

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/ Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/ Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/ Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/ Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/ Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/ Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/ Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/ Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/ Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/ Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/ Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/ Relié avec d'autres documents | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuous pagination/ Pagination continue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/ La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes index(es)/ Comprend un (des) index |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/ Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées. | Title on header taken from:/ Le titre de l'en-tête provient: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:/ Commentaires supplémentaires: | <input type="checkbox"/> Title page of issue/ Page de titre de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Caption of issue/ Titre de départ de la livraison |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Masthead/ Générique (périodiques) de la livraison |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 10X | 14X | 18X | 22X | 26X | 30X |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 12X | 16X | 20X | 24X | 28X | 32X |

THE BEE.

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

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1835.

NUMBER VII.

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

ADVERTISING.

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

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

JAMES MALCOLM

HAS just received per Brig DEVERON, from GREENOCK, his *SPRING SUPPLY* of

GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at **VERY LOW PRICES** for CASH or PRODUCE.

| | |
|--|--|
| BLACK, blue, brown, olive and green CLOTH. | IRON & STEEL, |
| Plot Cloth & Flushing, Cassimere, | Tea Kettles, |
| Fancy Stuff for Summer Dresses, | Pots & Ovens, |
| Plaiding, | Brass mounted GRATES & FENDBERS, |
| Brown & bleach'd shirting Cottons, | Carion do. do. |
| Apron Check, | Plough MOUNTING, |
| Striped Shirting, | PAINTS, Paint Oil and Brushes, |
| Printed Cottons,—(great variety,) | Ivory and Lamp Black, |
| Morinoes & Shawls, | Coffin Mounting, |
| Silk & cotton Handk'fs, | Hearth, Shoe and Cloth BRUSHES, |
| Raven sewing Silk, | Porcussion Guns & Caps, |
| Patent & common sewing Thread, | Cannister and Seal POWDER, |
| Cotton Balls, | Cannon Powder & Shot, |
| Silk and cotton Ferrat, | Kegs 4dy, 6dy, 8dy, 10dy, 12dy, 18dy, & 20dy, line |
| Coat & Vest Buttons, | ROSE NAILS, |
| Writing, deed & wrapping PAPER, | Horse Nails, |
| Patent Cordage, | Shovels & Spades, |
| Putty, | Frame, whip, & cross cut SAWS, |
| Boxes Tobacco Pipes, | Hand & Tennon do., |
| CUTLERY,—all sorts, | Fanner Mounting, |
| Crates assorted CROCKERYWARE, | Chisels, |
| | Plane Irons, |

SCREW AUGERS, LOCKS, HINGES AND FIRE-IRONS.

With a Great Variety of other Goods

The above STOCK has all been selected by J. M. from the different Manufacturers in Great Britain. May 25.

EASTERN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those interested in the cause of temperance, in the Eastern division of the Province and Prince Edward's Island, that a CONVENTION of Delegates and others will be held in the Court House of this place, on Thursday the 9th of July next, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M.

All those friendly to the object of the convention, are particularly requested to attend.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 9th June, 1835.

Secretary.

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

AN AMERICAN TRADITION.

BY MRS. CHILD.

The County of Strafford, New Hampshire, is remarkable for its wild and broken scenery. Ranges of hills, towering one above another, as if eager to look upon the beautiful country, which afar off lies sleeping in the embrace of the clouds—precipices from which the eagle delights to build his eyry—dolls rugged and tangled with dark and deep ravines, from the magnificent characteristic of this picturesque region.

A high precipice, called Chocorua's Cliff, is rendered peculiarly interesting by legend, which tradition alone has saved from utter oblivion. This spot being in the midst of very romantic scenery, is little known, and less visited; for the vicinity is, as yet, untraversed by rail roads or canals, and no "mountain house," perched on the tremendous battlements, allures the traveller hither to mock the majesty of nature with the insipidities of fashion.

In olden time, when Goffs and Whalley passed for wizards and mountain spirits among the superstitious, the vicinity of the spot we have been describing was occupied by a very small colony, which, either from discontent or enterprise, had retired into this remote part of New Hampshire. Most of them were ordinary men, led to this independent mode of life by impatience of restraint, which as frequently accompanies vulgar obstinacy as generous pride. But there was one master-spirit among them, who was capable of a higher destiny than he ever fulfilled. The consciousness of this stamped something of proud humility on the face of Cornelius Campbell, something of a haughty spirit, strongly curbed by circumstances he could not control, and at which he scorned to murmur. He assumed superiority; but unconsciously there was thrown around him the spell of intellect, and his companions felt, they knew not why, that he was "among them, but not of them." His stature was gigantic, and he had the bold quick tread of one who had wandered frequently and fearlessly among the terrible hiding places of nature. His voice was harsh, but his whole countenance possessed singular capabilities for tenderness of expression; and sometimes under the gentle influence of domestic excitement, his hard features would be rapidly lighted up, seeming like the sunshine flying over the shaded fields in an April day.

His companion was one peculiarly calculated to excite and retain the deep strong energies of manly love. She had possessed extraordinary beauty; and had, in the full maturity of an excellent judgment, relinquished several splendid alliances, and incurred her father's displeasure for the sake of Cornelius Campbell. Had political circumstances proved favourable, his talents and ambition would unquestionably have worked out a path to emolument and fame; but he had been a zealous and active enemy of the Stuarts, and the restoration of Charles the Second was a death-blow to his hopes of advancement in his own country. Immediate flight became necessary; America was the chosen place of refuge, and to this solitary spot he withdrew with his family.

A small settlement, in such a remote place, was of course subject to inconvenience and occasional suffering. From the Indians they received neither injury nor insult. No cause of quarrel had ever arisen; and although their frequent visits were sometimes trou-

blesome, they never had given indications of jealousy or malice. Chocorua was considered a prophet among them, and, as such, an object of peculiar respect. He had a mind which education and motive would have nerved with giant strength, but growing up in savage freedom, it wasted itself in fury and ungovernable passions. There was something fearful in the quiet haughtiness of his lip—it seemed so like slumbering power, too proud to be lightly roused, and too implacable to sleep again. In his small black fiery eye, expression lay coiled up like a beautiful snake. The white people knew that his hatred would be terrible, but they had never provoked it, and even the children became too much accustomed to him to fear him.

Chocorua had a son about nine or ten years old, to whom Caroline Campbell had occasionally made such gaudy presents as were likely to attract his savage fancy. This won the child's affections, so that he became a familiar visitant, almost an inmate of their dwelling; and being unrestrained by the courtesies of civilized life, he would inspect every thing, and taste of every thing that came in his way. Some poison prepared for a mischievous fox which had long troubled the little settlement, was discovered and drank by the Indian boy, and he went home to his father to sicken and die.

From that moment jealousy and hatred took possession of Chocorua's soul. He never told his suspicions; he brooded over them in secret, to nourish the deadly revengo he contemplated against Cornelius Campbell.

The story of Indian animosity is always the same. Campbell left his hut for the fields early one bright balmy morning in June. Still a lover, though ten years a husband, his last look was turned towards his wife, answering her parting smile—his last action a kiss for each of his children. When he returned, they were dead—all dead! and their disfigured bodies too surely showed that an Indian's hand had done the work!

In such a mind, grief, like all other emotions, was tempestuous. Home had been to him the only verdant spot in the wide desert of life. In his wife and children he had garnered up all his life heart, and now they were torn from him. The remembrance of her love clung to him like the death-grapple of a drowning man, sucking him down, down into darkness and death. This was followed by a calm a thousand times more terrible—the creeping agony of despair, that brings with it no power of resistance.

"As if the dead could feel

The icy worm around him steal."

For many days, those who knew and revered him feared that the spark of reason was forever extinguished. But it rekindled again, and with it came a wild demoniac spirit of revengo. The death-groan of Chocorua would make him smile even in his dreams, and when he looked, death seemed too pitiful a vengeance for the anguish that was eating into his very soul.

Chocorua's brethren were absent on a hunting expedition when he committed the murder; and those who watched his movements observed that he frequently climbed the high precipice, which afterwards took his name, probably looking out for their return.

