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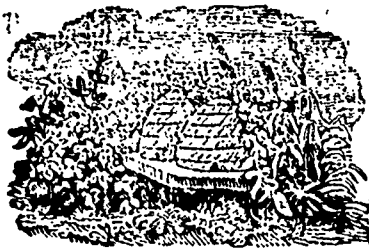
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"FURUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1835.

NUMBER XXV.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d. per annum, if paid in advance, but 16s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance; whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

ADVERTISING.

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

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TO BE LET.

A FEW COMFORTABLE ROOMS, WITH A KITCHEN AND FROST PROOF CELLAR, on the lowest terms.

COMFORTABLE BOARDING at a low rate, will also be obtained by applying to the Subscriber, DAVID GORDON.

October 8, 1835.

For Sale.

THAT WELL KNOWN FARM

FORMERLY belonging to the Rev. JAS. ROBSON, situated a few miles from Pictou, on the Halifax Road, and fronting on the Harbour. A considerable portion of the same is in a high state of cultivation.

There are also on the ground, A HOUSE and BARN. For further particulars apply to H. Hatton, Esq. or to the Subscriber,

THOMAS RAE.

Sept. 30, 1835. cm-w

LITERARY NOTICE.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS: THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, OR PLEASING INSTRUCTOR, Being a Collection of Sentences, Divine, Moral, and Entertaining.

Translated into Gaelic, by ALEXANDER M'GILVRAY. 200 pages, 18mo.

Subscriptions for the above work will be received at this Office. [October 14.]

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT ON GEORGE STREET, Now occupied by the Subscriber.

TERMS of Payment will be made easy. ANDREW MILLAR.

Oct. 14. ul

REMOVAL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER, DRUGGIST, has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Yorston's, and directly opposite the store of D. Crichton & Son. September 15, 1835.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ANY person desirous of subscribing for the New England Farmer, can be furnished with a copy, commencing with Vol. 14th No. 1, dated July 15th, by applying at this Office. [August 1st.]

From the Diary of a late Physician.

THE RUINED MERCHANT.

CONCLUDED.

Mr. Dudleigh put on his hat and great coat, and we got into my chariot together. He was perfectly quiet and gentle, conversed on different subjects, and spoke of having had a "cold bath" last night, which had done him much good! My heart grew heavier and heavier as we neared the home where I was to bring her idiot father to Miss Dudleigh! I felt sick with agitation as we descended the carriage steps.

But I was for some time happily disappointed. He entered her room with eagerness, ran up to her and kissed her with his usual affectionate energy. She held him in her arms for some time, exclaiming, "Oh, father, father! how glad I am to see you!—I thought some accident had happened to you! Why did you not tell me that you were going home with Dr. —?" My wife and I trembled, and looked at each other despairingly.

"Why," replied her father, sitting down beside her, "you see, my love, Dr. — recommended me a cold bath."

"A cold bath at THIS time of the year!" exclaimed Miss Dudleigh, looking at me with astonishment. I smiled, with ill-assumed nonchalance.

"It is very advantageous at—at—even this season of the year," I tampered, for I observed Miss Dudleigh's eye fixed on me like a ray of lightning.

"Yes—but they ought to have taken off my clothes first," said Mr Dudleigh, with a shuddering motion. His daughter suddenly laid her hand on him, uttered a faint shriek, and fell back in her bed in a swoon. The dreadful scene of the morning was all acted over again. I think I should have rejoiced to see her expire on the spot; but, no! Providence has allotted her a further space, that she might drain the cup of sorrow to the dregs!

Tuesday, 18th July, 18—. I am still in attendance on poor unfortunate Miss Dudleigh. The scenes I have to encounter are often anguishing, and even heart-breaking. She lingers on, day after day and week after week in increasing pain!—By the bedside of the dying girl sits the figure of an elderly gray-haired man, dressed in neat and simple mourning—now, gazing into vacancy with "lack-lustre eye"—and then suddenly kissing her hand with childish eagerness, and chattering mere gibberish to her! It is her idiot father! Yes, he proves an irrecoverable idiot—but is uniformly quiet and inoffensive. We at first intended to have sent him to a neighbouring private institution for the reception of the insane; but poor Miss Dudleigh would not hear of it, and threatened to destroy herself, if her father was removed.

She insisted on his being allowed to continue with her, and consented that a proper person should be in constant attendance on him. She herself could manage him, she said! and so it proved. He is a mere child in her hands. If ever he is inclined to be mischievous or obstreperous—which is very seldom—if she do but say "hush!" or lift up her trembling finger, or fix her eye upon him reprovingly, he is instantly cowed, and runs up to her to "kiss and be friends." He often falls down on his knees, when he thinks he has offended her, and cries like a child. She will not

trust him out of her sight for more than a few moments together—except when he retires with his guardian, to rest;—and indeed he shows as little inclination to leave her. The nurse's situation is almost a sort of sinecure; for the anxious officiousness of Mr. Dudleigh leaves her little to do. He alone gives his daughter her medicine and food, and does so with requisite gentleness and tenderness. He has no notion of her real state—that she is dying; and finding that she could not succeed in her efforts gradually to apprise him of the event, which he always turned off with a smile of incredulity, she gives in to his humour, and tells him—poor girl!—that she is getting better! He has taken it into his head that she is to be married to Lord —, as soon as she recovers, and talks with high glee of the magnificent repairs going on at his former house in — Square! He always accompanies me to the door; and sometimes writes me cheques for £50—which of course is a delusion only—as he has no banker, and few funds to put in his hands; and at other times slips a shilling or sixpence into my hand at leaving—thinking, doubtless that he has given me a guinea.

