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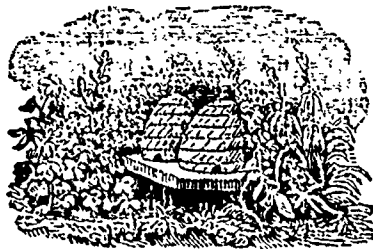
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I. PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1835. NUMBER XIX.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, 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;—payment made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance; whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

ADVERTISING.

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

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

R. DAWSON

Has now received all his **SPRING SUPPLIES**, consisting of

CLOTHS, Cottons, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Leather, and Groceries, Cooking stoves, Mirrors—variety, and a few best Philadelphia plate Mill Saws.

ALSO,
Prime fat Herring.

Catalogues of the above to be had at the Shop. July 29.

QUEBEC FLOUR.

JUST received per schooner PHOENIX, Caldwell, Master, from Quebec, superfine and fine FLOUR (Phillip's Inspection,) for sale for Cash by
R. ROBERTSON.

July 8, 1835.

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 impres. on 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 so solicited.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12th Aug. 1835.

15 BARRELS PORK for sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON. August 1st.

From the London Saturday Magazine.

FEMALE EXCELLENCE.

A TALE OF REAL LIFE.

THE sufferings of Lady Harriet Acland, in the campaign of Canada in 1777, are too interesting to require any apology for inserting an account of them in the *Saturday Magazine*. So distinguished an example of female heroism sheds a lustre on the annals of the family. It is related by Lieut.-General Burgoyne, in his *State of the Expedition to Canada*.

Lady Harriet Acland, daughter of Stephen first Earl of Ilchester, had accompanied her husband, Major John Dyke Acland, to Canada, in the year 1776. In the course of that campaign she had traversed a vast space of country, in different extremities of seasons, and with difficulties that an European traveller will not easily conceive, to attend her husband, in a poor hut at Chamblee upon his sick bed. In the opening of the campaign in 1777, she was restrained from offering herself to a share of the hazard expected before Ticonderoga, by the positive injunction of her husband. The day after the conquest of that place, he was badly wounded, and she crossed Lake Champlain to join him.

As soon as he had recovered, Lady Harriet proceeded to follow his fortunes through the campaign; and at Fort Edward, or at the next camp, she obtained a two-wheel tumbril, a kind of cart which had been constructed by the artillery, similar to the carriage then used for the mail upon the great roads of England. Major Acland commanded the British grenadiers, which were attached to General Fraser's corps, and, consequently, were the most advanced post of the army. Their situations were so alert that no persons slept out of their clothes. In one of these positions, a tent, in which the Major and Lady Harriet were asleep, suddenly took fire. An orderly serjeant of grenadiers, with great hazard of suffocation, dragged out the first person he caught hold of, who proved to be the Major. It happened that, in the same instant, she had, unknowing what she did, and perhaps not perfectly awake, providentially made her escape by creeping under the back part of the tent. The first object she saw, upon the recovery of her senses, was the Major on the other side; and, in the same instant, he was again in the fire in search of her. The serjeant again saved him, but not without the Major being severely burned in the face and different parts of the body. Every thing they had with them in the tent was consumed. This accident happened a little before the army had passed the Hudson's River. It neither altered the resolution nor the cheerfulness of Lady Harriet, and she continued her progress, a partaker of the fatigues of the advanced corps.

The next call upon her fortitude was of a different nature, and more distressful as of longer suspense. On the march of the 19th, the grenadiers being liable to action at every step, she had been directed by the major to follow the route of the artillery and baggage, which was not exposed. At the time the action began, she found herself near a small uninhabited hut where she alighted. When it was known that the engagement was becoming general and bloody, the surgeons of the hospital took possession of the same place, as the most convenient for, the first care

of the wounded. Thus was this lady in hearing of one continued fire of cannon and musketry for some hours together, concluding from the post of her husband at the head of the grenadiers, that he was in the most exposed part of the action. She had three female companions, the Baroness of Rodesel, and the wives of two British officers, Major Harnage, and Lieutenant Reynell; but in the event, their presence served but for little comfort. Major Harnage was soon brought to the surgeons very badly wounded; and a little after came the intelligence, that Lieutenant Reynell was shot dead! Imagination will want no help to figure the state of the whole group.

From the date of that action to the 7th of October, Lady Harriet, with her usual serenity, stood prepared for new trials; and it was her lot, that their severity increased with their numbers! She was again exposed to the hearing of the whole action of that day, and at last received the shock of her individual misfortune, mixed with the intelligence of the general calamity. The troops were defeated, and Major Acland, *desperately wounded*, was a prisoner. The day of the 8th, was passed by Lady Harriet and her companions in no common anxiety; not a tent nor a shed was standing, except what belonged to the hospital, and their refuge was among the wounded and the dying.

"I soon received a message from Lady Harriet," adds General Burgoyne, "submitting to my decision a proposal, (and expressing an earnest solicitude to execute it, if not interfering with my designs,) that she might pass to the camp of the enemy, and request General Gates's permission to attend her husband. Though I was ready to believe, for I had experienced the fact, that patience and fortitude, as well as every virtue, in a supreme degree, were to be found under the most tender forms, I was astonished at this proposal. After so long an agitation of the spirits, and exhausted not only for want of rest, but absolutely want of food, drenched in rains for twelve hours together, that a woman should be capable of such an undertaking as delivering herself to the enemy, probably in the night, and uncertain into what hands she might fall, appeared an effort above human nature. The assistance I was enabled to give was small indeed; I had not even a cup of wine to offer her; but I was told, she had found from some kind and fortunate hand, a little rum and dirty water. All I could furnish to her was an open boat, and a few lines to General Gates, recommending her to his attention.

"Mr. Bludenell, the chaplain to the artillery, readily undertook to accompany her; and with one female servant, and the Major's valet-de-chambre, (who had a ball, which he had received in the late action, then in his shoulder,) she was rowed down the river to meet the enemy. But her distresses were not yet to end. The night was advanced before the boat reached the enemy's out-posts; and the sentinel would not allow them even to come on shore. In vain Mr. Brudenell offered the flag of truce, and represented to him the circumstances of his extraordinary fellow passenger. The guard, apprehensive of treachery, and punctilious to their orders, threatened to fire into the boat if they stirred before day-light. Her anxiety and sufferings, thus protracted through seven or eight dark and cold hours; and her reflec-

tions upon that first reception, could not give her very encouraging ideas of the treatment she was afterwards to expect. But it is due to justice, at the close of this adventure, to say, that she was received and accommodated by General Gates, with all the humanity and respect which her rank, her merits and her fortunes deserved.

Let such as are affected by those circumstances of alarm, hardship, and danger, recollect, that the subject of them was a woman of the most tender and delicate frame, of the gentlest manners, habituated to all the soft elegancies and refined enjoyments that attend high birth and fortune; and far advanced in a state in which the tender cares always due to the sex, become indispensably necessary. But her mind was formed for such trials!" M.

From Roget's Bridgewater Treatise. ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE LIFE.

We cannot take even a cursory survey of the host of living beings profusely spread over every portion of the globe, without a feeling of profound astonishment at the inconceivable variety of forms and constructions, to which animation has been imparted by creative Power. What can be more calculated to excite our wonder, than the diversity exhibited among insects, all of which, amidst endless modifications of shape, still preserve their conformity to one general plan of construction. The number of distinct species of insects already known and described, cannot be estimated at less than 100,000; and every day is adding to the catalogue. Of the comparatively large animals which live on land, how splendid is the field of observation that lies open to the naturalist! What variety is conspicuous in the tribes of quadrupeds and of reptiles, and what endless diversity exists in their habits, pursuits, and characters! How extensive is the study of birds alone; and how ingeniously, if we may so express it, has Nature interwoven in their construction every profitable variation, compatible with an adherence to the same general model of design, and the same ultimate reference to the capacity for motion through the light element of air. What profusion of being is displayed in the wide expanse of the ocean, through which are scattered such various and such unknown multitudes of animals! Of fishes alone, the varieties, as to conformation and endowments, are endless. Still more curious and anomalous, both in their external form and their internal economy, are the numerous orders of living beings that occupy the lower divisions of the animal scale; some swimming in countless myriads near the surface, some dwelling in inaccessible depths of the ocean, some attached to shells, or other solid structures, the productions of their own bodies, and which, in process of time, form, by their accumulation, enormous submarine mountains, rising often from unfathomable depths to the surface. What sublime views of the magnificence of the creation have been disclosed by the microscope, in the world of infinite minuteness, peopled by countless multitudes of atoms, being, which are made most every fluid in nature! Of these a vast variety of species has been discovered, each minutely being provided with appropriate organs, endowed with spontaneous powers of motion, and giving unequivocal signs of individual vitality.

