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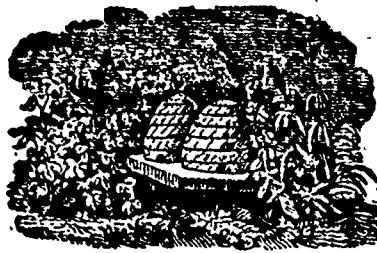
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1837.

NUMBER V.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 2s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 3s., 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.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, pr bushel none	Geese, single none
Boards, pine, pr 50s a 60s	Hay 120s
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Herrings,
Beef, - pr lb	Mackarel
" - fresh,	Mutton pr lb 4d a 5d
Butter, - 8d a 10d	Oatmeal prwt 22s 6d
Clover seed per lb 1s 3d	Oats 2s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 17s	Pork pr bbl 80 a 85
" at Loading Ground 17s	Potatoes 2s a 2s 6d
" at end of Rail Road 17s	Salt pr hhd 10s a 12s 6d
Coke	Salmon, fresh none
Codfish pr Qtl 16s	Shingles pr M 7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz 6d	Tallow pr lb 7d a 8d
Flour, Ns 25s a 27s 6d	Veal pr lb 3d
" American s r 55s	Wood pr cord 12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives 20s	Herrings, No 1 20s
Boards, pine, M 65s a 70s	" 2 15s
Beef, best, 5d a 6d	Mackarel, No 1 none
" Quebec prime 50s	" 2 40s
" Nova Scotia 45s	" 3 35s
Codfish, merch'ble 17s	Molasses 1s 9d
Coals, Pictou, 22s 6d	Pork, Irish none
" Sydney, 23s	" Quebec 100
Coffee 10d	" N. Scotia 90s
Corn, Indian 5s	Potatoes 2s 6d
Flour Am sup 45s	Sugar, 37s 6d a 42s 6d
" Fine 45s	Salmon No 1 90s
" Quebec fine 45s	" 2 75s
" Nova Scotia 50s	" 3 67s 6d

CARD.

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

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

May 31st.

tf

JOHN ROSS,

BOOK-BINDER,

HAVING received a stock of Materials, is enabled to execute orders with neatness, and on the most reasonable terms.

Journals, Day Books, Ledgers, Indexes, and other Blank work, done on the shortest notice.

Old or injured books, repaired or rebound, according to order.

The BEE will be neatly half bound at 3s. per vol.

N.B. J. R. will not be responsible for books longer than three months after they are left at his shop.

June 14, 1837.

tf

From "Wilson's Tales of the Borders." STRUGGLES OF WALTER ARNOTT.

WALTER ARNOTT rented a small patch of sterile ground on the borders of the Lammermoores—a portion of the few acres which unwearied industry, aided by the strictest economy, struggled to win from the wilderness of moor and marsh that still extends, little encroached upon even by modern improvements. The woods that served to divide, and, in some degree, to adorn the square formal parks around the unostentatious mansion of the lairds of Wedderlie, were of importance in that cold and inclement situation; and it was under their shelter that the cottage farm-house and scanty acres of Walter Arnott were situated. His had been a life of the most constant toil, and of inadequate remuneration. The return from his fields was at all times small, and the risks of a crop, in such a situation, are greatly above the average—so that his utmost exertions could do little more, even in the days of his youthful prime, than keep a dry roof over their heads, and a moderate share of comfort under it. At the period when we would introduce him to our readers, Walter had passed the period of vigorous exertion. His tall, strongly-built frame bore the marks of his incessant toil. The leading features of his history were traced in his looks: his steadiness, integrity, and industry—his struggles, disappointments, and his fear of the future—were all recorded in characters so distinct as to be read at a glance. The faithful partner of his cares and toils was just such a one as we would fancy in such a situation—neat, bustling, naturally cheerful, and, in her look, expressing much of that kindness and frank hospitality which characterise and amiably distinguish the tribes of our bleak hill country. Of their family there remained only one daughter—the pride of their age and the solace of their misfortunes. Reared far from the gloom and sympathy of young companions—acquainted, from her earliest years, with the anxieties and affection of her parents—and having mourned over the early loss of a beloved brother and three sisters—Janet Arnott grew up a thoughtful, sensitive girl, of the liveliest sympathies, and the most affectionate dispositions—not without many personal attractions of a kind that required neither art nor effort to display them. It were saying little to tell that she was a dutiful child. In her parents centred all her affections. Their slightest wish was her law, and their happiness the object of her highest ambition. Her mother was proud to tell that "Janet was the bairn that ne'er cost her parents a sigh." Were we to attempt to describe them in a situation the most characteristic of the time and class to which they belonged, and affording the best outline of themselves individually, perhaps we might describe them as they duly set out on Sunday morning, by the footpath that led through their fields, to the church of Westruther; the patriarch-looking peasant leading the way, attired in an ample suit of hoddie grey, and the madd, or shepherd's plaid, across his shoulder—walking a little in advance, and now and then addressing a grave remark over his shoulders to his wife and his bonny Janet, who followed him with looks of respectful admiration; for, in the eyes of both, he was the foremost man in all the world. Tibbie, on such occasions, was a pattern of rustic neatness. In her hands, clasped over her breast, she carried a large Tea-

tantum, the gift of her lost son, purchased with his first fee. By her side walked her daughter. Many would have considered Janet beautiful, but her beauty was not of a kind to attract rustic admirers. There was a simplicity and artlessness—a contemplative and almost melancholy air—about the oval regular countenance that stood out from the modest hood which she wore according to the fashion of the young women of her time, and which her father had strained a point, in opposition to her wishes, to purchase of the handsomest kind. Her figure was slight, and more elegant than we might have expected in her circumstances.

Janet Arnott had now reached her eighteenth year. Her cares had increased with her years. Her father's declining strength was becoming unequal to the labor of his little farm; and their prospects were any thing but cheering. It was Janet's part to soothe the anxious heart of her parent, to join her efforts with those of her mother to lighten the trouble and silence, the discontent that sometimes threatened to overcome the principles of meekness and patient endurance, that Walter had sought to acquire from trust in Him who feeds the sparrows and arrays the lilies of the field; and a skilful comforter she was; for her heart was no stranger to the anxieties which he sought to relieve in others. She was not gay; but there was a settled calm and a sweet smile, which, for a father's sake, she could always assume, and the influence of which her father could never withstand. Though she seldom succeeded in elevating the spirits of their little party to the point of mirth—for that was not in her own nature—she could generally maintain a feeling of sober happiness, by her kind attentions, her solicitude about her parents' comfort, and the piety or cheerfulness of her conversation. She was not without her own moments—we might rather say hours—of melancholy reflection, which, though she had not the vivacity to repel, she had the power to conceal. At such times, when her warm-hearted cousin, Alice Wilson, was not near to listen to her sorrows, she was accustomed to steal away alone through the plantations about the Place, to their favourite walk by the banks of a little stream, one of the sources of the Blackadder, which skirts these woods on the east side. When the few things that lend some air of bustle to the day among the hills were beginning to be stilled—when the sun was sinking behind the Lammermoores, and the twilight, that suited so well with the sombre scene around, was falling over mountain and moor—when the sheep on the hill-side had lain down, and the cattle browsed or ruminated indifferently in the haugh; then and there, under covert of the aged beeches, that gently dipped their drooping branches in the stream at every impulse of the light air, did she linger and listen. The continuous rippling of the stream, the untired melody of the blackbird, the lonesome cooing of the cushat—and, at intervals, the far off silvery voice of youthful laughter—blended together harmoniously in Nature's vesper hymn: their voice was one of peace and calm—and Janet's heart did not resist their influence. She soon came to admit another than Alice Wilson to her friendship and confidence. Henry Nichol had been early left an orphan, friendless and unprotected in the wide world; and from his thirteenth year, had made it his pride to maintain himself by his own industry. He had, for a

year or two, been intrusted with the humble charge of the cattle at Wedderlie; and, for the last two years, he had been employed about the garden and grounds at *the Place*, as the laird's mansion was called. He was naturally of a lively and ardent temperament, and the effects of his peculiar circumstances upon such a mind may easily be imagined. Subjected often to the most painful reflections, his sympathies were cultivated and enlarged; whilst his spirit was too buoyant to permit his reflections to produce any permanent depression or gloom, his mind was neither callous to suffering, nor wrapt up in its own. His employment at *the Place* formed, in his own estimation, the first step towards his future greatness; and his honest neighbors regarded it as a piece of great good luck, which he was likely to improve.

