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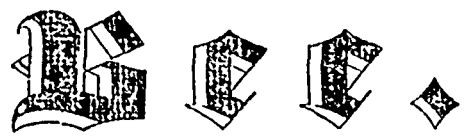
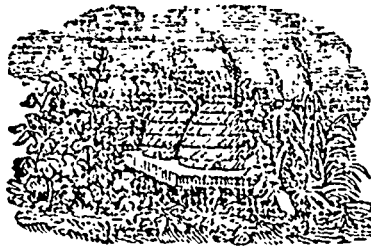
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" JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA "

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1835.

NUMBER XLVIII.

### 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.

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#### TO LET.

THAT large and commodious House lately occupied by Mrs Johnston, as a Boarding House. A moderate RENT will be accepted.

ROSS & PRIMROSE

Pictou, 13th April, 1836.

#### TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the Albion Mines' Store, on Monday, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock, forenoon: That WELL-KNOWN FARM,

at Fox Brook, East River, formerly occupied by one Colin McKay, containing one hundred Acres;—the soil of said Farm is of excellent quality and is well wooded and watered.—there is a

#### GOOD FRAME BARN AND HOUSE

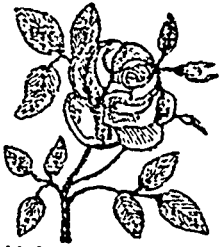
on the farm; from thirty to forty acres of it are cleared and is situated within one mile of Gray's Mills, at Hopewell, and the main Road leading from Hopewell, to the Middle River runs through it. For terms of payment and further particulars, please apply to the subscriber. An indisputable title will be given.

JAMES GERRARD.

Albion Mines, April 4th, 1836.

#### FEBRUARY 22nd, 1836.

#### FRESH GARDEN FLOWER, & CLOVER SEEDS.



The Subscriber has just received from London, via Liverpool and Halifax, by the Ship Jo in Porter, an assortment of Garden and Flower SEEDS; also from Boston, via Halifax, one tierce CLOVER SEED, all of

which are WARRANTED fresh, and of the Growth of the year 1835.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,  
Druggist

#### NEW SCHONER FOR SALE.

LENGTH of keel 30 feet, breadth 12 ft., depth 5 ft., admeasures about 25 tons and has two masts. If not sold by private sale before the first day of May next, she will then be sold at public Auction, of which due notice will be given.

Terms—a credit of twelve months, on approved security. For particulars apply to

ALEXANDER McLEOD.

32nd March.

r-w

Little Island

CORDAGE—About a ton of excellent quality, from 1-2 to 4 inches, for sale by

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

April 13.

#### CLUBS, CHARACTERS, AND CEREMONIES, IN CANADA.

HAVING now established an intimacy with the reader, I shall at once invite him to accompany me to Montreal, and take a glance at that provincial capital. It is situated on an extensive island formed by the St. Lawrence and a branch of the Ottawa, but in its appearance there is nothing very remarkable. Hospitality has here, as in all parts of America, unbounded sway during the winter. But society is on a different footing, as it is in Canada in general, than in any other part of the New World. It is divided: there are two distinct races—Canadian French, and English or Anglo-American. The former, who are descendants of the original French inhabitants, and many of them connected with the oldest nobility in France, still love to retain a feudal system. These Seigneurs, with numerous vassals, cling with extraordinary pertinacity to all the notions, habits, and prejudices, of the "old regime." As Lords of the soil, they cannot brook the idea of becoming traders; nor will they in general ever condescend to mix with the sons of commerce—while the latter, being active, adventurous, and enterprising, are accumulating wealth, acquiring property and living extravagantly. In all mercantile communities wealth constitutes a patent nobility; hence, all here who are rich, or by a profuse style of living appear to be so, are deemed fashionables, and *haut ton*, and eclipse the old noblesse—however inferior in lineage, in manners, and address; consequently, heart-burnings, bickerings, and jealousy, exist to a serious degree among the two races.

To us, who were buds of passage, it was fun to hear both sides; we enjoyed alternately their good fare, without mixing in the embitterment of party feelings. But, from this jarring of interests, I regretted to find that the same benevolent nobleman who had done so much good in Nova Scotia by whom contentment and prosperity were established and ensued in that province, had been less successful in Canada; his enlightened views were frustrated and counteracted; and measures which would have proved of incalculable advantage to both parties, were thwarted by their mutual petty jealousies and unyielding dispositions.

The cold, after the winter is fairly set in, is most intense. I have been out when the temperature was upwards of fifty degrees under zero, but without experiencing any great inconvenience, because the air was perfectly still; but the horses were completely enveloped in a white frosted coating, with long icicles dangling from their nostrils. The beauty of the Canadian sky during the season has often been remarked upon—a pure, clear, blue, and cloudless, yet tinged with a golden hue in the afternoon—its richness and softness almost rival the charms and lustre of exquisite Italy. As usual in these climates, *sledding parties* constituted one of the principal amusements; and to heighten the enjoyment, dinners and balls were combined with the diversion, under the patronage of the heads of families; the married ladies having the privilege (no doubt, in imitation of the Lady Patronesses at Almack's) to admit the bachelors by vouchers; all vying with each other who should furnish the most savoury viands, the choicest fruit, and the most eligible men. These, termed Coventry parties, were usually held at a hotel, in some of the villages within a

few miles of the city; so that we were always certain of a capital dinner, a merry dance, and a safe companion in the cariol, during a chilly mid night drive home.

As spring advances, these assemblies are continued in the shape of shad fishing parties. The proper time is indicated by the appearance of myriads of large brown flies which fill the air; but this plague is of short duration, after a few days they begin to die, and the streets are strewn with them. Parties drive out in the branch of the Ottawa; and there, on the brink of a rapid, the ladies stand to behold the gentlemen, with bag nets attached to a hook, having a long pole for a handle, *scooping out at random one or two* of these delicate fishes at a time, each perhaps weighing four or five pounds: dinner, and dancing in a mill, in some sequestered grove in the forest, conclude the sports of the day.

The great dons of the place in those days were the "Nor-Westers," that is, gentlemen who had realised fortune in the fur trade or north west company. To commemorate the scenes of their youth they had established a society denominated "Beaver Clubs;" and exclusive of all the luxuries money could procure, they treated their friends to a variety of sylvan dainties in the shape of beaver tails, beaver hams, buffalo tongues, &c. After dinner, individuals dressed as Indians enter, holding the calumet or pipe of peace, with other symbols of friendship; one addressed the company with a speech, or "talk," in the Indian language, while another went round presenting the pipe to each guest, who had to take a whiff to demonstrate his good fellowship. After this, all the members stand up in a row on either side of the table, each having a canoe paddle in his hand, and all joining in singing the beautiful Canadian *voyageur* boat-songs in French, keeping time by the motion of the paddle to the varied strains of the tune, as the hardy, venturesome voyagers are wont to do when descending a rapid, stemming a current, or skimming the still bosom of a romantic lake. On one of these occasions, when the Governor General, (the Earl of Dalhousie) was dancing at the club, a member, representing an Indian Chief, after a complimentary speech threw down, at his Lordship's feet, a rich full Indian costume, saying—"father, take that." This magnificent dress was made of whole skins, exquisitely embroidered with stained porcupine quills, and ornamented with the claws, teeth, and tails, of the rarest and most ferocious animals, only found in the far interior of this vast continent. While the head dress was composed of the most beautiful feathers, of birds, I believe, still unknown to us. The whole, including the arms and weapons, was valued at five hundred pounds; and, what is most remarkable, the tribe from whom it had been procured, were so far removed from the haunts of civilized men, that they had never seen an European, nor communicated with one until a few adventurous traders had stumbled upon them in exploring those remote regions.

TRAVELLER.

WOMEN.—Of all other views a man may in time grow tired; but in the countenance of women there is a variety which eots weariness and defiance. The divine right of beauty, says Junius, is the only divine right a man can acknowledge, and a woman the only tyrant he is not authorised to resist.

## PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY

In connexion with the dissemination of the Bible in India.

[Extracts from a Letter of the Bishop of Calcutta, to the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, dated Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, June 1, 1835.]

"If the British and Foreign Bible Society had been instituted for the good of India alone, I am convinced it would have achieved a service unparalleled in the history of the Christian Church. India, with 131 millions of Hindoos and Mohammedans, under British law, or British influence, waits for your labours. Her population reads and writes. Unlike the western nations, she has been, for probably 3,000 years, at a point of civilization, low, indeed, but still more elevated than the mass of the European Communities only seven or eight centuries back. Every village has its school; every child learns its letters, and acquires the faculty of reading and writing in its earliest years. Curiosity, power of investigation, love of narrative, precocious development of all the powers mental and bodily, dispose them to read with avidity.

"The Bible is made for man, as much as the eternal world of nature, it suits his moral condition, it awakens and gratifies his attention; it comes down to his feelings and wants. The light of the sun is not more adapted to the eye of man, than the Scriptures are adapted to his inward conscience and heart. The manner also, in which truth is conveyed in the Inspired volume is universally suited for man—for childhood, for youth, for manhood, for age. The matter and manner equally speak a Divine original. But India is more especially at home in the bible. It is an oriental volume: its allusions, its images, its habits, its historical vestiges, its national customs are in a large degree Asiatic; and can be most easily understood in the countries nearest to those where it was first written.

