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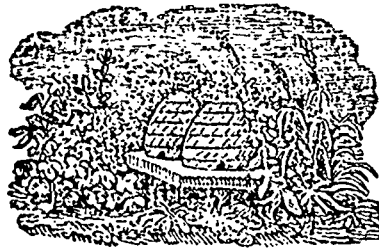
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULVUS IN FANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1836.

NUMBER IV.

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, 5s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

For Advertising by the Year, if not exceeding a square, 35s. to Subscribers, 45s. to Non-Subscribers.—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Am pr bbl	Hay pr ton	60s	
Boards, pine, pr M 50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1		
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	" 2		
Beef, fresh, pr lb	5d a 6d	Mackerel 30s	
Butter, tub, - 8d a 9d	Mutton pr lb	4d	
" fresh - 9d a 10d	Oatmeal pr cwt	11s	
Cheese, N s - 5d a 6d	Oats pr bush	1s 6d a 2s	
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Pork pr bbl	70s
" shipped on board	14s 6d	Potatoes	2s
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Salt or hhd	10s a 11s
Coke	16s	Shingles pr M	7s a 10s
Codfish pr Ql	14s a 16s	Fallow pr lb	7d a 5d
Eggs pr doz	5d a 6d	Furnips pr bush	none
Flour, N s pr cwt	16s a 18s	Veal pr lb	2 1-2 a 3d
" Am s, pr hbl	45s	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowivos	14s a 15	Herrings, No 1	17s 6d
Boards, pine, M	60s	" 2	12d 6d
Beef, best,	4d pr lb	Mackerel, No 1	35s
" Quebec prime	50s	" 2	30s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	" 3	25s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	1s 7d
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	35s	" Quebec	90s
Coffee	1s 2d	" Nova Scotia	85s
Corn, Indian	6s	Potatoes	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Flour Am sup	45s	Sugar, good,	45 a 47s 6d
" Fine	35s	Salmon No 1	60s
" Quebec fine	42s	" 2	55s
" Nova Scotia	35s	" 3	50s

FRESH SEEDS & HEDGE THORNS,

Just Received,
Ex Ship HARMONY, from Liverpool,—viz:
25,000 HEDGE THORNS.
Dwarf Kidney (French)
Broad Windsor
Scarlet Runners
Blue Imperial
Blue Prussian
Marrowfat
Early Charlton
Early Frame
Swedish
Aberdeen Yellow
Globe
Red Norfolk
Purple Topped Yellow
Early white Dutch
WHITE CLOVER SEED,
(Hemp, Canary, and Rape Seed, &c.)
JAS DAWSON.

BEANS.
PEAS.
TURNIP SEED.

June, 1836.

From Paulding's "New Pilgrim's Progress."

THE FIRST OF MAY IN NEW-YORK.

It being a fine, bright, mild morning, I got up early to take a walk on the Battery, the most glorious place for a morning or evening stroll in the known world. It is almost worth coming here, to inhale the exquisite coolness of the saline air, and watch the ever-moving scenery of little white sails, majestic displays of snowy canvass that look like fleecy clouds against the hills of Jersey and Staten Island, and all the life of nature connected with her beautiful repose on the bosom of the still mirror of the expansive bay. Coming down into the entry I found it clustered up with a specimen of almost every thing that goes to the composition of house-keeping, and three or four sturdy fellows with hand barrows, on which they were piling Ossa upon Pelion. I asked what the matter was, but all I could get out of them was, "First of May, sir—please to stand out of the way—first of May, sir." So I passed on into the street, where I ran the gauntlet, among looking glasses, old pictures, baskets of crockery, and all other matters and things in general. The side-walks were infested with processions of this sort, and in the middle of the streets where innumerable carts loaded with general jil delivery of all the trumpery, good, bad, and indifferent, that the carelessness of servants had thrown on, or the economy of the housewives preserved. I stopped to contemplate this Mexican scene, some male monster was sure to bounce against me out of a street door, with a feather bed, or a pillow, or a corner of a looking glass, or some projection still more belligerent, while all the apology I got was "First of May—take care, sir—first of May." Sometimes I was beleaguered between two hand-barrows, coming different ways, and giving each other just room enough to squeeze me half to death. At others, I was run foul of by a basket of crockery or cut glass, with a woman under it, to the imminent risk of demolishing these precious articles so dear to the heart of the sex, and got not only sour looks but words, while my bones were aching with bumps and bruises.

Finding that there was no peace in Israel, I determined to get home without further delay, and ensconce myself snugly, until this fearful eruption of the household gods, and their peraphernalia, had passed away. But I forgot that "returning were as tedious as going." There was not an old chair, or a looking-glass, or a picture, or any article cursed with sharp angles, that did not appear to have an irresistible attraction toward some part of my body, especially that portion which ofttest comes in contact with other bodies. In attempting to steer clear of a wheel-barrow I encountered a looking-glass, which the lady-owner was following with pious care, and shattered it into a thousand pieces. The lady fainted; and in my zeal to apologise and assist her, I unfortunately grazed a glass lustre, which caught in my button-hole, and drew after it a little French woman, who luckily lighted on a feather bed which an Irishman had set down to rest himself. "Mon Dieu!" cried the little woman; "J—s!" exclaimed the Irishman; the lady of the looking glass wept; the little demoiselle laughed; the Irishman stole a kiss of her; and the valiant Colonel Culpeper, sagely surmising that the better part of valour was discretion, made a masterly re-

treat into the entry of his domicile: where, by the same token he ran full against my landlady, who in a paroxysm of the disorder, was sallying forth with both hands full, and demolished her spectacles irrevocably. Finding myself thus environed with perils on all sides, I retreated to my bed chamber, but here I found the madness raging with equal violence. A servant maid was pulling up the carpet, and pulling down the curtains, and making the dust fly in all directions, with a feverish activity that could only have been produced by a degree of excitement altogether unnatural. There was no living here, so I retreated to the dining-room; mops going in one corner, brooms flourishing in another, side boards standing in the middle of the room, and dining-tables flapping their wings, as if partaking in that irresistible propensity to motion which seemed to pervade every thing animate and inanimate.

Pray, sir, said I to a grave, old gentleman, who sat reading a newspaper, apparently unmoved amid the general confusion,—pray, sir can you tell me what all this confusion means?

O it's only the first of May, he replied, without taking his eyes off the newspaper.

Alas! he too is mad, thought I. But I'll try it again.

The first of May, what of the first of May.

'Tis moving time.

Moving time! what is that?

The time when every body moves.

But why does everybody move just at this time.

I can't tell, except it is because it is the first of May. But, added he, looking up at last with a droll smile, you seem to be a stranger, and perhaps don't know that the first of May is the day, of all others in the year, when the people in this town have one and all agreed to play at the game of move all. They are now at it with all their might. But to-morrow all will be quiet, and we shall be settled in another part of the street.

O, then, the people are not mad.

By no means, they are only complying with an old custom.

'Tis an odd one.

It is so, but not more odd than many others in all parts of the world.

Will you be so obliging as to tell me its origin, and the reason for it?

Why, as to the reason, half the old customs we daily follow, are just as difficult to account for, and apparently as little founded in reason as this. It would be too much to make people give reasons for every thing they do. This custom of moving in a body on May-day, is said, however to have originated at a very early period in the history of New-York, when there were but two houses in it. The tenants of these taking it into their heads to change their domicile, and having no others to move to, agreed to start fair at one and the same time with bag and baggage, and thus step into each other's shoes. They did so, and the arrangement was found so convenient that it passed into general practice ever since.

And so the good people take it for granted that a custom which necessity forced upon them when there were but two houses in the city, is calculated for a city with 250,000. A capital pedigree for an old custom.

"'Tis as good as one half' the old customs the world can boast of," replied the philosopher, and resumed his studies.

But how can you possibly read in all this hubbub?

O, replied he, I've moved every May for the last forty years.

