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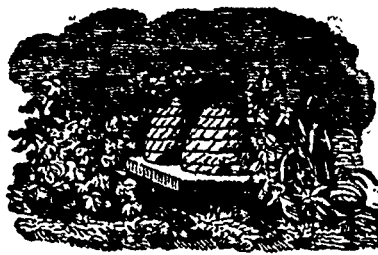
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUDENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1837.

NUMBER VIII.

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, pr bushel none | Geese, single none |
| Boards, pine, pr m 50s a 60s | Hay |
| " hemlock - 30s a 40s | Herrings, |
| Beef, pr lb | Mackarel |
| " - frosh, 6d | Mutton pr lb 5d a 6d |
| Butter, - 8d a 10d | Oatmeal pr cwt 22s 6d |
| Clover seed pr lb 1s 3d | Oats 2s 6d |
| Coals, a 60 fines, pr chl 17s | Pork pr bbl 80 a 85 |
| " at Loading Ground 17s | Potatoes 2s a 2s 6d |
| " at end of Rail Road 17s | Salt pr hhd 10s a 12s 6d |
| Coke | Salmon, fresh none |
| Codfish pr Ql 16s | Shingles pr m 7s a 10s |
| Eggs pr doz 5d | Tallow pr lb 7d a 8d |
| Flour, n s 25s a 27s 6d | Veal pr lb 3d |
| " American s r 55s | Wood pr cord 12s |
| HALIFAX PRICES. | |
| Alowives 20s | Herrings, No 1 20s |
| Boards, pine, m 65s a 70s | " 2 15s |
| Beef, best, 5d a 6d | Mackarel, No 1 none |
| " Quebec prime 50s | " 2 40s |
| " Nova Scotia 45s | " 3 35s |
| Codfish, march'ble 17s | Molasses 1s 9d |
| Coals, Pictou, 22s 6d | Pork, Irish none |
| " Sydney, 28s | " Quebec 100 |
| Coffee 10d | " N. Scotia 90s |
| Corn, Indian 5s | Potatoes 2s 6d |
| Flour Am sup 45s | Sugar, 37s 6d a 42s 6d |
| " Fine 45s | Salmon No 1 80s |
| " Quebec fine 47s | " 2 75s |
| " Nova Scotia 50s | " 3 67s 6d |

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

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. Hatton, 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

THE FERRYMAN'S DAUGHTER.

A RHINE SKETCH.

BY T. C. GRATTAN, ESQ.

It is a pleasant arrangement among the peasantry of all countries, that the "daily bread" for which the fathers work so hard is brought to them by one of their children. This may appear a small matter; but time and circumstances often give great importance to small matters. The precision with which the German laborers rest from their toil at ten o'clock in the morning, would of itself make one attach an exclusive value to that hour. The thought that thousands of workmen are at that given moment reposing on the broad lap of nature, picturesquely served by their sons or daughters, and taking their simple refreshment with wholesome appetites and thankful hearts, is a pleasant thought. It puts one in good humour with human nature. It is pleasanter still to look more closely on some group in your field or garden so employed, and the preparatory hand washing in the nearest fountain or stream might prepare you to expect a ceremony more elaborate than that of sitting down to eat a section of dry brown bread—poetically *black*—for the natural motto of Germany, *Schwarzbrod und Freiheit*, is as much an exaggeration of fancy with regard to the food as to the *freedom*.

This is the *morgen brod* of Germany; and the *abend-brod* is an *entremet* for four o'clock—a connecting link between dinner and supper. Now, happy is the man whose wife can afford to send him a jug of coffee at these middle meals; and happy was Johan Reisacher. Not that he had a wife at the time I knew him, but just a maiden sister who made his bed, his soup, and his coffee, with due attention and regularity. He had, however, a daughter—the child of his old age, the consolation of the widower, his every-day companion out of school hours, the knitter and mender of his stockings, and the Hebe of his *abend brod*.

Susannah Reisacher was one of those hardy, straightforward, strong-built, and sober-minded children who occasionally meet; and at the first glance, we think, be their condition what it may, they will inevitably make the best of it, and thrive progressively through life, without any other distinction than that of always doing their duty. Susannah fully bore out the promise of her countenance. She was one of the most diligent and orderly scholars of Sasbach school, the most attentive to the duties of household affairs, and steady beyond comparison in those she owed to her old father and elderly aunt. She was twelve years old when she first attracted my notice; and her father had been ferryman of Sasbach, in the district or parish of Briesach, for more than double that number of years. And it must be confessed that old Reisacher had the appearance of one who had been blown about by the east winds of life. He looked more worn than his thread-bare gray jacket, and yet there was an air of precaution and economy about him, that promised an unusual length of days both to himself and to his wardrobe. He was the oracle of his village, and a remarkable man in his own way. He could ascertain when a cow or a dog was looked at by an evil eye; and, if invoked, would counteract this spell, by burning certain withered weeds at midnight, in presence of the afflicted quadrupeds. He could, moreover, stop the gaping mouths of insignificant wounds, by the mys-

terious utterance of two or three sentences (which on one ever heard); and these (when assisted by cobwebs or certain chewed loaves) had been known to produce miraculous results.

But I must not trust myself with the precise detail of his many superfluous accomplishments. Let those already mentioned suffice; and let him stand out in my picture as a part and parcel of a group in which he does not form the principal figure, an adjunct of that deep rolling river on which my scene is laid, in which he enthusiastically gloried, from a conviction that he somehow (he knew not *how*) belonged to it or it to him. He used often to say, as he looked on it in its angry moods, that it was "*gastlich sheon*," which is, being interpreted, "horribly beautiful;" and such it certainly was on the day that forms the epoch of my sketch.

It was within a few minutes, more or less, of four o'clock, on the 15th of September, 1831, when I resolved to cross by the Sasbach ferry, and resume my walk on the other side of the river; for the mid-day meal had been long over, and, like all eaten bread, soon forgotten. But, on approaching the well known boat, I paused to observe the innocent appropriation of the hour, on the part of my old acquaintance and his attendant. There stood Susannah in the middle of the boat, her feet and legs unconscious of shoes and stockings; and there sat old Johan, at one end of it, indulging in all the garrulous greetings common to the proprietors of wrinkles and gray hairs. The coffee jug, which he at times applied to his lips, seemed to liquidize his imagination, and from his smiles and gestures, I could fancy him in a diluted state of feeling, altogether amiable. The *schwarz-brod* remained beside him for graver discussion. But just at that moment I was unfortunately perceived, and the meal came to an untimely end.

With all the ready bustle of one who wisely and habitually considers his business as of more importance than his ease, friend Reisacher rose from his seat, laid his hand on the oar, declared himself ready, with his usual obstinate activity; and on my stepping into the boat, he proceeded to his angular transit, first against the current and then with it, with geometrical precision; and in five minutes we were at the opposite side of the river, which moved on in a sudden swell, reflecting the dark and heavy autumn clouds that rolled slow above. During those five minutes I had proceeded in tempting the venerable connoisseur to accompany me to a village not half a league from the ferry, for the purpose of looking at a wood-ranger's horse, which, making liberal allowances for the errors of its education and its potatoe diet, was very much the sort of animal I had a mind to purchase.

To ask the opinion of Johan Reisacher on such a matter was to bind him to you for ever. But I scarcely know what unlucky prophecy, or abortive imprecation might have followed the rejection of his advice once solicited. There was a self-opinionated stubbornness about him, that never forgave a slight offered to his judgment. But I am again dipping into his character, when it is his daughter's conduct I want to describe.

"Susannah, child," said the old man, "keep the boat here, and wait for me, I shall be back in *three little half hours*. Let no one persuade you to cross, for the wind is rising, and the current is very strong;

and the weather seems upon the change: I feel that we shall have a squally evening. But I shall be with you in time to take you home, and excuse you from your good aunt Lena's scolding for staying out so long." And so saying, he drew up, coiled the rope round a tree hard by, and away we went, the weather-seer carefully avoiding to look up at the sky (which could have told any fool that bad weather was coming) lost his atmospheric sagacity might appear less profound than he meant me to believe it.

