

**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.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

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

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

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 page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

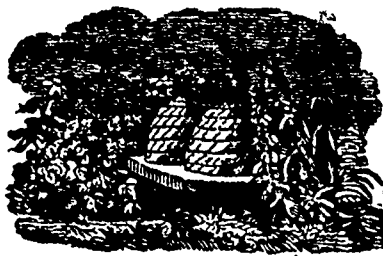
Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

There are some creases in the middle of pages.

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

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



„JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JURENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUAVIT SOLIDA.”

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1837.

NUMBER XIV.

## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES DAWSON,


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

### ADVERTISING.

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

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

### LANDS FOR SALE, At Cape John.

 100 ACRES on the Cape John shore bounded on the west by lands owned by William Quirk, and on the east by that of Donald Henderson. This lot is chiefly cleared and under the plough, and has a good

DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN on it; and also a good Mill stream.


### ALSO:

### TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

About two miles from the shore, on which there is a considerable clearing, which yields about seven tons of hay yearly. The land is good and peculiarly adapted for hay. For further particulars apply to James McLeod on the premises, or to James Johnston, merchant, Pictou.

August 16. if

### FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

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

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

### FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

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

### FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in a short time, offers for sale his

### FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.

as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pictou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Mines, Green Hill, &c.—all of which meet on the property; the new bridge on the river crosses at the door,—forming one of the most desirable situations for business to be found in the county, with every prospect of its soon becoming a thriving village. Three sides of the property front the roads, which will cause it to be highly valuable hereafter, should the possessor wish to dispose of any part of it in Lots. The land is of first quality, well watered, and lying dry; it abounds in freestone of good quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for fencing, &c.

For further particulars apply to Mr N. Beck, in Pictou, or to ALEXANDER FORSYTH, West River, 20th December, 1836. if

### [From the New Monthly Magazine.] A CHAPTER FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF A DECEASED LAWYER.

It has frequently occurred to me that if any member of the bar, who has been for a few years in practice in our criminal courts, possessing the not uncommon qualities of a moderate understanding, a mind open to conviction, and a tolerable share of attention to the cases which occur, would communicate to the world the results of his experience, he would do more to enlighten the public mind upon the nature and practical operation of that most valued of our institutions, the Trial by Jury, than could be effected in any other mode. No man can have attended, even for a single day, either as a witness, in any one of our courts, whether civil or criminal without having been struck, if he be of an observant habit, by verdicts utterly at variance with the facts upon which those verdicts have been founded. Every man must have seen, and must be able to bear testimony to, some case in which the result has been unsatisfactory to his own mind; nor can there be many who have retired home to meditate on the scenes they have witnessed, who have not felt some emotion of regret at the success of guilt, or some pang of horror at the conviction of innocence; but few, very few, save only those who are most familiar with our courts of justice, can form any just idea how frequently both these cases really occur. It has been my lot to have attended, for many years of my life, no matter in what capacity, in most of the courts in this kingdom. I have witnessed, and been personally concerned in, cases so singular in their nature, so unexpected in their termination, so totally at variance with all that could have been predicted of them, that, though in the silent lapse of time they have passed by and are forgotten, I am persuaded that they can never be read without interest, or reflected upon without instruction. It may happen that some, at least, of the parties to the circumstances that I shall relate are living—at all events, their friends or relations may be affected by the recollection of them—I shall therefore make use of fictitious names. The facts have now become matter of history; but the revival of them may open wounds which the lenient hand of time has long closed—that is unavoidable. Experience can only communicate her stores of knowledge, so as to make them useful, by the recital of facts that have really occurred. The sufferings and misfortunes of those who have gone before us are beacons to warn those who are navigating the same ocean of life; they therefore become public property for the benefit of all; but it is a needless violation of individual happiness, to point out the unfortunate and the sufferers.

One of the most extraordinary and most interesting trials, of which I find any account in my note-book, took place on the northern circuit, very little less than fifty years ago. It is instructive in many points of view. To those who believe that they see the finger of Providence especially pointing out the murderer, and guiding, in a slow but unerring course, the footsteps of the avenger of blood, it will afford matter of deep meditation and reflection. To those who think more lightly upon such subjects—to those whom philosophy or indifference has taught to regard the passing current of events as gliding on a smooth and

and unruddled channel, varied only by the leaves which the chance winds may blow into the stream, it will afford food for grave contemplation. However they may smile at the thought of Divine interposition, they will recognize in this story another proof of the wisdom of the sage of old, who said, that when the Gods had determined to destroy a man, they began in depriving him of his senses—that is, by making him act as if he had lost them. To the inexperienced in my own profession it will teach a lesson of prudence more forcible than ten thousand arguments could make it: they will learn that of which they stand deeply in need, and which scarce any thing but dear-bought experience can enforce—to rest satisfied with success, without examining too nicely how it has been obtained, and never to hazard a defeat by pushing a victory too far. 'Leave well alone' is a maxim which a wise man in every situation of life will do well to observe; but if a barrister hopes to rise to eminence and distinction, let him have it deeply engraven upon the tablet of his memory.

In the year 17— John Smith was indicted for the wilful murder of Henry Thompson. The case was one of a most extraordinary nature, and the interest excited by it was almost unparalleled. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own estate, in an unfrequented part of—shire. A person, supposed to be an entire stranger to him, had, late in a summer's day, requested and obtained shelter and hospitality for the night. He had it was supposed, after taking some slight refreshment, retired to bed in perfect health, requesting to be awakened at an early hour the following morning. When the servant appointed to call him entered his room for the purpose, he was found in his bed perfectly dead; and, from the appearance of the body, it was obvious that he had been so for many hours.—There was not the slightest mark of violence on his person, and the countenance retained the same expression which it had born during life. Great consternation was, of course excited by this discovery, inquiries were immediately made,—first, as who the stranger was—and secondly, as to how he met with his death. Both were unsuccessful. As to the former, no information could be obtained—no clue discovered to lead to the knowledge either of this name, his person, or his occupation. He had arrived on horseback, and was seen passing through a neighboring village about an hour before he reached the house where his existence was so mysteriously terminated, but could be traced no farther. Beyond this, all was conjecture.

To those whose memory carries them back no farther than the last few years, during which, by means of the public press, information is so surely and so speedily circulated through every part of the kingdom, this may seem incredible; but to those who are old enough to remember the state of the country at the time of which I am writing, it will not afford matter even for surprise. The county newspaper, if, indeed there were one, published once a week, found its way, if at all, at long and varying intervals, into the remote parts of the district. To show how uncertain even this means of information was, I may mention that, so late as the year 1790, an act of parliament was passed relating to works of immense local, and I may almost say national, importance; the commis-

papers under which were directed from time to time to meet; in which there was a clause enjoining that notice of such meetings should be inserted in the county newspaper, if there should happen to be one; and, if not in the London Gazette.

With respect to the death, as little could be learned as of the dead man, it was, it is true, suddenly and awfully sudden; but there was no reason, that alone excepted, to suppose that it was caused by the hand of man, rather than by that of God. A coroner's jury was, of course, summoned; and after an investigation, in which little more could be proved than that which I have here stated, a verdict was returned to the effect that the deceased died by the visitation of God.

Two months after the death of the stranger, a gentleman arrived at the place, impressed with a belief that he was his brother, and seeking for information either to confirm or refute his suspicions. The horse and the clothes of the unfortunate man still remained, and were instantly recognized; one other test there was, though it was uncertain whether that would lead to any positive conclusion—the exhumation of the body. This test was tried; and although decomposition had gone on rapidly, yet enough remained to identify the body, which the brother did most satisfactorily. As soon as it was known that there was a person authorized by relationship to the deceased to inquire into the cause of his death, and, if it should appear to have been otherwise than natural, to take steps for bringing to justice those who had been concerned in it, the reports which had been previously floating idly about, and circulated without having any distinct object, were collected into one channel, and poured into his ear. What these reports were, and what they amounted to, it is not necessary here to mention; suffice it to say, that the brother had before the magistrates of the district such evidence as induced them to commit Mr Smith to goal, to take his trial for the murder of Henry Thompson. As it was deemed essential to the attainment of justice, to keep secret the examination of the witnesses who were produced before the magistrates, all the information of which the public were in possession before the trial took place, was that which I have here narrated.

Such was the state of things upon the morning of the trial. Seldom, perhaps, had speculation been so busy as it was upon this occasion. Wagers to a considerable amount were depending upon the event of the case: so lightly do men think and act in reference to matters in which they are not personally concerned, even though the life of a fellow creature is involved in the issue. The personal character of the presiding judge was not without its weight in influencing opinions as to the probability of conviction or acquittal. That judge was a man whom, living, I so sincerely loved, and whose memory I now so truly venerate, that I dare not, even at this distance of time, trust myself to speak of him as I feel, lest I should be suspected of partiality. He was the late Lord Mansfield.

