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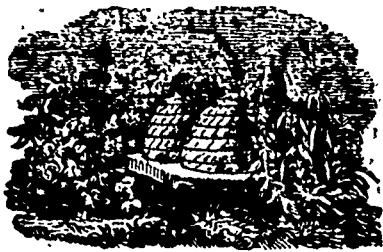
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VERUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1837.

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, 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, 25s. to Subscribers, 45s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

SPRING, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND
CUTLERY,

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

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

ASSORTED SADDLERS' FURNISHINGS; coach facings; 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;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TIMOTHY SEED, &c.

4 TIERCES fresh TIMOTHY SEED,

And one Barrel Indian Corn, for seed.

May 24. J. DAWSON.

From the Dumfriesshire Magazine.

A SKETCH OF SCOTTISH RURAL COURTSHIP.

But warily tent when ye come to court me,
And come-na unless the back yett be a jee;
Sine up the back-stile, and let naeboddy see,
And come as ye werna comin' to me.—Burns.

In no country whatever is the great and engrossing business of courtship conducted in so romantic a manner as among the rural people of Scotland. Excepting among the higher classes, who have time entirely at their own disposal, night is the season in which "lovers breathe their vows," and in which their sweet-hearts "hear them." Let the night be "ne'er so wild," and the swain "ne'er so weary," if he has an engagement upon his hands he will perform it at all hazards; he will climb mountains, leap burns, wade rivers, not only with indifference, but with enthusiasm; and, wrapt in his plaid, he will set at nought the fury of the elements or the wrath of rivals. The poetry of our bards is full of allusions to this custom of memorable origin. Burns, in particular, has delighted to sing of the meetings of wooers and wooed at the "gloaming," or twilight, and the season of darker night. His song of the "Lea-Rig" will readily recur to recollection:

Although the night were ne'er sae wet,
And I were ne'er sae weary, O,
I'll meet thee on the lea-rig,
My ain kind deary, O.

And, also, his fully more tender strains of "My Nanny, O":

But I'll tak my plaid, and out I'll steal,
And o'er the hill to Nanny, O.

I have known several instances of young men, who toiled all day at the plough, the harrows, the scythes, &c., walking fifteen miles to see their sweethearts after the hour of nine in the evening, and returning in time for their work in the ensuing morn; and this, be it observed, was not done once or twice, but repeatedly—week after week, for several months. Twenty miles of a journey, upon an errand of such a nature, is regarded as a trifle by many a young farmer who has a spare horse to carry him.

During these stolen interviews, if a mutual attachment subsists between the parties, another assignation is always made; and never was oath more religiously kept than is this simple compact, ratified by no other ceremony than a parting kiss, or a tender shake of the hand. Time appears to have leaden wings with both, until the hour of meeting again arrives; when the swain sets out anew with alacrity, be it rain, sleet, snow, murky, or moonlight. His fair one, true to her trust, has by this time eluded the vigilance of father and mother, of maid or man-servant, and has noiselessly lifted the latch, undrawn the door-bar, or escaped by the window, and awaits him, with fond impatience, at the favorite spot which they have consecrated to their love. He joyfully beholds her in the distance as he approaches, gliding like an apparition from the house, and sauntering about until his arrival; and she, not less attentive to every thing that is stirring, perceives him like a shadow amid the distant dimness, watches him as his figure becomes more distinct, recognises his gait, his air, his every peculiarity, and at last, on the strength of her conviction,

runs to throw herself into his arms, and bid him welcome.

In this way courtships are so secretly conducted, that it is frequently never known, excepting among the near friends of the respective parties, that a couple are more than commonly acquainted, until the precensor, from his seat on Sunday, publishes the banns of their marriage. People are extremely fond of talking of topics of that nature—of scrupulously weighing the merits of each party; of dropping oblique hints, and sly insinuations, and of prying, with impertinent curiosity, into motives and conduct—some of them for the sake of indulging an envious or malevolent disposition, and others from a hope of discovering some flaw or failing which may keep their own in countenance, and save them from the appearance of singularity. For this reason, it is always deemed a most fortunate and happy event, should two lovers manage to bring matters to a crisis before the public ears have begun to tingle with a report of their intentions. Then it is only a sudden buzz, which gradually dies from the moment of their marriage, and they are left, with characters unaltered, to pursue their matrimonial course with tranquility.

But perhaps the fair one's charms have been so powerful as to draw around her a crowd of admirers; and in that case, neither the courtship nor the marriage can be accomplished in a corner. The favored suitor has almost on every occasion to make his way, either by force or by dint of stratagem, to the door, the window, or whatever place he and his love have appointed as the scene of their meeting. She, pestered by crowds of others (who, though void of hope, still continue to prowl about for the purpose of molesting the more fortunate,) can rarely escape from the house, or admit her lover into it, without being seen, and teased with importunities, or taunted with the name of him upon whom she hath set her heart. In this way, some of the most wonderful hits and misses, escapes and seizures, take place at times, that ever were known in the art of manœuvring; and the intuitive quickness with which she can distinguish the true from the false voice among many that whisper at her window in the course of an evening, almost exceeds credibility.

Such, in nineteen instances out of twenty, is the courtship among the country people in Scotland; and a practice which would be considered monstrous and most improper in town life, is, in the rural districts of the country, a matter of an ordinary and innocent nature.

The following story, founded on fact, is characteristic of this night-wandering spirit among our countrymen:

In a purely pastoral district of Dumfriesshire, there lived a young shepherd, whom, for the sake of particularity, I shall call Robert Thomson. His father rented one of the large sheep farms into which that part of the country is divided, and his son was entrusted with the "looking to the hills," and the care of the several shepherds.

Robert was young, and from the age of seventeen his time had passed joyfully along, under the influence of a first love. The object of his attachment was half a year younger than himself, and a truly beautiful creature. No fabled Sylvia or Delia ever had any

right to compare with her for sweetness of temper, a handsome form, dark locks, and darker eyes, and a face which made every other maiden envious who beheld it. Her name also was a sweet one; at least to a Scottish ear—Agnes Hawthorn. She lived at the distance of four miles into what may be called the interior of the pastoral district, where her father rented also a large sheep farm, bounded on the one side by that of Mr Thompson. Houses are always thinly scattered in countries of that description, but those of farmers in particular; and with the exception of one that intervened about midway betwixt them, Mr Hawthorn and Mr Thompson were nearest neighbors to each other. Two high mountains, with a deep valley between, reared themselves in opposition to Robert's nightly visits to his fair one; but he was an adept in the art of surmounting such obstacles, and, aware of the endearments that awaited him beyond them, he valued not the moor, the stream, or the rocks that lay in his path, or whether the night was a clear or a gloomy one.

No place can be desert where a beautiful woman resides; and upon this principle, though the houses around the dwelling of Agnes were "few and far between," hardly a night passed over her head on which her dwelling was not belaguered by a host of wooers. But Robert Thompson was the "apple of her eye." To him alone she would withdraw the curtain of the window, to whisper that her parents were not sleeping sound enough to permit her to unbar the door, or to ask him if no other youth was lurking near, who might discover her exit from, or entrance into, the house. This was a most necessary precaution, and one which Robert never failed to use upon every visit—always encompassing the house once or twice before he approached the window, and never pattering upon the glass until he had satisfied himself that no human eye was privy to his movements. But men see not, like cats or owls, in the dark; and Robert, with all his vigilance, was one evening so unfortunate as to be discovered by a party of three other young shepherds, who, though all come a-wooing for their "ain band," had clubbed together for the purpose of watching, when they found their several efforts to gain admittance, or even an answer to their entreaties, in vain.