Susannah took out her blue worsted stocking, and multiplied its parallelograms, comfortably indifferent to the cold gusts that swept along the valley.

But after a time, the heavy cloud which old Reischer profured not seeing, and the chilling wind which his daughter seemed determined not to feel, began to burst and hiss; and a sudden stop was put to one of my companion's vainglorious panegyrics on his own infallibility of judgment in matters of horse-flesh, by a loud crash of thunder.

"There will be a storm," said I.

"Aye, indeed there will; but I scarcely thought it would be so bad as what is coming," replied Johan, thoughtfully, and staring full in the face of the lowering sky. "Yet the child need not get wet for all that, unless she likes it; for is not there the old tarpaulin and the oars, wherof she may make a covering?"

I saw clearly that old Reischer was appealing to himself, rather than to me so I awaited until his inclination prompted him to step out faster on our way to the wood-ranger's house, which we at last reached, as nearly wet through, as it was possible to be. The wood-ranger was at home, but the horse was not; and the storm increased, and so, at last, did the father's anxiety about his only child.

"I must go back," said he, gazing from the eminence we stood on, back towards the Rhine; "Susannah will be frightened. Pray look at the river, Sir, I never saw it more furious, and never more suddenly aroused. It is *gastlich schon!* isn't it?"

"It is a fine sight to look at from this safe distance," said I; "but it has few charms for the poor fellows in that boat that is tossed about so roughly."

"'Tis true for you, Sir; I doubt if it be not in great danger," observed Johan, eyeing keenly the wave-buffed little craft to which I called his attention. It was heavily laden with a large freight of firewood, so heavily, that, even in the smoothest weather, the gunwale would have touched the water's edge. It was in the middle of the river, endeavoring to force its way up against the stream, by the aid of a square and tattered-looking sail; but every effort of the men who managed it was baffled by the extreme violence of the waves, which we could plainly see washing clear over it from stem to stern.

"I'll just wish you good evening, Sir, and hurry to the ferry; and I hope the boat may have succeeded in passing it before I arrive, for that ledge of rock just above the station is hard to steer past in such a dreadful squall," said my companion, with benevolent anxiety. But I was not disposed to part with him thus. The danger to which the unhappy boatmen were exposed, was attraction sufficient to lead me closer to the scene; and old Johan and I proceeded rapidly together on our way back, hurried silently forward by the force of mere excitement, and never losing sight of the struggling vessel, which, though it made scarcely any way, nevertheless gained on us, as we approached the ferry in a now nearly parallel line with the river.

Every moment that led us nearer, showed us the increasing peril of the frail craft; and I thought I could distinguish at times a despairing cry for aid from the two men who were imperfectly managing her, and whose gestures, as she was heavily tossed to and fro by the angry swell, spoke a plain story of terrified helplessness. A hollow in the road made us lose sight of her for a few minutes; and as we ascended again in breathless impatience, we caught a near view, which confirmed our worst forebodings. The boat, either from the rudder being unshipped, or the man at the helm being washed down by a wave, had turned completely round, and was swept across to almost the other side of the river, by the strong side wind, and the violent eddy. Every wave threatened to swamp it altogether; and it was drifting fast into the ledge of rocks alluded to by Reischer, and over which there was now a foam of breakers scarcely to be believed by any one who have not seen the Rhine in one of its angriest moods. We were now within a few yards of the ferry.

The cries for help were less frequent, for there was to all appearance no help at hand. Four or five peasants, men and women, stood at different points on the banks, throwing up their hands, and screaming unavailing advice or consolation to the poor boatmen; and now and then the dismal echo of their shouts was felt rather than heard, as I and my old companion ran along the slippery road.

In a few minutes more the boat drifted into an eddy most particularly dreaded by the old ferryman.

"It's all over with her now; there she goes, sure enough!" exclaimed Reischer, as a powerful wave caught the boat under the side, and turned it keel upwards.

"They must be lost before we can reach the river," added he, catching at the railing by the road side, overcome by agitation and exertion, while I stopped to recover my breath, and stared down into the river from the precipitate bank. The rain now swept in sheets up the stream, and almost hid every object upon it; but I fancied I distinguished, like a phantom boat in the mist, old Johan's little skiff, striving to plunge through the waves, and rocked like a cradle by the opposing influence of wind and tide.

"No, it cannot be! Yet—yes, it is, it is Susannah striving to steer towards the wreck!" exclaimed I, involuntarily. The old man's eyes, dim from age, but their vision quickened by affection, were fixed, like mine, in straining scrutiny, and when his gaze was sure of its object, he cried out in a tone of bitterest anguish—

"Oh, my child! my Susannah! It is her—it is the boat. She will perish. Oh, save her! save her! *Herr Gott!*" And with incredible speed he darted away from our resting place. I soon overtook him, and supported him on my arm as he tottered, panting and exhausted, to the tree against which his little skiff had been awhile coiled. We now saw it within fifty yards of us on the boiling surface, and the heroic child—her young heart buoyant with pity's life-blood—working her helm like oar with all her strength, and looking pale and stern at the rain and the waves, which drenched her through and through,—at the furious wind, which had loosened her long hair, and sent it streaming around her,—and at the broad lightning, which gave, at intervals, a supernatural hue to her whole person. She was, in a minute or two more, in the power of the formidable current, in which the half-drowned men now clung to their capsized boat, and she was in nearly as much danger as they were. It was a moment of actual distraction for her father, and of indescribable awe to me. I never shall forget the sensation of that fearful interval of suspense.

The gray-headed old man now gasped convulsively; and wildly stretched forth his arms, he flung himself on the earth, as if to shut out the scene of almost inevitable death. The despairing man wore, with hoarse, faint voices, hailing and cheering on the intrepid girl, and giving what snatches of instruction they could utter as to the means of approaching them. But, alas! the utmost strength of a child, fortified, as it must have been, by a powerful feeling of religious confidence and a noble courage, was insufficient for so severe a struggle; and I had the deep anguish of seeing the wreck, and the forlorn brothers who hung upon it with a fierce yet enfeebled grasp, swept by within a dozen yards of the ferryboat.

At this moment old Reischer started up, and he would have plunged into the merciless river, had I not forcibly held him back; but, screaming louder than the storm, his voice now reached Susannah, and it seemed at once to paralyze her skill. She cast her looks by turns on the wretched objects she would have saved, and on the half-maddened parent, who seemed rushing in a frantic effort to assist her.

At this crisis, Martin Buckholz, one of the brothers, perceived that there combined hope of safety depended entirely on the possibility of his gaming the ferryboat—for his companion could not swim—he resolved to trust himself, inexperienced, exhausted, and encumbered as he was, to the chances of the torrent. He slipped down into the water, struck out his new-nerved arms to buffet every wave, and rolling and plunging with the fierce energy of despair, he little by little approached the skiff. Susannah regained her presence of mind, and she laboured at her oar with renewed strength and redoubled efforts. She soon met the bold swimmer: he grasped the bow—heave! himself up the side—caught the oar from his preserver's hands—and though now a considerable distance from the heavy-rolling wreck, he came up with it just as his brother was fainting from exertion and terror, and lifted him safely into the skiff.

And how to describe old Reischer's delight, quick following his despair, as he saw the ferryboat bound triumphantly across the waves, with its miraculously rescued freight;—the tears, the blessings, thanksgivings—the love, the pride, the gratitude!—all fell down in plenteous showers upon the head of his child, or rose up to Heaven in fervid but silent thought.

Susannah—calm, modest, and apparently unconscious in the midst of all our united praise and admiration—was destined to the conviction that she had done a virtuous and heroic action, without knowing, at the time, its uncommon merit.

