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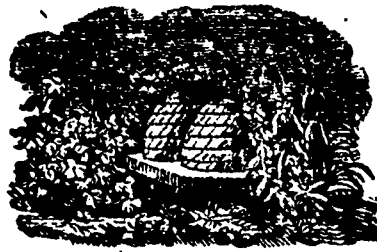
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1838.

NUMBER XXXIII.

THE BEE

Is PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

ADVERTISING.

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

For Advertising by the Year, if not exceeding a square, 35s. to Subscribers, 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, per bushel	Hay per ton	40s & 50s
Boards, pine, pr 50s & 60s	Herrings, No. 1,	30s
" hemlock - 30s & 40s	Mackarel,	none
Beef, pr lb	Mutton per lb	3d & 4d
Butter, - 10d	Oatmeal pr cwt	16s & 19s
Cheese, - 5d & 7d	Oats pr bush	2s 6d
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 17s	Pork	4d
" at Loading Ground 17s	Potatoes -	1s 3d
" at Newmarket 17s	Salt	2s 6d
Coke	Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d
Codfish pr Qrl	Shingles pr 100	7s & 10s
Eggs pr doz	Tallow pr lb	7d & 8d
Floor, N. S.	Turnips pr bush	none
" American & r	Veal	none
	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	27s 6d	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, N 65s & 70s		" 2	15s
Beef, Quebec prime,	45s	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	42s 6d	" 2	37s
Codfish, merch'ble	17s 6d	" 3	32s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Molasses per gal	2s 3d
" Sydney,	30s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada primo	55s
Coffee	1s 3d	" Nova Scotia	80s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes	1s 3d
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar,	37s 6d & 42s 6d
" Fine	45s	Salmon No 1	70s
" Canada, fine	50s	" 2	65s
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s & 10s

WRITING.

PERSONS desirous of having DEEDS, MORTGAGES, RELEASES, QUIT CLAIMS, &c., written, can be accommodated on application to the subscriber at the Record Office.

ABRAM. S. HARRIS.

Pictou, Nov. 29, 1837. b-w

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER,
Chemist & Druggist.

13,000 PRINCIPLE SEGARS in quarter boxes, for sale as above.

December 6.

THE BLESSING OF LITERATURE.

MANY who have not the advantage of wealth or high standing in Society, are apt to repine at their situation—to regret that they are debarred from much refined and intellectual intercourse; but this deprivation is in a great measure ideal; there is an intercourse far more intelligent than that of any living society whatever—the great commonwealth of letters—which knows no distinction of persons, admits of no adventitious superiority, where every thing is rated at its real value, and reduced to its legitimate standard. Whatever may have been the rank of authors, the wealth or consequence attaching to their living persons, they exact no further homage; they are entertained without expense, dismissed without ceremony, they are at once our preceptors, masters, servants; they come or go at our bidding; they speak or are silent at our pleasure. We open the book, its eloquence streams upon us; we close the leaves, it is instantly sealed in silence. We have the best thoughts of the best men in the best possible form; we benefit by a close communion with great and shining characters, without being annoyed by those foibles and eccentricities which appear to be more particularly inherent in genius. Had we lived in the same time, and possessed the intimacy of Dr. Johnson, we should have been shocked to find that, with all his intelligence and strength of mind, he was contracted in principle, insolent and overbearing in argument. We should have blushed for the tarnished honour of our common nature, to think that so great a mind as Addison's could have been meanly jealous of contemporary worth. And, as we all know, poor Goldsmith, amidst innumerable follies and foibles, was a great a glutton of praise that he considered the applause bestowed upon a roper-dancer unjustly diverted from himself; and in presence of Dr. Johnson and several others, actually broke his shins in a clumsy attempt to prove he could surpass him. In books are treasured up the matured fruits of the greatest and most cultivated minds; they contain the pure and condensed intelligence of the human mind, without any proportionate alloy of passions and weaknesses. Thus the noblest conceptions of our nature are preserved in the odours of language, as formerly the bodies of the great and noble were embalmed in perfumes. In reading history, for instance, we participate in the actions of the illustrious dead, and exchange with pleasure the dull monotony of our own existence for the glorious achievements and enthusiasm of theirs. Under the pen of the historian, the events of time undergo a refining and condensing process; he retains all that is worth preserving, the kernel, without the husks or shell. We thus engage in war without the peril of a wound, and accompany the voyager without encountering the dangers of the seas.

ACCOUNT OF A MAN WHO SUBMITTED TO BE BURIED ALIVE FOR A MONTH, AND WAS DUG OUT ALIVE AT THE EXPIRATION OF THAT PERIOD.—"I have just witnessed a singular circumstance, of which I had heard during our stay at this place, but said nothing about it before, the time for its accomplishment not being completed; this morning, however, the full month was over, and a man who had been buried all that time, on the bank of a

tank near our camp, was dug out alive, in the presence of Esur Lal, one the ministers of the Maharawal of Jaisalmer, on whose account a singular individual was voluntarily interred a month ago. He was a young man about 20 years of age, and his native village is within five kos of Karnal; but he generally travels about the country to Ajmeer, Kotah, Endor, &c., and allows himself to be buried for weeks or months, by any person who will pay him handsomely for the same. In the present instance the Rawul put this singular body in requisition, under the hope of obtaining an heir to his throne, and whether the remedy is efficacious or not, certainly deserves to be known. The man, by long practice, to have become so accustomed to being buried by shutting his nostrils, and stopping the interior of the nostrils with his tongue, he was abstains from solid food for some days previous to his interment, so that he may not be inconvenienced by the contents of his stomach, while pent up in his narrow grave, and, moreover, he is sewn up in a bag of cloth, and the cloth is lined with masonry, and floored with cloth, that the white ants and other insects may not be easily able to molest him. The place in which he was buried at Jaisalmer is a small building, about 12 feet by 8 feet, built of stone, and in the floor was a hole, about three feet long, and two or three inches wide, and the hole was depth, or perhaps a yard deep, in which he was placed in a sitting posture, sewed in his shroud with his feet turned inward toward the stomach, and his hands also pointed inwards towards the chest. Two heavy slabs of stone, five or six feet long, several inches thick, and broad enough to cover the mouth of the grave, so that he could not escape, were then placed over him, and I believe a little earth was plastered over the whole, so as to make the surface of the grave smooth and compact. The door of the house was also built up, and people placed outside, that no tricks might be played nor deception practised. At the expiration of a full month, that is to say, this morning, the walling up of the door was broken, and the buried man dug out of the grave, Trevolyan's moonshee only running there in time to see the ripping open of the bag in which the man had been enclosed. He was taken out in a perfectly senseless state; his eyes closed, his hands cramped and powerless, his stomach shrunk very much, and his teeth jammed so fast together that they were forced to open his mouth with an iron instrument to pour a little water down his throat. He gradually recovered his senses and the use of his limbs, and when we went to see him he was sitting up, supported by two men, and conversed with us in a low tone of voice, saying, 'that we might bury him again for a twelvemonth if we pleased.' He told Major Spiers, at Ajmeer, of his powers, and was laughed at as an impostor; but Colonel McNaughten put his abstinence to the test of Pokhur, by suspending him for thirteen days, shut up in a wooden chest, which, he says, is better than being buried under ground, because the box, when hung from the ceiling, is open to inspection on all sides, and the white ants, &c., can be easier prevented from getting at his body while he thus remains in a state of insensibility. His power of abstinence must be wonderful to enable him to do without food for so long a time, nor does his hair grow during the period he remains buried."