"Sic a carefu', weel doin', guid natured lad," they said; "he's weel worthy o't; and certis, he'll make the maist o't."

During the last two years, he had often seen and admired Jannet Graham. He had found many opportunities of showing little marks of attention and good nature to her parents—the most direct road to Janet's heart. He had sought occasions to pay frequent visits to the cottage; and he was altogether such a youth as was likely to gain the esteem and affection of such a family. He could talk sensibly with Walter, feelingly with Janet, and mingle his good feeling with merry jokes and a kind of unintentional simple flattery to her mother, who was not slow to perceive his growing regard for her beloved Janet—

"Weel pleased to see her bairn respected like the lave."

Janet was not slow to return the youth's regard, with a warmth she durst not acknowledge, even to herself, without many maiden fears and self reproaches. We need not detail the particulars of their growing intimacy—all our readers can imagine how they came to feel their hopes, their interests and their fates united. Her evening rambles were not less interesting, it will be believed, when they were accompanied by one she loved so much, and in whom she reposed so many hopes. She was certainly more happy now, that her anxieties were all relieved by her confidence in Henry Nichol; her melancholy cheered by the communion of his spirit, which, whilst it lent a ready sympathy, communicated also the influence of hope and buoyancy. Her solicitude about her parents became insensibly less painful, whilst her affection for them was not diminished; for Henry did not call away her affection from them when he increased her esteem for himself, by the tender interest he exhibited in all that concerned them. To him, the situation in which their attachment placed them, was peculiarly novel. He had, from his earliest years, had no parents to demand his regard, farther than in respect for their memory and regret for their loss. He had had no one to supply their place, none on whom he might bestow the overflowing sympathies of his heart, farther than the ordinary neighbors and companions who shared his general kindness and civility. Now he had found one to absorb every wish and aspiration of his soul, and give a direction to all his feelings. In Walter Arnott and his wife he found a father and mother; for he respected them for their own account, and loved them as a son for Janet's sake. He listened to all she said regarding them, as if it concerned himself, and participated all her solicitude about their welfare. Their welfare had all along been the favorite object of her contemplation—a desire for that amounted almost to a passion in her; and it naturally became a frequent subject of her conversation with one who possessed her unreserved confidence, and who delighted to enter into all her views and feelings. It became the subject of Henry's day-dreams; and her heart beat high when he talked, with warmth and confidence, of the ease and comfort that should yet crown their old age. He persuaded himself too, that nature had formed his Janet, for something better than the rank

of a peasant. Thus, his disposition to speculate on futuro prosperity and advancement was not checked—it had only received a new direction and impulse; and the desire to secure Janet's happiness, by relieving her parents from their embarrassments, and securing their independence, outstripped his power and his opportunities—outstripped his prudence too; for it prepared him to hazard all in any project that promised a speedy reward. In his arder, he saw no obstacle in the way, and even Janet's sober, chastened spirit, became animated by a portion of his enthusiasm, as he described in glowing colours, the happiness they should enjoy, when he had reached what seemed to her the objects of a lofty ambition. At times, indeed, they both (though unknown to each other) shrank from the prospect. She would sometimes venture to wish that they could have enjoyed, in calm and repose, the lot to which she deemed herself born. In his mind, too, the greater distance to which his schemes removed the prospect of their union, sometimes produced a gentle inclination towards the content and retirement of a lowlier fortune. But the contemplation of a higher destiny had become a habit with him; and the idea he had formed of Janet's character, as well as the situation of her parents, whose difficulties were not likely to be speedily relieved by the exertions of a peasant, gave a strength to this habit which he could not resist. For her, wealth had no attractions in itself, but, as she never doubted her lover's ability to accomplish all he proposed, she gave way to the pleasing delusion, and dwelt with delight on the prospect of seeing her parents enjoying ease and comparative affluence, and her Henry occupying the station to which, in her eyes, his virtues and talents entitled him. She was content in the contemplation of futuro happiness, which diverted her mind from the privations, but not from the duties of her present situation. She was happy in the enthusiastic affection of her own youthful and chosen lover, which sustained all her hopes and soothed all her cares.

While they were thus satisfied with the contemplation of a future good, the time present, and the course of events, though unwatched, was not delayed. The affairs of Walter Arnott had reached a crisis; a failure of his crop decided, at once, his wavering fortune. He waited upon the laird with a heavy heart, and sorely did it wound the old man's honest pride to acknowledge that he must retire from the struggle indebted to any man.

"Nay, be of good heart, Walter," said the laird; "indebted to me ye arena lang and faithfully hae ye tenanted the bit ground, an' sair hae ye fouchion to avoid this day, an' I may rather say that I regard myself as your debtor, for thirty years' tried worth, an' honest attachment to our ancient family. It grieves me that I cannot better reward it. Ye are free, however, from a' obligation to me. If ye think ye can do nan better, I shall only be payin' part o' my debt, when I offer ye a coo's grass in the bog park, a bit house, an' ony little employment ye can pit yer hand to about the place. I wish I could do mair," he said, with a sigh for the declining fortunes of his "ancient family," as he delighted to call it. Though offered with the best of feeling, it was accepted not without some feeling of abasement, but with the warmest gratitude; and Walter returned to his anxious wife and daughter, comforted, and in some measure, at ease.

Walter's errand to *the Place* had been observed by one individual with deep emotion. This was Henry Nichol. The young man reproached himself now with inactivity, and felt the necessity of instant exertion. Reports of the rapid success of many adventurers at a time when the awakening energies of society were daily rendering foreign trade more and more important and lucrative engagement, had reached our youth, even in the retirement of that moorland home. These reports were, perhaps, not a little exaggerated, either by the ignorance and admiration of his informants, or by the ardour of his own

disposition. The perils of such undertakings were little understood by him, and were, it may be, still less regarded; and he at once determined to embark all his darling hopes (he had nothing more to risk) in the chance. Poor Janet, amid her visions of happiness, never once inquired into the means by which it was to be achieved. Of a separation she had never once dreamed; and when he came, at length, after many an effort, to unfold his purpose to her, it came upon her like an electric shock: his absence—the thousand dangers to which he would be exposed—all was distraction to her. She yielded, at last, to the influence he possessed over her mind. She endeavoured to regard it as a thing that *must be*; and summoned all her woman's fortitude and endurance to submit to what she considered the arrangement of Providence.