The Grand Duke of Baden, on hearing the circumstance, was pleased to bestow a gratuity of two hundred florins on our little heroine, together with a

modal as a special mark of distinction, bearing the inscription, "She trusted in God." She was, when I last saw her, a year after the adventure, receiving the full benefit of an excellent education; for some voluntary subscriptions procured her many additional advantages; and she walked at the head of her village schoolfellow, in their daily promenades, with a step as composed, and a look as unassuming, as before the event which has given her name its local immortality.

But since the year 1831 friend Reischer has lost his old sister, and given up the ferry. But the gratitude of Martin and George Buckholz does not allow him to want the comforts of a house in his old age; and I should not be at all surprised to hear at any day (for Susannah is now seventeen) that the gratitude of Martin, who is still unmarried, was about to give a still more permanent expression of his attachment to the younger remaining member of the family branch of the Reischer family.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The marriage of the Princess Helen with the Duke of Orleans, which took place on Tuesday evening at Fontainebleau, and the splendid fetes attending the ceremonial, seem to have exclusively occupied the attention of the Parisians. The Royal couple was thrice married—first by the civil magistrates, without which no marriage is valid in France; secondly, according to the ceremonial of the Lutheran Church; and thirdly, by the Bishop of Meaux, according to the nuptial rites of the Roman Catholic faith. We have not space for the details of the scene, but it appears to have gone off to the satisfaction of all concerned; and now the Citizen King may quaff daily, if he will, libations of Burgundy, that fate may find him a grandfather of a son of France ere he makes his exit. The Princess is described as fair, possessing intelligent features, and of very affable and engaging deportment. The illustrious couple will reside at the Palace of the *Elysée Bourbon*.

From the New York Albion.

The change which has taken place in the military operations in Spain has impressed that subject with new interest. The positions of Hernani, Fontarabia, and Irun, have been taken by Gen. Evans and the Queen's forces, they having been abandoned by the Carlists. At the latter place a stout resistance was made, and much blood spilt. The other posts were taken without difficulty. Don Sebastian, it is now understood, has marched with his main force to the interior but whether for the purpose of making an attack on Madrid, or for raising his brother's standard in other provinces, is not yet known—for up to the last London dates no authentic intelligence had been received of his movements. The policy of the new system of operations—that of carrying the war into the interior—is deemed by many of the London journals to be highly judicious, because it is known that the bulk of the rural inhabitants are Carlists, and because in that part of Spain they are more wealthy than in the mountains of Biscay. Don Sebastian, then, is only marching upon his resources, and giving an opportunity to his brother's adherents to rise in his favour. But this is not the only advantage of changing the seat of war. It is well known that all the advantages gained by the Queen's armies in the north, have been mainly effected by the co-operation of the British naval forces upon the coast. On every occasion Lord John Hay has been most active, in transporting troops from one point to another, landing his marines, &c.; in short, on a recent occasion the marines alone saved Gen. Evans' army from destruction. As, then, Lord Palmerston affects to give naval co-operation only, his good offices can be of little avail in the interior of the country unless by some new species of political legerdemain this sagacious statesman can prove to us, that the

"naval co-operation," stipulated by the Quadruple Treaty, means regular campaigns on land. Some idea of this kind has already been broached by that ingenious Irish lawyer and play-wright, Mr. Sheil, who in one of his late speeches, declared that marines might be employed under the treaty *any where!* because, he said, their motto is "*per mare et per terras!*" So that according to this logic, if the Duke of Wellington and the whole British army were sent to Spain, it would be only necessary to fix a label with this motto to their backs, to make them a *naval co-operation force*.

SLAYERS TAKEN.—The British brig of war *Dolphin* recently captured, on her passage to the Cape of Good Hope two Brazilian slave traders, one a schooner with 254 slaves on board, and the other a corvette of 500 tons with a cargo of 700 slaves. The scene on board the latter is described to have been truly heart rending. There were about 100 slaves lying almost lifeless on deck, with the remaining 600 in the most abject misery, being in a state of nudity, and so closely packed together that they lay as one lifeless mass, in consequence of the heat experienced in rounding the Cape. It is with great exertion that they were ultimately brought round and after having been properly attended to, were placed in situation to exercise themselves.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Londonderry Sentinel, June 7.

Public business is still in a state of the most harassing and vexatious postponement.

The health of his most gracious Majesty the King is rapidly improving, and the circulators of the interested reports of his dangerous illness are correspondingly disconcerted.

The King has refused to elevate to the Peerage the four individuals proposed to him for that purpose by Lord Melbourne—namely, Sir J. Wrottesley, Sir Hanbury Tracy, Paul Methuen, and Viscount Lismore.

The Committee of the "Poor Ireland Bill" have arrived as far as Clause 42, and were to have sate on Monday night last. When it is seen that the two important principles of a law of settlement and out-door relief have been laid aside, it will readily be conjectured by any one who knows any thing of Ireland, that the Ministerial Bill will not give much satisfaction to the country. The legal right of the poor to relief is soon on all hands violently, and justly so, opposed.

The Irish Tithe Bill has been postponed *ad libitum* or rather *ad finitum* by the Ministry. It is stated that many of the Irish members are refractory and will not support the Administration, on the ground that their bill does not involve the total abolition of tithes; if this be the case, and there is every reason to believe it, the Whig-radical Ministry must soon go by the board.

The disastrous accounts from America have induced the Bank of England to discontinue its negotiations with the American houses, and, accordingly, the position of these unwieldy commercial "leviathans," is critical in the extreme. Several of them have already broken up, and we may expect daily accounts of extensive failures both in England and America.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Four hundred workmen are employed in quarries at Nourmont, for the purpose of procuring the granite necessary for building the new house of parliament.—*Jersey Argus.*

Government has chartered three large vessels to call at Groenock and convey one thousand of the distressed Highlanders to Van Dieman's land as settlers.

All England was to be in a state of benthitude on the 24th. Fetes, balls, dinners, and all manner of celebrations were in progress "in honor of the Princess Victoria's birth day."

MANCHESTER.—Never since Manchester became the emporium of the cotton manufacture was trade in such a state. It is useless to particularize any description of goods as being materially depressed; every thing shares the common ruin. The cotton printers are idle, and most the mills are working short time. In the midst of all this, money is plentiful in the hands of the bankers. The hand loom weavers are receiving lower wages than they did in the dullest of times. They only present prospect of improvement is from the belief that things cannot well be worse.—*Manchester Paper.*

TRADE.—It gives us pleasure to observe, in these dull times, that ship building is carried on with great spirit. A new yard is just been taken from the city where a vessel of ninety tons register is laid down, making eight vessels building at present in this quarter, each varying from 90 to nearly 300 tons. There is another branch of trade, the exportation of wood, which is now carried on to a great extent here. Within these few days no less than seven vessels have been loaded with wood, sawn up for staves and for other purposes, which, besides giving freight to a number of vessels, is keeping all the saw-mills, even as far north as Iver, in constant employment. This is a branch of trade that there is every reason to believe will continue to increase, the command of wood being almost unlimited in Perthshire.—*Perthshire Advertiser.*

The Liverpool correspondent of the New-York Evening Star has forwarded the following intelligence:

LIVERPOOL, May 24.—I am sorry to say that things are growing worse in Liverpool. The great house of Russel, Ogden & Co. suspended payment on Wednesday, and the North America (which arrived that night after a sixteen days' voyage) brought them the means of resuming business. They are a most respectable firm, and their mere suspension carries dismay into the hearts of the commercialists here.

Since my last, three other houses have gone. These are Malcomson, Bell & Co., Waddington, Ault & Co. and Phelps, James & Co.

The joint smash is to the tune of £340,000. the result is that almost every one is paralyzed, trade is dull, and credit at an ebb. In the various towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire the result is the same. We have dreadful accounts from each place, and failures are taking place almost daily.

There is no use in concealing the fact that American credit is at its lowest here. The word in every one's mouth is, "The Americans mean to pay us off by a general insolvency." Meanwhile the merchants of Liverpool and London, the manufactures of Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Leicester, &c. positively decline making consignments with such a scanty chance of payment.

