1837. if

**ALL** persons having any demands against the Estate of

**JOHN DOULL,**

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

**JANE DOULL, Administratrix**

Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

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

**WILLIAM CAMPBELL,**

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

**ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,** } Admrs

**THOMAS CAMPBELL,** }

**ANDREW MILLAR,** }

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

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

**GEORGE FREDERICK LANGILL,**

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

**GEORGE BIGNAY,**

Agent for

**RUSANNAH LANGILL,**

Nov. 3, 1837. r-w Administratrix.

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES.**

**BY** late arrivals, the Subscriber has received large additions to his **STOCK OF MEDICINES**, which is now very extensive; comprising a general assortment of every thing usually kept by persons in his line;—all of which are offered for sale at moderate prices, for prompt payment.

**JAMES D. B. FRASER,** Chemist & Druggist.

**13,000 PRINCE SEGARS** in quart boxes, for sale as above.

December 6.

**FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.**

 **THE FARM** lately owned and occupied by *John Love*, at Rogers' Hill, **CONTAINING 100 ACRES.**

This **FARM** is situated on the main road in the centre of a thriving settlement, about five miles from Pictou. There is a good

**FRAME HOUSE AND BARN**

on the premises, and the situation is very suitable for a tradesman. Application may be made to Mr Primrose, Pictou, August 16, 1837. if

**CARD.**

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

Entrance to the office, by the Western end of the Building.

May 31st if

**TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.**

**PERSONS** desirous of contracting for the boarding, shingling, and inside finishing, of a number of Frames erected at the Albion Mines for the workmen's Houses; can find employment by applying to Mr **JOSEPH SMITH** at the office of the Albion Mines.

**N. B.** Contractors to find all materials. Albion Mines, 5th Sept. 1837

**MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS;**

**AND PHENIX BITTERS,**

**FOR** the cure of *Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Palsy, Piles, Injuries from the use of Mercury, Costiveness, rush of blood to the head and violent Head Aches, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptive Complaints, Dropsy, Asthma, & Consumption, Diarrhea, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.

For further particulars of the above Medicine, see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which can be obtained on application at the store of Mr J. D. B. FRASER, Pictou,—where the Medicine is for sale. December 6. if

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE**

Of all kinds, will be received in payment of the **BEE.**

ALSO,

Coals, Shingles, and pine & hemlock Boards.

**MILK AND CREAM.**

A person residing in the western end of the town can supply a few families with Milk or Cream, during the winter. Enquire at this Office.

**BOOKS**

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF JAMES DAWSON.

- Oliver & Boyd's CATECHISMS, 1s. each, viz:
- Natural Philosophy, 2 parts
- Zoology
- History of England
- Works of Creation
- English Grammar
- Christian Instruction
- French Grammar
- History of Scotland
- English Composition
- Latin Grammar
- Drawing and Perspective.

**SOLE LEATHER,**

Of a very superior quality, for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

October 25.



## POETRY.

## THE BACHELOR.

—THE Bachelor, lonely, and depressed—

No gentle one near him, no home to endear him,  
In sorrow to cheer him, no friend if no guest;  
No children to climb up—'twould take all my rhyme up  
And take too much time up, to tell his despair;  
Cross housekeeper, meeting him, cheating him, beating  
Bills pouring, maids scouring, devouring his fare (him,

He has no one to put on a sleeve or neck button—  
Shirts mangled to rags, drawers stringless at knee,  
The cook, to his grief, too, spoils pudding and beef too,  
With overdone, underdone, undone is he.

No son, still a treasure in business or leisure,  
No daughter, with pleasure, new joys to prepare,  
But old maids and cousins, and souls' cash in dozens,  
Relieving him soon of his bachelor's fate.

He calls children apes, sir, (the fox and the grapes, sir)  
And fair would he wed when his locks are like snow;  
But widows throw scorn out, and tell him he's worn out  
And maidens, deriding, cry, "No, my love, no!"  
Old age comes with sorrow, with wrinkle, with furrow,  
No hope in to-morrow—none sympathy spares;  
And when unfit to rise up, he looks to the skies up,  
None close his old eyes up—he dies, and who cares?