Friday—The idea of Miss Dudleigh's rapidly approaching marriage continues still uppermost in her father's head; and he is incessantly pestering her to make preparations for the event. To-day he appealed to me, and complained that she would not order her wedding dress.

"Father, dear father!" said Miss Dudleigh faintly, laying her wasted hand on his arm,—"only be quiet a little, and I'll begin to make it!—I'll really set about it to-morrow!" He kissed her fondly, and then eagerly emptied his pockets of all the loose silver that was in them, telling her to take it and order the materials. I saw that there was something or other peculiar in the expression of Miss Dudleigh's eye, in saying what she did—as if some sudden scheme had suggested itself to her. Indeed the looks with which she constantly regards him, are such as I can find no adequate terms of description for. They bespeak blended anguish—apprehension—pity—love—in short, an expression that haunts me wherever I go. Oh what a scene of suffering humanity—a daughter's death-bed watched by an idiot father!

Monday.—I now knew what was Miss Dudleigh's meaning, in assenting to her father's proposal last Friday. I found, this morning, the poor dear girl engaged on her shroud!—It is of fine muslin, and she is attempting to sew and embroider it. The people about her did all they could to dissuade her; but there was at last no resisting her importunities. Yet—there she sits, poor thing, propped up by pillows, making frequent but feeble efforts to draw her needle through her gloomy work,—her father, the while, holding one end of the muslin, and watching her work with childish eagerness. Sometimes a tear will fall from her eyes while thus engaged. It did this morning. Mr. Dudleigh observed it, and, turning to me, said, with an arch smile, "Ah, ha!—how is it that young ladies always cry about being married?" Oh the look Miss Dudleigh gave me, as she suddenly dropped her work, and turned her head aside!

Saturday.—Mr. Dudleigh is hard at work making his daughter a cowslip wreath, out of some flowers given him by his keeper!

When I took my leave to-day, he accompanied me, as usual, down stairs, and led the way into the little parlour. He then shut the door, and told me in a low whisper, that he wished me to bring him "an honest lawyer," to make his will: for that he was going to settle £200,000 upon his daughter!--of course I put him off with promises to look out for what he asked. It is rather remarkable, I think, that he has never once, in my hearing, made any allusion to his deceased wife. As I shook his hand at parting, he stared suddenly at me, and said--"Doctor--Doctor! my daughter is *very* slow in getting well--is't she?"

Monday, July 23.--The suffering angel will soon leave us and all sorrows!--She is dying very fast: She is very much altered in appearance, and has not power enough to speak more than a whisper--and that but seldom. Her father sits gazing at her with a puzzled air, as if he did not know what to make of her unusual silence. He was a good deal vexed when she laid aside her "wedding-dress,"--and tried to tempt her to resume it, by showing her a shilling!--While I was sitting beside her, Miss Dudleigh, without opening her eyes, exclaimed, scarcely audible, "Oh! be kind to him! be kind to him! He won't be long here! He is very gentle!"

Evening.--Happening to be summoned to the neighbourhood, I called a second time during the day on Miss Dudleigh. All was quiet when I entered the room. The nurse was sitting at the window, reading; and Mr. Dudleigh occupied his usual place at the bedside, leaning over his daughter, whose arms were clasped together round his neck.

"Hush! hush!"--said Mr. Dudleigh, in a low whisper, as I approached,--"Don't make a noise--she's asleep!"--Yes, she was *asleep*--and to wake no more--Her snow-cold arms,--her features, which on parting the dishevelled hair that hid them, I perceived to be fallen--told me that she was dead!

She was buried in the same grave as her mother. Her wretched father, contrary to our apprehensions, made no disturbance whatever while she lay dead. They told him that she was no more--but he did not seem to comprehend what was meant. He would take hold of her passive hand, gently shake it, and let it fall again, with a melancholy wandering stare that was pitiable!--He sat at her coffin-side all day long, and laid fresh flowers upon her every morning--Dreading lest some sudden paroxysm might occur, if he was suffered to see the lid screwed down, and her remains removed, we gave him a tolerably strong opiate in some wine, on the morning of the funeral; and as soon as he was fast asleep, we proceeded with the last sad rites, and committed to the cold quiet grave another broken heart!

Mr. Dudleigh suffered himself to be conveyed soon after to a private asylum where he had every comfort and attention requisite to his circumstances. He had fallen into profound melancholy, and seldom or never spoke to any one. He would shake me by the hand languidly when I called to see him,--but hung down his head in silence, without answering any of my questions.

His favourite seat was a rustic bench, beneath an ample sycamore-tree, in the green behind the house. Here he would sit for hours together, gazing fixedly in one direction, towards a rustic church-steeple, and uttering deep sighs. No one interfered with him; and he took no notice of any one.--One afternoon a gentleman of foreign appearance called at the asylum, and in a hurried, faltering voice, asked if he could see Mr. Dudleigh. A servant but newly engaged in the establishment, imprudently answered--"Certainly, sir. Yonder he is, sitting under the sycamore. He never notices any one, sir." The stranger--young Dudleigh, who had but that morning arrived from America--rushed past the servant into the garden; and flinging down his hat, fell on one knee before his father, clasping his hands over his breast. Finding his father did not seem inclined to notice him, he gently touched him on the knee, and whispered--"FATHER!" Mr. Dudleigh started at the sound, turned suddenly towards his son, looked him full in the face--fell back in his seat, and instantly expired!

ORIGINAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

Mr. Dawson, Sir,--Placed in a situation, in which I have frequent opportunities of observing the kind of books used in the common schools of this district, I find that the children of the present day are taught from the same books that puzzled their grandfathers.

It is truly melancholy to see children now-a-days poring over Dilworth's Spelling-book, and committing Murray's Grammar-book to memory. While this state of things continue, the education of the mass of the people will be limited and imperfect. If the communication between this colony, and the Mother Country were irregular, the conduct of parents and teachers in continuing old-fashioned school-books, would admit of some palliation; but when the proper books are brought by you, twice every year, to their very doors, how can they justify their conduct? As the greater number of our schoolmasters are from Britain, you would think that every fresh importation would bring along with them the latest books treating of the branches which they profess to teach; but in place of doing this, in place of recommending, the latest and most popular books on education in the country which they left, you find them sitting down quietly and contentedly, cramping the genius of their unfortunate pupils over antiquated school-books, which are now generally allowed to be greatly superseded by others of a more modern date. What would a teacher in Scotland say, if he saw a boy learning figures out of Dilworth's Arithmetic, or book-keeping from Hamilton or Hutton's method by double entry? In Scotland improvement in the system of education even in parochial schools, is keeping pace with the growing knowledge of the age. Men of sense and learning are devoting part of their time and talent to making improvement upon the old school-books, and enlightened and judicious teachers find it their interest to adopt the improved books; but here go into a school-house, and you will probably find one boy conning Murray's English Grammar, another engaged in cyphering from Dilworth's Arithmetic, and a third dozing over Gray's spelling book. How can boys trammelled with such stuff move along with any degree of speed or pleasure?

Were I one of the commissioners for schools, I would take care not to grant licence to any teacher without previously knowing the kind of books he intended to use in his school: and were I a parent I would take care not to send my children to a teacher who would use those ancient books; for I would consider him not fit to be a teacher, because he must either be so ignorant as not to know, that there are better books--or knowing that there are better, his morals are so lax, that, provided he is paid, he cares not whether or not, his pupils improve or his employers receive value for their money.

Parents should never grudge to furnish their children with books; they should not only give them such books as their masters order, but also other books treating of the subject in hand; if this were attended to, boys would need but little assistance from masters. It is generally admitted that one of the means by which the mist of ignorance may be dispelled, is the adoption of new and improved plans of education, and how can we expect that the children in this District will be enlightened? How can we expect that they will know even the first rudiments, the elementary part of education, so long as they are confined to that nonsensical trash to which I have alluded? Some late Grammarians maintain that Mur-

ray's English Grammar is obscure, that it is unintelligible, nay that some parts of it are little short of sheer nonsense; then how inconsistent, how absurd to continue such a book when better are to be had! besides, it is of importance to communicate instruction to children in as agreeable a manner as possible, for if they be forced to study, it is ten to one, they will contract an aversion to books and study for the rest of their lives, and what they may learn at school will be of little benefit to them, unless it be afterwards improved by reading. Now I ask, how can any boy with pleasure begin to study books which are so far behind the present advanced state of knowledge, as those books I have mentioned? P.

By the Editor.--Astounding announcement! What!! banish good old Dilworth, Gray, Hamilton, and the whole host of antiquarians from our schools!!! and condemn us to burn some hundreds of their books or make some more unworthy use of them; aye more, to set our wits and types to work to produce something better in their place, which in their turn, will ere long be superseded by something more excellent; this to us, who are but moderate Reformers, appears to be the march of improvement with a vengeance. We confess when we first glanced over P.'s communication we felt not a little feverish at the idea of revolutionising our literary establishment, we recollected with what ideas of pleasure we used to view the queer physiognomy of Thomas Dilworth, and his no less facetious companion Fenning, and, dashing the unworthy paper from us in wrath, exclaimed, that these worthies had done more good to the booksellers than all the P's & Q's that ever existed. To strengthen us in our cogitations, startling facts came to our aid; all men seem to think as we do;--school Commissioners and Trustees are nearly all to a man advocates for the olden system--teachers will use nothing but what they have been accustomed to, and heads of families will purchase nothing but what is cheap; hence, any new fashioned books which we have been foolish enough to import, such as the following, have lain on our shelves till they were partly converted into food for insects, viz: McCulloch's Manual of English Grammar,--Lessons, and Course of Reading; Lennie's Grammar, and four elementary books; Ewing's Learner, and Works on Geography and Elocution; Morrison's, Ingram's and Walkington's Arithmetic improved by Crosby; Simpson's Histories of Scotland, England, Rome and Greece, with Exercises &c. &c. This list we might extend to much greater length, could we believe it would cancel the forfeit we are like to pay for our temerity, in making innovations on established customs.