Inquiring where the house was situated into which the family was moving, I made for it with all convenient speed, hoping to find there a resting place. But I fell out of the frying pan into the fire. The spirit of moving was here more rampant than at my other home, and between moving in and out, there was no chance of escaping a jostle or a jog, from some moving movable, in its arrival or departure. Despairing of a resting place here, I determined to drop in upon an old friend, and proceed to his house. But he too was moving. From thence I went to a hotel, in hopes of a quiet hour in the reading-room, but the hotel was moving too. I jumped into a hack, bidding the man drive out of town as fast as possible. "I'm moving a family, sir, and can't serve you," cried he, and just then, somebody thrust the corner of a looking-glass into my side, and almost broke one of my ribs. At this critical moment, seeing the door of a church mysteriously open, I sought a refuge in its peaceful aisles. But, alas, major, everything was in confusion here! the floors in a puddle, the pews wet, the prayer books piled up in heaps, and women splashing the windows furiously with basins of water. "Zounds!" said I, to one of them, "are you moving too?" and without waiting for answer, walked into the churchyard, in hopes I should find them quiet there. Here I sauntered about reading the records of mortality, and moralising on the contrast between the ever-moving scene without, and the undisturbed repose within. There was but an iron railing to mark the separation between the region of life and that of death. In a few minutes my perturbation subsided, the little rubs and vexations I had undergone during the day faded into insignificance before the solemn meditations on that everlasting remove to which we all are destined. I went home, dined at my old house, slept in my new lodgings, on a wet floor, and caught a rheumatism in my left shoulder.

FOREIGN.

TEXAS.—CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA CONFIRMED. THE INDEPENDENCE OF TEXAS ESTABLISHED.—We have the pleasure to lay before our readers accounts from New-Orleans to the 9th inst. embracing official and satisfactory confirmation of the success of the Texans—the capture of the President, General Santa Anna—the defeat and capitulation of his forces—and the preliminary steps to the acknowledgment, by Mexico, of the independence of Texas. The intelligence we learn, was conveyed to the President of the United States after midnight, by a note from the Texian Commissioners at Washington.

Besides the extracts from the New Orleans papers, for which we make room, the Texian Commissioners received official advices from the Texian agent at New Orleans fully confirming the correctness of their statements.

By an arrival at New Orleans on the 8th, information was received of a general revolt in Mexico, against the power of Santa Anna; and it was believed at New Orleans, that his reverse of fortune would accelerate and complete the overthrow of his authority. In this case he will be warned, by the fate of Turbide, not to return to Mexico. That the Texans, after hanging "TREASON" him, did not hang him to the first branch of the same tree, shows that they acted from a better policy, than the suggestions of revenge, which the memory of Santa Anna's murders might have been expected to inspire. They have kept him for better uses, and hold him as a hostage for the fulfilment of the terms of the proposed Treaty of Peace and Independence.

The Mexicans appeared to have entered into the action with coolness and determination, but to have been soon thrown into panic and confusion. They found themselves contending against nearly equal numbers, and against men made desperate by the certainty of death, in case of defeat or surrender.

With a force of five to one, the Mexicans had fought with obstinate fury, but when opposed to equal numbers, their confidence deserted them. This, together

with the superiority of the Riflemen, over the Mexican infantry, who used short and inefficient guns, will account for the extraordinary slaughter of the Mexicans, and the very small loss of their opponents.

These events are both politically and commercially of the highest importance to the United States.

The intelligence, we hear, has created a deep sensation at Washington, and no strange movements in regard to Texas are contemplated by many politicians both from the North and the South. It has become apparent that not only an acknowledgment of the independence of Texas was in contemplation in one or more states, but its annexation to the Union, and it is expected that these circumstances will add to the length of the present session and give additional importance to the proceedings of Congress.

It is said that Mr. Wright will this day present, in the Senate, a memorial of sundry inhabitants of this city, (about one thousand in number,) asking Congress to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and will accompany the presentation with some remarks in support of the proposition. Messrs. Preston, Calhoun, and some other southern members, are expected also to address the Senate very earnestly in favour of the measure.—[N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 9th.

Col. A. Houston of the Texian Army, has arrived in the steamboat Caspian, and confirms the news of the glorious victory of Gen. Houston over the Mexican forces, under Santa Anna, and has favoured us with the following list of the Mexican Officers killed, wounded, and prisoners:

Killed—Gen. Costmillon, Col. Basnes, Col. Mora, Col. Ferrero, Col. Don Joso Maria Ronero, Lt. Col. Manuel Aguirre, Lt. Col. Conde. Gen. Cos and many others supposed to be killed, but not yet found.

Prisoners—Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, Col. Almonte, and de camp, Colonels Custodios, of Garrero battalion, Bringas, aid to Santa Anna, Pontilla de la Pedreguera, aid to Santa Anna, Nova Valiente, Lieut. Colonels Filip Romero, (wounded) Don Pedro del Gardo, Fernando Ariga, (wounded) aid to Santa Anna, Braos, Eraro, Nuala Don Ramon Caro, private Secretary to Santa Anna; also five Captains and twelve Lieutenants.

Gen. Santa Anna made the following propositions, that his army should lay down their arms, that the independence of Texas should be acknowledged, the expense of the War to be paid by Mexico, Santa Anna to remain as hostage. Gen. Houston has issued orders that a further advance of the Mexican army should be the signal for the slaughter of Santa Anna and all the prisoners. The report of the terms of peace were not official but supported by a great number of letters from officers of the army.

By the arrival of the steamer Swiss Boy, yesterday, we received the annexed, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Captain Walker, who came passenger in the above boat. It was written by Colonel Hockley of the Texian army, to a friend in Natchitoches:—

Sir,—I have but a moment to give you an account of our victory. Our spies having taken a courier and officer on the 19th, who informed us that Gen. Santa Anna and his army were across the San Jacinto, at this point, we immediately took up our line of march and reached that place on the morning of the 20th; the day was passed in reconnoitering the enemy, some few shots during the time having been exchanged between the artillery without much effect on either side. On the morning of the 21st the enemy commenced manoeuvring, and we expected to be attacked in our camp, as they had received a reinforcement of 500 men, which made them 1200 strong; but they settled down and continued throwing up a breast-work, they commenced at the first news of our approach. We commenced the attack upon them at half past 5 o'clock p. m. by a hot fire from our artillery, consisting of two ordinary 3 pounders. The enemy returned our fire with a long brass 9 pounder. Our first fire having carried away their powder box, caused their loud shouting to cease. We marched up within 175 yards, lumbered our pieces and gave them the grape and canister, while our brave soldiers poured in their deadly fire. In fifteen minutes the enemy were flying in every direction, and were hotly pursued by us. They left 500 of their slain behind them. Never was there a victory more complete. Gen. Cos was taken and killed by a pistol ball from one of our men, who instantly recognised him. Gen. Santa Anna was taken next day about ten miles from the place of action, by one of our spies, who on being brought forward, immediately requested to see Gen. Houston. I happened to be passing at the time he was conveyed to Gen. Houston, who was lying on a bed in his tent, having been wounded in the action, and heard them say, "We surrender into your hands Gen. Santa Anna, Governor of the republic of Mexico." He was ordered to call in his aides, who were nearly all taken,

amongst whom was Allmonte. There were then propositions made, of which you will have the details by express.

Houston was wounded in the ankle by a musket ball in the early part of the engagement; but remained on his horse until it terminated. There is a list of the names of the Mexican prisoners, which shall be transmitted to you by express; they amount to nearly 600, among whom are 6 women.

UNITED STATES.

ANOTHER BLOODY BATTLE—DEFEAT OF THE INDIANS—TWO HUNDRED SLAIN.—The following important intelligence is from the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of the 10th inst.

LATER FROM FLORIDA.—By an arrival from Tampa Bay of several of the Volunteer Troops from this state, last night, we learn that a serious battle was fought about 12 miles from Fort Brooke on the 27th April with the Indians. The engagement was between the regiment of volunteers from Tuscaloosa, principally under the command of Col. T. B. Childers of Tuscaloosa, and as near as could be judged, about 400 Indians.

We have not learned all the particulars—only that the Indians were routed with about 200 killed and wounded, and only 3 killed and 24 wounded on our side. The Indians attacked the regiment when under march, and by surprise.

After the above was written, a gentleman who left Tampa Bay on the 5th, informed the editor that a general battle took place on the 27th ult. at Clonotessu creek, near camp Chelton, between the army composed of the Alabama volunteers and two companies of the regulars, and a large body of Indians, in which the latter were totally defeated and driven from the field.

A letter dated Tallahassee, May 15, says—
"There has just arrived an express who states that the Indians, are fighting our men at St. Marks, and that there is a small party within 12 miles of this place. You cannot imagine the state of alarm we are in—not knowing at dark, we may not be murdered before morning. We had three alarms last night that the Indians were in Tallahassee."