A peat stack, as is common in such places, was built against one of the gables of the house; and upon a *daiss* of it, which was brought a good way down by frequent subtractions for the fire, the watchful triumvirato stily perched themselves. The color of the peats and of their clothes happened to be so similar, that discovery was almost impossible, and there had they the pleasure, or rather the mortification, of seeing their rival in a short while make his appearance, and, after completing his customary search, gain admittance at the door. They had no certain knowledge, however, of the person they had seen, for a plaid totally concealed him from the crown of the head to the knees. But whoever he might be, they were resolved for once to turn the sweets of courtship into bitterness.

No sooner had the door been cautiously closed, and all within sunk into perfect stillness, than the whole three, with a heavy *tramp*, advanced to the window, and wetting the tips of their fingers, and rubbing them repeatedly along the glass, kept up a squeaking noise, so loud as to be heard at a considerable distance. The lovers were by this time seated at the parlour table, with a candle burning before them. A large oaken press, displaying on its front, the rude carving of former times, stood behind them in a corner, from which the young and innocent Agnes had taken, in the open simplicity of her affection, a new silk handkerchief on which, with nice art, she had sewed the name of her Robert; and this she had just presented to him, and breathed a wish that he would wear it for her sake. Robert had pressed the sweet lips by which the wish was uttered, and was cradling her head upon his breast, and vowing how

much, for her sake, he valued the present, when the sound of the spies without interrupted him. "Do you hear that?" said Agnes, starting. "Can it be the tread of men, or do you think it is some of the cattle that he without?"

"I saw nobody when I came in. It must be some of the cattle." The loud squeaking upon the glass of the window instantly resolved their doubts. "You have been observed," said Agnes, alarmed; "some men were here before you came, and tapped long at the window without my answering them; and they have no doubt been watching, and now mean to be revenged."

"It can only be me that they wish to molest," replied Robert with an encouraging smile; "and," added he, rising and casting his plaid over the left shoulder, and knotting it beneath his right arm, "if I can only get out to the bent, they'll be fester than any person I have yet seen, if they catch me."

"Stay," said Agnes, clinging to his arm; "they may cause a stone, or perhaps a shot, to overtake you, if their feet fail them in the chase. And who knows but they may be ready at the door to seize you, the moment it is opened?"

"But then your father and mother will be awakened; and I would rather run the greatest risk without, than be taken by them within."

"I have many a bye corner where I can hido you till all danger is past. Do stay, I beseech you!"

"No, no. The consequences to you might be worse than you are aware of, and I will never seek my own safety at the hazard of yours. I will make my escape in spite of them."

Agnes had no time to reply, for the noise which the fellows were now making without, had already caused a stir in the bed chamber of her father and mother. "What's a' this din about?" had been twice demanded in a half-sleeping tone, by Mr Hawthorn, and Mrs Hawthorn was heard to be out of bed, and rummaging about in search of a candle. Robert pressed the hand of his Agnes in silence, and, snatching his thick hazel staff, proceeded to the door, which he quietly and quickly opened, and was out upon the hill side in an instant. The three spies, who expected no such thing, and who were congregated around the window at a short distance from the door, stood for a moment gazing upon one another in astonishment, before they recovered presence of mind to start in pursuit. "He's out! he's out!" was their first exclamation; when away they darted after him, each casting over his shoulder the end of his plaid, and holding his cudgel horizontally by the middle in his right hand. A low hill, with a gentle acclivity, lay before the house of Hawthorn, over which was the path that Robert every night trod to visit his daughter; and in this direction he now led out his pursuers in his way homewards. He had gained about twenty paces on first starting, and it was evident, as he ascended the hill, that he was capable of still increasing the distance.

With what joy did Agnes behold him, as she stood trembling in the threshold of the door, stretching away like a deer before his pursuers, and setting their cries and menaces at defiance! The house looked towards the south; the moon had about an hour previous risen opposite to where Agnes was standing, and by her pale cloudless light, the anxious maiden was enabled to mark, with considerable precision, the motions and progress of her lover, and of those who followed him. But as they neared the summit of the hill which formed her horizon, the figures of the whole became more indistinct, and their distances less discernable. The hill was level for a short breadth on the top; and as Robert, from the moment of his first setting foot upon the edge of the table-land, appeared at a distance to be standing, while passing over it, Agnes beheld with inexpressible anguish the forms of his three foes emerging in the weather-gleam, and apparently approaching him, until at last the whole group melted away like apparitions beyond the horizon.

"He's caught! he's murdered!" was her first exclamation, as she sprang from the door, and ran with unconscious speed towards the summit of the hill. Her parents were by this time a-foot, with two shepherds and a female servant, who rushed out also on hearing the wild cry of Agnes, whom they fancied to have been in bed. But their surprise, and the bewilderment of mind which people feel on being suddenly roused from profound slumber, prevented them from perceiving the course which the hapless girl had taken, until distance rendered her invisible. Then a sad and unavailing search through and around the premises, was all they could resolve upon.

Agnes, in the mean time, had run, or rather flown, to the opposite side of the hill, at the foot of which lay a deep linn, with a burn leaping along its rocky bottom, at a depth of many fathoms from the edge of the precipices that on either side overhung it. The water was murmuring solemnly through the stillness of the night; the low brooze was sighing plaintively among the hazels and rowan-trees, that waved like spectres beneath the moon beams over the hideous chasm which their foliage partly concealed; and as, on reaching the summit, no mortal was visible to the eye of Agnes, the impressiveness of the scene hushed at once the tumult of her feelings, and awakened her to a sense of her lonely situation. Her limbs, which but a little before seemed possessed of more than human swiftness, now felt the palying effects of their late efforts, and her spirit, subdued by apprehension for her lover's fate, and by the awe which crept upon her in the midst of her solitude, completely annihilated her energy. She fainted and sunk upon the hill side, where nearly half an hour passed over her before recollection returned.

"I will search for him in the linn," were the first words she uttered to herself, as she rose from the spot on which she had fallen, and proceeded feebly to execute her purpose. "Surely," said she in a half-audible voice, while descending to the bottom of the chasm by a steep and difficult path which she chanced to discover—"surely nothing unearthly will harm me in this awful place, since spirits know the errand on which I am come!"

"Nor nothing human either, my dear girl!" said a person at her side, in a low voice, who rose up from a crouching position, and caught her in his arms. Agnes shrieked, but the voice was inaudible; for the unknown, anticipating such a result, had thrown a fold of his plaid over her mouth. "For the love of heaven, my angel, be silent!" said the stranger whispering in her ear, and folding her in a still closer embrace; "do you not know your Robert? I thought my whispering had been more familiar to you. But how, in the name of wonder, have you come here?" This was a question which Agnes was in no capacity to answer; for this discovery had so wrought upon her feelings, that for a long time she lay utterly speechless upon his breast. At length she recovered so far as to be able to articulate, "I came to seek for you. Oh, let us leave this and return home! I am dying with fatigue and terror."