Having schooled ourselves into sober reflection on this subject, we are of opinion after all, that every minor consideration ought to give way to the public good; and that neither booksellers, publishers nor teachers, ought to oppose their monopolizing scheme to the march of improvement. Our whole system of education is rotten to the core,--the laws relating to education ought to be permanent and provide a standing Provincial Committee, to make order relating to matters of importance connected with education. These ought to have full authority to order what books should be introduced into schools, and prohibit the use of all others. The salaries of teachers ought to be higher and more permanent, and the qualifications of teachers themselves, ought to be raised, so as to exclude at least nine tenths of those who are now employed. Until these changes are effected we despair of seeing any material improvement in the education of the Province.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

6 CASKS Herbert's Liquid and Paste SHOE BLACKING--cheap for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber. JAS. DAWSON. Pictou, 18th September, 1835.

COLONIAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK MARBLE.—We have had an opportunity of examining different specimens of beautiful white marble, brought from an extensive and valuable quarry lately discovered at Masquash, and owned by the Messrs Woodward. We understand it is the intention of these enterprising merchants, to have the quarry opened on an extensive scale, which will at once give many of our citizens an opportunity, and at a cheap rate, of beautifying their domiciles with this choicest building material; while at the same time it will prove a valuable article of export, either to the home market as ballast, or to the United States. As all our vessels require a large amount of ballast, we are of opinion that each might make a profitable business by carrying it in place of the present unproductive system. The marble has been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to some of the Italian white marble, which generally sells at New York at ten dollars a cubic foot; so much for the value of the article in the United States. One of the specimens which we examined, contains serpentine blended with it, which gives it a beautiful appearance and forms a valuable compound for ornamental purposes, and is generally known by the name of *Verd Antique*. We most sincerely trust that the quarry may realize the fondest hopes of the proprietors, for every man who is instrumental in developing the resources of our highly favoured Province, is justly entitled to the best wishes and thanks of the community at large; for all have an interest in whatever tends to promote the general prosperity of the country.—*Gazette*.

It is with much satisfaction that we are enabled to acquaint our readers of an exploring party having started yesterday morning, on the route of our intended Rail Road. They will proceed through the country between the Palfrey Lands and then at the Oromocto, and Shogomock, coming out in the vicinity of Eel River, at Woodstock. They expect being joined by a surveyor to be appointed by his Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell, then they will proceed towards Mar's Hill, and continue their course until they reach the sources of the St. John and Chaudiere, and probably will not terminate their explorations until reaching the City of Quebec.—*St. Andrews Standard, October 29*.

FIRE.—We are sorry to learn that the Saw Mill belonging to Geo. McKenzie, Esq., on the Macadavic River, was consumed by fire, and two men who worked in the mill perished in the flames.—*Id.*

SAINT JOHN, October 24.

A NEW BANK—Within the last few days the idea of establishing another Bank in this City, was suggested, and met with very general approval—the whole of the Capital at present contemplated, (£50,000) having been subscribed in a few hours principally by our most wealthy citizens, and gentlemen not engaged in trade or having large yearly incomes, arising from other sources which, unless invested in such an institution might be sent out of the Province to accumulate. The greatest amount of stock taken by any individual is limited to £2000.—*Courier*.

ANOTHER JOINT STOCK COMPANY!—A Company, with a Capital of £20,000, is now in progress of formation, to establish a direct line of Steam Boat communication between the City of St. John and Quebec, connected by a Rail Road across the isthmus from the Bend of Petticoatic to Shediac, a distance of 14 miles. The Stock to be divided into 2,000 shares of £10 each. £10,000 of the Stock is already applied for.—*St. John paper*.

The importation of Potatoes during last week from Nova Scotia to St. John was 9,000 bushels.

Post Office.—We are indebted to a Montreal paper, for the following extract from a Circular, issued by the Post Office Department, in August last. By it our readers will perceive that a considerable modification has taken place in the postage on newspapers transmitted by private ships.

“Letters by private ships.—The present rates of ship letter postage from the United Kingdom for places beyond the seas, are repealed, and in lieu thereof, letters posted at the port from which the ship shall sail, are made liable to the reduced rate of eight pence—single; if posted at any other part of the United Kingdom, one shilling, single,—and so on in proportion, to be paid at the time of posting the same.

“Letters may be sent from any port, by any ship or vessel, to any place out of the United Kingdom, otherwise than through the post office, except by vessels carrying mails—but this provision does not extend to the Inland conveyance of letters otherwise than by post, or to any collection of letters contrary to the laws now in force.

“Newspapers.—The rate of postage on each newspaper brought by private ships into the United Kingdom, from His Majesty's Colonies and Possessions beyond seas is repealed.

Newspapers to and from His Majesty's Colonies and Possessions by private ships, are liable to a rate of postage of one penny each. The postage on those from the United Kingdom is to be paid at the time of putting them into the post.

“Newspapers to and from his Majesty's Colonies and Possessions beyond seas by packets, are not liable to any postage.”

[From the Bermuda Royal Gazette.]

BERMUDA, Oct. 27.

The brig *Transit*, Captain Milgrove, in 11 days from Trinidad, arrived last evening.—Left at Port of Spain *Myth, Rapid and Eclipse*, to sail in a few days for these Islands. The *Polly* sailed thence for Halifax, on the 12th; the *Heron*, for Jamaica.—Captain Milgrove has favoured us with Trinidad papers to the 13th instant, by which we learn that the whole of Venezuela is distracted by Civil War; that upwards of 600 persons in the most distressed condition have already reached Trinidad, and thrown themselves for protection and succour, on the inhabitants of that Island. Guira has been entirely abandoned.—The particulars of the massacre, are frightful; British subjects, natives and capitulants of the Colony of Trinidad, were not excluded.