(To be concluded in our next.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LATE DR EDWARD MILLIGAN.—The surviving friends of the late Dr Milligan, and more particularly the numerous pupils he initiated into the theory of medicine, located as they now are in every part of the world, will be gratified to learn—should ever this notice meet their eyes—that a handsome monument has been erected to his memory, in Kirkbean church-yard, where his ashes repose, by his venerable father, who still moves about, wonderfully hale, with his faculties entire, although in the 86th year of his age. This monument was designed and executed by Mr Andrew Crombie, Dumfries, and is esteemed by all a chaste and tasteful specimen of monumental architecture. Technically it is called a Grecian tablet, and has the following inscription: In memory of Edward Milligan, M. D., born 1786, died 1st December, 1833. A man of general erudition, embracing even the abstrusest studies; remarkable for application, memory, and classical taste; an able mathematician, and a renowned teacher of the theory of medicine; the architect of his own status in society, who left behind him fame as well as fortune; one, in short, who opened for himself a path to distinction amidst obstacles as formidable as the compact granite of his native Criffel. As regard the public and private relations of life, more need not be said, than that for many years he supported his father comfortably, gave his brother's family a liberal education, and for many years before his death, scuttled a liberal sum on the poor of his native parish, who yet remember their benefactor with grateful hearts; and besides many donations to useful institutions, &c., he enjoyed all the comforts of life, thereby showing that he was not of a niggardly disposition. At his death he left a sum of not less than fifteen thousand pounds, to be distributed among his friends and favorites. What a bright example to young men to persevere in the study of science till they overcome obstacles.

The Halifax Gazette, of the 14th inst., says, A London Paper of the 6th ult. was brought by the Tory. The House of Lords, by a majority of 77, had deferred the consideration of the Irish Municipal Bill, in Committee until the 9th June.

The paper represents the Royal Exchange as in a gloomy state on the 6th May—the reduced value of produce of all kinds—the embarrassment of American Merchants, and of those trading with the East-Indies and China, are the causes assigned for the prevailing depression.

DEFINITIONS.—Latin—A language that is learned with great pain in early life, only to be afterwards forgotten.

Light of Nature.—Sun, moon, and stars.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR DAWSON,

Sir,—The Schoolmasters in this County, many of whom come some distance for the Provincial aid, cry aloud for redress. They are told by the Clerk, (Mr M. Smith,) that the money is not received from the Treasury. He still admits that Mr Hockin has advanced, and that some of the Masters are paid. At this late date we should be thankful to know through your useful paper, how and when we are to receive our dues, and whether at this late date it is according to the Act.

A. MCKAY, AND OTHERS.

19th June, 1837.

P.S. My time lost, and expenses, seeking after my dividend, is 23½ per cent. on the sum already.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR DAWSON,

Sir,—I would like to ascertain through the medium of your paper, whether any law exists to regulate the quantity and quality of Bakers' Bread in this town. In all towns the doings of the Bakers are subject to weekly enquiry and regulation.

I have cause for concluding, that some of the damaged rice lately sold here, is now qualifying some of our Bakers' bread. Poison, nausea, and head-ache, have been felt as the consequence.

While passing by, I have been credibly informed by an eye witness, that a large trough of this stuff, baked and reduced, has been introduced for use into a bake-house, a few days since. I hope, according to your advice, that people will see the necessity of baking their own bread.

TRUTH.

Pictou, June, 1837.

Remarks.—We would not wish to create any unnecessary alarm about the quality of bread from Bakers' Shops, particularly at this time, when the people are more than ordinarily dependant on these establishments, for their daily supply of that necessary article; and therefore, we hope our Correspondent has been misinformed. At the same time, we deem it to be our duty to publish the following sketch of the Law, from "Murdoch's Epitome," in order that the people may see the manner in which our public functionaries discharge the duty they have sworn to perform, in regard to the quantity and quality of bread. We have not heard of the assize of bread being fixed for some years, though flour has been at all imaginable prices. The people are thus left to the tender mercies of the Bakers.

Should these remarks produce no investigation of the evils complained of, we shall again revert to the subject at an early day.—Editor.

"The assize of bread is regulated by the act of 1796, 36, G. 3. c. 5. 1, P. L. 371; made perpetual by act of 1807. 48, G. 3, c. 22 2, P. L. 22. By this law whenever the price of flour varies 1s. in the cwt. from that at which the preceding rate was established, the sessions, general or special, are authorised to fix the weight of the different kinds of bread according to a table given in the act which is calculated to settle the just allowance for the baking of the bread. The qualities of bread allowed to be made, are settled in the act, and no others are suffered to be sold under penalty of from 5s. to 20s.

"To enable the justices to set the assize, it is made incumbent on the clerks of the market, if directed, to notify the prices of flour and meal, from time to time, to the sessions. The book in which the returns and entries are kept of the prices at which sales are effected, is to

be open to the inspection of all bakers, in order that they may object to the entries when they are incorrect. Penalties between 40s. and 60s. are fixed on bakers, who put any improper ingredients or musty flour into their loaves, or otherwise deviate from the regular mode of making good bread. If journeymen offend in this respect their fine is from 20s. to 10s. and in either case the parties, if they do not pay the fine, on conviction before one justice may be imprisoned in the house of correction from 7 to 14 days, and the offenders' names are directed to be published in the newspapers.

"Deficient bread sold or exposed for sale by the baker, exposes him to a penalty of from 1s. to 5s. for each ounce wanting on every loaf. If the deficiency be less than an ounce, then the fine is from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per loaf. The weighing is to take place 24 hours after it is baked, to make the baker liable, and he is excused when unavoidable accident or the tricks of others cause his bread to be deficient.

"Bakers are bound to mark all their bread with their own christian and surnames, and the initial letters of the grain of which it is made, in Roman characters under a fine of from 5s. to 20s. recoverable before one or more justices.—The clerks of the market are bound to pay a weekly visit to bakers shops. They as well as justices and constables having justices' warrants are authorized in the day time to enter any baker's premises or those of persons who sell bread, and to weigh and inspect bread, and seize all that is in any way bad or deficient, and the penalty for obstructing or opposing such search of from 20 to 40s.—If the baker can prove the defect for which he is fined, to have been caused by the wilful neglect or default of his journeyman or servant, a justice of peace may order the offender to make a reasonable compensation to his employer, and if he fail to do so, may commit him to the house of correction for a month. Any one justice may adjudge on offences against the act, but an appeal is given in all cases to the Quar. Sessions. In prosecutions against persons who have acted in pursuance of this law, the defendants if successful are entitled to treble costs; and all prosecutions for violation of the act must be brought within three days."

FOREIGN.

MADEIRA.—The following interesting account of this country, was written on the 17th Dec. last, by a person arrived there from N. York.

The island is a mass of volcanic mountains towering over the inhabitants, who seldom occupy higher than 2000 feet, or half way. The population of Funchal is about 20,000 to 25,000; that of the Island about 120,000. The farmers occupy small lots, even more densely than in Ireland; a quarter of an acre, an eighth in favourable situations, produce grapes sufficient to pay their rents, and buy wheat bread, and salt fish, which is their principal food. The people neither read nor write, and it appears they are in the interest of Don Miguel. We have in Funchal Roads the English sloop of war Pearl, twenty guns, Captain Nurse, employed in cruising round the island, with the Portuguese brig Velasco, and some smaller craft. A regiment of Lisbon troops, (6th,) occupy the ci-devant convents and Jesuits' property, amongst the finest in Funchal; besides, there is a conscription of 2000 islanders, and a line of telegraphs all round the island, with sentries who are incessantly calling out in the night time; and there are besides hosts of custom house officers, who exercise their authority against olive oil, soap, tobacco, &c., the revenues from which the Government lets out, but the duties are so high, that little is raised.

The soil here is productive. Drought has prevailed nine months; the winter so far is exceedingly fine: the thermometer stood at noon at 63 and 70 degrees, with a strong north-easter. Among the trees new to me were the palm, the cyprus, the banann, the guava, the fig, the orange, the lemon, the cane used to trail grapes on, the Brizal cane—a beautiful pendant tree—and the VINE, which is grown from points distant from each other about four feet in all directions, then trailed eight or ten feet in height, as a protection against the heat of summer; the grapes hanging over the heads of the inhabitants, who have walks underneath. The jessamine and the rose are in full bloom, and some of the finest arbours imaginable are met with at the entrances of the houses of the wealthy, all in full verdure. Yet the leaves of the northern trees have fallen, such as the button wood and weeping willow.