Lord Mansfield's charge to the grand jury upon the subject of this murder had excited a good deal of attention. He had recommended them, if they entertained reasonable doubts of the sufficiency of the evidence to insure a conviction, to throw out the bill; explaining to them most justly and clearly that, in the event of their doing so, if any additional evidence should at a future time, be discovered, the prisoner could again be apprehended and tried for the offence; Whereas, if they found a true bill, and, from deficiency of proof, he was now acquitted on his trial, he could never again be molested, even though the testimony against him should be morally as clear as light. The grand jury, after, as was supposed, very considerable discussion among themselves, and, as was rumoured, by a majority of only one, returned a true bill.

Never shall I forget the appearance of anxiety exhibited upon every countenance on the entrance of the judge into court. In an instant the most profound silence prevailed; and interest, intense and impassioned, though subdued, seemed to wait upon every word and every look, as if divided between expectation and doubt, whether something might not even yet interfere to prevent the extraordinary trial from taking place. Nothing, however, occurred; and the stillness was broken by the mellow and silvery voice of Lord Mansfield—'Let John Smith be placed at the bar.' The order was obeyed; and, as the prisoner entered the dock, he met on every side the eager and anxious eyes of a countless multitude bent in piercing scrutiny upon his face. And well did he endure that scrutiny. A momentary suffusion covered his cheeks; but it was only momentary, and less than might have been expected from an indifferent person, who found himself on a sudden the observed of all observers. He bowed respectfully to the court; and then folding his arms, seemed to wait until he should be called upon to commence his part in that drama in which he was to form so conspicuous a character. I find it

difficult to describe the effect produced on my mind by his personal appearance; yet his features were most remarkable, and are indolently impressed on my memory. He was apparently between forty and fifty years of age; his hair, grown gray, either from toil, or care, or age, indicated an approach to the latter period, while the strength and uprightiness of his figure, the haughty coldness of his look, and an eye that spoke of fire, and pride, and passion, ill concealed, would have led conjecture to fix on the former.—His countenance, at the first glance, appeared to be that which we are accustomed to associate with deeds of high and noble daring; but a second and more attentive examination of the face and brow was less satisfactory. There was, indeed, strongly marked, the intellect to conceive and devise schemes of high import; but I fancied that I could trace, in addition to it, caution to conceal the deep design, a power to penetrate the motives of others, and to personate a character at variance with his own, and a cunning that indicated constant watchfulness and circumspection. Firmness there was, to persevere to the last; but that was equivocal, and I could not help persuading myself that it was not of that character which would prompt to deeds of virtuous enterprise, or to 'seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth;' but that it was rather allied to that quality which would 'let no compunctious visitings of nature shake his fell purpose,' whatever it might be. The result of this investigation into his character, such as it was, was obviously unfavourable; and yet there were moments when I thought I had noted out to him a hard measure of justice, and when I was tempted to accuse myself of prejudice in the opinion I had formed of him; and particularly when he was asked by the clerk of the arraigns the usual question, 'Are you guilty or are you not guilty?' as he drew his form up to its fullest height, and the fetters clanked upon his legs, as he answered with unflinching tongue and unblenching cheek, 'Not guilty,' my heart smote me for having involuntarily interpreted against him every sign that was doubtful.

(To be concluded in our next paper.)

## GREAT BRITAIN.

[From papers received by the ship Halifax.]

LONDON, June 28.

On Saturday discounts were obtained on more advantageous terms in the city than in the previous part of the week, and the Directors of the Bank of England have, during the week, given great assistance to the holders of bills drawn upon the large American Houses which recently failed. The Directors of the East India Company, have, it is said, renewed bills drawn upon importers of East India and China produce, by the Company's agents in China and India, for advances made on consignments; the amount of bills so drawn is stated to be about £22,000,000 sterling; but the merchants requiring such accommodation are to pay to the Company 20 per cent upon the amount of the bills renewed.

It is expected that a great number of crown debtors will have their liberation by an act of grace on the accession of her Majesty.

MANCHESTER.—The improvement which has been perceptible in the Liverpool markets since the arrangement of the Bank of England to support Messrs. Brown's house, has, we are glad to say, begun to be felt here.

EXTRAORDINARY RISE IN THE VALUE OF HIGHLAND ESTATES.—In the year 1787 the estate of Glengary produced £800 a-year—the present rental is upwards of £7,000. In 1799 the estate of Castlehill in Inverness-shire, was sold under the authority of the Court of Sessions for £3,000; in 1804, it produced £80,000. In 1781, Glenelg, in Inverness-shire, produced an income of £600 a-year; in 1798 it was sold for £30,000; and in 1811, Lord Glenelg gave £100,000 for it, and his Lordship lately sold it for £77,000. In 1777, Fairbairn yielded £700 a-year; in 1824, it sold for £80,000. In 1799, Redcastle, in the same county, sold for £25,000; in 1824, it sold for the large sum of £125,000. The rental of the estate of the gentleman calling himself The Chisholm was £700 in 1783, and at present it exceeds £5,000 per annum. In 1791

the rental of the Orkney Islands was £19,000; now they produce £70,000, and in 1760, the rental of Argyshire was under £20,000, now it is £192,000.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

THE QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.—It is not a little remarkable that among the parties to the quadruple alliance there should be no less than three female sovereigns, neither of whom exceeds the immature age of eighteen—namely, the Queens of England, Spain, and Portugal. The fact is unprecedented in the annals of diplomacy. Verily the King of the French will have enough to do to keep his young allies in order.

THE NEW QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—We extract the following mention of the Princess Victoria, from the London Chronicle of the 20th of June:

We rejoice to think that the youthful Princess, whom we now hail as our Sovereign, has had advantages which were denied to her predecessor. Possessed of excellent intellectual gifts, which have been carefully and wisely cultivated under the care of a most exemplary mother, she ascends the throne with a full knowledge of all that belongs to the full discharge of the duties of her exalted station. She knows the means by which the happiness of the people may be best promoted, and will no doubt select for her advisers the men who best understand the wishes and wants of the nation, and in whom the nation, in return, reposes confidence. She will support them in those salutary measures of Reform which are still needful, and which the improved system of parliamentary representation is to be considered only as the means of effecting, complete the good work which her predecessor has begun, and render the British constitution in reality, what its greatest enemies have often, for their own sinister ends pretended it to be the most perfect system of government to be found on the face of the earth.

Two hundred pounds of gold, about £350,000 in value, have been shipped at St. Petersburg for England; \$60,000 dollars from Tampico reached England on Wednesday.

A failure to an immense amount took place at Canton, on the 1st of February. The insolvent was one of the great Hongs, and many of our merchants suffered severely by the accident.

## IRELAND.

From nearly every part of the country there are cheering accounts of the forthcoming crops; in this country, the wheat, oats, and other grain, have a most promising appearance; the growth and universal success of the potatoe root, we are happy to say, is once more elating the long drooping heart of poor Paddy, who is frisking like a May lamb in joyous expectation of the thriving state of his favourite esculent. Meadow and pasture land is exuberant; abundance of fodder may be safely calculated on—as may also every description of produce, from the favourable weather lately experienced. Man has reason to be thankful to an all gracious Ruler for his bountiful gifts at a period of apprehension, excitement, and crime.—*Sligo Journal.*

## UNITED STATES.

STEAMBOAT WRECKED.—A ship from the office of the Albany Evening Journal states, that the passengers which arrived in the railroad cars yesterday afternoon, report that the steambot Monroe, which sailed from Buffalo on the 19th June, had been wrecked near the Upper Lakes. She had on board, at the time four or five hundred persons, the greater part of whom are said to have been lost. The Monroe was a beautiful new boat of four hundred tons.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, June 23d.

The Ministerial evening journal says.—“For the last two days there has been a talk of arrests having been made during the 19th, to defeat an alleged plot against the life of the King. Arrests have been made; but we are authorised to declare that, up to this evening, the information obtained by the authorities do not give to those arrests that character and degree of seriousness which has been supposed to attach to them.”

With reference to the rumoured design on the life of the King, upon the occasion of the ball of Monday evening, the Journal de Paris gives the following narrative:—“On Sunday two sub-officers repaired to the staff of the Palace, and stated that for several days they, as well as several of their comrades, had been warmly solicited to enter into a conspiracy against the life of the King. They also gave the name and address of the person whom they regarded as the principal agent in the matter. Provided with this information, the Police visited the residence of the person pointed out, where they found him with four other persons, all of whom they arrested. The customary search being made, they found fire-arms, cartridges, and powder all ready for use. In consequence of this discovery, an examination was commenced, and all the necessary precautions taken. It was, we are assured, in consequence of these precautions, that the King left the Hotel de Ville an hour earlier than at first intended, and returned to the Tuilleries by a different route from the one which he took in going to the ball.