“By the latest of these arrivals, we have received intelligence from Yaguarapara, a place within the Gulf of Paria, and about 70 miles below Guiria, at which spot on Sunday morning last, the Insurgent General, Ybarra, was attempting to force a passage through a valley which (being the only pass from Cumana, Rio Caribes and the Northern side of this part of the Coast) was occupied by the troops of General Gomez, whilst a large body of the troops of Paez were pressing closely upon his rear. Enclosed between two superior forces Ybarra sent three different flags of truce to General Gomez, offering to surrender upon a guarantee that he should be permitted to embark for this colony. This request General Gomez refused, and Ybarra had no other resource but to cut a passage for himself through superior numbers, and which in addition were posted most advantageously. The valley through which he had to make his way is a long, narrow, and rugged defile, uncultivated and with a large mountain stream running through it, the bed of which is used as a road. At day break on Sunday Ybarra commenced his advance, and

ant made his escape,) the action was continuing, and the result is not yet known.—A Sch'r which his Excellency sent down there to bring away such British Subjects as might be anxious to take advantage of the opportunity, was ordered off in 24 hours, whilst the captain was treated by the authorities and other persons with the greatest contempt; and although they consented that persons who chose to apply for passes could get them, yet they resorted to all manner of manoeuvring to prevent their leaving—so that only 30 out of several hundreds, came up in her.—*Port of Spain Gaz., Oct. 9*.

GUIRIA.—At the time of our last paper going to press, there were several launches in the Gulf bringing up more of the unfortunate inhabitants from the neighbouring coast, who were flying from their country and homes to avoid the horrors of the war then closing round them, and in the course of the morning (Saturday the 10th inst.) several of the launches came to anchor, crowded with fugitives.—On board of one of these vessels were the Military Commandant of Guiria and another person, who were known to have sanctioned, if not authorised, the massacre of two of the unfortunate individuals who had been shot by Fiagron in Guiria, and its neighbourhood, and whose relations and friends were in this Colony. This had got wind before the launch came to anchor, and upon the Commandant's (Caradosa) landing, although under the protection of the Harbour-Master, he was immediately surrounded by a mob consisting principally of the friends and connections of those who had either fallen on the Main, or had fled hither to save their lives, and who now came to wreak their vengeance upon him whom they considered one of the murderers of their relatives or the immediate cause of their own distresses. The deepest execrations, accompanied with volleys of stones, were poured in upon him, and from one of the latter he received a blow on the back of his head, which knocked him down; fortunately some Gentlemen who were at hand, rescued him from the mob and got him into one of the stores, and afterwards escorted him to Government-house, absolutely covering his body with their persons, to prevent his being murdered. The other person was landed under the protection of a guard of soldiers, and was also conducted to Government-house, where both underwent an examination, and were afterwards lodged in the main guard for protection, where they still remain.

Upon their examinations relative to the executions of the persons at Guiria, they acknowledged that no form of trial or even accusation was used, but that they were known to be guilty of *being favourable to the revolutionary cause*—and for this they were butchered.

The accounts of the result of the engagement at Yaguarapara are too vague to be trusted, and are, we believe, founded more upon speculation as to its probable result than upon a knowledge of its issue; for it appears very plain that the neighbourhood of the action was deserted soon after its commencement, by every one who could get away.—*Id.* Oct. 13.

NOTICE.

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.

THOMAS McCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. cc-m

HENRY HILLS & BOOK WORK

Done at the Office, 4th November, 1835.

AGRICULTURAL.

USES AND CULTURE OF RUTA BAGA.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register:

The Swedish turnip, or ruta baga, is a most valuable vegetable for all kinds of cattle. Some horses refuse it, but generally they are fond of it. When designed for horses, the roots should be well washed and chopped up—but for cows and hogs this is unnecessary. Indeed it is thought that cows thrive better upon the roots in their dirty state; and when given whole, they are not so likely to choke them. The teeth of sheep may be injured by roots in very dirty condition—but all these cattle eat more slowly and surely, I think, if the turnips are thrown to them in an undivided state. I used a turnip cutter when I first began to feed them, but discontinued it as troublesome and unnecessary.

The Swedish turnip, when first eaten by milch cows, gives the milk and butter a flavour something like that of garlic. This is not unpleasant to some persons, and becomes less obvious as the digestive organs of the cattle more perfectly assimilate the food. It may be obviated, however, by dissolving an ounce of salt petre in a pint of water, and putting a table spoonful of the solution into each milk pan as the warm milk is emptied into it.

In the winter season, the butter from cows judiciously fed upon ruta baga, has the flavour and appearance of grass butter. Half a bushel per day, divided into three messes, is a fair allowance. I have sometimes fed a bushel and a half to each cow per diem. The vegetable is very grateful to the animal, which while eating it, requires little water to drink. I have known cows refuse to drink water for several weeks when freely fed on Swedish turnips. Straw, corn fodder, or coarse hay, is at the same time essential to enable them to chew the cud.