"But this is general. It is delightful to add, that the disposition of the people to receive copies of the translated Scriptures increases, just at the moment when the machinery of the Bible Society is in full play. Years were required to set such an engine up, to overcome friction in its working, to let the different wheels sweep easily along, and contribute to the grand result. Whilst this was doing, the minds of the inhabitants of Hindoostan—and the same is true of other parts of Eastern Asia—were preparing for welcoming the produce. It is something like the invention of the art of printing, being contemporary with the reformation of religion, in the sixteenth century; the two played into each other.

"Accounts are now coming in from all quarters of a readiness to receive the sacred volume; which crowds together masses of inquirers and of supplicants at all the principal festivals and annual celebrations, and scarcely allows the missionary to depart without allaying their eagerness.

"All this coincides with the decayed power of the Hindoo and Mohammedan religions upon the minds of men. But I retract the word 'religions': the impostures palmed, under that sacred name, upon a fallen world, deserve not the elevation they thus assume. Neither Hindooism nor Mahometanism merits the name of 'religion.' The sort of metaphysical compact between the grossest and most polluting mythology, of the first; and the fierce corruption of the Jewish and Christian Revelations, which are the pretended foundation of the second; these are not religions. The one is the faint vestige of original Revelation, wandering about for light, without a single holy principle to direct it; and the other the mere plunder of Christianity, poured at the feet of a false prophet and adventurer.

"Both are manifestly on the wane. The hush of universal peace during the last seven years—the progress of the arts—the beneficent sway of British jurisprudence—the noble and honest efforts of the Hon. the East India Company, to raise and bless the countries submitted to her sway—the result of eighty years of improving administration of the laws—all have been at work, and are at work, silently and slowly, but surely and effectually. The least measure of knowledge is enough to dig up the foundations of systems, which are as grossly mistaken in matters of geography, history, political economy, international commerce, medicine, agriculture, and the arts of life, as in those of morals and religion.

"The pious and tranquil efforts of the British and Foreign Bible Society are especially adapted to the state of things in India. Each translated copy even of any considerable part of that sacred book, tends, not only to sanctify and bless the soul, but to raise the tone of feeling, kindle the torch of literature and general truth, open all the subordinate tracks of benevolent effort, and civilize, whilst it illuminates and saves.

"Never does the purity of the Bible stand out in

such contrast, as with the filthiness of the Hindoo legends. Never do its important contents appear so commanding, as in contrast with the trifles of the Shasters and the Koran. Never does the sublimity and majesty of the redemption so excite our admiration, as when opposed to the laborious and childish ceremonies of these false creeds. Nor does the code of Christian morals ever shine so resplendent, as in the midst of the wretched polygamy, which more degrades the nations of Asia, perhaps than all her other false rules of conduct together.

"If it were possible for me to place you in imagination in the midst of our teeming millions—prostrate, degraded, lost; if I could show you the disgusting cruelties of the blood-stained Kalee, with her altars streaming with gore; if I could take you, and plant your feet at the Ghaut in this city, where in one single month, the year before last, 1,900 victims were brought down to perish at the "sacred stream," as it is termed, of the Ganges, if I could show you the system of wretchedness which is working under all this idolatry and darkness—domestic purity unknown—loss of life incalculable, and yet disregarded—the pressure of man upon his fellow, in every possible form, acted upon in open day—the want of the first notions of honesty and truth to bind society together—all springing from the want of the knowledge and law of the one living and true God; if I could present this spectacle—and then could show you the loveliness of Christianity, her truth, her redemption, her morals, her consoling graces, her promises—I am persuaded no other argument would be wanted, to induce you to make an effort for exchanging the one for the other.

"Nor is any objection found to lie against the silent distribution of our sacred books. Whatever fears may have occasionally been engendered of the proceedings of missionaries (and these fears are long passed by), none can spring from the transmission of the pages of Holy Scripture, which the Hindoo reads or not, receives or not, at his choice. Nor is there any method so sure, of attaching the native population more and more to the British rule, and breaking, especially among the Mohammedans, the fierce prejudices which may haunt them still, than the uniting them to us by a common faith, and fixing their obedience to their civil governors on the basis of conscience and the fear of God."

From the P. E. Island Gazette.

## THE LATE SIR ARETAS WILLIAM YOUNG.

The following brief memoir of that brave and meritorious officer, has been handed us for insertion:—

The late Sir Aretas William Young, at the age of Seventeen obtained an Ensigncy, by purchase, in Podomoro's regiment, on the 3d Sept'r 1794—a Lieutenancy, by purchase, in the 13th Foot, on the 25th Oct. 1795—and a Company, also by purchase, on the 15th Sept'r 1796—served with the 13th regiment in Ireland during the rebellion; and was present with that corps, under the command of the present Lieut. General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, in the ever memorable actions fought in Egypt under the gallant Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in 1801, for which he received a medal—was subsequently employed for several years in Sicily and Gibraltar as Aide de Camp to General the Hon. Henry Edward Fox, the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. He was promoted on the 17th Dec. 1807 to be Major in the 97th regiment, then commanded by the present Lieut. General Sir James Lyon, and served with the fourth division under Lt. General Sir Lowry Cole, in the Peninsular Campaigns of 1808, 9, 10, and 11—was engaged in the battle of Vimiera, Talavera and Busaco; at Redhina, the taking of Olivença, and the first siege of Badajoz.—Whenever the division was in movement, the light companies were entrusted to his charge; and during a part of the retreat of the army from the frontiers of Portugal to the lines of Torres Vedras, these companies were embodied under his command as a light battalion. In an affair with the enemy at Sobral, near Lisbon, his horse was shot dead under him; and it has been remarked by a distinguished General Officer, that "on every occasion, in every difficulty, and in many hours of trial, the example he set—the steps he trod—led the men cheerfully and fearlessly to do their duty."—Received a medal for Talavera. The 97th, owing to its thinned ranks, having been ordered to England, he was promoted on 23d January, 1813, to a Lieutenant

Colonelcy in the 2d West India Regiment, stationed at Trinidad; and with five companies of that corps was sent to join the expedition against Gaudaloupe, in 1815, and received one of the badges of the "order of merit," presented by His Majesty Louis 18th. On his return to Trinidad he was selected by Sir James Leith, to command the troops in Grenada and on leaving the regiment in Dec. 1815, received a letter, accompanied with a piece of plate from the officers, expressive of "their unfeigned feelings of regard and esteem for the comfort and happiness experienced whilst under his command." On being ordered back to Trinidad, in August 1816, he was voted the thanks of His Majesty's Council and the Assembly of Grenada, with a sword value One Hundred Guineas, "for the zeal and alacrity with which he had acceded to the wishes of the Colony, made known through His Honor the President, in continuing in his command during a period of great anxiety and alarm, occasioned by an insurrection in a neighbouring Island." In 1820, during the absence from Trinidad of Governor Sir Ralph Woodford, he administered the Government of the Island for four months, and in consideration of the advantage which the community had derived during that period by his being a member of His Majesty's Council, was requested still to continue a Member, to which he acceded, subject to the approval of the Commander of the Forces, who, in giving his assent, remarked that "in whatever situation Lieut. Colonel Young may be placed, the public service would be benefited." In 1823, on again giving up the Government, which he had held for two years, during a second absence of the same Governor, he was presented with four addresses:

1st, From His Majesty's Council, stating "their sincere and grateful acknowledgments for the candour, integrity and impartiality which had marked his administration."

2d, From the Board of Cabildo, with a vote of One hundred and Fifty Guineas, to purchase a sword, and to request that he would sit for his portrait, to be placed in their Hall, "as a token of their sense of the efficient manner he had presided over that Board, and to record their opinion of the moderation, steadiness and ability which on all occasions marked his administration."

3d, From the Inhabitants, with a piece of plate, to record "their gratitude for the integrity and impartiality of his government."

4th, From the coloured inhabitants acknowledging "their deep sense of the prudence, moderation and humanity which distinguished his administration of the Government."

On the final disbandment of the 3d West India regiment, in the beginning of 1825, he was waited on by a deputation of the inhabitants of Trinidad, with a farewell address, and with the request of his acceptance of a piece of plate, value Two hundred and fifty Sovereigns, to record their personal esteem and the high sense entertained by them of his conduct and services during the many years he had commanded the Garrison of that Island, and their opinion of the excellent state of discipline and exemplary good conduct of the regiment." He was appointed on 7th January, 1826, to the newly created office of His Majesty's Protector of Slaves, in the Colony of Demerara, the arduous duties of which he conscientiously and ably performed for five years. He retired from the army, by sale of his commission, on the 13th of May, 1826, but on the recommendation of his late Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, conveyed to him through Lieut. General Sir Herbert Taylor, the Military Secretary, was allowed by His Majesty to retain the local rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the West Indies, "in consideration of the worth and value of his services, and of the zeal, intelligence and gallantry, with which he had discharged every duty." He was gazetted on the 25th July, 1831, to be Lt. Governor of Prince Edward Island: and "in consequence of the favorable opinion entertained by the King of his merits," communicated in a Despatch from Lord Stanley, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Majesty was graciously pleased on the 9th July, 1831, to confer on him the honor of Knighthood.