The surviving officers and men of the Euphrates expedition had returned to England. Notwithstanding the disasters and disappointments sustained, the plan is still considered feasible, and is by no means given up.

The distress in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland was increasing, although great efforts had been made to relieve it. The want of sustenance &c had produced sickness of various descriptions, which aggravated the sufferings of the inhabitants.

The news from Ireland relate to riots, murders, burnings, &c.

A bill of indictment has been found in London against five persons, one of whom is a baronet, for combining to cheat a young gentleman of fortune, whom they stripped of £10,000.

UNITED STATES.

New York, July 1.

WALL-STREET.—One o'clock.—Stocks are still on gaining ground. The sales this morning were to a considerable amount and at a handsome improvement in prices.

SPECIE.—For American Gold the asking price is 12 per cent premium: do. half dollars at 11½ do; Mexican dollars, 12½ to 13 do; Five franc pieces, \$1.03 offered; Napoleons, \$4.28 do; Doubloons, \$18.50 asked; Sovereigns at \$5.45 a \$5.46.

CARD.

Mr JAMES FOCO, 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.

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, Carrigheens Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

tf

GIGS, WAGONS, &c.

THE Subscriber has always on hand, a variety of neat

GIGS, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.,
Low for Cash.

ALSO:

REPAIRS AND PAINTING,

Done to old ones on the shortest notice.

HENRY STERNS.

Prince Street, Pictou, June 21, 1837.

tf

JOHN ROSS,

BOOK-BINDER,

HAVING received a stock of Materials, is enabled to execute orders with neatness, and on the most reasonable terms.

Journals, Day Books, Ledgers, Indexes, and other Blank work, done on the shortest notice.

Old or injured books, repaired or rebound, according to order.

The BEX will be neatly half-bound at 3s. per vol.

N.B. J. R. will not be responsible for books lost, or than three months after they are left at his shop.

June 14, 1837.

tf

A YOUNG LADY, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Instructress to young Children, or as attendant on an elderly lady. She would have no objections to travel, or living in the Country.

Apply to William Lawson, jun'r. Esq., Halifax. June 14.

WANTED:

A WET NURSE,—the Child is 3 months' old, and can be taken to the residence of the Nurse. For reference, apply at this Office. July 5.

tf

WANTED,

A SMART Young Man, as a

FARM SERVANT.

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

tf

AGRICULTURAL.

WHEAT.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20.

[We recommend to the attention of the practical farmer the following article, from "The Complete Farmer." The culture of winter wheat, if introduced into Nova Scotia, would lessen materially the hurry which now necessarily attends the Spring work.]

It is well known that our lands, where the soil is at all suitable, will produce good crops of wheat when first cleared from their native growth of wood; but after having been tilled for some years, they generally yield wheat with difficulty, and it is often impossible to raise it by any of the modes commonly adopted for wheat culture. In most parts of Massachusetts, and in some parts of New Hampshire and Vermont, the farmers scarcely ever attempt to raise wheat, and still more rarely succeed when they do attempt it. Yet, we believe, wheat was a common and profitable crop in those places in the early period of their settlement. In process of time, however, the land became exhausted of its wheat-bearing faculty, and our farmers were forced nearly to forego its cultivation. The same variations and appearances have likewise been observed in Europe. Wheat countries, by continued cultivation, have become almost incapable of yielding wheat. The cause and remedy of this partial barrenness, thus falling off, with regard to particular plants, was alike involved in obscurity, till modern discoveries in chemistry threw light on the subject. It has been found the texture of every soil is defective unless there is a mixture of three kinds of earth, viz., clay, sand, and lime; and that lime, in some of its combinations, exists in wheat, both in straw and kernel. In some soils, fertile in other respects, lime may either have no existence, or be found in very minute portions, and be exhausted. If lime be a necessary constituent of wheat, and is not in the soil where we attempt to raise wheat, it must be supplied by art, or wheat will not grow. Or if native lime exists in the soil in small quantities, the land may bear wheat till the lime is exhausted, and then become incapable of producing that plant, till a fresh supply of lime, marl, pulverized bones, or some other calcareous substance, is added. Mr Young says (Letters of Agricola, p. 299), 'It cannot be denied, that since the plentiful use of lime has been adopted, lands in Europe will produce wheat which otherwise were incapable of bearing it;' and quotes several instances in proof of this assertion. Dr Anderson likewise gives an account of a field which had a top-dressing of lime for the purpose of raising wheat, but the lime, by accident, was not applied to a small patch of the field, and in that patch there was no crop, while every part of the field to which the lime was applied produced wheat luxuriantly. It would be easy to adduce many more instances to prove that lime, in Great Britain, is considered not only useful, but indispensable for the production of wheat. A British farmer, we believe, rarely undertakes to raise wheat without the use of lime, and an American farmer as rarely undertakes to raise it with the use of that substance for manure.

If the foregoing premises are correct, it would seem not impossible, and indeed scarcely improbable, that by judicious use of lime, or other calcareous substances, wheat may be as well raised in New England as in the western states. The subject is certainly of very great importance, and deserves repeated experiments.

It will be objected against the use of lime, 1st, that it is too dear to be used for manure; and, 2dly, that our farmers do not know how

to apply it, and, as it is a powerful substance, it may do more harm than good, unless in the hand of a chemist, or one practically acquainted with its operation. With regard to the dearth of lime, we are informed that there is no want of limestone in almost every part of the United States; and probably, by proper search, many more limestone quarries might be discovered in New England than are at present known. And the price of lime would, doubtless, be diminished by increasing the demand, because if great quantities were wanted for agricultural purposes, a greater number of persons would find their account in making a business of manufacturing it; improvements would be introduced in the process connected with its manufacture, and of course it would be afforded cheaper. Besides, small quantities would alone be needed for the purpose of furnishing that calcareous matter which nature inclines to incorporate into the substance of wheat, clover &c., and probably a top-dressing of two or three bushels to an acre would be of essential benefit, doubtless more would generally be preferable. Mr Young says 'a small quantity of quicklime scattered on the surface of lands newly cleared will prove highly beneficial during the whole length of time they remain untilled. Thirty bushels of shells [lime fresh from the kiln] to the acre, slacked into a fine powder, will produce the most surprising effects, if not on the first crop of wheat, at all events, on the verdure, luxuriance, and quality of the future pasture.*' A writer in the *Museum Rusticum*, an English work, says, 'that he sows his wheat without laying on any manure, but, early in the spring, gives a top-dressing of twenty bushels of lime, pulverized, and mixed intimately with forty bushels of sand; and if the weather be dry, he doubles the quantity of sand.' We are disposed to believe that at least lime enough for light top-dressing might be easily procured by almost every cultivator in the Union. And such light dressings, if our theory is correct, would be all that is indispensable to the production of wheat.

With regard to the mode of applying lime, nothing can be more simple. It should be evenly spread, after being water slacked, on the surface of the soil, and not ploughed in, or if ploughed in, it should be with a very shallow furrow, because its tendency is to sink below the reach of cultivation. If used in a quick or burning state, it will be safest to mix it with about double the quantity of sand, loam, clay, or some other material may be made to correspond with the wants of the soil to which it is applied. Thus, if the soil has too much clay, mix sand with your lime; if to much sand, mix finely pulverized clay, &c.

It is said the British farmers apply lime in great quantities directly from the kiln in its most caustic state, even to land which is replete with putrescent or vegetable manure, and run the risk of consuming or wasting the manure by its corrosive qualities. But the soil of Great Britain is generally wetter than ours, and of course the lime soon becomes mild. Besides, there is a great difference in the strength of lime, and that the United States may be, generally speaking, stronger than the English lime. In short, we should advise every farmer to use quicklime as manure, in small quantities at first, mixed with a large proportion of earth, or some other substance, to dilute it, and thus take care not to burn his seed, his fingers or his growing vegetables. And with these precautions, we would make use of it for wheat as a top-dressing in spring. We would likewise try it mixed with wood ashes, together with earth; for we have been told by a practical farmer, that ashes, and lime

* Letters of Agricola, by John Young, Esq.

from a union much more valuable than either separate.