LOYAL MEETING.

On Thursday last, a Public Meeting was held in the Court House of this place, for the purpose of embodying their sentiments of loyalty to the Queen and Constitution, in an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The Meeting was numerous and respectfully attended, and the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:

1. That on account of the spirit of disaffection and disloyalty which has for some time past been manifested in Lower Canada, and which has recently been roused into open rebellion against the Government of that Province, it is incumbent on all the faithful and dutiful subjects of the British Colonies in North America, publicly to express their sentiments of loyalty to the Queen of England, and attachment to the British Constitution—and that such is the object of this Meeting, and such are the sentiments universally expressed throughout the loyal County of Pictou.

2. That this Meeting views with indignation the course of conduct pursued by those designing individuals who have misled and betrayed the once peaceful *habitans* of Canada, and plunged them into all the calamities of a civil war; and while we tender our sympathy, and would offer every encouragement and assistance to those who still remain loyal and defend the Constitution of their Country, we cannot withhold our commiseration from the deluded people whose property, whose peace, and whose blood have been thus sacrificed to the ambition of artful individuals; but at the same time we candidly assure them, that while they continue in a state of rebellion or disloyalty, they need not expect either our countenance or support.

3. That an Address, in conformity with the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and that he be requested to convey to our young and beloved Queen, the fullest assurance of the unending allegiance of this portion of her vast Empire, with our ardent prayer that she may long continue to reign over, and in the hearts of a free, an enlightened, and a virtuous people.

4. That Henry Blackadar, Martin J. Wilkins, and Daniel Dickson, Esquires, be appointed the Committee to prepare the said Address, and to forward it to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and to communicate to him the request of this Meeting, contained in the 3d. Resolution. [Address next week.]

BY THE WESTERN MAIL.

[The arrival of the Mail on Saturday evening has put us in possession of the following intelligence, in addition to what we had previously copied into the other side of our paper.]

UPPER CANADA.

From the Kingston Herald of the 12th Dec.

400 rifles sent from Toronto in a small sloop with 20 men, were seized, and the men made prisoners. McMicking and Durand are said to be in Toronto Gaol. The captain of the party who robbed the mails was taken and his papers by two coloured men.

It is thought that Lloyd was killed in the action on Thursday but it is not certain.

Doctor Ralph, a person of some note, secretly quitted the capital on Tuesday, and though stopped and questioned at one or two places along the road, effected his exit from Upper Canada, and at the latest dates was exhibiting the character of his vaunted patriotism by haranguing his audience at Lewiston, and exciting them to aid in the rebellion of which M^r. Kenzie was the chief ostensible promoter.

Marshal S. Bidwell, having seen the flag of the rebels, and having been called to an interview at the Government House, expressed a desire to leave the country—and having obtained his passports on Sunday last, quitted Upper Canada for ever.

Morrison, Price, Montgomery, and other traitors of less note, are under arrest, and their cases will undergo a due investigation according to law.

Great numbers of the insurgents have already been taken.

Of the 2000 New-Castle Loyalists, who were precipitating themselves into Toronto, about 200 are sent to the Niagara District, where arrangements will be made to check the progress of treason.

Sir F. B. Head has also authorised the Colonels of the Militia in the Johnstown, Eastern, Bathurst and Ottawa Districts, to conform to any requisition from Sir John Colborne for volunteers to aid in suppressing the insurrection in Lower Canada.

He has also directed regular Militia Garrisons to be provided for Toronto and Kingston, who are to be kept under pay until June next.

TORONTO, Dec. 12th.

Since our last, our city has been a continued scene of bustle, parties arriving from all quarters, both of Militia and Volunteers, in numbers really to astonish. Reports having reached the country, that Toronto was in danger, the sturdy yeoman have flocked in crowds to its relief. To mention the number from each particular place is impossible; but it is certain that, since Monday the 4th instant, considerably more than 10,000 able-bodied men have marched into Toronto. Since the affair at Montgomery's tavern on Thursday, strong parties have been constantly scouring the country, killing and wounding several of the banditti, and bringing in many prisoners. The deaths caused by our skirmishers and artillery, on Thursday, at Montgomery's, are now ascertained to be 36; and it is remarkable and providential that we have had no casualties known beyond the three wounded mentioned in our last.

KINGSTON, Dec. 13

A Troop of Dragoons, under the command of Cap. Clarke, and attached to the 2d Regiment of Lennox and Addington Militia, with about one hundred foot, came to Town from Camden East yesterday forenoon, offering their services if required here, and soon after another Troop under Lieut. Fraick, attached to the 1st Regiment, came in from Ernest Town with a similar offer, and we learn that Colonel McKay of Bath, with his Regiment of Militia, have offered to go to any part of the Province on the shortest notice. These indications are most cheering.—Nothing can be more pleasing than to see the alacrity with which the call on Pensioners and Soldiers has been responded to. Yesterday, a man with one arm, he having lost the other in the service of his King and Country, came to Town insisting to be enrolled; some others with many wounds, received at Plattsburgh and at Waterloo, &c., have expressed a wish to be enrolled.—*Chronicle*.

The accounts from Toronto of the 12 instant, are decisive as to the fate of the Rebels there. The country is decidedly loyal. It will be recollected that *the people have put down rebellion without the assistance of British troops*. SIR FRANCIS B. HEAD has called the Provincial Legislature for the despatch of business, for the twenty-first instant.—*Quebec Gazette*.

LOWER CANADA.

An affair is said to have taken place at Missiskoui, between 300 Volunteers under the immediate command of a Captain O. J. Kemp,

and a body of Patriots from Swanton, in the state of Vermont, under the command of a Mr Julien Gagnon of L'Acadie. The following from the Montreal Herald, is the account given by Colonel Knowlton of this affair:—

On returning to Philipsburg this morning about six o'clock, I found that an engagement had taken place yesterday evening at nine o'clock, about two miles and a half east of that village, between the loyalists, forming the escort under Captain Oran J. Kemp, and a large body of rebels, (under a Mr. Julien Gagnon, of St. Valentine in l'Acadie,) who had embodied in Swanton, in the State of Vermont. The enemy were driven back by the loyalists, with one man killed, number of wounded unknown, and five prisoners, one of whom, R. S. M. Bouchette, of Quebec, is severely wounded, and one slightly. The loyalists also captured two pieces of cannon, about forty stand of arms, five kegs of gunpowder, and six boxes of ball-cartridge, with two flags. The muskets captured are apparently of the kind used in the American army, during the last war. The rebels were about two hundred, and of the loyalists not one man was hurt. The enemy retreated into the State of Vermont, by the road they came.

From the Morning Courier Extra.

MONTREAL, Dec. 14th

We have just conversed with a gentleman, who has this instant come in from Lachapelle's bridge, where he had converse with a man who had left St. Eustache at 4, p. m. He informs us that the troops were fired upon this morning, 3 or 4 miles before reaching St. Eustache.

The cannonade upon the village commenced about half-past 12. The College was the first building burnt, and a great number of other buildings followed. The slaughter of the rebels was tremendous.

December 15.

We are enabled to lay before our readers the following Official account of the capture of St. Eustache.