Here Campbell resolved to effect his deadly purpose. Having traced the dark-minded prophet to his lair, he was one morning startled at a loud voice, from beneath the precipice, commanding him to throw himself into the deep abyss below. He knew the voice of his enemy, and replied with an Indian's calmness, "the Great Spirit gave life to Chocorua, and Chocorua will not throw it away at the command of a white man." Then, hear the Great Spirit speak in the white man's thunder!" exclaimed Campbell, as he pointed his rifle to the precipice. Chocorua, though fierce and fearless as the panther, had never overcome his dread of fire arms. He placed his hands upon his ears to shut out the stunning report; the next moment the blood bubbled from his neck, and he reeled fearfully on the edge of the precipice. But, recovering and raising himself on his hands, he spoke in a voice rendered more terrific as its huskiness increased—"A curse upon ye, white men! May the Great Spirit curse ye when he speaks in the clouds, and his words are fire! Chocorua had a son—and ye killed him while his eye still loved to look on the bright sun and the green earth! The evil spirit breathe death upon your cattle! Your graves lie in the war-paths of the Indians! Panthers howl, and wolves fatten over your bones! Chocorua goes to the great spirit—his curse stays with the white men."

The prophet sunk upon the ground—still uttering audible maledictions—and they left his bones to whiten in the sun. But his curse rested on the settlement. The tomahawk and the scalping-knife were busy among them; the wind tore up trees and hurled them at their dwellings; their crops were blasted, their cattle died, and sickness came upon their strongest men. At last the remnant of them departed from the fatal spot, to mingle with more populous and fortunate colonies. Campbell became a hermit, seldom seeking his fellow men; and two years after the dispersion of this colony he was found dead in his hut.

To this day the town of Burton, in New Hampshire, is remarkable for a pestilence which infects its cattle; and the superstitious think that Chocorua's spirit still sits enthroned upon his precipice, breathing curses upon them.

THE ABDUCTION OF MISS GRANT.

(From the Satirist.)

In the absence of politics the prominent topic of chat during the past week, has been the abduction of Miss Grant, the only surviving daughter of Sir Colquhoun Grant and the presumptive heiress to a very considerable property. The principal in the business is Mr. Brinsley Sheridan, grandson of the celebrated dramatist, and brother of *La Belle Norton*, Mrs. Blackwood, and Lady Edward Seymour, all of whom, it is said, assisted in the affair, and against whom proceedings of a very serious character are meditated. The scheme of Miss Grant had been planned for some time, and originated with the sisters of the chief offender. Before the abduction was thought of, Sir Colquhoun was applied to on the subject of a proposed union between his daughter and young Sheridan, to which he raised many and insuperable objections, and subsequently ordered his doors to be closed against the pretended lover. No doors are, however, strong enough to impede the designs of such a trio as we see were opposed to Sir Colquhoun. If the brother was rejected the house, the sisters were not, and they became the medium of the affected love inspirations of young Sheridan. They concocted the scheme, and succeeded in securing the prize, and this too, while the father was being made a fool of by the Tories. But what will be the after proceedings, and what the predicament of the parties, should Sir Colquhoun follow up his threat and prosecute them for conspiracy. It is, to say the least of it, a nefarious business—a most audacious plot to pension a pennyless scamp on a simple hearted, unaffected girl, who, unless the injured parent show a proper determination, will be victimised at the shrine of profligacy and dissipation of the very worst character.

(From the Age.)

The fashionable world have had a week's amusement in conjecturing, debating, approving or censuring the conduct of all the parties interested in this extraordinary affair. Sir Colquhoun Grant had long been aware that the young lady's fortune had been

an attractive object to numerous needy Captains, and had therefore adopted precautionary measures. Mr. Brinsley Sheridan had the good fortune first to meet the young lady at the house of his sister, the hon. Mrs. Norton; and that fascinating and clever woman very naturally did all she could to aid her brother's suit. The matter was cautiously broken to Sir C. Grant, who as cautiously immediately forbade Mr. B. Sheridan's visits. In this state matters remained when Sir C. Colquhoun Grant left London to attend to his election for Poole, leaving strict orders that no gentlemen visitors, except his brother were to be admitted in his absence. On Friday last, about one o'clock, Mrs. Norton called, and took the young lady out for a drive in the Parks, and being there, by some unaccountable accident, her brother, Mr. Brinsley Sheridan, was there also, and could do no less than gallantly renew his attentions to Miss Grant. Of course he obtained a seat in the same charrage. From the Park, they drove to another sister of Mrs. Norton's, Lady Seymour. Here a scene occurred, which ended in Mr. Brinsley Sheridan borrowing from his friend, Colonel Bentinck, of the Guards, the use of his travelling carriage, which had just driven up, of course by accident. There was now no impediment to immediate elopement but a wardrobe and money. The kind sisters supplied this between them, and in addition furnished a lady's maid. Miss Grant wrote a note to her own waiting-woman, by way of ruse, directing her to proceed with her wardrobe to Dover. All the preliminaries thus arranged the parties popped into their carriage, and were very soon in full swing for Gretna-green, where they arrived and were married on the following Sunday.

The stories about the young lady's fortune are, for the most part, gross exaggerations; she has not any thing like forty or twenty thousand pounds at her own disposal on coming of age, but she has the unalienable right of £6,000 per annum on the death of her father. At present Sir C. Grant is exceedingly wroth, and threatens proceedings against all parties for abduction; he has also stated his determination of breaking up his establishment and going abroad, fully resolved not to be recomited.

We hope, however, he will forget and forgive; for, after all, Brinsley Sheridan is a dashing good-looking fellow, and the lady might have done worse. Where is our friend Frank Sheridan? We hope he has got something quite as good in view.

FOREIGN.

PORTUGAL.

We received, last night, letters from our Correspondents at Lisbon to the 17th inst. No events of any importance had occurred since the last accounts, to change the general aspects of affairs, but a new turn had been given to the speculation concerning the Queen's second marriage, which entitles that topic, always important, to additional attention. No farther overture had, however, been yet made to her Majesty, as, from the morbid state of her feelings, still engrossed by the consideration of her recent loss, she repels all fresh applications on the subject. The assumption recently indulged in, that Prince Maximilian, brother of the late Duke, would be the future husband of the Queen, appears now to be considerably shaken, &c. it is doubtful what complexion the next alliance may be. It appears that a large party are in favour of a connexion with France, composed of influential persons among the aristocracy, some of whom are actuated by motives of selfish ambition, others by vanity, and a still greater number by old standing partial reminiscences. The King of France's second son, and next in succession to the throne after the Duke of Orleans, whose life is said not to be of the best. But it is surely impossible that any such arrangement, so directly at variance with the whole policy which this country has maintained toward Portugal—a policy which in former times made it support the House of Braganza at every sacrifice against French and Spanish influence in the Peninsula, upon many occasions identified, could be for a moment tolerated. Louis Phillip has already, by the marriage of his daughter with Leopold, acquired a power over Belgium, which omens no good to the independence of that country, and if now, by marrying one of his sons to the Queen of

Portugal, and at some future day perhaps, another to the little Queen of Spain, he may succeed in forming a little family party quite as formidable as ever troubled the heads of statesmen before the treaty of Utrecht. The Empress, Don Pedro's widow, is understood to be the principal advocate for a renewal of the alliance with her own family; but her views are not altogether unalloyed by motives of family aggrandizement. The question, by the avowal of a French party, has thus obtained a European interest.

The accounts mention the explosion of a Carlist conspiracy at Ayamonte, on the Spanish side of the Guadiana, and quite upon the borders of Portugal. The outbreak appears to have been checked, but it acquires importance from the circumstance of the adhesion of several Miguelite Chiefs, who, for the first time, acted in concert with the Carlist party. The latter circumstance is said to be as yet unknown to the Portuguese government, but it certainly is a feature in the general aspect of affairs in the Peninsula which ought not to be overlooked.

BUENOS AYRES.—We have received by the *Corza*, which arrived on Saturday, Buenos Ayres papers to the 10th of March. They contain the particulars of a most appalling crime—the murder of General Quiroga and his retinue, consisting of nine persons. The General was on his return from a mission, having been appointed mediator in the differences which compromised the tranquillity of the Provinces of Salta and Tucuman. The frightful scene occurred at a place called Barranca Yaco, about eighteen leagues from Cordova, about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 16th February. The mediatory commission was travelling at a slow pace on account of the delicate state of General Quiroga's health, when, arriving at the above mentioned spot, which is a thick wood, a band of villains, who had been in ambush, suddenly rushed out upon the coach, discharged their carbines, and commenced the work of extermination and horror, the execution of which was facilitated by the rapidity of the surprise and the fatal confidence with which the unfortunate victims travelled. A courier, named Marin, was the only person who escaped the massacre, and he owed his safety to having been a short distance in the rear of the coach. Various conjectures were afflat at Buenos Ayres as to the motives for the atrocious deed; some, that it was political; others, that it proceeded from private revenge or the act of robbers. The event had produced a powerful sensation in the Argentine capital. Dr. Maza, the the governor *ad interim*, had in consequence of the difficult situation of the country, aggravated by the late events in the interior, resigned his office. The House of Representatives accepted the resignation, and General Rosas had been nominated governor for the ordinary term of three years, with the investiture of extraordinary powers for such time as the house might deem expedient.