FROM ST. MARKS.—The following is an extract from a letter from Henry D. Hunter, Esq. commander of the U. S. revenue cutter Jackson, dated Fort St. Marks, May 9th.—

"Yesterday I received information of an attack having been made upon the town, in consequence of which I immediately took with me two officers (Lieuts. Coste and Hunter,) Dr Cochran and thirty-two men, well armed, and took command of the town; there were two alarms but we saw no Indians. I think I shall leave here this day, as I believe the inhabitants with the seamen in port are sufficient, and will be able to keep the fort against the savages."

COLONIAL.

The Halifax Times in remarking on the Act to divide the County of Halifax, which has recently received the Royal sanction, says—

It is with great pleasure that we congratulate the inhabitants of the District of Pictou (where next to Halifax we are indebted for a steady support of our periodical,) on having achieved the object of the above Order in Council, in the way of which such incomprehensible obstacles had been cast. We hope they will derive all the expected advantages from the increased representation—it will at least give an additional importance to the Eastern section of the country.

If we could prevail upon ourselves to lay aside our notions of things, and so far change our political creed as to sanction the vote by

ballot, we should without hesitation say, that its application to Pictou, in the election of Representatives and County officers, would for a short time be of much benefit. With respect to the former we hope the inhabitants will attend to honest worth and fitness, without reference to party; and for the latter, the utmost care will be requisite in any new appointment, however trifling, to ascertain capability from the general wish, rather than from the recommendation of individuals, there or elsewhere, even though that were backed by the sacredness of the surplice.

The people of Pictou too, will soon be able to appreciate the conduct of those who have been eager to bring about this change. They will know if their own benefit, or that of the country, has been the object kept in view, and will no doubt give them their confidence accordingly. This also should be carefully examined by those who have the disposal of the choice morsels at the "feast of good things," which the creation of a new County supposes. The office-seekers we have no doubt, from the shark-like voracity displayed by that class in the District, will be very numerous, and some of them unusually active, perhaps to the extent of taking a trip to Halifax to push their interest. We hope however, that no influence except that of just qualification, will be allowed to operate in their favour.

From the Novascotian.

THE SHIPWRECKED.—We understand that the Survivors of the Crews of three Barques arrived here on the 27th May.—the Woodman, Watson; Columbus, Orton; and Robert, Gardner; wrecked in December last in St. George's Bay, Coast of Newfoundland. The sufferings endured by these men during the winter have been dreadful. Capt. Gardner was drowned in attempting to land. Six men died on the cliffs; one of the mates that arrived here has lost both his feet; 7 of the men have been sent to the Hospital—some of them without their toes, and all more or less frost-bitten. We know not what has been done or is doing to render the situation of these Mariners as comfortable as circumstances will permit—but we trust that the authorities, and if necessary the people themselves, will not fail to make them feel that they are still within the king's dominions, and in the heart of a Commercial Community, to whom a shipwrecked seaman should at all times be an object of especial regard.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED to their **NEW STORE,** immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an extensive and general Assortment of **PRIME GOODS,** will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand **W. & J. IVES.**
Nov. 18, 1835. if

COLCHESTER HOTEL.

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

JOSEPH R. DODSON.

Truro, 1st June, 1836.

NB Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. r-m

J. GEDDIE,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER.

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto enjoyed. He begs to inform them that he has lately removed to that new House belonging to A. Patterson Esq. nearly opposite to his former place of residence, where by strict attention to such orders as he may be favoured with, he hopes to enjoy a continuation of their favours
May 17. rw

BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL

AND JEAN DEN, FROM SUNDERLAND,
AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf:
1000 hhd's Liverpool salt,
75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON,
Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage,
Cannass No 1 & 8,
Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,
1 Caplin senno,
Cham Cables, 1 1/4 & 1-2 inches, and
40, 60, & 100 fathoms each,
Anchors of all descriptions,
which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
GEO. SMITH.

25th May, 1836. if

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing or receiving two certain promissory Notes made by the subscriber, payable to one Roderick Johnston, or order, and bearing date Dec. 31 1835, as they will not be paid, the said R. Johnston not having given value for the same.
ALEXANDER LOGAN.

Cape John, May 24, 1836. m-w

FOR SALE, or TO LET:

THAT Dwelling House and Garden, fronting on George street, near Messrs Hookins's Brown, at present occupied by A. D. Gordon. Possession given the first of July next.
ABRAM PATTERSON.

12th May, 1836. if

NAILS,

ON CONSIGNMENT.

THE Subscriber has received, ex Sch'r ADULT, from Montreal, a large consignment of best bending or tough Cut Nails, of all sizes, from 2lb. or shingling, to 30lb per thousand, and which he now offers wholesale or retail, very low for cash. These nails have been pronounced superior to any wrought nails for house work, wherever they have been introduced.
JAS. DAWSON.
December 1.

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

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Britain, U. States, and Canada
Bills Lading
Seamens' Articles
Indentures
Deeds of Conveyance and Mortgage do.
Magistrates' Summons, Capias and Executions
Law do do and do
Declarations and Subpoenas
Cargo Manifests, Inwards and Outwards
Arbitration Bonds
Mortgage do
Writs of Enquiry
Recognizance, Warrants, and Affidavits.
{ December 30.

FINAL NOTICE.

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

TO LET.

THAT large and commodious House lately occupied by Mrs Johnston, as a Boarding House. A moderate RENT will be accepted.
ROSS & PRIMROSE.
Pictou, 13th April, 1836.

BOOKBINDER WANTED, immediately, at this Office. None need apply who cannot furnish ample testimonials of his character.
May 25.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

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

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

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of
ROBERT BROWN,
Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
MARGARET BROWN, Adm'x.
THOMAS KERR,
THOMAS McCOUL, } Adm'rs.
4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late
JESSE LOGIE,
of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.
PETER DONALDSON,
13th April, 1836. Administrator.

NOTICE.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| Chain Cables, from 3 9 in. to 1 1-2 inches | Ploughs & carts, complete |
| Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties | With other farming utensils, |
| Anchors—different sizes | Grist and Saw-mill chains, and every other kind of mill-work done to order, |
| Windlass Irons—do. | |
| House Pipes—do. | |
| And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice. | Bitchin Irons and Hooks
Back bands and traces
Logging and ox-chains. |

JOHN RUSSELL.
Pictou, May 3d, 1836. t-f

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1836.

FRESH GARDEN FLOWER, & CLOVER SEEDS.



The Subscriber has just received from London, via Liverpool and Halifax, by the Ship John Porter, an assortment of Garden and Flower SEEDS; also from Boston, via Halifax, one tierce CLOVER SEED, all of which are WARRANTED fresh, and of the Growth of the year 1836

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

CORDAGE—About a ton of excellent quality, from 1 1-2 to 4 inches, for sale by
April 18. **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

[FOR THE BEE.]

FISHING AT CARIBOO.

"Misfortunes ne'er come single."

Mr. Editor,—Sir, On one of those beautiful evenings so common in this country in the month of June, I sat at the open window of a house in this town (where lives a gentleman respected for his learning, and beloved for the benevolence of his heart,) smoking in "silence and tranquil delight," watching the gradual descent of the "god of day" amid the golden clouds of the west, which my imagination pictured as "fairy regions"—abodes of beings possessed of more than sublunary happiness. It is impossible to withstand the influence of such a sunset; it conjures up in me a chain of ideas so pleasing, that I have often with a sigh wished I could only exist in one of those soul-lulling reveries. I felt so this evening—more so perhaps than on any other occasion I can remember—this was the first time I had seen a perfect sunset since I stepp'd ashore in America. I had in mind the beautiful lines of Milton, in Satan's address to the Sun, and involuntarily gave vent to my enthusiasm, when I was interrupted by a most enormous puff from M——'s pipe, which very quickly dissipated all my fine ideas, and chafed me mid a fit of coughing, full of as much chagrin as an "undelivered speechifier" who, after informing the company that he is a "man of few words," actually finds that he has nothing to say but "pardon me, my feelings have overcome me." My friend, I suppose, imagined this to be the only polite method by which he could recall me from "wool-gathering;" it was certainly an effectual one. I however was determined not to be "put down" so easily, so, I said somewhat about courtesy, which he "parried" with his usual dexterity, thus, "My dear fellow, you should not mind a puff, since puffing is so common now-a-days."—"Talking of puffing, what do you say to a fishing excursion on Saturday?" Agreed, says I: then choosing our company, which (beside ourselves,) consisted of a Horologer, Brewer, and a "vender of all sorts," we "guess'd" ourselves capable of attacking with success, the finny inhabitants of "littl' Cariboo river." Having collected sundry eatables—drinkables—trimm'd our "flus"—not forgetting "pipes and tobacco," we "turned in," with the intention of "turning out" all well at 3 o'clock.

