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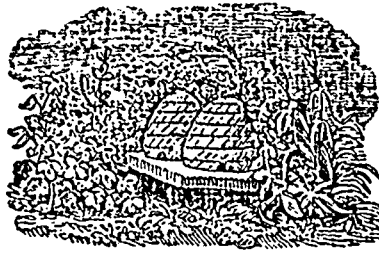
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1836.

NUMBER XI.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

Apples, Am pr bbl	Hay (new)	60s
Boards, pine, pr 21 50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Lamb	3d a 4d
Beef, fresh, pr lb	Mackerel	30s
Butter, tub, - 7d a 8d	Mutton pr lb	3d
" fresh - 8d a 9d	Oatmeal pr cwt	15s
Cheese, n s - 5d a 6d	Oats pr bush	1s 6d a 2s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 13-	Pork pr bbl	none
" shipped on board 14s 6	Potatoes	1s 9d
" at wharf (Pictou) 16-	Salt pr hhd	10s a 11s
Coke	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Codfish pr Qtl	Fallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Eggs pr doz	Turnips pr bush	none
Flour, n s pr cwt	Veal pr lb	2 1-2 a 3d
" Am s F, pr bbl	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	17s 6d
Boards, pine, m	55s	"	2 12d 6d
Beef, best,	4d a 6d	Mackerel, No 1	35s
" Quebec prime	50s	"	2 30s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	"	3 18s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	2s
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	30s	" Quebec	none
Coffee	1s 1d	" Nova Scotia	55s a 100
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	2s 6d
Flour Am sup	45s	Sugar, good,	45 a 55s 6d
" Fine	55s	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fine	40s	"	2 60s
" Nova Scotia	35s	"	3 55s

BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL.

AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND,

AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf:
1000 lbs Liverpool salt,
75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON,
Hump cables, browsers and small cordage,
Canvas No 1 a S,
Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,
1 Caplin seine,
Chain Cables, 1 1-4 a 1-2 inches, and
40, 60, & 100 fathoms each,
Anchors of all descriptions,
which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

GEO SMITH.

25th May, 1836.

TRIAL FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

TO be had, price 7 1-2d each, at the Bookstore of James Dawson: the report of the Trial held at Charlotte Town, P. E. Island, July 8th, 1835; in the action brought by Chas. Binns, Wm Cullen, and Wm Forgan, Esqrs, as Commissioners—against Mr J H White, and his Sureties for breach of Contract. The Report contains a Speech which occupied nearly three hours in delivery, by Wm. Young, Esq of the Halifax Bar. [July 19.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.
THE ISLAND OF SCIO.

THE history of this beautiful little island forms one of the bloodiest pages in the history of the world, and one glance told its dreadful history. Once the most beautiful island of the Archipelago, it is now a mass of ruins. Its fields which once " budded and blossomed as the rose," have become waste places; its villages deserted, its towns are in ruins, its inhabitants murdered, in captivity and in exile. Before the Greek revolution, the Greeks of Scio were engaged in extensive commerce, and were perhaps among the largest merchants in the Levant. Though living under hard task masters, subject to the exactions of a rapacious pacha, their industry and enterprise, and the extraordinary fertility of their island, enabled them to pay a heavy tribute to the Turks, and to become rich themselves. For many years they had enjoyed the advantages of a college, with professors of high literary and scientific attainments, and their library was celebrated throughout all that country; it was perhaps the only spot in Greece where taste and learning held a seat. But the island was far more famed for its extraordinary natural beauty and fertility. Its bold mountains and its soft valleys, the mildness of its climate, and the richness of its productions, bound the Greeks to its soil by a tie even stronger than the chain of their Turkish masters. In the early part of the revolution, the Scioetes took no part with their countrymen in their glorious struggle for liberty. Forty of their principal citizens were given up as hostages, and they were suffered to remain in peace.—Wrapped in the rich beauties of their island, they forgot the freedom of their fathers and their own chains; and, under the precarious tenure of a tyrant's will, gave themselves up to the full enjoyment of all that wealth and taste could purchase. We must not be too hard upon human nature: the cause seemed desperate; they had a little paradise at stake; and if there is a spot on earth, the risk of losing which could excuse men in forgetting that they were slaves in a land where their fathers were free, it is the island of Scio. But the sword hung suspended over them by a single hair. In an unexpected hour, without the least note of preparation, they were startled by the thunder of the Turkish cannon, fifty thousand Turks were let loose like bloodhounds upon the devoted island. The affrighted Greeks lay unarmed and helpless at their feet; but they lay at the feet of men who did not know mercy even by name;—at the feet of men who hungered and thirsted after blood,—of men, in comparison with whom the wild beasts are as lambs. The wildest of the forest may become gorged with blood; not so with the Turks of Scio. Their appetite " grew with what it fed on," and still longed for blood, when there was not a victim to bleed. Women were ripped open, children were dashed against the walls, the heads of whole families stuck on pikes out of the windows of their houses, while their murderers gave themselves up to riot and plunder within. The forty hostages were hung in a row from the walls of the castle; an indiscriminate and universal burning and massacre took place; in a few days the ground was covered with the dead, and one of the loveliest spots on earth was a pile of smoking ruins. Out of a population of 110,000 60,000

are supposed to have been murdered, 20,000 to have escaped, and 30,000 to have been sold in slavery. Boys and young girls were publicly sold in the streets of Smyrna and Constantinople, at a dollar a head. The heart sickens at the bare recital. And all this did not arise from any irritated state of feeling towards them. It originated in the cold blooded calculating policy of the Sultan, conceived in the same spirit which drenched the streets of Constantinople with the blood of the Janissaries. It was intended to strike terror into the hearts of the Greeks, but the murderer failed in his aim. The groans of their dying brethren, reached the ears of their countrymen, and gave a headlong and irresistible impulse to the spirit then struggling to be free. And this bloody tragedy was performed in our own days, and in the face of the civilized world. Surely if ever heaven visits in judgment, a nation for a nation's crimes, the burning and massacre at Scio will be deeply visited upon the accursed Turks.

It was late in the afternoon when I landed, and my landing was under peculiarly interesting circumstances. One of my fellow passengers was a native of the island, who had escaped during the massacre, and now revisited it for the first time. He asked me to accompany him ashore, promising to find some friends at whose house we might sleep; but he soon found himself a stranger: in his native island, where he had once known everybody he now knew nobody. The town was a complete mass of ruins, the walls of many fine buildings were still standing, crumbling to pieces, and still black with the fire of the incendiary Turks. The town that had grown up upon the ruins consisted of a row of miserable shanties, occupied as shops for the sale of the mere necessaries of life, where the shopman slept on his window shutter in front. All my companion's efforts to find an acquaintance who would give us a night's lodging were fruitless. We were determined not to go on board the vessel, if possible to avoid it; her last cargo had been oil, the odour of which still remained about her. The weather would not permit us to sleep on board, and the cabin was intolerably disagreeable. To add to our unpleasant position and at the same time to heighten the cheerlessness of the scene around us, the rain began to fall violently. Under the guidance of a Greek, we searched among the ruins for an apartment where we might build a fire and shelter ourselves for the night, but we searched in vain; the work of destruction was too complete. Cold and thoroughly drenched with rain, we were retracing our way to our boat, when our guide told my companion that a Greek archeveque had recently taken up his abode among the ruins. We immediately went there, and found him occupying apartments, partially repaired, in what had once been one of the finest houses in Scio. The entrance through a large stone gateway was imposing; the house was cracked from top to bottom by fire; nearly one half had fallen down, and the stones lay scattered as they fell; but enough remained to show that in its better days it had been almost a palace. We ascended a flight of stone steps to a terrace, from which we entered a large hall, perhaps 30 feet wide, and 50 feet long. On one side of this hall the wall had fallen down the whole length, and we looked out upon the mass of

ruins beneath. On the other side, in a small room, in one corner, we found the archbishop. He was sick, and in bed with all his clothes on, according to the universal custom here, but received us kindly. The furniture consisted of an old iron bedstead with a mattress, on which he lay, with a quilt spread over him, a wooden sofa, three wooden chairs, about twenty books, and two large leather cases containing clothes, napkins, and probably all his worldly goods. The rain came through the ceiling in several places; the bed of the poor archbishop had evidently been moved from time to time to avoid it, and I was obliged to change my position twice. An air of cheerless poverty reigned through the apartment. I could not help comparing his lot with that of more favoured, though perhaps not more worthy servants of the Church. It was a style so different from that of the priests at Rome, the Pope and his cardinals, their gaudy equipages, and multitudes of footmen rattling to the Vatican; or from the pomp and state of the English Prelates, or even from the comfort of our own missionaries in different parts of this country, that I could not help feeling deeply for the priest before me. But he seemed contented and cheerful, and even thankful, that for the moment there were others worse off than himself, and that he had it in his power to defend them.