In an article on culture of winter wheat, by R. H. Gardener, Esq. of Gardiner, Maine, the writer observes, 'The cultivation of winter wheat is preferable to that of summer on a great variety of accounts. It is sown and the ground prepared in a season of much greater leisure. One of the great disadvantages of our northern climate is the extreme shortness of our spring, so that it is difficult for our farmers to complete the work which is absolutely necessary to be done, after the frost is out of the ground, and before the season of planting is over. If, therefore, any work, as the sowing of wheat, can be advantageously postponed till the autumn, it is of great importance. The winter wheat is less liable to injury from insects than the summer; mine has never suffered from them. It affords good fall feed, and the large quantity of roots and stubble to be ploughed in makes the land in a better state for the next crop. The grain is heavier, and the same number of pounds will yield a larger quantity of flour, and of a much superior quality. From my experience, I should recommend that winter wheat should not be sowed later than the middle of September, that the soil on which it is sowed should be of a light loam, and that about five pecks of seed be sown to the acre. I have also found the use of plaster on wheat advantageous, as also rolling the wheat, after it is well up.'

[The Essay on Wheat, will be concluded next week, with a chapter on Rust and Mildew.]

Too much pains cannot be taken to have root crops early cleared of weeds; a chief cause of failure is owing to a neglect of this care.

GOVERNORS' SALARIES.

THE following comparative view of irresponsible or monarchical government, with responsible or republican government, is given as a sample. The same or even greater difference would be found to obtain between them, in regard to all minor offices in the public service.—ED. BEE.

Governors of the U. States.

| States. | Governors. | Salary |
|---------|---------------------|--------|
| Maine, | Robert P. Dunlap, | \$1500 |
| N. H. | Isaac Hill, | 1000 |
| Vt. | S. H. Jennison, | 750 |
| Mass. | Edward Everett, | 3666 |
| R. I. | John B. Francis, | 400 |
| Conn. | Henry W. Edwards, | 1100 |
| N. Y. | Wm. L. Marcy, | 4000 |
| N. J. | Peter D. Vroom, | 2000 |
| Penn. | Joseph Ritner, | 4000 |
| Del. | Chas. Polk, acting, | 1333 |
| Md. | James Thomas, | 3500 |
| Vir. | David Campbell, | 3333 |
| N. C. | David L. Swain, | 2000 |
| S. C. | | 3000 |
| Geo. | John Schley, | 3000 |
| Ala. | C. C. Clay, | 2000 |
| Miss. | | 2000 |
| Lou. | Edward D. White, | 7500 |
| Tenn. | Newton Cannon, | 2000 |
| Ken. | J. T. Morehead, | 2000 |
| Ohio. | Joseph Vance, | 1200 |
| Ind. | Noah Noble, | 1000 |
| Ill. | Joseph Duncan, | 1000 |
| Mo. | Daniel Dunklin, | 1500 |

British Colonies.

| Colonies. | Governors. | Sal. Sterling. |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| L. Canada, | Lord Gosford, | £10,000 |
| U. Canada, | Sir F. B. Head, | 5,000 |
| N. Brunswick, | Sir J. Harvey, | 3,000 |
| N. Scotia, | Sir A. Campbell, | 3,000 |

WAR AND GLORY.

The following excellent satire on war and glory, is said to have been written by Dr. Johnson.

An old vulture was sitting on a naked prominence, with her young about her, whom she was instructing in the arts of a vulture's life, and preparing by her last lecture, for their final dismission to the mountains and the skies

"My children," said the old vulture, "you will the less want my instructions because you have had my practice before your eyes; you have seen me snatch from the farm the household fowl, you have seen me seize the leveret in the bush, and the kid in the pasture; you know how to fix your talons, and how to balance your flight when you are laden with your prey. But you remember the taste of more delicious food—I have often regaled you with the flesh of man."

"Tell us," said the young vultures, "where man may be known; his flesh is surely the natural food of the vulture. Why have you never brought a man in your talons to the nest?"

"He is too bulky," said the mother; "when we find a man we can only tear away his flesh, and leave his bones upon the ground."

"Since man is so big," said the young ones, "how do you kill him?—You are afraid of the wolf and the bear; by what power are vultures superior to man? Is man more defenceless than a sheep?"

"We have not the strength of man," returned the mother, "and I am sometimes in doubt whether we have the subtlety; and the vulture would seldom feed upon his flesh, had not nature, that devoted him to our uses, infused him a strange ferocity, which I have never observed in any other being that feeds upon the earth. Two herds of men will often meet and shake the earth with noise, and fill the air with fire. When you hear noise, and see fire, with flashes along the ground, hasten to the place with your swiftest wing for men are surely destroying one another; you will then find the ground smoking with blood and covered with carcasses, of which many are dismembered and mangled, for the convenience of the vulture."

But when men have killed their prey," said the pupils, "why do they not eat it? When the wolf has killed a sheep, he suffers not the vulture to touch it till he is satisfied himself. Is not man another kind of wolf?"

"Man," said the mother, "is the only beast who kills that which he does not devour, and this quality makes him so much a benefactor to our species."

"If men kill our prey, and lay it in our way," said the young one, "what need shall we have of laboring for ourselves?"

"Because man will sometimes," replied the mother, "remain for a long time quiet in his den. The old vultures will tell you when you are to watch his motions.—When you see men in great numbers moving close together, like a flock of storks, you may conclude that they are hunting, and that you will soon revel in human blood."

"But still," said the young, "I would gladly know the reason of this mutual slaughter; I could never kill that I could not eat."

"My child," said the mother, "this is a question which I cannot answer, though I am reckoned the most subtle bird of the mountain. When I was young, I used frequently to visit the aerie of an old vulture, who dwelt upon the Carpathian rocks; he had made many observations; he knew the places that afforded prey, around his habitation, as far in every direction as the strongest wing can fly between the rising and setting of the summer sun; he had fed, year after year, on the entrails of men. His opinion was, that men had only

the appearance of animal life, being really vegetables, with power of motion; and that as the boughs of an oak are dashed together by the storm, that swine may fatten on the falling acorns, so men are, by some unaccountable power, driven one against another till they lose their motion, that vultures may be fed. Others think they have observed something of contrivance and policy among these mischievous beings; and those that hover mere closely around them, pretend that there is in every herd, one that gives directions to the rest, and seems to be more eminently delighted with a wide carnage. What it is that entitles him to such pre-eminence we know not; he is seldom the biggest or the swiftest, but he shows by his eagerness and diligence, that he is more than any of the others—a friend to the vultures.'

FILLING UP OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—This mighty lake is the largest body of fresh water in the known world. Its length is four hundred and eighty miles, and its breadth one hundred and sixty-one—its circumference about one thousand one hundred miles, and its depth nine hundred fathoms. Its waters are remarkable for their unrivalled transparency. About 1,000 streams empty themselves into this lake, sweeping in sand, primitive boulder stones, and drift timber, which sometimes accumulate, so as to form islands in the estuaries. A lignite formation, indeed, is said to be now in progress. Within a mile from the shore, the water is 70 fathoms; within 8 miles, 136 fathoms. From the above causes, the lake is gradually filling up.

Lake Erie, from similar causes, is also filling up. This sheet of water is 270 miles in length, 60 in breadth, and 200 fathoms in depth. It is gradually becoming shallower. Long Point, for example, has in three years, gained no less than 3 miles on the water. On its southern shore, serious encroachments have been made in many places. For a considerable distance above the mouth of Black River, the bank of the lake is low and without rock. Thirteen years ago, the bank was generally sloping, with a wide beach; now the waves beat against a perpendicular bank, which from continual abrasion, often falls off. From one to three rods in width are worn away annually.

THE INFIDEL.—To a young infidel, who was scoffing at Christianity, because of the misconduct of its professors, the late Dr. Maton said: "Did you ever know an uproar to be made because an infidel went astray from the paths of morality?" "By expecting the professors of christianity to be holy, you admit it to be a holy religion, and thus pay it the highest compliment in your power?" The young man was silent.

