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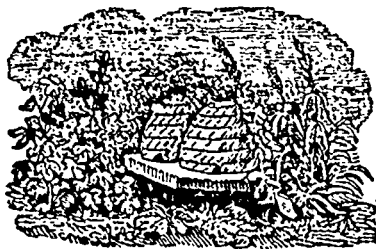
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1836.

NUMBER III.

## 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, Ampr bbl	18s	Hay	pr ton	60s
Boards, pine, pr 50s	a 60s	Herrings, No 1		25s
" hemlock - 30s	a 40s	" "	2	20s
Beef, fresh, pr lb	4d a 5d	Mackarel		30s
Batter, tub, -	8d a 9d	Mutton	pr lb	4d
" fresh - 9d	a 1s	Oatmeal	pr cwt	14s
Cheese, N s -	5d a 6d	Oats	pr bush	1s 6d a 2s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Pork	pr bbl	70s
" shipped on board	14s 6	Potatoes	1s 6d a 1 9d	
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Salt	pr hhd	10s a 11s
Coke	16s	Shingles	pr m	7s a 10s
Codfish	pr Qtl 14s a 16s	Tallow	pr lb	7d a 8d
Eggs	pr doz 5d a 6d	Turnips	pr bush	nono
Flour, N s pr cwt	16s a 18s	Veal	pr lb	2 1-2 a 3 2
" Am s F, pr bbl	45s	Wood	pr cord	12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	17s 6d
Boards, pine, m	60s	" "	2 12d 6d
Boof, best,	4d pr lb	Mackarel, No 1	35s
" Quebec primo	50s	" "	2 30s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	" "	3 25s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	1s 7d
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	nono
" Sydney,	33s	" Quebec	90s
Coffee	1s 2d	" Nova Scotia	35s
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Flour Am sup	45s	Sugar, good,	45 a 47s 6d
" Fine	35s	Salmon	No 1 60s
" Quebec fine	42s	" "	2 55s
" Nova Scotia	35s	" "	3 50s

### CAUTION.

**T**HE SUBSCRIBER hereby notifies the public, that his wife Mary McDonald, has without his leave or approbation left his dwelling house; he therefore cautions all persons not to give her any credit on his account, as he will not be answerable therefor.

DONALD McDONALD.

Gulf Shore, U. District, County of }  
Sydney, May 20, 1836. } b-w

### CAUTION.

**A**LL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing or receiving two certain promissory Notes made by the subscriber, payable to one Roderick Johnston, or order, and bearing date Dec. 31 1835, as they will not be paid, the said R. Johnston not having given value for the same.

ALEXANDER LOGAN.

Cape John, May 24, 1836. m-w

### 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

### HINTS TO YOUNG TRADESMEN.

A SKETCH OF LIFE.

A young man of good character, sets up in business with a moderate capital, and a good deal of credit; and soon after marries a young woman, with whom he gets a little ready money, and good expectations on the death of a father, mother, uncle, or aunt. In two or three years he finds that his business increases, but his own health or his wife's makes it necessary for him to take lodgings in the country. Lodgings are soon found to be inconvenient, and for a very small additional expense he might have a snug little cottage of his own. A cottage is taken, repaired, new modelled, and furnished. Here he spends his Sundays, and frequently takes a friend or two with him just to eat a bit of bread and cheese, and to see how comfortably he is situated in the country. Visitors of this description are not wanting. One is invited because he is a customer, another that he may assist him in his business, a third because he is a relative of himself or his wife, a fourth because he is an old acquaintance, and a fifth because he is very entertaining; besides many who call accidentally, and are prevailed on to stay to dinner.

He now keeps his horse for the sake of exercise, but as this is a solitary kind of pleasure, which his wife cannot share, and as the expense of a gig can be but trifling where a horse is already kept, a gig is purchased, in which he takes out his wife and child as often as his business will permit. After all, driving a gig is but indifferent amusement; his wife too is timorous, and ever since she heard of Mrs Threadneedle's accident by the stumbling of her horse, she is resolved to endanger her life no more; besides, the expense of a horse and gig, with what is occasionally spent in coach hire, fall so little short of what his friend Mr Harness asks for a chaise, that it would be ridiculous not to accept of an offer that never may be made him again. The chaise is agreed for, and it is soon found that the country cottage is too small for so large a family. There is a charming house, with a garden, and two or three acres of land, rather farther from town, but delightfully situated, the unexpired lease of which might be had a great bargain. The premises, to be sure, are somewhat more extensive than he should want, but the house is nearly new, and for a moderate expense might be put in most excellent repair. By his wife's desire, and his own inclination, hither he removes, hires a gardener, being fond of botany, and supplies his own table with everything in season, for little more than double the money the same description of articles would cost if he went to market for them.

Everything about him now seems comfortable! but his friend Harness does not treat him so well as he expected. His horses are often ill-matched, and the coachman sometimes even peremptorily refuses to drive them a few miles quicker than usual, "because he is answerable to master for the poor beasts." It is true his expenses are as much as he can afford, but having coach house and stables of his own, with two or three acres of excellent grass, he might certainly keep his own coach and horses, for less money than he pays to Harness. A rich relation of his wife too is dying, and has often promised to leave her something handsome. The chaise is discharged, he keeps his

own carriage, the boy that used to clean the knives, waits at table, and looks after the horse, becomes a smart footman with a handsome livery, and his wife is now able to pay and receive many more visits than she could before. Yet he finds by experience that an airing in a carriage is but a bad substitute for a ride on horseback, as far as regards exercise; he must therefore have a saddle-horse, and subscribes in a neighbouring hunt for his own pleasure, and to the nearest assemblies for the sake of his wife.

During all this progress, his business has not been neglected, but his capital, originally small, has never been augmented. His wife's rich relations die one after another, and remember her only by trifling legacies; his expenses are evidently greater than his income, and in a few years, with the best intentions in the world, and wanting no good quality but foresight to avoid, or resolution to retrench expenses which his business cannot support, his country house and equipage, assisted by the many good friends who almost constantly dined with him, drive him fairly into the gazette. The country house is let, the equipage is sold, his friends shrug up their shoulders, inquire 'for how much he has failed?' wonder it was not for more; say he was a good creature, and an honest creature, but they always thought it would come to this; pity him from their souls, hope his creditors will be favourable to him,—and go to find dinners elsewhere.

### FEMALE EDUCATION.

An increased cultivation of the female mind, is a characteristic of the present era of Christian knowledge and is a sure prognostic of a yet brighter period. Custom and use will sway the majority, and even prejudiced men of learning and intelligence, on this subject; but there seems to me to be little doubt of the truth of the following position; young women ought to possess the same advantages of education which are given to young men, in general useful learning, until the age of fifteen. I apprehend that the difference which now exists, is the effect of barbarism, and is in no respect accordant with reason or christianity. To this day, women have not enjoyed the full privileges of the Christian dispensation. It is in the New Testament alone we see the female character exalted to its just place. The age of chivalry rather disgraced the female mind than did it honour. In the present circumstances of the world, a due cultivation of the female mind would do more for the interest of religion and virtue than is generally imagined. Whenever knowledge becomes universal, we may be sure that women will be the principal instruments in communicating it; for there is one benefit to be derived from instructing the female sex, which will be acknowledged by all. It enables them to teach their own children. There must certainly be something very defective in the education of that woman who cannot instruct her own son (according to the rank in society in which she herself has lived), to the twelfth year of his age. To afford a mother such an advantage and such a pleasure, is a plain dictate of christianity.—Buchanan.

Lounging, unemployed people may be called of the tribe of Joshua; for with them the sun stands still.