Sweetmeats, coffee, and pipes were served; and in about an hour we were conducted to supper in a large room opening from the hall. Our supper would not have tempted an epicure, but suited very well an appetite whetted by exercise and travel. It consisted of a large chunk of bread and a large glass of water for each of us, caviari, black olives, and two kinds of Turkish sweetmeats. We were waited upon by two Priests, one of them a handsome young man not more than twenty, with long black hair hanging over his shoulders, like a girl's, stood by with a napkin on his arm, and a pewter vessel, with which he poured water on our hands, receiving it again in a basin. This was done both before and after eating; then came coffee and pipes. During the evening this young Priest brought out an edition of Homer, and I surprised him, and astonished myself, by being able to translate a passage in *Iliad*. I had translated it in French, and my companion explained it in modern Greek to the young Priest. Our beds were cushions laid on a raised platform or divan extending around the walls, with a quilt for each of us. In the morning, after sweetmeats, coffee, and pipes, we paid our respects to the good old archbishop, and took our leave. When we got out of doors, finding that the wind was the same, and that there was no possibility of sailing, my friend proposed a ride in the country. We procured a couple of mules, took a small basket of provisions for a collation, and started.

Our road lay directly along the shore; on one side the sea, and on the other the ruins of houses and gardens almost washed by the waves. At about three miles distance we crossed a little stream, by the side of which we saw a sarcophagus, lately disinterred, containing the usual vases of a Grecian tomb including the piece of money to pay Charon his ferriage over the river Styx, and six pounds of dust; being all that remained of a man—perhaps of a man who had filled a large space in the world—perhaps a hero—buried probably two thousand years ago. After a ride of about five miles, we came to the ruins of a large village, the style of which would any where have fixed the attention as having been once a favoured abode of wealth and taste. The houses were of brown stone, built together strictly in the Venetian style, after the models left there during the occupation of the island by the Venetians, large and elegant with gardens of three or four acres; enclosed by high walls, of the same kind of stone, and altogether in a style far superior to anything I had seen in Greece. The manner of living among the proprietors here was somewhat peculiar; and the ties that bound them to

this little village peculiarly strong. This was the family home; the community was essentially mercantile, and the most of their business transactions were carried on elsewhere. When there were three or four brothers in a family, one would be in Constantinople a couple of years, another at Trieste, &c, while another remained at home, so that those who were away, while toiling amid the perplexities of business, were always looking to the occasional family reunion; and all looked to spend the evening of their days among the beautiful gardens of Scio.

What a scene for the heart to turn to now. The houses and gardens were still there, some standing almost entire, and others black with smoke, and crumbling into ruins. But where were they who should now be coming out to rejoice in the return of a friend, and to welcome a stranger? An awful solitude and stillness that struck a chill upon the heart, reigned around us. We saw nobody; and our own voices, and the trampling of our mules upon the deserted pavements, sounded hollow and sepulchral in our ears. It was like walking among the ruins of Pompeii; it was another city of the dead; but there was freshness about the desolation that seemed of to day; it seemed as though the inhabitants should be sleeping, and not dead. Indeed the high walls of the gardens and the outside of the houses too, were generally so fresh, and in so perfect a state, that it seemed like riding through a handsome village at an early hour before the inhabitants had risen; and I sometimes could not help thinking, that in an hour or two the streets would be thronged with a busy population.

My friend continued to conduct me through the solitary streets; telling me, as we went along, that this was the house of such a family, this of such a family, with some of whose members I had been acquainted in Greece, until stopping before a large stone gateway, he dismounted at the gate of his father's house. In that house he was born—there he had spent his youth: he had escaped from it during the dreadful massacre, and this was the first time of his revisiting it. What a tide of recollections must have rushed upon him! We entered through the large stone gateway, into a court beautifully paved in mosaic, in the form of a star, with small black and white round stones. On our left was a large stone reservoir, perhaps twenty five feet square, still so perfect as to hold water, with an arbor over it supported by marble columns; a venerable grape vine completely covered the arbor.

The garden covered an extent of about four acres; covered with orange, lemon, almond, and fig trees, overrun with weeds, roses and flowers growing in wild confusion. On the right was the house, a melancholy spectacle it was: the wall had fallen down on one side, and the whole was black with smoke. We ascended a flight of steps with marble balustrades, to the platform, about twenty feet square, overlooking the garden. From the terrace we entered the saloon, a large room with high ceilings, fresco painting on the walls; the marks of fire kindled on the stone floor, all still visible, all the wood work burnt to a cinder, and the whole black with smoke. It was a perfect picture of wanton destruction. The day, too, was in conformity with the scene: the sun was obscured, the wind blew through the ruined building, it rained, was cold and cheerless. What were the feelings of my friend, I cannot imagine; the houses of three of his uncles were immediately adjoining; one of these uncles was one of the forty hostages, and was hung: the other two murdered; his father a venerable looking old man, who came down to the vessel when we started, to see him off, had escaped to the mountains, from thence in a caique to Isparae and thence to Italy. I repeat it, I cannot imagine what were his feelings; he spoke but little; they must have been too deep for utterance. I looked at everything with interest; I wanted to ask question after question, but could not, in mercy, probe his bleeding

wounds. We left the house, and walked out into the garden. It showed that there was no master's eye to watch over it; plucked an orange which had lost its flavour; the tree was withering for want of care; our feet became entangled among weeds and roses and rare hothouse plants growing wildly together. I said that he did not talk much, but the little that he did say amounted to volumes. Passing a large vase in which a beautiful plant was running wildly over the sides he murmured indistinctly "the same vase?" (le memo vase) and once he stopped opposite a tree, and turning to me, said, "this is the only tree I do not remember." These and other little incidental remarks showed how deeply all the particulars were engraved upon his mind, and told me plainer than words, that the wreck and ruin he saw around him, harrowed his very soul. Indeed how could it be otherwise? This was his father's house, the home of his youth, the scene of his earliest, dearest recollection. Busy memory, that source of all his greatest pains as well as greatest pleasures, must have pressed sorely upon him, must have painted the ruins and desolate scene around him in colours even brighter far brighter than they ever existed; it must have called up the faces of well known and well loved friends, indeed he must have asked himself in bitterness and anguish of spirit, "the friends of my youth! where are they?" while the fatal answer knocked at his heart—"gone, murdered, in captivity, and in exile."

FOREIGN.

From the St. John, N. B. Observer, July 26.

American papers brought by the steamer *Royal Tar*, with which we have been favored, furnish the subjoined extracts from Paris papers received at New York. The Princess Victoria, it will be seen, if the statement be correct, has chosen a husband for herself, in the person of the eldest son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, in preference to the son of the Prince of Orange.

PARIS, JUNE 11.

A Correspondent of the *Messenger* affirms, that on Saturday last, M. Dedel, the Dutch Ambassador at the Court of St. James, made, on behalf of the eldest son of the Prince of Orange, a formal application for the hand of the Princess Victoria. Although the King and Queen were personally in favor of the young candidate, the Privy Council determined on leaving to the Princess the choice of her husband; and communicated the result of their deliberations to the Duchess of Kent. Her royal Highness replied, that her daughter had already decided for the eldest son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. As soon as the answer of the Duchess of Kent was received, couriers were despatched to different parts of the continent; and the formalities which precede the nuptials of royal Princesses are already in progress. The court of the Tuileries has, it is said, invited the Duke of Saxe-Coburg to pass some time with the royal family at Fontainebleau.

It is positively announced that Lord Granville yesterday communicated to the President of the Council, the resolution taken by the English Cabinet, to occupy all the accessible points on the coast of Biscay. We also learn that the English fleet off Portsmouth is destined for the coast of Spain. On Thursday the King admitted to a private audience Captain Cazy, of the *Duguesne*. It is affirmed at the Hotel of the Marine, that he is charged with a mission to the Bey of Tunis, whom government has at length resolved to protect against the intrigues of the Russians and Turks. The presence of a superior French officer at Tunis, will afford a moral assistance that will no doubt be understood by the Sublime Porte, and it is not likely that the Ottoman government will expose its fleet a second time to the

chances of an unequal engagement with the French Squadron. Capt. Cazy is on the point of setting sail.—*Messenger*.