A German paper states, that on the 16th instant the powder Magazine near Munich was blown up, by which nine persons were killed, and the Magazine wholly destroyed. In the knapsack of one of the Artillery men who perished by the explosion, a letter was found addressed to his commanding officer, declaring his intention to commit the act of destruction, owing to the ill usage he had received. It appears that he had been an idle and dissipated student in one of the Universities, and after entering the army his conduct was such as to preclude all idea of his obtaining promotion.

LONDON, May 25

SPAIN.—According to the *Constitutionnel* the question of an intervention in Spain has not been regularly and seriously agitated in the Paris Cabinet, though *pourparlers* on the subject have taken place.

The only intervention adds the *Constitutionnel* that may occur in execution of the quadruple treaty of alliance, will be an armed movement on the part of Portugal, at the same time that a combined English and French squadron occupies some of the places on the coast, such as Barcelona, St. Sebastian, and Cadiz.

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Peers sat on Thursday in their Legislative capacity, and on Friday resumed their proceedings in the trials of the individuals implicated in the republican insurrections of April, 1834. M. Fabre, an Advocate, demanded, on behalf of the twenty five prisoners who had submitted to the jurisdiction of the Court, that their refractory fellow-accused might be brought back to the bar, it being impossible to continue the prosecution of an alleged conspiracy in the absence of ninety seven persons in-

cluded in the same charges. The Peers withdrew to their hall of conferences, and returned with a decree for carrying on the proceedings, and the examination of the witnesses immediately commenced.

In Thursday's sittings of the Deputies, the discussion of the War Budget for 1838 was resumed, when all the resolutions proposed by the committee upon the sums demanded for the occupation of Algiers and the other French possessions on the northern coast of Africa, were rejected.

La Tribune, a republican Paris Journal, has ended its career. It had been seized 112 times since its commencement in 1831, and for the 113th on the last day of its existence. The fines to which it had been subjected amount to 157,630*l.*, and the term of imprisonment of its different editors, when added together, amount to no less than 49 years. The public subscriptions raised toward the payment of the fines amounted to 25,802*l.*, leaving a balance against the concern of 71,778*l.* One of the editors, M. Bichat, has still 5, and another M. Lionna, 11 years to remain in prison to expiate their political offences,—another prosecution was hanging over its head at the time of its dissolution, in consequence of an attack on the proceedings pending before the Chamber of Peers

GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
PROCESSION IN DUBLIN.

May 19.

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY having put some questions respecting the late Procession in Dublin, Lord Melbourne repeated his former statement, denying that the Procession was illegal, and as for the display of banners, it was impossible to have prevented it. A long discussion ensued, in the course of which, the Earl of Wicklow suggested that some measures should be adopted to prevent the procession alluded to being drawn into a precedent. The Marquis of Wellesley said, that as an allusion had been made to his resignation of his office of Lord Chamberlain, he begged to say that it had no reference to Irish politics, and further than that he should not condescend to explain.

Monday, May 26.

The EARL OF ROSEN said, before the question of adjournment was put, he thought it would be advisable to have the question answered which had been put by a noble Lord on a former evening, viz.—whether the Noble Viscount at the head of His Majesty's Government would consent to lay before their Lordships, the despatch which he had received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with respect to the entry of His Excellency into the city of Dublin!

Viscount Melbourne said that, not having heard any ground stated for the production of the despatch of his Noble Friend, and thinking it would be productive, of public inconvenience to lay it before the House, he therefore declined producing it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

May 21.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL took the oaths and his seat for Stroud.

May 22.

Sir R. PEEL moved the second reading of the Dissenters' Marriage bill, stating that he should now leave it in the hands of the Ministers, as he thought that all such measures were best under the management of the government. Dr. Lushington considered that it would be impossible for the Government to do any thing on the subject *this* session, and that it would be best to take time to consider all the questions bearing upon the Church before any one was brought forward. The bill was read without any discussion on its principle, and ordered to be committed three weeks hence.

THE CANADAS.

A question put by Mr. ROEBUCK to the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he had authorised Lord Aylmer to pay £34,000 either out of the military chest or out of the funds of Canada, after he had promised to him and

to two deputies from Lower Canada that he would not do so, gave rise to a good deal of warm discussion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer complained of the publicity given to a private conversation, and urged the impropriety of Mr. Roebuck availing himself of what never ought to have been published, in the question put by him. Mr. Roebuck explained that he was no party to the publication, and had even deprecated it; but the conversation having been laid before the Assembly of Canada, who published it, and it having been printed in all the American papers, he conceived he had a right to speak of it.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he should be prepared to show that he had not departed from the promise given to the deputies.

PENSION LIST.—Mr. D. W. HARVEY, on Thursday, placed on the Commons' Book, a notice that on Tuesday, June 16, he will move the appointment of a select Committee to revise the Pension List; and that previously to submitting such motion, he will move the call of the House.

Mr. O'Connell gave notice, that on some day in June next, he would bring under the consideration of the House, a bill he had prepared for providing a poor rate for destitute families in Ireland.

IRISH TITHE.—At a meeting of the Reformers and friends of the Ministry, held on Wednesday, at Lord Ebrington's, the plan of the government for the settlement of the Irish tithe question was announced by his Lordship, of which the following are stated to be the principle features:—The million loan is to be cancelled. Thirty per cent. is to be deducted from the present amount of tithe, and a new valuation to be granted. In any parish where it may be called for. In the plan of last year, forty per cent. was to be deducted from the amount of tithe. The reason for adopting a lower per centage under the present arrangement was the objection generally felt by the English members against touching the consolidated fund. It is also to be observed, that the Irish members object strongly to the present valuation of the tithe, which they consider as grossly exaggerated. An appropriation clause is to be engrafed on the bill, and, in order to prevent its being mutilated in the Lords, it is to be introduced in the shape of a money bill, which will leave the upper house no alternative but to accept or reject the whole measure.—*Morning Herald.*

LIVERPOOL, May 25.

SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS.—Notwithstanding the newspaper reports about the recall of this distinguished officer from the Government of the Ionian Isles, we are enabled to state from undoubted authority that the rumour is entirely without foundation. Sir Howard has not been recalled, nor is there any intention of calling him from the post he is so qualified to fill.—*Liverpool Standard.*

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

- July 1.—Shal. Grey Hound, Norton, P. E. Island—ballast to master; barque Aborcrombie, Edgar, R. John—timber to J. Purves; Shal. Nancy, Furthong, Archenat—bal. to master; Schr. Lively, McKenzie, P. E. Island—mail and 4 passengers.
- 2.—Steamer Pocahontas, Bay Chaleur—2 passengers; Schr. Bee, Graham, Miramichi—ballast to master; Phoenix, Caldwell, Quebec—flour to G. Smith & R. Robertson; shal. Fortitude, Cummings, Charlotte-town—ballast to master.
- 3.—Schr. Isabella, Goodwin, Pugwash—plank to G. Smith; Mary, Shea, R. John—ballast to master; Ship Atticus, Burr, Fall River—bal. to G. M. Ass'n. Steamer Pocahontas, Davison, Charlotte-town—passenger, Hon. S. Cunard.
- 4.—Brig Two Sisters, Bartlett, New York—ballast

- to Ross & Primrose; sloop Sarah, Mollins, Cape Bear—codfish to master.
- 5.—Brigantine Hope, Burk, St. John, Newfld—10 tierces of salmon.
- 6.—Brig Penacola, Butler, Thomastown, U. S.—ballast to Mining Association; shal. Gracious, O'Brien, Halifax—general cargo to John Davison; brig Hugh Johnston, Maddison, New York—flour and bread to G. Smith; brigantine George, Peckner, New York—ballast to Mining Association.
- 7.—Schr. Pictou, McKay, Fall River—chairs and brooms to Messrs Ives.

CLEARED.