The houses of both Portuguese and the English are good, built of stone, and well furnished. They are polite, and dress like other Europeans. The lower classes have a blue jacket, and peaked blue cloth cap which covers half the head, and neither shelters from cold or heat. They are well formed, active and civil to every body. We hear of no cold blooded murders. There are fewer prisoners in Funchal, for the whole Island, by three fourths than in Quebec. The houses generally in this country are about 10 to 15 feet by 8 to 10, covered with wheaten straw, the produce of the Island—wheat being cultivated to some extent—with potatoes of a good quality, pumpkins, and prickly pears. These houses have a window or two without glass, but board shutters, and doors; and families appear to be less numerous than in other countries; probably because the women perform a great part of the hard labor in ascending and descending the mountains with loads.

TO BE SOLD,

BY JAMES DAWSON, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Before the Court House in Pictou, on Friday, the 23d day of June, at ten o'clock, a. m.

SEVEN LOTS, marked A, C, D, E, F, G, and H, on a plan of the late Mr Mortimer's Estate to be seen at Mr Dawson's, and exhibited at the sale. They contain about

TWO ACRES EACH,

and as they lie within a short distance of the Town, are well adapted for building or gardens. Possession will be given at the end of the year. The title is an exceptionable.

Terms—A deposit of ten per cent at the sale; 25 per cent more on delivery of the deed; the remainder with interest, in two years, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

AT THE SAME TIME,

Will be offered for Sale:—

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

Belonging to the heirs of the late John Tullos, lying on the northern side of River John, and bounded by lands granted to Robert Patterson and others.

Terms—A deposit of ten per cent at the sale; the remainder on delivery of the deed.

WM. YOUNG.

Pictou, May 1 1837.

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

June 14.

WANTED,

A SMART Young Man, as a

FARM SERVANT.

Apply to George Craig, 10 Mile House, West River. [June 5.]

AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

ON THE CULTURE OF TURNIPS.

A celebrated writer on agriculture says, that "Nova Scotia is capable of supporting a dense population." While the truth of this remark must be evident to every reflecting mind, it is no less easy to perceive, that the agriculture of the Province must be considerably extended, before the assertion can be verified. The attention of the farmer is now, almost exclusively, directed to the culture of wheat, oats, and potatoes. But the soil is capable of producing other articles equally useful. Of the various esculent roots which might be cultivated with advantage, the turnip is not the least profitable; but while it forms a material part of the agriculture of other countries, a few drills, in the corner of a field, is generally, all that even our most extensive farmers ever attempt to cultivate. And why is this the case? Are its profits and uses not known? In Nova Scotia, where a substitute for hay has ever been a desideratum, no crop, with the same amount of labor, can be more profitably cultivated. In the New England states, upwards of nine hundred bushels are frequently raised on an acre of ground; and in testimony of the profits attending their culture in England and Scotland, I make the following quotation from the Letters of *Agricola*, by John Young, Esq.

"In the Fullarton Farm, belonging to the duke of Portland, under the management of Woods, they found that a Scotch acre,—which is a little more than an acre and a quarter, English measure—produced in turnips,

	tons.	cwt.	lbs.
Of bulbs without the leaves	76	0	0
Of leaves by themselves	14	0	0
Total,	90	0	0

"Forty bushels are about equal to a ton, and the quantity per acre, therefore, in bulbs alone rise to the enormous amount of 3640 bushels, besides 14 tons of leaves of highly nutritive quality. Estimating the bulbs at 2s. per bushel—their value in this market—an acre will fetch £304 currency—a sum sufficient to awaken the utmost agricultural industry.

	tons.	cwt.	lbs.
The bulbs weighed	49	11	17
The leaves	17	5	51
Total,	66	16	68

"At Stonecastle, belonging to William Taylor, Esq.

The bulbs weighed	48	7	16
The leaves	20	0	0
Total,	68	7	16

"The same proprietor had yellow turnips, of which

The bulbs weighed	31	5	80
The leaves	10	5	80
Total,	41	11	48

"There was nothing singular stated as to the mode of cultivation. These quantities although not extraordinary, must not be supposed to be unprecedented; for throughout all Scotland and England, crops of similar bulk and weight could be selected in every parish and county."

These facts ought to afford sufficient inducements to every farmer, to devote a part of his time and labor to the cultivation of this vegetable.

I shall make a few general observations on the culture of *Ruta Baga*, or, as it is called, the Swedish Turnip.

Preparation of the Soil.

Contrary to an opinion entertained by many, among the farming community, *ruta baga* requires a deep, rich soil. Clay ground should be avoided, where a sandy loam can be procured. Having selected a field, it must be deeply ploughed, and the furrows harrowed down. Drills are made, from twenty to twenty-five inches apart, and supplied with a quantity of strong manure. Furrows are then turned, back to back, so as to form a ridge over the manure; these are gone over with a hoe, and small stones and lumps of earth, lying on the drills are removed, and the top gently levelled down, for the reception of the seed.

Sowing, &c.

Various opinions are entertained with respect to the most suitable time for sowing; but experience proves that no definite period can be appointed. One person will obtain a good crop from seed sown early in June, while his neighbor, who is equally successful, defers sowing until the middle of July. In England and Scotland, where the crop is permitted to remain in the ground during the winter, late sowing is perhaps preferable; but in Nova Scotia, where the crop must be harvested in autumn, early sowing should evidently be adopted. But as turnips are liable to peculiar accidents, there can be no surer way of securing a crop than to have the seed sown at different periods. By this means, the depredations of flies may frequently be obviated, and more time is afforded for hoeing and cleaning the crop. The seed is sown evenly along the top of the drills, at the rate of about 1lb. or 1½lb. to the acre, and covered with a light drill harrow; or, where this cannot be obtained, it may be done by hand, with a brush or rake. The drills must then be rolled, that, by levelling the soil, too rapid evaporation may be prevented.

Every person should raise his own seed, for the purposes of always having it good, free from mixture, and of the kinds he requires.

Hoeing and Thinning.

In the due performance of this part of the work, depends much of the success of the crop. But farmers in Nova Scotia have such a propensity for *jobbing*, or working for other people, that their time, during the summer months, is seldom devoted to the improvement of their own farms; and turnip-hoeing, like other duties, is either left to minor branches of the family, or it is not done at all. Consequently, in autumn, a luxuriant crop of weeds is growing, where a profitable field of turnips might, with due attention, have been raised. Hoeing should be performed when the leaves are about three inches long, and at the same time the superfluous plants must be cleaned away, leaving each remaining root from eight to twelve inches apart. A second hoeing is required about three weeks afterwards; and, if the soil is apt to produce weeds, a third hoeing will be necessary, when the rows must be examined, and the remaining superfluous roots removed, and preserved for table use, or carried to market, where they may be readily sold.

Harvesting and Preserving.

Harvesting must be delayed in autumn as long as the weather will permit. When it is commenced, the turnips must be carefully lifted and placed along the field with the tops of every two rows together. A person then follows, and with a bill-hook, or large knife, separates the bulbs from the tops; and the latter, being excellent food for cattle, are carried to the barn.

Dry parts of the field are selected, on which the turnips may be placed in heaps, containing thirty or forty bushels each. A quantity of dry straw, or spruce boughs, is placed over them, and the whole is finally covered with a thick, inverted grass turf. A drain is then dug round the base of the heap, to carry off the water;

and, generally, one or two very small holes are made in its top, to permit the air to circulate. In this state, they will remain with safety until spring; but if required, they can be removed at any period during the winter.

Uses and Profits of Turnips.