We learn from Copenhagen that the King of Denmark is again suffering severely from illness, and that his death is apprehended. The camps of Rensburg and Glekstadt have been countermanded.

We have the following of the 12th inst. from Vienna:—“The Emperor, who has been for some time slightly indisposed, went to-day to inspect the railroad of Ferdinand, which received his entire approbation. The works are proceeding with great rapidity. Several thousand workmen are employed, and it is thought that in the autumn it will be possible to travel upon this railroad for an extent of two miles.”

COLONIAL.

[From the Montreal Vindicator.]

We learn from the Quebec (French) Gazette that the Hon. Mr Pappenu, in company with Messrs Lafontaine, Girouard, and Letourneau, members of the Assembly, visited the college of St. Anne, District of Quebec, on the 25th ult. Two flags were hoisted on the top of the hall court, on the occasion. A salute was also fired from a piece of Artillery, amidst loud cheers, hurrahs, and applause, in honor of the man whose person is every where so dearly revered. The Students got a holiday, in honor of this visit. We scarcely know a country whose youth are so thoroughly patriotic as are those of Lower Canada. It is providential that such is the case, for that country which they so dearly love will soon require the assistance of her children of all ages.

FAMINE IN UPPER CANADA.—We learn from the Hamilton Express, that Allan McNab, Esq. has called a public meeting at the Court House, to take into consideration ‘the poverty and destitution under which the Emigrants are at present suffering.’

The same paper states that it has received lamentable accounts from the country. Whole families of settlers are depending on the precarious gathering of edibles for a subsistence.—What a frightful commentary on Sir Francis

Head's letter to the English Poor-Law Commissioners to send out the paupers!

We regret to learn that the fly has appeared in many fields of wheat in this district, in consequence of which the crop will, it is feared, fall off fully one third.

We noticed the arrival from Newfoundland of a large sum of Specie for the Branch of the Bank of British North America in this city and we are informed that advices have been received of further shipments of the same precious metal to a large amount, have been made from London for that Institution.—*Quebec Paper.*

Since the failure of the three great American Houses in London, the Bank of British North America has protected and paid the drafts of the City Bank of St. John, N. B. and the Bank of New Brunswick.—*Halifax Journal.*

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the Cross Streets of Pictou, on Thursday the 21st September next, at one o'clock, p. m., under an order of His Excellency the Governor, and His Majesty's Council:

TWO LOTS OF LAND,

Formerly the property of John McDonald (Sandy) of Merigonish, deceased, situate on the south side of the harbour of Merigonish, bounded on the east by the lands of Mrs McVicar, on the south by the lands of Sir Charles M. Wentworth, and on the west by the lands of William McDonald, and on the north by the harbour of Merigonish. Each lot contains

37½ ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

and of each at least ten acres are under cultivation.

TERMS will be a deposit of ten per cent of the purchase money, at the time of the sale, and the remainder on the delivery of the Deeds.

THOMAS G. TAYLOR,

Administrator.

Pictou, 15th August, 1837.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

DEALERS in Hardware are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Goods from the Manufactory of Hiram Cutler, Sheffield, late Furness Cutler & Stacey, and established by Thomas Weldon in 1750, on application to Messrs John Albro & Co., Halifax, where

A SET OF PATTERNS

may be inspected, consisting of

SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING

KNIVES,

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO:—SAMPLES OF STEEL.

N. B. Those Houses who have been accustomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through the medium of their friends in England and Scotland, may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns, and yet transmit their orders as formerly, Halifax, February, 1837. n-m

ALEXR. McPHAIL,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the Inhabitants of Pictou, that he has

OPENED SHOP,

next door to Mr James Dawson's Book-Store,

Where he offers for Sale, an assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season.

June 21. tf

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

CARBOY'S OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrhigens Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21. tf

THE BRITISH CYCLOPEDIA,

in 8 volumes. For sale at the Bookstore of J. DAWSON.

July 26, 1837.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

DAVID P. PATTERSON,

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

R S PATTERSON,

ABRAHAM PATTERSON, } Admrs.

Pictou, 28th July, 1837. tf

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

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

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

THOMAS CAMPBELL, } Admrs.

ANDREW MILLAR,

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. tf

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

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

JANE DOULL, Administratrix

Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. tf

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'x.

JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836. tf

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.

PETER DONALDSON,

Administrator

13th April, 1836.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, and OUT-HOUSE, now occupied by the Subscriber.

Rent low, and the property can be examined at any time, by applying to

PETER BROWN.

June 21. tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

ANDERSON HENDERSON,

HAVING returned from the United States, intimates to his friends and the public, that he has commenced the

SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,

in its various branches, in the shop two doors east of store of H. Hutton, Esquire, where he is ready to execute orders with punctuality and despatch.

ON HAND:

A quantity of Buckskins, which he will make up into gentlemen's opera boots, according to order.

June 6. tf

WANTED,

A SMART Young Man, as a

FARM SERVANT:

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

NO FARMERS. The Cattle Doctor, 12mo., and Every Man his own Fattier, 8vo. A few copies for sale by J. DAWSON.

## AGRICULTURAL.

[From the New England Farmer.]

## HARVESTING.

It is a correct general rule, to reap wheat and rye before they become dead ripe. The proper time is when the straw begins to shrink and become white about half an inch below the ear. This appearance indicates that the grain has ceased to receive nourishment from its roots; and by cutting too late, the loss is considerable, both in the field and under cover. But cutting early, provided the grain is not taken to the barn or stack too green, the following advantages will be gained: 1st. The grain will make more and whiter flour. 2d. There will be less wasted by the grain's shelling. 3d. By commencing harvest early, you will have a fairer prospect of finishing before the last cuttings will become too ripe, so that much of the grain will shell out in reaping and securing the crop. 4th. If you cut your grain as soon as it will answer, the straw and chaff will contain much more nourishment, than if it were bleached and made brittle by the sun, air, dew and rain, all of which conbine to deprive it of most of its value for fodder. 5th. Should you plough in your stubble soon after harvest, or mow it, and secure it for fodder or litter, (either of which modes of management would be perfectly according to the rules of good husbandry,) the stubble will make much better food for your cattle, or manure for your ground, than if it had yielded all its sweets, and much of its substance to the sun, air and wet weather.

If your wheat or rye is much affected by blight or rust, it should be cut, even while still in the milk, and exposed to the sun and air till the straw is sufficiently dry, and the grain so much hardened, that it may safely be deposited in the barn or stack. The heads in such cases should be so placed by the reapers as not to touch the ground. This may be done by placing the top end of each handful on the lower end of the proceeding one. Loudon gives the following directions for harvesting wheat:

"The mode of reaping wheat is almost universally by the sickle. When cut, it is usually tied up in sheaves, which it is better to make so small as to be done by bands the length of the straw, than so thick as to require two lengths to be joined by bands. The sheaves are set up in *shocks* or *stooks*, each containing twelve, or if the straw be long, fourteen sheaves. In the latter case, two rows of six sheaves are made to stand in such a manner as to be in contact at the top, though in order to admit the circulation of air, they are placed at some distance below: along this line, two sheaves more are placed as a covering, the grain end of both towards the extremities of the line. In a few days of good weather the crop is ready for the barn or stack yard. In the stack yard it is built either in oblong or circular stacks, sometimes on frames supported to prevent the access of vermin, and to secure the bottom from dampness; and as soon afterwards as possible, the stacks are neatly thatched. When the harvest weather is so wet as to render it difficult to prevent the stacks from heating, it has been the practice to make funnels through them, a large one in a central and perpendicular direction, and small lateral ones to communicate with it. In the best cultivated counties, the use of large barns for holding the crop is disapproved of, not only on account of the expense, but because corn [grain] keeps better, or is less exposed to damage of any kind, in a well built stack."

TO OBTAIN NEW AND IMPROVED KINDS OF WHEAT.—The same author above quoted, observes that to procure new varieties of wheat, the ordinary mode is to select from the field a

spike or spikes, which has the qualities sought for; such as large grains, thinner chaff, stiffer straw, a tendency to curliness for lateness, &c.; and picking out the best grains from this ear or ears, to sow them in a suitable soil, in an open, airy part of a garden. When the produce is ripe, select the best ears, and from these the best grains, and sow these, and so on till a bushel or more is obtained, which may then be sown in a field apart from any other wheat. In this way many of the varieties of our common winter wheat have been obtained; as the hedge-wheat, which was reared from the produce of a stalk found growing in a hedge in Sussex, by one Wood, about 1790. Other varieties have assumed their distinctive marks from having been long cultivated in the same soil and climate, and take local names, as the Hertfordshire red and Essex white, &c.