Considerable time was spent in calling our forces together next morning; for the "drowsy god" held some of them so fast (especially the brewer,) that it was with no small difficulty they wrested themselves out of his clutches. However, we at length got "all right," and off we started in a vehicle not the most magnificent in the world, being no other than a farm cart: but what did we care, away we went, splash thro' puddle—thump over stone, stump, and "corduroy," the brewer singing most lustily "Begone dull care," and singing the action to the word, made a kick at the base of the imaginary figure, which, unfortunately lighted on the slum of the horologer, who was in a brown study, "calculating" the evil done by the importation of so many Yankee clocks: the exquisite feeling from such a forcible application, may be conceived, but cannot be described; he drew in his "pedestrian digits" double quick time; the rest joined the brewer in the chorus with as few ob's and ah's as the jolting of the cart would permit: "kim up!" shouted Bob Snowball, our platoon driver, with a smile on his Ethiopian features, "kim up!" while every renewed effort of the horse nearly shook us to pieces, and made poor Bob's curly cap and nether lip shake and waggle about like the head of a Chinese Mandarin; while the horologer, not yet recovered from the effects of

that stray application of shoe-leather, caught in the expulsion of Dull Care, sat drawn up in the corner of the cart, quite the opposite to "Patience on a monument smiling at grief." Nothing particular happened for some time: by the general appearance of the morning and a few ominous drops of rain, we could but see that we were likely to have "fishermen's luck." Although I do not like to roak good-humour out of any company I delivered my opinion pretty freely on this occasion, and before we had "proceed'd" a hundred yards further, we had the liberty to be told by a man (who was employed digging a drain) in the broadest Scotch twang I ever heard "I doot yer gann to ha' bit wat sport this mornin." This was a regular chucker, it completely overpowered us; and even Bob's everlasting "kim up!" was exchanged for ha! ha! ha! which was ten times more laughable than the Scotsman's prediction, and even the brewer who had on a new fishing-coat, and had looked rather "blue" for the last quarter of an hour at the prospect of having it spoiled, was obliged to join in the general peal. Having called a halt, and consulted respecting further proceedings, we found ourselves of the same opinion as Macbeth, that as we had gone so far 'twould be as dangerous to retreat as to advance, so, we decided upon the latter; and having lighted our pipes, "gave a furious puff," "kim up!" sounded in our ears, and off we trotted "under cover of the smoke," determined, as we could not "pick" the weather, just to "take it as it came." Having arrived at Mrs O——'s at half past five, dismissed the cart, put our tackle in order, and refreshed ourselves with a cup of good tea which the said Mrs O—— had with her proverbial kindness prepared for us, we sallied forth rod in hand to the river, which happily was in good condition. I have often thought that there is something cruel in fishing; but to-day, having a "spur to prick the sides of my intent," withal, no such idea cross'd me, for I had promised a "fair ladye" a dish of trout, and I was determined to keep my word. The first two or three hours were spent in that monotonous manner, which they generally are upon fishing excursions. At length being admonished by that Philosophical truth, "Nature abhors a vacuum," we shouted to collect stragglers, and shortly we were comfortably seated discussing our lunch, after which, the brewer; with a good humoured smile peculiar to himself, produced two "pocket pistols" each charged to the muzzle with "can de vie" which he told us was the best talisman to prevent the effects of cold. The rain now poured down in torrents; and I believe I never saw such lightning or heard such thunder: the first minute served to drench us as effectually as if we had been hauled through a mill-pond. I thought of Paddy who said to his brother sportsman, "it was no use to fish now, for the craters had all cut their sticks to the bottom to keep out o' the wet;" but contrary to what I ever saw before during thunder, the river seemed actually boiling with fish, and what will astonish some people still more, the trout took best while the peal lasted. After three hours hard pelting, the weather cleared up: it being now six o'clock in the evening, and having eight miles to travel, we began to think of steering homeward; but the horologer having by some means managed to keep himself drier than the rest, upon which he prided himself, determined to have six throws more, and accordingly he perched himself on a stone, at the back of which was a deep pool; we waited very impatiently; five throws—no success: the last throw, cried he, going—going—gone, and having made rather an extraordinary exertion to pitch his line into a dark corner, he tumbled head over heels into the pool, and floundered and splashed about like a grampus in shoal water, to our infinite

amusement. After he crawled to the land, as if to make the joke of his immersion still more laughable, a small trout of about a finger length was found upon his hook, which gave occasion to sundry smart sallies from the brewer, and kept us in good humour for at least three miles of our way. After this our spirits began to flag. The heavy rain had rendered some parts of the road almost impassible—whole clouds of mosquitoes fed upon us; never were five such lamentably ludicrous figures beheld, to avoid mud holes was quite out of the question; straight forward was the order; splash and splutter through quagmire; rough and tumble over some half-burdened stump—get up again—not a word spoken—long sighs—solemn silence. I thought of "Knights-errant" getting their crowns cracked and their dury-hits stove in, all to please some haughty suite who laughed at them for their pains; but never did Knight from the origin of chivalry down to the days of the renowned 'Don Quixote de la Mancha,' and his still more renowned 'Squire Sancho,' ever run such imminent hazard of having his shins broken as we did that day. At eight o'clock we might have been seen toiling along the old Halifax road, myself "less" one shoe, which I left two feet deep in the mud—the rest of the company if possible, in a worse condition. There are the "Pleasures of Hope," the "Pleasures of Memory," the "Pleasures of the Imagination," the "Pleasures of Eating,"—but these, these are the "Pleasures of Fishing."

At nine o'clock I was sung in bed, wondering what would tempt me to undergo the sunno fatigue again; but on Monday the "fair ladye" whose Knight I was, having complimented my intrepidity, my valor returned, and, I DETERMINED TO ANGLE FOR HER AS LONG AS THERE WAS HOPE OF SUCCESS; heigho! and thus Mr. Editor ended a days "Fishing at Cariboo."

I am

Your most Ob't Serv't,
L' ERRANGER.

ROAD COMMISSIONS.

Clerk of the Peace Office.

By the Command of His Excellency, the Lt. Governor, the following Road Commissions have been transmitted to my Office, for the several persons appointed to superintend the repairs of the Roads and Bridges in the County of Pictou, to be delivered upon the execution of a bond by each Commissioner, for a due performance of the work according to Law.

To Messrs John Douglas and Isaac Archibald, the sum of £45 for the purpose of repairing the main road from the West River, at the ten mile house, to the East River. £40 of this sum to be expended on the new cut from the bridge past Hatch's.

John McLean £10, for the purpose of repairing the Road from Reid's to the ten mile house.

William Wylie £6, for repairing the road from Wylie's to Mount Dalhousie.

John McCabe £20, for repairing the road from John McCabe's to the District line at Forbes's on the Main road leading to Tatamagouche.

Donald McKenzie £5, for repairing the road from Dalhousie road at Rogers's, to Donald McKenzie's.

Robert Stewart £5, for repairing the road from Pictou road, past Robert Stewart's on R. Hill.

Charles McKay, sen. £10, for repairing the road from John Matheson's to McCara's.

Rev. D. A. Fraser £15, for repairing the road from his place to New Glasgow.

John Murray £5, for repairing the road from Wilkins's Grant road to the Middle River.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Complete Farmer.
MANURES.

No soil will always prove productive without manure. Though naturally fertile, if some equivalent for its produce is not returned to it; if it is always yielding and never receiving, it must, at length, become barren.

Particular spots, like Egypt, and other alluvial or interval lands, which are annually overflowed, derive manure from the bountiful hand of nature, and cannot be rendered barren by bad husbandry or continual cropping. Some soils, likewise, are not easily exhausted, and are easily recruited, in consequence of being composed of materials which attract and retain the food of plants from air and water, as well as afford a proper medium to prepare and communicate the principle of fertility.

Every species of matter capable of promoting the growth of vegetables may be considered as manure. Vegetables are composed of certain substances called by chemists oxygen, [formerly called vital air] hydrogen, [inflammable air] carbon, [coaly matter] and nitrogen, or azote, one of the constituent parts of the atmosphere. The substances employed as manure should be composed of all or some of these elements.