SUBSTANCE AND SHADOW.—A fellow went to the parish priest, and told him, with a long face, that he had seen a ghost. "When and where?" "I was passing by the church, and up against the wall of it did I behold the spectre." "In what shape did it appear?" asked the priest. "It appeared in the shape of a great ass." "Go home and hold your tongue about it," said the pastor; "you are a very timid man, and have been frightened at your own shadow."

In consequence of the dangerous illness of Queen Hortense at her residence in Switzerland, her son Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte left New York on Thursday the 5th inst. for Europe, in the George Washington packet. He hopes to obtain a passport from the American ambassador to proceed to Switzerland. How the French Government will regard this movement remains to be seen.—It will be recollected that the Prince was implicated in an

insurrectionary attempt at Stratsburgh, last year, in consequence of which he was obliged to leave the country.

FROM AFRICA.—The Paris Constitutionnel contains an article from its Toulon correspondent, dated May 3. which confirms the news from Africa we yesterday noticed. It is as follows:

"We received to-day important news from the north of Africa. Abd-el-Kadar, who seemed inclined to make peace with us, has reached the Province of Titeri, where he is intriguing to persuade the people in that part of the Regency to rise. He has come to concert measures with the Bey of Medeah, and it seems certain that his endeavours to excite the Arabs to rise have not been fruitless. Having learned that the Hajouts were already in motion, and that other tribes were prepared to follow their example, Lieutenant General Damremont left Algiers on the 27th, to place himself at the head of the troops that could be spared. A quantity of Artillery had already been sent off. The news was brought by the Fulton steamboat, which left Algiers on the 28th of April. The courier from Bona had just brought word that the Kabyles in the environs of Borgia were in motion, which would indicate that Abd-el-Kadar is acting in concert with the Bey of Constantina. We expect, with impatience the arrival of the next courier."

NOTICE.

THE Captain of the barque Wexford, of Wexford, which vessel lately run on board the brig Loyalist, at sea, and was subsequently abandoned, is hereby informed, that his said vessel has been picked up and carried into the Port of Sydney, C B. where she now lies in charge of the Agent for Lloyd's, and he is hereby required to repair to the spot, and take his said vessel in charge, as she is repairable.

JAS. DAWSON,
Lloyd's Agent, Pictou.
Editors of papers with whom we exchange, will please to give the above one insertion.



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

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
DEALERS in Hardware are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Goods from the Manufactory of Hiram Cutler, Sheffield, late Furniss Cutler & Stacey, and established by Thomas Weldon in 1780, 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

AND MORE.



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

COLONIAL.

LOWER CANADA.—The London Times of the 15th of May contains Lord Brougham's protest on the resolutions relative to Lower Canada. It consists of seven articles, of which we give an abridgment:—

1. Because the Resolutions were all put to the vote at once.

2. Because, though some of the Resolutions were justifiable, there were others which set justice and generosity at defiance.

3. Because it is the fundamental principle of the British Constitution that no part of the taxes, levied upon the people, shall be applied to any purpose without their consent,

4. Because taking possession of the Colonial monies without the consent of the Legislature, is wholly subversive of the said fundamental principle.

5. Because there is ground to hope, that the evils complained of in Canada might be obviated by the introduction of an Elective Council.

6. Because the spirit in which those proceedings were conceived, was adverse to the opinions and desires of the majority of the people of Lower Canada.

7. Because these proceedings so closely resembled the fatal measures that severed the United States from Great Britain, have their origin in principles and derive support from reasonings, which form a contrast to the policy, during the later years, of the Imperial Parliament.—*Novascotian.*

From the Montreal Herald.

That Halifax Mail is disgraceful to all those, who have any concern with its management, and odious to all those, who are doomed to suffer from its extortions. Its very name makes a Briton blush, more particularly if he happen to be in the presence of an American. Is it not intolerable, that a letter should spend twice as much time in the charge of the national post-office as in that of a foreign one? Is it not equally intolerable, that the expense should be doubled as faithfully as the delay? On Monday, for instance, we received by Halifax a British letter, bearing the postmark of 6th March last, which had it been sent round by New-York, would have reached its destination five or six weeks ago; and on this very letter there had been paid at home precisely as much as would have been payable by the American route at both ends of its journey.

We do not know, that the journals at home, which take an interest in Canada, could display their regard more beneficially than by warning all and sundry, the British correspondents of Canadian residents, against the dignified delays and the unmeasured exactions of his Majesty's Halifax mail. The grievance is a real one, to which the thoughtlessness or the ignorance of friends at home occasionally subjects almost every one among us.

England shews little sense of her own interests, as well as little regard for the convenience of her expatriated sons, to hold intercourse with her most flourishing colonies only once a month, by means of sinking tubs, and then to communicate nothing but what must have been previously known through safe and speedier channels.—*Communicated.*

HALIFAX, July 1

The 83d embarked on board of His Majesty's ships Vestal and Champion, which sailed on Thursday. Their destination is Canada. It seems Lord Gosford will not lift the lid of the Public Chest till it bristles with fire-arms. The Canada Bill and soldier's Bayonet are not ill associated. We fear Lord Brougham has had too much cause to characterize the late measure of Government as breathing the spirit of the Act that instigated the old Colonies to become a Nation.—*Recorder.*

Sir Francis Head, Governor of Upper Canada, has been raised to the dignity of Baronet of the United Kingdom.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1837.

We are indebted to the *St. John Observer*, for Irish news to the 7th ult. and London dates to the 3d. The King's health is stated to be rapidly improving. Great distress prevailed in the manufacturing districts. The Bank of England had refused to extend further accommodation to the American Houses, in consequence of the disastrous news from the United States. We have made some extracts, to which the reader is referred.

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF U. CANADA was opened on the 20th ult. Sir F. B. Head's speech upon the occasion, relates entirely to the Banks and Currency. Mr McNab has been appointed Speaker.

We have been favored with a New York paper of the first instant, but it contains no British or Foreign news. Commercial distress was without abatement, and the Banks had not resumed specie payments.

NEW PUBLICATION.—We have just received the first number of *The Farmer and Mechanic*, published by Mr Spoko, in Halifax. It is neatly executed, and contains useful selections; and if sufficiently encouraged, which we sincerely hope it will, extensive benefit to the Agricultural interest of the Province will be the result. So soon as it gets into general circulation, in the eastern section of the Province, we shall occasionally fill our Agricultural columns with other matters.

A. P. Ross, Esq., is agent for *The Farmer and Mechanic* in this County.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—The steamboat *Ben Sherrod* was lately consumed by fire, about fifty miles below Natches, on the Mississippi river, when, shocking to relate, about one hundred and seventy five persons perished in the flames or the water. The boat was trying her speed at the time, with another boat, and the fire was caused by the steam being raised to the extreme power. It is said a barrel of whisky was placed on the deck, for the use of the crew during the race, and that most of them drunk to excess.

LOWER CANADA TROUBLES.—It was rumoured yesterday, that agitation in Lower Canada had proceeded so far, that Lord Gosford had sent an express to Halifax for all the disposable forces. We will look with some degree of anxiety for the truth or falsehood of this report.

It is rumoured, says Saturday's *Recorder*, that the Governor of New Brunswick has ordered the Militia to hold themselves in readiness, on account of the Boundary excitement in Maine.

LAUNCHED on the 30th ult., from the ship yard of Mr Alexander McKenzie, River John, a fine vessel called the *Two Sisters*, of about 400 tons burthen.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. John McKinlay, Mr William Brown, to Miss Ann Elizabeth Logan, both of this place.

At Tatamagouche, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Hugh Ross, Mr George Tattrie, to Miss Agnes Carr. At River John, same day, by the Rev. Hugh Ross, Mr James Langill, to Miss Maria Elizabeth Lauder.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, Salina, daughter of Mr Joseph Robinson of this town, aged 5 years and 8 months.