The skin remains slack, and the health more vigorous and decided, by the use of these turnips; and the amount of barn-yard manure is much increased. It is best to feed twice or thrice a day. In fattening cattle, Swedish turnips, sprinkled with corn meal, gives the meat a finer quality, juicier and relish. It is also an economy where corn is high in price.

The ruta baga is generally thought to be a troublesome crop; and many relinquish its cultivation from the difficulty of its management, *when not thoroughly understood*. The ploughing, or ridging, drilling, hand-hoeing, and care, are peculiar, and much unnecessary labour and pains often at first embarrass its cultivator. But when once well comprehended, the crop is usually estimated highly.

We generally plough up barley, wheat, or rye stubble, immediately after harvest; then roll and harrow it well. If we have fine manure, (we often use dirt and bones,) this is hauled out and spread, and the ridges (two furrows cast together) are ploughed at once. These are rolled flat, and the seed filled upon the top of them with a machine (a turnip drill) contrived for the purpose; or a porter bottle with a quill fixed in the cork, having a hole of sufficient size in the small end of the quill. If the manure is long, and intractable, the ridges are ploughed first, the dung is then carted and spread between them, and the double furrows are afterwards split, so as to cover in completely the long manure. The seed is sown tolerably thick. When the plant has four leaves, the supernumeraries are cut out with hand hoes, leaving the finest plants from six to twelve inches asunder. Eight inches is the average width between the plants: if they are allowed to stand thick, the crop is ruined, and no fear should be entertained to cut out freely. Before hoeing, a light triangular harrow is

run between the rows to level the earth, and clear the ground from weeds. An implement with a slide behind and hinges in the front, so that the width can be changed at pleasure, according to the growth, is most convenient.

A mistake is often made with the turnip crop, in *hilling up* the roots by plough or hoe. The earth, on the contrary, should always be taken from the turnip. Its tap root is quite sufficient for its nourishment, and the bulb grows larger as the earth is *drawn from it*. The calculation is to hoe and cultivate the ground until it is quite level, harrowing or horse hoeing between the rows, and hand-hoeing between the growing turnips. We sometimes sow barley, wheat, or rye, among the ruta baga for a permanent crop, and cover in the seed when we give the turnips the last dressing with the harrow or horse hoe. I have seen very good crops of grain after the turnips, and 300 bushels of turnips per acre. In planting Swedes for seed, care should be had that no other plants of the same family be permitted to flower near them, or in the same garden. Other kinds of turnips, cabbage, and radishes, will change the character of the seed; and, of course, the quality of the roots will be subsequently altered from that of the original. A friend—G. H. Walker, of Hongford, Philadelphia county—who is exceedingly careful in all such matters, promises me to forward you some of the true breed, which you will do me a favour by distributing among our friends on James River.

In your climate, except in very severe winters, like the last, you have the advantage of being able to leave the turnips in the field, to be pulled as they are wanted for use. Here we are obliged by the severity of the season, to pull and top them by the middle of November, and to hoard them away in cellars or caves, where they sometimes heat, and require much handling.

You can sow later than we do, for the plant is one of a cold climate, and grows rapidly after the first frosts. I am, however, now (June 30) eating ruta baga raised this spring in my garden by mistake; the seed being sown instead of Savoy cabbage. I find them very palatable.

This turnip bears something the character of the pippin apple, which increases in sweetness and flavour by being kept. When the Swedish turnip is first taken from the ground in autumn, it has a raw or rank taste, when prepared for the table; but towards the middle of winter, it improves very much. It is now sought after in our markets, often selling for 50 cents per bushel, for the use of the table, in mid-winter and spring.

Its color is a fine rich looking yellow when boiled, and the only objection I know to it is, that during the process of cooking it gives out an unsavory odour. This is of less importance when the kitchens are separated from the dwelling house. J. H. GIBSON.

Philadelphia County, July 2, 1835.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

The following extract from an article in the New York Farmer of 1831, by one of the correspondents of that paper, will show the necessity of guarding carefully against every means by which seed wheat can be infected with this disease. Results similar to this are frequently witnessed.

"A neighbour of mine, having purchased some very excellent seed wheat, the same was delivered in the farmer's bags of whom he had bought the wheat, with a promise that he, the purchaser, would return the bags immediately after the grain was sown or deposited in the drill. My neighbour complied with this request, and having drilled about half the quantity, from those bags in which he had received

the wheat, he took opportunity on the following day, which day had been very wet and unfavourable for drilling the remainder, to empty those bags, in order that they might be returned. Thus was this excellent, clean, and tall then unadulterated seed wheat, put into his (the purchaser's) own bags, which before had contained some very foul and diseased smutty wheat, as he together with his farm servants, acknowledged the fact. On the third day the remainder of the wheat was drilled on the same soil, and in the same field, but not from the clean bags of the seller of the seed wheat.

"Now, mark the result at harvest. The clean seed wheat, which had been emptied into the farmer's own filthy smutty bags, produced about *one twentieth part of smutty ears*; whereas, from the former day's drilling, not a *single ear* of smutty wheat could be found."

SEA-WEED MANURE.—Fleets of boats, to the number of sixty or seventy, are daily arriving at Galway (Ireland) with sea-weed for manure, from Bunnamara, Arran, and the county of Clare, which is purchased with avidity, and conveyed on carts all over the country, in various directions, even to the distance of forty or fifty miles into the interior.—Galway paper.