## MISCELLANEOUS

## A FOX YARN.

(From Jacob Faithful)

I RECOLLECT once when I was very near eaten alive by foxes, and that in a very singular manner. I was then mate of a Greenland ship. We had been on the fishing ground for twelve months, and had twelve fish on board. Finding we were doing well, we fixed our ice-anchors upon a very large iceberg, drifting up and down with it, and taking fish as we fell in with them. One morning we had just cast loose the carcass of a fish which we had cut up, when the man in the crow's nest, on the look out for another 'fall,' cried out that a large polar bear and her cub were swimming over to the iceberg, against the side of which, and about half a mile from us, the carcass of the whale was beating. As we had nothing to do, seven of us immediately started in chase; we had intended to have gone after the foxes, which had gathered there in hundreds, to prey upon the dead whale. It was then quite calm; we soon came up with the bear who at first was for making off, but as the cub could not get on over the rough ice, as well as the old one, she at last turned round to bay. We shot the cub to make sure of her, and it did make sure of the dam not leaving us till either she or we perished in the conflict. I never shall forget her moaning over the cub, as it lay bleeding on the ice, while we fired but let after bullet into her. At last she turned round, gave a roar and a gnashing snarl, which you might have heard a mile, and, with her eyes flashing fire, darted upon us. We received her in a body, all close together, with our lances to her breast, but she was so large and so strong, that she beat us all back, and two of us fell, fortunately the others held their ground, and she was then at an end, three bullets were put into her chest which brought her down. I never saw such a large beast in my life. I don't wish to make her out larger than she really was, but I have seen many a bullock in Smithfield which would not weigh two thirds of her. Well, after that, we had some trouble in despatching her, and while we were so employed, the wind blew up in gusts to the northward, and the snow fell heavy. The men were on returning to the ship immediately, which certainly was the wisest thing for us all to do, but I thought that the snow storm would blow over in a short time, and not wishing to loose so fine a skin, resolved to remain and flay the beast, for I knew if left there a few hours, as the foxes could not get hold of the carcass of the whale,

which had not grounded, that they would soon finish the bear and cub, and the skins be worth nothing. Well, the other men went back to the ship, and as it was, the snow storm came on so thick, that they lost their way, and would never have found her, if it was not that the bell was kept tolling for a guide to them. I soon found that I had done a very foolish thing: instead of the storm blowing over, the snow came down thicker and thicker; and before I had taken a quarter of the skin off, I was becoming cold and numbed, and then I was unable to regain the ship: and with every prospect of being frozen to death before the storm was over. At last, I knew what was my only chance. I had flayed all the belly of the bear, but had not cut her open. I ripped her up, tore out all her inside, and contrived to get into her body, where I lay, and having closed up the entrance hole, was warm and comfortable, for the animal heat had not yet been extinguished. This manoeuvre, no doubt saved my life, and I have heard that the French soldiers did the same in their unfortunate Russian campaign, killing their horses, getting made to protect them from the dreadful weather. Well, Jacob, I had not lain more than half an hour, when I knew by sundry tugs and jerks at my new invented hurricane-house, that the foxes were busy—and so they were, sure enough. There must have been hundreds of them, for they were at work in all directions, and some pushed their noses into the opening where I had crept in; but I contrived to get out my knife and saw their noses across whenever they touched me, otherwise I should have been eaten up in a very short time. There were so many of them, and they were so ravenous, that they soon got through the bear's thick skin, and were tearing away at the flesh. Now I was not so much afraid of their eating me, as I thought that if I jumped up and discovered myself, they would have all fled. No saying, though; two or three hundred ravenous devils take courage when together; but I was afraid that they would devour my covering from the weather, and then I should perish with the cold; and I also was afraid of having pieces nipped out of me, which would of course oblige me to quit my retreat. At last daylight was made through the upper part of the carcass, and I was only protected by the ribs of the animal, between which every now and then their noses dived and nipped my seal skin jacket. I was just thinking of shouting to frighten them away, when I heard the report of half a dozen muskets, and some of the bullets struck the carcass, but fortunately did not hit me. I immediately hallooed as loud as I could, and the men hearing me, ceased firing. They had fired at the foxes, little thinking that I was inside the bear. I crawled out, the storm was over, and the men of the ship had come back to look for me. My brother, who was also a mate on board of the vessel, who had been with the first party, had joined them in the search, but with little hopes of finding me alive. He hugged me in his arms, covered as I was with blood. He's dead now, poor fellow! Now, that's the story, Jacob.—*Capt. Murryat.*