SPAIN.—It is reported that Cordova, with his escort composed of 18 cavaliers has been captured, and it is added that the Junta of Biscay has received official notice of the event. It is also said that Espartaco is dead.

A letter from head quarters at Villafianca, of the 2d June, states that the British auxiliary troops has been attacked suddenly by Iturriza, who forced them back upon their first lines,—they have experienced a considerable loss,—whilst the Carlists had only 7 officers and 24 men wounded, and 14 killed. It is also said that 6000 men have gone from Vittoria to Valladolid, where an insurrection has broken out.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11.

A melancholy event, and one which may produce very serious consequences, has thrown our capital, usually so quiet, into a great excitement. A Mr Churchill, an English merchant, was amusing himself with shooting in the neighbourhood of the city, when, unfortunately, some shot from his gun, struck the leg of a Turkish child, who immediately began to make the most dreadful outcry. The father of the wounded boy, and some of his friends, drawn by his shrieks, seized on Mr Churchill, and dragged him before the Cadi, who, on his own private authority, caused the bastinado on the soles of the feet, to be administered to him. This punishment is generally reserved for slaves, or delinquent Greeks. At the close of this first audience of the Turkish justice, so cruelly severe, Mr Churchill was borne, rather than led, before the Reis Effendi, and then, by a formal order of the Sultan, to whom the matter had been referred, he was loaded with irons and thrown into prison, in company with the most infamous criminals. The English Ambassador, on learning what had passed, hastened to demand the immediate liberation of Mr Churchill, which was refused. The Minister at the same time signified to the Turkish Minister, that if in 24 hours he did not receive satisfaction, he would break off all communication with the Turkish government. It cannot be foretold how this affair may terminate. It is sufficient if it be not amicably settled, to overturn suddenly, the hopes which have recently been formed, of the continuance of the tranquility of Europe.

A late French paper gives some further details, from their Constantinople correspondent, respecting this affair, and adds from the London Times the following paragraph:—"Lord Ponsonby, in his last official note addressed to the Porte, an answer to which was looked for with much anxiety, demands that some person should be indicated with whom he can confer on business relative to English subjects, as he is not willing to have further communication with the Minister of Foreign Affairs."

TEXAS.—New Orleans papers to the 30th contain advices from Velasco to the 20th. The commissioners sent by the Texan government to Metamoros to negotiate an exchange of prisoners, were detained, with the usual honour and good faith of the Mexicans, and will doubtless be massacred in case Santa Anna should be executed,—possibly, whether he is executed or not. It was known at Velasco that the Mexicans were about to return upon Texas with a powerful army.—*Yar-mouth Herald*.

TEXAS.—The war in Texas is by no means over. By intelligence from that country, already laid before our readers, it appears that an army of seven thousand Mexicans is already marching upon General Rusk. Other detachments will shortly follow; and the invading army will probably be swelled by these accessions to twelve or fifteen thousand. The

war will therefore, in all probability be more protracted. The losses of the Mexicans will be repaired by fresh accessions; and as the least caution will enable them to act on the defensive with safety, it is probable that they will baffle the Texans for some time.

Whatever may be the result of the campaign, it is plain that the Mexicans will not give up the contest. If reverses could subdue them, the defeat and capture of Santa Anna would not be so speedily followed by the invasion of Texas with a still stronger force. They will persist in these hostilities; and we should not be surprised to see the war continued for years and terminated at length by the Texan General in the capital of conquered Mexico. Obstinacy is a prominent trait in the Spanish character, Spain has never admitted the independence of Mexico, and Mexico will never admit the independence of Texas.—*Philadelphia Sentinel*.

UNITED STATES.

Several destructive fires have occurred at New York within the last fortnight—one in Gold-street and another in Franklin, near Greenwich-street, on Wednesday evening the 13th instant; and last Wednesday morning, the Printing Establishment of the American Bible Society, in Nassau-street, was destroyed, in which were 19 power presses and a steam engine and apparatus for working them.

A destructive fire broke out on the 17th June at New Orleans, by which about eighteen hundred bales of cotton, in Behan's yard, were consumed: loss estimated at 100,000 dollars.

The crops in Pennsylvania, and other sections of the United States are represented as being far more promising than they were a month or six weeks ago. The price of flour had partially declined in the Boston market a few days ago.—560,792 bbls. and 4,075 half bbls. flour arrived at New York via the North River, from the opening of the navigation to the first July.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROSPECTS OF SCARCITY.—Prosperity seems to prevail everywhere in England, as tranquility unquestionably does in Ireland. The Englishman may say, and does say, that never was any thing so prosperous as trade, manufactures, and even agriculture. The Irishman with equal justice, may exclaim, that he never remembers Ireland so tranquil. There is one drawback, and it would be a breach of duty on our part not to notice it, particularly as it does not seem to have attracted much of the attention of our contemporaries—namely, the prospect of scarcity, and the actual suffering at this moment in a great part of Ireland. We have had virtually, no spring, and within the last week or ten days we have jumped from rain, sleet, and hail into the middle of broiling summer. There has been no vegetation worth speaking of in spring, and since the arrival of summer, the grass has been burnt up, and grain is withering in the fields. Cattle are dying for want of provender, particularly on the western and northern coasts, and the people are already suffering the severest privations.

There can be little doubt, if rain do not descend speedily, another month will scarcely elapse when the cries of famishing thousands will reach the shores of the sister country, and there must necessarily be an outlay of money for their relief. But of this we are certain, that our Aulgrim gentleman, who gives a man fivepence for a summer day's work, and who charges his serf seven or eight pounds for his con-acre, must be assessed. We preach patience; we are patient

erate it for the last time, that we can have no peace in Ireland worth a moment's fee until something be done to emancipate the peasantry from this unnatural position.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

The wheat crops throughout Ireland are represented to have suffered much more from the late untoward season than those in England.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late
MARTIN McDONALD, SENIOR,
of Knoydart, in the Upper District of the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render the same within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted unto said estate are desired to make immediate payment to
ALEXANDER McDONALD, } Admrs.
JOHN McDONALD, }
Upper District, County of Sydney,
21st July, 1836. if

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late
DUNCAN GORDON,
of the Middle River, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
HUGH McDONALD,
West River, 6th May, 1836. m-m Executor

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late
JOHN GORDON,
of Scotch Hill, are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
W. GORDON, Adm'r.
Pictou, April 20, 1836. m-m.

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

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

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,
13th April, 1836. Administrator

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has just received by the Ann Grant from Greenwich, and Lady Young from London.
An extensive assortment of Books & Stationary, comprising pulpit, family, school, & pocket bibles, in various bindings; testaments, psalm books, and common prayer, in do; Elementary and S. School books of every description, Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Parents Cabinet, Penny Cyclopaedia, Penny & Saturday Magazine, and other Periodicals; slates, pencils, quills, & pocket books; sets of music for the violin, flute, & piano forte, violin strings; domy, post, pot, & foolscap writing papers; elephant, demy, tea & wrapping paper,

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the New England Farmer]
FARMER'S WORK.

Grass for hay should not be cut too early, or before it has obtained its growth; for if removed too soon it will shrink very much when drying. Agriculturists, however, do not agree relative to the exact period in the growth of grass for hay, when it is best to cut it. Sir John Sinclair asserts that "in all cases clover ought to be mown *before the seed is formed*, that the full juice and nourishment of the plant may be retained in the hay." But in "Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture," Vol. 11, p. 30, it is asserted that all the grasses are most nutritious if not mowed till the seed is fully grown. It should not be entirely ripened however. The Farmers' Assistant also asserts that the best time for cutting heads grass [timothy] where but one crop is cut in the season, is when the seeds of the grass are fully formed, but before they have become fully ripe; but as farmers cannot all cut their hay in a day or two, it is necessary that they should begin before that time that they may not end too long after it. The same time is also proper for cutting clover; or rather when a part of the heads begin to turn brown. Fowl meadow or herds grass may be cut much later without being hurt by long standing.

If it is proposed to mow a piece of grass land twice in a season, the first crop should be cut earlier than when it is mowed but once, not only to give a longer time for the growth of the second crop, but to prevent the roots of the grass from being too much exhausted in producing the first crop when it is proposed to save the seeds of red clover it is particularly important to cut the first crop early, so that the second from which the seeds are usually procured may be the sooner ready for cutting in autumn.