## ANIMAL LIFE.

Who has not put to himself the question, What is life? Who would not receive a clear and just solution of the inquiry, with a feeling of interest far beyond that afforded by the successful result of ordinary scientific investigation? We know the mechanism by which life acts: we feel its result. We see that that mechanism is so delicate, so complicated, so fragile, so easily set wrong, while our own interest is so deep that it should go well, and permanently well, that the exquisiteness of adjustment, the skill of contrivance, the completeness with which the intended result is secured, all subjects of distinct and interesting investigation, only increase the earnestness of our wish, that we could see beyond the mechanism, and understand that which it is permitted us to know only by consciousness. In this inquiry, we cannot forget that we ourselves are the subjects of the investigation, and that all we have, and are, and hope, are involved in the mystery; and the more we pursue the inquiry the deeper we feel that there are few subjects which the human mind can study which have a greater tendency to fill it with admiration, to penetrate it with gratitude. We do not commonly consider how much is given us in life: the daily enjoyment of the boon, renders us insensible of the variety and plenitude of its richness: we become more sensible of it when we contemplate the number of tissues that have been formed; the number of properties that are attached to each, the number of organs that are constituted by their aggregation and arrangement; the number of functions that are exercised by those organs; and the number of adjustments by which all are combined and harmonized, and made effectual to the production of one grand result: it is then we perceive how many things must exist, how many relations must be established: how many actions must be performed, how many combinations of actions must be secured, before there can be sensation and motion, and thought, and happiness.

When the signs of life are carefully considered, it will be found that they are reducible to five, or that there are five properties which are peculiar to living beings, and by which therefore they are distinguished. Of these, the first is the property they possess of resisting, within certain limits, the operation of the ordinary laws of matter. Physical agents exert over inorganic bodies a constant and irresistible influence. Air, moisture, heat, produce in all such bodies, incessant changes, subverting the closest union between their integrant particles, and forming them into combinations entirely new. If a living being be brought under the influence of those agents, it is found capable of resisting such changes within a very considerable range, and it retains this power as long as it continues to be a living being. Thus the living body is not decomposed under degrees of temperature and moisture, which begin to resolve it into its primitive elements the moment it is dead. There is a certain temperature, different in cases, at which the functions of the economy are performed in the best manner, and all living beings have the power of preserving that temperature, within a very considerable range, whatever may be the degree of heat or cold of the medium that surrounds them. The heat of a tree examined by Mr. Hunter was found to be always several degrees above that of the atmosphere when the atmospheric temperature was below 56° Fahrenheit; but it was always several degrees below it when the weather was warmer. The sap taken from the tree was found to freeze at 32°; while in the tree it would not freeze below 47°. But animals exhibit the most surprising power of resisting the different degrees of heat or cold of the surrounding medium. The power of the superior animals, and especially of man, to

resist high degrees of temperature, at first discovered by accident, and afterwards made the subject of direct experiment, is very extraordinary. In the year 1760, at Rochefort, Messieurs du Hamel and Tillet, having occasion to use a large public oven on the same day in which bread had been baked in it, wished to ascertain with precision its degree of temperature. This they endeavoured to accomplish by introducing a thermometer into the oven at the end of a shovel. On being withdrawn, the thermometer indicated a degree of heat considerably above that of boiling water; but M. Tillet, convinced that the thermometer had fallen several degrees on approaching the mouth of the oven, and appearing to be at a loss how to rectify this error, a girl, one of the attendants on the oven, offered to enter, and mark with a pencil the height at which the thermometer stood within the oven. The girl smiled at M. Tillet's appearing to hesitate at this strange proposition, and, entering the oven, marked with a pencil the thermometer as standing at 266° of Fahrenheit's scale. M. Tillet began to express his anxiety for the welfare of his female assistant, and to press her return. This female salamander, however, assuring him that she felt no inconvenience from her situation, remained there ten minutes longer, when at length, the thermometer at that time standing at 238°, or 76° above that of boiling water, she came out of the oven, her complexion indeed considerably heightened, but her respiration by no means quick or laborious. The publication of this transaction exciting a great degree of attention, several philosophers repeated similar experiments, among which the most accurate and decisive were those performed by Drs. Fordyce and Blagden. The rooms in which these celebrated experimentalists conducted their researches were heated by fires in the floor. There was neither any chimney in them, nor any vent for the air, excepting through the crevice at the door. Having taken off his coat, waistcoat, and shirt, and being clothed with wooden shoes tied on with lint, Dr. Blagden went into one of the rooms as soon as the thermometer indicated a degree of heat above that of boiling water. The first impression of this heated air upon his body was exceedingly disagreeable; but in a few minutes all his uneasiness was removed by the breaking out of a sweat. At the end of twelve minutes he left the room very much fatigued, but not otherwise disordered. The thermometer had risen to 220°.

But animals are capable of living in temperatures of extraordinary elevation even in the dense medium of water. Dr. Clark states, that in one of the tepid springs of Bonarbassy, situated near the Mender, in which the thermometer rose to 62° Fahrenheit, fishes were seen sporting in the reservoir. In the thermal springs of Bahia, in Brazil, small fishes were seen swimming in a rivulet that raises the thermometer to 88°. Sonnerat states, that he found fishes existing in a hot spring at the Manillas at 158°. M. Humboldt and M. Bonpland, in travelling through the Province of Quito in South America, perceived fishes thrown up alive, and apparently in good health, from the bottom of a volcano, along with water and heated vapour that raised the thermometer to 210°, being only 2° short of the boiling point. This power of resisting temperature belongs, in an almost equal degree, even to the vegetable world. This the living body owes to the performance of certain vital processes which are excited to extraordinary action under extraordinary circumstances. By the same power it is capable of bearing with impunity intense degrees of cold. In climates and seasons when the thermometer indicates a degree of cold much below zero, the temperature of the animal body continues almost un-

changed, and all the functions of life go on without impediment or injury. Some of the lower animals may even be frozen and rendered quite torpid without the loss of life. The common eel may be reduced to this condition and conveyed thousands of miles in a state of complete torpor, while it may be again restored to the full possession of activity and health, by the cautious application of warmth. And in whatever climate man has been able to live, or into which curiosity has led him to penetrate, there, wherever he has been able to trace a vestige of animal being, plants have equally been found flourishing in vigour and adorned with beauty.—*Animal Physiology.*

## FOREIGN.

FALMOUTH, April 30.

Our advices from Lisbon inform us that Prince Ferdinand arrived in the Tagus on the morning of the 8th, and that as soon as the steamer conveying his royal highness appeared in sight, the Queen repaired to the Chambers and dissolved them, in consequence of their continued refusal to appoint the Prince Commander in Chief of the Army. Prince Ferdinand was received with all the honors due to his rank. He dined with the Queen on the day of his arrival, and on the following morning his Royal Highness was married to the Queen at the Cathedral, in the presence of the Court, the Foreign Ambassadors, &c. The ceremony was most imposing, and the city was illuminated in the evening. The ministry had resigned, and no one seemed disposed to undertake the formation of a new cabinet. The treasury was bankrupt, and great doubts were entertained as to the payment of the dividends to the English bondholders. It is to be hoped, that, under the advice of the Prince, young though he be, stability will be given to the government. The Duchess of Braganza frigate arrived in the Tagus on the 10th.

Intelligence from Constantinople to the 9th ult. by way of Smyrna, represent the greatest activity to be still observed in the arsenal. The number of men forming the crews of the Ottoman fleet was calculated at 15,900, and recruits were daily arriving. The Captain Pasha, it was said, would be ready immediately to put to sea, after the marriage of the Sultan's daughter, should circumstances require it. The festivities would commence about the 16th of April, and would last about 15 days.

EGYPT.—Mehemet Ali has expressed his perfect approbation of the prospect of a regular steam communication between England and India.

The Pacha of Egypt's navy consists of eight vessels of 110 guns, three others on the stocks, four line-of-battle ships of 102, 90, and 84 guns, five frigates of from 60 to 50 guns each, one frigate on the stocks, five corvettes of from 20 to 24 guns each, nine brigs of from 22 to 10 guns, and one cutter of ten guns, making in whole thirty-six vessels of war.