- Ship Bride, Bennett, Hull—timber &c. by G. Smith.
 - Brig Enterprise, Brayton, Fall River—coal by G. Mining Association; Abercrombie, Edgar, Cork—timber &c. by J. Purves.
 - Schr. Bee, Graham, Miramichi—meal &c. by Messrs Ives.
 - Brig Deveron, Cook, Greenock—timber by James Malcolm.
- HALIFAX, July 1.—The Cordelia spoke on Monday last, off Ragueed Islands, ship Portland, of and for St. John, N. B. 51 days from Glasgow, with loss of foremast, on the first of May. Same time, brig Emerald, of and for do. 36 days from Liverpool—took on board Mr. Foster, of H. M. Customs.
- The ship William Ewing, of St. John, N. B. from Belfast with 300 passengers, was totally lost off Scatarie, on 17th June—crew and passengers saved.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| BOARDS, Pine, per M | 50s a 60s |
| “ Hemlock, do. | 30s a 40s |
| BEEF, fresh, | 4d a 4½d 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 Qil. | 12s 6d a 14s |
| EGGS per doz. | 5d |
| FLOUR, N. S. per cwt. | 16s a 18s |
| “ Am. S. F. per bbl. | 45s |
| “ Canada fine “ | 40s |
| HAY per ton | none |
| HERRINGS, No. 1. | 20s a 22s 6d |
| “ No. 2. | 10s a 12s 6d |
| MUTTON per lb. | 4d. a 5d. |
| OAT MEAL per cwt. | 12s 6d a 14s |
| OATS per bush. | 1s 9d a 2s |
| 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 |
| VEAL “ | 2 1-2 a 3d |
| WHEAT per bush. | 6s 3d a 7s. |

SALES AT AUCTION.

By Ross & Primrose, at Mr. Smith's wharf, on Friday first, at 12 o'clock.
50 Bbls. RYE FLOUR.
50 Bbls. CORN MEAL.
135 Bags SHIP BREAD.
TERMS at Sale.
Pictou, 7th July.

SALE OF SPLENDID JEWELRY, PLATED AND CABINET WARES, (Without reserve.)

At the store lately occupied by John Romans, On FRIDAY the 10th July, CONSISTING OF
REAL JET, GOLD & CORNELIAN EARRINGS, Plated and Silver mounted Candlesticks, Snufflers and Trays, Bottle and Cruet Stands,
ELEGANT MAHOGANY AND ROSEWOOD WORK BOXES,
Desks and Tea Caddies, Large and Elegant MIRRORS, British plates, with mahogany and rich gilt Frames, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS,
CHINA VASES,
Ink Stands and Night Lamps, Children's Bells and Corals, Toys, Chess, and Backgammon Boards,
CLOCKS, TELESCOPES,
Steel Pens, Patent and other Pencil Cases and Pencils, UMBRELLAS, CORAL NECKLACES,
Two very handsome London made TABLE LAMPS, with Globes, &c., SPANISH FIGURES, &c. &c. &c.
The above Sale is Postponed till a future day, of which due notice will be given.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the New England Farmer.

The two following articles are from a communication read before the New York Agricultural Society at its last meeting, by H. H. HICKCOCK, Esq.

DESTRUCTION OF WEEDS.

The spirits of Turpentine I have found a subtle poison to all plants experimented upon, and among others I have applied it to milkweed, burdock, and Canada Thistle; a teaspoonful dropped on the stem will run down and destroy it to the ground, and if the root is not, on the first trial, destroyed, a repetition will be sufficient. This remedy may be of particular use where weeds start up from under stone walls or other inaccessible places.

Johnswort is regarded by many farmers as more noxious than the Canada thistle. It frequently usurps whole fields to the exclusion of all the valuable grasses. On some spots of land covered with this weed I spread gypsum, at the rate of three bushels an acre, and had the satisfaction to find that the spots were soon covered with a thick mat of white clover and other grasses; while the Johnswort was fast running out. It is quite possible that a less quantity of gypsum per acre might answer a similar purpose.

COMPOST.

There are two ways of making a compost, or mixture of earth with manure. Agreeably to one method, a mound is formed in the barn yard or near it, consisting of alternate beds of manure and earth: when the manure has fermented, the mass is turned over with the spade and partially mixed. After a renewal and subsidence of fermentation, the materials are again turned over with a spade and more thoroughly blended together. The compost is then drawn out and spread on the field.

The other way of mixing earth with manure, is much less laborious and expensive, and is thought to be, in many respects, more advantageous. The method is this. In the spring of the year, draw out all the manure, including straw, corn stalks, cobs and all other coarse materials fit for the purpose, into the field, spread it, and turn the whole under the soil, from six to twelve inches deep, with the plough. In order to have the work well done, one or more persons must follow the plough, and with a rake, or hoe fork, place the coarse manure in the bottom of the furrow.

When the manure is not spread over the whole of the field, as in common cases, and the coarse materials over a still less portion of it, one person is sufficient to follow the plough. But when a lot is entirely covered with coarse manure, two followers will be required, and even three if the business is not properly arranged. The following regulation will save the labour of one hand, by rendering unnecessary the passing and repassing of the rakers, which the method suggested by our first thoughts, would require. The first raker must set in after the plough, and continue his course, when the plough has performed one bout, the second raker begins his course. The first raker upon completing his round will stop; for he will find the furrow here filled with manure by his companion; but his stop will not be long, for the team will be close upon him, barely allowing him to step aside and permit it to pass; when he again sets in with his rake, or fork. In this way the business will be conducted with great regularity and to the best advantage.

When the manure has been thus buried under ground, it is usual to plant corn in the field, that plants may be present to partake of the food which the manure furnishes during its decomposition, and, also, to keep the field constant producing valuable crops. In the autumn

after the corn is gathered, the soil is turned over with the plough, and with the assistance of the harrow, the decomposed manure and the soil are well mixed together. The compost is now perfected and the field is in a state of preparation for winter grain.

To this method it has been objected, that the gases, which first escape during the fermentation of manure, are poisonous to plants, and that their disengagement should be effected, in places where they could not exert their efforts injuriously. The results of several experiments which I have made, would appear to speak a different language from this.

I excavated a spot in my garden about a foot deep, and filled it half full with clean wheat straw; over this was thrown the soil which had been displaced, and melon seeds were planted. The fruit was the largest and best I had ever raised. Upon examination, I found that the straw had undergone a thorough decomposition.

Another spot in the garden I trenched, to the depth of two feet, and deposited in it manure from the horse stable six inches deep, and then filled the trench with the soil which had been thrown out. On this bed were sown parsnip seed; when the roots had attained the size of a goose quill, I dug some of them up. The roots had passed straight down to the manure, and at this depth, which was eighteen inches, they were of two thirds of their size at the surface; the roots when dug up for the table, were rather long than large, and they were excellent.

I excavated another spot in my garden, three feet in diameter and a foot deep, and threw in fresh manure from the horse stable, without any admixture of straw, to the depth of six inches, after it was pressed down. In the centre of the manure I placed a stake two inches in diameter, and completed the filling up with damp clay, well stamped down with a spade. The stake was then withdrawn, and the hole, having the capacity of about a pint, was filled with garden mould: in this were planted two kinds of corn. The stalks of these plants were not large; but from the first, they preserved a healthy colour, and each one produced a fair ear. The particulars of this experiment were so arranged as to cause the gases evolved from the manure, to act with the greatest force on the roots of the corn plants as they became developed; and when we consider the effects of the extreme drought which prevailed last summer, and that the roots of these plants were confined to about a pint of fertile earth, it is reasonable to suppose that the manure supplied them with wholesome nourishment rather than concentrated poison. If coarse manure be but thinly covered over with earth, the soil will be too puffy and dry to produce healthy plants; but I can assert from repeated observations, that the hottest kinds of manure, buried a few inches deep, warm the soil, and give additional vigour to vegetation as well in the gardens as in the fields.

CUT POTATOES ROT ON DUNG.—As a corroboration of what I have stated, I may mention, that a neighbour, Mr. Seeds has three fields of potatoes, one half of which has failed. He mentioned his loss to me, and on examining the crop, we found all the sets which had been placed with their cut surfaces on the dung, rotten, while the most forward and vigorous plants had the round and uncut side next the dung.—*Transactions of Highland Society.*

A Correspondent recommends the rubbing of the limbs of the plum with soft soap, to prevent a black canker. He says he has tried it with success.—*Cultivator.*

THE DAIRY.

CHEESE.

Process used by C. Vaughan, Esq., of Lowell in the making of cheese.

1st. If possible to make cheese at each milking.