Some regard should be had to the weather, in cutting grass for hay, especially if the grass is clover, which requires much attention and favorable circumstances to fit for the mow or stack. If the weather is wet, or the season presents what farmers call a *catching spell*, clover, we are told, will stand a fortnight without sustaining any material injury by the shedding of the leaf or the blossom; for the same weather which renders it improper to mow this grass continues it in a growing state, and prevents the bloom from withering or disappointing.

It has been stated by good practical cultivators that if grass when mown is carefully turned every day, it will injure but little. Turning it every day prevents its becoming mouldy and of little value.

There are various modes of making hay described by authors, and practised by cultivators. The following is perhaps as correct as any. Let the farmer be at his mowing early in the morning, cut down as much as possible by nine or ten o'clock, by which time the dew will generally be off; then spread the mowed grass evenly, and about twelve turn it over where it lies thick; in the afternoon rake it into windrows, shake it up lightly that it may be the better exposed to the air; towards sundown make it into neat small cocks, and let it remain so a day or two. If it be not then sufficiently dry, shake it out again on a small space of ground, and turn it over till it is dried, then cock it again, and as soon afterwards as possible draw it in.

But in order to save much trouble in drying hay, the application of from four to six quarts of salt to the ton is recommended. It is found that hay thus sated, can be well saved in a much better state, and at the same time

the benefit which the hay derives from the salt is more than fourfold its value."

Dr Dean observed as follows: "Were it not for the labor and cost, a good way of hay-making would be for the hay-maker to follow at the heels of the mower, at least as soon as the dew is off, and spread the swaths evenly; make it up into cocks before night, open the hay and turn it the next day; and so on till it be sufficiently dried, doubling the cocks if signs of rain appear. It will not commonly take more than two or three days to dry it, unless it be very green or uncommonly thick and rank."

The practice of the best English, Flemish and French farmers is to expose hay as little as possible to the sun. It is carried in dry, but preserves its green color; and hay of two or three years old appears so bright that you would scarcely conceive it to be cured. Yet they preserve it for years, and value it the more for its age. In Scotland the best managers disapprove of spreading out clover or rye grass hay, the more the swarth is kept unbroken, the hay is the greener and more fragrant.

There is, however, difference of opinion on the subject of curing clover in the swarth without spreading. The Albany Cultivator recommends substantially the Scotch method, or the curing of clover hay without spreading the swarth. But a writer for the N. E. Farmer, with the signature W. B. whom we know to be a judicious practical farmer, objects to attempting to cure clover in the swarth or in cocks. He says, "all directions for making hay in this country without the sun, are worse than useless. Clover, like other hay, to be good for anything must be dried in the sun; care should be taken not to waste the leaves, and much more not to waste the stalks. Cut it when rank, as soon as half of it is headed out; give it nearly three days of sunny weather, and depend upon it, your cattle will eat both stalk and leaf, and fatten on it."

GERMINATION OF SEEDS.—There is a complaint frequently made by those who purchase their garden and other seeds, that they do not grow; and hence it is inferred that unripe and inferior seeds are put up to increase the sales, and consequently the profits of the gardener and the seedsman. This inference may in some cases possibly be correct; but that it is so in all cases where seeds do not grow, is evidently wrong; for no fact is more clearly ascertained, than that good seeds do not always germinate. Two things are indispensable to the germination of seeds—heat and moisture, if either of these is absent, the process must be suspended. It follows as a necessary consequence, that seeds planted so deep that the rays of the sun cannot influence them, must remain in a state unfavourable to their growth; and if planted in a soil where there is warmth but no moisture, the same result will ensue. Some seeds have a coating so hard that they rarely grow under ordinary circumstances. The man who should condemn his locust seed because they did not grow, when planted without preparation, would only manifest his ignorance. By pouring boiling water upon them, allowing them to stand 48 hours, he would find that most of them would germinate. The germination of beet seed is much accelerated and rendered more certain by the application of water nearly at the scalding heat, and allowing them to remain in it for twelve hours.

The application of the above principle may assist J. D. in determining the cause of his failure in germinating the mangel wurtzel. Our experience in the cultivation of this root has not been very extensive, but perfectly satisfactory, and we have found no more difficulty than in growing the common beet. In sowing

it we have rarely had a seed fail, and we hitherto purchased of the seedsmen. In all possible cases however, farmers should raise their own seeds, they can then choose their favorite varieties, and be certain of their kind and quality. The saving of seeds requires but little time or labor, and frequently prevents serious trouble and loss.—*Gen Farm*


WINTER WHEAT.—The season is now so far advanced that a tolerable conjecture may be formed as to the state of the wheat crop, and the effect produced upon it by the past winter. From our limited observation, and from what we have been able to learn from various sources, it appears that in what is called Western New York, which is emphatically the wheat district of the state, the wheat has suffered to an extent quite equal to what was first apprehended. The western counties extending to Wayne and Seneca, may expect a medium crop—in Wayne, Seneca and Cayuga counties there is much wheat that promises well, but as a whole, it has been a good deal thinned, and many pieces entirely destroyed—while farther east, in Onondago, Oswego, Madison and Oneida counties, the wheat has suffered still more extensively. In the most favorable sections of Onondago, where the crops have rarely if ever failed, but few first rate pieces are to be seen; while in the less favorable sections hundreds of acres have been totally destroyed, and have been ploughed up for spring crops.—The same remarks, but in a greater extent, are applicable to Madison and Oneida.

Wheat in our winters suffers from two causes, extra warmth and extra cold. The first is generally produced by a covering of snow to such a depth as to exclude the action of the atmosphere on the earth, take the frost from the ground, and by thus producing an unnatural and premature effort at vegetation, causes the death of such imperfectly rooted plants as wheat and rye; but which under favorable circumstances remain with their leaves green through the winter, and are consequently ready for the first exciting impulses of vegetable life. Such plants differ materially from those in which the leaf perishes, and only the root retains its vegetative power, in wheat this power in the leaf is only suspended, it is not destroyed and approaches to the suspended animation sometimes observed in animals, and occasionally in man. If the vital powers of the plant are called into exercise before the means of renewing the waste caused by the effort can be provided, the plant so excited must perish; and when wheat is smothered by the great body of snow, as it has been the past winter, precisely this effect is produced. Excluded from the external cold by the covering of snow, the internal heat of the earth, soon banishes the frost, the root of the plant rouses from its torpor, but the leaf is in an exhausted receiver, it cannot act, the revivifying influence of the air does not reach it, and leaf and root must consequently perish. When the snow vanishes the leaf looks green, but the sun soon makes it white and dry. The other way in which wheat is killed in the winter, is by being frozen out of the earth.—Gravelly or sandy soils rarely or never suffer in this way, as the porous earth allows the water to escape and prevents the adhesion of the surface, without which the wheat plant cannot be lifted out of the ground. Almost every one has noticed the beautiful columns of frost work, which in low wet spots are formed by the freezing of the water, and gradually lift the loose surface to the height of several inches, where the clay in the soil is in sufficient quantities, an adhesion of the particles takes place; and the surface, with the roots of wheat, rye or clover in it, is gradually lifted

and drawn upwards. With a little sun this surface thaws and sinks, but the lifted roots do not return to their original position in the soil. The same operation of freezing the surface and lifting of the plants is again and again repeated, until the tender fibres of the roots, completely drawn from the earth, are themselves frozen, and the plant necessarily perishes. This is the method in which wheat is generally winter killed, and is frequently witnessed in soils where the clay predominates.

But though the past winter has destroyed much of the wheat; if what remains produces an ordinary yield, there need be no apprehensions of a deficiency of bread stuffs. There is at the present moment a vast amount of wheat in the country of the last year's harvest, greater perhaps than has often been known, and farmers are in every section industriously endeavouring, by an extended culture of the coarser and spring grains, to supply any apprehended deficiency that may arise from the effect of the winter on the wheat fields.—*Genesee Farmer.*

COLCHESTER HOTEL.

 THE subscriber begs leave to Notify his friends in the town and country, and the travelling community generally, that he has fitted up in the neatest manner, and opened a house of entertainment, opposite the Episcopal Church in Truro, where, on the pleasant situation, the extent of the accommodation, which the house affords, the convenience arising to travellers out of the Coach and Post Offices being annexed to the establishment, together with the knowledge he possesses of the business, and his unwearied assiduity to administer to the comforts of those who may favour him with a call, induces him to solicit public patronage.

JOSEPH R. DODSON.

Truro, 1st June, 1836.

NB Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. r-m

BOOK-BINDING.