AFRICA.—The French corps of 5,000 foot, 1,200 horse, and two field batteries, marched from the vicinity of Algiers on the 30th March. After sundry actions with the Kabayles, in which the loss of the French is not specified, one of their columns entered Medeah on the 5th. The expedition re-entered cantonments on the 9th, the result having been the chastisement of a hostile Arab tribe (the Moazayas), the opening of a road 10,000 metres long, and the establishment of a Bey in the French interest at Medeah.

EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—Letters from Aleppo of the 14th Feb. furnish some intelligence relative to the the Euphrates expedition. Lt. Ross, with the materials, had nearly reached

the depot at Port William, on the Euphrates; and the parts of the boiler of the steamer Tigris, and the diving bells, were being conveyed from the limits of the Egyptian territory by animals agreeably to the orders of Ibrahim, who, when at Aleppo, had readily assented to aid the expedition by sending orders to the volunteers in that district to supply oxen for the transit of the expedition across the country under his jurisdiction. Lt. Cleveland, who was charged with the service, was at Aleppo, detained by slight illness. The rest were in better order, but almost all of them, at one time or other, had been attacked by fever and ague, and nineteen men had died. Colonel Chesney was on a trip to Adona, Mamash and Orfa, in search of coal and supplies. Lieut. Lynch was in command of the expedition, which as the Euphrates steamer was already afloat and equipped, and the Tigris ready to be launched, it was expected would move down the river on the return of Colonel Chesney. The conduct of the Seraskier Ibrahim Pacha, both at Aleppo and Antioch, had been highly gratifying. The Columbine had conveyed to Syria four sappers and miners to join the expedition, and six of her crew had volunteered to join them.

The Journal of St. Petersburg announces the convention between Russia and Turkey as finally settling the account between the two states, by which Turkey is to pay to Russia by 27th August next, 80 millions of Turkish piastres once for all, and Russia is to evacuate Silistria.

SPAIN.—The last arrivals from Bilbao bring important intelligence (important from its giving a new, more decided, and energetic character to the conduct of the British Government with regard to the cause of the Queen of Spain) of Captain Lapidge, of the Ringdove, having carried into strict execution the orders of Lord John Hay, to fire upon the Carlists whenever they came within range of the guns. The occasion was as follows.—A Spanish regiment, on its march from Portugalette to Bilbao, along the bank of the river, was suddenly attacked by a large body of Carlists, who had been lying in ambush, and in its first panic at the suddenness of the assault it retreated, but in the meantime the Ringdove opened her guns upon the Carlists, and by a well directed fire of round shot, canister, and grape, sent them quickly to the right about also; so that there was exhibited the rather ludicrous spectacle of the antagonist forces, the Carlists and the Christians, scampering away in contrary directions as fast as their legs could carry them. The news of this decided act of hostility and warfare of the British naval force against the Carlists was considered in Bilbao, as likely to lead to such important results, that the Spanish funds rose there considerably in consequence, and some speculators set out express for Madrid to take advantage of the circumstance.

TEXIAN ARMY.—A GENERAL BATTLE SANTA ANNA AND COS TAKEN PRISONERS.—The following official document was issued two days after the battle. A. Houston who endorses it, is, we believe, a general officer, and brother of the commander-in-chief:—

Head Quarters, Army, }  
April 23, 1836.

To the people towards Nacogdoches :

We met Santa Anna on the 21st; we attacked him with 800 men; he had 1100 infantry, 2 howitzers—we entirely routed his whole force, killed half of his men, and took the rest prisoners.—The history of war does not furnish a parallel to the battle. We had six killed and twenty wounded. I have no time or I would send on a full report. I will do that

in the course of to-morrow. I again call on my fellow citizens to come to the field; let us fall on and conquer the remaining troops, and our country is free, turn out at once, there is no excuse now; let us do the work at once.

Thos. J. Rush, Sec. at War.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the express just received from the Secretary of War, who was himself in the battle.

A. HOUSTON.

To J. R. Dunn.  
San Augustine, April 26.

BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL

AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND,

AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf:

1000 hhds Livorpool salt,  
75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON,  
Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage,  
Canvass No 1 a S,  
Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,  
1 Caplin semo,  
Chain Cables, 1 1-1 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. if

**TO BE PUBLISHED:**

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer,

A NEW SELECTION OF

**CHURCH MUSIC,**

to be called

**THE HARMONICON:**

UNDER the impression that a work of the above sort, was much wanted in these colonies, the Subscriber issued a prospectus, in 1831. The work he then proposed publishing, was to contain about 350 pages, and to cost 7s. 6d. each copy; but finding the general opinion to be that the size was too large and expensive, he has now resolved to publish the HARMONICON in about 250 pages, and at the reduced price of 6s. each copy, and having imported a Fount of Music Type, thus removing the difficulties which formerly stood in his way of getting it printed in the Province, he is now enabled to assure those friendly to the proposed work, that the printing will positively be commenced as soon as 300 subscribers shall offer.

The Subscriber being desirous of making the HARMONICON as extensively useful as possible, requests all those who are interested in its appearance, to send him a list of the Tunes they would wish to appear in it, and state the collection from which the selection is made, and, as no agents will be appointed, he farther requests the friendly offices of such individuals, in taking lists of subscriber's names in their respective places of abode, and forwarding these to him (post paid) with the least possible delay; and for every 12 subscribers, guaranteed by such Correspondent (if responsible) one copy will be given gratis.

A farther allowance will be made to the trade, whose friendly co-operation is hereby respectfully solicited.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12th Aug. 1835.

**TO BE SOLD OR LET.**

THAT commodious new HOUSE, on Water st., adjoining the property of Ross and Primrose to the east. It is divided into two self-contained sets of apartments, each containing a Kitchen and frost-proof Cellar on the ground floor; a SHOP 20 feet by 16, and a Parlour on the second floor; a Dining Room and Drawing Room, in the third floor, with the addition of a bed-room to one end, two good bed-rooms in the attic story. Possession can be given early in May.

ALSO:

THAT two-story House on Water st., at present occupied by Varnel Brown, and as a Printing Office. This House is well finished and has a never-failing spring of water in the cellar

Terms of purchase of either of the above will be made easy. For particulars apply to

JAMES DAWSON.

January, 1836.

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

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.**

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.

CATHARINE 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.

For Sale.

THE FARM OWNED BY EDWARD PATTERSON.

For particulars apply at this Office. [June 1.]

**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 3-8 in. to 1 1-2 inches	Ploughs & carts, complete With other farming utensils,
Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties	Grist and Saw-mill chas., and every other kind of mill-work done to order,
Anchors—different sizes	Butchery Irons and Hooks
Windlass Irons—do.	Back bands and traces
House Pipes—do.	Logging and ox-chains.
And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice.	

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836. t-f

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1836

FRESH GARDEN FLOWER, & CLOVER SEEDS.



The Subscriber has just received from London, via Liverpool and Halifax, by the Ship John Porter, an assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS; also from Boston, via Halifax, one tierce CLOVER SEED, all of which are WARRANTED fresh, and of the Growth of the year 1835.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

## AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF  
AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA, AND THE  
MEANS OF ITS IMPROVEMENT.

No. 13.

## HORSE AND HAND HOEING.

Mr. Dawson,

Sir,—Nearly twenty years ago, I had occasion to express an opinion, that the fields could not be kept in good order without the use of the hand hoe, where a good many farmers were assembled; these may now have an opportunity of seeing the same opinion expressed, strengthened by the experience of the intervening time.