Thus, if we review every region of the globe, from the glowing sands of the equator to the icy realms of the pole, or to the lofty mountain-summits to the dark abysses of the deep; if we penetrate into the shades of the forest, or into the caverns or secret recesses of the earth; if we take up the minutest portion of stagnant water, we still meet with life in some new and unexpected form, yet ever adapted to the circumstances of its situation. Wherever life can be sustained, we find life produced. It would almost seem as if Nature had been thus lavish and sportive in her productions, with the intent to demonstrate to man the fertility of her resources, and the inexhaustible fund from which she has so prodigally drawn forth the means requisite for the maintenance of all these diversified communities, for their perpetuity in endless perpetuity, and for their subordination to one harmonious scheme of general good.

The vegetable world is no less prolific in wonders than the animal. In this, as in all other parts of creation, ample scope is found for the exercise of the reasoning faculties, and abundant sources are supplied of intellectual enjoyment. To discriminate the different characters of plants, amidst the infinite diversity of shape, of color, and of structure, which they offer to our observation, is the laborious, yet fascinating, occupation of the botanist. Here, also, we are lost in admiration at the never-ending variety of forms successively displayed to view in the innumerable species

which compose this kingdom of nature, and at the energy of that vegetative power, which, amidst such great differences of situation, sustains the modified life of each individual plant, and which continues its species in endless perpetuity. Wherever circumstances are compatible with vegetable existence, we there find plants arise. It is well known that, in all places where vegetation has been established, the germs are so intermingled with the soil, that whenever the earth is turned up, even from considerable depths, and exposed to the air, plants are soon observed to spring, as if they had been recently sown, in consequence of the germination of seeds which had remained latent and inactive during the lapse of perhaps many centuries. Islands formed by coral-reefs, which have risen above the level of the sea, become in a short time, covered with verdure. From the materials of the most sterile rock, and even from the yet recent cinders and lava of the volcano, Nature prepares the way for vegetable existence. The slightest crevice or inequality is sufficient to arrest the invisible germs that are always floating in the air, and affords the means of sustenance to diminutive races of lichens and mosses. These soon overspread the surface, and are followed, in the course of a few years, by successive tribes of plants of gradually-increasing size and strength; till at length the island, or other favoured spot, is converted into a natural and luxuriant garden, of which the productions, rising from grasses to shrubs and trees, present all the varieties of the fertile meadow, the tangled thicket, and the widely spreading forest. Even in the desert plains of the torrid zone, the eye of the traveller is often refreshed by the appearance of a few hardy plants, which find sufficient materials for their growth in these arid regions. and in the realms of perpetual snow which surround the poles, the navigator is occasionally startled at the prospect of fields of a scarlet hue, the result of a wide expanse of microscopic vegetation.

FOREIGN.

EAST INDIES.—Extract of a letter from Calcutta, dated April 2.—“We have just received accounts from Delhi, of the murder of Mr. W. Fraser, the commissioner on the part of government in that part of the country. He had been out to pay a visit, and was returning home on horseback, with one mounted attendant behind him. A native, also mounted, joined the attendant, and talked to him for a little time, then rode forward, and on coming up on the left side of Mr. Fraser, levelled a blunderbuss and fired, when that gentleman fell instantly dead from his horse. The horse of the attendant reared at the fire and report, and threw his rider, so that the murderer escaped. On examining the body, it was found to have been struck by several slugs, and one had passed directly through the heart. Mr. Fraser was a man of daring courage, and, though a civilian, was all his life fond of partaking in military adventure. He had the official or brevet rank of major in the regiment of First Local Horse, under the command of the celebrated Colonel Skinner.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

FROM CHINA.—By the ship Tremont, Capt. Cunningham, we have Canton papers and Prices Currents to the 7th of April:

Canton, April 7.—The first season of the British free trade to China is now ended; and we trust the word *season* will not longer be applicable to that trade, which henceforth will be carried on during the year, and be continuous throughout ages.

One hundred and fifty-eight vessels under the British flag, of 82,472 registered tons, and exporting 43,641,260 lbs of tea, have traded to China during the memorable year 1834; memorable by many important events; memorable by the lesson read by Governor Loo to Lord Palmerston; and which we trust his Lordship—if he is still the foreign secretary of Great Britain—has ere this learned by heart, and that he can and will repeat it *memoriter* greatly to Loo's satisfaction; memorable for the short, difficult, obstructed, thorny career of the lamented Lord Napier on these shores; memorable by his precipitate death: memorable by the contrariety of interests so curiously

and collusively established in Canton by the permission granted to the directors to send the agents of the company, *non-trading* by act of parliament.

The events of this celebrated year have fully proved the ability of British merchants to manage their own business in China without the intervention of an establishment in Leadenhall-street, or an *orderly factory* in Canton. The conduct and appearance of the crews of the free traders have put to shame those of the company's ships, with their three days of unbridled license; and let but the British government protect its subjects residing in China with its strong arms of power and justice, the British character will then speedily rise to its proper elevation in the opinion of this government and people, which it has never yet attained because it has never yet been known. Henceforth, give us a fair field and no favour, and we are confident of the result.

GLASGOW, August 15.

The intelligence which we lay before our readers to-day, particularly the advices from the Continent, is of importance, and will be read with interest. An angry feeling seems to prevail throughout the whole of Europe. Commotions and riots have taken place in many quarters, while they are apprehended in others; the whole indicating a speedy and general convulsion in Europe.

In Russia, the throne has been threatened by a conspiracy in Poland, and even extending to the camp at Kulisch.

In consequence of the late decree issued by the Spanish Government, there have been suppressed 40 monasteries of different orders, 138 convents of Dominicans, 181 Franciscans, 77 of barefooted Friars, 7 of Tierceires, 29 of Capuchins, 88 of Augustines, 17 of Recollects, 17 of Carmelites, 48 of barefooted Carmelites, 36 of Mercenaries, 27 of barefooted Mercenaries, 50 of St. John of God, 11 of Premonstrates, 6 of Minor Clerks, 4 of Agonisers, 3 of Servitors of Mary, 62 of Mimms, 37 of Trinitarians, and 7 of barefooted Trinitarians.

Advices from Algiers of the 1st instant, announce the embarkation for Spain of 2,700 men of the foreign legion. The 18 French officers who declined entering the Spanish service had been sent to France. Most of the soldiers of the four battalions embarked are Germans by birth. The commanders and 35 of the officers are French—30 are foreigners.

GREENOCK, August 25.

The latest accounts from Madrid come down to the 14th. The gloom is every day becoming more profound in the political horizon of Spain.—The impulse given by the Movement party is extending like a contagion, and it is obvious that the Prince Regent's government must succumb to it, or it will be shivered to pieces by the shock. It is well known that the Urban Militia cannot be relied on by the Government; and as the whole of the regular troops are opposed to Don Carlos in the North, the Government have no means of arresting the progress of the revolutionary party to the Southward. In the mean time Don Carlos has made a movement with a considerable body of troops, in the direction of Castile, to endeavour to arouse the agricultural population in his favour, in the expectation that they will be shocked at the excesses committed on the Monastic Establishments and the Clergy, by the Liberals or Exaltados. Great anxiety prevails in this country for the next arrival from Madrid, as, at the date of the last advices, the Government were not apprised that their authority had been superseded in the Provinces. It seems also to be expected by those in the secret, that the receipt of the intelligence would be the signal for a rising in the capital.

PARIS, August 20.

FRIGHTFUL NEWS FROM SPAIN.

The Journal de Paris contains the following frightful intelligence from Spain:—

"The news from Spain are more and more afflicting. At Matara, and on different points, new popular movements have taken place to the cries of—Death to the Monks! Death to the Nobles! Death to the rich!—Liberty forever!

"At Tarragona, the lieutenant and the major of the place were strangled. Valencia has also been the theatre of deplorable excesses. At Barcelona the proclamations become more numerous. They call the inhabitants to arms to exterminate the Carlists and sustain the popular movement.