THE Subscriber has commenced Business in the shop recently occupied by D. Spence, where he is ready to execute orders with despatch, at the usual prices. Blank Books bound to order.
July 20. if JOHN ROSS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

CAUSE. } John Gordon and William Gordon, } Pliffs
} Admr's &c. of Alexander Gordon, }
} deceased, vs. }
} Norman Campbell, } Defend't

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Sydney, at the Court House, in Antigonish, on Saturday, the 29th day of October next, between the hours of 12 o'clock at noon, and 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of the same day:


ALL that certain Lot of LAND situate, lying, and being at Doctor's Brook at the Gulf Shore, in the Upper District of said County, abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say; on the North, by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the East by lands in the possession of Donald Mc Kinnon; on the South by the main post road leading to Antigonish; and on the West by the lands of one John Melsaac; containing in the whole thirty-one acres, more or less; together with all and singular the houses, buildings and improvements thereon; the same having been levied and extended upon agreeably to Law, under, and by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Supreme Court at Pictou, at the suit of the above named Plaintiff against the said Defendant and the equity of redemption thereby established, having expired.

E. H. HARRINGTON, High Sheriff.

H. BLACKADAR, }
Att'y for Plaintiff. }

Dated 25th July, 1836. if

FOR SALE, OR TO LET:

 THAT Dwelling House and Garden, fronting on George street, near Messrs Hockins's Brewery, at present occupied by A. D Gordon. Possession given the first of July next.

ABRAM PATTERSON.

12th May, 1836. if

STEAMBOAT



"CAPE BRETON."

Captain THOMAS GRAHAM,

LEAVES the Mining Company's Wharf at Pictou every Thursday evening after the arrival of the mail from Halifax, for Charlottetown and Miramichi; leaves Charlottetown every Friday morning, and returns to Pictou calling at Charlotte Town, leaving Miramichi every Monday morning,—and will take such

FREIGHT

from these places as may offer, at the following RATES:

FROM PICTOU TO CHARLOTTE TOWN.

Cabin Passengers, - - -	12s each,
Steerage do. - - -	6s "
Horses, - - -	20s "
Gigs and Wagons, - - -	10s "
Goods, per barrel, bulk, - -	1s 3d.

CHARLOTTE TOWN TO MIRAMICHI.

Cabin Passengers, - - -	20s each,
Steerage do. - - -	10s "
Horses, - - -	20s "
Cattle, - - -	15s per head,
Sheep and Pigs, - - -	2s each,
Goods, per barrel, bulk, - -	1s 3d
Wagons and Carriages, - - -	12s each,

PICTOU TO MIRAMICHI.

Cabin Passengers, - - -	30s each,
Steerage do. - - -	15s "
Horses, - - -	10s "
Cattle, - - -	22s 6d pr head,
Sheep and Pigs, - - -	2s 6d each,
Gigs and Wagons, - - -	15s "
Goods, per barrel, bulk, - -	1s 6d.

Passengers found on paying for their meals.

No person allowed to smoke in the cabin or steerage.

Pictou, July 20, 1836. if

EASTERN STAGE COACH.

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify the Public, that from and after MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, the Coaches will as usual, leave Halifax and Pictou *Three Times in each week.* The Pictou Coach will start at 6 o'clock on the Mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in each Week, and arrive in Halifax on the following Days at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Halifax Coach will start on the Mornings of Monday and Friday at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Pictou next day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. On Wednesdays the Coach will leave at the usual hour, (3 o'clock, P. M.) and stop all night at Hill's Inn.

By this arrangement the Public will perceive, that every attention is paid to the comforts of Passengers, while the utmost dispatch is afforded in travelling between the Metropolis and the Eastern parts of the Province

The Establishment does not hold itself responsible for Parcels containing Money, Silk, or any other valuable commodity over Forty shillings, unless the person booking such an article acquaints the Agent that the parcel so booked contains valuables to a greater amount; and in that case the Fare will be greater.

No smoking allowed in the Coaches under the penalty of the offender forfeiting his seat.

All passengers to be taken up and set down at the office of the Agent.

All fares to be paid for at the time of booking, and no passenger will be considered as having engaged or having any claim to a seat, until the money is paid.

FARES.

From Halifax to Truro	£1 0 0
" do. to Pictou	1 10 0
" Pictou to Truro,	0 12 6
" do. to Halifax,	1 10 0

WAY-PASSENGERS, Five-pence per Mile.

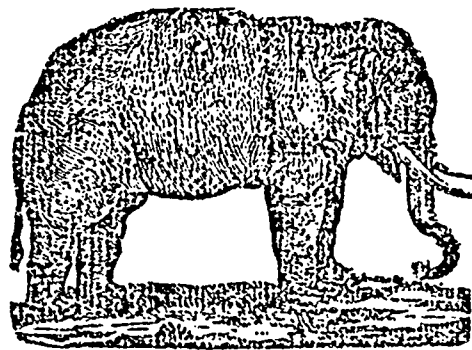
Each passenger is allowed to carry 25 lbs weight. No parcel charged less than six-pence; parcels under 20lbs, 3d per lb— if over 20lbs and under 40lbs, 2 1-2 per lb, and over 40lbs, 2d per lb. Band-boxes, and light cumbersome packages charged by bulk.

JOHN ROSS.

AGENTS.—In Pictou, Mr J D B Fraser. Truro, Mr J M Ross. Halifax, Mr Joseph G Ross. Pictou, April 20, 1836

CORDAGE—About a ton of excellent quality, from 1 1-2 to 4 inches, for sale by April 13. ROSS & PRIMROSE.

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.



GREAT ATTRACTION.

THE Menagerie from the Zoological Institute, Boston, comprising a rare collection of ANIMALS AND BIRDS, many of which have never been exhibited in this place, among which are

The GNU, or Horned Horse, a rare specimen of Nature's handy work, the ZEBRA, PEL-LICAN, ANGORA GOAT, &c. &c.

A very large ELEPHANT, with a splendid Eastern Saddle, LIONS, TIGERS, MONKEYS, &c.

will be exhibited under a spacious pavilion in Pictou, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 16th, 17th, and 18th days of August, from 1 to 4 o'clock, each day. Admission 1s 3d.—Children under 10 years, 7 1-2d. Keeper enters the Lion's cage at 3 p. m. Animals fed at 3 p. m.

The Menagerie is accompanied by a collection of RARE CURIOSITIES,

such as the ANACONDA, a live serpent from the Island of Ceylon, two GOLDEN PHEASANTS, the only ones in America. Also, two comic Negro Singers of celebrity. Admission 7 1-2d from large pavilion.

For particulars, see large bills, posted at the principal Hotels.

The Menagerie will be exhibited at the West River, Pictou, August 15th, at New Glasgow and Albion Mines on the 19th and 20th and at Truro on the 22d and 23d.

Pictou, July 27.

FLOUR.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Offer for sale, cheap for cash,—a few Barrels SUPERFINE FLOUR.

July 26 u-w HOCKIN & SONS.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber:

ONE Case PAPER HANGINGS, and BORDERING to match—five patterns. July 27. J. DAWSON.

AMERICAN Superfine FLOUR, Pilot and Navy BREAD, for Sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE.

July 27. if

NOTICE.

ALL Collectors of Poor Rates in the Township of Pictou, are hereby required forthwith to deliver to me, the Subscriber, Treasurer for Poor Rates for said Township, a certificate from the Magistrate whereby they were respectively qualified. All collectors neglecting to produce such certificate shall forfeit and pay three pounds. Each collector is also required to pay on or before the first day of August next, ensuring, two thirds of the amount assessed in the district whereof he is collector. And any collector omitting or neglecting to comply herewith, shall be sued without distinction.

WILLIAM BANNERMAN.

Treasurer of Poor Rates.

Pictou, 20th July, 1836.

TO SABBATH SCHOOLS.

A number of second hand Volumes of Library Books, may be had at the Subscriber's Shop. R. DAWSON

July 1. if

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

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, July 18.

The drought still continues in this District with very little appearance of mitigation. It is to be hoped that our friends in England will send us a few more ship loads of bonded grain in exchange for our timber, and that the honorable member for Bath who represents the representatives of Lower Canada, will give his consent that we should continue to enjoy the only trade, by means of which we shall be able to keep ourselves alive. Perhaps our neighbours in Upper Canada and on the upper waters of the St. Lawrence will be able to send us down on their rafts, before the close of the navigation, some hay, straw, and other necessary articles, as we understand they have not been so severely afflicted as the district of Quebec. The low grounds and the woods, in many places, are now on fire, and the soil and every thing upon it is literally burning up. The nights are cool, but there is no moisture in the ground to be evaporated to form dew. The scarcity of water is not one of the least of the evils which at present afflict the farmer.—*Gazette.*

The Upper Canada elections have closed, giving a decided majority in favor of Sir Francis Head and the Constitution. It is expected that the House will number about 45 constitutionalists and 15 radicals—of the latter party, Messrs Bidwell, (late speaker) and McKenzie and Perry have lost their election.