At the period of his untimely death at Government House, Prince Edward Island, on the 1st December last, in the 58th year of his age, he had thus terminated an honorable career of forty-one years uninterceptedly devoted to His Majesty's service.

## UNITED STATES.

From the Savannah Georgian, March 24.

## VERY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM FLORIDA.

The steam packet Florida, Captain Hubbard, arrived last evening from Black Creek, via Jacksonville.

Col. Twiggs, of the 4th regiment infantry, Major Mountfort, of the 2d regiment artillery, and Major Lear, of the 4th regiment infantry, with Captain Marks of the Louisiana volunteers, were among the passengers. These Officers left Fort Drane on Saturday last, where Gen. Scott remained with the forces under his command. The whole army is in fine health and spirits, and in excellent discipline, and will be prepared to leave Fort Drane on or about the 25th inst. for the banks of the Outhla-coochee, (Gen. Gaines' battle ground). There Generals Scott, and Eustis, and Colonel Lindsay, with their immediate commands, are to unite—Gen. Eustis having moved on Saturday last from Volusia, and Colonel Lindsay being on his way from Tampa.

If the Indians do not comply with the terms of the Treaty, it is Gen. Scott's intention to make them do so peaceably, if they will, or forcibly, if necessary.

The Floridians, not in the field, are generally returning to their homes in the vicinity of Micanopy and elsewhere, expecting, as they have been assured, that the Indians will comply with their agreement with General Gaines.

General Gaines set out from Fort Drane on the 14th instant, on his way to Tampa, via Ulahassee and St. Marks.

General Scott arrived at Fort Drane on the day before.

The agreement made by General Gaines with the Indians, with the terms of which we are furnished by Capt. Marks, is to the following effect—that the Indians and their Chiefs should retire beyond the Withlacoochee, and there remain peaceably until the wishes of the Government are known—that commissioners would be sent by the proper authorities to express those wishes, and that the chiefs should assemble at any time and place, when and where they should be required.

Oseola, Jumpor, Albeti Hajo, (Crazy Alligator) all Indians, with Abram (Principal Adviser of Micanopy) and Cæsar, both Indian negroes, were present at the interview on the part of the Indians; and the officers who, at the request of Gen. Gaines, were present, were Capt. Hitchcock, of 1st regiment Infantry, Capt. Marks of the Louisiana volunteers, and Adjutant Barrow of the same.

We understand that in consequence of some misunderstanding between Col. Twiggs and the Commanding General, respecting brevet rank, in the field, that Col. Twiggs will forthwith repair to New Orleans and resume his duties as Commandant of that station. Major Mountfort is also on his way to New Orleans, and Major Lear has received a furlough for the recovery of his health.

We sincerely regret that the army should be deprived at this time, of such gallant and experienced officers, who showed by their endurance of privations on their march from Tampa, and the alacrity with which they repaired to the field of danger, what the country could reasonably expect from them in action—if an action with the enemy should indeed be necessary.

The general impression when these officers left Fort Drane was that the war was at an end. No hostile Indians have been seen by our army since Gen. Gaines left the Outhla-coochee. Most of the friendly Indians with Black Din, their chief, have returned to Tampa, deeming their services no longer necessary

We regret to learn that Lieut. Izard survived his wound but five days.

We are informed by a gentleman just from Fort Drane, that the parley held between Gen. Gaines and Powell, on the 5th of March, was interrupted by the arrival of Gen. Clinch's mounted men, when it was made known to the Indians by Gen. Gaines, that no treaty could be made with them to remain in Florida, but that they would be required to remove west of the Mississippi. The Indians said they were tired of killing white men, and that they had lost many of their own men, and were willing to make peace, but they wished to remain in Florida. Miconopy, the head warrior of the nation, was down the river, and runners were sent to him but no answer was expected under five days. Our informant states that Miconopy has always declared he would rather die than leave his home; and does not think he will consent unless driven to the measure. The reported famine in Gen. Gaines' camp was without foundation, but some of the volunteers who had thrown away their rations were in want and three horses had been killed and part of them eaten, when Gen. Clinch arrived.

## FOREIGN.

## IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—The Schr. W. A. Turner, arrived yesterday, in 7 days from Matagorda. Through the politeness of Capt. Brookfield, we have obtained the particulars of the late siege by the Mexicans of San Antonio Behar, as ascertained at Matagorda when he left.

The besieging army was commanded by Generals Sesma and Coss. It consisted of 40 companies of Infantry, numbering at an average of 60 or 70 men each; and of about 1500 cavalry under Polsalos—with 500 mules and baggage of all kinds. These were seen and numbered by Captain Dermot, of the Texian army, previous to the engagement. The Texians in the fort were infantry and some cavalry for foraging expeditions under the command of Colonels Bowie and Travers, numbering about 200.

The assault on the fort of Alamo, in the town of San Antonio, commenced about 3 P. M. on the 28th of February, the Mexican army hoisting a black flag aloft, as indicating no quarters. The garrison being well supplied with 18-pounders, planted on the fort, made them ply with dreadful effect, sweeping companies of the assailants before the shot. The Mexicans surrounded the fort on all sides; but on all sides were they saluted with its artillery. This continued till 7, P. M. when the Mexicans thought proper to evacuate the town, and retire to an encampment within two miles, after leaving 500 of their comrades slain before the fort.

The provisional government of Texas being informed of the contest, an immediate draft of one third of all Texians capable of bearing arms was ordered by the acting Governor. But so eager were the Texians in general for their prompt and certain triumph, that when the order reached Matagorda, not one third only but all able bodied citizens volunteered. Numerous companies were immediately on the march to San Antonio, to drive the Mexicans beyond the Rio Grande, or leave them on the field of battle. They will act on the offensive in their future operations.

We are happy to learn that Dr. Grant is not killed; he, Colonel Johnson, and another were saved. It appears that Grant and some 20 or 30 others had gone out on a scouting party, and had approached too near the invading army. They were immediately attacked by a column of the enemy; and only 3 escaped—Grant among the number, exhausted and almost naked; as he was closely pursued

by the Mexican cavalry. Yet this is the triumph so bombastically blazoned in the account of the gallant Nicholas Rodriguez, published in the N. O. Bee of yesterday. The document was genuine, but we "guessed" it was not authentic.

The Texians have abandoned Copano, and fortified Labadia or Goliad, higher up. There are now 700 men stationed there, well prepared with artillery and ammunition; and disposed to play checkmate with the wing of the Mexican army, under General Ulca, lately encamped at San Patricio.—N. O. Bee.

The young reigning Queen of Naples died on the 31st of January last, of a bilious fever.

## COLONIAL.

## LOWER CANADA.

POST OFFICE.—The House of Assembly have voted an address to the Governor, calling on him to direct legal measures to be adopted to oblige Mr. STAYNER, Deputy Post Master General, to reimburse the sum of £9,650 5s. 2d. currency, which that gentleman has received, since his appointment to office, for the transmission of newspapers and other printed papers by mail, and appropriated, without authority to his own private use and benefit!! The address is to be presented on Wednesday. Should the money be received, it will be divided between Upper and Lower Canada in the proportion belonging to each Province.—*Montreal Vindicator*.

An address has been voted requesting His Excellency to remit to Mr. Elias Horton Dickerson the sum of £50, being the amount of fines imposed on Mr. Dickerson by Mr Justice Fletcher, for pretended contempt of Court.—*Id.*

The rumour of the recall of the Governor has died away in Quebec. It is probable that it was originally without any foundation.—*Id.*

## BERMUDA, March 22.

The Racer captured on the 8th inst. in lat. 15, 46, N. long. 69, W. the Portuguese brig Vigilante, with 231 slaves on board. She was sent to Nassau, where the Slaves would be landed, if required by the Governor of the Bahamas.

H. M. Ship Champion captured on the 3d inst. the Slave Brig Reconiar, alias Taffra, pierced for 16 guns. The Reconiar was, after a long chase, during which her guns, anchors, boats, &c. were thrown overboard, run on shore on the East end of Cuba, and 230 of her Slaves forced on shore—thirty, principally women, were drowned, in attempting to land. The Brig was, however, got off, and with 188 Slaves taken into the Havana.

## LEATHER! LEATHER!!

Just received, and for sale by the Subscriber:

4 Sides Neats Leather,  
6 sides sole do.  
1 dozen Calf skins.

Flour and Oatmeal will be taken in payment  
March 30. J. DAWSON.

AIR an cuir a mach ann an Gharic, bho cheanna gharid, agus ri bh air an reic, le Seumas Dawson leabhar reicead ann am Pictou.

AINEAMANA URRAMACH CHRISD,  
Le Ulliam Dyer.