Sarragossa is waiting peaceably enough, governed by the Junta, the reply to the demands which it has addressed to the government. We are assured that Don Carlos intends directing all his efforts upon Castile."

The Courier Francais affects to believe that these statements of the Journal de Paris are exaggerated; but I confess that I cannot partake its opinion. From so many parts of the Peninsula—from private correspondents—from public journals—from official accounts—from the best informed men on the frontiers—and even from couriers and travellers who have left or passed through the places in question, we learn that the accounts published of the ultra-revolutionary movements in Spain are not at all exaggerated, and that the evils are quite as great as they are stated to be. The Journal des Debats contains the following news from Spain:

1st from Madrid.—Letters from that capital up to the 12th, arrived by express, state that the capital was tranquil, but that the deplorable events of Catalonia were known. The government had not taken any extraordinary measures, notwithstanding the extraordinary circumstances which surround it.

GERMANY.—Preparations for the meeting of the Sovereigns are actively carried forward in Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TIMBER TRADE.

The following resolutions were reported on Friday night last from the Timber Duties Committee of the House of Commons:

1. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the present mode of taking the duties on deals is susceptible of improvement, and that this Committee would recommend that a mode be adopted which shall approach more nearly to a payment according to the contents of the deal.

2. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the difference of duty of 45s, now imposed by law on timber the produce of Europe, as compared with timber the produce of our North American Colonies, is too great and may be reduced.

3. That it is the opinion of this committee, that having a due regard to the interests which have been created in the British North American Colonies by the system hitherto pursued, and to the representations of the Shipping Interest, a reduction of the protective duty, not exceeding 15s. per load, would be a fair arrangement.

4. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that such reduction be made, so far as may be consistent with the interests of the revenue, without any augmentation of the duty on Colonial timber.

5. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, in any alteration made, such alteration should not effect the shipments made in the year 1836.

6. That it is the opinion of this Committee,

that there should be a uniform mode of taking the duty on deals throughout the United Kingdom.

Report to lie on the table, to be printed.

The London Courier, in reference to the English Corporation Bill, says—We now learn that, as the Corporation Bill must be re-printed, after the House of Lords agree to the amendments to be proposed on bringing up the report on Tuesday next, it is not likely there can be any discussion in the House of Commons on the subject of that Bill sooner than Monday the 31st instant.

UNITED STATES.

Affairs begin to look serious in Ohio and Michigan. Three thousand men are ordered out in Ohio. The Detroit Journal says—The Legislative Council have made an appropriation of three hundred and ten thousand dollars for the purpose of defending the southern frontiers from the encroachments of Ohio. We understand that this fund is placed in the hands of the Acting Governor, to be disposed of as he may think proper.—Quebec paper.

That New-Orleans will rival New-York in a few years, we have every reason to conclude from the great facilities of intercourse and trade every year—almost month—becoming developed. There is very little doubt of the New-Orleans and Nashville railroad being completed in three or four years; and that will open a direct communication with Mississippi and Tennessee, which will doubtless be continued to Richmond and the rail-roads in the eastern States. By this route New-Orleans may command the whole of the sugar produce of the country, all the cotton west of Georgia, all the tobacco south of Ohio and Pennsylvania, west of the valley of Shenandoah. We know that great exertions are made by Maryland for Baltimore, and that Pennsylvania is suicidally aiding her efforts—but we have no great apprehensions for Louisiana, for the trade of the west, when the steamboats on the Mississippi are owned by companies, not individuals; and when they commence plying at stated periods, between particular places. We have the command of the Ohio as far as Cincinnati, and of the greater part of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi. And this trade will now have facilities for rendering it more effective. When the obstructions of the raft shall have been removed from the Red River, we shall command all the western regions to the Chippewan mountains; and it is not impossible that in a few years an intercommunication may be made with the Pacific, which will not only open a trade with the whole of the western regions north of the Mexican provinces, but which may enable us to penetrate to China itself.—New Orleans Bee.

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.

Last night was again very chill, but there was no frost in this vicinity. The thermometer was down to 45° of Fahrenheit in the shade, an hour after sun-rise this morning, with a fresh breeze from the north-west, which has not, however, cleared the sky of rainy clouds. No grain has been housed for the last six days, several showers having occurred each day. Some farmers have still a thousand to fifteen bundles of hay out, the part down, being of course much damaged. This is however, owing to negligence or ignorance; in some instances to the want of hands. All the Canadian farmers allow their hay to advance too much before they mow it, and if not cut in time, it loses every day much of its nourishing properties.—Gazette.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have Cape of Good Hope papers to the 21st of June. His Excellency the Governor had returned to Graham's Town from the late seat of war. All was quiet at the latest advices in the new province, and the hostile tribes were retiring beyond the Kei. Many of the farmers were returning to their harvest, but great caution was still necessary. It was the intention of his Excellency to appropriate an ample part of the new province for the friendly tribes of the Caffres, and a message to that effect had been communicated to Sutre and Sandilla, the wife of the late Gaika, and to various other Chiefs friendly to the English Government. These would merely be required to acknowledge the supremacy of the British Government, and would be tolerated in their own peculiar customs. The object of his Excellency was to place a barrier to the colonial frontier of those chiefs whose fidelity could not be fully depended on, and to bring them within the pale of civilization.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

DIVING APPARATUS.—An apparatus invented by a native of this Province, which enables a person to descend and to remain for a considerable time under water, has been for several days past, exhibited in this Town. It is similar (if not altogether the same) to that by means of which several of the cannon and some of the stores of the Royal George sunk at Spithead, have been recovered. Several individuals have descended, and from the Basin a brick of the chimney of a French Brig of war sunk near Stevens Island 90 years ago, has been got up, which is in the possession of Mr. Campbell at Robertson's wine store. A diver who ventured down in four fathoms water, states that he staid under for about five minutes with comparative ease, the only difficulty experienced being from the pressure on the apparatus of such a body of water. The invention consists of a dress of copper, covered with India rubber, air tight and water tight, to which two tubes are fitted, which supply a current of air to the diver, by means of a bellows or force-pump. It is exceedingly simple, and as far as we can judge, perfectly safe. If report is correct, there is much treasure somewhere in our harbour, which might make a diving speculation a comfortable business. The possessor of the apparatus we believe intends to exhibit to the public its capability.—Halifax Times.

In the Review of the New-York Markets for three days preceding August 29, published in the Montreal papers, we notice that 2000 bushels Nova Scotia black oats had sold at auction at 31 a 41 cents cash.—Really this looks something like competition with the Yankees in agricultural productions.—*Id.*

THE CATTLE TRADE.—One hundred and forty-four head of cattle, and about 200 tubs of butter, arrived at St. Johns N.F. in the first week of August from the eastern ports of Nova-Scotia. This is not so bad for the folks 'down east'—if our fishermen will compel us to buy from the Newfoundlanders, it is well that our farmers furnish something to pay them.—*Nova-scotian.*

It has been reported that there is an intention on the part of some American Speculators to make purchases of Land in Shelburne. If such be the case it must be merely for the purpose of setting on foot a fishing Establishment. Their encroachments upon our fishing grounds are already great enough without obtaining an actual lodgement among us for the purpose of carrying them on. If such purpose be carried into execution, we may soon behold this modern "city of desolation" again assuming a business-like appearance.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

AGRICULTURAL.

From the New York Farmer.

REMARKS ON THE HORN DISTEMPER.