There are different causes concurring to induce the farmers brought up in this country, to conclude that the hand hoe is not needed after the fields come under the plough. Some of these I shall mention:

A release from hard labour is congenial to the mind of every person, and that the cultivation of new land is subjected to hard labour, every one knows, who has given it a trial. The period of getting clear of the hoe is anticipated with pleasure, & as there are but few weeds for some years after the plough is introduced, the conclusion is come to, that it is no more needed. This opinion, too hastily formed, has been the means of retarding agricultural improvement to a great degree.

The soil of Nova-Scotia participates in common with every other in the curse pronounced upon man's disobedience: "thorns and thistles shalt thou bring forth." The spontaneous productions of the earth are so exuberant that, if not suppressed, they will leave but little room for the growth of that upon which man depends for subsistence.

There have been different machines invented to supersede the use of the hand hoe, but all have failed to produce the desired effect. I have seen with regret, many fields not yielding any thing worth half a dollar a year, an acre, that might have been yielding value to the amount of from four to eight pounds, and this in a great measure owing to this small and simple instrument not being used.

Those who may yet have a doubt upon the mind, of the utility of the hand hoe, would better give it a fair trial, when they will have positive demonstration of what is here stated. The reason why I have as yet said nothing about the horse hoe or drill plough is, that all seem convinced of its need.

As short, and perhaps as satisfactory a way as I can point out the method of using them, is to relate the practice of a farmer who entered with an old worn out farm, four years ago, as far as is connected with the destruction of weeds. At the time of his entering with the farm, I think one sixth of the produce was thistles, another sixth other weeds of different kinds, so that one third of the whole produce was weeds. He began by ploughing up with a good deep furrow in the fall, what he intended for green crop the following summer, and let it lie so until he had his grain crop put in, when he put on a good heavy harrow, and gave it a double time of it across the ploughing; he then cross ploughed and harrowed again, after which he formed his drills and put in the dung, then dropped the seed and covered with a good deep furrow; when the weeds began to appear he put on light harrows and brought down the drills as far as safe for displacing the seed.

If the light annual weeds started again before the potatoes were up, he started the drill harrow and passed along once between every two drills, but if there were many thistles or weeds of the perennial kind, he used the drill

plough in place of the harrow. Then when the potatoes were fairly through the ground, he went along with the hand hoe and dressed out all the weeds at the top of the drills, throwing them into the spaces between. If it was wet weather, and the weeds started again, he then repeated the operation with the drill harrow.

When the tops were about seven or eight inches high, he applied the hand hoe the second time, cutting down the weeds and drawing the earth a little about the stalks, after which he put in the plough and earthed them up in the ordinary way, when the business was finished, unless any of the weeds had escaped the hoe, and were like to come to seed, which if they were, he went along and pulled them up by hand.

The process with the other green crops was performed much in the same way. The result is, that the thistles and other perennial weeds are exterminated, and the other weeds so reduced that they are like to share the same fate before long.

In ordinary cases, all this labor is not necessary: when the land is mellow, if it is ploughed in the fall, in a contrary direction to the line of drills, the harrow is sufficient in the spring; and if there are not many weeds, it may not be necessary to hand hoe more than once; but at all events, the weeds ought to be destroyed. I repeat, it is better to have one acre in good order, than two in bad.

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

*Erratum.*—In No. 12, for drilling drills, read dressing drills.

From "The Complete Farmer and Rural Economist."

## POTATOES.

Above two hundred and forty years have elapsed since the introduction of the potato into the British isles. During that period, it has been gradually making its way in the favour of the inhabitants; but its progress for a long time was very limited. So slight, indeed, was the estimation in which it was held, even after the era of the revolution, that we find the celebrated Evelyn, in the year 1699, giving directions to plant potatoes in the worst grounds. 'Take them up,' he says, in November, for winter spending; there will enough remain for a stock, though they be ever so exactly gathered.

The potato began however to be extensively cultivated about the middle of the last century; and now it is grown in every farm and cottage garden, almost without exception.

If experience seemed to have proved beyond a doubt that this root may be deemed one of the most important vegetable productions; if in the face of every assertion to the contrary, it be found a very valuable and, generally speaking, a most salubrious article of diet, and admirably adapted to supply nutritious food for animals and poultry; it becomes a serious interest to determine with certainty that mode of culture which shall at all times, and in all situations, tend to produce the heaviest crops, and of the finest quality.

The common mode of planting and cultivating the potatoe is known to every cottager and farming man; but that philosophic method which has recently been productive of enormous returns, may, perhaps, be referred chiefly, if not entirely, to the scientific president of the Horticultural society. This method it is my object to describe, through the medium of your pages; but before I enter upon the detail of Mr Knight's directions, I think it a duty to request the reader's attention to a few important results, the particulars of which have been stated to me in letters lately received

from that gentleman. As facts, and very recent ones, they are peculiarly interesting, not only as they decisively show what may be, and has been effected during the late season, but also because they prove, to a demonstration, that science and hypothesis may go hand in hand with practice; and that, when the latter is founded upon the former, it loses altogether its empirical character, and becomes established upon the most assailable basis.

Mr Knight has observed, that he planted his potatoes on a soil naturally poor and very shallow, upon a rock full of fissures, giving no more manure than is usual to a crop of turnips, the manure was mixed up with the soil, and not thrown into the drills at the time of planting. The plants suffered from drouth during a part of the year; nevertheless, he had very good crops from many varieties. These varieties he had himself originated from seed, and they possess the important quality of scarcely producing blossoms; and therefore the vital powers of the plant are entirely employed in the production and support of those tuberous processes, the potatoes, which are the sole object of the cultivator. The produce of two sorts is particularly stated to me, and is as follows: of the one, twenty-three tons two hundred weight seventy-six pounds; and the other, twenty tons two hundred weight one hundred and one pounds, per acre. Of four other varieties he observes, 'the produce exceeded twenty tons each per acre, all of good quality.

If the reader will reduce these weights to pounds, he will find them (reckoning the yield at twenty tons only per acre) to amount to five hundred and sixty bushels, each of eighty pounds weight.

In the winter of 1831, I received a packet from Mr Knight, inclosing several specimen potatoes raised by him. For the convenience of carriage, these were under the medium size, weighing about four ounces each; they were, however, perfect in form and growth. Eight of them were selected and planted in a row. From these eight tubers, whose total weight was barely two pounds, I obtained a produce of one hundred and fifty-six potatoes, weighing, in all, sixty-nine pounds. Some roots yielded more than others; one was peculiarly prolific;—it furnished eighteen pounds of potatoes, six of the largest of which weighed ten pounds.

Having thus adduced a few general facts, it remains to point out the mode of operation by which such very large results may be obtained.

One of the chief, if not the primary, agent in effecting vegetable developement and maturity, is light. Deprive a plant of that, and you either paralyze the operation of its vital principle, or induce imperfect and diseased action. The leaves of vegetables are the media upon which light acts; and, therefore, it should be the object of the gardener so to arrange his crops, that the utmost breadth of their foliage may be exposed to the full influence of the solar rays. Hence, the rows of potatoes ought to point north and south; for, in the first place, plants so exposed command the greatest breadth and duration of light; and in the second, the sun, at the time of his highest meridian altitude, that is, at the hour of noon, shines directly along the extent of the rows; his light is also most equally distributed upon the whole foliage as he approaches to and recedes from the meridian. The perpendicularity of growth, which is of considerable importance to the complete success of the crop, is less likely to be disturbed by this mode of arrangement, than by any other that has heretofore been employed. It is generally the practice to plant small potatoes, or sets of large tubers, cut with one or two small eyes to



each. These sets are put in rows from 16 to 20 inches asunder, and the sets about half that distance, or nine inches apart, without any consideration being had to the aspect or direction of the rows. As the stems advance in growth, they are very liable to fall over and become entangled one with another, thus intercepting the solar light, which then acts unequally upon the disorderly masses of foliage. Hence the crops become very unequal in point of bulk and weight.