St. EUSTACHE, 14th Dec. 1837.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lieut. Gen. commanding to inform you, that the forces under his command, crossed the river about three miles below St. Eustache, and invested the town about midday. Many of the Rebels made their escape on the appearance of the troops, but others attempted to defend themselves in the Church and the adjoining houses, from which they were driven in about an hour. Our loss has been trifling. One hundred and twenty have been taken, and a great many arms. The loss of the Rebels in killed and wounded, has been great. Dr. Chemier, their leader, amongst the killed.

I have the honor to be,
JOHN EDEN, Depty. Adjt. Gen.

COURIER OFFICE,

Saturday, Dec. 16, 1837.

The following is the official report of the march of the troops to Grand Brulé. It will be seen that it confirms the previous reports of the flight of the leaders, and of the unconditional surrender of their followers:

Deputy Adjutant General's Office.

St. Benoit, Dec. 15, 1837.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lieutenant General Commanding, to inform you, that the forces under his command, arrived here today, having on leaving St. Eustache been met by a Deputation from this place, which, on the part of the few Rebels who remained, communicated their anxiety to lay down their arms, and to surrender unconditionally. Girouard escaped last night, and the greater part of the *habitans* have returned to their homes.

JOHN EDEN, Depty. Adj. General.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN PROUDFOOT
HAS just received from London, an Extensive Assortment of
FALL GOODS, OF THE BEST QUALITY,
which he offers for sale
at unusually low prices, for cash or farm produce;
Viz:—

BLUE CLOTHS and Cassimeres, Moleskins, checks and stripes, grey and white cotton, brown Holland,
LINEN AND COTTON BED TICK, white counterpanes and diapers, woollen shawls, flannel and serge, 9-4 blankets, black coffin cloth.
MEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS, shaloon, black and col'd merino, edgings and quilings, stays, patent thread, cotton reels and balls,
MULL, BOOK, & JACONET MUSLINS, mixed pins, shoethread, ribbons, gauze, Bandanna and Barcelona silk handkerchiefs, Turkey, red, and other colour cotton handkerchiefs, gauze veils,
GROS DE NAPLES, tapes, crapes, womens' black, worsted, and cotton hose, scissors, sewing silk, cotton thread,
NAVY, BLUE, AND FANCY PRINTS, Chintz furniture, shirting cottons (great variety),
MIRRORS, double-bladed knives, blue, red, and white cotton web, and white warp.
December 6. if

LAND FOR SALE.

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

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou 1st December 1837.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to notify his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced
SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST
his well assorted Stock of the best British
HARDWARE GOODS,
by wholesale and retail.

And Likewise,—

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT
of the best British Manufactured Hardware Goods,

of various descriptions, which are to be sold in Lots judiciously selected and made up.

Also:—Gin and Brandy, in Bond.

The subscriber at the same time begs leave to intimate to all persons who stand indebted to him by Notes of Hand, Book Accounts, or otherwise, for twelve months previous to this date, that they must make payment on or before the 30th day of December, ensuing; otherwise he will place his claims in the hands of his Attorney, for recovery.

JOHN BANNERMAN.

November 28

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers wishing to settle up their Partnership Business, request all those persons having unsettled accounts with them, to call and have them adjusted before the first of January 1838. Any accounts standing unsettled at that time, will be sued for without reserve.

E. LIPPENCOTT & CO.

Nov. 22.

FALL, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

Has received per ship Westmoreland,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND
CUTLERY,

CONSISTING of—English and Swedes Iron, Crawley, German, blister and cast Steel; Borax; spikos, nails, brads and tacks;
PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete;
pots, ovens, goblets, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoops, copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles; griddles;

SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS; coach 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; Blacksmiths' and other tines; colico 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; Franklin, Cooking, and Shop Stoves; Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue irons; bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass; putty.

PAINT AND OIL;

scythes, sickles, weavers' reeds, fiddle strings, mirrors, (variety); 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:

Hyson, Congo, and Bohea **TEAS;**

SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,

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

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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

THE WALDENSES,

Or, Protestant Valleys of Piedmont and Dauphiny.

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

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

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

SWITZERLAND;

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

SCOTLAND;

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

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

J. DAWSON.

November 1.

TO LET.

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

ALSO.

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

R. DAWSON.

August 27th, 1837.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Having fully determined to wind up their business at Richibucto, as soon as possible—offer for sale the following Properties in Real Estate, viz.—

No. 1—That large and well known commodious **HOUSE** in the centre of the town, fronting on Water-street, designated as the "King's Arms Inn," and occupied by Mr Donnelly for several years.—This House is forty feet by thirty eight feet basement—two stories high, and finished in good order to the garret; under which is a frost proof cellar, (double wall) as large as the House, well built with stones and lime, seven feet clear of the Joists, and a never failing well of water pumped up in the kitchen. On said basement story to the rear of the House is a large Shed or building, extending to the barn, forty-five feet, said Barn is thirty six feet, by thirty feet, and commodiously fitted with stalls and other improvements for stabling purposes—in the rear of, and connecting with these buildings, is an Acre of land running back to Pagan-street, under the highest cultivation as a garden.

No. 2—A property in rear of number One, fronting on Pagan-street, in the highest cultivation, containing one acre and two porches.

No. 3—A property in front of the King's Arms Inn, with a building thereon, bounded on Water-street, in extent about seventy-five feet, with a wharf from high water mark, extending into the harbour fifty-six feet by seventy feet.

No. 4—A building occupied by the subscribers as a Dry Good Shop and Warehouse, thirty-seven feet by forty-seven feet, two stories high on a wharf, extending into the Harbour ninety-six feet in length, by twenty-eight feet in breadth.

No. 5—A property in the town, well known as formerly belonging to Mr Patrick Fahay, on which is a large two story House, well adapted for a tavern with an acre of land.

No. 6—A property, at Ball's Creek, (so called) on the Richibucto River, in the neighbourhood of Mr Ford's Mills, formerly owned by Mr James Shirley, containing two hundred acres, on which upwards of thirty acres is under cultivation.

No. 7—A property on the St. Nicholas River, will known, formerly as the property of Curran & Brown, a part of which is cleared land with a house thereon.

No. 8—A property once owned by Mr Turner Ward, fronting on the Harbour of Buctouche, bounded on the north by lands formerly owned by Thomas Ostle, Esq containing fifteen acres, all cleared land.

ALSO:

A Mill Property on the East branch of the St. Nicholas River—in excellent order, now in operation at the head of the tide, and foot of, and across said branch,—with all the advantages of the standing timber on said branch, which is principally young White Pine, and in the greatest abundance, from ten to twelve miles up. This is one of the most desirable situations in that part of the country; there is 200 acres of land, a great part of which is under cultivation, with a good House and out-houses thereon, and the premises extend across the branch to the proportion of about one third of the property, and only about nine miles from the town. Application of this property to be made to Mr John Curran, on the premises, as well as to the subscribers, as directed.

For rate and terms of properties, Nos. 1 to 8, please apply to the subscribers at their office, at St. John and Richibucto. Sales will be positive, without reserve, and advantageous bargains may be expected on accommodating terms.

N B. The above Store and Town Property is a desirable situation for parties wishing to enter the timber and deal trade. The business of the store, from its being an old stand, is very important.

Terms of Payment made easy.