Animals of the forest, guided by the principles of instinct, regulated by the dictates of nature, and uncontrolled by man in their food, air, rest, and exercise, are seldom affected by disease, while domestic animals of all countries and climates, more directly under the controul and dominion of man, are subject to a variety. There are but few instances on record of prevailing diseases among the different tribes of wild animals, while every appropriate periodical informs us of diseases and their remedies of the whole class of those more immediately under the direction and government of man. Having lately had a fine young cow of the short horn Durham breed, afflicted with the disease called Horn Distemper, and she having thoroughly recovered, I thought it would not be improper to offer for publication in your valuable journal a few remarks on the disease, and my method of treatment. It is evident this distemper affects the internal substance of the horn, usually called the pith, insensibly wastes it, and eventually, if suffered to make its progress unmolested, leaves the horn entirely hollow. The pith is a porous, spongy bone, whose cells are covered with an unctuous matter and filled with numerous small vessels, is overspread with a thin membrane, appears firmly united to the head, and in a healthy animal completely fills the horn, which only serves as a sheath. In horn distempers this bone partly, at others wholly wasted, commencing at the extremity of the pith. The usual symptoms are a general dullness of the countenance, a tardiness in moving, a formation about the eyes of a yellow viscous matter, failure of appetite, a desire to lie down, a giddiness and frequent tossing of the head, often a stiffness of the limbs observable, and in cows the milk fails. Let the other symptoms be what they may, there is always a sudden wasting of the flesh. The horn always loses its natural heat, and a degree of coldness is manifest to the hand by grasping it firmly. When in one horn, as is often the case, there will be a very sensible difference in the feeling. If upon examination the horn is cold, we need not doubt the presence of the malady, yet without an acquaintance with some of the preceding signs, we might not be induced to examine the horn, or suspect the evil. As soon as the discovery is made, a hole with a tenpenny nail gimlet should be immediately bored underside the horn, three or four inches from the head. If the gimlet passes through the inside without resistance, it may be bored as low as is judged the hollowness extends; this, generally, if done in season, is all that is necessary. These holes should, however, be kept open, that a free discharge may be encouraged, and a communication be kept up with the air. Bubbles are continually forming at the orifice, through which a thin fluid oozes after the horn is bored. This seems to indicate an internal fermentation. Putrid matter may be formed on the periosteum, and entering into the interstices of the bone, may dissolve the only substance, and form a fluid so putrid and corrosive as to dissolve even the bone itself. From the sensible relief that an opening into the horn gives the beast, it is more than probable that the distress manifested arises from compression, occasioned by the expansion of the putrid and confined air within, rather than from an effect produced on the blood and juices. In aggravated cases the inside of the horn should be thoroughly syringed two or three times a day with salt and water, soapsuds, pepper, and vinegar, or any simple cleansing material, (never apply spirits of turpentine, as the manner of some is.) If there

appears to be much inflammation about the head, a moderate bleeding in the neck would be beneficial. But when the distemper has communicated its effects to the brain so as to produce a high degree of inflammation, it is much to be doubted whether any mode of treatment would afford effectual relief.

Milch cows are more liable to attack than other descriptions of horn cattle. It is not common among oxen; I never knew a bull to have it, steers and heifers are thought to be exempt from it under three years of age. It cannot be considered as contagious. Neat cattle are subject to a disorder commonly called Tail Sickness, which is a wasting of the bony substance of the tail, and if not cut off above where the defect reaches, often proves fatal. It frequently accompanies the horn distemper.

From the Maine Farmer.

CROSSING VEGETABLES.

Vegetables, like animals, will sometimes breed back, or, in other words, some of the progeny will inherit some of the characteristics of their ancestors two or three generations back. This was exemplified by Mr. Knight, of England, when he began to manufacture new varieties of Peas, and although many of you may know the story, you will excuse us for telling it to those who do not.

When he first began his experiments on the crossing of vegetables, he selected out a dwarfish stunted kind of grey pea, that could not be much improved by good culture, or good soil. Previous to its opening its blossoms, he cut off all but half a dozen. These he opened carefully, and cut from the part called the stamens, leaving the pistil or thread-like column which rises from the seed-vessel, untouched. He then left them. They afterwards opened, like other blossoms, as if nothing had happened to them. He then took some of the pollen, or yellow dust, from the flowers of a tall luxuriant pea, and put it upon three of the flowers which had been robbed of their stamens. The half dozen flowers then put out their pods as usual, but the peas in the three that had not been dusted with the pollen perished, withering away, and produced nothing; while those that had received a sprinkling of pollen produced full grown peas. They were of a grey colour, and very much like those of the stock experimented upon. The next spring he planted these peas, and then the good effects of the crossing were exhibited. They grew up large; the peas were neither like the grey pea, nor the other, but intermediate—and of an excellent kind. Hence we see that if we have a plant or animal from crossings of two distinct breeds, and they do not exhibit or possess the qualities of the parents which we desire, their progeny may, and it is best to wait patiently until we see the results in more than one generation.

From the New York Farmer.

POTASH AS A MANURE.

I was pleased to see an enquiry suggested in a recent number of the New York Farmer respecting the use of Potash as a manure as practised on Long Island, but regret to find no answer furnished by those to whom the enquiry was directed. In the absence of better information on the subject, permit me to state what has been my brief experience in the use of this manure.

I had a lot of meadow land, containing about three acres, which had been reduced to poverty by severe cropping. On this piece of ground I made the following experiment. Having broken up the sward, and harrowed it repeatedly until quite mellow, I spread leached ashes over one acre, and potash dissolved in water over the other two acres; sowed millet

seed, clover, and timothy, all mixed together, in the proportion of one part of each of the latter to five of the former, and one bushel of the mixture to an acre; harrowed all in together on or about the first of the sixth month.

The ashes cost fifteen dollars; the potash five dollars the acre; the expence and trouble of dressing with potash, about the same in proportion. And now it was a matter of no small interest to me, a novice at farming, to observe the result of an experiment, which when made, I supposed to be entirely original. The crop of millet was fine, and as nearly alike as could have been expected, if the land had all been covered with the same kind of manure. The clover also, all over the lot was luxuriant, and gave the strongest evidence to my mind, that potash is the principle agent in leached ashes, which causes fertility. I made trial of potash on a lot of four acres, which was considered the poorest on my farm, on which I sowed millet with the potash. I sowed at the same time four other acres without any manure, on ground considered much better than the last above mentioned.

I cut double the quantity of hay from that dressed with potash, and of a better quality. Thus far my little experience goes in favour of potash as a manure; but I much desire that some of thy subscribers, of larger experience and abler pens, would favour us with light on this interesting subject. T. D.

OYSTER SHELLS—are frequently burnt into lime, to lay upon land. They are better manure when ground without burning, owing to the remains of animal matter in them. A good lime compost is the following: Spread on any platform under cover six inches of mould, then three inches of well-burnt lime; slack it with water in which common salt has been dissolved, to the amount of 1 1/2 lbs. of salt to each bushel of lime; cover it with 6 inches more of mould. Before laying it on the land, turn and mix the compost heap, and lay 300 bushels of it on each acre.—Dr. Hooper.

From the Farmer's and Housekeeper's Manual.

CHEAP AND VALUABLE MANURE.—Raise a platform of earth, eight feet wide, one foot high, and of any length according to the quantity wanted on the head-land of a field; on the first stratum of earth spread a thin stratum of lime fresh from the kiln, dissolve or slake this with salt brine or sea water from the nose of a watering pot; add immediately another layer of earth, then lime and brine as before, carrying it to any convenient height. In a week it should be turned over, carefully broken and mixed, so that the mass may be thoroughly incorporated. This compost has been used in Ireland, has doubled the crops of potatoes and oats, &c. and is said to be far superior to stable dung.

SEASON FOR PLOUGHING.—Land which is composed in part of clay, or what is called a stiff soil, should be ploughed in the fall and laid as light as possible, so as to expose it to the action of frost, which will pulverise and subdue it; and insects will then be destroyed by exposure to the rigours of winter. But arable land, which is sandy and porous, should lie and consolidate till spring.

TO KEEP APPLES FOR WINTER USE.—Put them in casks or bins, in layers well covered with dry sand, each layer being covered. This preserves them from the air, from moisture, from frost, it prevents their perishing by their own perspiration, their moisture being absorbed by the sand; at the same time it preserves the flavour of the apples, and prevents their wilting. Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfectly dry.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has lately received ex Brig *Deve-*
ron, from Greenock, a valuable addition to his
stock in the above line; which, together with those
formerly imported, he offers at prices considerably
under his former printed quotations. Catalogues may
be had gratis, by applying at the store.

—A L S O—

By the same vessel, the following scarce Books,
on consignment, which will be sold at cost and char-
ges. An early application is necessary.
Stephens's Diamond Edition of the Bible and New
Testament, with and without Common Prayer and
Psalm; and in roman, morocco, embossed, and extra
bindings.