With the same amount of labor, no vegetable can be raised, so useful, and at the same time so profitable, as the turnip. Cattle may be fattened almost exclusively on them. Sheep, hogs, and horses eat them freely, and are much improved by their use. In many parts of England they are steamed and given to horses as a substitute for grain. With a crop of turnips, a person may winter his stock with at least half the quantity of hay that he would require without this root. And while they are useful on the farm, they will always meet with a ready sale in the market, at a price that would amply remunerate the grower. Any person that has in the spring, the produce of an acre, perhaps 600 bushels, to bring to market, he will readily obtain 2s. per bushel for them, and might return home with £60 in his pocket, as the reward of industry.

Although the above directions are given for the culture of *ruta baga*, they will apply with equal propriety to other kinds of turnips. But the common yellow turnip, and several other species, may be sown at a later period than *ruta baga*; and where a very early crop of hay or potatoes has been secured, some of the latter kinds of turnips, may be cultivated, with profit, as a second crop.

MELVILLE.

June 17, 1837.

SPRING, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND
CUTLERY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

ALSO:

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

TO BE SOLD,

BY JOHN MCKAY—AT AUCTION,
At the Premises, in the Town of Pictou, on
Friday, the 23d day of June, at 12 o'clock a.m.

 THAT well-known, large, three-story
HOUSE, and LOT, situate at the
corner of George and Water Street, (a part occupied
by George McKay, merchant.)

ALSO:

THE LARGE YELLOW STORE

On Market Street,
with, or without a water privilege to the channel.

ALSO:

160 ACRES OF LAND,

lying in the second and third division, north, from
the town of Pictou, adjoining Alexander Grant's prop-
erty on the east. Sold in lots, agreeable to a plan

Terms of Sale and other particulars, made
known by

JOHN PATTERSON.

Pictou, 6th June, 1837.

BOOTS & SHOES.

ANDERSON HENDERSON,

HAVING returned from the United States, inti-
mates to his friends and the public, that he has
commenced the

SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,

in its various branches, in the shop two doors east of
the Bee Office, where he is ready to execute orders
with punctuality and despatch.

ON HAND:

A quantity of Buckskins, which he will make up into
gentlemen's opera boots, according to order.
June 6. if

TURNIP SEED,

Just imported from Scotland,

And for Sale at the Subscriber's Book-Store:

SWEDISH or Ruta Bags; Aberdeen Yellow; Red
Norfolk; white, purple, and red Globe; early
white Dutch.

J. DAWSON.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

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

A SET OF PATTERNS

may be inspected, consisting of


**SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING
KNIVES,**

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO:—SAMPLES OF STEEL.

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

TO LET:

 The SHOP lately occupied by Mr.
James Kitchin. Apply to

J. D. B. FRASER.

January 4, 1837: if

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21. if

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

THE subscriber has just received a few copies of
the following celebrated American Annuals:—

- The Token,
- The Gift,
- The Pearl,
- The New-Years' Box,
- The Religious Souvenir,
- The Violet.

The Union Annual,

JAS. DAWSON.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

THOMAS ELLIOT,

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

SARAH ELLIOT.

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

ALL persons having any demands against the
Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

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

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

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

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

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

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

THOMAS CAMPBELL,

ANDREW MILLAR, } Admrs

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against
the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

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

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.

THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.

THOMAS McCOUL, } Adm'rs.

4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the estate
of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

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

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.

JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

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

JESSEY LOGIE,

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

PETER DONALDSON,

Administrator

13th April, 1836.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber, intending to wind up his
present business forthwith, requests all to whom he
stands indebted to present their accounts for payment;
and those who are indebted to him to come to an im-
mediate settlement, to prevent expenses; as all his
outstanding accounts, not adjusted previously to the
first June next, will be put in a legal course of recov-
ry, without further notice.

GEORGE MCKAY.

Pictou, April 24th, 1837.

NOTICE.

OWING to a contemplated change in the subscri-
ber's business, he is under the necessity of calling
in all his outstanding debts; he therefore requests all
those indebted to him by note, book account, or
otherwise, to pay the same without delay; and he
sterceroly hopes this notice will render other measures
unnecessary.

JAS. DAWSON.

May 10.

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

A NEW SELECTION OF

CHURCH MUSIC,

TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."

[PRICE SIX SHILLINGS.]

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.
March, 1837.



FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

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

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.

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

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in
a short time, offers for sale his

FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.

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

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

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between
the Subscribers, has been dissolved by mu-
tual consent; therefore all persons indebted to them
are requested to make immediate payment;—and
all persons having demands, will send in their
accounts for liquidation.

DANIEL FULLERTON.

JOHN FULLERTON.

March 23. if

HEALTH SECURED,

BY MORISON'S PILLS.

The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British
College of Health;

WHICH has obtained the approbation and re-
commendation of some thousands, in curing
Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations,
Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Tick Doloroux, King's Evil, Asthma,
Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera,
and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unaltera-
ble 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.

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.

SITUATION WANTED,

By a middle aged Woman, acquainted with needle
work, and who will superintend the care of
Children. Apply at this Office: [April 20

COLONIAL.

Private Correspondent of the Montreal Vindicator.
LONDON, 15th April, 1837.

CANADA MUST BE ORGANIZED! No one can possibly read the debate of last night, without being thoroughly convinced that from this Government she ought to have no hope of justice. Such a hope would be pure delusion. Ministers have shown themselves obstinately determined to rule you with a rod of iron. Your servants are to be encouraged in their insolent bearing. They are to be rendered independent of the people, who in theory they serve, but over whom, in practice, they rule and tyrannize. I repeat, therefore—*Canada must be organized.*

The debate last night took an extremely interesting turn. Interesting to Canada, for the proposal of a plan of pacification, made by Mr Roebuck, and spurned by Ministers, urged on their destruction by their enemies, the Tories; interesting to Englishmen, for the clear and unequivocal light in which it placed the Whig faction.

Mr Roebuck, as you will receive by the papers which I send herewith, brought forward a plan for the final arrangement of the disputes, which appears to me ample. The chief feature of the plan is, the abolition of the Council. The council has been condemned by every body—Commissioners, Ministers, Members of Parliament, the Press, in short, by all except by the members of the Council and their friends. On this general condemnation, coupled with the declaration of the fourth resolution against an elective Council, it was fair to conclude that reasonable beings such as ministers pretend to be, would not object to allow the said Council to go by the board. But it seems that this was calculating on too much. Reason is not a Ministerial attribute; and Lord John, after condemning the present Council, and declaring against an elective Council ends by rejecting the only plan left. Lord John reminds me of the most ultra of all ultra Radicals, who declared he was for "no nothing."

The next feature of Mr Roebuck's plan was, that the Governor should choose his own Council of ten, on arriving in the province. The Council to have the power of revising and amending Bills, but *not of rejecting them.* For the final decision, the Governor alone was not to be made responsible. "Oh," says an objector—"but how is the Governor, on arrival, to know how to choose." The answer is clear and simple; the value of his choice would be tested by the facility or difficulty of carrying on the government. If things should go on smoothly, he might be certain that he had chosen well. If difficulties arose, he might be equally sure that his choice was wrong. The Governor, being a person of what the colonists delight to call "British feelings and British habits," would soon step into the "British" practice of taking the opinion of the Commons, and the facility of transacting business with them as a perfect and infallible test of the goodness of choice, and thus matters would go on smoothly as far as the Assembly and Council should be concerned. Then as to the veto on Bills. The Governor is now backed by a faction, in rejecting and reserving Bills. Under Mr Roebuck's plan, he would alone be responsible; and I feel convinced that the exercise of his responsibility would be but seldom resorted to. He would feel that the Assembly could have no interest, apart from the interest of the people; and he would accordingly permit his own actions to be guided by the most correct and proper feeling.