Mr Knight's philosophical directions lead to a very different result. He recommends the planting of whole potatoes, and those only which are of fine medium size, none to be of less weight than four ounces; and he often prefers those which weigh six or eight ounces. The earlier sorts, and, indeed, all which seldom attain a greater height than two feet, are to be planted about four or five inches apart in the rows, centre from centre, the crown ends upward; the rows to be from two feet six inches to three feet asunder. The late potatoes, which produce a haulm above three feet in height, are to be placed five or six inches apart, centre from centre, in rows four or five feet asunder.

When potatoes are thus planted in rows pointing north and south, the utmost energy of the light will be exerted, not only upon the foliage of the plant, but upon the surface of the interrening spaces of ground. If we suppose that the main crops will be planted during the month of April, the sun's meridional altitude will be advancing daily for at least nine weeks; and during that period, the development and growth of the stem and leaves will be in a state of rapid progress. After the turn of days, and when the plants have attained their full growth, the sun will continue to exert its most powerful influence. Should the ground be of a proper texture and quality, the plants will stand erect, and the maturing process will proceed without interruption; and after favourable summers, wherein there have been regular and moderate supplies of rain, particularly during May and June, with a prevalence, however of bright sunshine, the crops of potatoes will be regular, the tubers generally of a medium size, and the quality mealy, and altogether superior. If the soil be a strong mellow loam, enriched with much manure, the haulm will, in all probability, grow too rank, and finally fall over; nevertheless the large spaces between the rows will greatly remedy this evil, for the sun's rays will act upon one surface at least, and the matting and other injurious consequences resulting from close drilling will be prevented or obviated. I cannot refrain, in this place, from correcting an erroneous opinion, which almost universally prevails. We hear every where of potato plants running away to haulm, and thus expending their vital energy upon useless stem and foliage, instead of employing it in the production of tuberous roots. Now this remark is wholly opposed to philosophical fact, for invariably the strongest and heaviest bulk of potatoes is found attached to the most luxuriant haulm. The evil of over-luxuriance is not to be referred to the paucity of tuberous product, for that is always great; it is a consequence of an over rich soil, which causes the haulm to grow so tall as to fall over, become entangled and thus lose the maturing influence of light. Hence, such haulm seldom ripens in due time; it remains green even in December; and the tubers, though large, numerous, and heavy, are immature, void of mealtiness, and vapid in flavor.

A fact of great importance to the growers of potatoes remains to be noticed. The *outside rows*, and all *single rows*, will be found to produce far greater crops than any of the interior rows of a plot in the garden or field.

This depends upon a variety of causes, the chief of which is, the more perfect exposure of the foliage to the agency of air and light. Mr Knight assures me, that he obtained from one outside row of an early seedling variety of the preceding year, which was two feet six inches exterior of an adjoining row, a produce equivalent to more than fifty-eight tons per acre. No conclusions, he adds, can be drawn from the amount of produce of an external row. I mention it only to show the enormous influence of light.

In this philosophical remark I cordially acquiesce, because experience established its truth to my own satisfaction. I therefore earnestly recommend every cultivator, who has the opportunity of cropping upon long detached slips, in airy, open situations, to make the experiment of close planting in single rows, either whole potatoes or well cut sets from very large potatoes, each to contain two eyes at least. These sets should be taken from the crown end, or middle of the tuber, and not from the lower or root end as I have found the latter to be comparatively unproductive. Sets may be planted at still less distances in the rows than whole tubers; and although the preference ought, in all cases, to be given to a southern direction, where such can be conveniently given, still, for absolutely single rows, it is not indispensably required, because air and light will act on each side of the stem and foliage, and there will be no intervening shadow.

The soil ought to be sandy and light, though moderately rich; that is, if fine, mealy, and dry potatoes be required. It should not by any means be glutted with manure, and need not be deep.

**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.

**F A R E S .**

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 28 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 W Ross. Halifax, Mr Joseph G Ross. Pictou, April 20, 1836

**FOR SALE.**

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

**NOTICE.**

WHEREAS William McDonald of Borney, River Merigomish, trader, did by assignment, duly executed, assign and transfer to the subscriber, all his debts and effects; all persons therofore 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 notifies those indebted that no other person is authorized to grant receipts.

B. L. KIRKPATRICK.

New-Glasgow, March 28, 1836. tf.

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to collect and grant discharges for, all Notes and Books Accounts due to Mr. Robert Robertson; and they request all persons so indebted, to make immediate payment at their Office.

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 7th March, 1836.

**TO BE PUBLISHED,**

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses of publication,

**AN ANALYSIS**

**OF THE CRIMINAL AND PENAL LAWS**

OF NOVA-SCOTIA;

Shewing—The Nature, Definition, and Punishment, of every Offence in force on the Statute Books of the Province,—The prosecution and application of the Penalty,—The Volume and page in which it is contained,—The year, chapter, and section of the Act, and whether perpetual, annual, or limited; with an Appendix, &c. &c.

For the benefit of the Public.

By DANIEL DICKSON.

Pictou, 1836.

The Work is divided into three Chapters: The first containing Capital Crimes, viz. Treason and Felonies, without benefit of Clergy. The second, Crimes not capital, viz. Clergyable Felonies and Larcenies. The third, Misdemeanors of all kinds.

Prospectuses will be circulated for subscriptions.

April 27.

**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

**TO LET.**

THAT large and commodious House lately occupied by Mrs Johnston, as a Boarding House. A moderate RENT will be accepted.

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 13th April, 1836.

BOOKBINDER WANTED, immediately, at this Office. None need apply who cannot furnish ample testimonials of his character. May 25.

**B L A N K S**

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:**

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Britain, U. States, and Canada

- Bills Lading
- Seamens' Articles
- Indentures
- Deeds of Conveyance and Mortgage do.
- Magistrates' Summons, Capias and Executions
- Law do do and do.
- Declarations and Subpanas
- Cargo Manifests, Inwards and Outwards
- Arbitration Bonds
- Mortgage do
- Writs of Enquiry
- Recognizance, Warrants, and Affidavits.

[ December 30.

**NAILS,**

**ON CONSIGNMENT.**

THE Subscriber has received, ex Sch'r ADLERS, from Montreal, a large consignment of best gending or tough Cut Nails, of all sizes, from 2lb. or shingling, to 30lb per thousand, and which he now offers wholesale or retail, very low for cash. These nails have been pronounced superior to any wrought nails for house work, wherever they have been introduced.

JAS. DAWSON.

December 1.

NAVY BREAD for sale by June 1. ROSS & PRIMROSE.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

APRIL 26.

**MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL.**—Viscount Melbourne having moved that the House go into committee upon this Bill, Lord Fitzgerald and Vescei, after a long speech against the measure, moved—That it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to make provision for the abolition of such corporations and for such arrangements as may be necessary on their abolition for securing the efficient and impartial administration of justice, and the peace and good government of cities and towns in Ireland.—The Lord Chancellor supported the bill, contending that after the Catholics had been entrusted with the highest civil rights, he could not understand why they were not to be entrusted with a voice in the election of mayors or aldermen.—Lord Abinger supported the amendment.—Lord Holland made a most excellent speech in favor of the bill.—Lord Lyndhurst spoke in favor of the amendment.—Lord Melbourne said their Lordships would commit a very hasty, a very rash, and a very imprudent step, if they voted for the amendment.—The house then divided, when the numbers were, for the amendment, 203—for the original motion, 119,—majority for the amendment, 84.

MAY 3.