## POND MUD.

"The mud from ponds, when they are cleaned out, has always been an object of attention to farmers, so far as regards its collection; but it must be presumed that its different properties, and consequently the most judicious modes of its application to the land, are either but little understood or neglected; for some cart it directly upon the ground, and plough it in, either for turnips or for corn-crops; others spread it upon old leys; and many lay it out in thin heaps to dry, after which they mix it with lime or dung. Upon this it has been remarked, by an eminent agriculturist, that in reasoning with the farmers upon the cause or principle by which they are guided in those different proceedings, the reply is generally 'that it has been their practice to do so—that it has answered very well—and that they know of no better mode of treating it.' It may be observed, that ponds, being usually placed at the lower parts of the fields receive, after a every hard rain, a part of the soil, as well as of the substances with which they have been manured. If the ponds be large and deep, they may also acquire much decayed vegetable matter, arising from the aquatic plants with which such pools usually abound; and if near the yards at which cattle are commonly watered, they must likewise receive a portion of their dung: such mud is, therefore, particularly applicable to light soils, both as containing nutritive matter, and adding to the staple and consistency of the land. The most common time of mudding ponds, is during the summer months, when it is usual to let the slime lie near the edge of the pond, until the water is drained from it. A spot is then marked, either upon a head land of the field upon which it is to be laid, or as near it as possible, of a size to raise a compost with alternate layers of either lime or dung.

If dung can be had, the best mode of preparing this manure, is to lay a foundation of mud, of about a foot or a foot and a half in depth, of an oblong form, and not more than eight feet in width, upon which the freshest yard dung is laid to about double that depth; then a thin layer of mud after which alternate layers of mud and dung until the heap be raised to about five or six feet in height—keeping the sides and end square, and coating the whole with mud, at least twice, at different periods.

If quick lime be used, and their remains any moisture in the pond scourings, it will be sufficiently fallen for turning, in a few days; but if the compost be made with farm-yard dung, it may require to remain six or eight weeks to ferment and decompose, before it is in a proper state for turning. To form them, in the first instance, with both quick lime and manure, is injudicious: the former ought never to be brought in contact with the latter—

though the manures may be advantageously incorporated with an old compost, in which a little lime has been used. It appears to be the better mode to apply it in the latter end of autumn, or early part of the winter, and to bush-harrow it well after it has been hardened by frost.

Sea mud or *Sleech*, has also been used in some places in large quantities, and has been found of so very enriched a nature, as to amply remunerate for carrying it to a considerable distance.—It is generally laid upon grass in autumn, and ploughed in without any addition in the following spring. It is also found that its effects remain longer on the land than manure; and although that which is over-marled is spoiled for grass, yet that never happens to sea mud."—*British Husbandry*.

PICOU PRICES CURRENT.  
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, pr bushel none	Geese, single none
Boards, pine, pr m 50s a 60s	Herrings, No. 1, 30s
" homlock - 30s a 40s	Mackarel, none
Beef, pr lb 3d a 4d	Mutton pr lb 3d a 4d
Butter, - 8d a 9d	Oatmeal pr cwt none
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 17s	Oats none
" at Loading Ground 17s	Pork pr bbl 80 a 95
" at end of Rail Road 17s	Potatoes 2s 6d a 3s
Coke	Salt pr hid 10s a 12s 6d
Codfish pr Qtl 12s a 16s	Salmon, 2s 6d
Eggs pr doz 6d	Shingles pr m 7s a 10s
Flour, N S none	Tallow pr lb 7d a 8d
" American S F none	Veal pr lb 3d
Hay 30s a 40s	Wood pr cord 12s

## HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives 22s	Herrings, No 1 20s
Boards, pine, m 50s a 55s	" 2 15s
Beef, best,	Mackarel, No 1 none
" Quebec primo 50s	" 2 40s
" Nova Scotia 45s	" 3 22s 6d
Codfish, morch'ble 16s	Molasses 1s 11d
Coals, Pictou, 22s 6d	Pork, Irish none
" Sydney, 29s	" Quebec 90s
Coffee 1s	" N. Scotia 85s
Corn, Indian 5s 6d	Potatoes 2s 6d
Flour Am sup	Sugar, 35s a 37s 6d
" Fine none	Salmon No 1 70s
" Quebec fino 50s	" 2 65s
" Nova Scotia	Salt 10s a 12s

## FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tulles, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing

## FIVE HUNDRED ACRES

Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax.  
October 5, 1836.

## CARD.

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

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

May 31st.

if

## THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

## DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

September 21. if

Druggist.

## PAPER HANGINGS &amp; BORDER.

JUST received, and for sale low for cash,—250 pieces Paper Hangings, and 6 pieces Bordering.

JAS. DAWSON.

July 1, 1837.

**VALUABLE LANDS**

State in Tatamagouche, Maccan, Nappan, and Amherst, FOR SALE.

PERSONS desirous of becoming purchasers of the whole or any part of the estates of the late Col. Desbarres, will please make application to the subscribers at Halifax. A plan of the

**TATAMAGOUCHIE ESTATE**

may be seen, and information as to the price of the Lots into which it is subdivided, and the terms, which are liberal, may be obtained by reference to Alex'r Campbell, Esq., by whom applications will be forwarded to the subscribers, who will, when required, transmit Deeds to purchasers.

Robert McG. Dickey, Esq. will give the like information as to the

**MACCAN AND NAPPAN ESTATES,** and afford similar facilities to persons wishing to become purchasers.

**IN AMHERST,**

some time in September next, of which more particular information will be given to the public before the day of sale,

**WILL BE SOLD**

**IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,**

And on very liberal terms:—

**TWO EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE FARMS,**

Part of the Cochrane Estates.

One in the possession of Mrs F. Hunter, the other in possession of Mr James Shipley. Any information may be obtained thereon by reference to Alex'r Stewart, Esq., or to Robert McG. Dickey, Esq.

**JAMES W. JOHNSTON, ALEXR STEWART,**

Attorneys to the Executors and Heirs of Col. Desbarres.

Halifax, July 12. m-m

**SPRING, 1837.**

**R. DAWSON,**

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

**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY,**

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

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

**SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS;** coach lacings, cabinet and house brass furnishings; locks and hinges, (variety); fanner mountings; bed screws; garden hoes and rakes; Philad. plate mill saws, frame and other saws; razors; mathematical instruments; pocket compasses; butcher, shoe, table, jack, pen, and desk knives, iron and L. M. spoons; coffin furniture; plough traces; door knockers;

**MATHIESON'S JOINERS TOOLS,** (well assorted;); Coopers' tools; lines and twines; Blacksmiths' and other files; coffee mills; spades and shovels; brushes, candlesticks; **CRIMPING MACHINES;** brass sofa and table castors,

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

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

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

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

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

**ALSO:** **TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,** superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c. Water street, Pictou, June 16.

**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HIS LATE MAJESTY WILLIAM THE FOURTH.**

The deceased Monarch whose loss we are now deploring, and whose reign commenced under, perhaps, the most popular auspices of any King who ever swayed the British sceptre, was the third son of George the Third, and born at St. James's Palace on the 21st of August, 1765, at a quarter before four in the morning, and was baptised in the following month by the name of William Henry. It is said that it was his frankness of countenance and behaviour in his childhood and youth that induced his father to devote him to the naval service. In personal bravery he did not appear likely to surpass either of his brothers, but in corporeal strength and hardihood there was a striking distinction in his favour, while he betrayed an indifference to the more refining studies of which they were fond, and in which they rapidly excelled him. Aware of the subordinate rank and laborious station he was first to assume, and to continue for the full period allotted to other midshipmen, he was eager for its commencement, and reconciled to the continuance of the arduous undertaking.

The first vessel in which he sailed was the Prince George, a 98-gun ship, and named in honour of his royal brother. He was then 14 years of age, and well fitted for the service, to which the war with America gave unusual importance. The ship was commanded by Admiral Digby, and bore a part in the great naval engagement between the English and Spanish fleets, commanded by Admiral Rodney and Don Juan de Langara. While in this ship Prince William was also present at the capture of a French man-of-war and three smaller vessels, forming part of a considerable convoy. In neither of these instances were the actions very severe, but his royal highness did his duty.

Two actions of generous humanity performed soon after this period are recorded to the honour of the prince. The first, which occurred just before the conclusion of the war, is described by a midshipman of the Torbay in the following letter to his friends:—

“Port Royal Harbour, April 1783.

“The last time Lord Hood's fleet was here, a court martial was held on Mr Benjamin Lee, midshipman, for disrespect to his superior officer, at which Lord Hood sat as president. The determination of the court was fatal to the prisoner, and he was condemned to death. Deeply affected as the whole body of the midshipmen were at the dreadful sentence, they know not how to obtain a mitigation of it since Mr Lee was ordered for execution, while they had not time to make their appeal to the Admiralty, and despaired of success in a petition to Admiral Rowley. However, his royal highness generously stopped forth, drew up a petition, to which he was first to set his name, and solicited the rest of the midshipmen in port to follow his example. He then himself carried the petition to Admiral Rowley, and in the most pressing and earnest manner begged the life of our unhappy brother, in which he succeeded, and Mr Lee was reprieved. We all acknowledge our warmest and grateful thanks to our humane, our brave, and worthy prince, who has so nobly exerted himself in preserving the life of his brother sailor.”