Prish sia Tasdain ceangailte, na Còig Tasdain, ann am bordaibh.

## TO LET.

Entry Immediately.

THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romans as a SHOP and DWELLING.

For particulars apply at this Office.

Pictou, July 10, 1865.

## AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA, AND THE MEANS OF ITS IMPROVEMENT.

No. 5.

## ROTATION OR COURSE OF CROPPING UPON OLD ARABLE FARMS.

Mr. DAWSON.—Sir, Although the scientific farmer would not like to be bound to any fixed rotation unalterably, I shall for the sake of a more definite illustration, prescribe what I conceive to be a rotation best adapted to our circumstances. We shall take a farm of fifty acres of arable land, which divided into five equal parts, give ten acres to each plat, which we shall designate Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; when we begin with the course, we suppose the land all to be liea. The first year No. 1 is ploughed up and put in white crop; the second year No. 2 is ploughed up for white crop, and No. 1 is green crop; the third year, No. 1 is white crop, sowed out with hay seed, No. 2 green crop, and No. 3 ploughed up for white crop; the fourth year, No. 1 is hay, No. 2 wheat, sowed out with hay seed, No. 3 green crop, and No. 4 ploughed up for white crop; the fifth year, Nos. 1 & 2 are hay, No. 3 wheat, sowed out with hay seed, No. 4 green crop, and No. 5 ploughed up for white crop. The farm is now under a regular rotation, and in the month of August stands thus: Nos. 1 & 2 hay, No. 2 wheat, No. 4 green crop, and No. 5 oats.

It will now be seen that two white or two green crops do not follow in succession, and that two fifths of the whole, or 20 acres is always in hay. It will readily occur to any one that ten acres have to be changed every year; if it can be so it is well, but if it cannot be managed, the land if good, may be kept in order by applying dung to only five acres every year, which certainly may be accomplished. If the period is thought too short for going over the whole, by pasturing one year the time will be lengthened, and the plat to be changed and dressed, lessened, as there will then be six plats of 8 1/3 acres to each plat.

It is not an easy matter to convey a proper idea of the most advantageous course of cropping to pursue in the circumscribed view I am now under the necessity of taking. I may at some after time resume the subject and give it more in detail.

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

From the New-England Farmer.

ON SOWING GRASS SEEDS.—A diversity of opinion exists on the subject of the proper time in the year for sowing grass seeds. Some prefer the fall; but agricultural writers generally recommend spring in preference. European writers direct to sow grass seed in the spring, even when it is sown on ground which is seeded with winter grain sown the fall preceding, and to harrow it in. They say, that although a few grain plants may be torn up in the process, harrowing will, on the whole, prove serviceable to winter grain. The Hon. Richard Peters has so directed to "harrow your winter grain in the spring, in the direction of the seed furrows, or drills, and be not afraid of disturbing a few plants; manifold produce will remunerate for the seed destroyed."

The Farmer's Assistant says—"Clover may be sown with barley, oats, or spring wheat, when that article is raised; or it may be sown with winter wheat in the fall, if the land be dry and warmly exposed; or in the spring, when it should be lightly harrowed in."

The Domestic Encyclopedia asserts, that "experienced farmers generally prefer sowing clover with wheat rather than with barley or oats, as in dry seasons the clover frequently overpowers the oats or barley, and if sown late, in order to obviate this evil, it often fails, and the crop is lost for the season."

Probably the diversity of opinion respecting the proper time of sowing clover seed may arise from the difference in the nature of the soil on which trials have been made. An experienced agriculturist, (Edward P. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia county,) assured Dr. Mease that he repeatedly failed of a crop, when he sowed his clover in autumn or winter, and that he was

uniformly successful when he sowed in the spring. His soil is a light loam.

On the other hand, an experienced and scientific cultivator, whose remarks on this subject were published in the New England Farmer, vol. vi p. 238, dated Weston, Mass., and signed J. M. G. says, "Dear bought experience has taught me the inefficacy of sowing grass seed in the spring with grain; it is a custom imported with the ancestors of the country from old England, where the cloudy summers and moist climate will warrant a practice, which under our clear sky and powerful sun is altogether unsuitable. I must add that grass sown in the fall imperiously requires to be rolled in the spring as soon as the ground is in fit order; otherwise the small plants, yet slightly rooted, and heaved up by the frost, will suffer much, perhaps total destruction; and truly among the many uses to which the roller may be applied, none perhaps would be more valuable than to roll all grass lands in the spring. The plants suffer from the wind and from the heat, and this being the case more or less every spring, it may necessarily bring on a premature decay, which the yearly use of the roller at that season might prevent."

We cannot reconcile these authorities, but it is probable that both in fall and spring sowing of grass seeds there may be successful and unfavourable results, according to circumstances of soil, season, &c. Fall sown grass seeds are liable to be winter killed or destroyed by frost; spring sown grass seeds may perish by drought and heat. Whenever sown, there will be less danger, either from frost or drought, if the seed is well covered with a harrow, and the ground pressed on it with a roller.

[From the Complete Farmer & Rural Economist.]  
FENCES.

The kinds of fence and manner of fencing should vary according to the difference of soils and the kinds of materials for fencing. In new lands logs are and ought to be most used. When built of white pine, they will last about twenty years. Other sorts of wood, such as pitch pine, hemlock, ash, oak, &c., will endure for a considerable time if not placed too near the ground. If a fence be made partly of white pine and partly of other wood, the former should be laid nearest to the ground. If logs are peeled they will last the longer in fences.

It has been practised by some farmers to make posts for fences very durable by the following simple process. They bore a hole in that part of the post which, when set, will be just at the surface of the earth, with such a slope as will carry it downward an inch or two. They then fill the hole with salt, which will preserve the timber a long time from decay.

In many parts of the country posts and rails will be found the cheapest materials for fence. In making fences of this description, it is advised by Mr. Preston, of Stockport, Pennsylvania, to set the posts with the top parts in the ground, and he asserts that they will, in that position, last three or four times as long as when they are set with the butt ends down. He advises, also, in making fences, always to place the rails with the heart side up.

The best timber for rails, according to Dr. Deane, is red cedar. It is easy to split, light to carry and handle, sufficiently strong, and the most durable of any. In the transactions of the Society of Arts, in England, there is an account which states in substance that posts of oak, and others of chestnut, were set down in Somersetshire, where they had to undergo repairs in eighteen years. The oak posts were then found to be unserviceable, and the chestnut very little worn. The oak posts were renewed, the chestnut remained, and in twenty-five years afterwards they were not so much rotted as the oak.

If the lower ends of posts are scorched in a hot flame before they are put into the ground, they will last the longer. Some recommend soaking them in sea-water to keep them from rotting. The posts should be set at least two feet in the ground. Some farmers cut them so long, and mortice them in such a manner,

that they can turn them upside down, when the lower ends become rotten.

It is said in the Barnstable Journal, that 'deacon Winslow Martin has on his farm a kind of fence, which for durability and beauty can hardly be exceeded. On each side of the road adjacent his dwelling are rows of large button-wood trees, set ten or twelve feet asunder. Into these, when young, cedar rails were inserted, as into common posts. As the trees increased in size, the wood formed closely around the ends of the rails, and firmly secured them in their places. It is certainly a durable and cheap fence, because it will require no repairs at least for one generation, and is moreover constantly increasing in value. Were our roads lined with this kind of fence, it would add not a little to the beauty of the country and the comfort of the traveller.'

The Farmer's Guide observes, 'that post and rail fences and board fences are very good where the soil is dry. In a wet soil, the posts will be moved by frost. Red cedar, locust, and chestnut, are best. Butternut, black walnut, and oak, are pretty good, lasting about fifteen years. For the rails, cedar is best, lasting perhaps an age. If timber be scarce, and the ground level and free from stones, post and rail fences, set in a bank of the earth of two small ditches, thrown up together, ought to be preferred. If the posts are too small to have holes made through them, the rails may be flattened at the ends, and fastened to the posts with spikes, or with wooden pins well secured.'

When ground is wholly subdued, and the stumps of its original trees quite rooted out, stone walls, properly made, are the best and cheapest fences. On hard, sandy or gravelly soil, a wall will stand many years without repairing. On a clay or miry soil, the foundation should be laid in a trench, nearly as low as the earth freezes. But a wall of flat or square shaped stones will stand pretty well on any soil on the surface.

A writer for the Genesee Farmer gives the following directions for 'Planting Posts for Garden Fences, &c.'

'Instead of filling the holes up with the earth taken out in digging them, I would recommend filling in around the posts leached ashes instead of common earth, and topping off with five or six inches of unleached ashes above the surface of the ground: for it is generally between wind and water, as the sailors term it, that garden posts begin to decay.'

My reason for recommending ashes is, that I have frequently found pieces of boards, hoops and staves buried under heaps of leached ashes, which had lain there many years, and were quite as sound as when first buried. No doubt many of your readers have noticed the same, in removing old ash heaps near potash works.'

LANDS  
For Sale.