It has been for some days past confidently rumoured that Lord Melbourne has expressed a strong disposition by means of mutual concession, to come to some compromise with his formidable opponents in the House of Lords on the subjects of the Irish Church and Corporations, but that such disposition has been met with determined opposition by the majority of his colleagues, who feel themselves compelled to adhere, *coute qui coute* to the dictates of the tyrant hand which rules them.—*Morning Herald.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has fixed the *maximum* size for newspapers at 1,530 superficial inches. This is large enough to all conscience, and will include the largest papers now published. The original size contemplated was only 1,066 inches, so that he has increased the extent nearly one half. This is exceedingly liberal, and is a convincing proof how desirous the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to do justice to, and to meet the wishes of all parties, consistently with his public duty.

**NEW COMPANIES.**—No fewer than 119 new companies have been started in London during the last year; of these 41 are mining companies, 85 for the establishment of railways, and 43 miscellaneous. The nominal capital is, mines £2,804,000; railways £34,040,000; miscellaneous £19,811,000; total £56,815,000.

PORTSMOUTH, April 26.

The eight line-of-battle ships recently commissioned are getting fast ready for sea; the 3,200 seamen requisite to man them, independent of the officers and Marines, are nearly all raised at the different ports, there being only 240 men required by the returns to the Admiralty on Thursday last.

From the Scotsman.

EDINBURGH, April 27.

General Evans has addressed a very interesting letter from Vittoria to his constituents, the electors of Westminster. In apology for his absence from Parliament, he expresses a hope, that he will be considered as laboring in Spain for that cause of reform and good government which the electors of Westminster have so strenuously supported. In confirmation of this inference he observes, that the

partisans of ancient abuses, of whose hostility he had his full share in Parliament, have pursued him with increased virulence and malignity in the present sphere of his labours. On the subject of the insurrection, he states, that it is confined to one fiftieth part of the population of Spain, inhabiting a very small district, which is rendered almost a natural fortress by its rocks and woods; that the people have long lived under peculiar laws, and enjoyed privileges unknown to the other inhabitants; in particular, a monopoly of smuggling, extremely injurious to the national treasury, but of which they are excessively tenacious. They are the most free, but the least enlightened, subjects of the monarchy; and they are not so much frightened for Carlos, as for their ancient usages, and their contraband trade. Elsewhere throughout Spain, he observes, the Queen's government has the confidence of all classes, and the nobility and wealthier inhabitants are particularly zealous in its support. He then adverts to the fabricated accounts so eagerly circulated by the partisans of absolutism in France and England. 'They say we have experienced a succession of defeats; I say most distinctly that we have not suffered the slightest check.' The Queen's army is now operating upon the principle of a blockade; it has been gradually hemming in the rebels within narrower boundaries; it has taken and fortified above twenty villages, and dispossessed the enemy of 4,000 square miles of territory. The rebels, he says, are becoming tired of the privations attending the contest, and with the force now provided by the government, he anticipates the complete success of the Queen's cause at no distant date. On the subject of the sickness of the British legion, he shows from Colonel Napier's History, that the proportion of sick was much greater at various periods in the Duke of Wellington's army, amounting to more than a third, and on some occasions exceeding one half of the whole number of men! The monstrous statements uttered by that walking absurdity, the Marquis of Londonderry, are, as might be expected, pure fictions. He asserted that the British Legion went into action on the 16th of January in a state of intoxication, that it retreated to Vittoria in the same state, and that it murdered a number of unarmed prisoners. "There is not one word of truth," says General Evans, "in these statements. We were not intoxicated—we did not murder unarmed prisoners.—We did not retreat to Vittoria." The Marquis has since noticed the contradiction in Parliament, and produced authorities—and such authorities! An anonymous letter in the *Gazette de France*, the daily venter of Carlist forgeries, translations of that letter into the English papers; and a letter which he refused to produce, from an individual he refused to name! Bravo, thou "head of the Wrongheads!"

From the Scotsman.

UNITED ASSOCIATE SYNOD.

At their meeting on Wednesday, the Synod approved of the Correspondence which their late Moderator, Mr Thompson had held with the government during the past year, respecting the interests of the Scottish Dissenters. It was also agreed that the meeting of the senior class of Theology should be held in Edinburgh, and the junior class in Glasgow—the former under the tuition of Professors Balmer and Duncan; the latter under Professors Brown and Mitchell.

The afternoon sederunt was devoted to the Missionary business of the Synod.

The Synod were occupied on Thursday forenoon with Missionary business,—such as receiving reports from Presbyteries in regard to regulations for conducting missions, and with making interim regulations, &c. As connect-

ed with the subject of Missions, the committee states that some congregations had expressed a wish to take part in a mission to the South Sea Islands, and the Synod authorised their sub-committee to give attention to the proposal and to sanction the same should they find it expedient.

In the afternoon the Synod proceeded to hear the papers read in reference to the proposed Union with the Relief Body, which occupied till six o'clock; and that being the hour at which it previously agreed to take up the subject of American slavery, the consideration of the Union was postponed.

The overtures in regard to slavery in the United States having been read, a motion was made and unanimously agreed to, for the appointment of a committee to address the Christian Churches in America, with which the Synod is in correspondence, on the evils of negro slavery, and for the adoption of measures for immediate emancipation. According to agreement, Mr George Thompson was present, and addressed the Synod in a powerful speech, for which the thanks of the Synod were communicated by the Moderator. The Committee on the address were directed to frame resolutions in reference to the subject, to be submitted to the Synod for their adoption.

Yesterday the question of a union between the United Secession and Relief Bodies, was taken up and discussed. After a long discussion, the Synod unanimously agreed to appoint a committee to examine and report on the principles held by the Relief Body; and to appoint a deputation to wait upon the Relief Synod, and give expression to the friendly feelings of the United Associate Synod to that Court.

From the Courier, April 18.

SPECULATION MANIA.

We are persuaded that a dangerous spirit of speculation prevails at this moment, in many parts of the empire; that numerous projects are on foot that cannot end otherwise than in loss and disappointment to those who embark in them *bona fide*, and that improper facilities are afforded to those engaging in speculative transactions. How this may terminate it is impossible to say; but no one acquainted with the facts, can doubt that present appearances are a little threatening. We have no doubt, as we stated before, that the proceedings of the country banks have had a good deal to do in bringing about the existing excitement. Some of the Joint Stock Banks have been managing their affairs in a very extraordinary way, and we question whether the mighty structure they have been raising be really more substantial than a house of cards. It has been affirmed, or what we believe to be good grounds, that one of these associations, with a paid up capital of less than £500,000, had very recently discounted bills to the extent of £5,000,000, or to ten times the amount of its paid up capital! The bills were discounted at 4 or 4 1/2 per cent., the money for the purpose, being procured in the metropolis at three per cent. But it is obvious that the smallest disturbance would be fatal to a business of this sort. If any circumstances, should occur to lessen the facilities for borrowing in London, or if those to whom the banks have been lending should get into difficulties, the baseless fabric would instantly fall to pieces. Now there is but too much probability that some such circumstances will occur. A rise of prices tends at one and the same time to lessen consumption, and to increase stocks; and is thus sure in the end to destroy itself. It is next to certain, too, that the country circulation will, at no distant period, become redundant; and that redundancy by acting upon London, will occasion a fall of the stocks and a demand for bullion.

THE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1836.

The May Packet has arrived at Halifax, and also the Cape Breton steamer, both in 23 days passage, bringing London dates to the 6th ult. The contents of the papers we have received, are in general uninteresting, save and except the facts that Great Britain is in a highly prosperous condition at home, and the straight forward line of policy her ministers are pursuing in their Foreign relations, are causing her to be more respected abroad.

The Emperor of Russia has agreed to evacuate Silistria. The Portuguese people have once more escaped from petticoat government. The Spanish war is being prosecuted with more vigor on the part of the Queen and her Allies.

In the House of Lords on the second reading of the Irish Corporation Reform Bill, an amendment was carried against Ministers, giving the Committee power in certain cases to abolish Corporations altogether. On the 21st and 22d April, the House of Commons were occupied in discussing further complaints on the Carlow Election, introduced by Mr Hardy, Lord John Russell, and Lord Stanley. Upon the whole, Parliamentary business was making rapid and steady progress, and we are of opinion that more public measures, having for their object the good of the people at large, will emanate from this Parliament than from many preceding ones.