TURNIPS.—Sandy loams in good heart are most favourable to their growth, though they will thrive well on strong loams, if they are not wet; but on clayey, thin, or wet soils, they are not worth cultivating; for though a good crop may be raised on such ground, when well prepared and danged, more damage is done by taking off the turnips in winter, in poaching the soil than the value of the crop will repay

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

200 TONS fishery SALT
20 Bags fine do
Lines, Twines, Mackarel and Herring Nets
40 tons well assorted IRON
Boxes Window Glass, assorted
Kegs Nails and Spikes
Boxes Soap
Do. Candles
Do. Starch
Fig Blue, Roll Brimstone
Crates well assorted CROCKERYWARE
Oakum, Cordage, and Canvas
60 M Bricks
200 qrs. Wheat
150 Kegs Paint
Linseed oil, sole Leather

Blacksmiths' Bellows & Anvils, sup'r quality
CLOTHS, bleached and unbleached Cottons,
Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Flannels
Slop Clothing, Hats & Straw Bannets,
with a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Season.

ALSO: ON HAND—
Anchors & Cham Cables, assorted
Indian corn Meal, Rye Flour
Palm Leaf Hats
Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine
Pots & Ovens and spare Covers,
All of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

July 1.

GEORGE SMITH.

LAW and other BLANKS of all descriptions, for sale by the subscriber. JAS. DAWSON.
July 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS now commenced selling his VALUABLE STOCK of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

at prices unprecedented in Picton, and will continue to do so until the 20th of October. Traders and others will find it to their advantage to take an early opportunity of examining the articles and prices; as no opportunity can offer, that persons wanting articles in his line can be supplied on as favourable terms.

R. ROBERTSON.

Picton, 29th Sept., 1835.

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

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12th Aug. 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of Lippencott, Farnham, & Co being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay the same to STILMAN LIPPENCOTT; and all persons to whom the said Firm are indebted are also requested to call on the said Stilman Lippencott, in order to have the same adjusted.

JAMES FARNHAM,
EDWARD LIPPENCOTT,
STILMAN LIPPENCOTT.

Pictou, October 1.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Province early in January 1836, for a short time, and wishing to have the business of the above Firm brought to a close, requests all those having unsettled accounts, to call and have them adjusted previous to that date.

S. LIPPENCOTT.

Oct. 1.

THE CARDING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS

WILL be carried on by E. LIPPENCOTT & Co. at their Factory, near Kempt Bridge. All orders left with their Agents, Mr. JAMES MCGREGOR, New Glasgow, Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON, Pictou, will be punctually attended to, and returned at cash price, free from expense of carriage.

E. LIPPENCOTT & CO.

October 1, 1835.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a small quantity of APPLE TREES, from Boston, of the following valuable sorts—*Priestly, Greening, Blue Pearmain, Winter Pearmain, Pumpkin Sweet, Siberian Harvey, Yellow Bell Flower, Winter Sweet, Esopus Spitzbergen.*

As it is now a good time for transplanting them, early application is necessary.

JAMES DAWSON.

26th Oct'r, 1835.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ALMANAC (36 pages), price 3d. each.
ALSO: *Crawley on Baptism*—price 3s.

NAILS.

BEST Bending Cut NAILS on hand and for sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.
July 29th, 1835.

AIR tighn ga laim agus to bli' air an reic le Seamas Dawson Leabhar Reicedar an am Pictou:
LAOIDHEAN SPIORADAIL,
Le Donnul MacDhùil.
An ann Eilean Phrions Eduard.—Prie Tastan.

R. DAWSON.

HAS just received, per the *SIR WILLIAM WALLACE*—
BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS & ANVILS,
SWEDES IRON,
Cast, Crawley, and German STEEL,
Cross-cut SAWS, Horse-shoe NAILS, &c.,
Superior PICKLING & TABLE VINEGAR.

UPD LET.

That SHOP, & part of the, *WHARF* presently occupied by Messrs. W. & I. Lusk, a most eligible stand for Business. Entry on the 1st Decr. next. R. D.
Pictou, 28th Sept., 1835.

QUEBEC FLOUR.

JUST received per schooner *PHOENIX*, Caldwell, Master, from Quebec, supreme and fine FLOUR (Phillip's Inspection,) for sale for Cash by
R. ROBERTSON.
July 8, 1835.

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL, &c.

THE Subscriber having been appointed agent for the above literary work, is now ready to receive subscribers for this excellent Weekly Miscellany. The Numbers can be furnished from the commencement of the work in February 1832, down to April 1835, together with its appropriate companions,

CHAMBERS' INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

A semi-monthly Publication,—and
CHAMBERS' HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER, Monthly; all of uniform size, and at the low price of 2d. each number. JAMES DAWSON.

Of whom may also be had,

- The Penny Magazine, from commencement.*
- The Saturday Magazine, Do*
- The Penny Cyclopaedia, Do*
- The Ladies' Penny Gazette.*
- Parley's Magazine.*
- The People's Magazine.*
- Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*
- London Family Library.*
- Lardner's Cyclopaedia.*
- The Mirror.*
- Penny Musical Guide.*
- Musical Library.*

Together with a variety of other Periodicals of high literary standing.

ALSO

A few copies of a *New and Correct MAP* of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, just published in London; size 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet. J. D.
Pictou, 1835.