Vegetable and animal substances, deposited in the soil, are consumed during the process of vegetation; being mostly absorbed by the roots of plants, combined with water. These substances compose what is called the food of plants. This food is mostly taken in by the roots, which are analogous to the mouths of animals, but some portion of the nourishment of vegetables is also derived from the atmosphere, imbibed by the leaves and bark. Thus the carcasses of lambs and other small animals are sometimes hung upon fruit trees to promote their growth, and cause them to bear abundantly, and thus produce some effect; but the practice is slovenly and wasteful, as the air is contaminated, and the carcass buried near the roots would be much more efficient as manure.

A controversy has existed relative to the degree of fermentation which manure should undergo before it is applied to the soil. Some agriculturists contend that long, fresh, or unfermented manure is to be preferred. Others assert that stable and barn-yard manure never should be spread in the field till the fibrous texture of the vegetable matter is entirely broken down, and it becomes perfectly cold, and so soft as to be easily cut with a spade.

Sir Humphrey Davy observes, 'if the pure dung of cattle is to be used as manure, there seems no reason why it should be made to ferment, except in the soil; or if suffered to ferment it should be only in a slight degree. The grass in the neighbourhood of recently voided dung is always coarse and dark green; some persons have attributed this to a noxious quality in unfermented dung; but it seems to be rather the result of an excess of food furnished to the plants.

'During the violent fermentation which is necessary for reducing farm-yard manure to the state of what is called short muck, not only a large quantity of fluid, but likewise of gaseous matter, is lost; so much so that the dung is reduced one half or two thirds in weight; and the principal elastic matter disengaged, in carbonic acid, and some ammonia, and both of these, if retained by the moisture of the soil, are capable of becoming useful nourishment of plants.

'It is usual to carry straw that can be employed for no other purpose to the dunghill to ferment and decompose; but it is worth an experiment, whether it may not be more economically applied when chopped small by a proper machine, and kept dry till it is ploughed in for

the use of the crop. In this case, though it would decompose much more slowly and produce less effect at first, yet its influence would be more lasting.'

Robert Smith, Esq., President of the Maryland Agricultural society, observed, 'With respect to stable dung, I shall for the present content myself by barely suggesting, that my experience strongly inclines me to the opinion that, however long, it ought to be ploughed into the ground without any previous stirring, and as soon as practicable, after it has been taken from the farm-yard.'

We believe that the question relative to long and short manure must depend on circumstances. In certain situations, and for certain crops, long manure which has undergone but a slight fermentation, is to be preferred. But if used for wheat, and other kinds of grain, and in all crops which cannot conveniently be hoed or weeded, or, probably, when applied to soils containing acids or some substances which may prevent fermentation and retard the progress of putrescence and dissolution, it must be well rotted.

Rotting manure, however, in a barn-yard, or in any situation in which its volatile and liquid products escape into the atmosphere, or sink into a soil not designed to support vegetation, is very slovenly and wasteful, and always to be avoided if possible. The effluvia or gas which is suffered to escape from fermenting manure is not only almost altogether lost to useful vegetation, but, what is still worse, fills the atmosphere with particles injurious to health, and often destructive to life. The evaporations from a manure-yard rob the farmer of a part of his substance, starve his crops, and it is well if they do not, moreover, poison him and his family by their contaminating influence. Some farmers' barn-yards, hog-pens, and other receptacles of manure are very offensive, and if they do not generate typhus fever in its worst form, which we fear is frequently the case, they at least cause a degree of languor and debility, which embatters existence, and in a great measure disqualifies for any useful purposes of life. It is a fact that those exhalations so injurious to animal life are the essence of vegetable life, and the volatile substances which offend our senses and injure our health, if arrested in their transit by the hand of skillful industry, may be so modified in the great laboratory of nature as to greet us in the fragrance of a flower, regale us in the plum or nectarine, or furnish the stamina of life in substantial viands from the field and the stall of the cultivator.

If we are correct in the foregoing, an important axiom may be adduced, viz: No putrefactive process ought to be suffered to proceed on a farmer's premises, without his adopting some mode to save, as far as possible, the gaseous products of such putrescence. The gaseous products constitute important elements of vegetable food, and a farmer may as well suffer his cattle to stray from his stall, or his swine from his sty, without a possibility of reclaiming them, as permit the principles of fertility expelled by putrefaction and fermentation, to escape into the atmosphere for the purpose of poisoning the air, instead of feeding the plants. It is very easy to arrest these particles. A quantity of earth thrown over the matter in which the fermentation is going on, will check its violence and arrest its gaseous products, which will be imbibed by the soil, and afterwards yielded to plants in such proportion as the wants of vegetation may require.

'Fermentation, that destroyer of all organic conformation, is not to be feared by the farmer, if he conducted and carried on in the presence of the earth, which fixes and secures the gases as fast as they are liberated. Even-

D. Bethune £5, for repairing the road past D. Bethune's, Wilkins's Grant.

Alexander Fraser £15, for repairing the road from Green Hill on the road to Andrew Marshall's, past McDonald's and Collic's, and to pay Thomas Kerr £0 13 6, expended on the bridge on the main road last year.

John McCura £5, for repairing the road from McCura's to Murdoch McKenzie's.

John Bea £5, for repairing the road from John Rogers's to Peter Arthur's, on Dalhousie road.

James Reid £5, for repairing the Road from the highway to the Church at Salt Springs.

Alexander McDonald (Glenco) £10, for repairing the road from Big River, Cariboo, to A. McDonald Glenco's on the Gulf Shore road, and £5 from Alexander McDonald's, to River John.

David Perm £5, for repairing the road from David Langill's, past Donald Campbell's on the road to Moore's.

Robert Grant £5, for repairing the road from Grant's Mills, East River, to McKenzie's, and £10 to repair the bridge on the West Branch, East River and the Road adjoining.

John Fraser £10, for repairing McLelland's Brook road.

Thomas Campbell £5, for repairing the road to Cariboo, past Denoon's.

John Olding, Esq. £10, for repairing the road from Cook's, past McDonald's Mill to Little Harbour.

Robert Murray £5, for repairing the New Line of road from Barney's River to Finlayson's.

John Sutherland (Serg't) £5, for repairing the road from Wm. McKenzie's, up Barney's River.

Alexander Robertson £5, for repairing the road from Robertson's to McKenzie's, Barney's River.

Walter Murray (William's Son,) £5, for repairing the road from D. Murray's, west side Barney's River to D. Robertson's.

Robert McDonald £5, for repairing the road from D. Murray's, east side of Barney's River, to Carriack's Brook.

Hugh McGillveray (Lieut.'s Son,) £5, for repairing the mountain road to Antigonish.

Kenneth McLean, Esq. £8, for finishing the bridge at River John (at Rogers's) and to pay Kenneth McLean, Esq.'s balance due for last year.

Donald McKinnon (Angus's Son,) £10, for repairing the road from Geo. McLeod's, upwards, including the new bridge at R. McDonald's.

George McCabe £7, for repairing the road from Hugh Fraser's, Little Island, to the Mills on the West River.

John Taylor £30, for repairing the road from the bridge at Forbes's to Pictou, and to pay £11 3 due the Commissioner.

Anthony Smith £15, for repairing the road from the ten mile house, to the bridge at Forbes's.

James Elliot £20, for repairing the road from McMillan's to John McCabe's on the the main road leading to River John, and to pay the balance due James Elliot since last year, £17 3 9.

John Fraser, Esq. £20, for repairing the road from the Ferry at Fisher's Grant, through New Glasgow, to Charles Brown's on the mountain.

Roderick McKenzie £10, for repairing the road from Murdoch McKenzie's to Hugh Munroe's, on the road to Earl Town. And £7 from Angus McKay's, past McKenzie's.

The above-named Road Commissioners will please call at my Office and receive their Commissions; and at the same time give such security as is required by law, with the least possible delay. JAMES SKINNER, Jun'r. C. P. Pictou, June 6th, 1826.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Scotsman.

EXTRACT FROM AN ADDRESS TO MR RUSSELL, FROM THE INHABITANTS OF PERTH. To Thomas Russell, Esq., at this present time Prisoner in Calton Jail, Edinburgh, for the Liberty of Conscience and Rights of the Citizen.

DEAR SIR,—The friends of Civil and Religious Liberty in this city deem it a sacred duty to embrace the earliest opportunity of expressing to you their admiration of your integrity and courageous endurance of persecution, and oppression, rather than surrender the prerogatives of conscience, or yield to man what is due only to God. They do most unfeignedly express their sympathy and participation in the reproaches and sufferings you are called to endure for Christ's sake, and rejoice in the fortitude with which you have been endured, and enabled to encounter the system of ecclesiastical tyranny and unjust exaction, so strongly brought out in the enforcement of the Edinburgh clerical domination.