On Thursday night last, Jane, second daughter of Mr Cormick, aged 6 years.

On Saturday last, George, son of Mr James B. Hadley, of George Town, P. E. Island, aged 11 months.

Same evening, Alfred Rowe, infant son of Mr James Narraway, of this town.

SHIP NEWS

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Thursday, July 6th—Brig Thomas & Robert, Bextor, Newcastle—sundry goods.

Saturday—Sch'r Boe, Graham, Kishbouiaek—boards and staves

Monday—Brig Cadmus, Tucker, Providence—bal; sch'r Industry, Henley, New York—wheat.

CLEARED.

July 6th—Brig Ceres, Nichols, Boston—coal; brig Richard Henry, Brownell, New Bedford—coal; brig Liddell, Brown, Newcastle—timber; barque Humber, Cook, Hull—do; Union, Jennings, Fall River—coal; sch'r Eliza, Dunbar, Bay Chaleur—coal; Wanderer, Merwin, New York—do.; Mary, Taylor, Labrador—salt.

8th—Sch'r Brothers, McGunniglo, Bay Chaleur—cattie.

10th—Brig Arkansas, Edmonds, Providence—coal; Stephen, Knott, London—timber; ship Countess Mulgrave, Bekey, do.—do.; barque Euphrates, Ginn, Boston—coal; sch'r Colonel Crockett, Jordan, Philadelphia—do.

Clerk of the Peace Office.

GENERAL SESSIONS, JULY TERM, 1837.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD

Set the Eighth day of July, and to be in force.

| The penny half-penny loaf of fine wheaten | lbs | oz | dr |
|---|-----|----|----|
| flour is to weigh | 0 | 7 | 8 |
| Threepenny loaf of ditto to weigh | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Sixpenny loaf of ditto to weigh | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Shilling loaf of ditto to weigh | 3 | 12 | 1 |
| The penny half-penny loaf of fine country wheaten flour is to weigh | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Threepenny loaf of ditto ditto to weigh | 1 | 0 | 13 |
| Sixpenny loaf of ditto ditto to weigh | 2 | 1 | 11 |
| Shilling loaf of ditto ditto to weigh | 4 | 3 | 11 |

JAMES SKINNER, C. Peace.

VALUABLE LANDS

Situate 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

TATAMAGOUCHE 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,
ALEX'R STEWART,

Attorneys to the Executors and Heirs of Col. Desbarres.

Halifax, July 12. m-m

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDER.

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

JAS. DAWSON.

June 29.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership heretofore existing between HUGH FRASER and JAMES MCKAY, of Barney's River, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All who are indebted to said concern are requested to make immediate settlement, as one of the subscribers intends leaving the Province in autumn.

HUGH FRASER,
JAMES MCKAY.

Barney's River, June 1, 1837.

The Public are informed, that the Blacksmith and Mill Business heretofore carried on by the above firm, will in future be conducted by the subscriber, who solicits their patronage.

JAMES MCKAY.

June, 1837. m-w

A BRIEF VIEW

Of the Scriptural Authority and Historical Evidence of INFANT BAPTISM;
And a Reply to the Objections urged in the Treatise of E. A. Crawley, A. M.

By J. W. GRAY, A. M., of St. John, N. B.

A few Copies of the above Work for sale by the subscriber. Price, 5s.

JAMES DAWSON.

July 12.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT PICTOU, On the Premises, on Wednesday, the second day of August, at 12 o'clock, pursuant to an order of Governor and Council,

THE Real Estate of the late Jessie Logie, formerly of Pictou, deceased, consisting of

A DWELLING HOUSE,

AND

LOT OF LAND,

situate, lying and being in Water Street, in the town of Pictou, and running back to Church Street; bounded and described as follows: On the south by Water-st., and measuring thereon 40 feet, on the west by a lot formerly in the possession of Charles Morrison; on the north by Church-St., and measuring thereon 40 feet; and on the east by lands lately in the possession of Mrs Mooring.

RETEL DONALDSON,

June 14, 1837.

Administrator.

EX "MARION," FROM BOSTON.

CORN MEAL in barrels,
CORN in 2 bushel bags,

AND

A FEW BARRELS PITCH AND TAR.

For sale by

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

May 24.

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.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(And for Sale by James Dawson.)

WILL COLKES'S AND FRYER'S

New and much admired System of

ARITHMETIC AND MENTAL CALCULATIONS.

EDITED BY REV. JAMES WADDELL,

Master of the Central Academy, Charlotte-town.

Price 4s. 6d.

A GUIDE TO TOWN OFFICERS,

Showing their Appointment, Duties, Liabilities and Privileges;

And for sale by the Subscriber,

May 31.

JAMES DAWSON.

THE BOSTON AMPHITHEATRE.



UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MR. H. H. FULLER.

THE Manager respectfully informs the inhabitants of PICTOU, that he will exhibit there on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th and 26th instant, when he will give a variety of

SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Performance will commence with the

GRAND ENTREE;

Led by Mr Fuller. Clown—Mr Asten.

GRECIAN EXERCISES,

By Mr Potter, who is unrivalled in this country in his profession.

QUANG COELIS will appear and go through the CHINESE CONTORTIONS.

GRAND ALAMONDE, by Mr & Mrs Asten.

GROUND AND LOFTY TUMBLING.

COMIC SONGS, By Mr Ripley.

TIGHT WIRE, By Mr Hood.

The milk-white Mare MEDONA will go through

ASTONISHING PERFORMANCES.

PEASANT'S FROLIC. By Mr Hood.

CLOWN'S ACT OF HORSEMANSHIP,

By Mr Asten.

SONG, By Mrs Hood

The whole to conclude with

BILLY BUTTON'S UNFORTUNATE JOURNEY TO BRENTFORD!

Performance to commence at 2, p. m. Place of Exhibition, wind-mill Hill, at the head of the Mining Company's wharf.

Admission, 2s.6d. Children under ten years 1s.3d.

On its route to Pictou, the Exhibition will be open at the following places: At Shediacke on the 13th instant; Dorchester Corner, 14th; Dorchester Town, 15th; Sackville, 17th; Amherst, 18th; River Philip, 19th; Pugwash, 20th; Wallace, 21st; Tatamagouche, 22d; River John, 24th.

On their return from Charlottetown, they will exhibit at New Glasgow, Truro, &c. on the way to Halifax.

At the same places will be exhibited, under another

Pavilion, a Repository of **PAINTINGS;**

Among which are—

THE BURNING OF THE STEAM-BOAT "ROYAL TAR."

Complete view of the City of Washington. Do. of the City of Richmond. Death of Napoleon.

Conflagration at New-York, &c. &c.

They are the finest paintings extant, of the full size of the originals, and exhibited through a new process in Dioptrics and Catoptrics.

The Learned Monkey DON PEDRO will go through **ASTONISHING FEATS**

never witnessed in any other animal.

He plays on several Musical Instruments, and exhibits astonishing adroitness and skill in the use of the sword.

This exhibition has not the advantage and wealth of an incorporated association, basking in the sunshine of affluence, but depends upon the exertions of a humble individual, who has been deprived of his eyes and an arm in blasting a rock, and the patronage of a generous public, for success.

Open from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m. Admission, 1s. 3d.

ON HAND,

10 BBLs PORK; 10 cwt FLOUR; Cut NAILS of every description. J. DAWSON.

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, German, blister and cast Steel; Borax; spikes, nails, brads and tacks;

PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete;

pots, ovens, goblets, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoops; copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles; griddles;

SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS;

coach facings; 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 B. M. spoons; coffin furniture; plough traces; door knockers;

MATHIESON'S JOINERS' TOOLS,

(well assorted;)

Coopers' tools; lines and twines; Blacksmith's and other files; coffin mills; spades and shovels; brushes; candlesticks; **CRIMPING MACHINES;** brass sofa and table castors,

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

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;

Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue 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 Chinese 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 cather, &c. &c.