**EST**, Part of the Farm formerly owned by Geo. Patterson, situated at the Ponds, Merigomish, containing about 160 Acres, 60 of which are under cultivation: There is on the premises a good Frame DWELLING HOUSE: The main Post road and the Barney's River Road pass through it, which renders it a most eligible situation either for the Merchant or the Farmer.

**EST**, That very advantageous FARM situated on the East Branch of the East River, formerly owned by John McDonald, Deacon's son, containing about 150 Acres, 50 of which, including 23 Acres of rich Interval, are in a high state of cultivation. There is on the premises a well finished

Dwelling-House, Store, Barn, & Stable. Both the above properties are well accommodated with wood and water. Terms of Sale Liberal. For particulars apply to B. L. KIRKPATRICK, New Glasgow, 22d March, 1836 t-f

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

**NOTICE.**

**W**HEREAS William McDonald of Barney's River Morigonish, trader, did by assignment, duly executed, assign and transfer to the subscriber, all his debts and claims; all persons therefore in any manner indebted to the said William McDonald are hereby required to settle the same without delay, or legal measures will be adopted to compel the same. And as the payments must be made to the Subscriber individually, he hereby notifies those indebted that no other person is authorized to grant receipts.

B. L. KIRKPATRICK.  
New-Glasgow, March 28, 1836. if

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of "James Carmichael & Co." is this day Dissolved, by mutual consent. [January 20, 1836.

All outstanding Accounts will be settled by either of the undersigned, at their respective shops, adjoining their Dwelling-houses—where they particularly request that all open Accounts be immediately settled to save expenses and trouble.

JAMES CARMICHAEL,  
JOHN M'KENZIE.

New-Glasgow, 16th March, 1836. m-m

**FINAL NOTICE.**

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

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Nov. 4. if

**NAILS.**

**ON CONSIGNMENT.**

**T**HE Subscriber has received, ex Sch'r ADELE, from Montreal, a large consignment of best gentling or tough Cut Nails, of all sizes, from 2lb. or shingling, to 30lb per thousand, and which he now offers wholesale or retail, very low for cash. These nails have been pronounced superior to any wrought nails for house work, wherever they have been introduced.

JAS. DAWSON.  
December 1.

**NOTICE.**

The Subscriber, intending to leave the Province, requests all those who may have any legal demands against him to render their accounts immediately for settlement, and also all those indebted to him, to come forward and settle their respective accounts, on or before the third day of May next, otherwise they will be prosecuted without distinction.

**FOR SALE.**

All the Property belonging to the Subscriber, on the West River, seven miles from the Town of Pictou, consisting of

A LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, (calculated for any public business,) Out Houses, a Blacksmith's Shop,

A LARGE FRAME BARN, and 80 or 90 Acres of LAND, Some of which is in the highest state of cultivation; will be sold or let at Public Auction, on Tuesday the third day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, if not sold or let before that time. Terms made known by the Subscriber,

A. McDONALD,  
Blacksmith.

West River, 12th Feb., 1836. if

**POSITIVE SALE.**

**TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION,** at the Court House in Pictou, on the 11th day of April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the Real Estate of WILLIAM MORTIMER, of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, consisting of the following Lots:

1. DWELLING HOUSE, STORES, Wharf, &c. in the Town of Pictou, comprising an excellent Mercantile Establishment.

2. TWO LOTS on the West of the above-mentioned house, sixty feet front each, with water extending to the channel of the harbour.

3. A LOT on the East of the building used as a store by the late Mr. Mortimer, fronting twenty-five feet on Water street, and extending south to the channel of the harbour.

4. A LOT situate in the Town of Pictou, on the south side of Water street, bounded on the

west by a line parallel with the house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Mooring, thence eastwardly 25 feet, extending south to the channel of the harbour.

5. A WATER LOT, situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the south-west angle of James Dawson's store, on the south side of Water street; thence westwardly 25 feet to a lot the property of the late William Mortimer—extending south to the channel of the harbour.

6. A LOT OF LAND situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the Lot now in the possession of John Davis, thence north 123 feet to Church street, thence west 42 feet, thence south 123 feet to Water street, thence east along the line of said street 42 feet.

7. A LOT OF LAND situate on the North side of Pictou harbour, known as 'Battery Hill,' containing 22 acres. This field will be sold in small lots, according to a plan of the same that may be seen in the office of the subscriber.

8. A LOT from 30 to 35 ACRES, being the rear of the one hundred acre lot, of which the last mentioned lot forms the front. This will be sold in Lots of 5 or 10 acres to suit purchasers, according to a plan of the same to be seen in the office of the subscriber.

9. THAT LOT OF 29 ACRES (with 19 acres to be added to it in the rear) on which a new and commodious house has recently been erected—this lot of 29 acres is nearly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation.

10. A LOT OF LAND situate in the suburbs of Pictou, near the house at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah Mortimer, bounded on the east and south by the harbour of Pictou.

11. THE EASTERN END OF GREAT CARRIBOO ISLAND, adjoining the lands of Messrs Harris, containing 50 acres.

12. A LOT OF LAND situate in Chance Harbour, being Lot No. 18 of the Grant to the late 82nd Reg't, containing 100 acres, formerly the property of John Cameron.

13. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of the Middle River of Pictou, beginning at a stake on the bank of said River, and bounded by the lands of Samuel Archibald, William Porter and James Porter, containing 27 acres. Also—a LOT adjoining the above, containing 25 acres.

14. A LOT OF LAND on the East side of the Middle River, in the 2nd Division of Lands on the said River, being John Porter's share or third part of Land granted to John, James, and William Porter, containing 116 acres.

15. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of the Middle River, containing 20 acres, formerly the property of Robert Matheson.

16. A LOT OF LAND fronting on the Middle River, known as Brydon's Lot, containing 160 acres, more or less.

17. A LOT OF LAND situate on Mount Thom, fronting on the main road leading from Truro to Pictou, being part of a Lot of Land granted to the heirs of the late Thomas Harris, Junior, containing 300 acres.

18. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of River John, beginning at the south angle of Land granted to William Rankin, containing 250 acres—formerly the property of Murdoch McLean.

19. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of Tatmagouche River, being Lot 28 on a plan of the estate of the late Col. Desbarres, Esq., containing 100 acres. There is on this lot a new and commodious dwelling house.

20. A LOT OF LAND situate in New Annap, fronting on the south branch of the French River of Tatmagouche, containing 360 acres. On this lot there is a saw Mill.

21. A LOT OF LAND situate in part of the River John, bounded on east and south by lands owned by William McConnell, on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKeel and John Geddie, containing 300 acres more or less.

22. A LOT OF LAND situate upon the forks of River John, bounded on the north by lands granted to Windsor College, on the south and west by lands granted to James Marshall and John Marshall, containing 300 acres, being the whole of a tract granted by Government to John Moor and Susan his wife.

**TERMS OF SALE.**—A deposit of ten per cent. and a handsome credit for the balance, to be made known at the time of sale.

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Sole Executor and Devisee

Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835. if

The above SALE is postponed until the 31st day of May next.

**WHOLE STOCK SELLING OFF.**

**ROBERT DAWSON** respectfully intimates, that he will sell off his present Stock, consisting of the undermentioned

**GOODS,**

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Bar, bolt, and Swedish Iron, Cast, Crawley; hoop L, and blister Steel, Blacksmith's Boilows, Anvils, and Vices, Plough Mounting and Fanner Wheels, Traces, Pots, Ovens and oven Covers, cart & waggon Bushes,

LOCKS AND HINGLES of every kind, Mill, whip, cross cut, hand, and tenon Saws & Files, Augurs, Chisels and Gouges; Tea Kettles and sauce Pans, frying Pans, grid Irons, coffee Mills, bed screws,

ITALIAN AND SAD IRONS, door Latches and spring Bolts, Carpenters' Rules and plane Irons; window Glass & Putty, Fenders and fire-irons; spikes, nails, & brads, (variety); garden-spades and shovels;

CUTLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, superfine black & blue Cloths, Merinoes, Bombazett, Pelisse cloth and Tartans; silk & cotton Velvet; white and unbleached shirting Cotton, striped shirting, apron check, striped shirts;

MULL, CROSS-BARRED, JACCONET, AND BOOK MUSLINS;

Bobbinnet, Lace, Prints, Gingham, gown stripe, Shawls & Handkerchiefs; bed tick, wintio, red, green, and blue Flannels;

WHITE & UNBLEACHED TABLE CLOTHS AND TOWELLING,

table covers, Irish linen; gent's. and youth's Hat., Kog's white Paint, boiled linseed Oil; Brushes (variety); shoe thread and pinceers; white rope, bed cord, ploughlines, wool cards;

GROCERIES, SADDLERY AND STATIONERY;

Sole and Upper Leather, paste and liquid Blacking CROCKERYWARE,

sleigh Bells, Mirrors, &c &c &c.

ALSO: ON HAND, A lot of Wire, Grain Tin, Candlestick Springs, Lantern Lights, Tin'd Rurls,

Iron Ears No. B., black and tin'd do., No. 1 & 3. Lamp Screws, Tea-pot Handles, with a variety of other articles suitable for Tinsmiths.