* * * * A spirit has gone forth in our land which will not sleep or rest till it has cast down clerical tyranny, sectarian ascendancy, and the exclusive power of whatever ecclesiastical polity has been nourished by folly and injustice. Our desire is to cooperate and encourage the hearts of those who are foremost in the fight. A document is now in the course of signature among the friends of civil and religious freedom, which shall be speedily advertised in the public papers. We expect to transmit it to Edinburgh by Thursday morning—it regards your case.—I am, dear sir, with sincere respect and esteem, as chairman of a meeting of the friends of religious liberty, convened to consider your imprisonment and the principles therein involved.—Your obedient servant. J. L. Perth, April 5, 1836.

LIBERTY OUTRAGED—CONSCIENCE VIOLATED.—It is stated in the Scotsman, Patriot, and other Edinburgh Papers of 2d April, that Thomas Russell, Esq., a member of the Town Council of Edinburgh, was seized by the Sheriff's Officers, between his residence and place of business, at the instance of the Clergy of that City, for the payment of Seven pounds, five shillings and sixpence, ANNUITY TAX. Mr Russell had previously solemnly declared, that he could not comply with the clerical demand without a violation of his duty to God; since he regarded this mode of ministerial support as alike dishonourable to the Author of Christianity and injurious to the interests of religion.

We concur in his sentiments, and cannot find language sufficiently emphatic to express our abhorrence of this disgusting act of legal oppression, injustice, and secularity, authorized by the men called Ministers of Christ's holy Gospel; nor can we reprobate so strongly as our conviction requires, the unchristian principle thus brought into operation for the support of the religion of Jesus. It is a foul stain upon the charter of British Freedom, a harsh and unrighteous infringement of the birth-right to civil and religious liberty, for which our honoured forefathers suffered and bled; and of which Britons sometimes vainly boast, that one man should be compelled to bring oblations to be consumed on the altar of a fellow-citizen; whether approving or not of his worship. Would it have altered the unrighteous character of the proceeding had Dr Chalmers been the victim of imprisonment, and had the Edinburgh Clergy been Roman Catholic Persecutors? We apprehend not.

The Annuity tax of Edinburgh is a direct and palpable exhibition of this impious coercion of the conscience—an unhallowed inva-

the degree of the process is a matter of less consequence; because if the elementary principles are in keeping, and reserved for future usefulness, it is immaterial whether this has happened by a new absorption, or by still holding their original and unchanged form. In his compost heap, the whole animal or vegetable structure may be dissolved, and leave behind no trace of existence, without the least waste of the principles of fertility; because the ingredients superadded to the dung, have become surcharged with them. We may go farther and state that complete decomposition is desirable in this case, which is so much to be avoided in the farm-yard; because putrescent matter can only become vegetable food by its resolution into its primary parts, and if this be effected by any preparatory step, the young crop receives the full and instantaneous benefit. The compost manure is carried to the field ready to give out its richness on the very first call, and to supply the young root with a copious share of nourishment.

The putrefactive process may be carried on in the presence of pure earth only, or with earth intermingled with fibrous roots, or lastly in the presence of peat, which is an assemblage of inert vegetable matter, and compost dunghills may be formed according to this threefold method.

The simplest of all composts is a mixture of barn-yard dung and surface mould taken from a field under regular culture. The proportions between the ingredients, are fixed by no determinate laws, and consequently great liberty is allowed to the operator. I have known some instances where two cart loads of dung were used for one of earth; others where they were blended in equal quantities; and it is not unfrequent to compound two of earth with one of dung. In fact such is the uncertainty in the composition, that almost every farmer adopts one peculiar to himself and with equal success. No man need therefore follow implicitly the rules which have been laid down in this department of rural economy, but may vary and multiply his experiments, according to the suggestions of fancy or the dictates of convenience. If we slightly glance at the principle, we shall see the cause of this seemingly endless variety in the combinations of the ingredients. The only use of intermixing the soil with the dung is to imbibe the gaseous elements of vegetable life, and hinder their dissipation. If there be much soil, these elements will be diffused through it with less density and compression; if little, it will be more abundantly saturated and enriched with the nutritive vapors. The only error into which the farmer can run, is to supply such an inconsiderable quantity of soil as will be incapable of imbuing the elastic and volatile particles, and thus by his own mismanagement, occasion a waste of the vegetable aliment. One cart load of soil to two of stable dung is the least proportion, which he should ever attempt to combine, and perhaps if the two were mixed equally, he would be compensated for the additional labor and expense.

Simple earth, although excellent for bottoming and strewing over the pit dug near the barn, is of all materials the most unprofitable in compost dunghills. A matted sward, thickly entangled with roots, or mud dragged from the bottom of hogs and ditches, and ripte with aquatic plants, are clearly preferable on this account, that besides bringing earth to the composition they supply a large proportion of vegetable matter. Whenever the soil must be carted to the heap, it is better to lay out the expense in transporting these enriching materials; because they will not only absorb the evaporating gases, but greatly augment the quantity of manure. (To be continued.)

sion of the divine prerogatives. And Mr Russell's case shows to what intolerant persecution for Christ's sake it will lead: how it will debase the clerical feelings, and dishonour and degrade the ministerial character. To find a substitute for this by another impost for this obnoxious tax, may indeed conceal, but will not alter the unjust and unscriptural principle: and to provide for the Edinburgh Clergy out of the national taxation is only to extend and make General the offence, to summon the energies of an awakened people and call them into united action against ecclesiastical rapacity; to mix up with what is most odious and endanger, in the apprehension of some, the payment of civil taxes and crown dues. Let the people of Edinburgh, and let every congregation of all sections of Christianity, pay for the support of their ministers from their own resources, and as they value their religion: and then shall our land have rest, our common Christianity shall flourish, these unseemly contentions shall cease, and Christians may unite for common objects in the bonds of peace and concord.

We, the inhabitants of Perth and its vicinity, whose names are affixed, give this as the expression of our opinion.

April 5th, 1836.

[Signed by 200 of the most respectable inhabitants of Perth, including the Dissenting Clergymen.]

AFRICAN DISCOVERY.—ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

APRIL 11.—Sir John Barrow in the chair.—The Society was informed, that letters had been received from Mr. Beerost, merchant in Fernando Po, stating, that he had been up the Quorra in one of Messrs Laird's steam-boats, and made an agreeable and profitable trip as far as Adda-coollah, about two hundred miles above the mouth. The party consisted of only four whites, with one hundred Kroomen, and had been up the river thirty days without sustaining the smallest loss, or meeting even with any difficulty. The natives were kind and friendly, anxious to trade with them, and desirous of seeing them return. The Kroomen had also been found quite adequate to the service on which they were employed; and, we trust that this first example of penetrating into the interior of Africa and stimulating its markets, with the aid chiefly of its own native children, will not be thrown away. It was also announced, that recent letters had been received from Mr Davison, written from Marocco. Nothing could exceed the kindness with which this gentleman and his party had been there received; but it does not appear that permission was likely to be obtained for them to cross the Atlas chain; and penetrate to the Sahara by Tafilet and Segelmessa. On the contrary, Mr Davison says, that he was in treaty with some Moors, with a view of proceeding by the comparatively beaten road of Wadi-Noon. He continued to be extremely well satisfied with his attendant, Abubekhr, who had been told by some Moors, recently returned from Timbuctoo, that a relation of his was governor of that city; and a letter received also from him extols highly Mr. Davidson's continued kindness and regard for him. We trust that both travellers will have reason to be satisfied with the result of their journey.—*Athenæum.*

THE GLASS TRADE.—In consequence of the very great and unexpected advance of the raw material used in the making of flint glass, from 80 to 100 per cent., the manufacturers of England and Scotland have advanced their prices of that valuable commodity; and as every article is still looking up it is probable that a further advance must of necessity take place in a few months.—*Scotsman.*

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1836.