The other proposal was only an extension of the plan of Lord John; namely, the establishment of a species of Congress of delegates for the several colonies, to meet—no

matter where—and to take cognizance of all matters in which the colonies had a common interest. It is quite clear that no matter of a purely local nature should be submitted to this body. Lord John talked of handing over this and that matter to the "Committee," as he called it. Now it appears to me that the only safe principle is, that all matters should be retained by the local legislatures, which are expressly given up to Congress by the *sovereign* colonies. I use the word *sovereign*, advisedly,—not merely in reference to the question of monarchy or democracy—but as expressing the body or bodies in which the sovereign legislative power really resides.

GREAT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—If we were to rely on the produce of those rum duties, which had already decreased one half, for the maintenance of government in Lower Canada, and were to come to an open rupture with the Assembly, the result would be that the people would oppose us, not by insurrectionary movements, but by abstinance and non-consumption, and WOULD BE ABLE TO DEPRIVE US OF ALL POWER OF CARRYING ON THE COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION."

This avowal, which we extract from Lord John Russell's speech of the 14th April, as reported in the *Times* of the following morning, ought to suffice to stimulate every man, eye, and woman too, who pretends to love Canada, and to feel for the insults with which she is about to be overwhelmed, to wage open and steady war against the Revenue. Henceforward, it ought to form the essence of the Canada Reformers' Creed and Religion, to shun Rum, Brandy, Gin and Wine, as he would the plague spot or poison, and not to use Tea or Tobacco, unless smuggled. The safety of the country depends on the extent of the sacrifices which we shall now make. When we reflect how much the late English colonies on this continent achieved by non-consumption; when we remember how much Ireland has done against tithes by passive resistance, not a doubt remains but we too shall succeed against tyrants, if we be but unanimous and unflinching. From this day forward, then, "war to the knife" against the Revenue must be our motto. Let every man bear in mind Lord John Russell's avowal, that "by abstinance and non-consumption" we shall be able to deprive our oppressors of all means of carrying on the colonial administration. Whoever allows a drop of the cursed liquor which pays duty to enter inside his lips henceforward, is no Reformer. Whoever, on the other hand, encourages domestic manufactures, and smuggling, will be considered a good friend to the country. We hope our brethren in Upper-Canada will give us a hint.—*Mon. Vindicator*

THE MOVEMENT.—It will be seen by an advertisement in our columns to-day, that the populous and wealthy County of *St. Hyacinthe* is coming forward to hurl its defiance at Lord John Russell and his notorious Resolutions. The men of *St. Hyacinthe* are proverbial for their love of Country and of liberty, and the position they now take is only such as was expected from them.

In addition to the above, it gives us unfeigned pleasure to learn that the patriotic County of *Chambly* is preparing also to take the field. The meeting of that County is, we understand, fixed for the 4th of next month. Men of Canada, organize your forces, and down with the Revenue!

If we are to judge from a paragraph in the last *Quebec Canadian*, we should incline to believe *que la débêtie aura bientôt lieu la bas.* Mensu us are, it seems, taken to have a meeting, in the first place, of notables, and afterwards a general meeting. We trust the re-

sult may be such as becomes the times, and will meet with general approbation. When our vital liberties are in question, we should not differ about details.—*Montreal Vindicator.*

Extract of a Letter dated, Quebec, May 27, 1837.—"We are in an extraordinary predicament here just now, in consequence of the difficulties in the monetary world which had their commencement in the United States. All our Banks have suspended cash payments, and people are waiting, with the most feverish anxiety, the results of its commotion, which threatens destruction far and wide."

The Banks of Upper Canada have come to the determination of responding their Notes in specie as long as their means will enable them to do so.—*Halifax Gazette.*

St. JOHN, May 30.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—On Saturday last, Messrs. Joseph Brothers, in the 26th year of his age, and Jacob Brothers, in his 24th year, both sons of the late Mr Joseph Brothers, of Carleton, started from the shore at that place for this city, with a boat load of pickled fish, in barrels. The freshest being strong, they rowed the boat well into the middle of the river, for the purpose of avoiding the abutments of the Bridge erecting across the Rivor, but the tide running with great strength, and the boat being deep and rather difficult to manage, it was carried with much force against the abutment of the Bridge on the Carleton side, stove and sunk, and truly melancholy to state, the young Brothers were both drowned before assistance could reach them.—They were very industrious and worthy young men, and gave much promise of being highly useful members of society; but have thus in their youth, and in full vigor, been suddenly cut off from among the living, and from the bosom of their family and friends, who will long regret their loss.—Their bodies have not yet been found.—*Observer.*

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1837.

DELICACY OF FEELING.—Some of our Subscribers, who have never paid us any thing, we hear, have taken offence at our sending them their accounts. We think it would be more becoming in them to leave this for us to do.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENTS IN LOWER CANADA.—The Lower Canada Papers are filled with accounts of great public meetings, which have been held in almost every county in the Province, at which Resolutions, similar to those we published last week, have been passed. Lord John Russell's coercion Resolutions, will thus be completely frustrated. We will look with no ordinary anxiety for the next ministerial measures. Quebec, the stronghold of Lower Canada toryism, nobly responded to the popular cause on the 4th instant. The tory papers themselves admit, that there was a numerous meeting, and that some very strong resolutions were passed. A little time will convince the Imperial Parliament, that the reasonable demands of the Colonists must be granted, or their allegiance secured by the operation of British bayonets. This much is certain, that the Government cannot be carried on under the present arrangements.

P. E. ISLAND.—By an order of the acting Governor and the Council of P. E. Island, Oats are no longer subject to the restrictions of the Embargo Act, recently passed at that place.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Sir J. Harvey, late Governor of P. E. Island, assumed the Government of New Brunswick on the first instant. His Excellency has,

by Proclamation, summoned the General Assembly to meet on the 6th of July next, for the despatch of business.

LARGE HALIBUT.—On Tuesday, last week, Mr David Carmichael and some others, caught a Halibut off this harbour, which weighed 300lbs exclusive of the affals. It measured 7 1-2 feet long, 2 feet broad, and 1 foot thick.

KING'S COLLEGE.—We are happy to find that £200 a-year have been granted by the uniring benevolence of the society for the propagation of the Gospel, for re-opening the Divinity Scholarship at King's College, Windsor.—*Halifax Gazette.*

MARRIED.

At the Mission House, Charlottetown, P.E. Island, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, by the Rev. Richard Knight, Mr Henry Rows Narraway, Pictou, to Miss Elizabeth Bate, Charlottetown,—both recently of Buckland Brewer, Devonshire, England.

DIED.

At Halifax, on the 11th instant, Elizabeth, wife of Mr Thomas R. Grassie, in the 26th year of her age. At Musquodoboit, on the 13th ult., James Benvio, Esq. in the 84th year of his age, a native of Banffshire Scotland, and one of the oldest magistrates in the County of Halifax; a man highly esteemed by the community where he resided, and deservedly regretted by his relatives and friends.

To our Subscribers. Copies of the **TITLE PAGE** and **INDEX**, to the second Volume of the **BEE**, may be had of the following persons:—Jas. Carmichael, Esq., New Glasgow; Robert Copland, Merigomish; Robert Purvis, Antigonish; Dennis Reddin, Charlottetown; William McConnell, Tatamagouche; William Rogers, River John; Charles Blanchard, Truro; A. & W. McKinlay, Halifax; and at this Office.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, 14.—Sch'r Argus, Perry, Boston—ball; Grayhound, Landres, do.—do.; Pilgrim, Boynton, Salmon—do.; Sarah, Matatell, Wallace—plank; Elizabeth, Hayden, R. John—do.; Catherine, Milliard, do.—do.; ship Rowena, Read, Greenock—ballast.