- 1 copy Cowper's works, 3 vols. 8 vo
 - 1 do. complete in one vol. 8 vo.
 - 1 Montague's Ornithological Dictionary 8 vo
 - 1 Main's Vegetable Physiology, 12 mo
 - 1 Roux's French Grammar and Key
 - 8 Citizen of the World
 - 6 Dramatic Beauties
 - 2 Walker's Dictionary with Key to the pronunciation
of proper names
 - Method of reading the Scriptures in one year
 - Rennies' Scientific Alphabets of Angling—Physics—
Gardening—Natural Theology—Botany—Chemis-
try—Zoology—and Medical Botany
 - Mothers' Catechisms of Useful Knowledge.
 - The following Annuals in silk & morocco Bindings,
 - The Sacred Cabinet, in prose and verse
 - The Sacred Offering
 - The Infant's Annual
 - Two pair coloured Globes.
- June 22, 1835 **JAMES DAWSON**

By the *MARY ANN* from Liverpool, and other
arrivals, the Subscriber has received the following

GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at Prices unusually low,

FOR CASH OR PRODUCE:

PRI^NTED Cottons, Muslins & Gingham, Shally
Dresses, Cyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and
thibbet wool Shawls, gauze Hdks., Veils and Scarfs,
crape Hdks., Ribbons,

**TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND
DEVONSHIRE BONNETS,**

Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.

Leghorn Flats, gent's Gossamere, beaver and Cal-
cutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdks., Laces and
Edging, bobbinette, hook, jaconet, mull, cross-
barred & cambric MUSLINS, ladies' and gent's
Gloves, hosiery, India rubber & other Braces, bl'k
& fancy silk Stocks, white and col'd Stays,

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

Imitation & linen Cambric, ladies' fancy silk Boas,
prunella, kid & mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians,

WHITE & GREY COTTONS,

lining do., Checks Homespuns, Fustians & Moleskins,
printed Canteons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton
Velvets, Cassinets, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture,
Slops, &c. &c. &c.

—H A R D W A R E.—

Tennon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chissels, Rasps,
Sickles, Scythes, Knives & Forks, Carvers, pen and
pocket Knives, Scissors, Augers japan'd & brass
coal Scoops, shoe, hearth, hair, tooth, weaver's, cloth,
paint, white-wash & scrubbing BRUSHES, spigs,
4dy 6dy 8dy 10d, & 30dy NAILS, painted & brass
Fenders, steel & brass Fire Irons, coffin Furn' ure,
chest, rim, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead
Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpen-
ters Pincers & Hammers, brass window pullies, bell
Handles and Triggers, shuffling Hatchets,

CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES,
Brace and Bits, Planes of every description, Cramps,
Vices, Spoke Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd
Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Wainers and
Trays, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Spoons, britt. metal
tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, saucop-
ans, Pots, Ovens, and spare covers, Tea Kettles,
Frying Pans, cod & mk'l Hooks,

STEEL YARDS & SCALE BEAMS,
col'd & white Spectacles, Mathematical Instruments,
Spades & Shovels, and an excellent assortment of
English Iron, &c. &c. &c.

—GROCERIES & LIQUORS.—

White & Brown Sugar, Hyson & Souchong TEA,
Coffee, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Nuts,
Currants, Rum, Wine, Gin, Brandy, Shrub, Peppermint,
Also.—For sale, for CASH only, OATMEAL and
N. S. FLOUR. A quantity of Canadian Flour daily
expected, from Quebec.

R. ROBERTSON.

9th June, 1835.

ALMANACKS FOR 1835.
For sale by the Subscriber. **JAMES DAWSON.**

**SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL
PROPERTY.**

THE subscriber offers for sale on very reasonable
terms, that excellent corner Lot, fronting on
Queen and Farm Street, formerly owned by Mr. Adam
Gordon, cooper. Also—that one story house, about
86 feet by 16, standing at the east end of the dwel-
ling house of Charles Erskine, and formerly occupied
by him as a shop;—the purchaser to remove the house
when the owner of the ground requires it.

The subscriber being about to leave the province, is
now selling off his stock of Goods, in his shop on Wa-
ter st., at very reduced prices, and will continue to do
so, by private sale, till the 6th of Oct. next, at which
time what remains unsold of the above, will be dispo-
sed of by Auction.

All those having claims against the subscriber,
are desired to present the same for adjustment, on or
before the above named day, and those indebted to
him are requested to make immediate payment; other-
wise their accounts will be put into the hands of an
Attorney to collect.

JAMES YOUNG.

Pictou, 8th Sept. 1835. b-w

HANDBILLS & BOOK WORK

Done at this Office, in the most handsome style, and
at very moderate prices. May, 1835

100 Bbls. PITCH, 70 Bbls. TAR, 20
do. ROSIN, for sale by
July 1. **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

MRS. HENDERSON,

HAS just commenced business in the shop adjoining
this office, to the East, in the
HAT & BONNET MAKING LINE.

Orders are solicited and will be punctually executed
in Palmetto, Straw, Tuscan or Leghorn.

*Any of the above may be had, ready made, on
reasonable terms by calling at the shop.

Wanted, two Apprentices to the above business.
Pictou 23d June, 1835.

**BY THE HUGH JOHNSTON, FROM
NEW-YORK,**

And for Sale by the Subscriber:

150 BAGS NAVY BREAD,
50 bbls RYE FLOUR,
50 bbls INDIAN MEAL.

July 15. b-w **GEORGE SMITH.**

CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, COR-
DAGE, and OAKUM, for sale by
June 17 **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

**HEALTH SECURED
BY MORRISON'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
and all Liver diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Tick Dolorous, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox,
Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Canta-
neous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all
climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient,
or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most effi-
cacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases
of disease to which the human system is liable.

Take care of Counterfeits! The public are here-
by cautioned against purchasing spurious Medicines
which may be offered them as genuine, as Dr. Mor-
rison never allows more than one Agent to be appointed
in any one place, and these are in no instance Medi-
cal 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.

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ALMANAC**
(36 pages), price 3d, each.
Also: Crawley on Baptism—price 3s.

NAILS.

BEST Bending Cut NAILS on hand and for sale
by the Subscriber. **JAMES DAWSON.**
July 29th, 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per BRIDE from Liverpool, and
CULTON from Hull,

- 200** TONS fishery SALT
- 20 Bags fine do
- Lines, Twines, Mackarel and Herring Nets
- 40 tons well assorted IRON
- Boxes Window Glass, assorted
- Kegs Nails and Spikes
- Boxes Soap
- Do. Candles
- Do. Starch
- Fig Blue, Roll Brimstone
- Crates well assorted CROCKERYWARE
- Oakum, Cordage, and Canvass
- 60 M Bricks
- 200 qtrs. Wheat
- 150 Kegs Paint
- Linseed oil, sole Leather

Blacksmiths' Bellows & Anvils, sup'r quality
CLOTHS, bleached and unbleached Cottons,
Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Flannels,
Slop Clothing, Hats & Straw Bonnets,
with a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Season.

ALSO: ON HAND—

- Anchors & Chain Cables, assorted
- Indian corn Meal, Rye Flour
- Palm Leaf Hats
- Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine
- Pots & Ovens and spare Covers,
- All of which he will dispose of on reasonable
terms.

July 1.

GEORGE SMITH.

TO LET.



Entry Immediately.

THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romans
as a SHOP and DWELLING.
For particulars apply at this Office.
if Pictou, July 10, 1835.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ANY person desirous of subscribing for the New
England Farmer, can be furnished with a copy,
commencing with Vol. 14th No. 1, dated July 15th,
1835, by applying at this Office. [August 1st.

**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 Cyclopadia, Do
- The Ladies' Penny Gazette.
- Parley's Magazine.
- The People's Magazine.
- Edinburgh Cabinet Library.
- London Family Library.
- Lardner's Cyclopadia.
- The Mirror.
- Penny Musical Guide.
- Musical Library.

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

ALSO

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.

WANTED.

A STEADY Boy, possessing a good English edu-
cation, as an apprentice to the Printing Business.
Apply at this office. [Sept'r. 16.

THE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1835.

By the Barque *Acadian*, arrived at Halifax, 20th instant, in 24 days from Greenock, British news has been received down to the 26th ult. The following is a brief summary of the most interesting particulars they contain.

The Irish Church Bill had been passed through the House of Commons and sent to the Lords.

The House of Commons had occupied much time in investigations on the Orange Lodge Question, and had found it necessary to commit one of the witnesses, (Col. Fairman, the Deputy Grand Secretary and Treasurer to the Orange Lodges in England,) to Newgate. The House, at our last dates had not come to any definite conclusions on the subject.

The following is the King's answer to the Address of the House of Commons, referred to in our last:—

"I have received your dutiful address, submitting to me certain resolutions on the subject of Orange Lodges in the army. My attention has been, and shall continue to be, directed to practices contrary to the regulations and injurious to the discipline of my troops. I owe it no less to the dignity of my crown than to the safety of the country and the welfare of my brave and loyal army, to discourage and prevent every attempt to introduce secret societies into its ranks, and you may rely on my determination to adopt the most effectual means for this purpose."