DESTRUCTION OF A STEAMBOAT ON THE ST. LAWRENCE BY FIRE.—The Montreal Herald thus relates the particulars:—The *Union Canadienne*, which runs from this port to Chambly basin, was, on Saturday night at 11 o'clock, discovered to be on fire, while near the wharf at the latter place, and notwithstanding all the exertions made to save her, was destroyed to the water's edge. The fire was distinctly seen in the City. The accident, melancholy to relate, has been attended with the loss of several lives. A Mrs Holmes, of Sorel, in the consternation of the moment, jumped from the ladies' cabin with her child, when both were drowned, and the steward was burnt to death in the vessel. The goods on board the steamboat were principally intended for St. John's, and are all destroyed, the fire is supposed to have been produced by a candle, left burning in the ladies' cabin.

The *British Albatross*, on her last trip up, was very near sharing a similar fate, while at the wharf at Sorel. The wood work, near the larboard boiler, caught fire, and the flames obtained such an ascendancy ere they could be extinguished, that her paddle box was nearly destroyed. The greatest praise has been awarded to the Captain and Purser, for their exertions on this trying occasion. It is a most fortunate circumstance, that the affair took place during the day time, and while the boat was near the wharf of Sorel, for, in any other case, among the two hundred passengers she had on board, it is more than probable that many would have been lost through fear or otherwise.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 26.

New potatoes were for sale in our market on Saturday, for the first time this season. Old ones find ready sale at 3s. to 3s. 9d. per bushel. The weather of late has been highly favorable for agricultural purposes, and the crops are in every direction looking well, with perhaps the exception of grass, which is rather light.—*Observer.*

MODERATE DIPLOMACY.—The Editor of the St. John Courier, having copied the late correspondence between the two countries, relative to their disputed territory, says, "We think it is high time that this question was settled, for, besides the continual expense and present unproductive state to either power of a large

tract of fine country, we have some reason to fear, from the continued extravagant proposals of the Americans, and which have hitherto not been rejected with sufficient firmness on our part, that eventually they will only be satisfied with obtaining possession of the whole Province! When the negotiations were first commenced, the *Penobscot*, we believe, was generally thought to be the river alluded to in the treaty; but the sharp-sighted Americans succeeded so far in hoodwinking the British Commissioners as to make it appear that the *Saint Croix* was the river intended; and not content with their success, we now hear of the startling proposition, that if the British Government will accede to it, the United States will apply to the State of Maine for its assent to make the river SAINT JOHN, from its source to its mouth, the boundary between Maine and His Majesty's Dominions!! We are at a loss to conjecture what terms will next be proposed."

EARTHQUAKE.—On Wednesday the 6th July, the shock of an earthquake was experienced in this Province. We have been informed that it was very sensibly felt at Wickham, in Queen's County. At St. Stephen's, County of Charlotte, it occasioned a heavy rumbling sound, not unlike the distant discharge of artillery. It was also observed at Milltown, in the same County; two gentlemen who were sitting in a house engaged in conversation at about 3 o'clock on that day, had their attention suddenly arrested by a violent concussion resembling the fall of a very heavy substance upon the building in which they were. The raftsmen on the river near the last mentioned place, saw the water much agitated, although it was perfectly calm at the time. The cattle were seen to run into the woods as if affrighted. We have not learned if this phenomenon has arrested attention in other parts of the Province.—*Fredericton Gazette.*

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., July 19.

A public meeting of the Charlottetown Temperance Society, was held last evening at the old Methodist chapel, which was numerously attended, when the Rev. Mr Knight was chosen president, who delivered a short address, embracing an interesting account of a large and influential meeting, recently held at Exeter Hall in London, at which, as we understood, the Bishop of Chester presided. It appeared also from the statement of the Secretary last evening, that the Society here contains 266 members, and the Youth's Society numbers 100.—*Gazette.*

A Conventional meeting was held at the same place on the Wednesday following.

TEMPERANCE IN NOVA SCOTIA.—We understand that the convention for the Eastern part of Nova-Scotia, assembled at Antigonish on Wednesday last, (July 13). There were present Delegates from various parts of the County of Pictou, the County of Sydney, and from Margaree, in the island of Cape Breton. The delegates met in the morning, and made the necessary arrangements previous to the public meeting, which took place at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, which was well filled by the public, and a deep interest was manifested in the proceedings of the meeting. Various Resolutions were passed, and the members of the convention separated at a late hour in the day, with the conviction that the information which had been diffused during the discussion of the various subjects that were brought under the consideration of the convention, will have a beneficial influence upon the community at large, and have a tendency to dissipate the prejudice and misconception as respects Temperance societies, which has unhappily been fostered in that part of the country.—*Ib.*

The Convention for 1837 will be held at Tatamagouche in the District of Colechester.

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 3, 1836.

THE Editors of some of our exchange papers, we observe, are in possession of London dates to the 12th June, and Paris to the 11th, and they have furnished extracts from which we have selected a few items of news. The House of Commons on the 10th rejected the amendments of the Lords to the Irish Municipal Bill, by a vote of 321 to 233, majority 86, showing a material increase on the Ministerial side.

The *Heiress* apparent to the British Throne, has, it appears, condescended to announce our future king.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—We lay aside, for a time, all speculations on the news and politics of the day, which are of themselves unimportant, for the purpose of noticing those humble and unpretending institutions which have sprung up around us, during the last ten or fifteen years, in which Religious Instruction, and in some instances, though very few, Elementary Knowledge, are communicated gratuitously, on a portion of the Sabbath day, to a large proportion of our youth. Than this, we can conceive nothing so truly characteristic of the Benevolence of the age in which we live; it is indeed a *labour of love*, one which is eminently calculated to promote the growth of religion in the hearts of the teachers, implant it in the tender minds of the children, and thus give a tone to the character of the succeeding Generation, the fruits of which may, under the blessing of God, go on increasing to the latest period of time.

Until very lately, a society was in active operation in this town, for the twofold purpose of importing and retailing suitable publications for Sabbath Schools, and for collecting and publishing such local information connected with these schools, as might be deemed sufficiently interesting: but for want of funds, the Society eventually found itself unable to carry its operations beyond the limits of the schools in and about the Town. At present, such reward books and catechisms as are generally used in these schools, may be had at this establishment on nearly the same terms on which they were furnished by the Society; and with a view to supply the deficiency of information relative to the general and particular state of Sabbath Schools, throughout this and the adjoining Counties, we propose publishing a yearly abstract of the standing of these useful institutions, about the first week of January in each year.

But as this abstract must necessarily consist of such materials as are furnished to us, we invite the Teachers of the various Schools to favour us with the following particulars:—place of location, number of scholars both male and female, number of Teachers, and whether male or female, together with any incident that might be sufficiently interesting to lay before the public.

The School in this Town connected with the First Presbyterian Church, which, we believe is the oldest in the County, has been carried on with steady, if not increasing, activity and usefulness, up to this date. Besides this, another School has lately been commenced in the Second Presbyterian Church, so that, between the two, there are now probably 300 or more youths and children receiving weekly moral and religious instruction in this town alone; we hope the accounts from the country will be equally, if not more gratifying, so that, at the end of the year, we may be enabled to present our readers with such an account of their standing as will cheer onward the friends of the cause in their philanthropic and truly honourable work.