It gives us much pleasure to remark that Law Suits are becoming less frequent in this district. At the Supreme Court, held here last week, the business of the Term was gone through early in the week, and the attendance of country people at the Court House was smaller than we ever remember to have seen. The Magistrates had the benefit of nearly the whole Term to themselves.

Our files of Colonial papers contain nothing of interest.

The accounts we published last week from Texas and Florida appear to be confirmed.

We are informed that for some days past, codfish have been so abundant in the estuary of the Middle River, that the neighbouring farmers have been catching them in hundreds. Might not the other two branches of this harbour be tried with hook and line? it is probable they contain a similar treasure. Codfish have been remarkably plentiful this season on our coast.

[Extract from a letter received from the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, dated London, April 30.]

"In a few days we hold our Anniversary meeting, and the retrospect of our proceedings during the year 1835, exhibits the cheering facts that we have issued at home and abroad 558,842 copies of the blessed volume, and have received £86,889 8 7; our expenditure, during the same period, has amounted to £107,983 19 7."

LITERARY SOCIETY.—We last week inadvertently omitted to notice, that Dr GERNER delivered a highly interesting lecture on his favourite science "Geology." The facility with which he answered several queries which were submitted to him, evinced an intimate acquaintance with the elementary principles of the science; and the various facts which he adduced in illustration of these, formed indisputable data for the many important deductions which he drew from them, explanatory of the successive changes in the organic and inorganic kingdoms of Nature, and the influence which those have exerted in modifying the surface of our planet. A variety of geological specimens of native growth, which the Doctor's industry enabled him to procure, were exhibited after the

reading of the Essay, and which he kindly presented to the Institution.

By an unanimous Resolution of the Society, the Doctor was elected an honorary member of the Society.

Provincial Secretary's Office.  
Halifax, 1st June, 1836.

The following Order of His Majesty in Council, was received by the last Packet, and is published by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

AT THE COURT AT ST. JAMES'S,  
the 13th April, 1836.

PRESENT—

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.  
Lord Chancellor Viscount Melbourne  
Lord President Viscount Palmerston  
Lord Stewart Viscount Howick  
Lord Chamberlain Lord Holland  
Marquis of Winchester Lord Glenelg  
Earl of Albemarle Mr. Poulton Thomson  
Earl of Minto Mr. Chancellor of the  
Lord John Russell Exchequer.

WHEREAS the Governor of His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did, in the month of Feb'y. 1835, pass an Act, which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz.

No. 1569. "An Act to divide the county of Halifax, and to regulate the Representation thereof."

AND WHEREAS, the said Act has been referred to the Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantation; and the said Committee have reported, as their opinion, to His Majesty, that the said Act should receive His Majesty's special confirmation: His Majesty was thereupon, this day pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to declare his special confirmation of the said Act; and the same is hereby specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted accordingly—WHEREOF the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia for the time being, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

W. L. BATHURST.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At Mr Harper's.—Messrs Bent, Page and Archibald, hon. H. Dundas, hon. H. S. Fane, Captains Quickfall, Lane, and Errington.

At Mrs Davison's.—Messrs Davison, Longworth, Costen, McDonald, Wilson, and Bain, and Captain Cook.

At Mr Lorrain's.—Rev. Mr Hetherington, Rev. Mr Wilson, and Miss Tremain.

At the Royal Oak.—(Not obtained.)

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED,

Thursday—Brig Jamson, Quickfall, Sunderland—goods to A Campbell; Ship Diana, Wright, Exeter, bal; Schr Isabel, Sutherland, Wallace—plank to G. Smith; Shannon, Boudrot, Cape Breton—ballast.

Friday—Brig Mentor, Carr, Boston—ballast; Saturday—Omona, Lang, North Shelds—to A Campbell; Schr David Pratt, York, N York—bal; Brig Henry, Rideout, Portland—ballast; Lion, Fernald, Boston, ballast; Schr Mary Bell, Cameron, Bay de Chaleur—ballast; Two Brothers, Fougere, Halifax—general cargo to Jas Johnston and others.

Monday—Brig Bob Logic, Errington, Cork—to A Campbell; Shal Catherine, Bückler, Tatmagouche; Schr Babbit, Richard, Halifax—ballast; Glory, Le Blanc, Arichat—ballast; Eliza, Cummings, Halifax—general cargo for G Smith, B L Kirkpatrick and others; Bee, Graham, Halifax, General cargo for W & J Ives, J D B Fraser and others.

Tuesday—Schr Mary Ann, Terriar, Miramichi, ballast; Lady, Dwyer, Magdalen Islands cargo to J Joyce; Wallace, Chamberlain, N York—ballast.

CLEARED,

Brig Halifax, O'Brien, Stamford—coals by R C Cochrane; Lady Young, Doyle, P E Island—British manufactures by H Hatton; Schr Marguerite, Landres, Magdalen Islands—Salt and stores per master; Harp, Welsh, New York—Coals by Mining association; Mary Ann, Graham; Miramichi—Live Stock by master; Shallop Seal, Gosbee, Magdalen Islands—salt by Ross and Primrose; Brig Mary, Bray, Newburyport—Coals per Mining Association; Brig Motion, Smith, New York—Coals per do; Schr Lucy, Gormier, Magdalen Islands—salt by G Smith; Dove,

do, do, do; Partridge, Pettipas, Arichat—Salt and stores by master; Helen, Chaasm, Chetichamp—Salt by G Smith; Elizabeth, Dwyer, River John—Stores for new ships thro by do.

The Master of the William Johnson, reports to have spoken, off Capo Tormentino, the Brig Comer. Tabor master, from Liverpool to Shemaguee; all well.

FRESH SEEDS & HEDGE THORNS.

Just Received,  
Ex Ship HARMONY, from Liverpool,—viz:

25,000 HEDGE THORNS.

Dwart Kidney (French) } BEANS.  
Broad Windsor }  
Scarlet Runners }  
Blue Imperial }  
Blue Prussian }  
Marrowfat } PEAS.  
Early Charlton }  
Early Frumo }  
Swedish }  
Aberdeen Yellow }  
Globe } TURNIP  
Red Norfolk } SEED.  
Purple Topped Yellow }  
Early white Dutch }

WHITE CLOVER SEED,

Hemp, Canary, and Rape Seed, &c.

JAS. DAWSON.

June, 1836.

What remains unsold of the Thorns on Monday next, will be planted out, and cannot be removed again with safety till next Spring.

COLCHESTER HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to Notify his friends in the town and country, and the traveling community generally, that he has fitted up in the neatest manner, and opened a house of entertainment, opposite the Episcopal Church in Truro, where, from 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 unwearying 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.

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

J. GEDDIE,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto enjoyed. He begs to inform them that he has lately removed to that new House belonging to A. Patterson Esq. nearly opposite to his former place of residence, where by strict attention to such orders as he may be favoured with, he hopes to enjoy a continuation of their favours May 17. rw

LADY JOSE.

FROM the schooner Grey Hound, from New York, at the subscribers' Wharf.

TAR, PITCH, ROSIN and  
20 Kegs Manufactured TOBACCO.

GEORGE SMITH.

May 3d, 1836. c-m

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED to their  
NEW STORE,  
immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an extensive and general Assortment of

PRIME GOODS,

will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand.

W. & J. IVES.

Nov. 18, 1835. w

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



## ROBBER.

## MUSIC IN A ROOM OF SICKNESS.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

BRING music! stir the brooding air  
With an ethereal breath!  
Bring sounds, my struggling soul to bear  
Up from the couch of death!