Parliament, it was expected, would be prorogued about the middle of this month.

In the House of Lords the Corporations Bill, it is said, has undergone so many alterations, that when it is returned to the Commons they will not be able to recognise it as such, the leading provisions of the Bill being rendered wholly nugatory by these amendments. This is indeed what was anticipated, and what may be expected of the other two great reform measures now before their Lordships, namely, the Irish Corporations Reform Bill, and the Irish Church Bill.

The situation of the Premier appears to be anything but enviable; in almost every measure he proposes in the House, he is assailed by the sneers and sarcasms of the Tory Lords, and in every division he is left in the minority; add to this, he is said to be the object of the frowns of Royalty: be this as it may, he is not without consolation; Lord Brougham, Lord John Russell, and many others have stood nobly by him, and the spirit of the intelligent men of Old England, are giving him demonstrations of their determination to abide by him to the last extremity. Addresses from the most populous towns and districts had been presented to him, praying, that he would stick by the helm of affairs, and maintain the peoples' rights, and assuring him that in doing so, the most triumphant results awaited him. In the mean time, the Commons have, very properly, determined to withhold the supplies for the year, until the result of the three great measures of reform be known. John Bull does well to keep a tight hold of the purse-strings till he gets his rights.

All this points forward to a hostile collision between the two branches of the Legislature, which cannot be far distant, and we shall soon see, when the two interests are thrown in the scale, whether the restoration of the peoples' lost rights, or the reign of misrule and corruption shall prevail.

In casting our eyes abroad on the present state of the civilized world, we are forcibly struck with the workings of the elements of commotion in one shape or another in almost every country. Attempts have been made almost simultaneously on the lives of the French King, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Bavaria. Spain is convulsed to its very centre, rendering assunder the manacles of feudal tyranny, and ecclesiastical bigotry and superstition.

Turkey stands trembling at the spectral view of her own weakness. Shorn of all her authority and dominions in Africa, and confined to a mere fraction

of what she once owned in Europe and Asia, she is now struggling for the last remnant of political existence, with the dictatorial policy of Russian diplomacy, and the warlike prowess of some of her own rebellious Pashas, in Alliance.

In the new governments of South and central America, in the United States and Canada the uneasiness of the people under the existing state of things, is daily becoming more apparent. In all these countries, a crisis of no ordinary interest is approaching.

The French Government has been trying to work impossibilities; they have begun by handcuffing the Press!

A pension of £300 a year has been settled on Moore, the Irish Poet.

The war with the natives at the Cape of Good Hope has been brought to a favourable conclusion.

Halley's Comet has been observed by the French Astronomers.

O'Connell has lately paid a visit to Scotland, and at Edinburgh and Glasgow was entertained with public dinners.

The King has received as a present from the King of Oude, a bedstead, a table, two chairs, and other articles of solid gold; two elephants, two Arabian horses, and two dwarf buffaloes. They were brought home in the duke of Argyle East Indiaman, and are estimated to be worth £50,000.

The committee on timber duties have reported, and we are sorry to say, it is unfavourable to the trade of this country. We refer our readers to the resolutions in another column.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SOME time ago, a number of individuals belonging to this town, friends of the Pictou Academy, adverted to its pecuniary difficulties, agreed to pay each, annually, a certain sum of money towards its support, during the continuance of the present Bill. The subscription paper lies with Jotham Blanchard Esq.; all therefore who feel inclined to annex their names to the begun list, may, by this intimation, know to whom application is to be made. There are many who have already proved themselves strenuous advocates of the Institution, and who, were its present embarrassments brought in detail before them, would be as forward as ever, to display their interest in its behalf. The second Teacher, to whom the trustees are in arrears to a large amount, has discontinued his labors; and there are almost no funds from which he can obtain payment. The hitherto course of education is thus interrupted, and unless it can be restored, the original design of the Institution is frustrated. Those who contributed largely, from time to time, towards its aid, had certainly no idea that it ever would be reduced to little more than a common Grammar School; and unless some salutary measure be adopted, there is the utmost risk of its sinking down to this paltry level. In order to prevent this, those who wish well to the cause of education, & to the intellectual and moral improvement of the country, ought, together with their own pecuniary support, according to their circumstances, to co-operate in bringing the state of the Institution before the Legislature, that it may be placed, in all time coming, on an efficient footing. This is due to themselves and to the Seminary. The prosperity too of such Institutions, it is the imperative duty of all who hold the responsible station of Legislators, carefully to consult. Party politics have too long exercised a predominating influence in the world, and the more such influence is checked and set aside, whenever, and so often as it may appear, the better will it uniformly fare with the community at large. To secure this, much depends on the stern and fearless integrity, which those who fill public and official situations, may be found to display. As respects the Pictou Academy, justice to the public requires, that its present state be impartially reviewed by the Legislature; and although to some the subject may be vexatious, still an early and due attention to its claims, will prove the surest method to be freed, for ever, from all painful feelings connected with the case. Were the Pictou Academy to fall, after all the labor, and money, and anxiety, that have been expended on its account, this, besides the loss to the public, would prove most mortifying to its friends, and doubtless not a few would reprobate themselves, when too late, for having been remiss in the proper season of exertion. Were the Institution to cease, one of the principal ornaments of Pictou would disappear. The sum of £100 annually in addition to what is now at the disposal of the Trustees, would en-

able them to pursue the present plan of education and this sum, strictly, could, without much difficulty, by the co-operation of friends be secured.

Any sum however small will be most gratefully received.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week.

At Mr. Lorrain's—Captain Todd, Mr. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Captain Baker, Dr. Stevens and Lady, and Mr. Lane.

At Mrs. Davison's—Captain Osmotherly.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Sept.—23 Brig Ann, Thoms, Heli, 32 days—ballast to A. Campbell; Elizabeth, Simpson, Morigomsh—plank to G. Smith.

25th—Schr. Rebecca, Cameron, Morigomsh—butter, beef, and oatmeal to the master; Mary, Taylor, Crow Harbour—fish and dry goods to the master; brig Catherine and Hannah, Alderson, Sunderland, 27 days—ballast to G. Smith; Sir William Wallace, Johnston, Liverpool, 35 days—salt and dry goods, to H. Hatton, Adam Carr, and others; schr. Pictou, Graham, Miramichi—salmon, &c. to the master; sloop Lady, Dewey, River John—staves to the master; Sarah, Mullins, Wallace, plank to H. Hatton; brig Caladonia, Newburyport—to the Mining Association.

26th—Schr. Sisters, Des Jardin, Mag. Islands—2 horses to master.

27th—Schr. Mary Louisa, Townsend, Charlottetown, bound to Sydney; brig Paragon, Goodchild, Cronarty, 70 days—passengers, bound to Quebec; schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Miramichi—ballast to J. Carmichael & Co.; shal. Waterloo, Eison, Halifax,—ballast to master; shal. Dapper, Mutual, Tatmagouche—flooring, paint, &c. to J. Hepburn.

DEPARTED.

Sept'r 24th—Schr. Rapid, LeBlanc, Halifax—coke by the Mining Association.

25th—Brig Paragon, Tucker, Providence, R. I.—coal by the Mining Association; schr. Mechanic, Kimbell, Salem—coal by do.; Eliza, Forest, Halifax—coal by Master; Jolly Tar, Vigneau, do. do.—by do.; shal. Mary Ann, DeLorey, Antigonish—do. by the Mining Association.

26th—Schr. Nancy, Fougeron, Miramichi—cattle; Brig Agenora, Dockendoff, Fall River—coal by the Mining Association; Schr. Ellen, Lunt, Boston—do. by do.; Unacke, Landres, Bay de Chalour—apples, pickled fish, and horses by A. McIntosh; Rebecca, Cameron, on a fishing voyage—salt by Master; shal. Fortitude, Cummings, Fox Island—stores for the fishing.

29th—Schr. Sisters, Des Jardin, Magdalene Islands—salt and coal by H. Hatton.

30th—Schr. Isabella, Keauedy, Mag. Islands—stores by R. Robertson.