Catalogues of his whole Stock to be had at the Shop.

All those indebted to R. D., either by note or book Account, are requested to call immediately, and have their accounts adjusted.

January 6, 1836. if

**NOTICE.**

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**

HAVE REMOVED to their NEW STORE, immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an extensive and general Assortment of

**PRIME GOODS,**

will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand

W. & J. IVES.

Nov. 18, 1835. if

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to collect, and grant discharges for, all Notes and Book Accounts due to Mr. Robert Robertson; and they request all persons so indebted, to make immediate payment at their Office.

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 7th March. 1836.

**TO BE SOLD**

**BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,**

That valuable and well known property, near the centre of the town of Pictou, part of the real estate of the late John Dawson, Esquire, deceased; consisting of the Eastern half of the

**LARGE HOUSE AND LOT,**

at present occupied by Mr. James Skinner and Dr Martin, and the Lot and Wing adjoining, occupied by Mr. Thomas Fraser, as a paint shop.

This property admeasures, on Water Street, forty feet, on Kempt Street, eighty feet, and can be disposed of in one lot, or divided, and sold in two lots. A warranted title will be given, and terms of payment liberal.

For Particulars, please apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON.

Pictou, 18th Dec'r, 1835. if

## THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1836.

We are informed that certain Gentlemen have commenced a keen canvass in this District, for the approaching election, and we must say, that such haste to beat a march ahead, on the unthinking portion of the constituency, affords no evidence of their fitness for office; on the contrary, we would say, that such conduct ought to disqualify them forever, from enjoying the confidence and suffrages of a free people. The Freeholders will please recollect, that it is intended as soon as the fate of the County Division Bill is known, to call a Public Meeting in the Court house, for the purpose of nominating as many as will be required for Representatives in the next House of Assembly. In the mean time, it would be wise, as a preliminary step, to hold Township Meetings, for the purpose of agreeing on Candidates, to be brought forward at the General Meeting, and also to warn and fortify the Electors against committing themselves in giving pledges of support to any one, however high his pretensions may be. By this mode of procedure, the most popular and worthy Representatives will be secured, the horrors of a contested election will be avoided, and those who have already served the public faithfully, will not be overlooked. We have no desire to see the scenes of dissipation, riot, and bloodshed of 1830, renewed in 1836, to gratify every Johnny Raw, who may fancy himself qualified for a seat in the Legislature.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

London dates to the 25th February have reached us by way of the United States. A new French Ministry had been formed; M Thiers is at the head of the new Cabinet. Fieschi and his two associates in crime, Morey and Pepin had been executed.

Heavy gales, attended with much damage to property and loss of life, had occurred in various parts of England. — All Branches of Trade continued to prosper. — A rupture between Great Britain and Russia, was spoken of in the best informed circles. — The select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Carlow Election were sitting with closed doors. Nothing had transpired of the result of their investigations.

In Upper Canada, the change of the Executive had produced a great public meeting at Toronto, at which upwards of fifteen hundred persons were present; a string of Resolutions were passed highly condemnatory of the conduct of his Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head. On the following Tuesday, (22d March,) the citizens again assembled, and waited on his Excellency with an Address based on the Resolutions. Both Upper and Lower Canada continue in a state of great agitation. At a public meeting held in Montreal the Newspapers of that city were voted to be a nuisance.

SPAIN — The cause of the Queen, which has long been on the wane, and never was popular, has now become desperate; the Carlists seem to prosper everywhere. A more efficient intervention on the part of France is expected, unless prevented by the known aversion of the King.

THE SEASON. — We are happy to announce that this harbour is now clear of ice, and there is at present very little on the coast to impede navigation. We have every prospect of an early spring.

NEW STEAM BOAT. — On Saturday last, the new Steamer "Almon," made her first trip from New Glasgow to this Town. She was crowded, with passengers, accompanied by the Albion Mining Company's BAND.

STEAM BOAT AND RAIL ROAD DISASTERS. — The Steam Boat "Randolph," was burned at Nashville, 16th March, with the loss of three lives and property to the amount of \$200,000.

The Steam Boat "Benjamin Franklin," burst her boilers at Mobile on the 30th March, by which accident from ten to fifteen persons were killed, and many others dreadfully scalded and bruised.

On the 16th March, the Locomotive Engine on the Lexington and Ohio rail road, ran off the tract, when on a high embankment, and carried with it a car, with fifteen to twenty passengers, most of whom were more or less injured; three were killed.

MR PETER CREER, of this Town, has been appointed to the Office of Deputy Recorder for this district.

## MARRIED.

On Friday morning last, by the Rev. Charles Elliot, Mr Robert Robertson, late Merchant of this place, to Mrs Jane Hindmarsh, recently of Liverpool, England.

## DIED.

On Monday morning, the 11th instant, after a lingering illness which she bore with Christian fortitude, and resignation to the Divine Will, Jean, wife of Mr. John Matheson, of Rogers' Hill, in the 52nd year of her age.

At the West River, on Monday the 19th inst. John Thomas, infant son of Mr Robert Brown, aged 7 days.

## NOTICE.

THE Gentlemen who have finished their Education at the Pictou Academy, and who are now settled in the community, are respectfully requested to meet at the Grammar School house in the Town of Pictou, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon. The intention of the meeting being, to consider the present depressed and inefficient state of the Seminary, to procure aid toward its immediate support, and to dispose of the amount that may be obtained in such way, as the Meeting shall deem to be necessary, and advantageous to the Institution. Those gentlemen who reside at a distance, and who perhaps cannot be expected to attend the ensuing meeting, will subscribe the interests of their *Alma Mater*, by remitting their quota to WILLIAM MATHESON, Esq.

HUGH ROSS, Sec'y, pro tem.

Tatamagouche, April 15th, 1835.

[\* Mr. Ross's Letter, addressed "to the Gentlemen who have received a Classical Education at the Pictou Academy," and accompanying the above Notice, we have been obliged to defer, for want of room, until our next. — Ed.]

## ELOCUTION, ACTION, AND POLITE READING. D

MR. MUTER

Will open CLASSES for the above branches of Education, this day (Wednesday, 20th April,) in the Rooms formerly occupied by him, above Mr. Dawson's Printing Office.

## PUBLIC CLASSES.

TERMS, — £1:2:6 per month, (in advance.)

As only a limited number of Pupils can be taken, Mr. M. respectfully requests those that have a wish to join his Classes, to make early choice of the hours set apart for tuition.

(LADIES' CLASSES FOR POLITE READING)

## PRIVATE TUITION.

A TEACHER is wanted in a Gentleman's family in this vicinity, to whom a moderate salary will be paid, and suitable boarding and lodging furnished in the House. The applicant must be qualified to teach the Latin language in addition to the usual branches taught in common schools, and produce credentials of a good moral character. For particulars apply at this office. [April 19th, 1836.]

## TEMPERANCE RECORDER.

SUBSCRIBERS for the above paper who are in arrears for the present Volume, and those who wish to subscribe for the next, are respectfully requested to make payment either to Mr. Ward the proprietor, or to James Dawson, Agent, Pictou. April 20, 1836.

## LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the above Society will be held on Monday, the 2nd day of May next, at 8 o'clock, noon, in the house of Mr. Thomas Fraser. All the members are requested to attend, as the revision of the Rules will form a part of the Business of the Society. [April 20.]

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE EUROPEAN.

Published weekly, at New York, J. M. Moro, Editor.

THE very flattering reception which the first vol. of the European met with, has induced the proprietor to make various improvements in the second volume, commencing March 12th, 1836.

As the improvements which have been made in the European are more connected with its mechanical department, and the quality of the paper, we subjoin the prospectus which was issued for the first volume.

The objects of the paper are to keep up a more strict term of intimacy between this country and Europe than at present exists; not merely by publishing foreign intelligence, but by defending foreigners from insults, to which we have been occasionally subjected through the illiberality of a portion of the press, and by fairly advocating our claims to the native American, who, if he discards all prejudice in the examination, cannot fail to acknowledge them.

As Ireland has been the most slandered nation, so shall our columns be more devoted to it than to any other. In the European, Irishmen will, at all events, have one uncompromising friend, whose voice shall never be suppressed while the tongue of slander, or the hand of oppression, is raised against them or their glorious country.

It shall be one of our constant endeavours to conciliate the friendship of the native American; and if we do this in a straight forward and independent manner, we know he will like us all the better.

The European will be a literary, as well as a political and general foreign and domestic, newspaper; so that, when the reader grows tired of a parliamentary debate, or a discussion on the merits of the different candidates at election times, he can turn to another page and refresh himself with a romance, a sonnet, a theatrical critique, or a literary notice.

We publish the paper at the almost nominal price of two dollars a-year, in order to give it a more general circulation than it might otherwise command; but we can assure subscribers that, if a devotion to their interests can be of any avail, we will be behind our contemporaries in nothing but the price alone.

Orders for the paper, addressed to the editor through the Post Office, will be punctually attended to.