They also request all persons to whom they are indebted in this concern to present their accounts for adjustment and payment; and those indebted to them to make payment or satisfactory arrangements by the end of this year, without which compulsory stops may be taken.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

St. John, October 17, 1837.

cd-w

SOLE LEATHER,

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

October 25.

COLUMN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

CAPITAL.—PART III.

ANY new kind of tool or machine, by enabling a few men to do the work of many, is likely, when first introduced, to throw several men out of employment. But in the end, it almost always finds employment for many more. Thus for, instance, when the art of printing was first introduced, many who used to gain their living by copying, were thrown out of employment, because a very few printers could produce as many copies of a book as several hundred writers. But, in a short time, books being thus rendered so much cheaper, many more were enabled to buy them; and many hundred times as many printers were employed as there were copyists before. And the same thing takes place in almost every kind of machinery.

There is one way of employing Capital, which people are apt to murmur at, as if it did them an injury, though there is none that does more important service to the Public. A man who deals in Corn or other provisions, is, of course, watchful to buy them up when they are cheap, and to keep them till they are dearer, that he may sell them at a profit. Now, an unthinking person is apt to complain of corn-dealers, when bread is dear, as if they were the cause of scarcity. But, in truth it is they that preserve us from being absolutely starved, whenever there happens to be a scanty harvest. Not that a corn-dealer is thinking of benefiting the Public; he is only thinking of gaining for himself a profit on his Capital; like any other tradesman. But the way he takes to secure this profit, which is by buying up corn when it is cheap, and selling it when dear, is exactly the way in which the plentiful crop of one year is made to supply the defect of another; so that there may not be first waste and then famine, but that a short supply may be made to hold out.

When the captain of a ship finds his provisions run short, so that there is not (suppose) above three weeks' provision on board, and his voyage is likely to last four, he puts the crew on short allowance; and thus, by each man's submitting to eat only three-fourths of his usual quantity, the provisions hold out. But if the crew should mutiny when they felt hungry, and insist on having their full allowance, then, by the end of three weeks, all would perish with hunger. Now, it is plain that the same would be the case with a whole nation, if, when the harvest fell short, all were to go on at the ordinary consumption.

Suppose such a failure in the crops, that all the corn in the country was only enough for three quarters of a year, according to the common rate of consumption; it is plain that, if all men went on eating the usual quantity, there would be nothing left for the last three months, and the most dreadful famine would prevail.

How is this to be prevented; as there is no captain to put people on short allowance; and it is not to be expected that all should agree, each to stint himself for the public good? If corn remained at the usual price, all would continue to use the usual quantity, till there was none left. But the prospect of a scarcity causes farmers, and millers, and others, who have Capital, to keep what corn they have by them, in expectation of a higher price, and to buy up what they can, at home and from abroad; and, as they refuse to sell it, except at an advanced price, in proportion to the scarcity, the dearthness of food forces people to be more saving. In this way the store of provisions is husbanded in the whole Country, just as on board a ship, and is made to last till next harvest; and thus, by suffering a certain de-

gree of hardship, the people are saved from perishing by famine.

It is curious to observe how, through the wise and beneficent arrangement of Providence, men thus do the greatest service to the public, when they are thinking of nothing but their own gain. And this happens, not only in the case of the corn-dealers, but generally. When men are left quite free to employ their Capital as each thinks best for his own advantage, he will almost always benefit the Public, though he may have no such design in thought.

[An interesting Chapter on TAXES, will be given in a future Number.]

COLONIAL.

From the Novascottian.

DISTURBANCES IN UPPER CANADA.

On Monday, the Schr. Neptune arrived in three days from Boston, bringing papers from that city to the 20th, and New York to the 19th instant. Through these sources we have a dozen different accounts of a rebellious, and it would appear absurd attempt to capture the City of Toronto, and overturn the Government of Upper Canada. We have copied below such extracts from American papers as appear best entitled to credit, and from which our readers will be enabled to gather some idea of the character, object, and result, of this attempt at revolution. The City of Toronto, formerly called Little York, is situated on the northern side of Lake Ontario. In 1791, there was not a house standing in it—it has since grown rapidly, and particularly from the close of the last war. The pressure of that struggle was severely felt there, as the place was captured by the American Army on the 27th of April, 1813. They held it, however, only a few days; but in that time, the Government House, and all the public buildings and stores were burnt, after removing such of their contents as could be carried off. It now contains about 12,000 Inhabitants. It is regularly laid out, with streets running at right angles—most of the buildings are of wood, and in a military point of view its position is weak, and extremely vulnerable. The barracks are about a mile to the westward of the town, which, with a battery and two block houses, protect the entrance to the harbour—which is circular, and formed by a narrow peninsula, which stretches nearly round it. Yonge-street, upon which the action took place, is the Main Road running from Toronto to Lake Simcoe, about 40 miles in its rear, and from whence there is a communication to Lake Huron.

Mr McKenzie, who appears to have been the leader of the revolt, is a Scotsman by birth, and, according to a Biographical sketch of himself given some months ago, of respectable parentage. He first attracted attention in Upper Canada by publishing Patrick Swift's Almanack. He subsequently edited a paper called the Advocate, and more recently one under the title of the Constitution. Both these papers were characterised by indefatigable industry, and a searching investigation into public abuses; but there was scarcely a number of either which was not marked by a violence of tone, and disregard of truth and moderation, which often disgusted those who were from principle opposed to the ruling party in the Province. Mr McKenzie served as Major of Toronto, and for several years had a seat in the Legislature of the Province, but was thrown out at the last election. Since then he has openly avowed his opposition to British Supremacy, and his determination to weaken and destroy it, if possible. It is probable that the discovery of some treasonable correspondence with the Lower Canadians, has led to the order for his arrest,

and that in resisting the warrant, the motley force which marched upon Toronto were hastily assembled.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

FROM UPPER CANADA.—A letter from Mr. W. L. McKenzie, the leader of the Toronto insurrection, dated at Yonge Street, Dec. 6, is published at his request in the Buffalo Whig of the 11th. In this latter he says, "We are in arms, near the city of Toronto, 2½ miles distant;" that the reformers of Upper Canada have taken up arms in defence of the principle of independence of European domination; that they wish the Province to be a free, sovereign, and independent state, and that they request all the assistance the citizens of the United States choose to afford.

McKenzie, having abandoned his followers on the 7th, had followed his letter to Buffalo, where his arrival was announced at a public meeting, held at the theatre, on the evening of the 15th, and great numbers volunteered to protect him. The following account is given in the Buffalo Advertiser of his escape:

"He was in disguise, and slept two nights in hay stacks. Being clothed very poorly, and mounted on a good charger, he was once apprehended as a horse thief. He was armed, but did not wish to shoot the sheriff; so to ascertain his sentiments, they commenced talking politics. The officer expressed himself warmly in favour of Mr McKenzie, upon which he avowed himself, but was not able to convince him, until he showed him his name marked on his linen, upon which he was at once aided to escape. It is said, that before he got across the river, a party of horsemen, in pursuit, appeared on the opposite bank."

The people of Buffalo appeared to be highly excited in favour of the insurgents of Upper Canada, and three public meetings had been held for the purpose of encouraging them.