Water street, Pictou, June 6. if

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

THOMAS ELLIOT,

of 6 Mile Brook, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

SARAH ELLIOT.

6 Mile Brook, 8th May, 1837. m-m

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

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

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.

THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.

THOMAS MCCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

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, } Admrs

THOMAS CAMPBELL, }

ANDREW MILLAR, }

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

BLANKS

For Sale at this office.

POETRY.

From "Flowers of Ebor."

THE SLEEPING INFANT.

How calm thy sleep, my little one!
Gift of a hand divine!

Caro has no wreath to place upon
That lily brow of thine:

Yet on thy cheek are tears of grief,
Like pearl drops on a flower;
Faint emblems of thy sorrows brief,
At evening's lonely hour.

Yet thou wilt make a boundless gloe
When dewy morn appears,
Nor e'er remembered more will be
Thy bitter evening tears.

But what are the tiny hopes which share?—
Tiny scable hands which fill?—
Thou'rt grasping with a miser's care
The little playthings still!

Come yield to me each useless toy,
Till Morn's young beams shall peep,—
Nay, struggle not!—can'st thou enjoy
These trifles in thy sleep?

'Tis thus with man, whom old age brings
To life's declining vale,
He weeps at Timo's stern call, and clings
To trifles just as frail!

COLUMN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

EXCHANGES.

But why should not each man make what he wants for himself, without going to his neighbour's to buy it?

Go into the shoemaker's shop, and ask him why he does not make tables and chairs for himself, and hats, and coats, and every thing he wants. He will tell you, that he must have a complete set of joiner tools to make one chair properly; the same tools as would serve to make hundreds of chairs. And if he were also to make the tools himself, and the nails, he would want a smith's forge, and anvil, and hammer. And after all, it would cost him great labour to make very clumsy tools and chairs; because he has not been used to that kind of work. It would be less trouble to him to make shoes that would sell for as much as would buy a dozen chairs, than to make one chair himself. To the joiner, again, it would be as great a loss to attempt making shoes for himself. And so it is with the tailor, the hatter and all other trades. It is best for all, that each should work in his own way, and supply his neighbours, while they supply him.

But there are some rude nations who have very little of this kind of exchange. Each man among them builds himself a cabin, and makes clothes for himself, and a canoe to go a-fishing in, and fishing-rod and hooks and lines, and also darts and bows and arrows, for hunting; besides tilling a little bit of land. Such people are all of them much worse off than the poor among us. Their clothing is nothing but coarse mats, or raw hides; their cabins are no better than pigsties; their canoes are only hollow trees, or baskets made of bark; and all their tools are clumsy. Where every man does every thing for himself, every thing is badly done; and a few hundreds of these savages will be half starved in a country, that would maintain as many thousands of us, in much greater comfort.

COMMERCE.

There is much useful exchange between different nations, which we call Commerce. All Countries will not produce the same things;

but, by means of Exchanges, each Country may enjoy all the produce of the others. Cotton would not grow here except in a hot-house. It grows in the fields in America, but the Americans cannot spin and weave it so cheaply as we can; because we have more skill, and better machines. It answers best, therefore, for them to send us the cotton-wool, while they take in exchange, part of the cotton made into cloth; and thus both we and they are best supplied.

Tea, again, comes from China, and sugar from West Indies; neither of them could be raised here without a hot-house. No more can oranges, which come from Portugal, and other southern countries. But we get all these things in exchange for knives, and scissors, and cloth; which we can make much better and cheaper than the Chinese, and West Indians, and Portuguese. And thus both parties are better off than if they made every thing at home.

How useful water is for commerce! The sea seems to keep different Countries separate; but, for the purpose of commerce, it rather brings them together. If there were only land between this and America, we should have no cotton; for the carriage of it by land, would cost more than it is worth. Think how many horses would be wanted to draw such a load as comes in one ship; and they must eat, and rest, on the journey. But the winds are the horses which carry the ship along; and they cost us nothing but to spread a sail.

Then, too, the ship moves easily, because it floats on the water, instead of dragging on the ground like a wagon. For this reason, we have made canals in many places, for the sake of bringing goods by water. One or two horses can easily draw a barge along a canal, with a load which twice as many could not move, if it were on the ground.

What a folly it is, as well as a sin, for different nations to be jealous of each other, and to go to war, instead of trading together peaceably; by which both parties would be the richer and the better off. But the best gifts of God are given in vain to those who are perverse.

MISCELLANY.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF AN EDITOR.—An editor cannot step without treading on somebody's toes. If he expresses his opinion fearlessly and frankly, he is ignorant and presumptuous. If he states facts without comments, he dares not express his sentiments. If he justly refuse to advocate the claims of an individual to office, he is accused of personal hostility. A jack-anapes who measures off words into verse as a clerk does tape by the yard, hands him a parcel of stuff that jingles like a handful of rusty nails and a gimlet; and if an editor be not fool enough to print the nonsense—"Stop my paper; I won't patronize a man that's no better judge of poetry." One murmurs because his paper is too literary, another because it is not literary enough. One grumbles because the advertisements engross too much room, another complains that the paper is too large, he can't find time to read it all. One wants the types so small that a microscope would be indispensable in every family, another threatens to discontinue the paper unless the letters are half an inch long. One old lady actually offered to give an additional price for a newspaper that should be printed with such types as are used for handbills. In fact every subscriber has his plan for conducting a journal, and the labour of Sisyphus was recreation when compared with that of an editor who undertakes to please all.—*Scotch paper.*

From the Boston Pearl.

AMERICAN FAST EATING.—We will suppose a stranger seating himself at the table of an American hotel, as is the custom of the country. Well, we will not suppose him one of your extremely particular or affected class, that cannot possibly eat without they have a room to themselves, but a free, hearty, cosmopolitan sort of a man, who has his preferences, but can keep the munder, and dine either alone or among a multitude, as the whim takes him, or as circumstances may require: at the same time, mark you, a judicious man—a man that likes his dinner.—The stranger glances his eyes along the well-filled board, and experiences a glow of internal satisfaction at the result of his inspection, for in no country under heaven is there greater abundance of substantial and delicacies—a more profuse mingling of substances for the gross appeasement of the appetite, and the playful and luxurious amusement of the palate, than on an American table. Well, he is helped to half a pigeon. He hears a strange commotion going on around—a rattling of the knives and forks—a clanging of plates—entreaties to be helped in an impatient or beseeching tone, and brief or querulous responses; but he looks not around; it is no business of his; he has no 'divided duty' to perform; his entire faculties,—as is most proper,—are devoted to the due and proper appreciation of what he has before him. In due time he comes to a conclusion, and thoughtfully revolves within his own mind what is most worthy to succeed pigeon. In order to aid his decision he glances his eye along the board, when, horrors! what a scene of devastation meets his gaze! The lute fair and goodly prospect has totally disappeared, and in its place fragmentary pheasants, skeleton turkeys, crushed and mangled ducks, and all the unseemly remains and marks of a horrid and ferocious onslaught upon the provisions, present themselves in every direction. Can this be possible? He can scarcely credit his optics, or believe that it has been brought about by natural agencies. It looks more like one of the sudden malicious changes recorded in an eastern tale. What can be the meaning of this? Can there have been some wager of importance pending, of which he was ignorant: can one side of the table have been eating against the other, or has it been a match against time? These, and a hundred other surmises float through his perturbed brain, the while a general rush from the table is taking place. He beckons the waiter and enquires if the house is on fire? or if any thing strange or wonderful is to be seen in the city that the company are crowding away in such extraordinary hurry and agitation? The waiter grins and continues to clear away the dishes. There is no alternative left for the unhappy man, and he rises from his recently commenced meal and departs, inwardly resolving,—if possible,—to dine alone on the morrow.

Scattered around the house, or lounging at the door, lie, sit or stand one half of the late congregation, the most of them dying of ennui, after having thus barbarously curtailed one of the most agreeable duties of the four and twenty hours.

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. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arischat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.