CLERICAL PERSECUTION.—In looking over our files of Edinburgh papers, we perceive that the inhabitants of that city in particular, and of the neighbouring towns and villages in general, have lately been much agitated by a question arising from the Annuity Tax of the Royalty of Edinburgh. In an Act of Parliament passed in 1809, ostensibly for a different purpose, the established clergy of that city got a clause smuggled in, by which the proceeds of that fund or a part of it, was put under their control, as a part of their regular income. This Tax is payable by all Dissenters, as well as members of the Establishment, and, as might be reasonably expected, has been submitted to by the former class with much reluctance for the last 28 years. Many instances have occurred in the course of its operation, of dis-traint of the goods and chattles of respectable dissenting citizens, and also incarceration of their bodies in the common jail. The clergy having been remonstrated with by people of all classes, and in every possible shape, to relinquish their authority over this fund, which rendered them so odious, — toward which they turned a deaf ear; the citizens then resolved to try the legality of the Tax, and its appropriation; and for that purpose encouraged Thomas Russell Esq., a city councillor, and Mr. Thomas Chapman, two highly respectable Dissenters, to resist its payment; they did resist, and were accordingly apprehended and incarcerated in the Calton jail, where at our last advices they were still held in durando viro. But from all quarters they were meeting with the Christian sympathy of their countrymen, both from individuals and Societies, and were receiving numerous addresses from large and respectable public meetings. One of the largest meetings ever convened in Edinburgh, was held on the 12th April, W. D. Gillon, Esq. M. P. in the chair; at which a string of Resolutions were passed, condemnatory of the conduct of the city Clergy, and recommending petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Annuity Tax. We give in another part of our paper, an Address from the inhabitants of Perth, as a specimen of the public feeling of the country on this occasion. Truly Ireland is not alone in Ecclesiastical oppression!! Hereafter none need be astonished at the sympathy shown by Scotch Dissenters for Irish Catholics, smarting alike under the galling yoke of State Church tyranny.

NEW PUBLICATION — Mr. J. S. Thompson, of Halifax, has issued a prospectus of a new weekly paper, to be called the *Acadian Telegraph*. We wish him every success.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—With the last number we issued a *title page* and *index* for the first Vol. of the BEE—an examination of which will, we trust, satisfy our readers that we have exercised some diligence in making selections suited to their varied tastes; and we trust their liberality will enable and encourage us to be no less solicitous in future to inform and please them. Those who have kept the paper in file may have such numbers as they may have lost, replaced by calling early at the Office; and they can now have the first Vol. bound on the shortest notice.

* * Farm Produce, such as Oatmeal, Flour, and Butter, received in payment of the BEE.

LAUNCH.—Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, the "THREE SISTERS," a fine, full-rigged brig, owned by George Smith, Esq., was launched from the ship yard of Mr J. Howlott; she measures 165 tons burthen.

MARRIED.
On Saturday, by the Rev. David Roy, Mr Hugh Douglas, Middle River, to Miss Jane Ann Fraser, of McLolland's Brook.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.
Arrivals during the past week.
At the Royal Oak.—Mrs & Miss Whitman, Messrs Brennan, Kenny, and Whittier.
At Mrs Davison's.—Messrs McCormick, McDonald, Fraser, Gilis, and Curson.
At Mr Harper's.—Mrs Duffus and Son, Mr Romans and Mr McDonald.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED,
Wednesday—Shal. Enterprise, Lo Blanc, Halifax—bal.; Victory, Terrio, Arichat—bal.; Schr Eight Brothers, Mooney, Lunenburg—bal.
Thursday—Schr Rambler, Terrio, Quebec—bread, flour &c; Lark, Lo Blanc, Miramichi—bal.
Friday—Schr Mary Ann, Graham, Miramichi—passengers &c; Isabella, Kennedy, Dalhousie, N B—cargo to D Crichton; Brig Lady Young, Doyle, P E Island—Ballast.
Monday—Schr Mary, Gorrin, Bay Verte—boards; Milroy, Thomas, Guysborough—bal; Isabella, Sutherland—Deals for G Smith; Gardner: Maison, Bath—bal; Brigantmo Orson, Nickels, Bath—bal;

CLEARED,
Wednesday—Schr Bee, Graham, Bay Chaleur—assorted cargo by W & J Ives; Brothers, McDonald, do—live stock by T Meagher; Lucy, Hussey, Pugwash—dry goods by J Purves.
Thursday—Shannon, Bondrot, Boston—coals by Mining Association; Brig Mentor, Carr, N York—do by do; Schr David Pratt, York, N York—do by do; Glory, Le Blanc, Boston—do by do; Schr Pink, Butler, Fisheries—Salt by master; Rambler, Terrio, Arichat—flour by do; Lady, Dwyer, Fisheries—salt by do.
Friday—Ship Henry Leeds, Sweetzer, Boston—coals by Mining Association; Charlotte, Berysten, New York—do by do; Brig Henry, Rideout, Portland—do by do; Two Brothers, Furshong, Halifax—do by do.
Saturday—Schr Hannah, Johnson, Boston—coals by Mining Association; Babin, Richards, do—do by do; Lark, Le Blanc, Halifax—do by do.
Monday—Eight Brothers, Mooney, Boston—do by do; Ship Sally, McKenzie, Liverpool—timber by H Hatton; Brig Lion, Farnald, Boston—coals by Mining Association; Elizabeth, Dwyer, River John—Anchors by G. Smith; Isabella, Sutherland, Pugwash—flour by do.
Tuesday—Wallaco, Chamberlain, N. York—coals by Mining Association.

NOTICE.
All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or receiving a certain promissory Note, made by the subscriber, and payable unto one John Forbes, or order, formerly of the West Branch, East River, and bearing date, 1835; as the same will not be paid until he the said John Forbes do give due satisfaction for the same.
JAMES CHISHOLM, Angus's Son.
West Branch, E. River, June 10, 1836. m-w

COW WANTED.
The Subscriber will pay a GOOD PRICE for a GOOD MILCH COW,
JAMES PRIMROSE.
June 15.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at this Office,—Price 2d:
An ACT relating to the Merchant Seamen of the Province of Nova-Scotia. Passed in the General Assembly of 1836.
This Act is not only indispensable to Magistrates, Lawyers, Merchants and seamen generally, but persons of every class in the Province of Nova Scotia ought to have a copy in their possession, otherwise they may very inadvertently expose themselves to some of its pains and penalties.
ALSO:
Just Published,—SEAMEN'S ARTICLES, in conformity with the said Act. [July 15.]

For Sale.
THE FARM OWNED BY EDWARD PATTERSON.
For particulars apply at this Office. [June 1.]

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

TO BE PUBLISHED,
As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses of publication,
AN ANALYSIS
OF THE
CRIMINAL AND PENAL LAWS
OF NOVA-SCOTIA;

Shewing—The Nature, Definition, and Punishment; of every Offence in force on the Statute Books of the Province.—The prosecution and application of the Penalty.—The Volume and page in which it is contained.—The year, chapter, and section of the Act; and whether perpetual, annual, or limited; with an Appendix, &c. &c.
For the benefit of the Public.
By DANIEL DICKSON.
Pictou, 1836.

The Work is divided into three Chapters: The first containing Capital Crimes, viz. Treason and Felonies, without benefit of Clergy. The second, Crimes not capital, viz. Clergyable Felonies and Larcenies. The third, Misdemeanors of all kinds.
Prospectuses will be circulated for subscriptions. April 27.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has just received by the Ann Grant from Greenwich, and Lady Young from London.
A N extensive assortment of Books & Stationary, comprising pulpit, family, school, & pocket bibles, in various bindings; testaments, psalm books, and common prayer, in do; Elementary and S. School books of every description, Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Parents Cabinet, Penny Cyclopaedia, Penny & Saturday Magazine, and other Periodicals; slates, pencils, quills, & pocket books; sets of music for the violin, fluto, & piano forte; violin strings; demy, post, pot, & foolscap writing papers; elephant, imperial, crown & demy, tea & wrapping papers; music & drawing papers, sealing wax, wafers, water colors and crayons.
Catalogues of the above are being prepared, and will be ready in a few days. JAMES D. JIVSON.
May 1836.

EASTERN STAGE COACH.
THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify the Public, that from and after MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, the Coaches will as usual, leave Halifax and Pictou Three Times in each week. The Pictou Coach will start at 6 o'clock on the Mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in each Week, and arrive in Halifax on the following Days at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Halifax Coach will start on the Mornings of Monday and Friday at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Pictou next day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. On Wednesdays the Coach will leave at the usual hour, (3 o'clock, P. M.) and stop all night at Hill's Inn.
By this arrangement the Public will perceive, that every attention is paid to the comforts of Passengers, while the utmost dispatch is afforded in travelling between the Metropolis and the Eastern parts of this Province.