2. To heat a small quantity of the milk so as to bring the milk taken from the cows to the heat of 96 deg., which is the temperature of the milk as it comes from the cow.

3. To use liquid rennet, and to make the cheese of equal quality. The rennet should be prepared the first of the season and kept in small bottles; and, it being of equal strength, it ought to be used by measure, according to the gallons of milk to be turned.

4. When turned to curd, a wooden knife should be passed across the curd in the tub, and when the whey is properly separated it should be placed in a basket in which a strainer is first placed.

5. When strained it should be broken up into small particles, but not hard squeezed, and then salted, and put into the cheese hoop.

6. It is then to be put into the press, and the pressure to be gentle at first, and gradually increased, and turned twice each day: the last pressure may be considerable. In this manner the rich part of the cheese is kept in at first, and at the last, the moisture is pressed out, which in the common mode is dried out, by time.

7. The cheeses after they are taken out, should be put where there is air, and where the flies cannot get to them, and turned and rubbed over twice a day. The outside ought to be rubbed with butter—some use fat pork. The cheeses treated in this manner have been better fit for use in three months, than common cheeses in nine months.

The press best fitted is a lever or beam press made out of timber seven or eight inches square and ten feet long. The end is secured by a strong pin between two upright pieces, and when parallel with the bench it is over, it should be as far apart as to admit the largest cheeses that may be made, with the follower to go under at the heel. The cheese when first put under, should be put as far from the heel as possible and light weighed—every time it is turned it should be put further under, and the fourth time, which is the end of the second day, it should be as near to the heel as possible.

When two cheeses are made in a day, they were put in one press. There is a simple and new kind of press which is said to have the quality of pressing as much or as little as is wanted.

There are several English receipts for preparing rennet. The rennet one season was prepared by soaking the bags in brine, and all the liquor was then mixed and put into small bottles, well corked and kept for use.—*Maine Farmer.*

SALTING BUTTER.—The quantity of salt for butter that is not to be eaten for several months after salting, should not be less than half an ounce, mixed with two drachms of sugar and two drachms of nitre, to sixteen ounces of butter. The sugar improves the taste, and the nitre gives the butter a better colour, while both of them act with the salt in preserving the butter from rancidity. If the salt is not minutely mixed into the butter, that on which it rests will have a yellow or brownish colour, while the rest will be of a white colour, which, in dairy language is termed "pyety butter," that brings an inferior price. But although the butter has to be kneaded among, and the salt well mixed into it, care must be taken not to bake or knead it too much, otherwise it will become tough and gluey.—*Quarterly Journal.*

JUST RECEIVED,

THE LATEST LONDON FASHIONS.

PETER BROWN, PAULOR.

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of his Friends and the Public, (whose liberal patronage he has hitherto received), to his excellent selection of **SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE GOODS**

IN HIS LINE. ALSO:—A Choice Assortment of Gentlemen's ready made **CLOTHING**, suitable for the Season, made up in the best manner in his own shop.

All orders to measure executed with despatch, and in the handsomest style of workmanship and fashion. P. B. feels confident that for variety, quality, and cheapness, his stock will be found worthy the attention of the Public.

Please call and examine for yourselves. **WANTED IMMEDIATELY**,—One or two Superior Workmen.

Shop, directly opposite Mr. John Lorrain's and next house west of the Court House. June 3 T-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, Bilicus and all Liver diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloreux, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cantaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.

The Subscriber has been appointed agent for the Eastern Division of the Province 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.

BOOK BINDING

Done to order, by the subscriber, **JAS. DAWSON.** May, 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

- 200 TONS fishery SALT**
- 29 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

SPRINGFIELD COTTON, superior quality **CLOTHS**, bleached and unbleached **Cottons**, Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Flannels; **Slip 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 Hates Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine Pots & Ovens and spare Covers,

All of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

July 1. **GEORGE SMITH.**

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from the Royal Oak to the premises which he formerly occupied, two doors west of this Office, where, by strict attention to the accommodation of customers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. June 20th. **VARNAL BROWN.**

PICTOU ACADEMY.

AS the third Teacher in the Institution, is about to relinquish his charge, so notice is hereby given, that the first Wednesday of August next is the day appointed for the examination of such as may feel disposed to appear as Candidates for the situation. The Branches to be taught are, English, English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Practical Mathematics including Navigation, Geography, Latin, Greek, and French. The salary is £100 currency annually.

All who make application must be provided with certificates of their moral character.

By order of the Trustees. **JOHN MCKINLAY, Sec'y.**

June 2, 1835.

Editors of Papers will confer an obligation by giving insertion to the above.

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

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.

SITUATION WANTED, as Teacher of a common school. For particulars and reference apply at this office, or by letter (post paid) to W M Lower Settlement, West River. June 17

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has lately received ex Brig Deverson, 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 charges. An early application is necessary. Stubbing's Diamond Edition of the Bible and New Testament, with and without Common Prayer and Psalms; and in roan, 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
- 3 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—Chemistry—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

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, 1835.

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

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:**

PRINTED Cottons, Muslins & Gingham, Shally Dresses, Cyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbott 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 Gossamer, beaver and Calcutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdks., Lace and Edgings, bobbinette, book, jaconet, mull, cross-barred & cambric **MUSLINS**, ladies' and gent's Gloves, hosiery, India rubber & other Braces, brk & 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 Cantoons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Cassinets, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture, Slops, &c. &c.

—H A R D W A R E.—

Tennon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chissels, Razors, 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**, sprigs, 4dy 6dy 8dy 10d, & 30dy **NAILS**, painted & brass Fenders, steel & brass Fire Irons, coffin Furniture, chest, rim, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpenters Pincers & Hammers, brass window pullies, Lell Handles and Triggers, slungling Hatchets,

CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES, Brace and Batts, Planes of every description, Cramps, Vices, Spoke Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Wasters and Troys, Candlesticks, Snufflers, Spoons, Britt metal tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, sauce-pans, Pots, Ovens, and spare covers, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, cod & m'k'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.

AIR an cuir a mach ann an Gaelic, bhò cheanna ghairid, agus rìbhi air an rciò, le Seumas Dawson leabhar ro-cèdair ann an Pictou.

AINEAMANA URRAMACH CHRIOID, Le Ulliam Dyer.

Prish sia Tasdainn ceangailte, na Cuig Tasdam, ann an bordaibh.

Mar an Ceudna, **ORAIN SPIORADAIL,** Le Paudrig Graund.

Prish tri Tasdam, leth Cheangailte gu greaunte.

LAW, AND OTHER BLANKS Of all descriptions, for sale by the subscriber, May, 1835. **JAS. DAWSON.**

R. DAWSON

HAS received Ex Barque BRIDE and Brig MENCATOR, part of his

SPRING SUPPLIES, (the remainder daily expected) consisting of **Clothing, Cottons, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, and Groceries, &c.**

Catalogues of the above will be printed very soon Pictou, June 1st, 1835

FLOUR. Canada and American fine and superfine Flour, for sale by June 17 **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for Sale a few Barrels **COD OIL,** June 17. **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

COLONIAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HALIFAX, July 1.

The intelligence from Fredericton is up to Wednesday last. We are glad to learn that the Legislative Council and House of Assembly had happily settled their differences—had passed the usual Bills of Supply, and also a Bill for commuting His Majesty's Quit Rents—and at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL was pleased to close the Session with the following

SPEECH:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

In releasing you from further attendance at the present Session, I must express to you my great satisfaction at your having so promptly responded to the wants and wishes of the Country. The result of your deliberations on the subject of the Quit Rents, will be hailed with congratulations by every well-wisher to the prosperity of the Province; and I have the confident expectation that it will prove entirely acceptable to His Majesty's Government.

I am persuaded that, on your return to your respective homes, you will continue to cultivate those sentiments of loyalty to our most gracious Sovereign—of attachment to the Parent State—and of respect and affection for our Provincial Institutions—for which this Colony has always been distinguished, and which alone, under the blessing of Providence, can insure its future peace and welfare.

(Gazette.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—We have to congratulate the public on the happy termination of the session of our Legislature, which brought its labours to a close on Wednesday last. The session, though short has been an eventful one. By the mail on Saturday, through the attention of Mr. Street, we were put in possession of Journals of both houses up to the 20th; and by the arrival last night of that gentleman at Newcastle, from Head Quarters, we obtained the Journals of the Assembly to the 22nd inst., from which we have made copious extracts.