LAUNCH.—On Friday last, was launched from the ship yard of Messrs Campbell, Tatamagouche, ship "SIR COLIN CAMPBELL," of about 518 tons measurement. She is said to be a very superior and handsome looking vessel, and reflects great credit to the skill, and we hope will result to the profit, of her enterprising owners.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JULY.—The first two weeks of July were extremely hot, the Thermometer ranging from 75° to 85° in the shade; on the 7th and 11th a little rain fell, but it was so inconspicuous that it produced no visible effect upon the parched state of the crops. From the 15th to the 20th we had some heavy showers of rain: the wind veered to the North and East and became very cold; the Thermometer fell as low as 50°, and fires in sitting apartments came to be in general requisition. From the 20th to the 30th, the weather was dry and warm, and on the last mentioned day, a moderate shower of rain fell. The hay crop, as was anticipated, is a failure, probably to the extent of one half the usual average quantity, except on a few spots which were well manured and in a high state of cultivation, on which the crop is excellent, its early growth having placed it beyond the effects of the drought; let farmers note this fact and profit by it in future. A heavy reduction must be made in the live stock this fall, otherwise much loss and suffering will ensue. The prospects of the white crops, though late, are upon the whole cheering; wheat, oats and barley are in general short, but thick set, and of a dark green healthy appearance. Potatoes, where the seed has not rotted in the soil, also look well, and turnips, where the seed has had moisture to vegetate, have also come up, but have made little progress for want of rain. Where they have not come up, or where the fly has destroyed them, no time should be lost in sowing again: there is yet time, if not to bring them to maturity, at least to make both tops and roots a valuable auxiliary to hay and straw. In the United States, farmers mix the former in a half dried state with the latter, and thereby increase both the bulk and value of their cattle provender for the winter consumption. We intend to offer some remarks next week, on the diseases of potatoes.

HALIFAX, 29.

Supreme Court, Trinity Term, 1836.

William Hall, Elias Tupper and John D. Kinnear, Attorneys of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of Nova Scotia, were admitted and enrolled Barristers thereof. William Botsford Chandler, Student of Law, having taken the usual oaths in open court, was admitted and enrolled an Attorney of said Court.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At Mrs Davison's.—Mr Abrams, Miss Abrams, Mr McKay, Mrs Willison, Mrs Clarke, Captain Rae, and Mr Livermore.

At Mr Hapc's.—Mr Duffus, Mr Grey, Captain Barwell, Mr Grassie and Lady, Mrs Creighton, Miss Creighton, and Mr Bazelgetto.

At the Royal Oak.—Mrs Dorin, Miss Labie, Dr. Grant, Mr McLennan, Mr Williams, and Captains Merrill, Libby, and Sweetzer.

At Mr Lorrain's.—Edward Albro, Esq, Mr Layno and Mr Kye.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, July 27th—Ship Henry Leeds, Sweetzer, Boston—bal.; schr. Isabella, Sutherland, Pugwash—plank; sloop Lady, Dwyer, River John—staves.

Thursday—Brig Elizabeth, Wells, Salem; Architect, Gray, Portland; Chas Crowell, New York; Prudent, Bellingly, St. John, N.B.; Emerald, Davis, Portland.

Friday—Brig Lucy, Carter, Boston; Fame, Carpenter, Providence; schr. Three Brothers, White, P. E. Island; shal. Elizabeth, Dwyre, Arichat—dry goods returned, Catherine, Buckler, Tatamagouche—plank; sloop Sarah, Mullins, Wallace—do; schr. Gracious, O'Brien, Halifax—general cargo.

Saturday—Brig Constantia, Frost, Portsmouth; U S. Nonparoil, Sturdivant, Portland; Edwin, Hunt, Providence; John Decatur, Dellingham, Boston; Dawn, Lee, do; Jasper, Richardson, Mt. Desert.

Monday—Schr. Mechanic, Roads, Mathlehead; Courier, Gerroir, Boston; George Henry, Shelmut, Halifax—sult, Maria, Jerroir, do.—ballast, and 30 bbla. herring, from Arichat.

Tuesday—Schr. Nimble, Howat, P. E. Island—potatoes and passengers; Esther, Cooper, Boston.

CLEARED.

Wednesday—Schr. Mary A m, Graham, Miramichi; Hawksbury, Holler, Boston; Olivia, Webster, Cork.

Thursday—Mary Sitsby, Staples, Portland; Gardner, Marson, Providence, Splendid, Brancome, New York; Montor, Carr, do; Nancy, Fougore, Sydney—bricks.

Friday—Schr. Isabella, Kennedy, Miramichi; Sailor's Return, Dodge, New York, Elizabeth, Dwyre, River John—dry goods.

Saturday—Sloop Sarah, Mullins, Wallace—goods; Lady, Dwyre, River John—coals and flour; schr. Catherine, Buckler, Tatamagouche—goods; Catherine, Chase, Wareham; brig Magnet, Norton, Boston; Triton, Merrill, Providence; Grand Turk, Bartlett, New York.

Monday—Brig Lion, Fernald, Boston; schr. Mary, Taylor, Crow Harbour—fishing supplies.

Tuesday—Schr. Three Brothers, White, P. E. Island—general cargo.

ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen comprising the travelling Community, and the public in general, that through the solicitations of a number of his friends, he has taken the

ESTABLISHMENT

well known as the **ROYAL OAK HOTEL,**

and fitted up the same in a style of neat and commodious arrangement, with a view to continue its usefulness in the line as formerly.

Disposed to afford comfort and accommodation to such as may favor him with their countenance, he asks of a generous public that share of patronage which he will by attention, endeavor to deserve.

WILLIAM ADAMSON.

Pictou, August 3d, 1836. if p6

J. JOHNSTON,

In addition to his former **STOCK,** has received FROM LONDON,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF FIFES, FLUTES, AND OCTAVES,

which he offers for sale very low for cash.

Pictou, August 3. if

For Sale.

AN EXCELLENT LOT OF LAND, OF 200 ACRES,

At French River, Merigomish;

BEING Lot No 10, of the second division of the 32d Grant. The soil is good, and a more desirable situation is scarcely to be met with; there are grist and saw Mills at one end of it, and blacksmith's forges at the other.

Any person or persons found cutting timber on said Lot, previous to its being sold, shall be punished as the law directs; and any person giving information against offenders, shall receive a handsome reward.

Apply to **DONALD A. FRASER.**

McLellan's Mountain, August 1. m-w p7

WANTED,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

(for home consumption.)

40 BUSHELS clean **TIMOTHY SEED.**

5 do. do. **FLAX SEED.**

for which cash will be paid on delivery.

August 3. **JAMES DAWSON.**

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale by the subscriber, and at the Book stores of C. H. Bolcher, and A. & W. McKinlay, Halifax:

A LITHOGRAPHIC PLAN OF THE TOWN OF HALIFAX,

Including the North and South suburbs. 23 by 18 inches—price 5s.

ALSO,—For sale by the Subscriber :

The **CATHOLIC MANUEL**, translated into the Gaelic by R. Rankine, M. A., Badenoch.—Price 3s 6d.

Butler's **CATHOLIC CATECHISM**, translated into Gaelic by A. McGilvray.—Price 7 1-2d.

The **YOUTH'S COMPANION**, being a collection of moral and entertaining sentences, translated into Gaelic by A. McGilvray.—Price 2s 6d. August 8. **JAMES DAWSON.**

MRS. STALKER,

SILK DYER,

HEAD OF THE MINING COMPANY'S WHARF, PICTOU,

RETURNS her thanks for past favours, and in soliciting a continuance of public patronage, trusts that the experience she has had in her line of business, gives her some claim to their confidence and support, and she begs to assure them that, in future, every attention shall, as usual, be given to please her employers.

She continues to dye every description of Silk, Gause, Satin, and Velvet Dresses; Crapes, Gauze Thread and Lace Veils, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Canton Crapo and Silk Shawls, Ribbons, Ladies and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Stockings. Black changed to Green, Brown, Fawn and Purple colours. Also, Silk and Canton Crapo Shawls, Ribbons and Handkerchiefs cleaned.

Orders by Post or Carrier promptly attended to. August 3d. if

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL continue to sell off during the summer, the remainder of his old stock, at large reductions.

A small and **SEASONABLE ADDITION** to his former stock, has recently been made, which will be sold low for cash, or produce.

PRESENTLY ON HAND :

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND IRON LAMPS, Mirrors, and Mill Saws.

WANTED.

10,000 Feet GOOD one inch **PINE BOARDS,** for which one half in cash will be given. **R. DAWSON.**

NOTICE.

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

B. L. KIRKPATRICK.

New-Glasgow, March 28, 1836. if

FINAL NOTICE.

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

Nov. 4. **MARTIN J. WILKINS**

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in Business; and now informs them he will always have on hand, or made at the shortest notice at his manufactory on his wharf, the following articles, at the most moderate prices, viz:

- Chain Cables, from 3-9 in. to 1 1-2 inches
- Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties
- Ploughs & carts, complete With other farming utensils,
- Grist and Saw-mill chains, and every other kind
- Anders—different sizes
- Windlass Irons—do.
- Hanse Pipes—do.
- order,
- And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice.
- Britchin Irons and Hooks
- Back bands and traces
- Logging and ox-chains.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836. t-f

FOR SALE.