The Establishment does not hold itself responsible for Parcels containing Money, Silk, or any other valuable commodity over Forty shillings, unless the person booking such an article acquaints the Agent that the parcel so booked contains valuables to a greater amount; and in that case the Fare will be greater.
No smoking allowed in the Coaches under the penalty of the offender forfeiting his seat.
All passengers to be taken up and set down at the office of the Agent.

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

F A R E S.

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

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

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

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

P O E T R Y .

THE FUNERAL AT SEA.

DEEP mists hung over the mariner's grave,
When the holy funeral rite was read,
And every breath on the dark blue wave,
Seemed hushed, to hallow the friendless dead.

And heavily heaved on the gloomy sea,
The ship that sheltered that homeless one
As though his funeral-hour should be,
When the winds were still and the waves were gone

And there he lay in his coarse, cold shroud,—
And strangers were round the coffinless;
Not a kinsman was seen among that crowd,—
Not an eye to weep nor a lip to bless.

No sound from the church's passing bell
Was echoed along the pathless deep;
The hearts that were far away, to tell
Where the mariner lies in his lasting sleep.

Not a whisper then lingered upon the air,—
O'er his body, one moment, his mossmates bent;
But the plunging sound of the dead was there.
And the ocean is now his Monument!

But many a sigh and many a tear,
Shall be breathed and shed in the hours to come,—
When the widow and fatherless shall hear
How he died, far, far, from his happy home!

M I S C E L L A N Y .

THE METAMORPHOSIS,

AN INDIAN SKETCH.

We had been attending a feast given at the lodge of the Iotan chief, and were returning through the town, towards the little eminence on which the white canvass of our tents, was fluttering in the wind. As we passed one of the lodges, we observed a group of females in front of it, busily engaged in exposing to the heat of the sun a large quantity of shelled corn. This was done by scattering it upon a buffalo-skin tent, spread upon the ground for the purpose. One squaw attracted our attention, from her gigantic height; most of the Indian females being under, rather than above the middle size. As we approached her, there was a masculine coarseness in her features which rendered her hideously ugly, and formed a contrast highly in favour of the group around her. We afterwards learned that this strange being, though now clad in the garb of a female, and performing the most menial of their offices, was in reality a man, and had once ranked among the proudest and highest braves of the Otoo nation.

The cause of the change was this. He had been for several weeks absent upon a war expedition against his usual enemies, the Osages. At a little before sunset, on a fine afternoon a band of Indians was seen coming over the hills towards the Otoo village. It was a troop of war-worn warriors. They counted less than when they started, but their tale of scalps, and their fierce brows when they spoke of the death of their comrades, told that those comrades had not been unavenged. In front of them strode the stately form of the brave. He was wearied with fatigue and fasting; and without staying to receive the greetings of his fellow-townsmen, he hastened to his lodge, and threw himself upon one of the bearskins which form an Indian bed, and there he remained for the night. In the morning he arose from his couch, but he was an altered man. A change fearful and threatening, had come over him. His eye was quenched; his proud step wavered; and his haughty frame seemed almost sinking beneath the weight of some heavy calamity.

He collected his family around him. He

told them that the Great Spirit had visited him in a dream, and had told him that he had now reached the zenith of his reputation; that no voice had more weight at the council fire; that no arm was heavier in battle. The divine visitant concluded by commanding that he should henceforth relinquish all claim to the rank of a warrior, and assume the dress and avocations of a female. The group around him, heard him in sorrow; for they prided themselves on his high and warlike name, and looked up to him as the defender of their hearths. But none attempted to dissuade him from his determination, for they listened to the communications of the deity with a reverence equal to his own.

After speaking with his own family, he made known his intention to the nation. They heard him gravely, and sadly; but they too assented to the correctness of his resolution. He then returned to his lodge, and took down his bow from the place which it had occupied, and, snapping it in two, threw the fragments into the fire, and buried the tomahawk and rifle which had often served him in battle. Having finished this, he washed the war paint from his face, and drew the proud eagle's plume from the scalp lock. From that hour he ceased to be numbered among the warriors of the nation. He spoke not of battle, he took no part in the councils of the tribe; and no longer raised his voice in the wild war-whoop. He had relinquished all that he had formerly gloried in, for the lowly and servile duties of a female. He knew that his allotted course was marked out for him; that his future life was destined to be one of toil and degradation; but he had fixed his resolution, and he pursued his course with unwavering firmness. Years had elapsed since he commenced his life of penance. His face was seamed with wrinkles; his frame was yielding to decrepitude; and his ever-scowling eye now plainly showed that the finer feelings of his nature had been choked by the bitter passions of his heart. His name was scarcely mentioned; and the remembrance of his chivalrous character was as a dream in the minds of his fellows. He was neglected and scorned by those who had once looked up to him with love and admiration. He had the misery of seeing others fill the places which he once filled, and of knowing that however exalted he once might have been, and however they might have respected his motives, that he was now looked upon as one of the lowest of the nation.

A REAL ONE.—As we were entering the front door of our office on Monday noon, we saw an image of a human being placed exactly in our path-way, just within the door. It had been placed in a chair, and as it resembled in some degree, the figure which a tobacconist places in front of his shop, we thought for a moment that some of our waggish boys during their noonning, had been hauling a piece of sculpture of that kind through the gutters, and we proposed a lecture to them; but on approaching the article nearer, we discovered by several senses, that the material was what had been a human being; but long steeping in alcoholic compositions had, not exactly petrified, but completely stunted, the thing; and the creature that had once been the companion of gentlemen, was so rusty so completely bedaubed that a well fed hog would have squeaked him out of the sty. We thought it a duty, however, as we caused him to be swept out of the office, to say one word of censure to the boys who were laughing at it, that they ought not to ridicule any man drunk or sober. One of the lads turned up his nose in a most expressive twist, at our remark.—'Do you call that a man? a man indeed! if that is a man, I am glad that I am a boy.' And then they placed the thing upon its legs, and ran it off the square.

It was the common lot of a man whose health hold out against drunkenness.—U. S. Gaz.

A young preacher who was holding forth in a country congregation, with rather more show in the opinion of some, than substance; after discussing certain heads in his way, informed his audience that he would conclude with a few reflections. An old man who seemed not highly gratified, gave a significant shrug of his shoulders, and said in a low tone of voice, 'Ye need na fash, there will be plenty of reflections, I so warn ye, though ye dinna make ony yersel.'—L. Mirror.

DUELLING.—At a late duel in Kentucky, the parties discharged their pistols without effect: whereupon one of the seconds interfered, and proposed that the combatants should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary: "For" said he, "their hands have been shaking this half hour."

CONSUMPTION OF STAPLE ARTICLES IN ENGLAND.—The following is an accurate estimate of the home consumption of England in the great staple articles of commerce and manufactures.—Of wheat, fifteen million quarters are annually consumed in Great Britain; Of malt, twenty-five million bushels are annually used in breweries and distilleries in the United Kingdom, and there are forty-six thousand acres under cultivation with hops. Of meat, about one million two hundred and fifty head of cattle, sheep, and pigs, are sold during the year in Smithfield market alone, which is probably about a tenth of the consumption of the whole kingdom. The quantity of tea consumed in the United Kingdom, is about thirty million pounds annually. Of sugar, nearly four million hundred-weights, and of coffee about twenty million pounds are annually consumed. Of soap, one hundred and fourteen million pounds are consumed; and of caudles, about a hundred and seventeen million pounds. Of clothing we annually manufacture about two hundred million pounds of cotton wool, which produces twelve hundred million yards of calico, and various other cotton fabrics, and of these we export about a third, so that eight hundred million yards remain for home consumption, being about thirty-two yards annually for each person: the woolen manufacture, consumes about thirty million pounds of wool.—Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

TREMENDOUS GALE OF WIND.—A lady passenger in the steam-packet plying between Dover and Calais, gave the following account of a dreadful storm she had encountered on the passage:—"In spite of the most earnest solicitations to the contrary, in which the Captain eagerly joined, I firmly persisted in remaining upon deck, although the tempest had now increased to such a tremendous hurricane that it was not without great difficulty that I could—hold up my parasol."

LIBEL.—Count Mazarin kept a complete collection of the libels written against him: it amounted to forty-six quarto volumes.

Quills are the pinions of one goose, and are often used in spreading the opinions of another.

The Cod according to Leuenhoeck's, annually spawns nine millions of eggs.

A G E N T S

F O R T H E B E E .

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
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 HARTHORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
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