The important question of sending up the Appropriations by Bill instead of by Resolution, was brought before the House, and after a warm debate, the latter course—which has been pursued for the last 35 years—was adopted by a majority of 13; there being for the measure 20, against it 7. The whole of the Appropriations passed at the winter session, with the exception of the grant to the Trustees of the St. John Savings Bank—very properly omitted—has been adopted. The Members Pay Bill has also passed both branches; the amount is precisely the same as appropriated for that purpose last session. No bill was originated for paying the Members of Council, and thus we trust, this unpopular measure will be allowed quietly to rest. We now come to a most important feature in the business of the Session—THE QUIT RENTS HAVE BEEN COMMUTED, and in the most advantageous terms. The bill has a suspending clause—until His Majesty's pleasure be known; we have, however, no fears for the result. The terms are—£1,200 per annum; the money to be expended on the great roads of the Province, under the direction of His Excellency, an account of which is to be annually laid before the Legislature; and if not expended for three years, the money is to revert to the Province. This intelligence, we are persuaded, will be received with unmingled satisfaction by the public. For the introduction of this bill, we

are indebted to our representative Mr. Street, for whose indefatigable exertions in following up the measure, we understand much credit is due. It was carried by a majority of 14; there being for it 18, against it 4; and it is with much pleasure we perceive the names of all the members present from the three northern counties on the side of the majority. Thus after a session of only ten days, has the unhappy differences which existed between the two branches of our Legislature, which threatened to entail much distress, and engender much angry feeling, been happily adjusted.

We wonder what the croakers will now say—those wise men, who prophesied that no good would result from the session, and Resolved that it was inexpedient to call the Legislature together.—*Miramichi Gleaner*, June 30.

QUIT RENTS.—EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE.—To the attention of Mr. Street, we were indebted last night for a copy of the following Extraordinary Gazette, published by order of His Excellency, suspending the collection of the Quit Rents, which was issued at Fredericton on Wednesday last. The promptitude thus evinced by his Excellency, in complying with the wishes of both branches of the Legislature, we feel confident, will elicit the warmest thanks of the inhabitants of the Province generally.—*Ibid*.

By Authority. Gazette Extraordinary.—An Act of Assembly having been passed for the Commutation of the Quit Rents, with a clause suspending its operation until His Majesty's pleasure be known, public notice is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the Collection of those Quit Rents is suspended, until his Majesty's pleasure respecting the same shall be signified.

WM. F. ODELL.

Secretary's Office, 24th June, 1835.

CANADA.

WE copy the following from a Quebec paper, to show a sample of the Canadian Politics; it gives us fearful forebodings for the result of the proposed mediation of the British Government:—

"We quote the following from the *Echo du Pays*, a paper in which the Hon. Mr. Debarzèze has often figured as a writer, and which was lately owned by him, and is still under his direction and influence. The remarks are on the attack of Mr. Doyle on the Editor of the *Vindicator*, the former having been "vigorously attacked," because, says the *Echo*, he took a share against the party in the West Ward Election:—

"This is no doubt the motive of the cowardly attack by Doyle. He wanted blood, and this blood he must spill as an assassin. This blood, it is known, is what the loyal party want, together with money and honours. To spill Canadian blood, Irish blood, and all the blood of free hearts, is now a matter of principle. The same which made the blood of the victims of May run; the principle which made the blood of Barbeau run; the principle which made the blood of Marconi run, has now made Dr. O'Callagan's run, and this principle, in fine, will make the blood of those who read these lines, or of their kindred, to run? It is this principle which makes justice dumb; it shakes its sword, when it ought to pierce a loyal breast. This principle led Lord Aylmer to compliment the assassins of three Canadians! The same which influences the newspapers styling themselves loyal not to say a word on this horrible attempt. When will our citizens understand this principle; that these murders, these attempts to murder, these odious denials of justice: that this thirst for blood on the part of the friends of power, is the result of a plot preconcerted and matured for a long time past? When will they under-

stand this, and unite to resist successfully these men of greedy carnage!"

QUEBEC, June 15.

PHILANTHROPY OF A DYING SAILOR.—Robert Barkley, a patient in the Marine Hospital, from Dundee, Scotland, while approaching the end of his earthly career, requested the attendance during the night of the 12th of Dr. Von Island, the resident Physician, to whom he observed in presence of the officers of the Institution and patients in the ward; that, being convinced, many unfortunate seamen, similarly situated as himself, without home or friends, in a foreign country, might require the advantages afforded to them by the Marine Hospital, he was desirous to bequeath the sum of sixty dollars due to him for wages, for the further support of the Hospital. The resident Physician enquired, whether he had not some indigent relative to whom he might make the bequest—he emphatically replied, no! my nearest relations have long forgotten me, but I have not forgotten the hardships which I have endured as a seaman, while under the most painful sickness, and may God avert, in some degree, the same sufferings and evils, if my little earthly mite can assuage them!—He died about 11 o'clock at night.—He named Mr. Whelan, the steward, his sole Executor.—*Quebec Gaz.*

June 17

The business in imported dry goods and merchandize done this year, has, we understand, been to a fair average extent, and the sales at prices more generally remunerating than in several other seasons, as well as on safer credits. At Quebec, the market is pretty well stocked, but at Montreal, though the supply was fully greater than last year, we are informed that the market is nearly bare, and that ready and extensive sales had been made for the Upper Markets. The hard times of the two or three last seasons have made purchasers more prudent, and overturned those traders whose means were doubtful, leaving business in a more healthy condition, with more experienced dealers.—*Ibid*.

The following statement of the number of Emigrants arrived in the port of Quebec, during the present and the three last years, to the 15th June, inclusive, in each year, is copied from the returns, of the Chief Agent for Settlers. The comparative statement of ships and tonnage, to the same periods, is taken from the register of arrivals kept at the Quebec Exchange:—

| | Emigrants. | No. of Ships. | Tonnage. |
|-------|------------|---------------|----------|
| 1832, | 28,016, | 457, | 108,450, |
| 1833, | 6,623, | 339, | 92,758, |
| 1834, | 14,137, | 400, | 108,450, |
| 1835, | 3,985, | 375, | 111,821. |

Many of the Vessels which have arrived during the present year are of a larger class than generally frequent this port.—*Mercury*.

June 19.

We have undoubted authority for stating that a despatch from Lord Glenelg, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Downing Street, May the 6th, 1835, has been received by the Governor in Chief, signifying to His Excellency that Lord Glenelg, having availed himself of all the resources at his command for becoming fully acquainted with the state of the public mind in Lower Canada, and with the position in which circumstances of peculiar difficulty have placed the Governor-in-Chief in relation to the House of Assembly, the result has been to convince him (Lord Glenelg) that he shall best consult the public interest, by apprizing His Excellency that his administration of the affairs of Lower Canada must be considered as finally terminated.—*Quebec Gazette*.

June 22.

THE GALE OF SATURDAY LAST.—The warm weather in the day time has been great during the last two weeks, but it was remarked that the nights were generally cool, and the thermometer down to forty, and even near the freezing point. On Friday afternoon the wind blew fresh from the Eastward, but it soon in-

creased in the night to one of the most violent gales we have had for very many years past. On shore millings and trees were torn up every where, and probably several buildings were razed. On the river, the water was driven into huge waves, and the tops drifted away like snow during the gusts. Early on Saturday the water was covered with loose timber of every description. The vessels in the stream opposite the lower wharves, chiefly held their ground, but lost many of their boats and some spars. At the wharves most of them suffered in their hulls. We have collected the following information respecting the losses:—

The ship *Dochfour*, of Bristol, at the India Wharf drifted astern during the gale in consequence of her windlass giving way, and came in contact with the *Favourite*, lying in Jones' slip, carrying away the latter vessel's figure head and doing other damage. The *Dochfour* has had her stern nearly beaten out, and has suffered considerable damage.

The *Mary Laing*, at Hunt's wharf, received much damage from being in contact with one of the steamboat barges, a stanchion of the latter going through her stern. Mr. Macnider's schooner *Emily*, employed as the fixed Quarantine Station vessel, lying at the King's wharf, had her stern posts broken off, and was otherwise considerably damaged in her after works.

The *Barque Bernard*, Wells, of London, at Reynar's wharf, lost her main top-mast yard and other rigging.

The Schooner *Alexander*, of Halifax, lying at Fraser's wharf, had great part of her stern stove in.

At Hunt's wharf the steamboat barges, No. 3, 12, and 13, have received damage in their upper works.