Thursday.—Sch'r Rambler, McKinnon, Merigomish—deals; Sarah Ann, Hopkins, P.E. Island—ball; John, Fougere, Magdalen Islands—oil; Three Brothers, White, P. E. Island—salt and barrels; Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—general cargo.

Friday.—Brig Mary Cole, Watts, Thomastown—ballast; Uzardo, Gilchrist, do.—do.; sch'r Susan, Reynolds, P. E. Island—ballast; Fanny, Terrio, Boston, do.; Eliza, Forrest, do.—do.; Louisa, Lewis, Wiscasset—do.; Mary Adams, Pinkham, Boothbay—do.; Rosa, Fougere, Boston—hay; Brothers, McGunnigle, Miramichi—oats.

Saturday.—Brig Liddell, Brown, Bordeaux—ballast; ship Clarence, Brown, London—do.

Monday.—Brig Mary Dow, Tilley, Boston—ballast; Florentine, Staples, Portland—hay; sch'r New York, Baker, Miramichi—ballast.

Tuesday.—Brig Canton, Drinkwater, Portland—ballast; Silas, Woodside, New York—do.; Splendid, McKonzie, Boston—do.; sch'r Rosario, Sears, Portsmouth—do.; Joseph Smith, Babin, Magdalen Islands—do.

CLEARED.

June 15th.—Sch'r Sarah, Matatell, Tatamagouche—pork.

16th.—Britannia, Gilchrist, Swansea—timber; sch'r Grayhound, Landres, Arichat—coal; Catherine, Milliard, Tatamagouche—potatoes; brig St. Lawrence, Marmoud, New York—coal.

17th.—Brig Eleanor, Simpson, Hull—timber; sch'r Argus, Perry, Boston—coal; Perogruin, Boynton, do. Fanny, Terrio, do.—do.; Royal Miner, Babin, do.—do.; Eliza Ann, Hopkins, Halifax—do.

19th.—Barque Kingston, Newham, Hull—timber.

20th.—Sch'r Margaret, Thompson, P. E. Island—salt and goods.

ACCIDENT.—The brig Royalist, Asbridge, master, from Maryport, bound to Quebec, with 150 passengers, was run down on the night of the 17th of May, in foggy weather, off St. Paul's Island, by the barque Wexford of Wexford, with 60 passengers, also bound to Quebec. The brig lost bowsprit, foremast, and maintopmast. Five of the crew of the barque got on board the brig; one man was killed between the vessels. The barque was seen the next morning with the

signal of distress flying, but was soon lost sight of. The Royalist was spoken in the morning by a brig, the captain of which would have taken the remainder of the crew on board, but could not take the passengers. The captain and crew then refused to leave the vessel, and succeeded in getting to Sydney, C. B., on the 3d instant.

Some of the passengers have arrived in Pictou. Apparently, they are destitute of almost every earthly comfort, and must depend on the generosity of the public for subsistence, until places of employment are obtained.

On the 10th instant, the American ship Rowena, captain Read, passed the wreck of the barque Wexford, of Wexford, about 30 miles southeast from Cape North. The barque was lying partly on one side; spars carried away, and hanging on to leeward; appeared to float lightly; decks swept, and no person on board.

The schooner Radiant, Gosby from St John's, N.F. for Mag Islands, with a cargo of salt, broad, &c., was lost at Pleasant River, on the 2d instant. Part of the cargo and materials saved.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

In front of the Court House, on Tuesday, the 4th of July, at two o'clock:

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, in lots of 100 Acres, formerly part of the Estate of the late Philip Marchington, Esq.:

At the Gulf Shore, near the River John, in the vicinity of Pictou; about 1200 acres of land, in lots to suit purchasers, having several families settled on it; the fronts of these lots were cleared and fenced, and on one of them a Dwelling House is erected.

On the Island of Cariboo, in the same district about 150 acres of excellent land.

ALSO:

1400 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, near the main road leading to the River John settlement, laid out in lots to suit purchasers.

ALSO:

On the main road, from Pictou to Truro, about 10 miles from the latter.

2000 ACRES OF LAND, through which Salmon River runs, divided into lots of 100 acres, to suit purchasers. About 20 acres have been cleared.

The Proprietors, intending to reside in England, are desirous of effecting a sale of the above Property. The terms will be made as easy as circumstances will admit.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs Welsford, or the Solicitor General, Halifax. June 16, 1837.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, and OUT-HOUSE, now occupied by the Subscriber.

Rent low, and the property can be examined at any time, by applying to

PETER BROWN.

June 21. tf

GIGS, WAGONS, &c.

THE Subscriber has always on hand, a variety of neat

GIGS, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c., Low for Cash.

ALSO:

REPAIRS AND PAINTING, Done to old ones on the shortest notice.

HENRY STERNS.

Prince Street, Pictou, June 21, 1837. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

OFFERS FOR SALE, A LOT OF LAND,

Situated at the entrance of the River John Harbour, **CONTAINING ABOUT 107 ACRES.**

About thirty of which are cleared. There is also, a **HOUSE AND BARN**

on the Premises. **FREDERICK PERRIN.**

June 20. m-w

CHAMBERS' WORKS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Works can be furnished with the regular files up to March last. June 14. **J. DAWSON.**

ALEXR. McPHAIL,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the Inhabitants of Pictou, that he has **OPENED SHOP**, next door to Mr James Dawson's Book-Store, *Where he offers for Sale, an assortment of*

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season.

June 21. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c.

Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

September 21. tf

Druggist.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(And for Sale by James Dawson,)

WILLCOLKES'S AND FRYER'S New and much admired System of **ARITHMETIC AND MENTAL CALCULATIONS.**

EDITED BY REV. JAMES WADDELL,

Master of the Central Academy, Charlotte-town.

Price 4s. 6d.

The following notices of this laudable Work, are decisive as to its merits:

Government House, Charlotte-town, 15th May, 1837.

Reverend Sir,—I have looked through the "Manual" you sent me, illustrative of the process of "Mental Arithmetic"—as more immediately applicable to Mercantile calculations—with much interest. I certainly never before met with any publication, so well deserving the appellation of "Ready Reckoner," as this work. Its few and simple rules might well be denominated *golden*, as their perfect and easy acquisition cannot fail to confer upon the acquirer as much facility and accuracy of calculation—so necessary for the successful management of business—as a whole life spent without the aid of such *lights*, as this little volume appears to me calculated to afford.

You have my free permission to use my name, in support of your 'reprint' or compilation, in any way which you may think proper—and, I avail myself of this occasion, to congratulate the Central Academy, upon the acquisition of a class book, put forth in so complete a shape, and upon such moderate terms—the merit of which, I am persuaded, only requires to be extensively known, to cause its general adoption throughout, not only this, but the surrounding Colonies.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your very faithful servant,

J. HARVEY.

The Rev. James Waddell, Central Academy.

Central Academy, Charlotte-town, Jan. 6th, 1837.

The Trustees and Governor of the Central Academy, having already witnessed with much pleasure the working of the system of Mental Arithmetic recently introduced into this Institution, and having approved of "Colburn's First Lessons," as a valuable Class-book, rejoice in the opportunity afforded them of adopting Willcolkes's and Fryer's admirable and practicable system of Arithmetic, as a sequel to that initiatory work. It is therefore—

Ordered, That it be entered as a standing Class-book in the Central Academy—that every facility be afforded to the publication of a reprint for that purpose—and that it be recommended for general adoption in all the District Schools.

By order of the Trustees, **JOHN LAWSON,** Vice President and Secretary.

The attention of the Board of Education having been this day called to a new and improved system of practical Arithmetic, about to issue from Mr Haszard's press, for the use of the Central Academy—they most heartily concur in recommending it to the immediate use of the vario. District Schools throughout the country, and to the patronage of the public at large.