"We will, shortly, but we are watched at present; and how you got in here unnoticed, is perfectly miraculous. Do you perceive the point of that rock opposite, which almost overhangs us here on this side of the burn?" "I do," was the reply. "Well," continued Robert, "one of the fellows is perched there, to trace me, if possible, within the linn, for they saw me entering it, and seem to be perfectly aware that I am at no great distance. The other two are stationed above us on this side; and unless we can find some way of getting out either above or below the place where you entered, we must assuredly be taken. We are safe enough so long as we remain here, however, for they know what advantage I have over them should they attempt to descend. This pool, at our feet should receive the whole three, were they to approach me."

Agnes was convinced of their danger; but from

having got in unmolested, she was of opinion that to get out in the same way was equally possible, and she therefore urged her lover to the undertaking. "I look upon my own danger as of no consequence," was Robert's reply to this entreaty; "indeed, until you appeared, I regarded the whole affair as matter of amusement. But now, with my dear Agnes under my protection, the case is altered. I cannot think of placing you in danger, where the odds is so much against me."

"They will not harm a woman," returned she; and neither shall they you, if prayers and tears have any avail, should we happen to be caught."

"Before you utter prayers or shed tears for me," said Robert proudly, "I shall be past the power of hearing them. Come! for you are in so faint and agitated a state, that there is much danger in remaining here, as in facing the mean fellows who have shown so much enmity towards me."

With his arms round her waist to support her, he now left his hiding-place, and with some difficulty reached the brow of the linn. "Ho, watch there!" cried the spy from the opposite side, "I see him; he's beside you." A moment's time was not to be lost. Robert placed the fainting Agnes on the ground, and springing forward upon the two fellows as they started from their lair, he with one push precipitated them both over the precipice into the deep pool beneath.

A loud angry exclamation was heard from their companion across the linn, while the loud plunge of the hapless wights half drowned his voice; "you have killed them! Their blood be on your head!"

"I have only ducked them well, as you should also be," replied Robert, in a half-merry and half-angry tone, then watching up his Agnes, who was not yet so far recovered as to know what had passed, he made for the top of the hill with all speed. When there, a cry or two brought the whole of Mr Hawthorn's distressed family around him, to whom, as they proceeded towards the house, he related the whole of the adventure, and frankly avowed his love for the fond and faithful Agnes. The parents were unable to reprove the romantic pair, while rejoicing at the recovery of their daughter; and though Mrs Hawthorn once or twice endeavoured to knit her brows, and utter something to each of a "serious and weighty nature," she was obliged to content herself with remarking, "Weel, weel, bairns, young folk maun hae their daffin' out; an' if ye like ane anither as ye say, dinna keep your meeting ony langer secret, to be rinnin' ye'reel's into plishies o' this sort again." Her advice was gratefully received and faithfully followed; and in a few months more, Robert had only to remain by his own fireside when he wished to enjoy the company and conversation of his Agnes.

UNITED STATES.

From the Emigrant and Old Countryman.

The number of steerage passengers reported among the European arrivals on these two days was truly startling; they amount to nearly thirteen hundred, and this too, at the very beginning of the season. If these strangers have endeavoured to escape from the pressure existing in the Old Country, it is greatly to be feared, according to the familiar adage, they have "leaped out of frying-pan into the fire;" for surely nothing can be more appalling than the present state of affairs here.

Here they are however; and report speaks of many among them as being possessed of small capitals. If such be the case, we cannot either too early or too earnestly bid them Beware! Specie is vanishing from current use, as if by magic, and that of strangers will doubtless be caught at with avidity by the designing, of whom there are always a fearful abundance in every seaport. It will be wrenched

from them by every art, unless they take rigid care; and they will find themselves, before they are aware, either penniless, or, that which is as bad, the possessors of useless paper money, issued from obscure and distant banks, the proceeds whereof they will never be able to realize.

At this crisis also, there are thousands and thousands, in N. York alone, who have not an hour's employment before them, and are upon the very verge of starvation. Whilst at the same time there is plenty to do, of every kind of manual labor, in the interior of the United States, and in the British Colonies. The agriculturist, the mechanic, the active and industrious laborer,—all such are in the most vehement request; yet the working man of the Atlantic cities is so exhausted in his finances, that he cannot go west or north, if he would; and too many have so corrupted their habits by a long residence in town, that they would not go, if they could.

We therefore earnestly,—we would say affectionately—implore our newly arrived countrymen, to hold fast the little property which they may have brought out with them; and guard, even the watchfulness of the house-dog, the outgoings of every sixpence of their specie. But this is not all; we advise them, we would urge them by all means to depart from the sea-board with the utmost dispatch, as they would shun a vortex which would be sure to engulf and destroy them; and to get hundreds of miles into the interior or into Upper Canada, if they wish to assure themselves the plenty and independence which doubtless they came to seek. The summer is before them, choice of location is extensive, they are wanted and loudly called for in the heart of the new continent, but starvation and destruction await them if they delay.

We call upon all settled Old Countrymen, to give salutary warning to the strangers with whom they may commune, and to forward the true interests of those who must necessarily be ignorant of the details of affairs. Let them remember that once they would have been thankful for a similar assistance; and remember too that we are bound "to do unto all men as we would they should do unto us."

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—It appeared at the late anniversary of the American Temperance Union, in New York, says the Newark Advertiser, that during the last ten years, the consumption of ardent spirits in the United States has lessened one-half, notwithstanding the vast increase of our population—that the foreign importation of spirits has been at most, not more than one half what it was before, while the home manufacture has been diminished at least three fourths—that at least one half the fires burning in distilleries have been put out, and that in the State of New York, alone, not more than 200 out of 1,149 establishments of this kind, which existed ten years ago, are now in operation; that notwithstanding many undeniable cases of relapse, 15,000 reformed inebriates are among the monuments of the benign effects of the spread of temperance principles.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—By Captain Woodbury, of the brig Thatches, 22 days from San Juan de Nicaragua, the New-York Gazette has received advices that the revolution which broke out at Leon, Feb. 1st. was of momentous duration; ending with its object, which was the shooting of the Governor, and of Seniors Berrios, Bavaderes, Rocas, and others of the Senate. The Lieut Governor was installed in office the next day, and the city remained tranquil. The instigators of an attempted conspiracy in San Salvador, against the President, General Morzan, were thrown into pri-

son. Guatemala was perfectly quiet, and determined to preserve her neutrality in respect to the province of Chiapas, belonging to Mexico. President Morzan is very popular. He has now been eight years in that office. In the approaching election, Seniors Valdez and Don Diego Vigil are prominent candidates for the Presidency.—The canal project across the isthmus is revived, and a survey has been completed of the route via the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.—It has been clearly demonstrated by science and practical experiment, that this great drawback upon domestic comfort, is remedied by an unerring and simple process, viz: a slight but continued enlargement, commencing at the bottom of the flue, and extending to the top. This is sure to produce a draft, and it is presumed that in most instances of defective chimneys, an inattention to this simple rule, in the original construction, would be found the cause of the evil.—*Niag. Dem.*

TO BE SOLD,

BY JAMES DAWSON, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

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

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

TWO ACRES EACH,

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

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

AT THE SAME TIME,

Will be offered for Sale:—

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

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

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

WM. YOUNG.