At Buteau's wharf, (St. Paul's Street), a large bateau, loaded with deals has been sunk. Two of the same, partly loaded, are also filled near Taylor's and at the adjoining slip, two are totally wrecked, one was loaded with lath-wood; another is completely wrecked on this side of Munn's shipyard, St. Rock's.

The larger number of vessels lying at the wharves on this side of Pres-de-Ville have received some damage, losing, as well as those which were in the stream, a number of their boats. Of the boats at the wharves many are filled and broken up.

The Schooner *Youngest* lying off the port drove from her anchor, and is now inside Currie's booms, with her stern stove in, laden with flour, outward bound for Arichat.

The Schooner *Scaflowar*, bound in from Montego Bay (Jama.) with loss of both anchors, came up and threw herself ashore in the Calde Sac, without calling at the Quarantine Station. She is not damaged, application was made to prevent her going back.

We have not visited the Coves, but we learn that it is estimated that about 500,000 feet of timber have been set adrift, the greater part of which belongs to lumberers and not to merchants. The rumours of many lives having been lost are unfounded, though they may be true of several lives.—*Quebec Gazette*.

SHIPWRECKS.—We are sorry to learn that intelligence has been received of four or five vessels being ashore in the river, below the port. Capt. Keyes, of the brig *Anne*, has come up to town, from his vessel, which is ashore, much damaged, at Riviere Ouelle, with five feet of water in her hold and loss of anchors. Two schooners were along side of her; and Capt. Keyes has come up to take down assistance and a chain cable.

Capt. Keyes reports that a ship and a brig are ashore at St. Thomas, the former the *Kingston*, inward bound from Liverpool; that the brig *Mary*, Wait, for Workington, is also wrecked, as well as the *Diana*, Cowan, for Dumfries;

and that another vessel was seen in great distress, supposed to have gone ashore.

Capt. Keyes heard of no lives being lost; but he says that during the twenty-six years he has been in the trade, he never experienced so violent a gale as the one of Saturday morning.

The steamer *British America* left Quebec yesterday, at five o'clock, p. m. for St. Thomas, where the ship *Kingston*, McLou, from Liverpool, to Messrs Wm. Patten & Co was then ashore, to assist her and tow her up if possible.

The merchants estimate the damage done to the shipping in port and the loss of timber at the Coves at £20,000 to £30,000, at least.—*Id.*

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1835.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—In our first Number, we made some remarks on the encouragement held forth by the Agricultural Society in Prince Edward Island for the native production of Clover Seed, and stated that success had so far attended their labours. By the last Charlotte-town Gazette, we have been put in possession of the proceedings of a Meeting of the Committee, held on the 27th ult., the Hon T. H. Haviland in the Chair; from which we extract the following:

"The Secretary stated, that the demand for Red clover seed this spring had not been so great as was expected, in consequence of considerable quantities having been grown by the farmers last summer. The old stock held out until 15th May. 8 Casks of the new stock have been sold—12 Casks remain, weighing 5,214lbs. Very good samples of red clover seed, home growth have been frequently offered the Society for sale during the winter and spring; a small quantity has been purchased at 10d. per lb. Considerable lots have been daily sold at the market, at a still lower rate, the country people being either pressed to sell to realize the money, or ignorant of its real value.

"The Board were of opinion, that if encouragement were held out to the farmers, they would be induced to cultivate and save red clover and turnip seed to a very considerable extent.

"It was resolved accordingly, that the Society will purchase all red clover seed, and turnip seed of a good quality, paying 10d. per lb. for red clover seed, 1s. per lb. for Swedes, and 1s. 6d. for white and yellow turnip seeds, Island growth, and that due notice thereof be immediately given in the Newspapers."

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE.—During the first two weeks of this month, cold winds and night frosts prevailed, vegetation was thereby retarded, and notwithstanding that genial warmth, and copious rains have characterised the latter half of the month, the crops of all kinds, although looking generally healthy, are in a less advanced state than we ever remember to have seen at this time of the year. Should night frosts set in as early as they have done the two last years, it must be attended with very fatal effects to the produce of the fields.

We regret to learn from various quarters, that the potatoe crop has in many cases proved a total, or partial failure, from the rotting of the seed, and that in some instances the wheat has shared the same fate.

The fruit crop looks well.

On Sabbath evening last, the Annual Sermon in behalf of the Pictou Sabbath School Society, was preached in the first Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. John Baxter of Onslow. The discourse was much suited to the occasion, and the number of pupils present was nearly 300. The collection, notwithstanding the repeated appeals which of late have been made to the christian generosity of the people, amounted to £5 11s. 6d. This is a proof of the interest that is felt here in the Sabbath School system, and it were much to be wished, that a similar feeling were indicated throughout the District, as well as in other quarters.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—Owing to the Court of Common Pleas being in Session, the Court House cannot be obtained for the purpose of holding the Temperance Convention advertised in this day's paper; in this emergency, the friends of the cause have applied for, and obtained the use of the first Presbyterian Church, for this purpose. The Bell will be rung at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and it is to be hoped, that as many Ladies and Gentlemen, both from town and country as can find time, will attend—the object of the meeting is decidedly for the public weal, and cannot be too extensively patronised. Several Addresses will be delivered, and important documents read, which cannot fail to be interesting to all the friends of humanity.

Those Delegates who may be present, will meet in the above place, precisely at 10 o'clock, forenoon, of the same day, for the purpose of arranging the Business of the meeting. JAMES DAWSON, Sec'y.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Melville," on the failure of the potatoe crop, will appear in our next. "Senex," on the better observance of the Sabbath, is under consideration.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, 26th June, 1835.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments—

Charles Baker, of Manadiou, Ephraim Piets of Wallace, and James Bent, of Fort Lawrence, Esquires, to be Justices of the peace for the County of Cumberland; also, Argus McInnis and Wm. Anderson, of Musquodobon, Esqrs. to be Justices of the Peace for the District of Halifax; and Alex. McDougall, of Antigonish, Esq. to be Coroner for the Upper District County of Sydney.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

At Mrs. Davison's—W. Young, Esq. J. L. Starr, Esq. Capt. Henderson, and Mr. Black.

At Mr. Harper's—Messrs Ward, Wilson, Grey, Dickson, and McDonald, and Judge Sawara.

At Mr. Lorrain's—Rev. Mr. Spiot and Lady, Rev. Mr. Baxter, and Messrs. Mitchell, Goreham, and Johnston.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. John McKinlay, on the 7th inst. Mr. John McKenzie, Saw-mill Brook, to Miss Mary, second daughter of Mr. James Fraser, West River. Also, Mr. Matthew Sproull, Fishers Grant, to Miss Isabella Fraser, of the same place.

QUEBEC FLOUR.

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

July 8, 1835.

FOR SALE

OR TO LET.

The HOUSE and STORE adjoining Mr. John Yorston. For particulars, apply to William Kitchin or William Brownrig. Pictou, July 8, 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

WHAT valuable Property on which he now carries on his Chain and Anchor Manufactory, situated on the south end of Patterson's Wharf; the premises are so well known that further description is unnecessary. If not disposed of before the 11th day of August next, it will then be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises.

JOHN RUSSEL.

For Sale as above, on reasonable terms, Best Chain Cables, from 1-2 to 1-8 inch; Anchors from 2 cwt. to 12 cwt.; hose pipes and Windlass Irons, all sizes. Pictou, July 8, 1835. b-w

WANTED, as an APPRENTICE to the Printing Business, a BOY about 15 years old, who has received a good English education. Apply at this Office July 8.

POETRY.

THE LAST DAY.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Hark! from the deep of Heaven, a trumpet sound
Thunders the dizzy universe around;
From north to south, from east to west it rolls,
A blast that summons all created souls;
The dead awaken from their dismal sleep
The sea has heard it; coiling up with dread,
Myriads of mortals from out their bod!
The graves fly open, and, with awful strife,
The dust of ages startle into life!

All who have breathed, or moved, or seen, or felt,
All they around whose cradles kingdoms knelt;
Tyrants and warriors, who were throned in blood;
The great and mean, the glorious and the good,
Are raised from every isle, and land, and tomb
To hear the changeless and eternal doom.

But while the universe is wrapt in fire,
Ere yet the splendid ruin shall expire,
Beneath a canopy of flame behold,
With stary banners at his feet unroll'd,
Earth's Judge, around ecstaphic minstrels throng,
Breathing o'er golden harps celestial song;
While melodies aerial and sublime
Weave a wild death-dirge o'er departing Time.