The war ceased before the prince's naval apprenticeship expired, and in the year 1783, then a fine midshipman of 18, he visited Cape Francois and the Havana, and it was during this visit that the second instance of his exemplary humanity occurred. Some of his countrymen had broken their parole of honour and oath of fidelity to the Spanish government, and were in danger of suffering under a sentence of death, when the governor of Louisiana, Don Galvez at the intercession of the prince, spared & liberated them. The following letter, which his royal highness addressed to the governor soon after from Jamaica, sufficiently shows the delight which he felt at acquiring for his countrymen so welcome a boon;—

“Sir,—I want words to express to your excellency my just sense of your polite letter, of the delicate manner in which you caused it to be delivered, and of your generous conduct towards the unfortunate persons in your power. Their pardon, which you have been pleased to grant on my account, is the most agreeable present you could have offered me, and is strongly characteristic of the bravery and gallantry of the Spanish nation. This instance increases, if possible, my opinion of your excellency's humanity, which has appeared on so many occasions in the course of the late war. Admiral Rowley is to dispatch a letter to Louisiana for the prisoners. I am convinced they will ever think of your Excellency's clemency with gratitude, and I have sent a copy of your letter to the King, my father, who will be fully sensible of your excellency's attention to me. I request my compliments to Madam Galvez, and that you will be assured that actions so noble as those of your excellency will ever be remembered by your's sincerely  
W. H.”

The introduction of his Royal highness to the immortal Nelson, and his subsequent intimacy with the gallant and brave hero of the Nile, are circumstances of too much interest to be lightly passed over. They first met at Quebec in the year 1782, when Nelson was in the Albemarle off that station, and ordered to convey a fleet of transports to New York. A transient and casual interview created between them a strong attachment, and the Prince greatly regretted the departure of one whom he resolved from that moment to befriend to the utmost of his power. It was not long before they met again. Happily for both at the close of the war, they were appointed to the Leeward Island station, and had frequent opportunities of dining together. The prince had already beheld proofs of Nelson's superior courage and skill, and was now afforded the means of witnessing the young hero's resolute obedience to orders amidst circumstances of personal danger and strong temptations to avarice. The law excluded all foreign vessels from any trading intercourse with our West India Island; and America, being then independent, and as much a foreign nation as any other, Nelson, as senior captain on the station, ordered all American vessels to quit the islands within 48 hours, on pain of seizure and prosecution of the owners. Four vessels at Nevis remained, which he ordered to be searched, and on being found to be American they were adjudged to be legal prizes. The proceedings exposed Nelson to considerable difficulty, but he ultimately triumphed, conscious of having done his duty, and happy in the applause of the disinterested witnesses of it. Among these were two individuals whose friendship and approbation requited him for every loss. One was Mr Herbert, the president of Nevis, who became his bail in an action for damages, and whose niece he afterwards married; the other was Prince William, who had been an admiring observer of his intrepid conduct, and thus remarks upon it in a letter to a friend:—“It was at this era that I particularly observed the greatness of Nelson's mind; the manner in which he enforced the spirit of the navigation act first drew my attention to the commercial interests of my country. We visited the different islands together, and excepting the naval tuition which I had received on board the Prince George, when Admiral Keats was lieutenant of her and for whom we both entertained a sincere regard, my mind took its decided naval turn from this familiar intercourse with Nelson.”

Whilst the prince thus thought highly of Nelson, the latter thus speaks of his royal highness in a letter to Captain Locker, written at that period.—“You must have heard, long before this reaches you, that Prince William is under my command. I shall endeavour to take care that he is not a loser by that circumstance. He has his foibles, as well as private men, but they are far overbalanced by his virtues. In his professional line he is superior to near two thirds, I am sure, of the list, and in attention to orders and in respect to his superior officer, I hardly know his equal. This is what I have found him.” In a subsequent letter Nelson says, “His Royal highness keeps up the strictest discipline in his ship, and without paying him any compliment, she is one of the finest ordered frigates, I have seen.” Such testimony as this is equally conclusive and honourable, and these incidents afford the finest possible illustration of the character of a free country like our own, in which the talent and merit of Nelson are at once seen through all the obscurity of his birth, and royal birth and blood stooping to earn and merit promotion by the same adventurous path with others. Indeed, so cheerfully did the prince perform the routine duties of his station, that after Lord Rodney's victory, when the Spanish Admiral wished to return to his own ship, Prince William, midshipman, came to announce that the boat was ready, on which the Don, lifting up his eyes in amazement, exclaimed—“Well may England be mistress of the ocean, when the sons of her King are thus employed in her service.”

The prince on his return to England in December 1787, after an absence of about a year and a half, was appointed to the command of the Andromeda frigate, and again sailed for the West Indies. On his arrival at Port Royal he received the congratulations of the House of Assembly, who voted him an elegant star, ornamented with diamonds, of the value of a thousand guineas, in testimony of the high respect and esteem of the Island for his eminent virtues, and the grateful sense they entertained of the attention he had paid to the duties of his profession and to the support and defence of that part of the British empire.

After passing through the regular duties of midshipman, lieutenant, and captain, his royal highness, at the close of the year 1790, received a commission as rear-admiral of the blue, having been about 18 months previously made a peer of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by the titles of the Duke of Clarence and St. Andrew, and Earl of Munster.

In 1790, when the conduct of the Spaniards at

Nooka Sound seemed to render a war inevitable, he was nominated to the command of the *Valiant*, of 74 guns; and on the 3d December the same year, advanced to the rank of rear-admiral. By subsequent promotions he had become an admiral of the red, when, on the death of Sir Peter Parker, in December 1811, he succeeded that veteran officer as admiral of the fleet. While the war continued the Duke frequently solicited employment in active service against the enemy, but without success. He however took an active part in Parliament whenever naval affairs became the subject of discussion; and never failed to exert himself for the good of the service, as well as for the personal advantage of his professional brethren of every class and degree.

The Duke of Clarence in April, 1814, was appointed to escort Louis XVIII to his native country on his restoration to the throne.

The Duke's connection with the celebrated Mrs. Jordan formed too remarkable a feature of his private life to allow us to pass it over without notice.

When he was yet a very young man he was smitten with the charms of one of the most captivating women of the time. She was at that time generally supposed to be the wife of a Mr. Ford, though she still retained the theatrical name which she had originally assumed. "The declared attachment of the prince," says Doaden, her biographer, "weighed at first no more with her than to induce her to take the opportunity of ascertaining whether Mr. Ford was sincere in his devotion to her, in which case she thought herself every way entitled to his hand, and, in fact, even upon a more worldly estimate of the matter, a desirable match, in possession of a positive and progressive fortune, the honorable result of superior, indeed unequalled talents. She at length required from Mr. Ford a definite answer to the proposal of marriage, and, finding that he shrunk from the test, she told him distinctly that her mind was made up at least to one point, that if she must choose between offers of protection, she would certainly choose those which promised the faintest; but that, if he could think her worthy of being his wife, no temptation would be strong enough to detach her from him and her duties. Mr. Ford resigned her, I believe with legal composure, and she accepted the terms held out by the duke, and devoted herself to his interests and habits, his taste and domestic pleasure."

During this union, which commenced in 1790, Mrs. Jordan, by constant exertion in her profession, materially increased an income which was by no means ample; and their habits and course of life were exceedingly retired and domestic. Their parental duties were performed with exemplary assiduity and prudence—and the figure which their children have made in the world is sufficient proof of the care bestowed on the cultivation of their minds.