As the very limited price of the European will not afford the expense of travelling agents, country subscribers ordering the paper, are requested in all cases to send the money in advance for one year.

Communications must be post paid. Any person furnishing five subscribers entitles himself to a copy of the paper for one year.

New York, March 12, 1836.

Subscribers' names for the European will be received at the BEE OFFICE.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate 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 subscriber, at Halifax.

PETER DONALDSON,

Administrator.

13th April, 1836.

A SMALL parcel of SHOES found near the Saw Mill Bridge, will be restored to the owner, on payment of this advertisement. [April 30.]

## SHOE BLACKING,

At a Reduced Price.

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

April 20th, 1836.

## For Sale.

A FEW Thousand Spruce and Pine dimension DEALS, at Antigonish Harbour. Terms moderate: Apply at this Office. Pictou, 19th April, 1836.

## SEEDS,

Growth of 1836.

The Subscriber has received his usual supply of Garden Field, and Flower SEEDS, among which are 1500 lbs. of American red clover seed, 20 bush. timothy seed, dwarf and pole peas and beans, &c. Feb'y 1836. JAMES DAWSON

Those disposed to sow late red clover for the seed, are informed that J. D. will give 10d per lb for any quantity they can raise, if it be well cleaned.

In the Supreme Court, at Halifax, 1836.

**CAUSE** { William G. Cochran, Plff.  
vs.  
Edward Meagher, Defdt.

**TO BE SOLD,**

At the Court House, in Pictou, on Monday, the 30th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy.

ALL those certain lots, pieces or parcels of LAND, situate, lying, and being, in the rear of the Town of PICTOU, abutted and bounded as follows:—Beginning on the east side line of JOHN PATTERSON'S Property, at the north-west angle of a LOT formerly in possession of Mrs THOLIN; thence running north six chains to a street or road; thence east along the south side of said street or road four chains; thence south six chains; thence west 4 chains to the place of beginning; being LOTS NO. 1 & 2, as laid down on a plan made by Mr Peter Crerar, Dep. Surveyr, dated 28th day of OCTOBER, 1829, containing 2 Acres, 1 rood and 24 poles; ALSO, all that certain LOT OF LAND, lying and being in the Town of PICTOU, abutted & bounded as follows, to-wit:—Beginning at the intersection of CHAPEL-ST. with the street leading from COLERINE-ST. at a certain stake & stones; thence running north 57 feet; thence west 47 feet; thence south 57 feet, to the North side of said street, leading from COLERINE-ST. aforesaid; thence east 47 feet to the place of beginning, CONTAINING 2,679 SUPERFICIAL FEET OF LAND, more or less, being LOT marked No 4 on a plan made by Mr. Peter Crerar, together with the improvements thereon. The same PREMISES having been mortgaged by the Defdt. to the Plff, and by rule of said Court, passed in Michaelmas Term, 1834, ordered to be SOLD, pursuant to the Act passed for the more easy Redemption and foreclosure of MORTGAGES.

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.

CHARLES TWINING, Plff's Atty.  
Halifax, April 12, 1836.

In the Supreme Court, at Halifax, 1836.

**CAUSE** { William G. Cochran, Plff.  
vs.  
David Rogers, Defdt.

**TO BE SOLD,**

At the Court House, in Pictou, on Monday, the 30th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy.

ALL that certain lot or piece of LAND, situate, lying and being, at CARRIBOO, in the district of PICTOU, abutted and bounded as follows, to-wit:—Beginning at the north-west corner of LOT NO. 5, as laid down on a plan made by Messrs. Millar & McLean, thence south 40 chains; thence west 25 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 25 chains, until it comes to the place of beginning, containi 100 Acres more or less, together with the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon. The same Premises having been mortgaged by the Defdt. to the Plff., and by rule of said Court, passed in Michaelmas Term, 1834, ordered to be SOLD pursuant to the Act, passed for the more easy Redemption and Foreclosure of Mortgages.

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.

CHARLES TWINING, Plff's Atty.  
Halifax, April 12, 1836.

**BLANKS**

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:**

**B**ILLS OF EXCHANGE on Britain, U. States, and Canada  
Bills Lading  
Seamens' Articles  
Indentures  
Deeds of Conveyance and Mortgages do.  
Magistrates' Summons, Capias and Executions  
Law do do and do  
Declarations and Subpanas  
Cargo Manifests, Inwards and Outwards  
Arbitration Bands

[December 26.]

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.**

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

**ROBERT BROWN,**

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.  
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.  
THOMAS MCCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

Final Notice is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Robert Brown that they will have an opportunity of settling with the Executors of the Estate until first day of May next; all Accounts then unsettled, will be put in suit indiscriminately. The Executors are compelled to take this course in consequence of its being actually necessary to bring the Estate to a speedy close

March 2nd, 1836.

**TO BE SOLD OR LET.**



THAT commodious new HOUSE, on Water st., adjoining the property of Ross and Primrose to the east. It is divided into two self-contained sets of apartments, each containing a Kitchen and frost-proof Cellar on the ground floor; a SHOP 20 feet by 16, and a Parlour on the second floor; a Dining Room and Drawing Room, in the third floor, with the addition of a bed-room to one end; two good bed-rooms in the attic story. Possession can be given early in May.

ALSO:



THAT two-story House on Water st., at present occupied by Varnel Brown, and as a Printing Office. This House is well finished and has a never-failing spring of water in the cellar.

Terms of purchase of either of the above will be made easy. For particulars apply to

JAMES DAWSON.

January, 1836.

**TO BE PUBLISHED.**

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer,

A NEW SELECTION OF

**CHURCH MUSIC,**

to be called

**THE HARMONICON**

UNDER the impression that a work of the above sort, was much wanted in these colonies, the Subscriber issued a prospectus, in 1831. The work he then proposed publishing, was to contain about 350 pages, and to cost 7s. 6d. each copy; but finding the general opinion to be that the size was too large and expensive, he has now resolved to publish the HARMONICON in about 250 pages, and at the reduced price of 6s. each copy; and having imported a Fount of Music Type, thus removing the difficulties which formerly stood in his way of getting it printed in the Province, he is now enabled to assure those friendly to the proposed work, that the printing will positively be commenced as soon as 300 Subscribers shall offer.

The Subscriber being desirous of making the HARMONICON as extensively useful as possible, requests all those who are interested in its appearance, to send him a list of the Tunes they would wish to appear in it, and state the collection from which the selection is made; and, as no agents will be appointed, he farther requests the friendly offices of such individuals, in taking lists of subscriber's names in their respective places of abode, and forwarding these to him (post paid) with the least possible delay; and for every 12 subscribers, guaranteed by such Correspondent (if responsible) one copy will be given gratis.

A further allowance will be made to the trade, whose friendly co-operation is hereby respectfully solicited.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12th Aug, 1835.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

And for Sale by the Subscriber, Price 6d.

THE NOVA-SCOTIA SONGSTER,

being a selection of Scotch, English, Irish, Love, Naval and Comic Songs. JAS. DAWSON.  
Pictou, February 10, 1836.

**CHAMBERS'**

**EDINBURGH JOURNAL, &c.**

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above literary work, is now ready to receive subscribers for this excellent Weekly Miscellany. The Numbers can be furnished from the commencement of the work in February 1832, down to April 1835, together with its appropriate companions,

**CHAMBERS' INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE,**

A semi-monthly Publication,—and  
**CHAMBERS' HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER**  
Monthly; all of uniform size, and at the low price of 2d. each number. JAMES DAWSON

Of whom may also be had,

The Penny Magazine, from commencement  
The Saturday Magazine, Do  
The Penny Cyclopaedia, Do  
The Ladies' Penny Gazette.  
Parley's Magazine.  
The People's Magazine.  
Edinburgh Cabinet Library.  
London Family Library.  
Lardner's Cyclopaedia.  
The Mirror.  
Musical Library.

Penny Musical Guide.

Together with a variety of other Periodicals of high literary standing.

**&c. &c.**

A few copies of a New and Correct MAP of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, just published in London; size 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet. J. D  
Pictou, 1835.

**THE NEW CALEDONIAN INN**

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

Having leased the premises owned by William James Corbet, Esquire, situate at Arisaig, and having fitted up the same for the purpose of accommodating travellers and others who may be pleased to patronize him, solicits a share of public patronage.

The situation in the summer season is airy and healthful. Persons desirous of spending a few weeks in the country, will find Arisaig a delightful spot.

Good stabling for Horses.

HUGH McLEAN.

Arisaig, Gulf Shore, }  
1st March, 1836. }

cd-w

**HEALTH SECURED**

By MORRISON'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 and all Liver diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Dolorous, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest 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.

Take care of Counterfeits! The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing spurious Medicine, which may be offered them as genuine, as Mr. Morrison never allows more than one Agent to be appointed in any one place, and these are in no instance Medical practitioners or Druggists.

The Subscriber has been appointed agent for the Eastern Division of the Province and Prince Edward Island, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morrison's directions for their use.