Imagination! furl thy wings of fire,
And on Eternity's dread brink expire;
Vain would thy red and raging eye behold
Visions of Immortality unroll'd!
The last, the fiery chaos hath begun,
Quench'd is the moon, and blacken'd is the sun!
The stars have bounded through the airy roar;
Crush'd lie the rocks, and mountains are no more;
The deep unbosom'd, with tremendous gloom
Yawns on the rum, like creation's tomb!

And, lo! the living harvest of the Earth,
Reap'd from the grave, to share a second birth;
Millions of eyes, with one deep dreadful stare,
Gaze upward through the burning realms of air;
While shapes, and shrouds, and ghastly features gleam
Like lurid snow-flakes in the moonlight beam.

Upon the flaming earth one farewell glance!
The billows of eternity advance,
No motion, blast, or breeze, or waking sound!
In fiery slumber glares the world around;
Tis o'er; from yonder cloven vault of Heav'n,
Throned on a car by living thunder driven,
Array'd in glory, see, th' Eternal come!
And while the Universe is still and dumb,
And hell o'ershadow'd with terrific gloom,
To immortal myriads deal the judgment doom!
Wing'd on the wind, and warbling hymns of love,
Behold! the blessed soar to realms above:
The cursed, with hell uncover'd to their eye,
Shriek—shriek, and vanish in a whirlwind cry!
Creation shudders with sublime dismay,
And in a blazing tempest whirls away!

[FOR THE BEE.]

Mr. Editor—Sir—I have copied the following lines
from a small volume of Bishop HELLERS' Poems, by
giving them a place in your paper, you will oblige a
subscriber. A.P.M.A.

IMITATION OF AN ODE BY KOODRUT IN
HINDOSTANEE.

Ambition's voice was in my ear, he whispered yester-
day,
"How goodly is the land of Room,* how wide the
Russian sway,
How blest to conquer either realm, and dwell through
life to come
Lulled by the harp's melodious string, checked by the
northern drum."
But wisdom heard, "O youth" she said, "in passion's
letters tied,
O come and see a sight with me, shall cure thee of
thy pride.
She led me to a lonely dell, a sad and shady ground,
Where many an ancient sepulchre, gleamed in the
moonshine round,
"And here Secundus sleeps" she cried, "this is his
rival's stoue,
And here the mighty chief reclines who reared the
Median throne; †
Inquire of these doth aught of all their ancient pomp
remain,
Save late regret and bitter tears for ever and in vain.

* The oriental name of the Turkish empire.

† Alexander the great.

‡ The founder of the Median empire was Ky-Kaous
or Picooes.

Return, return, and in thy heart engraven keep my
lore,
The lesser wealth the lighter load, small blame be-
tides the poor.

[Our Correspondent will please observe, that, al-
though we have inserted his favour, it is not so much
on account of the excellency of the piece, as for the
purpose of stating generally, that we prefer making
our own selections from the ample materials at our
command. Something original from the pen of
'Alpha,' would perhaps be more acceptable.]—Ed.

MISCELLANY.

ANECDOTE OF THE PRESENT KING OF PRUS-
SIA.—Near Potsdam, in the reign of Frederick
the Great, was a mill which interfered with the
view from the windows of Sans Souci. Annoy-
ed by this eye-sore to his favourite residence,
the King sent to inquire the price for which
the mill would be sold by its owner. "For
no price," was the reply of the sturdy Prus-
sian; and in a moment of anger Frederick gave
orders that the mill should be pulled down.
"The King may do this," said the miller,
quietly folding his arms, "but there are laws
in Prussia;" and forthwith he commenced
proceedings against the Monarch, the result of
which was that the court sentenced Frederick
to rebuild the mill, and to pay besides a large
sum of money as compensation for the injury
which he had done. The King was mortified,
but had the magnanimity to say, addressing
himself to his courtiers, "I am glad to find
that just laws and upright judges exist in my
kingdom." The above anecdote is well known
to every reader of Prussian history, but it is
necessary to be related here as an introduction
to that which follows:—About three years ago
the present head of the honest miller's family
(his name is Frank,) who had in due course of
time succeeded to the hereditary possession of
his little estate, finding himself after a long
struggle with losses occasioned by that war
which brought ruin into many a house besides
his own, involved in pecuniary difficulties that
had become insurmountable, wrote to the pre-
sent King of Prussia, reminding him of the
refusal experienced by Frederick the Great at
the hands of his ancestor, and stating that, if
his Majesty now entertained a similar desire
to obtain possession of the property, it would
be very agreeable to him, in his present em-
barrassed circumstances to sell the mill. The
King wrote immediately, with his own hand,
the following reply:—

"My dear Neighbour—I cannot allow you
to sell the mill; it must remain in your pos-
session as long as one member of your family
exists; for it belongs to the history of Prussia.
I lament, however, to hear that you are in
circumstances of embarrassment; and I there-
fore send you \$6,000 (about £1,000 sterling)
to arrange your affairs, in the hope that this
sum will be sufficient for the purpose.

"Consider me always your affectionate neighbour,
FREDERICK WILLIAM."

SIMPLE EXPEDIENT.—In the granite quar-
ries near Seringapatam, the most enormous
blocks are separated from the solid rock by
the following neat and simple process. The
workman having found a portion of the rock
sufficiently extensive, and situated near the
edge of the part already quarried, lays bare
the upper surface & marks on it a line in the di-
rection of the intended separation, along which
a groove is cut. Above this groove a narrow
line of fire is then kindled, and maintained till
the rock below is thoroughly heat'd, immedi-
ately on which a line of men and women, each
provided with a pot full of cold water, sud-
denly sweep off the ashes, and pour the water
into the heated groove, when the rock at once
splits with a clean fracture.

TO PURIFY MUDDY WATER.—Dissolve an
ounce of alum in a pint of warm water, and
stirring it about in a punchon of water just
taken from any river, all the impurities will
soon settle to the bottom, and in a day or two
it will become as clear as the finest spring wa-
ter.

When we read the lives of distinguished
men in any department, we find them almost
always celebrated for the amount of labour
they could perform. Demosthenes, Julius
Cesar, Henry the fourth of France, Lord Bacon,
Sir Isaac Newton, Franklin, Washington,
Napoleon,—different as they were in their in-
tellectual and moral qualities,—were all re-
nowned as hard-workers. We read how many
days they could support the fatigues of a
march; how early they rose; how late they
watched; how many hours they spent in the
field, in the cabinet, in the court; how many
secretaries they kept employed; in short how
hard they worked.—Everett's Discourse.

A MOTHER'S TEARS.—There is a touching
sweetness in a mother's tears, when they fall
upon the face of her dying babe, which no
eye can behold without imbibing its influence.
Upon such hallowed ground, the foot of profani-
ty dares not encroach. Infidelity itself is si-
lent and forbears its scoffings. And here wo-
man displays not her weakness, but her strength
—it is that strength of attachment which can
never, to its full intensity, realize. It is pe-
rennial, dependent on no climate, no changes;
but alike in storm or sunshine, it knows no
shadow of turning. A father, when he sees
his child going down to the dark valley, will
weep when the shadow of death has fully come
over him, and as the last parting knell falls on
his ears, may say, "I will go down to the
grave for my son mourning; but the hurry of
business draws him away—the tear is wiped
from his eye—and if, when he returns to his
fireside, the vacancy in the family circle re-
minds him of his loss, the succeeding day
blunts the poignancy of his grief, until at length
it finds no permanent seat in his breast. Not
so with her who has borne and nourished the
tender blossom. It lives in the heart where it
was first entwined in the dreaming hours of
night. She sees its playful mirth or hears its
plaintive cries. "She seeks it in the morn-
ing," and "goes to the grave to weep there."

Children should be enured as early as possi-
ble to acts of charity and mercy. Constantine,
as soon as his son could write, employed his
hand in signing pardons, and delighted in con-
veying, through his mouth, all the favours he
granted. A noble introduction to sovereignty,
which is instituted for the happiness of un-
kind.—Jortin.

If you want to make a sober man a drunk-
ard, give him a wife who will scold him every
time he comes home.

If you want to render your husband unhap-
py blame him for everything he does, right or
wrong.

If you wish your sons to become tiplers make
it a point to use ardent spirits in the morning
—before dinner—when cold, wet, heated or
fatigued; and occasionally recommend its use
in their presence.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE.
Miramachie—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. Johns, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & LUGREW.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. McKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatamagouch—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BELLANE, Esq.