In the year 1810 the Duke and Mrs. Jordan separated. The event appears to have been totally unexpected on her part. The duke's intention was communicated in a letter addressed to her at Cheltenham, desiring her to meet him at Maidenhead, where they were to bid each other farewell. "Mrs. Jordan," says her biographer, "had concluded her engagement, but retained one night to perform *Nell* for the manager's benefit. It was in the afternoon of that very day that she received the fatal letter. With that steady kindness which always distinguished her, she arrived at the theatre dreadfully weakened by a succession of fainting fits. She, however, struggled on with *Nell*, until Jobson arrived at the passage where he has to accuse the conjuror of making her laughing drunk. When the actress here attempted to laugh, the afflicted woman burst into tears. Here Jobson with great presence of mind, altered the text, and exclaimed to her, "Why, *Nell*, the conjuror has not only made thee drunk, he has made thee crying drunk." After the performance she was put into a carriage, in her stage dress, to keep her appointment with the royal duke, in a state of anguish easily to be conceived. What passed at the meeting I would not wish to detail. The circumstances which rendered this step necessary on the Duke's part have not, as far as we are aware, been explained. In a letter written by Mrs. Jordan to a friend, a few days afterwards, she says, "My mind is beginning to feel some what reconciled to the shock and surprise it has received; for could you or the world believe, that we never had, for twenty years, the semblance of a quarrel? But this is so well known in our domestic circle that the astonishment is the greater." Money, money, my good friend, or the want of it, has, I am convinced, made him at this moment the most wretched of men; but, having done wrong, he does not like to retract." Upon the separation which took place between Mrs. Jordan and the Duke, in the year 1811, it was agreed that she should have the care, until a certain age, of her four youngest daughters, and a settlement was made by the duke, for the payment, by him, of the following amounts:

For the maintenance of his four daughters	£1,500
For a house and carriage for their use	600
For Mrs. Jordan's own house	1,500
And to enable Mrs. Jordan to make a provision for her married daughters, children of a former connexion	800

In all £4,400

This settlement was carried into effect, a trustee was appointed, and the monies under such trust were paid quarterly to the respective accounts, at the banking house of Messrs. Coutts & Co. It was a stipulation in the said settlements that, in the event of Mrs. Jordan resuming her profession, the care of the duke's four daughters, together with the £1,500 per annum for their maintenance, should revert to his royal highness; and this event actually did take place in the course of a few months, in consequence of Mrs. Jordan's desire to accept certain proposals made to her to perform.

On the 11th July, his royal highness was married to her serene highness Adelaide Amelie Louisa Theresia Carolina, Princess of Saxo Meiningen, eldest daughter of his serene highness the late reigning duke of Saxo Meiningen. The ceremony as usual was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The first issue of this marriage was a daughter, born March 26, 1819, who survived but a few hours; and another, born in 1820, who was christened Elizabeth, as a name dear to Englishmen, but when about three months old was seized with a fatal illness and suddenly expired. On three occasions the duchess had the misfortune to be prematurely confined.

The Duke of Clarence having become presumptive heir to the crown on the demise of his royal highness the Duke of York, in 1827, his income was increased to nearly £30,000 per annum, by an additional parliamentary grant, and he was appointed in the same year to the honor and authority of the office of lord high admiral, an appointment which had been in abeyance for nearly a century—a station he resigned during the administration of the Duke of Wellington, which succeeded to that of Mr. Canning.

The important demise of George the Fourth having taken place on the 26th of June, 1830, the Duke of Clarence was proclaimed King on Monday, the 28th, and arrived at St. James's in the morning, at about 10 o'clock from Bushy Park.

During the ceremony of reading the proclamation his Majesty, surrounded by his illustrious relatives, and all the great officers of state, presented himself to the view of the people at the palace window: and as soon as he was recognized the air was rent with acclamations. The gates of the palace having been thrown open the procession moved forward, the ladies in the balconies and windows waving their handkerchiefs, amidst a chorus of cheers from the multitude, who took off their hats and shouted, "Long live William the Fourth!" The proclamation was made at all the usual places, and every where amid the joyous acclamation of the people.

The habits of business adopted by the King at the outset of his reign, and preserved in to the end of his life, deserved and obtained approbation. In regularity and despatch he even exceeded the habits of his father.

Upon entering upon the functions of government the King made no immediate change in the cabinet of his predecessor, but he soon became convinced that the cause of reform had so progressed as to render the continuance of a Tory government inexpedient, and on the 23d of July his Majesty prorogued the parliament, which again met for the dispatch of business in the following November, when the ministers being left in the minority on a question connected with the civil list, immediately resigned, and Lord Grey accepted the premiership, stipulating for parliamentary reform being made a cabinet question. A reform bill was accordingly brought into the House of Commons on the 1st of March, 1831, the opposition to which led to the dissolution of the house. It would carry us, however, far beyond our limits in this hasty sketch, to follow out the history of this measure, during the progress of which, the King conducted himself in many trying situations in which it placed him with great firmness, moderation, and propriety, and the measure, as is well known, was ultimately carried, to the satisfaction of the nation. His reign, though short, has been in many other respects an eventful one, but they must be too fresh in the recollection of our readers, to render any minute detail of them here necessary.

In this kingly intercourse, as well as in his domestic associations, he was condescending and kind-hearted; in his relative duties of husband and father most exemplary; and as a truly British patriot King, his memory will be long and deservedly cherished by his people.

[FOR THE BEE.]

Mr. Dawson,

Sir,—As one of the Health Officers [of this port] I cannot permit a paragraph in your last Bee, headed with "Small Pox," to remain unanswered. It conveys the reflection that the Health Officers and Magistrates have neglected their responsible duties, and have disregarded the welfare of the inhabitants.

I cannot doubt that you have written the statement to which I allude hastily and without mature deliberation. When the small-pox exists in any community, all that is necessary in order to annihilate its contagion, is to establish a perfect non-intercourse with the inhabitants and to destroy all the virus or contagious matter which is generated by the disease.

You have asserted broadly that the present position (the mouth of the Middle River) of the Barque *General Stark* containing the small-pox patient, exposes unnecessarily and unjustifiably the inhabitants to the contagion of small-pox. The *General Stark* is situated above the Town, and is clearly out of the usual track of all vessels which frequent this port; and is more under the public eye than she could be in any other position, therefore the risk of intercourse is greatly diminished; and every precaution having been adopted to destroy the virus, I am of opinion that there is no solid grounds for apprehending the propagation of the disease, although the imprudence of Capt. Paine, primarily, in conveying his vessel to the loading ground, did increase the danger.

In cases of this kind, Editors of papers should be extremely wary in printing and publishing insinuations which have a tendency to inflame the public mind, unless there be actual neglect and mismanagement in the guardianship of the public health.

By publishing this communication in your next Bee, you will do justice to the parties concerned.

I am

Your most obt. servant,  
JOSEPH CHIPMAN.

Pictou, August 19th, 1837.

BY request of COLONEL SMITH, a Meeting will take place at the MASONIC HALL, on Wednesday evening first, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of forming a

#### NEW VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY COMPANY.

The former Captain will be in attendance, and persons desirous of such formation, or forwarding the interest of the same, will please attend.  
Pictou, August 21, 1837.

#### REAL ESTATE.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Pictou, on Tuesday, the 12th day of September next, at the hour of ten o'clock of the forenoon,

ALL that valuable Lot of Land, formerly owned by Wm. Simpson deceased, situate at eight mile brook on the main road leading from Halifax to Pictou, abutted and bounded as follows: beginning at a stake and pile of stones on the south side of the road on the line between Alexander and William Simpson; thence south thirty chains, thence west fifteen chains, along Murdoch McKonzie's north line thence north 45 deg. W. thirty-five chains to the Halifax road, thence along said road to the place of beginning, containing eighty-eight acres more or less. The same being ordered to be sold by the Governor and Council, according to Law

SARAH SIMPSON,  
Administratrix of William Simpson, deceased.

Pictou, August 3, 1837.

#### SNUFF.

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

A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

#### FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

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

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

**T H E B. E. E.**

**WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 23, 1837.**

By the July Packet, arrived at Halifax, we have London dates to the 6th ult. The papers are chiefly filled with the accounts of preparations for the funeral of the late King, which was to take place on the 8th, and speculations on the probable result of the approaching Elections. A terrible struggle is anticipated, owing to the almost balanced state of the Whig and Tory strength, and the well known fact that whichever prevails, will form the character of the next Ministry. We shall occupy nearly all our next No. with extracts from our latest English files.

**PROCLAMATION OF THE QUEEN.**—On Saturday last, the usual ceremony of proclaiming the new Reign was performed in this place. At 12 o'clock the Proclamation was read before the Magistrates and a number of other respectable inhabitants who were assembled in the Court House, for the purpose of hearing it. On the words "God save the Queen" being pronounced, the whole Assembly joined in three times throo hearty cheers; and the Volunteer Artillery Company fired a royal salute in the Market Square. The High Sheriff and the Herald, with a numerous cortege, then proceeded to several other parts of the town, and read the proclamation.

The utmost joy and hilarity seemed to pervade all classes upon the occasion.

In another column we have printed a communication from Dr. Chipman, which is chiefly intended to correct the errors of our Editorial pen, for which favours we are always thankful, in proportion to the necessity of the case; but his communication will subserve another purpose equally well, it will show the public what degree of confidence they can place in the present Health Officers.