The following, from the New York Courier and Enquirer, is the only additional information of importance, received yesterday, from the seat of hostilities in Upper Canada:

McKenzie, with about 250 insurgents, took possession of Montgomery House, a large building near Toronto, on the 4th, and instead of making an immediate attack upon the town, as was the wish of his followers, he sent his demand to the Governor, that he should dissolve the Provincial Parliament, and leave the Province within 14 days. This gave offence to Rolph and others, who contended that it was only giving the Governor time to strengthen himself, and therefore abandoned him. The Governor, without replying to the demand, placed his family on board the steamer Transit and ordered her to lie at anchor off the port—in the mean time despatching a steam boat to Niagara, and sending into the interior in every direction for aid.

On the return of the steamer from Niagara, she found the Governor, with 1,100 volunteers, under arms, who on the morning of the 6th, attacked and dispersed McKenzie and his force, burning to the ground Montgomery House, and taking Dr. Morrison prisoner, and capturing McKenzie's press.

FLURRIER FROM UPPER CANADA.—The Albany Daily Advertiser and Argus, received last evening, contain some further intelligence from Toronto.

The steam boat Kingston, arrived at Prescott on the 8th, bringing a confirmation of the news of the insurrection at Toronto. It is stated that the movement arose from an attempt to arrest Mr McKenzie on a charge of treason and sedition, and that the people rose against the officer and a party of militia who supported him, released the prisoner and defeated the militia with the loss of a Colonel and five men

killed, and a Captain and several men wounded.

The Buffalo Journal Extra, issued at five o'clock on Friday, quotes a letter from Toronto, dated the 7th, which states that the Government forces were then, about noon, engaged with the insurgents about two miles from the city, from which they had been driven. The express who brought the letter, stated that he passed the troops, and that three rounds had been fired upon the rebels.

Another letter states, that in the opinion of the writer, there were "at least twenty royalists to one patriot."

The Extra states the opinion, that if the insurgents had pushed ahead immediately after taking possession of Toronto, they would have met with little opposition in the Upper Province—that such was the panic that some of the militia refused to obey the government orders to turn out, and few volunteered—but that when it was found that the insurgents remained inactive, their fears were dispelled and numerous reinforcements came in.

The insurgents were commanded by Mr. McKenzie in person. The Lt. Governor, Sir F. B. Head, had issued a proclamation, commending the bravery of the volunteers—offering a reward of £1000 for the apprehension of M. McKenzie, and £500 for David Gibson, Samuel Lount, Jesse Lloyd, and Silas Fletcher, and offering a free pardon to all others who shall surrender, unless they shall have committed in their own persons, the crime of murder or arson.

The Kingston Chronicle of the 9th, has the following:

We regret to learn that several gentlemen have fallen into the hands of the rebels. It appears that on Monday evening, a party of six or eight gentlemen rode out on Yonge-St. for the purpose of reconnoitering, when unfortunately some of them were taken prisoners, viz:—Mr Billingham, Mr Brock, and Mr A. Macdonnell, (formerly of Kingston.)

The history of Mr A. Macdonnell's capture, says the Patriot, is thus related: He was in company with John Powell, Esq., when they were both stopped by four on horseback, one being McKenzie, with "who goes there?" and were ordered to surrender on pain of being instantly shot dead. One of them drew a pistol and presented it at Mr Powell, who instantly shot the rascal dead on the spot.

McKenzie then snatched a pistol in Mr Powell's face, and Powell presented another at him which actually touched him but unfortunately missed fire. Powell then spurred his horse toward a wood, slipped off, and escaped with the loss of his horse, and is now here.

Col. Wells and his family, Col. Cameron and his son, and Captain Stewart, are among the prisoners.

His Excellency, says the Patriot, with the humanity becoming a brave British officer, and the representative of Her Majesty, requested Dr Rolph and Dr Baldwin to visit the head quarters of the rebels, and to entreat them, in the name of mercy, to reflect on the miseries they were about, by their rashness, to inflict on their fellow subjects, and on themselves and families, and to desist from their evil purposes ere it was too late.

His Excellency's appeal to their humanity, to their self-love, and to their affection for their offspring and dependants, was as strong as eloquence and genuine feeling could make it.

Doctors Rolph and Baldwin returned with a reply that the rebels would retire peaceably to their homes, provided his Excellency would agree to have all differences settled, by a Convention. His Excellency returned for answer—"NEVER."

The following is McKenzie's letter referred to above, from the Buffalo Journal of the 11th instant:

To the Editors of the Buffalo Whig and Journal,—

"Sirs,—The reformers of this part of Upper Canada have taken arms in defence of the principle of independence of European domination, in plain words, they wish this Province to be a free, sovereign and independent State.

They request all the assistance and skill which the free citizens of your republic may choose to afford. I address this letter to your Office because you have expressed a friendly wish towards us in the Buffalo Whig. We are in arms near the city of Toronto—2½ miles distant.

Your faithful servant,
W. L. MCKENZIE.

Yonge-Street, Dec. 6, 1837.

American Editors will be pleased to copy this letter, whether they are or are not in favour of Canadian freedom.

W. L. M.

Governor Jennison, of Vermont, issued a calm and sensible proclamation on the 13th instant, enjoining the strictest neutrality to American citizens, and a scrupulous regard to the amicable relations existing between the United States and Great Britain. He was induced to adopt this course from learning that in some few instances, arms had been furnished by our border citizens, and hostile forces organised within the State.

He offers the hospitalities of the State to both parties.

QUEENSTON, Dec. 10, 1837.

Dear Sir,—To-night, per steamboat Transit, the Hon. M. S. Bidwell arrived here from Toronto, having been ordered by the Government to leave the Province. He brings positive news of the engagements at Toronto. The loss of lives on both sides was only six: 4 patriots and 2 royalists. This morning, Mr McNab left Toronto with 400 royalists to march to London, there to meet the patriot troops of the London District, who numbered very largely, destroyed the Jail and Court House, and released the prisoners; from thence they were to march to Hamilton, there to release John G. Parker, who is arrested for high treason. He was discovered by the letters being intercepted, which were to some patriot leader in Lower Canada. Many warrants are out. Mr McMicking of Chippeway was arrested at Toronto, and is in prison.

BUFFALO, Dec. 12.

It is rumoured that one of our citizens has subscribed \$500 to buy munitions of war for McKenzie's troops, who are encamped at Hog Hollow, in a very strong position, but not fully equipped.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN LOWER CANADA.

By the Burlington mail we have received the Free Press Extra, dated Dec. 12, which contains particulars of some interest, of which we only have room to copy the following:

Appearances now warrant a belief that the Canada war is at an end for the present. We have good reason for believing that there is at the present moment no embodied armed force in the Lower Province in opposition to the Government. During the past week the troops have passed through the disturbed district without opposition, visiting St. Denis, St. Charles, St. Hyacinthe,—burning the property of Nelson and other obnoxious individuals. The gathering at Lake of Two Mountains it is also said has been dispersed. the declaration of martial law in the district of Montreal, and the

offer of large rewards for the arrest of the leading patriots, has driven a large number across the line into the States. Among others, Mr. T. S. Brown arrived at this place on Monday.

It is now rendered very certain that the late movement in Canada was an event not anticipated by the leading radicals, and, of course, not provided for. There seems to have been no concert among the head men, and nothing of that kind of preparation necessary to sustain and carry on a revolutionary movement. Mr Papineau, as we now learn, has been in no way cognizant of what has taken place at St. Denis and St. Charles; and up to the present time his location is not known.