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

JUST RECEIVED, FROM BOSTON, BY THE SUBSCRIBER :

An excellent assortment of Sabbath School **BOOKS AND TRACTS.**

July 13. **J. DAWSON.**

AN APPRENTICE WANTED at this Office. A youth of steady habits and good English education will be preferred. [June 22.

POETRY.

ON SEEING AN EAGLE PASS NEAR ME IN
AUTUMN TWILIGHT.

BY GRENVILLE M. LLEN.

SAIL ON, thou lone imperial bird,
Of quenchless eye and tireless wing;
How is thy distant coming heard
As the night's breezes round thee ring!
Thy course was 'gainst the burning sun
In his extremest glory! How!
Is thy unequalled daring done,
Thou stoop'st to earth so lowly now?

Or hast thou left thy rocking dome,
Thy roaring crag, thy lightning pine,
To find some secret, meaner home,
Loss stormy and unsate than thine?
Else why thy dusky pinions bend
So closely to this shadowy world,
And round thy scorching glances send,
As washing thy broad pens were furled;

Yet lonely is thy shattered nest,
Thy cry desolate though high;
And lonely thou, alike, at rest,
Or soaring in the upper sky.
The golden light that bathes thy plumes,
On thine interminable flight,
Falls cheerless on earth's desert tombs,
And makes the North's ice-mountains bright.

So come the eagle-hearted down,
So come the proud and high to earth,
When life's night-tempests darkly frown
Over their glory and their mirth;
So quails the mind's undying eye,
That bore unveiled fame's noontide sun;
So man seeks solitude to die,
His high place left, his triumphs done.

So, round the residence of power,
A cold and joyless lustre shines,
And on life's pinnacles will lower
Clouds dark as bathe the eagle's pines.
But O, the mellow light that pours
From God's pure throne—the light that saves!
It warms the spirit as it soars,
And sheds deep radiance round our graves.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Saturday Magazine.]

THE CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE OF INDIGO.

THE Indigo of commerce, so well known as a beautiful and permanent blue dye, is manufactured from several plants, particularly the *Indigofera Anil*, a large American plant, and the *Indigofera Tinctoria*, a native of China.

The Indigo plant requires rather a rich soil, and not too dry; it exhausts the land much, and during its growth must be kept very free from weeds: in preparing the ground for the reception of the seed, the hoeing and raking is repeated as many as five different times. Although Indigo is perennial, yet as the young plants yield a greater quantity of dye than the older, the practice of rearing them every two years from the seed is in general followed. Small holes are bored to receive the seed, two or three inches in depth, and about a foot asunder in every direction, a straight line being carefully preserved. When the hoers have arrived at the end of the field, each of the workmen provides himself with a small bag of seed, and retracing his steps, places in each of the holes he has made, eleven or thirteen seeds, for, in their estimation, any but an odd number would be unlucky.

Although any part of the year is proper for sowing the Indigo, it is necessary that the weather should not be dry, for fear of having the seed destroyed, by insects or swept away

by high winds. As soon as the plant is above the earth, the work of weeding commences, and must be pursued unremittingly until the plant is fit for cutting, which will be in about two months; if it is allowed to grow for a greater length of time, the blossoms will appear, and the leaves become dry and harder, and yield the colouring matter in less quantity and of an inferior quality. After the first gathering, the new branches and leaves may be gathered every five or six weeks, provided the weather is moist, for if cut in a dry season, the plant will be destroyed.

The plants being cut to within a few inches of the ground, are carried by the negroes to the factory to be soaked. The cisterns intended to contain the indigo are three in number, generally one above another, so that the second which is lower than the bottom of the first, can receive the liquor contained in the first, when the small canals at its side are opened, and the third can also in its turn, receive the contents of the second. The cisterns are in general formed of solid Masonry, well cemented together. The first, and largest of these cisterns is usually twenty feet long, and twelve to fifteen in width, the depth being three or four feet; this is called the *battery* or *pounding trough*; it is about half the size of the first; the third which is much smaller is called the *settling trough*.

About eighteen or twenty bundles of the plant are in general sufficient to fill a soaking trough of the size we have mentioned; they are then covered with water, and pieces of wood are laid across to keep the Indigo under. According to the heat of the weather and the greater or less tenderness of the plants, the process of fermentation takes place sooner or later, sometimes in six hours, and sometimes, though very rarely, not until twenty hours. As the fermentation proceeds, the liquor gradually becomes more opaque, and of a bluish colour bordering upon violet. They then, without meddling with the plants, open the little canals at the bottom of the vat, and allow the liquor, impregnated with the salts and substance of the Indigo, which have been separated by fermentation, to run into the battery or second trough, while the contents of the first vat are laid aside as nearly useless, to give place to a fresh supply. The liquid in the battery is now violently stirred about or churned as it were, until the extracted matters begin to separate from the more liquid, and assume a more solid form. The great art of the workmen appears to consist in knowing the exact time when it is proper to leave off agitating the liquid, since if it is done too soon, the separation is not complete, and if continued too long, it is again distributed through the water. If the proper time has been chosen, the more solid parts will gradually settle at the bottom of the battery, of a consistence like mud, and the water becomes clear. Little holes which have been bored at different heights on the sides of the battery are then opened, one after another, until the water is drawn off nearly to a level with the sediment, which is then allowed to run through the openings in the front, into the last or smallest receptacle; it is there allowed to remain for a short time, when it is placed in pointed cloth bags from fifteen to eighteen inches in length; these are hung up until the remainder of the water has drained off.

When this is done it is spread out in boxes three or four feet in length, two feet wide, and about three inches deep; it is then exposed to the air and thoroughly dried. While it is drying, it is essential to the goodness of the dye that it should be carefully preserved from exposure either to the rays of the sun or to the rain.

A ROGUE OUTWITTED.—A bachelor gentleman, who was a very superior draftsman and caricaturist, was laid up in his apartments with the gout in both feet. He could not move, but sat in an easy chair, and was wheeled by his servants in and out of his chamber to his sitting room. Now a well known vagabond ascertained the fact, and watched till the servant was sent upon a message. The servant came out of the front door, but left the front area door open, communicating with the kitchen. Down went the vagabond, entered the kitchen, walked up stairs, where as he anticipated, he found the gentleman alone and helpless. "I am sorry, sir, to see you in this situation," said the rogue; "you cannot move and your servant is out." The gentleman started. "It is excessively careless of you to leave yourself so exposed, for behold the consequences! I take the liberty of removing this watch and these seals off the table and putting them into my own pocket; and as I perceive your keys are here, I shall now unlock these drawers, and see what suits my purpose." "Oh! pray help yourself, I beg," replied the gentleman, who was aware that he could do nothing to prevent him. The rogue did so accordingly; and in about ten minutes, having made up his bundle, he made a low bow and decamped. But the gentleman had the use of his hands, and had not been idle; he had taken an exact likeness of the thief with his pencil, and when the servant returned, he despatched him immediately to Bow street with the drawing, and account of what had happened. The likeness was so good, that the man was immediately identified by the runners, and was captured before he had time to dispose of a single article. He was brought to the gentleman in two hours afterwards, identified, the property found on him sworn to, and in six weeks was on his passage to Botany Bay.

IMPORTANCE OF A RECEIPT.—Jo Sacabsin—one of our Penobscot Indians—not long since, was sued for the sum of \$5, by a white man, before Squire Johnson. On the day of the trial Jo made his appearance, and tendered the requisite amount for debt and costs, and demanded a receipt in full. "Why, Jo, it is not usual—it is entirely unnecessary," said the Squire. "O, yes, me wantum receipt, sartin." "I tell you Jo, a receipt will do you no good." "Sartin Squire Johnson, I wantum." "What do you want it for, Jo?" "O, spouse me die and go to heaven, then spouse they say, 'Well, Jo Sacabsin, you owe any man, now?' Then me say 'No.' 'Very well—did you payum Ben Johnson?' 'O, yes, me payum.' 'Well, then, spouse you showum receipt?' Then me have to go away off down—and run all over hell to huntum up Squire Johnson!"—*Bangor Press*.

A witness examined in an Illinois court, concerning a horse trade, was asked by the counsel for the defendant how the plaintiff generally rode. "He generally rides a straddle sir." "How does he ride in company?" "If he has a good horse, he keeps up." "How does he ride when he is alone?" "Really, sir, I cannot say, for I never was in company with him when he rode by himself." "You may stand aside sir."

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

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