By order of the Board,

ALEX. BROWN, Sec'y.

Charlotte-town, 7th March, 1837.

POETRY.

From "The New Diadem."

THE INDIAN SUMMER.

WHAT is there sadd'ning in the autumn leaves?
Have they that "green and yellow melancholy,"
That the sweet poet spake of?—Had he seen
Our variegated woods, when first the frost
Turns into beauty all October's charms—
When the dread fever quits us—when the storms
Of the wild Equinox, with all its wet,
Has left the land, as the first deluge left it,
With a bright bow of many colours hung
Upon the forest tops—he had not sighed.

The moon stays longest for the hunter now.
The trees cast down their foliage, and the birch
And busy squirrel hoards his winter store:
While man enjoys the breeze that sweeps along
The bright blue sky above, and that bends
Magnificently all the forest's pride,
Or whispers through the evergreens, and asks,
"What is there sadd'ning in the autumn leaves?"

MISCELLANY.

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

ON THE CULTURE OF TEA.

In a late number of the Chinese Repository is an interesting account of a journey performed by G. I. Gordon, attached to the English factory at Canton, and that indefatigable missionary, Mr Gutzlaff, to the tea hills in the interior, which produce the celebrated black teas, known in commerce as Ankoys teas. Their journal furnishes some interesting details of Chinese agriculture, and the manner in which they husband all their resources, to meet the wants of their millions of population. The country through which they passed, swarmed with inhabitants, and though what in other countries would be termed second rate land, exhibited the highest degree of cultivation. Rice, the sweet potato and sugar-cane, were the principal articles of sustenance. Wheat and corn are scarcely known there, they occupying too much land, in proportion to their productive properties, when compared with rice.

In one part of their journey, the travellers were obliged to ascend a rugged barren mountain; yet even there, there was not a spot, where a vegetable could take root, that was not occupied by at least a dwarf pine, planted for the purpose of yielding firewood, and a kind of turpentine; and wherever a nook presented an opportunity of gaining a few square yards of level country by terracing, no labor seems to have been spared, to redeem such spots for the culture of rice.

On their arrival in the neighborhood where the tea-plant was cultivated, they found that no ground suitable for other purposes was devoted to it.—The plant is a small shrub, planted generally in rows about four and a half feet apart, with leaves from three-fourths of an inch, to two inches in length, and growing to an average height of three feet, with bushy tops very close. The hills where the tea-plants grow, are too high for rice and cane. On these hills hoar frosts are common during the winter months, and snow falls to the depth of 3 or 4 inches. The plant is never injured by the most severe cold experienced there, and thrives from ten to twenty years. The tea-plant has its enemies, among which is a worm which makes its way into the pith and converts both stem and branches into tubes.

The ground around the plants is kept light and loose by hoeing, and no leaves are taken from the plant until they are three or four years old; after that, the leaves are usually gathered four or five times a year.—The cultivation and gathering

of the leaves is performed by the families; but the curing of the leaf is an art that requires some skill, and persons are employed for that purpose, who are paid at the rate of one dollar a pecul (133½ lbs.) of fresh leaves, which yield one fifth of their weight of dry tea. The price on the spot for the best qualities, is twenty-three dollars per pecul, or about 17 cents per lb. The process of curing, consists in roasting and drying the leaves over a gentle fire, the operation for the best kinds being repeated 7 or 8 times. Any desired quantity of seed was offered our travellers; and indeed, throughout the journey they were hospitably treated, and received every information freely which the natives could give.

That the culture of tea, as an article of profit, could ever enter into competition with cotton, so long as that article is in such demand abroad, is not to be expected; still, as large regions in the southern or middle states are admirably adapted to the culture of tea, it is to be wished that such favourable opportunities for its introduction, and, if possible, naturalization should not be overlooked. The perfect familiarity of Mr Gutzlaff with the language, his acquaintance with their customs, his skill in medicine, and the confidence the Chinese themselves feel, that he only wishes their good, have given him facilities for access to the interior of that secluded country, that few have ever enjoyed, and we trust that some of the enterprising shipmasters who frequent that country, will avail themselves of the opportunity, and be the means, of giving us another article in our already extended list of resources.

INDIA RUBBER HATS.—A manufacturer has lately succeeded in making very good hats from India rubber. They are very light, weighing about four ounces, and so elastic that they may be folded like a handkerchief, may be crushed into any shape, and will immediately return to their original form, without being injured in the smallest degree.

THE HON. MRS. NORTON.—We have heard from good authority, that a reconciliation was last week effected between the Hon. Mrs. Norton and her husband, and that the happy pair are again taking up house in London.—*London paper, March 23.*

A Lady, by the name of Jeannette Taylor, living in London, has published a most valuable work, called "Navigation with Luni-solar tables," which is pronounced an effort of the highest mathematical genius. The king of the Netherlands has sent her a beautiful gold medal.

COLUMN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Under this head we shall occasionally print a column on "Money Matters," from a little work lately published by the London "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge."

Those who are engaged in conducting, or in patronizing or promoting education, should consider it a matter of no small moment to instil betimes just notions on subjects with which all must in after life be practically conversant, and in which, no class of men, from the highest to the lowest, can, be safely left in ignorance or in error.

MONEY.

WHAT a useful thing is money! If there were no such thing as money, we should be much at a loss to get any thing we might want. The shoemaker, for instance, who might want bread, and meat, and beer, for his family, would have nothing to give in exchange but shoes. He must go to the baker, and ot-

for him a pair of shoes for as much bread as they are worth: and he must do the same thing if he went to the butcher for meat, or to the brewer for beer.

But the baker might happen not to want shoes just then, though he might want a hat. Then the shoemaker must find out some hatter who wanted shoes, and get a hat from him, and then exchange the hat with the baker for bread.

All this would be very troublesome. But by the use of money, this trouble is saved. Any one who has money may get for it just what he may chance to want. The baker is always willing to part with his bread for money; because he knows that he may exchange that for shoes, or for a hat, or for firing, or any thing that he is in want of. What time and trouble it must have cost men to exchange one thing for another, before money was in use!

We are cautioned in Scripture against the too great love of money. It is, indeed, a foolish and wicked thing to set your heart on money, or on any thing in this present world. Some set their hearts on drinking, and some on fine clothes. All these things are apt to draw off our thoughts from God. Therefore our Lord Jesus Christ tells us to "lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt;" and teaches us not to be careful and anxious "what we shall eat, and what we shall drink, how we shall be clothed," but to "seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness."

The only kind of poverty that nothing can cure, is covetousness; because reasonable wants may be relieved, but the wants of avarice, never. A man who possesses nothing may possibly become rich, some time or other; but a covetous man, however much he may get, will always be, in reality, poor; because he is afraid to use what he has, and is always anxiously craving for more. And, what is worse, such a man "lays up for himself treasure upon earth" only, and "is not rich towards God." Our Lord had good reason, therefore, for warning us to "take heed and beware of covetousness."

But we ought to be thankful for all the good things which Providence gives us, and to be careful to make a right use of them. The best use of wealth, and what gives most delight to a true Christian, is to relieve good people when they are in want.

For this purpose, money is of the greatest use: for a poor man may chance to be in want of something which I may not have to spare. But if I give him money, he can get just what he wants for that: whether bread, or clothes, or coals, or books.

When there was a great famine in Judæa, in the time of the Apostle Paul, the Greek Christians thought fit to relieve "the poor saints, (that is, Christians,) that were in Judæa*." But it would have been a great trouble to send corn to such a distance; and besides, they themselves might not have had corn to spare. But they made a collection of money, which takes little room; and Paul carried it to Judæa; and with this money the poor people could buy corn wherever it was to be had.

* See Acts v.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

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