The St. Albans Messenger furnishes the following:

A gentleman of this village arrived in town on Monday, p. m., direct from Yamaska. He says that the authorities are proceeding with great vigilance in making arrests in St. Cesaire and its vicinity; and a state of the utmost consternation prevails among the inhabitants. That he saw a gentleman at St. Cesaire, direct from Montreal, who informed him that on Friday last, twenty of the prisoners who had been arrested on the charge of high treason, were arraigned before the Court Martial at Montreal, and that eleven of the number were condemned to be shot at four o'clock on the afternoon of that day.

The New York Express says:

It is understood that Sorel and Chambly are to be garrisoned during the winter, by volunteers, and that St. Denis, St. Charles, St. Johns, and Isle aux Noix, will be occupied by the regulars, probably with the addition of some volunteers or Upper Canada militia.

The remaining four companies of the 83d regiment, 350 strong arrived at Montreal on the 11th instant; also a detachment of the 24th from St. Johns, with the soldiers wounded in the affair at St. Charles.

Two companies of the 43d left Montreal on the same day, for St. Martin.

Seventeen individuals were committed to jail on the 10th, on the charge of treason.

The following paragraph is from the Nova-scotian of Wednesday last:—

Postscript, Wednesday, 12 o'clock.

By a later arrival from New York, Montreal Papers two days later have been received. It is said that the seizure of Papineau's Papers implicates Hume and Roebuck, and that the rising was to have taken place on the 6th of January.

JAMAICA.

By the Pickle, from Jamaica, we have copious files of Kingston Papers to the 3d instant. We are glad to perceive by these papers, and confirmed by private letters, that the Island was tranquil, and that the apprentices, generally speaking, were quietly at work.—The House of Assembly met on the 24th ult. His Excellency Sir Lionel Smith's Speech on the occasion, will be found in another column. It was favourably received by the Island Press, generally, and responded to by the House of Assembly, in equally satisfactory terms.

In the Address to His Excellency the Governor by the House of Assembly, appears the following passage:—"We always have been, and are still ready and willing, as far as the limited resources of the Colony will permit, to furnish the requisite means for the public service. We cannot, however, avoid expressing our disappointment, that Her Majesty's Government should have disallowed the Act passed last Session, laying a duty on imports. The House under the altered circumstances of the Colony, had confidently looked forward

to this legitimate source of Revenue, as one of the principal means for the future support of the Government." "From the general feeling that prevailed in the House," says the Kingston Chronicle, "we should not be at all surprised if the House come to the determination that unless this source of Revenue is rendered available, that they will find it difficult to raise the Supplies beyond the Session."—*Bermuda Gazette.*

P. E. ISLAND.

FORMATION OF AN AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY IN CHARLOTTE-TOWN.—Agreeably to an advertisement a public meeting was held in the Court House on the 13th Dec'r., for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Bible Society.

His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy took the chair at about a quarter past two o'clock, when a large and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen had collected.

After shortly and appropriately stating the object of the meeting, His Excellency called upon the Rev. Richard Knight to open the meeting with prayer, which being done, E. Palmer, Esq. was appointed Secretary of the meeting, and on request, read the constitution of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the regulations laid down by that Institution for Auxiliary Societies.

Nine Resolutions were then proposed in order—many of them supported by eloquent and interesting addresses—and all unanimously adopted.

A subscription list was then opened, when 59 names were enrolled as annual subscribers, or donors to the funds of the Society, pledging upon the spot the very handsome amount of £62 3s. 6d.

A meeting of the Subscribers followed, for the purpose of electing office-bearers for the year, when the following gentlemen were duly appointed.

Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, K. H., Patron.

Hon. E. J. Jarvis, President.

Vice Presidents.

Hon. George Wright,

T. H. Haviland,

Robert Hodgson,

John Brecken,

G. R. Goodman.

Corresponding Secretaries.

Rev James Wuddell,

John Parker.

William Cundall, Esq. Recording Secretary.

Daniel Hodgson, Esq., Treasurer.

Mr Henry Stamper, Depositary.

Committee.

Messrs W. Mackintosh

J. M. Holl,

E. Palmer,

R. Brecken,

J. Parkin,

J. S. Dealey,

S. Nelson,

T. Petneck,

T. Desbrisay,

Charles Welsh,

F. Longworth, Jun'r.

Dr. Mackieson.

The meeting was concluded with the apostolical benediction by the Rev. L. C. Jenkins.

It is to be hoped that the object of so noble an enterprise will meet with universal approbation and support, and that these proceedings will prove but a prelude to still more vigorous and extensive exertions, and form an era in the annals of this Island, to be held in remembrance, till the scriptures of truth are circulated throughout all ends of the earth.

At a meeting of the Committee held on the 14th, at the Central Academy, arrangements were made to bring to immediate sale, at their depository, supplies of the Holy Scriptures, (English, Gaelic, and French,) recently reported from the depository of the Pictou Auxiliary Bible Society.

In the course of a few days, the Committee will visit the different parts of town and neigh-

bourhood, to solicit contributions in aid of the funds of the Society.—*Herald.*

John M'Lenn, the man with the one hand, who was convicted last June Court, upon two separate charges of horse stealing, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and whose unsuccessful attempt to break out of jail has been already recorded, has been liberated by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, upon condition of his quitting the Island, and promising never to return again. He accordingly embarked for Pictou, on board the schooner Isabella, on Tuesday last. We would advise our neighbours of Nova Scotia to keep a sharp eye upon their movables.—*P. E. Island Colonial Herald.*

Single copies of THE BEE may be had—3d. each.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1838.

THE revolutionary movements in Lower Canada may now be considered at an end; and it is now quite certain that the late rising was confined to two or three Counties in the vicinity of Montreal, which affords the most satisfactory evidence that no concerted scheme of rebellion existed. Any careful observer of events must have easily seen, that the immediate causes of the late disturbances (and which were merely accidental) were the Montreal riots and the arrest of the French leaders. Had these or similar events not occurred, we feel satisfied that no rebellion would have as yet manifested itself. A great sensation has, however, been produced, and what was in reality of trifling moment, has been magnified into a great provincial revolution.

Now that it is over, we sincerely hope the Government will display its magnanimity in mercy to the unfortunate victims; and also in promptly entering upon the redress of those grievances which are the primary causes of all the dissatisfaction that now exists in Upper and Lower Canada.

DISTURBANCES IN UPPER CANADA.—When we published the account of a revolt in Upper Canada, last week, we were disposed to view it as one of the Yankee lies of the day; but it has now reached us in so many shapes that we can no longer doubt its reality. That a mad attempt at revolution has been made by W. L. McKenzie and some others, appears to be certain, as our readers will gather from the particulars we publish to-day. But to what extent the dissatisfaction exists, or whether the Governor with the Militia have been able wholly to suppress it, we are at a loss to conjecture. There are some hints in the account we give in another column, which, if they can be depended on, seem to convey the idea that the rising is not confined to the neighbourhood of Toronto. Mr Speaker McNab, who appears to be acting generalissimo, had proceeded with a detachment of militia (the only troops now in the Province) to disperse a rebel force in the district of London. Mr McKenzie appears to have stepped across the line, and was beating up for men and munitions of war about Buffalo. It does not appear, however, that the dissatisfaction is of a very serious nature, as the militia of the Province were very generally coming forward in support of the Government.