Pictou, May 1837.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by the Subscriber,
A GUIDE TO TOWN OFFICERS,
Showing their Appointment, Duties, Liabilities and Privileges;

BY DANIEL DICKSON.

May 31. JAMES DAWSON.

EX "MARION," FROM BOSTON.

CORN MEAL in barrels,
CORN in 2 bushel bags,
AND
A FEW BARRELS PITCH AND TAR,
For sale by

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

May 24.

WANTED,

A SMART Young Man, as a

FARM SERVANT.

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

AGRICULTURAL.

From 'Memoirs of the N. York Board of Agriculture.'

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

Notwithstanding so many experiments have been made by practical cultivators, and given in detail in the New England Farmer, and other papers, the practice with regard to obtaining crops of potatoes, is not uniform; and the following notice of the method pursued by Mr Knight, President of the London Horticultural Society, may be of some use to some of our readers.—

"I obtained from the ash-leaved kidneys, last season, (a bad one) a produce equal to six hundred and seventy bushels of eighty pounds each to the statute acre; and I entertain no doubt of having as many this year. To obtain these vast crops of ash-leaved kidneys, I always plant whole potatoes, selecting the largest that I can raise; and for a very early crop, those ripened early in the preceding summer, and kept dry. I usually plant them on their ends, to stand with crown end upwards, and place them at four inches distance from centre to centre in the rows; the rows two feet apart, and always pointed north and south.

"I plant my large potatoes much in the same way, but with wider intervals, according to the height which the stems attain; thus, one which grows a yard high, at six inches distance from centre to centre, and three feet six inches or four feet between the rows; never cutting any potatoes, nor planting one of less weight than a quarter, but generally half a pound. By using such large sets, I got very strong and large plants, with widely extended roots, very early in the summer.

"The blossoms take away a good deal of sap, which may be employed in forming potatoes; and whenever a potato affords seed freely, I think it almost an insuperable objection to it. As a general rule, I think that potatoes ought to be planted in rows distant from each other in proportion to the height of their stems. The height [or length] of stems being full three feet, the rows ought to be four feet apart, and the sets of the very largest varieties, planted whole, never to be more distant from centre to centre than six inches. By such modes of planting, the greatest possible quantities of leaf (the organ by which alone blood is made) are exposed to light."

The philosophy of these able and simple directions, may be shortly explained. It consists in the exposure of the utmost possible surface of the respiratory organs, (the leaves) to the agency of the electrizing principle of the solar light, and of corresponding breadth of soil to the influences of air and heat; so that the roots may be enabled to extend right and left to a distance somewhat exceeding that of the height of the stems and foliage.

The reason why potatoes, when planted, should not be cut, is this, to wit!—The outside skin of a potato, called the cuticle, is the most durable part, and retains the moisture for the use of the young plants, until it is all exhausted. If potatoes are cut, the nutritive juice is absorbed in a great measure by the earth. The evil of cutting seed potatoes is more manifest on a dry soil, than on a moist. It is, we believe, on incorrect opinion, held by some cultivators, that a whole potato is not so good on account of bringing the plants too near together; for the fibrous roots will spread in every direction, and the tubers will not crowd nor interfere with each other, but will spread in such manner as to fill the hill.

Potatoes, if planted in a sandy soil, will yield one third more, [it is said] if a table spoonful of plaster be thrown upon the naked potatoes in each hill, after they are dropped and before they are covered.

Yard manure is very useful if laid over the potatoes in each hill, after an inch of soil has been laid on them; and then the hill covered as deep as usual. But if the manure is laid directly upon the naked seed or under it, a drought will injure the crop.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.—There can be no doubt that a large quantity of Clover seed is lost by means of its perishing on the surface, whether sown during frosty nights and thawing days or at a more late period of the season; but this might be obviated if the time of sowing was delayed till the ground was tolerably dry. As soon as it is cast upon the ground, a light harrow should be passed over the field; the seed thus sown would be covered, and placed in a situation to vegetate to a certainty. Immediately after harrowing, the ground should be rolled. It may be objected to this that the young wheat or rye plants will be dragged out of the ground and injured, but on the other hand, whatever might be drawn out by the harrow would be replaced by the roller, and the increase from cultivation and tillering would far exceed the injury spoken of. Indeed, all rye and wheat fields, whether sown with grass or not, would derive benefit from undergoing this process, as there can be no question that the stirring of the ground would add greatly to the growth of the plants, for there is no truth which holds better, than that every thing that vegetates is benefited by cultivation.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

Gleanings from late British Papers.

LONDON, April 28.

To-night, the Marquis of Downshire is to lay before the House of Lords the dismal and desponding account which the Orangemen of Ireland, have given of their position and prospects. The catalogue of those woes, which are only briefly and generally referred to in the petitions he designs to present, will be detailed with minuteness and precision, and the atrocious designs of Lord Mulgrave to destroy the Protestant ascendancy will be laid bare with the most unscrupulous severity. * * *

Their Lordships have now for several years taken under their especial protection the Protestant interest in Ireland. They have made no scruple in avowing that their proceedings in reference to that country have been exclusively regulated by a regard to the supposed welfare of Protestantism. Every measure which they have sanctioned, with one memorable exception, has been viewed in reference to this paramount object. And as the result of all this care—of all this open and systematic partiality—this acknowledged unfairness towards the majority of the Irish nation, they find that Protestantism is so weak and languid, that, according to its warmest advocates, it is in danger of perishing because for a moment it is deprived of the exclusive enjoyment of the patronage of the government.

"Robbed of this,

Its sole support, it languishes and dies."

It cannot exist if left to struggle for a moment on equal terms with its opponents. The child of a false and pernicious system, it partakes of the temporary and feeble nature of the means employed for its support. Such, at least, is the Conservative account of Protestantism in Ireland.

If, however, their lordships have hitherto legislated with so little success, what hopes can they have that happier results for the future will reward their efforts? They have done everything that a mistaken kindness could suggest to strengthen the church which they favoured; and the consequence of their endeavours has been the weakness and imbecility of this

favoured institution. On what grounds can they anticipate different effects from a persistence in the same conduct? Have they not tried and proved the unsoundness of their policy? Can further experiments be required to demonstrate the folly of their previous measures, and the necessity of adopting a more liberal policy? We can hardly suppose that additional proof is needed, and we can only, therefore, attribute the measures of the Lords in reference to Ireland, at the present time, to a deliberate and conscious design to sacrifice the peace of the nation and the Protestant faith to the maintenance of their political ascendancy. If such be their purpose, it must be admitted that their plans are well fitted to attain a momentary success—though at the price, probably, of irreparable injury to the Protestant church.—*London Globe and Traveller.*