Brig Aurora, John Osmotherly master, of Aberystwyth, South Wales, left Bathurst on the 9th July, struck Bryan Island Reef on the 19th, was brought into harbour Mason, Magdalene Islands, on the 20th—materials saved and sold them for the benefit of all concerned.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BOARDS, Pine, per M	50s a 60s
" Hemlock, do.	30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh,	3d a 4d per lb.
BUTTER	7d a 8d "
COALS, at the Mines	13s per chal.
" Shipped on board	14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)	16s "
CODFISH per Ql.	10s a 12s
EGGS per doz.	6d
FLOUR, N. S. per cwt.	16s a 18s
" Am. S. F. per bbl.	45s
" Canada fine "	40s
HAY per ton	35 a 40
HERRINGS, No. 1.	20s
No. 2.	none
LAMB per lb.	3d
MUTTON per lb.	2½d. a 3d.
OAT MEAL per cwt.	12s 6d a 14s
PORK per bbl.	60s a 65s
POTATOES per bush.	1s
SALT per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES per M	7s a 10s
TALLOW per lb.	7d a 8d

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to those who were purchasers at the sale of Farm Stock by John Gass, at Kempt Bridge, in October last year, and who gave their Promissory Notes, payable one year after date, that the said Notes are indorsed and made payable to me, and must be paid when due; otherwise they will be lodged with an Attorney to collect.

ROBERT GASS.

Sept. 29, 1835.

(Not to be repeated.)

For Sale.

THAT WELL KNOWN FARM

FORMERLY belonging to the Rev. JAS. ROSSON, situated a few miles from Pictou, on the Halifax Road, and fronting on the Harbour. A considerable portion of the same is in a high state of cultivation.

There are also on the ground, A HOUSE and BARN.

For further particulars apply to H. Hatton, Esq., or to the Subscriber,

THOMAS RAE.

Sept. 30, 1835.

cm-w

R. DAWSON

HAS just received, per the SIR WILLIAM WALLACE—

BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS & ANVILS, SWEDEN IRON,

Cast, Crawley, and German STEEL, Cross-cut SAWS, Horse-shoe NAILS, &c., Superior PICKLING & TABLE VINEGAR.

TO LET.

That SHOP, & part of the, WHARF presently occupied by Messrs. W. & I. Ives, a most eligible stand for Business. Entry on the 1st Decr. next.

Pictou, 25th Sept., 1835.



NOTICE

TO MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS.

FOUR Masons and two Bricklayers will find employment for the remainder of the season, on application to

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

30th Sept.

N. B. Liberal wages, and CASH payment will be given.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS now commenced selling his VALUABLE STOCK of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

at prices unprecedented in Pictou, and will continue to do so until the 20th of October. Traders and others will find it to their advantage to take an early opportunity of examining the articles and prices; as no opportunity can offer, that persons wanting articles in his line can be supplied on as favourable terms.

R. ROBERTSON.

Pictou, 29th Sept., 1835.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the estate of

JOHN McNEIL, Junr,

late of Little Harbour, in the District of Pictou, Farmer, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to MARGARET McNEIL, Adm'x. ABRAM PATTERSON, Adm'r.

Pictou, 14th Sept'r, 1835.

REMOVAL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER, DRUGGIST, has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Yorston's, and directly opposite the store of D. Crichton & Son. September 15, 1835.

AUCTIONS.

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION.

JAMES MALCOLM

INTENDING to leave Pictou in a few weeks, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday the 30th Sept'r. the whole of his present stock of Goods, consisting of—

BLACK, blue, brown, olive and green CLOTH. Pilot Cloth & Flushing, Cassimero, Fancy Stuff for Summer Dresses, Plaiding, Brown & bleach'd shirting Cottons, Apron Check, Striped Shirting, Printed Cottons,—(great variety,) Merinos & Shawls, Silk & cotton Handk'fs, Raven sewing Silk, Patent & common sewing Thread, Cotton Balls, Silk and cotton Ferret, Coat & Vest Buttons, Writing, deed & wrapping PAPER, Patent Cordage, Putty, Boxes Tobacco Pipes, CUTLERY,—all sorts, Crates assorted CROCKERYWARE,

IRON & STEEL, Tea Kettles, Pots & Ovens, Brass mounted GRATES & FENDERS, Carron do. do. Plough MOUNTING, PAINTS, Paint Oil and Brushes, Ivory and Lamp Black, Coffin Mounting, Hearth, Shoe and Cloth BRUSHES, Percussion Guns & Caps, Cannister and Seal POWDER, Cannon Powder & Shot, Kogs 4dy, 6dy, 8dy, 10dy, 12dy, 18dy, & 20dy, tin ROSE NAILS, Horse Nails, Shovels & Spades, Frame, whip, & cross cut SAWS, Hand & Tennon do., Fanner Mounting, Chissels, Plane Irons, Neats' Leather and Calf skins.

SCREW AUGERS, LOCKS, HINGES AND FIRE-IRONS,

With a Great Variety of other Goods.

The above Goods were all imported this Spring, and are warranted fresh, and of the best quality.

TERMS—all sums under £10 Cash—£10 to £20, 30 day's—£20 to £50, 2 months—over £50, 3 month's credit, on approved notes.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, forenoon.

Catalogues will be ready on the Monday before the sale.

J. M. would feel obliged by those who are indebted to him, calling and settling their accounts on or before the 25th of the present month.

Pictou, 14th Sept'r. 1835.



TO BE SOLD,

AT the King's Warehouse, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, the undermentioned Goods, seized by Officers of His Majesty's Customs, and condemned for illegal importation:

18 CLOCKS—Mahogany Cased. 1 Bar. of Brazilian DYE WOOD (ground) 1 Keg BALL CARTRIDGES.

I do hereby certify that I have examined the above mentioned Clocks, and that they are perfect in all their parts.

Certified at Pictou, this 2d day of September, 1835.

W. S. FLETCHER, Clock and Watch Maker.

Custom House, Pictou, N.S. 2d September, 1835.

God Save the King.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

CASKS Herbert's Liquid and Paste SHOE BLACKING—cheap for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber. JAS. DAWSON. Pictou, 16th September, 1835

LAW and other BLANKS of all descriptions, for sale by the subscriber. JAS. DAWSON July 1835.

AUCTIONS.

PEW FOR SALE.

ONE third of square PEW No. 24, in the Rev'd Mr. McKinlay's Church, will be sold by Auction, at the Quarterly Meeting on the 5th October, by order of the Committee of Management. Pictou, 22nd September, 1835.

TO BE SOLD

At Public Auction, on Thursday the 8th day of October inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the Premises:

THAT well known farm belonging to the estate of the late Rev'd Duncan Ross, situated on the east side of the West River of Pictou; the same to be sold in two lots, each containing about 70 acres more or less: the front lot subject to the Widow's Dower, the other free of incumbrance. A more particular description will be given at the time of sale.

ALSO—at the same time and place will be sold, Stock to the amount of fifty pounds by appraisement, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

A liberal credit will be given on all sums above ten shillings. Farther particulars made known at the time of sale.

JOHN McLEAN, JOHN DOUGLAS, } Ex'rs, &c. JAMES ROSS, }

West River, Sept. 3d, 1835. b-w

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

ON MONDAY the 21st of September, Mr. G. CHRISTIE will commence teaching in the Grammar school, where he will give instruction in any of the following branches—English, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, French, Book-keeping, the various branches of Practical Mathematics, Latin and Greek.

The Terms will be—for English, Writing, and Arithmetic, 9s; for English Grammar, Geography, French, and Book-Keeping, 12s 6d; and for Latin, Greek, Navigation, Algebra and other branches of Mathematics, 15s per quarter. Pictou, Sept'r 16, 1835

MILLWRIGHT & MILLER of sober and steady habits, wishes to take on rent or share, a GRIST MILL, if there be plenty of work, with a constant supply of water; or would hire himself by the month or year, can make or repair Machinery if required. For reference apply at this office, if by letter, post paid. Pictou, 16th Sept. 1835

AIR an cuir a mach ann an Gaelic, lho cheanna Aghaid, agus ri bli air an reic, le Seumas Dawson leabhar reicedar ann am Pictou.

AINEAMANA URRAMACH CHRISOID, Le Ulliam Dyer.

Prish sia Tasdunn ceangailte, na Cuig Tasdun, ann am bordalbh.

Mar an Ceudna, ORAIN SPIORADAIL, Le Paudrig Grantud.