The Irish Association was, on the 31st October,

dissolved on motion of Daniel O'Connell. The London Herald of the previous week says, "It is confidently asserted that immediately after the dissolution of the Association next week, Mr O'Connell is to be created Privy Councillor."

PICTOU AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The First Annual Meeting of this society was held on Wednesday last, in the Court House; but we are obliged to defer a notice of its proceedings till next week.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Mr Gunn lectures this evening—On Universal Grammar.

Next evening Mr James Hepburn lectures—On the Mechanic Powers.

[From the Montreal Herald of Saturday.]

The following are the places of refuge of some of the principal outlaws.

L. J. Papineau, Middlebury, Vermont.

T. S. Brown, left Swanton on the 13th for do.

E. E. Rodier, at Burlington.

—Beaudry, at do.

E. O'Callaghan, at Middlebury, Vermont.

Josua Bell, at Swanton or Russe's point.

Dr. Nelson, at Champlain.

Dr. Cote. at do.

From the Quebec Gazette, Dec. 18.

"The rebellion is put down. Justice must now take its course and we are satisfied, from the character of Sir John Colborne and his Staff, and the British army generally, that no unnecessary severity will be exercised. Military men never enter into the feelings of politicians.

"Peace, security, and the restoration of public prosperity, are the objects now to be attained."

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, by the Rev. John McKinlay, Daniel Dickson, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Robert Patterson, Esquire. On Saturday, Mr Daniel Cassidy, to Miss Margaret Brown. Yesterday evening, Mr Jonathan Tanner, to Miss Rebecca Casstaffen, both of Fisher's Grant.

DIED,

On the 27th ultimo, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr Roach, aged 9 years.

On the 29th, Agnes Gibson, youngest daughter of James Skinner, Esq., aged 5 months.

On the 1st instant, Mary, infant daughter of Mr Wm. McLauren, aged 2 months.

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

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

Of all kinds, will be received in payment of the Bee. * * 600 Feet Hemlock BOARDS wanted immediately. January 3.

MILK AND CREAM.

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

IN THE PRESS,

AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED

(At this Office.)

A NEW SELECTION OF

CHURCH MUSIC,

TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."

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

Contributions of favorite and popular TUNES will be thankfully received.

**MOFFAT'S
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
AND
PHENIX BITTERS,**

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

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

December 6. if

HEALTH SECURED,

BY MORISON'S PILLS.

The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;

WHICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloroux, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all Climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest 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.

SNUFF.

For sale at the Mecmac Tobacco Manufactory, No. 74, BEDFORD ROW,

A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

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

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that all Cows found going at large on the streets, will be dealt with according to Law; (and that none may plead ignorance, a copy of the Regulations may be seen at the office of the subscriber;) of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES SKINNER,

Pictou, 15th December, 1837. if C. Pease.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND IN THE TOWN OF PICTOU,

(Adjoining the Property of Mr John Lorrain;)

MEASURING on Church street about forty feet, and extending north along James' street about one hundred and fifty feet.

Terms easy; apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON,

Pictou, 11th October, 1837. if

TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

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

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

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES,

On Monday the 20th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

If not previously disposed of at private sale :



ALL that lot, piece, or parcel of LAND situate and being in the town of Pictou, on the north side of Church street, and is described as follows, viz't. Beginning at the south west corner of a lot of land formerly owned by John Patterson, sen., deceased, (and now in the possession of Messrs Hopburn and Campbell,) thence running north 8 degrees east, ten rods; thence north 82 degrees west four rods; thence south 8 degrees west, ten rods or until it strikes the north side of Church street aforesaid; and thence south 76 degrees east along the said street to the place of beginning, (excepting out of, and from the same, the dwelling house and school house now in the possession of, and occupied by Mr James Hogue.) There are upon the premises,

TWO GOOD DWELLING-HOUSES,

An excellent SHOP, and Out-Houses.

It will be sold in one or two lots to suit purchasers. The premises can be viewed at any time on application to the subscriber.

Terms liberal, and will be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN LINDSAY.

Pictou, 11th October, 1837.

The above SALE is postponed till WEDNESDAY, the 20th December next.

The above SALE is further postponed till THURSDAY the 4th of January, when it will positively take place.

FARM FOR SALE

OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.



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

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

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

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

CARD.

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

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

May 31st if

FOR SALE.

1 Baking or Cooking STOVE, 1 DOUBLE STOVE, very neat. Apply to J. DAWSON.

TO LET:

ENTRY FIRST MAY NEXT, One half of that new and well finished HOUSE, a part of which is now occupied by Mr Charles Robson,—containing A SHOP, CELLAR, KITCHEN, and SIX ROOMS, Or, the premises can be let as a dwelling, exclusive of the shop. Apply as above. [October 11.]

JUST PUBLISHED,

(And for Sale by James Dawson.)

WILL COLKES'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.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of

JAMES SMITH,

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

JANE SMITH,

Administratrix.

Pictou, 13th December, 1837. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,

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

JANE MCKENZIE Exr'x.

ALEX. FRASER, Jr. Forks, } Exr's

ROBERT GRANT, } East River, 29th November, 1837. ca-m

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

DONALD CHISHOLM,

East River, farmer, deceased, are requested to render 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

ELIZABETH CHISHOLM, Admr'x.

HUGH CHISHOLM, } Admr's.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON } East River, Sept. 4, 1837. b-m

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

DAVID P. PATTERSON,

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

R. S. PATTERSON, } Admr's.

ABRAM PATTERSON, } Pictou, 28th July, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

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

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, } Admr's

THOMAS CAMPBELL, } Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

ANDREW MILLAR, }

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

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

JANE DOULL, Administratrix

Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ANNUAL TOWN MEETING of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Township of Pictou, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Pictou, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of making provision for the support of the Poor of the said Township, for the ensuing year; and also, for Voting the Money required to be raised in the Town of Pictou, for Fire Engines, Pumps, Wells, Health Inspectors' Salary, &c.—of which said Meeting notice has otherwise been given, according to Law.

DANIEL DICKSON,

Treasurer, &c.

Decr. 18, 1837.

ALMANACS FOR 1838,

For sale for 7½d each, by J. DAWSON.

POETRY.

From Blackwoods Magazine, for October.

THE AGES.

A THOUSAND years—a thousand years !
 So long a time has worn away,
 And o'er the hardening earth appears
 Green pastures mixed with rocks of grey;
 And there huge monsters roll and feed,
 Each frame a mass of sullen life;
 Through slimy wastes and woods of reeds
 They crawl, and tramp, and bleed in strife.

A thousand years—a thousand years !
 And o'er the wide and grassy plain,
 A human form the prospect cheers,
 The new-sprung lord of earth's domain.
 Half-clad in skins he builds a cell,
 Where wife and child create a home;
 He looks to Heaven with thoughts that swell,
 And owns a Might beyond the dome.

A thousand years—a thousand years !
 And lo ! a city and a realm;
 Its weighty pile a temple rears,
 And walls are bright with sword and helm :
 Each man is lost amid a crowd;
 Each power unknown now bears a name,
 And laws, and rites, and songs are loud;
 And myriads hail their monarch's fame.