LORD LYNDBURST.—Lord Lyndhurst left town yesterday afternoon for Paris, having received a very alarming account of the state of his daughter's health. About six weeks ago his lordship, at the suggestion of two medical friends (one a physician, the other a surgeon) of great experience and reputation, took his second daughter to Paris for the purpose of having an operation of a delicate nature performed on her throat by Mr Roux, who has acquired considerable celebrity for his skill in that branch of surgical science. The operation was performed with success, and the young patient, an interesting child of fifteen, was pronounced to be cured, when she was suddenly seized with the Parisian epidemic called *La Grippe*. The symptoms soon manifested themselves in the most severe forms of cough and fever, and Lord Lyndhurst was so much alarmed, that in spite of the urgent claims upon him as a leader of his party to attend to his parliamentary duties, he merged the statesman in the parent, and determined not to leave Paris. At the beginning of last week, however, his daughter was pronounced convalescent, and Miss Copley (his lordship's sister) having arrived in Paris, he left that metropolis for London. Since his return all the accounts have been favourable till yesterday, when he received a letter announcing a dangerous relapse: he immediately ordered horses and started with his eldest daughter for Paris, to receive, we fear, the last embrace of his poor child, or, what is more probable, to find her no longer a living object of his affection. We have entered into this detail in order to explain to the general public the reason of the absence of a political chief at this important political crisis—a reason which all who have any thing worthy to be called a heart will admit with sympathy and respect.—*Times.*

CAPTAIN BACK.—It is worthy of general remark that the Geographical Society of Paris have conferred their medal upon Capt. Back for his discoveries in the Arctic regions. This is the third instance of such a national compliment having been paid to British commanders. The fact was communicated on Tuesday night to the Geographical Society by Captain Washington, the secretary.

MISSIONARIES IN HINDOSTAN.—The Earl of Ripon, in his address yesterday to the Royal Society of Literature, took occasion to remark upon the effects of missionary labours in the East. These valuable labours can scarcely be expected to show an immediate result upon the adult classes of the population. Born and trained in a barbarous mode, the habits and feelings of savage life grow with their growth and strengthen with their strength; it is to the rising generation that the philanthropist must

COLONIAL.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

At an Anti-Coercion Meeting of Inhabitants of the County of Montreal, held on the 15th of May, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to :

Resolved, 1. That the Resolutions submitted by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on the sixth of March last, in the name of the British Ministry, destroy, *de facto*, the rights and liberties of the People of this Province; rights and liberties which we regard as birth-rights of the British subject, solemnly proclaimed by the Declaratory Act of the 18th Geo. III; that this violation is the more particularly odious, inasmuch as it is accompanied by the acknowledgment of the justice of the complaints of the Country, as far as regards the vicious constitution of the Legislative Council, one of the principal causes which obliged the representation of this Colony to refuse supplies in order to obtain redress of that grievance from whence proceed all the abuses which oppress this Province.

2. That the people of this Province had reason to expect, by the recall of the late Governor-in-Chief, that his successor would pursue a more just, more liberal, and franker policy; that they have been disappointed in that expectation by perceiving that the old system of deception and of intrigue accompanies all the acts of the present administration;—that all that is unjust and atrocious in the plan of Coercion, projected by the British Ministry, is the suggestion of the present Governor, and of his Associates, who representing themselves as missionaries of peace and conciliation, have employed that means only the better to deceive, and who at the very moment that they were making promises of extensive reforms, were soliciting the interference of the Imperial Parliament, in order that it might have recourse to force to rob us of our rights.

3. That when we demanded the intervention of the Imperial Parliament for the good government of this Province, we did so in explaining the manner in which it should grant us the reforms prayed for by the great majority of the People of this Country: that it is not in accordance with European views, or the recommendations of individuals, strangers to the country and its social state, that our political Institutions ought to be changed, but only in accordance with our own wishes and recommendations expressed by our freely-chosen Representatives, who alone are competent to know the wants which they participate in common with us, and to reform those Institutions, the direful effects of which they feel as well as we: that we repudiate beforehand the feeble palliatives which it is pretended to apply to the evils whose source is left untouched; and that we persist in demanding, by the extension of the elective system, Institutions analogous to those of the former New England Colonies, as the only ones which are suitable to our state of Society; which can alone put an end, in Canada, to those odious national distinctions which we abhor, and serve as a basis for good Government therein.

4. That the treacherous policy pursued by Archbishop, Earl of Gosford, conjoined with the tyrannical measures proposed by the ministers, and supported by a Majority in the House of Commons, deprive Colonists of all hope of receiving justice from the Metropolitan Authorities, until men of more just and liberal principles shall have the direction of the Councils of State; that consequently, we beseech our representatives, our fellow citizens in the other Counties of the Province, our Brother Colonists of the neighbouring Pro-

vinces, not to follow any longer the degrading routine of seeking from the King, the Lords, and their Vassals in the House of Commons, that Justice which we expected at their hands only when we knew them not.

5. That under existing circumstances it is urgently necessary to have recourse, in the first instance to some means of draining the source of that revenue of which it is the object of the Ministerial measures to rob us, in order to paralyze the attack aimed against our rights and liberties.

6. That the Revenue which our Oppressors propose unconstitutionally to seize, is raised principally from Rum, Brandy, Wine, Tea, Sugar and Tobacco, regularly imported, and paying import duties at the Custom-Houses; that public and private happiness would be most beneficially promoted by the total abstinence from wines and spirituous liquors, and that we strongly recommend such abstinence to our fellow-citizens; that we recommend, in the next place, those who do not subscribe to total abstinence from these articles, to make use only of such as will be manufactured in the country; and in the third place, as regards such articles as cannot be raised or manufactured in the country, to use those only that shall be smuggled from the United States.

7. That another large portion of the Provincial Revenue is raised from a duty of two and a half per cent on merchandize manufactured in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, paid on their entry at the ports of this Province, and that a large portion of this description of goods, especially Linens, Woollens, and cottons, may be fabricated in this country, or imported from the United States; that we pledge ourselves, and recommend our fellow citizens to use the latter in preference, especially when they are aware that such articles shall be manufactured in this Province or smuggled; that we will encourage particularly the establishment of manufactures in this Province and regard as well-deserving of the country, those who establish or encourage the said manufactures; that we do not adopt these measures through the hatred of the English people whom we respect and thank for the sympathy which they manifest for their oppressed Canadian brethren, but through hatred of those injustices which their aristocracy, Whig and Tory, commits against us, and interest them to break the iron's ceptre of their and our oppressors.

8. That whilst we have nothing to expect from the other side the Atlantic but injustice, we may alleviate it, and perhaps render it entirely innocuous, by cultivating frequent and friendly communications with our happy and industrious Neighbors in the United States of America:—that nothing can better advance the prosperity of the country, than the extension of our Trade with them; and that the Petition wisely adopted by the Reformers of Upper Canada, at a recent date, be proposed for the general acceptance of the people of this Province, to be presented to the Congress of the free and happy United States of America at its next session.

9. That in case the unconstitutional measures proposed by ministers be adopted, this meeting hopes that the Representation of the country will never degrade itself to such a degree as to sanction such usurpations, by voting supplies, so long as justice will be refused to the country.

10. That the most lively gratitude of the inhabitants of all the British Colonies is due, and the most sincere thanks of this meeting is tendered, to the eloquent and virtuous minority which truly proved, in the House of Commons, that their love of justice embraced the empire in all its extent, and caused

look for the improving consequences of the spread of information—upon them, in due time, the change will be perceptible. His lordship's address was of an elaborate and interesting character, and well deserved the vote of thanks which was bestowed upon it.