Prish tri Tasdun, leth Cheangailte gu greaunte.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE subscriber has on hand two full sets of very superior Machine Cards, on Consignment, and has received orders to offer them at the low price of 7s 6d per foot. If not sold in one month from this date, they are to be sent to St. John, N. B. September 1. JAS. DAWSON

FUNERAL LETTERS, VISITING, INVITATION and other CARDS, Executed at this Office in the neatest manner.

200 American CHAIRS for Sale by July 1.] ROSS & PRIMROSE.

D. SPENCE,

BOOK BINDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pictou, that he has commenced business in the above line, in a room below the Bee Office, where, or at the said Office, BOOKS will be received for binding according to order. [June 23, 1835

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

EARLY PIETY.

BY REGINALD HEWER.

By cool Siloam's shady rill
How sweet the lily grows !
How sweet the breath beneath the hill
Of Sharon's dewy rose!

Lo! such the child whose early feet
The paths of peace have trod;
Whose secret heart, with influence sweet,
Is upward drawn to God!

By cool Siloam's shady rill
The lily must decay;
The rose that blooms beneath the hill
Must shortly fade away.

And soon, too soon, the wintry hour
Of man's maturer age
Will shake the soul with sorrow's power,
And stormy passion's rage!

O Thou whose infant feet were found
Within thy Father's shrine;
Whose years with changeless virtue crown'd,
Were all alike divine:

Dependent on thy bounteous breath,
We seek thy grace alone,
In childhood, manhood, age, and death,
To keep us still thine own!

TIME.

BY SIR W. SCOTT.

Why sitt'st thou by that ruined wall,
Thou aged carle so stern and gray?
Dost thou its former pride recal,
Or ponder how it passed away?

"Know'st thou not me?" the deep voice cried,
"So long enjoy'd so oft misused—
Alternate, in thy fickle pride,
Desired, neglected, and accused!

"Before my breath, like blazing flax,
Man and his marvels pass away;
And changing empires wane and wax,
Are founded, flourish, and decay

"Redeem none hours—the space is brief—
While in my glass the sand-grains shiver,
And measureless the joy or grief,
When Time and thou shall part for ever!

MISCELLANY.

CIRCUIT COURT REMINISCENCES.

The first case in which LORD BROUGHAM (then a very young advocate) was engaged before the circuit court of Justiciary at Ayr, sometime, we believe, about 1803, was that of Kate McLean, whom the embryo Chancellor volunteered gratuitously to defend from a charge of blanket stealing, apparently from a desire just to get his hand in. A friend of Mr. Brougham, in Edinburgh, wrote to Kate's agent here (from whom we had the anecdote the other evening) stating that Mr. B. would undertake the defence of any case, free of charge, in which the Agent might be professionally engaged. Mr. Brougham delivered the letter of his friend to the Agent, but his excited appearance and vehement manner did not impress the Collector of evidence with a very decided opinion in his favour; but, willing to oblige his correspondent he waited on the young Barrister at Mrs. Simpson's then hostess of the Black Bull, and put the statement of facts in Kate's case into his hands, accompanied with such arguments as he thought likely to promote the cause of his client, and which he remarked he was afraid might not

occur to so green a practitioner as Mr. Brougham; to which observation Mr. B. replied with that fiery impetuosity which uniformly marked his subsequent conduct when any one ventured to doubt his infallibility, either in courts of law or on the Woolsack of Great Britain—"Give me the facts Mr. ———, and leave the arguments to me!" a remark, the independence of which led Mr. ——— to hope better things of the "slightly looking chap; nor was he mistaken, for next day Mr. B. made a most able defence for Kate, before Lord Henderland, and ere he had finished his labours, became so animated and heated that he threw his professional gown from his shoulder, as furiously as the maddened Highlander casts his encumbering plaid in the heat of an onslaught for his country's honour, and the result of his exertions was the acquittal of Kate McLean, which seemed to gratify the young man.—*Ayr Obs.*

HONESTY.—On Sunday week, two sailors went into the bank of Messrs. Rawdon, Brigg, and Son, of Halifax, Yorkshire county, apparently very much distressed,—having had, as one of them said, to pawn their bundles for their previous night's lodging,—and stated, that having found a pocket book, which contained a considerable sum of money, and other papers, on the road, and not knowing to whom it belonged, they thought a bank was the safest place to put it in, until the owners could be discovered. It occurred to one of the clerks to refer to the *Leeds Mercury*, where he discovered an advertisement in reference to the pocket-book, and offering £10 reward, which would be paid at the Pack Horse, Huddersfield, to which place an express was sent off, mentioning the circumstance, and 5s. each was given to the men for their current expenses, till the messenger returned, who not only brought back orders to pay the £10, but to give them an additional £5, as a reward for their honest conduct.—*Eng. Pap.*

SMUGGLING EXTRA ORDINARY.—On Saturday a very singular discovery of contraband goods was made by the revenue officers. On Galle-quay, Lower-Thames street, a case of foreign toys had been just landed from a ship recently arrived from Calais, and a custom-house weigher, wishing to please his children with a wooden horse, asked the merchant to whom they were consigned for one, which he refused, and rather peremptorily ordered the weigher to return it to the box, which he did; but after the merchant had retired, the officer pulled a horse out of the case, which broke, and displayed to his view twelve pairs of French silk net gloves, which had been ingeniously secreted in the interior before the horse was painted. The inside of every toy was found to contain similar articles; horses, dogs, lambs, and donkeys, were stuffed with silk gloves, and 178 dozen pairs were seized, valued at £200. There were twelve children's drums, in each of which there were found twelve pairs of gloves. The whole were so ingeniously packed, and the toys so well finished, that had it not been for the above accidental occurrence, they would most probably have passed the custom-house.

MILITARY FLOGGING.—The last arrival of the *India Gazette* brings a very important General Order, which had been issued by the Governor-General, being no less than the total prohibition of the punishment of flogging throughout the native army. The following is a copy of the document:—"The Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the practice of punishing soldiers of the native army by cut-o-nine-tails or rattan be discontinued at all the presidencies, and that it shall henceforth be competent to any regimental detachment or brigade court-martial to

sentence a soldier of the native army to dismissal from the service for any offence for which such soldiers might now be punished by flogging, provided such sentence of dismissal shall not be carried into effect unless confirmed by the general or other officer commanding the division."

INUTILITY OF A HOUSE OF LORDS.—In the feudal times, indeed when the lords or barons represented the country or landed interest, and the commons the towns or mercantile interests, there might have been (though always on short-sighted grounds) some shadow of two interests; but now that lords and commons form one aristocracy, almost one family, all representing and guarding, alas! but too selfishly, the wealth already created, and all having a personal interest in taxing the wealth to be created, or power or act of creating wealth, such taxes constituting the perquisites of themselves and their relations, what need of a peculiar strong hold for a section or portion, of this (without such strong hold) but too strong, and, for the frailty of human free will, but too severely tempted party, merely to hamper legislation? Except, indeed, with the ulterior and unconstitutional view of making (on the pretext of veneration for the constitution) once close corporation business of the whole affairs of the nation, and thus evading even the small portion of constitutional influence which industry might else possess despite what may be termed the property-union, by rendering the only peaceable safeguard of the liberties of the people, representation, a mere mockery.—*Philanthropic Economy.*

WHEAT.—A new species of wheat, which grows and ripens in seventy days, is said to have been introduced with success into the Department du Nord.—Should this be true, and the new grain become perfectly acclimated in France, it will afford three harvests, for, according to the declarations of the farmer, it grows equally well in all seasons.

A very small part of the disorders of the world proceed from ignorance of the laws, by which life ought to be regulated; nor do many, even of those whose hands are polluted with the foulest crimes, deny the reasonableness of virtue, or attempt to justify their own actions. Men are not blindly betrayed into corruption, but abandon themselves to their passions with their eyes open; and lose the direction of truth, because they do not attend to her voice, not because they do not understand it.—DR. JOHNSON.

SIMPLE REMEDIES.—Cotton wool wet with sweet oil and paregoric relieves the ear ache very soon.

Honey and milk is very good for worms; so is strong salt water.

A poultice of wheat bran or rye bran, very soon takes down the inflammation occasioned by a sprain.

Low blackberry leaves made into tea is extremely beneficial for a sore mouth occasioned by taking calomel, or from any cause.

A man's nature runs either to herbs or weeds; therefore, let him sensibly water the one, and destroy the other.—BACON.

AGENTS.

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & LUCIEN.
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.