A thousand years—a thousand years !
 And now beside the rolling sea,
 Where many a sailor nimbly steers,
 The eager tribes are bold and free.
 The graceful shrine adorns the hill;
 The square of council spreads below;
 Their theatres a people fill;
 And list to thought's divinest flow.

A thousand years—a thousand years !
 We live amid a sterner land,
 Where laws ordain'd by ancient seers,
 Have train'd the spirit of command;
 There pride and policy and war,
 With haughty fronts are gazing slow,
 And, bound at their triumphal car,
 O'ermaster'd kinge to darkness go.

A thousand years—a thousand years !
 And chivalry and faith are strong;
 And through devotion's sorrowing tears,
 Is seen high help for earthly wrong.
 Far gleams the cross with sunny light;
 Beneath a dim cathedral arch;
 'Tis raised, the burgher Staff of Right,
 And heads the stately feudal march.

A thousand years—how swift the chain
 That drags along our slight to-day !
 Before that sound returns again
 The present will have stream'd away,
 And all our World of busy strength
 Will dwell in calmer halls of Time,
 And then with joy will own at length,
 Its course is fix'd its end sublime.

MISCELLANY.

UTILITY OF SIMPLE BEVERAGES.

THE introduction of tea and coffee has led to the most wonderful change that ever took place in the diet of modern civilised nations—a change highly important both in a physical and a moral point of view.

Food is taken for two purposes—to nourish and sustain the body, and to refresh, stimulate, or exhilarate the animal spirits. Solids, generally speaking, afford much more nourishment than liquids, but it is worthy of remark, that the refreshing or exhilarating substances, with some trifling exceptions are all liquids. The

body may be supported in vigour upon many different kinds of aliment, and the business of society carried on almost equally well, whether men live on fish, flesh, or fowl; or corn, pulse, or nutritious roots; or a mixture of all these together. Considered as a social being, it is of little consequence what man eats; but it is of great consequence what he drinks. Upon the nature of the refreshing and stimulating beverage consumed, depends the nature of the animal spirits; and this, in its turn, has a powerful influence upon the sensations, the mental activity, the feelings, the temper—in a word, upon the social and moral character of the individual. Previous to the introduction of tea and coffee, fermented liquors of some species—wine, ale, beer, or cider—were the drinks universally used by persons of both sexes, for the purpose of exhilaration. Every body has heard of Queen Elizabeth's maids of honour breakfasting upon beef steaks and ale. Now, the quality of all these liquors arises from the portion of alcohol they contain; and hence the vivacity of spirits they excite, is, merely a lower species of intoxication. Three evils necessarily attend the habitual use of such a beverage. First, that, even when used in moderation, it generally confuses the brain as much as it quickens its activity; secondly, that a little thoughtlessness, or want of controul, leads to inebriety; and, thirdly, that when the excitement has subsided, a proportional depression of spirits follows, while the sensibility of the system is impaired, and in course of time worn out, by the constantly recurring action of the alcoholic stimulus. Let us suppose, that, when these drinks were in universal use as articles of food, and when statesmen, lawyers, and merchants, were no doubt seen with muddy heads in a forenoon, any one had discovered a species of wine or ale which had the refreshing and exhilarating effects required, without confusing the brain or leading to intoxication, would not such a man have merited a statue from the conservators of the peace in every town and country of the empire? Now, this is exactly what the introduction of tea and coffee has accomplished. These beverages have the admirable advantage of affording stimulus, without producing intoxication, or any of its evil consequences. To the weary and exhausted, they are beyond measure refreshing. They give activity to the intellect, without confusing the head, &c. being followed by that annoying depression which impels the drinker of ale or spirits to deep, and more frequent potations, till he ends in sottishness and stupidity. To the studious they are invaluable; and they are perfectly adapted to the use of females, which ale or wine never can be. They render the spirits elastic, the fancy "nimble and forgetive;" and hence they greatly aid the flow of rational and cheerful conversation, and promote courtesy, amenity of manners, serenity of temper, and social habits. The excitement of wine, ale, or spirits, even if it were as pure in its nature, never stops at a proper pitch. The drinker of liquor has hardly become gay or animated, when a glass or two additional carries him to the stage of boisterous jollity, which is too often followed by beastly inebriety. Then his carousals are succeeded by a woeful flatness. He is listless, torpid, unsocial, perhaps crabbed and sulky, till he is again on the road to intoxication. Take half a dozen men even who are not drunkards, and observe what a difference there is in their conversation, in point of propriety, piquancy, and easy cheerfulness, in the two hours after a coffee breakfast, and the two hours after a dinner, at which they have been enjoying wine or spirits merely in moderation. Lovers of tea or coffee are in fact, rarely drinkers; and hence the use of these beverages have benefitted both manners and morals.

LONDON SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

We have the report of this society which was presented at its Anniversary in May. It was established in 1803, and its objects are to encourage the promotion of religious education, to improve the methods of

instruction, to promote the establishment of schools, and to supply "books and stationery" for the Sunday Schools at reduced prices. The Union has a fund to assist in the building of suitable rooms for Sunday Schools. The amount appropriated for this purpose last year was about twelve hundred dollars. It employed but one agent, who visited about eighteen counties, delivering public addresses to children, teachers, and parents. To encourage the use of libraries, the Union offered collections of books at very reduced prices, and supplied in this manner 164 schools. It was ascertained that of the 27,633 scholars in the schools thus supplied, 14,469 were able to read the Scriptures.

In the city of London the Union has 4 auxiliaries, comprising 566 schools, 8,370 teachers, and 82,740 scholars.

The sales at the depository amounted to \$40,000. The Society depends chiefly on the Religious Tract Society for its supply of library books. The only publications of its own during the year were, a Mtp. Lectures delivered at the request of the Union, and the "Normal School Manual."

In the appendix to the report of the London Sunday School Union are tables of the returns of the state of education in the several counties of England and Wales, made to Parliament in 1833. The result is as follows—the average being adapted to the population of 1831.

Totals of England, Totals of Wales, Grand Totals,	Population in 1831.		Total of Daily Schools of every description.		Average to Population.		Total of Sunday Schools of every Denomination.		Average to Population.	
	Schools	Scholars.	Schools	Scholars.	Schools	Scholars.	Schools	Scholars.	Schools	Scholars.
13,091,005	13,897,187	37,542	122,137	1 in 106	14,928	137,571	1 in 97	431	23	
806,182	38,971	1,429	54,810	1 in 144	1,890	178,171	1 in 44	83		
			127,697	123	16,827	154,880	7	2464		

In the above summary, infant-schools, and preparatory schools of every description, are included under the head of daily schools, together with colleges, (except those at Oxford and Cambridge,) grammar, boarding, and proprietary schools, with national and British schools, &c.

The large returns from some of the counties in Wales, of scholars in Sunday-schools, is accounted for by the fact that many are adults, or beyond the age of fifteen years; as, for example, in Merionethshire, the scholars returned in Sunday schools are 13,800, whereas the number of children between five and fifteen years, in the population, even in 1831, according to the usual calculation of 24 per cent. (viz. 35,315 souls) would be only 8,472, leaving a surplus for adults of 5,328.

AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

- Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDEN.
- Miramichi—Mr. H. C. D. CARMAN.
- St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
- Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
- Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
- Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
- Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
- Tatamagouche—Mr. W. LEAN McCANNELL.