Oh no! not such! that lingering spell  
Would bind me back to life,  
When my wean'd heart hath said farewell  
And passed the gates of strife.

Let not a sigh of human love  
Blend with the song its tone!  
Let no disturbing echo move  
One that must die alone.

But pour a solemn breathing strain,  
Fill'd with the soul of prayer:  
Let a life's conflict, fear, and pain,  
And trembling hope, be there!

Deeper, yet deeper, in my thought  
Lies more prevailing sound:  
A harmony intensely fraught  
With pleading more profound;

A passion unto music given—  
A sweet yet piercing cry:  
A breaking heart's appeal to heaven,—  
A bright faith's victory.

Deeper! Oh! may no richer power  
Be in those notes enshrined?  
Can all which crowds on earth's last hour,  
No fuller language find?

Away! and hush the feeble song  
And let the chord be still'd!  
Far in another land, ere long,  
My dream shall be fulfilled.

In vain my soul its life would pour  
On the faint music here,  
The voices of the spirit shore  
Even now are in mine ear.

## MISCELLANY.

**FACTS IN PHYSICS.**—Gold heaters, by hammering, reduce gold leaves so thin, that 222,000 must be laid on each other to produce the thickness of an inch,—they are so thin, that if formed into a book 1500 would occupy the space of a single leaf of common paper.

A grain of blue vitrol, or carmine, will tinge a gallon of water, so that in every drop, the color may be perceived; and a grain of musk will scent a room for twenty years.

A stone which on land requires the strength of two men to lift it, may be lifted in water by one man.

A ship draws less water by one thirty-fifth in the heavy salt water, than in that of a river, and a man may support himself more easily in the sea than in the river.

An immense weight may be raised a short distance, by first tightening a dry rope between it and a support, and then wetting the rope. The moisture imbibed into the rope, by capillary attraction causes it to become shorter.

A rod of iron which when cold will pass through a certain opening, when heated expands, and becomes too thick to pass. Thus the tire or rim of a coach wheel when heated goes on loosely, and when cooled it binds the wheel most tightly.

One pint of water converted into steam fills a space of nearly 2000 pints, and will raise the piston of a steam engine with a force of many thousand pounds. It may afterwards be condensed, and re-appear as a pint of cold water.

A cubic inch of lead is forty times heavier than the same bulk of water.

Sound travels in water, about four times quicker, and in solids from ten to twenty times quicker than in air.

**QUEER ILLUSTRATION.**—An individual informs us that he remembers, having seen an old English edition of the Bible, containing an illustration of the Scripture passage, "first pull out the beam out of thine own eye," &c., in which a man was represented in an erect posture, holding a large piece of timber before his eye, about five times larger than himself, which he had just pulled out. One cannot but smile at such a design though connected with sacred subjects. Wonder if the ingenuity of such an artist would be taxed if he undertook to represent a camel going through the eye of a needle.

**A GOOD CUSTOMER.**—"What do you wish to get in your bottle?" said a grocer to a little boy, as he entered the store. "Mother wants to get a cent's worth of your best yeast." "Which bottle will you have it in?" "I'll have it in both; and you will please to put a cork in 'em. Can't you send it home? 'cause I'm going another way." "Well, where's your cent?" "Mother says you must charge it!"

**VEGETABLE COUNTENANCE.**—The barrister, Curran, describes under this title, a man who had carrot-y hair, a turn-up nose, and a reddish face. The description would have been more complete, had the individual been blessed with a sage look.

**THE WORLD.**—A great inn, kept in perpetual bustle by arrivals and departures: by the going away of those who have just paid their bills (the debt of nature) and the coming of those who will soon have a similar account to settle.

**SETTING OUT IN LIFE.**—The anxiety of accumulating something for their children, if not enough for their entire support, at least enough to set them well afloat in the world, is very common among parents. This is injudicious, and arises from parental weakness. Educate your children well, and you have done enough for them; teach them to depend on their own strength—and this can only be done by putting them upon their own resources—in no other way can they acquire strength. In truth, setting a young man afloat on the wealth accumulated by his father, is like tying bladders under the arms of a swimmer, or rather one that cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and his sole dependence, and then where is he? Teach him while young to swim a little with his own strength, and then he will be prepared to enter the stream of life; and take care of himself without any extraneous helps. Under such circumstances, he will be likely to buffet the waves with more success.

**NATIONAL TASTES RESPECTING ANIMAL FOOD.**—Every thing that moves on earth, air, or sea, is devoured by man. In some valleys of the Alps, the rearing of snails is carried on as a trade, and in the month of September, they are sent down the Danube to Vienna and Hungary, where they are sold as an article of luxurious food. In South America, nothing in the shape of life comes wrong to them: they eat serpents, lizards, and ounces; and Humboldt has seen children drag enormous centipedes out of their holes, and craunch them up. At Emiraldi, their delicate morceau is a roasted monkey, Puppies, on the Missouri, and Mississippi, are choice food. Horse-flesh, in Arabia; elephants' flesh, in India; cannels' flesh, in Egypt. The Pariahs of Hindoostan contend for putrid carrion with dogs, vultures, and kites. The Chinese devour cats, dogs,

rats, and serpents; bears' paws, birds' nests, and sea-shy, are dainty bits. The inhabitants of Cochin China, prefer rotten eggs to fresh. The Tonquinese, and inhabitants of Madagascar, prefer locusts to the finest fish. In Australia, a good fat gull would be preferred to every thing else; and in the West Indies, a large caterpillar found on the palm is esteemed a luxury; while the edible nests of the Java swallow are so rich a dainty, that the ingredients of the dish will cost £15. The quantity of frogs seen in the markets of the Continent is immense. At Terracina, the host asks his guests whether he prefers the eel of the hedge or that of the river. The Astronomer De la Lande was remarkably fond of spiders. Great Britain even transcends her continental neighbours. The "braxy" of Scotland is putrid mutton, the sheep having died of rot: game or venison is seldom relished until it is "high," or, in honest language, till it is a mass of putrefaction, disengaging in abundance one of the most septic poisons the chemist knows of; in numerous cases it is a mass of life and motion, the offspring of putridity. Pigs are still whipped to death; lobsters are boiled alive; coods are crimped; eels are skinned, writhing in agony; hares are hunted to death, and white veal is the greatest luxury.

**IN-DOOR PLANTS.**—Persons who are fond of odoriferous plants and flowers, should never permit them to be placed in their bed-chambers, as many of them are so powerful as to overcome the senses entirely. Even plants that are not in flower, and have no smell, yet injure the air, during the night, and in the absence of the sun, by impregnating it with nitrogen and carbonic acid gas; although in the daylight they rather improve the atmosphere by yielding oxygen gas.

## MODERN DEFINITIONS.

**Applause.**—To all but players something unsubstantial as the smell of a dinner, or the sound of a shilling.

**Bagpipe.**—The forerunner of some modern journal—being filled with puffs; a barbarous instrument men are positively rewarded by some for stull playing upon.

**Balcony.**—A place for flower-pots to stand upon—romantic damsels to lean over—and lovers to climb up to.

**Ball.**—A thing that can turn round men and women's heads, by making them kick their heels.

**Bamboozle.**—To address compliments to a jury, a plain woman, or a rich fool.

**Beard.**—A trophy boys long for every hour from twelve to sixteen, and men curse every morning from twenty to fifty.

**Bending.**—The "first position" in the march of promotion.

**Cat.**—An animal old maids love, because it gives out sparks when it is rubbed.

**Deserts.**—What fortune does to merit; seldom what she gives.

**Dun.**—A more accurate time-keeper than ever Halley made.

**Envy.**—The oxidation of the soul; but it is only the meaner mines and old metals that rust.

**Face.**—Not only the title page of a man—but often, too, the table of contents.

## AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr DENNIS REDDIN.  
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.  
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO  
Isalifax—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