Since we made our remarks on the *Small Pox*, to which he refers, we have conversed with some of the Magistrates on the subject, by whom we were informed that our Senatory laws no longer existed, that in this emergency they had felt themselves in duty bound (as well they might) to order the Health Officers to have the General Stark immediately removed to the usual Quarantine-ground, until his Excellency's pleasure was known in the case. We do not know whether this has been received or not, but in place of obeying the order of the Magistrates for the public safety, the Health Officers had the General Stark (for their own convenience we say, but the public will not bestack in imputing it to worse motives) removed into the very centre of this Harbour,

Many years ago the inhabitants of this place, at a public meeting, decided unanimously, that to prevent contagion from being communicated from vessels having it on board, the only place of safety as a quarantine station was at least one mile outside Pictou Boaches, that public is still of the same opinion; and repudiate the idea that Dr. Chipman's opinion, and that of his colleague, should weigh against those of the whole community—including the Magistrates: and we, hope since the safety of the public occupies so little of their attention, that that public will lose no time in applying to his Excellency to relieve the Health officers from their duty, for the faithful discharge of which, they have showed themselves so utterly incapable.

We have always viewed with distrust the appointment of Medical practitioners to this office. Men engaged in mercantile pursuits are excluded from office in the Customs, and Excise departments. Practising Lawyers from the Bench, and the Record office; and for the same reason, but on infinitely more substantial grounds, no medical practitioner ought to be eligible to the office of Health officer—nay more, if delicacy was any part of their composition they would not accept it. If they would wish no suspicion to

rest on their motives they should never act in the double capacity of Medical practitioner and Health officer.

**FIRE.**—Some night last week the Dwelling house of Duncan McDonald, Merigomish, was destroyed by fire, the inmates had much difficulty in saving their lives.

**JAUNCHES.**—At Tatamagouche, on Wednesday last, barquo *Francis Lawson*, of 300 tons, old measurement. Built by J. Hewett, for Alex'r Campbell, Esq. And on Friday, at the same place, from the ship of Mr. William Campbell, barquo *Enterprise*, of 400 tons, old measurement. Both these vessels are, by competent judges, said to be good models, of good materials, and of such workmanship as reflects much credit on their respective builders.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—The communication of "A Teacher," will appear in our next.

**MARRIED.**

On Saturday last, by the Rev. John McKinlay, Mr Alexander Murdoch, to Miss Margaret Reid.

**DIED.**

On the 17th instant, at the West River, in the 78th year of his age, George Smith, a native of Banffshire, Scotland, and long a respectable inhabitant of the former place.

**SHIP NEWS**

**CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.**

**ENTERED.**

Wednesday, August 16th,—Schr. Mary Ann, Graham, Miramichi—sundries; Isabella, Kenedy, P. E. Island—bal.; Temperance, McPhee, Tatamagouche—do.

Friday—Sloop Lady, Moory, Tatantagouche—flour; Schr. Elizabeth, Hayden, River John—staves; Jolly Tar, Vigneau, Arichat—bal.

Monday—Schr. Sophronia, Fountain, Thomastown U. S.—bal.; Brig Hector, Watts, do—do.; Schr. Galaxy, Hazen, Providence—do.; Schr. Calen, Sanders, New Carlisle—herring; Brig, Cadmus, Tucker, Providence—bal.; Schr. Mary, Pomroy, Fall River—do.; Brig, Centurion, Spooner, Providence—bricks; Arkanz, Edmunds, Providence—bal.; Schr. Bee, Graham, Miramichi—Deals & boards; Pocassat, Caldwell, Salem—bal.; Brig Rome, Fowler, Boston—bal.; Schr. Brothers, McGunnigle, Pugwash—limestone.

Tuesday—Sloop Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—general cargo; Schr. Four Sisters, Wooden, do—do.

**CLEARED.**

16th—Schr. Restigouche Packet, Arbon, New York—coal; Brig Jasper, Bergman, Boston—coal; schr. Eliza, Dunbar—bay Chaleur—do.; Messenger, Siteman, Halifax—coal; Eliza Ann, Hopkins, P. E. Island—do.; Leander, Gerroir, Miramichi—do.

17th—Sloop Lady, Moory, Tatamagouche—sundries; Brig Betsy, Combe, Portsmouth U. S.—coal; Barque Palmure, Macloir, Boston—do; Brig Augusta, Welder, Providence—do.

18th—Sloop Sarah, Mullins, Pugwash—hardware & dry goods; Schr. Two Brothers, Fougere, Halifax—coal.

19th—Brig Angeline, Leighton, Providence—coal; George, Merrill, Boston—do.; Schr. Janet Grant, Simpson—do. do.; Brig Ceres, Nichols, do—do.; Spartan, Thurston, Philadelphia—do; Shal. Elizabeth Hayden, River John—do.

21st—Schr. Temperance, McPhee, Halifax—coal, &c.

22d—Two Sisters, Fayden, Cork—timber; Schr. Richard Smith, Langlois, Boston—coal; Isabella, Kenedy, do—do.

**PIRACY.**—The American barque Talent fell in with a piratical brig, which was under Spanish colours, on the 28 of June, at 6, P. M., the peak of Pico bearing N. E. by N. 65 miles. The bark

was ordered to heave to, and send her boat on board, and while doing so, two six pound guns, loaded with grapes and round shot, were fired at her, the shot passing through her sails.

On Capt. Jenkins going on board the pirate he was seized by two of the crew, who brandished their cutlasses about his head, and forced him down the fore scuttle, where he could breathe with difficulty. His boat's crew were immediately thrust down there also, and three men with muskets and cutlasses were placed as a guard over them. Soon after 8 o'clock they were ordered on deck and into the boat, and kicked and cuffed until they got over the side. In the mean time one of the piratical chiefs and seven men, armed with pistols, cutlasses and knives, had gone on board the bark, beat the mate and crew and drove them down the fore scuttle. Four of the men were afterwards called up, two of them sent into the boat alongside, and the other two aloft to assist in unbending the bark's sails, and four boat loads of sails, and a hawser and rigging, were sent on board the pirate.

When Capt. J. again got possession of his vessel, he shaped his course so as to get clear of the pirate in the night; but, to his surprise, next morning, she was within two miles of him, but as two full-rigged brigs were in sight at the N. E. steering E., the pirate gave chase to them, and the bark thus escaped another visit, which might have been terminated by scuttling her.

The piratical vessel was American built, of a New York model, about 200 tons, bust head, stern post nearly upright, no boats and apparently but a short time out of port, armed with a long twelve-pounder amidships, six six-pounders, (carronades and waist guns) muskets, cutlasses, and a crew of 25 or 30 men. Captain Jenkins thinks the pirate was last from Gibraltar. The articles taken which belonged personally to himself, he values at about \$500.

**WANTED.**

**A** YOUNG man of good recommendation, who understands Farming. Apply to  
**GEO. MCLEOD.**  
Merigomish, August 10, 1837. m.w.

**WANTED.**

**B**Y the subscriber, on the 3d of either November or May next, with early agreement accordingly, a good Common School, with some adjoining land attached, or at least the immediate and permanent use of a good dwelling and one Cow, and the purchase of adjoining land—the latter article in part payment of course, if liberal, for equally liberal service. An assessment for the support of schools is generally expected in this the 2nd session of our reformed Assembly, any able settlement of British origin, requiring permanent service, may apply (if by letter, post paid) to William McPhail, Teacher, Lower Settlement, River John, Pictou.

P. S. A Gaelic population preferred; no objection to Prince Edward Island, if they think a good Teacher, with his wife and four children, all worth one cow—the main want and cause of removal. W.M.P.  
River John, August 12. c-w

**ALBION MINES RAIL ROAD.**

**T**ENDERS will be received by Joseph Smith, Esq. Agent for the General Mining Association, until Wednesday the 30th inst. for quarrying Rubble Stone from William Fraser (Oge's) Quarry. For further particulars apply to Mr Smith at the Mines, or Mr Peter Crerar at the Rail Road.  
Albion Mines Rail Road, 22d August 1837.