FOOD OF MAN IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.—The external world appears to be wisely and benevolently adapted to the wants of man. The food afforded by the soil in each climate, evidently is adapted to the maintenance of the organic constitution of the people in health, and to the supply of the muscular energy necessary for the particular wants of the situation.—In the Arctic Regions no farinaceous food tips, but, on the question being put to Dr. Richardson, how he, accustomed to the bread and vegetables of the temperate regions, was able to endure the pure animal diet, which formed his only support on his expedition to the shores of the Polar Sea along with Captain Franklin, he replied, that the effect of the extreme dry cold to which he and his companions were constantly exposed—living, as they did, in the open air—was to produce a desire for the most stimulating food they could obtain, that bread in such a climate was not

only not desired, but comparatively impatient, as an article of diet, that pure animal food, and the fatter the better, was the only sustenance that maintained the tone of the corporeal system; but that when it was abundant (and the quantity required was much greater than in warmer latitudes), a delightful vigour and buoyancy of mind and body were enjoyed, that rendered life highly agreeable. Now, in beautiful harmony with these wants of the human frame, these regions abound, during summer, in countless herds of deer, in rabbits, partridges, ducks, and in short, every sort of game, and also in fish; and the flesh of these, dried, constitutes delicious food in winter, when the earth is wrapped in one wide mantle of snow.

Among the Greenlanders and other Esquimaux tribes, nothing is so much relied on as the fat of the whale, the seal, or the walrus. A tallow candle and a draught of train oil are regarded as dainties; while a piece of bread is spit out, with strong indications of disgust.

In Scotland, the climate is moist and moderately cold, the greater part of the surface is mountainous, and well adapted for rearing sheep and cattle; while a certain portion consists of fertile plains, fitted for raising farinaceous food. If the same law holds in this country, the diet of the people should consist of animal and farinaceous food, the former predominating; and on such food, accordingly, the Scoteman thrives best. As we proceed to warmer latitudes, to France for instance, we find the soil and temperature less congenial to sheep and cattle, but more favourable to corn and wine; and the Frenchman flourishes in health on less of animal food than would be requisite to preserve the Scottish Highlander, in the recesses of his mountains, in a strong and alert condition. The consumption of beef in France relative to the population, is only one sixth of what it is in England.

The plains of Hindustan are too hot for the extensive rearing of the sheep and the ox, but produce rice and vegetable spices in prodigious abundance; and the native is healthy, vigorous, and active, when supplied with rice and curry, and becomes sick when obliged to live chiefly on animal diet. He is supplied with less muscular energy by this species of food, but his soil and climate require far less laborious exertion to maintain him in comfort, than those of Britain, Germany, or Russia.—*Combe's Constitution of Man.*

EXERCISE CONDUCIVE TO HEALTH.—The natural law appears to be, that every one who desires to enjoy the pleasures of health, must expend in labour the energy which the Creator has infused into his limbs. A wide choice is left to man, as to the mode in which he shall exercise his nervous and muscular systems. The labourer, for example, digs the ground, and the squire engages in the chase; both pursuits exercise the body. The penalty for neglecting this law is imperfect digestion and disturbed sleep, debility, bodily and mental lassitude, and, if carried to a certain length, confirmed bad health and early death. The penalty for over-exerting these systems is exhaustion, mental incapacity, the desire of strong artificial stimulants (such as ardent spirits), general insensibility, grossness of feeling and perception, with disease and shortened life.

The penalties for trespassing serve to provide motives for obedience to the law; and whenever it is recognised, and the consequences are discovered to be inevitable, men will no longer shun labour as painful and ignominious.—*Id.*

## AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE.  
Ahranichi—Mr. H. C. D. CARMAN.  
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY  
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.  
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.  
Tarnagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.