INDIA.—Madras papers to January 15th, received by the True Briton, state, of the Goomsor war, that affairs were not proceeding very favourably or rapidly. The troops (December 30) had been above the Ghauts more than five weeks, and two only (Bohar Sing and Soomah Sing) of the five proclaimed rebel chiefs had been taken. Other accounts calculated on a speedy termination of the warfare. The Bombay government had issued a notice (December 29), announcing that the Company's steamer Hugh Lindsay would proceed to Suez on January 18, and that an overland dispatch would be forwarded by such conveyance. The Bombay Courier of December 21, says that it was with considerable difficulty that the arrangements for the forwarding of this steamer could be effected; and it adds, that there had been numerous applications for passages by such means.

GREECE.—There is a question in Greece of farming out the revenue, a company of merchants having offered government 100,000 drachmes more than the receipts of last year. The foreign commerce of Greece is improving, particularly with Turkey. In order to encourage the growing trade with America, the Greek government have put American vessels on the same footing with their own, which, in return, enjoy the same advantages in American ports. The council of state of Athens have just come to a resolution of using the metrical system of France.

COLONIAL SOCIETY.—Several Members of Parliament, and other gentlemen, connected

with the Colonies—such as Colonists sojourning in England; persons intending to emigrate; Colonial ship owners and merchants; persons having friends and connexions in the Colonies; owners of property in the Colonies, and holders of Colonial Securities; civil, military, and naval officers, who have served in the Colonies; and, lastly, public men wishing to be less ignorant of Colonial affairs and interests than public men usually are. The qualification for membership is an annual subscription of twenty shillings. The funds of the Society are to be employed in maintaining large and commodious rooms, furnished with a complete Colonial Library, a collection of charts and maps, and a regular supply of newspapers from each Colony. It will be a sort of Colonial Club, or rather, a new and really useful Colonial Office! The project is so good, that it can hardly fail of success. A public meeting is contemplated, in order to explain the nature and objects of the Society. Meanwhile, temporary rooms have been taken at No. 53, Parliament Street; where a Provisional Committee, of which Mr Hunt, M. D. is Chairman, sit daily, to afford information on the subject. The Society already comprises about thirty Members of the Legislature.

How NECESSARY!—A Yankee M. D. advertises a "corrective," by the use of which, he says, "the propensity to sleep can be obviated entirely."

it to respect the rights of man in general, and those of the British Colonies in particular; that we seize this opportunity to express our thanks equally to the Working Men of London, and other English Reformers, who have raised their voices in favor of an oppressed Colony, and who have perceived that to trample our rights and liberties under foot, was to establish a dangerous precedent, and pretext for an attack on the rights and liberties of the English people also; that we are highly sensible of their sympathy, which we duly appreciate, as well as that of our brother Reformers of Toronto, who have also protested against the violation of our common rights.

11. That we applaud the efforts of our pioneer Colonists and Reformers of Nova-Scotia, whose Representatives have recently demanded the introduction of the elective principle into the Council forming part of their Legislature, a government responsible to the Commons of the Colony, and the control by the people over all the public revenues, together with other reforms for the general good; that these demands and complaints have for their source the same evil system of government which has for a long time called forth the similar complaints on our part; that we are ready to second the efforts of the reformers of Nova-Scotia, and to co-operate with them.

12. That in the present critical state of Colonial Liberty, it is of primary necessity that the people of this Province make further arrangements for the protection of their Constitutional rights and, with that view, we recommend our Brother Reformers to elect Delegates to a GENERAL CONVENTION (of which the members of the Legislative Council and of the House of Assembly approving of and countenancing the anti-coercion County Meetings now in progress, shall be *ex-officio* members) to be held, in the course of the summer at some central and convenient place. That the same Convention might in our opinion, in addition to the *ex-officio* members aforesaid be formed of Delegates from the several Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, in the proportion of twice the number of Representatives Elected by them to the House of Assembly; and that Messrs. Dr. Valois, E. R. Fabre, George Watson, Louis Roy Portelance, Thomas McNaughton, Urbain Desrochers, P. P. LaChapelle, Stanislaus David, John Dillon, J. Bell, Joseph Ant Gagnon, and Joseph Letourneau, be, and they are hereby, elected to represent the City and County of Montreal in the said General Convention.

13. That a permanent committee which shall have power to add to its number, be now named to watch over the political interest of this county; to correspond on our part with the other counties throughout the Sister Provinces; to adopt such measures as to them may seem, from time to time, necessary to protect our rights and advance the cause of good government within these Colonies; and to carry into execution, as far as will be within their power, the various recommendations, suggestions, and determinations agreed to by this meeting.

At a Meeting of the Working Men's Association, London, one of the Speakers concluded a lengthy address upon Canadian affairs, as follows:

"And should the government of this country obstinately refuse the just demand of the Canadians, may these brave people follow the glorious example of their American brethren, and break the despotic arm that seeks to enslave them; may their souls be wedded to liberty—may the blood of democracy flow in their veins, and may they ere long proclaim to the world the new-born republic of the Canadians."

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1837.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—On Thursday the 27th April, a simultaneous meeting, to the number of 2,000 individuals, was held in Surry Chapel, London, for the purpose of mutual prayer, and imploring the Divine Blessing on the approaching Anniversaries of the various missionary, bible, and tract societies. The meeting consisted of clergymen and people of almost every Christian denomination. The established church alone, was observed to be without a representative.

* * * On Sunday last, public intimation was given in the First Presbyterian Church of this place, that Thursday next, (to-morrow,) would be observed as a day of Fasting and Humiliation, preparatory to the Celebration of the Lord's Supper.

CANADIAN GRIEVANCES.—Lord John Russell's Resolutions have passed the House of Commons, without amendment. So far, the experiment of Tory measures from a Whig Cabinet has succeeded; but to carry them into effect in Canada, will be another thing.

As every piece of intelligence, in relation to our sister Colony of Lower Canada, thickens in interest, we solicit the attention of the reader to the Resolutions of the Montreal meeting, in this day's paper.

UNITED STATES.—The crisis of mercantile distress seems to be past. Confidence is in some measure restored, and commerce begins to flow smoothly in new channels. The price of provisions is again on the advance, grain, flour, pork, have all experienced an improvement in the New York market.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—The London Patriot says, that this worthy, together with the hon'ble Mr Villiers, Sir F. Johnstone, and some others of like calibre, continue to distinguish themselves by their feats of valour with the police, their midnight orgies, and other excesses. For a drunken frolic which they lately indulged in, to the great annoyance of the good people of Melton-Mowbray, they have had to find security for their appearance at the next Quarter Sessions.

COMFORT TO BACHELORS.—A Lady, under the signature of Q. P., advertises in the *Novascotian*, for a HUSBAND. A Gentleman of about thirty years, or upwards, will be preferred; and neither money, property, nor personal beauty are required!

NEW PAPER.—the *Pearl*, devoted to Polite Literature, Science, and Religion, published in Halifax, and printed by Mr W. Cunnabell, has just made its appearance. It is in a neat quarto form, something smaller than this paper, and exceedingly well executed. Price, 15s per annum, half in advance. A sample of the paper may be seen at this Office, where subscribers' names will be received.