**VALUABLE WORKS.**

*A complete set of the*  
**BRIDGE WATER TREATISES,**  
12 vols. bound in calf—containing  
**CHALMERS**—On the Wisdom and Goodness of God, as manifest in the adaptation of Nature to the Constitution of Man.  
**KIDD**—On the adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man.  
**WHEWELL**—On Astronomy and General Physics, considered in reference to Natural Theology.  
**BELL**—On the human Hand, as evincing design.  
**ROGET**—On Animal and Vegetable Physiology.  
**JAMES DAWSON.**



## POETRY.

## THE FOSSIL FLOWER.

Dark fossil flower! I see thy leaves unrolled,  
 With all their lines of beauty freshly marked,  
 As when the eye of Morn beamed on thee first,  
 And thou first turn'd'st to meet its welcome smile.  
 And sometimes in the coals' bright rainbow hues,  
 I dream I see the colours of thy prime,  
 And for a moment robe thy form again  
 In splendour not its own. Flower of the past!  
 Now as I look on thee, life's echoing tread  
 Falls noiseless on my ear; the present dies;  
 And o'er my soul the thoughts of distant time,  
 In silent waves, like billows from the sea,  
 Come rolling on and on, with ceaseless flow,  
 Innumerable. Thou mayest have sprung unown  
 Into thy noon of life, when first earth heard  
 Its Maker's sovereign voice, and laughing flowers  
 Waved o'er the meadows, hung on the mountain crags,  
 And nodded in the breeze on every hill.  
 Thou mayest have bloomed unseen, save by the stars  
 That sang together o'er thy rosy birth,  
 And came at eve to watch thy folded rest.  
 None may have sought thee in thy fragrant home,  
 Save light-voiced winds that round thy dwelling  
 played,  
 Or seemed to sigh, oft as their winged haste  
 Compelled their feet to roam. Thou may'st have liv-  
 ed  
 Beneath the light of later days, when man,  
 With feet free roving as the homeless wind,  
 Scaled the thick-mantled height, coursed plains un-  
 shorn,  
 Breaking the solitude of nature's haunts  
 With voice that seemed to blend, in one sweet strain,  
 The mingled music of the elements.  
 And when against his infant frame they rose,  
 Unurbed, unawed by his yet feeble hand,  
 And when the muttering storm, and shouting wave,  
 And rattling thunder, mated, round him raged,  
 And seemed at times like demon foes to gird,  
 Thou may'st have won with gentle look his heart,  
 And stirred the first warm prayer of gratitude,  
 And been his first, his simplest alter-gift.  
 For thee dark flower! the kindling sun can bring  
 No more the colours that it gave; nor morn,  
 With kindly kiss, restore thy breathing sweets  
 Yet may the mind's mysterious touch recall  
 The bloom and fragrance of thy early prime.  
 For he who to the lowly lily gave  
 A glory richer than to proudest king,  
 He painted not those darkly-shining leaves,  
 With blushes like the dawn, in vain; nor gave  
 To thee its sweetly-scented breath, to waste  
 Upon the barren air. E'en though thou stood  
 Alone in nature's forest home untrod,  
 The first-love of the stars and sighing winds,  
 The mineral holds with faithful trust thy foin,  
 To wake in human hearts sweet thoughts of love,  
 Now the dark past hangs round thy memory.  
 Salem, Mass. 1837.

## MISCELLANY.

**FIERCENESS OF THE BULL-DOG.**—Naturalists have scarcely done justice to the wonderful fierceness and powers of endurance of the English bull-dog. In the year 1822, a large dog of this species, from some cause that was not observed, suddenly flew at a fine cart horse that was standing at the end of one of the Liverpool docks, and fixing his lacerating teeth in his shoulder, defied every effort to get him off. At first he was beaten with cart whips and sticks, with such fury as seemed enough to break his bones, but this being unavailing, a carpenter, with an adze in his hand, came up, and beat him with the blunt iron head of the instrument, till it was thought he pounded him to a jelly, but the dog never mov-

ed a tooth. A man then took out a large pointed clasp knife, with which he stabbed him repeatedly in the back, limbs, and ribs, but with no better success. At length, one of the spectators, who happened to have more strength of sinew and brain than the rest, squeezed the ferocious beast so tightly about the throat, that at length he turned up the whites of his eyes, and relaxed his jaws. The man threw him off to a distance, but the dog immediately went through the crowd, got behind the horse, and seized him by the thigh. As no terms could now be kept with the untamable brute, he was again loosened, and thrown into the dock to drown. He instantly, however, rose to the surface, when a sailor struck him a deadly blow on the head with a hand spike, which again sent him to the bottom. He rose once more, and was again sent down in the same manner, and this process was repeated five or six times. At length one of the bystanders, who either possessed or assumed some right of property in the dog, overcame by his amazing tenacity of life, and weary of persecution, got him out, and walked off with this prodigy of *English courage*, to all appearance very little worse for the horrible conflict he had undergone.

**THE SPIRITED SHOEMAKER.**—The following pleasant anecdote used to be told by the eccentric Dr. Monsey:—The Duke of Leeds, the Doctor, and his Grace's Chaplain, being one morning, soon after breakfast, in his library, Mr. Walkden, of Pall Mall, his Grace's shoemaker, was shown in with a pair of new shoes for the Duke. The latter was remarkably fond of him, as he was at the same time clerk of St. James's church, where the Duke was a constant attendant. "What have you there, Walkden?" said the Duke. "A pair of shoes for your Grace," he replied.—"Let me see them." They were handed to him accordingly. The chaplain, taking up one of them, examined it with great attention.—"What is the price?" asked the chaplain. "Half a guinea, sir," said the shoemaker. "Half a guinea! what, for a pair of shoes!" said the chaplain. "Why I could go to Cranbourn Alley and buy a better pair of shoes than ever they were, or ever will be for five and sixpence." He then threw the shoe to the other end of the room. Walkden threw the other after it, saying, that as they were fellows, they ought to go together; and at the same time replied to the chaplain—"Sir, I can go to a stall in Moorfields and buy a better sermon for twopenny than my Lord gives you a guinea for." The Duke clapped Walkden on the shoulder, and said, "that is a most excellent retort, Walkden; make me half a dozen pairs of shoes directly."—*Crispen Anecdotes.*

**WHO WOULD NOT BE A FEMALE CRIMINAL.**—When a female transport-ship arrives at Sidney, all the *madams* on board occupy the few days which elapse before their landing in preparing to produce the most dazzling effect at their descent upon the Australian shore.—With rich silk dresses, bonnets *a la mode*, en-pendants three inches long, gorgeous shawls and splendid veils, silk stockings, kid gloves, and parasols in hand, dispensing sweet odours from their profusely perfumed forms, they disembark, and are assigned as servants, and distributed to the expectant settlers. On the very road to their respective places of assignment, the women are told of the easy retirement of the factory, and advised to get themselves there where they will be allowed to marry, without having to obtain the consent of an assignee master. Offers of marriage are made to some of them from the way-sides; and at their new habitations they are besieged by suitors. The hapless settler, who expected a servant able, or at least willing to act, perhaps both as

house and dairy maid, finds he has received quite a *princess*! Her highness, with her gloved and delicate fingers, can do no sort of work! Attempts are made to break her in, but in vain. "If you don't like me, send me to the factory," is the constant retort; and the master having no alternative, takes her before a bench of magistrates, by whom she is returned to government, and consigned to the factory accordingly. And in this way England punishes female criminals, sending them to a colony where they are flattered and worshipped into consequence and insolence.—*Mudie's Felony of New South Wales.*

**A FRIEND AT COURT.**—In illustration of Scottish sagacity, Count Browne related an anecdote of one Grant, a Scotsman in the service of the Gr. at Frederick of Prussia. Grant was observed one day, fondling the King's favourite dog. "Are you fond of dogs?" "No, please your Majesty," replied Grant, "but we Scots have a saying that it is right to secure a friend at Court." "You are a sly fellow," said the monarch, "recollect for the future that you have no occasion at this court for any friend but myself." Grant rose afterwards with great rapidity, and was intrusted with the command of the most important fortress in the kingdom.

**FASHIONABLE EDUCATION.**—"Up at eight—prayers always read by Miss Julietta Trimmings, whose grandmother was aunt to the Curate of Cripplesdon,—fine voice, sweet delivery, and as slow as a slug,—breakfast at nine,—no nonsense about nerves,—never let them touch tea, pure milk and water,—the cow and the pump; out for an hour, relaxation in the shrubbery, at ten school, every thing parcelled out, method is the only mode of managing the mind,—seven minutes and a half for geography,—ditto for knotting hearth-rugs,—a quarter of an hour for French,—ten minutes for astronomy,—ditto for the use of the globes,—a quarter of an hour for Italian, and twenty minutes for mathematics, then to learn lessons, dinner at two."

"Very pretty proceeding," said Cutlbert, "a little of every thing and not too much of any thing."

"Exactly so," said Mrs. Brandyball.—"Then till half past three, the play ground, is again fifteen minutes for music, six minutes for algebra, nine minutes for drawing, a quarter of an hour for English history, six minutes for hydraulics under the inspection of Dr. P., and nine minutes and a half for ethics and moral philosophy,—guitar twenty minutes (for those who learn it)—Newton's principia and dancing an hour and a half,—the playground again."—*New Monthly.*

**FEMALE BEAUTY.**—A man in New York who advertises a runaway wife, describes her as follows:

That none may be deceived, she is small headed, dark countenanced, sabby faced, bick nosed with large nostrils, broken backed, lopsided, and short of one leg, so that she wears it on a high heeled boot or shoe.

**APOPLEXY.**—*Tight Boots.*—A physician of New York says, that during the past week, he has attended four cases of apoplexy, caused by wearing tight boots.

## AGENTS

## FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.  
 Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.  
 St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.  
 Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. McEINLAY.  
 Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
 Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.  
 Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.  
 Tainmagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.  
 Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.  
 Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.