Of whom also may be had a few Books describing the properties, uses, and almost innumerable cases of cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine. See also McKinlay's Advertisement in the Novascotian.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, May 6th, 1835.

**WRAPPING PAPER, &c.**

20 Reams Wrapping Paper,  
50 " Post Paper,  
20 " Pot Paper,  
6 " Foolscap Paper,

For sale by J. DAWSON.  
Pictou 16 March, 1836.



## POETRY.

From the Trenton Emporium.

## HOME.

If ever Peace with gentle wing,  
Visits our cold and cloudy clime,  
Or stoops, her radiant lines to fling  
Upon the stormy shores of time,  
Surely her light and gentle feet,  
A timid dove delight to roam,  
Where hearts with hearts in union meet,  
Among the quiet scenes of home.

If ever Joy, in robes of light,  
To bless the bow'd and weary one,  
Comes downward through the long, long night  
Of sorrow, from her sun-lit throne—  
Where can her resting place be found?  
Her pure and stainless spirit come,  
But in the sympathies around,  
And to the blessed holds of home.

If ever Love, the first, the best,  
The sweetest dream to mortals given,  
One little spot of earth has dress'd  
With dews, and rays and flowers of Heaven,  
It is that spot of verdant green,  
Where Virtue and her handmaids come,  
To deck with simple charms the scene  
And bless the holy haunts of Home.

If ever Hope, that to the heart,  
Is as the sunshine to the flower,  
Comes to the spirit, to impart,  
Her sweetest, and her freshest power,  
'Tis when pale Sorrow waves her shroud,  
The darkest in life's vaulted dome,  
And sweetly beams upon the cloud,  
Her rainbow promise pointing home.

## RESCUE LANE.

## A GENTLEMAN TURNED JACKASS.

In 17— (but I have forgotten the exact date;) before the light of divine truth and the light of science had made much progress among the peasantry of this country—when our loss enlightened forefathers never bed every phenomenon of nature which they did not understand, to some supernatural agency, either benevolent or malevolent, as the case might be—three young men of family set out from Edinburgh, on a pleasure excursion into the country. After visiting Lullithgow, Falkirk, Stirling, and Glasgow, they took up their quarters, at the head inn in Midealdy, on their way back to Auld Reekie. Finding a set of youthful revellers there to their mind, they spent several days and nights in drinking and carousing, never dreaming of the heavy bill they were running up with the "kind landlord." The truth flashed upon them at last; and they discovered, when it was too late, that they had not wherewithal to clear their heavy score. A consultation was held by the trio, and many plans for getting rid of their disagreeable situation were proposed and rejected. At last, one of them, more fertile in expedients than the other two, hit upon the following method, which good fortune seemed to favour, of extricating both himself and his brethren:—

"Don't you see yon cadger's ass standing at the door over the way?" said he. "Yes; what of that?"

"Come along with me—loose the ass—unburden him of his creels—disengage him from his sunks and branks—put me in his place—equip me with his graith—hang the creels upon me likewise—tie me to the door with his own halter—get some other halter for him—lead him away to the next town—you will get him easily sold—return with the money—pay the bill—and leave me to get out of the halter the best way I can."

The plan was instantly put in practice; the youth was soon accoutred in the ass's gear, and away went the other two to sell the ass.

In the mean time out comes the honest cadger from the house, where he had been making some bargain with the gudewife about her hen's egg's; but the moment he beheld, as he supposed, his ass transformed into a fine gentleman, he held up his hands in the utmost wonderment, exclaiming at the same time, "Hae a care o' us! what means a' this o't? Speak—tell me what ye are—are ye a yirthly creature, or the *auld thief house!*"

"Alas!" responded the youth, putting on a sad countenance, "hae ye forgotten your ain ass? Do ye no ken me now?—me! that hae served ye sae faithfu' and sae lang; that hae trod'd and toiled through wat and through d'ry, and cauld and hunger—hooted at by blackguard callants—lashed by yoursel'—an' yet ye donna ken me! Waes mo that ever I became your ass! that ever I should, by my ain disobedience, *be cast out wi' my father,* an' provoked him to turn me into a stupid creature sic as ye now see me!"

"Sic ye! now see ye!—instead o' an ass, I now see you a braw young gentleman."

"A braw young gentleman!—Oh, I am thank ul to be restored to my ain shapo, and that I can now see wi' the con un' speak wi' the tongue o' a man!"

"But wha are ye, my braw lud, and wha is your father?"

"Oh, did you never hear o' Maister James Sandilands, the third son o' the Earl o' Torpichen?"

"Heard o' him! ay, an' kent him too, when he was a bairn; but he was sent awa' abroad he was young, an' I no'er heard tell o' him sin' syne."

"Weel, I'm that same Maister James; and ye maun ken that my father learned the *black art* at the college, an' that I happened to anger him by makin' love to a fine young leddy, against his will, an' that, in short, when he found out that I was still in love wi' her, he turned me into an ass for my disobedience."

"Weel, weel, my man, since that is the case, gae awa' hame an' gree wi' your father; tak' my blessing wi' you, and I will e'on try to get another ass, whether your father send me as muckle an'ler as buy another ane or no; fare ye weel, an' my blessing gang wi' you."

Away went the youth, released from his bondage, and soon meeting with his comrades, related, to their joint gratification, his strange adventure with the honest cadger. Suffice it to say, that the ass was sold, the bill paid, and the youths got safely back to Edinburgh.

As soon as they got matters arranged, they sent a sum to the worthy cadger, sufficient to purchase three asses. On receiving the money, he lost no time in looking out for another ass, and as next week was "Caldar fair," he repaired thither with the full intention of making a purchase. He was not long in the fair, looking about for an animal to suit his purpose, when, behold! he saw, with new wonder and astonishment, his own identical *old ass!* The dumb brute knew him also, and made signs of recognition in the best manner he could. The honest cadger could not contain himself; the tears gushed from his eyes, he looked wistfully in the creature's face, and anxiously cried out, "Auch, what's a' this o't! *hae you and your father cuisen out again?*"

A RUCKY LADY—A few days ago, a lady of apparently extreme corpulence, alighted from the diligence, at Blanc Misseron, in the Nord, and entered the Custom-house to be examined. The officers observing that she took extraordinary care not to be pressed by the crowd, suspected all was not natural, and handed her over to the female inspectors, who soon extracted almost enough to furnish a milliner's shop. No

fewer than eighty-seven lace caps, ready made on, were found in the sleeves, her bustle, and other parts of her ample clothing.—*English paper.*

A train of six carriages was lately conveyed on the Greenwich railroad, in England, sixty miles in one hour—or at the rate of a mile a minute.

A seedsman of Hull advertises the seed of a gigantic kind of cabbage, called the "Waterloo cesarian cow cabbage;" of which he says that "five will keep 100 sheep a day, or 10 cows, with proper management; they are now growing from nine to twelve feet high, and fifteen feet round"!!!

THE GLORIOUS LAW.—Mr Fox in a lecture on "legal morality," says—I remember an instance which took place in a parish in Wales. The churchwarden seeing a carpenter at work in the church, told him to drive a peg in a certain pillar, that he might hang his hat on it when he came to Church. The next churchwarden brought him for this before the Spiritual Court. The first decision was against him, and it was carried from that Court to another, and from that to another; it produced a litigation of several years' duration, and at length a decision was obtained,—that the churchwarden was at liberty to drive a nail into the pillar, and to hang his hat on it, and that an apology should be made to him for the vexation to which he had been subject! The parties were adjudged to pay their own costs, and those costs amounted to upwards of £700.

The *New York Gazette* lately gave an account of a newly patented stove exhibited in that city, which not only warms rooms but does the cooking without the consumption of any fuel whatever, at comparatively no expense. The editor of the *Gazette* saw a beef-stake cooked, and bread baked, of both which he partook, and might have washed them down with a dish of tea, made from water which was boiled at the same time; and the whole was done by the slacking of two cents worth of lime; and the lime was worth as much after it was slacked, for the purpose to which it is ordinarily applied, as before.

THE TOWER OF HUMAN HEADS IN THE ISLAND OF JERBI ON THE COAST OF TUNIS.—In shape (says the writer, Mr. Thomas Kerrich, who visited it in 1832), the aforesaid monument may be most aptly compared to one of the great ant's nests; conical but not coming to an abrupt point; from 30 to 35 feet high, and 25 in diameter at its base. The whole consists or is formed of human heads in layers supported on thigh bones. It appears, that in the first instance, these were simply filled up without any other material, but afterwards enplastered with cement, to preserve the whole from the sea-spray. This is obvious; as on the side facing the sea, the cement has, in part, given way, and the skeleton heads are, for a considerable space, exposed to view. I have now in my possession some teeth, extracted in my presence by one of our sailors, who climbed to the top of the tower, using, irreverently, many an empty mouth, with his foot, as the steps of a ladder. I learned from our Arab pilot, that the tower was called Bujer-Roor, and that it is formed of Christian heads; but as to any thing more he seemed to think it of no earthly consequence.

## AGENTS

## FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.  
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURRY.  
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.  
Talmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.  
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.