The following are the Contents of No. 1:—
The Beautiful Spring; Milton and Shakespeare; The Thames at Night; The Soldier's Return; The Great Teacher; Matter and Spirit; Life; Loquacity of a Town Pump; The Age of Benevolence; Wonders of Steam; The Christian Student; Dona Maria—the Beautiful Victim; There is Good in Beauty; Modern Literature; The Great and Good never Die; Beautiful Extract; Wasps, the First Paper Makers; Dreams; Animal and Vegetable Life; Early Flowers of Spring; Anecdote of Robert Burns; Formation of Coal and Iron; Persian Marriage Preliminaries; A situation of Extreme Horror, The Retort Courteous. *Poetry*—The Child's Wish for Spring, The Spirit of Beauty, Days should Speak. There is also a page devoted to Editorial, Shipping Intelligence, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

As we find it impracticable to obtain a correct "Travellers' Memoranda," it will be discontinued.

A large Portuguese vessel, with upwards of 400 African slaves on board, was lately captured off the Grand Bahama, by a British brig of war.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. John McKinlay, Mr James Primrose, Merchant, of this Town, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Thomas J. Brown, Esq., Fort Belcher.

On the 4th April, at Keith, Bannffshire, James Innes, Esquire, of Brompton, Eastern Townships, Lower Canada, brother of Sir John Innes, of Edengight, to Miss Thorburn, daughter of Mr Thorburn, of Kieth.

DIED.

On Friday last, in the 20th year of his age, Richard, oldest son of John H. Noonan, Esq., Collector of his Majesty's Customs at this Port. Through a long and protracted disease, which the deceased experienced for upwards of seven years, he evinced the most exemplary patience; and it was finally closed with resignation to the Divine Will. His early retired, studious habits, whilst they gave great hope to his family and relatives, created for him, among those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, a deep conviction of his worth; with whom his memory will long be cherished with keen feelings of regret.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Thursday, June 8,—Sch'r Uniacke, Landres, Mag. Islands—ballast; Lady Burton, Belanger, do.—do.

Friday,—Brig St. Lawrence, Marraud, Arichat—ballast.

Saturday,—Sch'r Catherine and Elizabeth, Benois, Boston—ballast.

Monday,—Sch'r Elizabeth, Simpson, Merigomish—plank.

CLEARED.

Wednesday, June 7,—Sch'r William Allan, Cook, Boston—coal; Queen Adelaide, Glawson, Halifax—pork.

Friday,—Brig Poland, Simpson, Newport—coal; sch'r Aanawan, Aitkins, Boston—coal.

Saturday,—Sch'r Catherine and Elizabeth, Benois, Wallace—wheat; Rebecca, Dunn, Merigomish—bread; Ann Jane, Beaton, Flat River—ballast; Lady Burton, Belanger, Mag. Islands—salt; Bee, Graham Miramichi—coal; Lively, Cummings, do.—do.; brig Laurel, Wakefield, Providence—do.

JOHN ROSS,

BOOK-BINDER,

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

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

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

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

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

June 14, 1837.

if

CHAMBERS' WORKS.

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

COAL MINERS WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Proprietor & Crown Lessee of COAL MINES in New Brunswick, wishes to engage a large number of Coal Miners, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given, at the Salmon River Mines.

These Mines are about seventy miles distant from St. John, near the head of the Grand Lake; and the steamer *Woodstock* now runs to them regularly twice a week. Three shafts have already been sunk; and the Mines are in full operation under the superintendance of Mr Andrew Fleming, to whom applications for employment may be made, or in St. John, at the Office of


M. H. PERLEY.

Barrister at Law.

St. John, N. B., May 20.

m-w

TO BE SOLD,

BY JOHN McKAY—AT AUCTION,
At the Premises, in the Town of Pictou, on
Friday, the 23d day of June, at 12 o'clock a.m.
 THAT well-known, large, three-story
HOUSE, and LOT, situate at the
corner of George and Water Street, (a part occupied
by George McKay, merchant.)

ALSO:
THE LARGE YELLOW STORE
On Market Street,
with, or without a water privilege to the channel.

ALSO:
160 ACRES OF LAND,
lying in the second and third division, north, from
the town of Pictou, adjoining Alexander Grant's prop-
erty on the east. Sold in lots, agreeable to a plan.
Terms of Sale and other particulars, made
known by

JOHN PATTERSON.
Pictou, 6th June, 1837.

BOOTS & SHOES.

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

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

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

TURNIP SEED,


Just Imported from Scotland,
And for Sale at the Subscriber's Book-Store:
SWEDISH or Ruta Baga; Aberdeen Yellow; Red
Norfolk; white, purple, and red Globe; early
white Dutch.
June 6. J. DAWSON.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

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

A SET OF PATTERNS
may be inspected, consisting of
SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING
KNIVES,

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

 TO LET:
The SHOP lately occupied by Mr.
James Kitchin. Apply to
J. D. FRASER.
January 4, 1837. if

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:
CARBOY'S OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks
Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black,
Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice,
Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass,
Carrhene Moss.
JAMES D. B. FRASER.
September 21. if

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

THE subscriber has just received a few copies of
the following celebrated American Annuals:—
The Token, The New-Years' Box,
The Gift, The Religious Souvenir,
The Pearl, The Violet,
The Union Annual,
JAS. DAWSON.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the
Estate of the late
THOMAS ELLIOT,
of 6 Mile Brook, deceased, are hereby notified to ren-
der their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber,
within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof;
and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to
make immediate payment to
SARAH ELLIOT.
6 Mile Brook, 8th May, 1837. m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the
Estate of
JOHN DOULL,
late of Point Breuly, Merchant, deceased, are
hereby requested to render the same duly attested
to, at the office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Bar-
rister at Law, Pictou, within eighteen calendar
months from the date hereof; and all persons in
any manner indebted to said Estate are requested
to make immediate payment.
JANE DOULL, Administratrix
Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Es-
tate of the late
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are re-
quested to render the same duly attested, within
eighteen calendar months from the date hereof, and
all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested
to make immediate payment to the subscribers.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
THOMAS CAMPBELL, } Admrs
ANDREW MILLAR, }
Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

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

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

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

NOTICE

THE Subscriber, intending to wind up his
present business forthwith, requests all to whom he
stands indebted to present their accounts for payment;
and those who are indebted to him to come to an im-
mediate settlement, to prevent expenses; as all his
outstanding accounts, not adjusted previously to the
first June next, will be put in a legal course of recov-
ery, without further notice.
GEORGE McKAY.
Pictou, April 24th, 1837.

NOTICE.

OWING to a contemplated change in the subscri-
ber's business, he is under the necessity of calling
in all his outstanding debts; he therefore requests all
those indebted to him by note, book account, or
otherwise, to pay the same without delay; and he
sincerely hopes this notice will render other measures
unnecessary.
JAS. DAWSON.
May 10.

IN THE PRESS,
AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
(At this Office.)
A NEW SELECTION OF
CHURCH MUSIC,
TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."

[PRICE SIX SHILLINGS.]
AS but a limited number of Copies are printing,
those wishing to become subscribers to the Work
will please hand in their names without delay.
Contributions of favorite and popular TUNES
will be thankfully received.
March, 1837.



FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,
A Valuable tract of LAND, belong-
ing to the heirs of the late John Tulles, lying on the
Northern side of the East Branch of River John,
bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and
others, and containing
FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.
Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or
to Messrs Young, Halifax.
October 5, 1836.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in
the Spring of the year, offers for sale his
FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.
as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pic-
tou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to
Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from
Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Mines, Green Hill;
&c. all of which meet on the property; the new bridge
on the river crosses at the door,—forming one of the
most desirable situations for business to be found in the
county, with every prospect of its soon becoming a
thriving village. Three sides of the property front the
roads, which will cause it to be highly valuable here-
after, should the possessor wish to dispose of any
part of it in Lots. The land is of first quality, well
watered, and lying dry; it abounds in freestone of good
quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for fen-
cing, &c. Possession will be given in May.
For further particulars apply to Mr N. Beck, in
Pictou, or to **ALEXANDER FORSYTH,**
West River, 20th December, 1836. if

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between
the Subscribers, has been dissolved by mu-
tual consent; therefore all persons indebted to them
are requested to make immediate payment;—and
all persons having demands, will send in their
accounts for liquidation.
DANIEL FULLERTON.
JOHN FULLERTON.
March 23. if

HEALTH SECURED,

BY MORISON'S PILLS,
The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British
College of Health;
WHICH has obtained the approbation and re-
commendation of some thousands, in curing
Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations,
Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Tick Doloureux, King's Evil, Asthma,
Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera,
and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unaltera-
ble for years in all Climates. Forming at pleasure
the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the
briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of
giving relief in all cases of disease to which the
human system is liable.
The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the
Eastern Division of the Province, for the sale of
the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they
can be had genuine, with Morison's Directions for
their use.

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

SITUATION WANTED,

BY a middle aged Woman, acquainted with needle
work, and who will superintend the cure of
Children. Apply at this Office. [April 26

POETRY.

THE POOR MAN'S GRAVE.

BY ROBERT GILFILLAN

The poor man's grave! this is the spot
Where rests his weary clay;
And yet no gravestone lifts its head,
To say what gravestones say!
No sculptured emblems blazon here,
No weeping willows wave,
No faint memorial, e'er so faint,
Points out the poor man's grave!

No matter—he as soundly sleeps,
As softly does repose,
Though marbled um around his grave
No idle incense throws!
His lowly turf it burdens not,
Yet that is ever green;
And, hopping near it oft at morn,
The little redbroast's seen!

For none disturbs the poor man's grave—
To touch it who would dare,
Save some kind hand to smooth the grass,
That grows all wildly there!
The poor man's grave! call it his home—
From sorrow all secure—
For woe and want vex him no more,
Whom Fortune stamped as poor!

The poor man's grave!—a lesson learn,
And profit by't who can—
Here lies a man all nobly poor,
And yet an honest man!
He was a man well known for worth,
But all unknown to fame;
And yet within his village bounds,
He did not lack a name!

For all the village came to him,
When they had need to call;
His counsel free to all was given,
For he was kind to all!
The young, the old, the sick, the hale,
Found him a friend most sure;
For he rejoiced in other's weal,
Although himself was poor!

And yet not poor, for calm content
Made all that he possess'd
Be cherished with a grateful heart,
Which made it doubly blest.
Serene 'mid ills, to age designed,
His days in peace did flow—
His timeward pilgrimage is past,
And now he sleeps below!

A happy man!—though on life's shoals
His bark was roughly driven,
Yet still he braved the surge—because
His anchorage was in heaven!
I know no more—what more wouldst know,
Since death deliverance gave
His spirit took its flight on high—
This is the poor man's grave!

MISCELLANY.

UNIVERSALITY OF TAXATION.—TAXES upon every article that enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; taxes upon every thing that is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, and taste; taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion; taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth; on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home; taxes on the raw materials; taxes on every value that is added to it by the industry of man; taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug which restores him to health; on the criminal who decorates the judge, and the rope which

the criminal, on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice; on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands, of the bride, at bed or at board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The school-boy whips his taxed top; the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman pouring his medicine which has paid 7 per cent into a spoon which has paid 15 per cent throws himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid 22 per cent, makes his will on stamped paper, and expires in the arms of an apothecary, who has paid £100 for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is thus taxed from 2 to 10 per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the chancel; his virtues are handed down to posterity on TAXED marble; and he is then gathered to his fathers—to be TAXED no more.

"HOW TO GET ON."—The Apothecary Method.—"Don't you see," said Bob; "he goes up to a house, rings the area bell, pokes a packet of medicine without a direction into the servant's hand and walks off. Servant takes it into the dining parlour; master opens it and reads the label, 'Draught to be taken at bedtime—pills as before—lotion as usual—the powder. From Sawyer's, late Nock-morf's. Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared;' and all the rest of it. Shows it to his wife—she reads the label; it goes down to the servants—they read the label. Next day the boy calls; 'Very sorry—his mistake—immense business—great many parcels to deliver. Mr Sawyer's compliments—late Nock-morf.' The name gets known, and that's the thing, in the medical way; bless your heart, old fellow, it's better than all the advertising in the world. We have got one four-ounce bottle that's been to half the houses in Bristol, hasn't done yet."—*Pickwick Papers.*

The newspaper published at the Sandwich Islands, in the language of the natives, has three thousand subscribers! The natives have called for 50,000 copies of the hymn book published in their language, which seventeen years ago had not an alphabet!

ODD SERMON.—The Rev. Mr Thom, minister of Govan, was alike distinguished for shrewd sense, his sarcastic wit, and his ultra whig principles. On days of national feeling, during the American war, Mr Thom found fitting occasions for expression of his political opinions. His church being in the vicinity of Glasgow, his well known peculiarities generally attracted large audiences on these occasions. It is told of him, that on the day appointed for a public national thanksgiving at the termination of the American war, he commenced his sermon after the following fashion. "My friends we are commended by royal authority to meet this day for the purpose of public thanksgiving. Now, I should like to know, what it is we are to give thanks for. Is it for the loss of thirteen provinces? Is it for the slaughter of so many of our countrymen? Is it for so many millions of increased national debt?" Looking around upon his hearers, whose risibility had been excited, he addressed them thus. "I see my friends, you are all laughing at me, and I am not surprised at it, for were I not standing where I am, I would be laughing myself."—*Laird of Logan.*

HOW TO DINE AT HALF PRICE.—Were a pair of Spectacles of strong magnifying power; at dinner time you will find a penny roll transformed into a two penny loaf.

MAKING LOVE.—Hearing one lie, and telling another.

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.
Price 4s. 6d.

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

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

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

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

I remain, dear Sir,

Your very faithful servant,

J. HARVEY.

The Rev. James Waddell,
Central Academy.Central Academy, Charlotte-town,
Jan. 6th, 1837.

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

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

By order of the Trustees,

JOHN LAWSON.

Vice President and Secretary.

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

By order of the Board,

ALEX. BROWN, Sec'y.

Charlotte town, 7th March, 1837.

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

September 21. 18 Druggist.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

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 HARTSHORNE, Esq.

Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.

Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.

Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.