50 Pieces ROOM PAPER,
12 doz. SLEIGH BELLS,

Just received, and for sale by JAS. DAWSON.
Oct. 21.

HEALTH SECURED

BY MORRISON'S PILLS,

THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

WHICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious and all Liver diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloureux, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cantaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.

Take care of Counterfeits! The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing spurious Medicines which may be offered them as genuine, as Mr. Morrison never allows more than one Agent to be appointed in any one place, and these are in no instance Medical practitioners or Druggists.

The Subscriber has been appointed agent for the Eastern Division of the Province and Prince Edward Island, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morrison's directions for their use.

Of whom also may be had a few Books describing the properties, uses, and almost innumerable cases of cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine. See also McKinlay's Advertisement in the *Novascotian*.
JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, May 6th, 1835.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has lately received ex *Brig Devon*, from Greenock, a valuable addition to his stock in the above line; which, together with those formerly imported, he offers at prices considerably under his former printed quotations. Catalogues may be had gratis, by applying at the store.

—A L S O—

By the same vessel, the following scarce Books, on consignment, which will be sold at cost and charges. An early application is necessary.

Stebbing's Diamond Edition of the Bible and New Testament, with and without Common Prayer and Psalms; and in roman, morocco, embossed, and extra bindings.

- 1 copy Cowper's works, 3 vols. 8 vo
- 1 do. complete in one vol. 8 vo.
- 1 Montague's Ornithological Dictionary 8 vo
- 1 Main's Vegetable Physiology, 12 mo
- 1 Roux's French Grammar and Key
- 1 *Citizen of the World*
- 6 Dramatic Beauties
- 2 Walker's Dictionary with Key to the pronunciation of proper names

Method of reading the Scriptures in one year
Ronnie's Scientific Alphabets of Angling—Physics—Gardening—Natural Theology—Botany—Chemistry—Zoology—and Medical Botany
Mothers' Catechisms of Useful Knowledge.

The following Annuals in silk & morocco Bindings,
The Sacred Cabinet, in prose and verse
The Sacred Offering
The Infant's Annual
Two pair coloured Globes.
June 22, 1835 JAMES DAWSON

By the *MARY ANN* from Liverpool, and other arrivals, the Subscriber has received the following

GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at Prices unusually low, FOR CASH OR PRODUCE:

PRINTED Cottons, Muslins & Gingham, Shally Dresses, Cyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbet wool Shawls, gauze Hdks., Veils and Scarfs, crapo Hdks., Ribbons.

TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND DEVONSHIRE BONNETS,
Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.

Leghorn Flats, gent's Gossamere, beaver and Calcutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdks., Laces and Edgings, bobbinette, book, jaconet, mull, cross-barred & cambric MUSLINS, ladies' and gent's Gloves, hosiery, India rubber & other Braces, blk & fancy silk Stocks, white and col'd Stays,

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

Imitation & linen Cambric, ladies' fancy silk Boas, pruella, kid & mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians, WHITE & GREY COTTONS, lining do., Checks Homespun, Fustians & Moleskins, printed Cantonons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Cassinotts, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture, Stops, &c. &c.

—HARDWARE—

Tennon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chissels, Rasps, Sickles, Scythies, Knives & Forks, Carvers, pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Augers japan'd & brass coal Scoops, shoe, hearth, hair, tooth, weaver's, cloth, paint, white-wash & scrubbing BRUSHES, spiggs, 4dy 6dy 8dy 10d, & 30dy NAILS, painted & brass Fenders, steel & brass Fire Irons, coffin Furniture, chest, rim, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpenter's Pincers & Hammers, brass window pulleys, bell Handles and Triggers, shingling Hatchets.

CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES, Brace and Bits, Planes of every description, Cramps, Vice, Spoke Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Waiters and Trays, Candlesticks, Smuffers, Spoons, Britt. metal tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, sauce-pans, Pots, Ovens, and sparo covers, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, cod & mk'l Hooks,

STEEL YARDS & SCALE BEAMS,

col'd & white Spectacles, Mathematical Instruments, Spades & Shovels, and an excellent assortment of English Iron, &c. &c. &c.

—GROCERIES & LIQUORS.—

White & Brown Sugar, Hyson & Souchong TEA, Coffee, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Nuts, Currants, Rum, Wine, Gin, Brandy, Shrub, Peppermint. ALSO.—For sale, for CASH only, OATMEAL and N. S. FLOUR. A quantity of Canadian Flour daily expected, from Quebec.

R. ROBERTSON.

9th June, 1835.

INDENTURES for Sale at the Bee Office.

FOREIGN.

BILBOA, Sept. 25.

Independent of the good feeling which continues to prevail between the soldiers of the British legion and the troops of the Queen, as well as the inhabitants of this town, there have occurred facts which illustrate strongly the confidence placed in the British troops and General Evans. An effort was made after the affair of the 11th, in the neighbourhood of this town, to induce General Evans to take upon himself the command of the Spanish army. A deputation of some leading men, and even of some officers, with the consent of Espeleta, applied for the purpose to General Alava, who declared he had no authority for such measure, and General Evans declined the command, as not coming within the compass of his instructions. Some of the friends of the Queen do not, however, hesitate in forming hopes that ultimately Gen. Evans, when his military talents shall become fully known, will be induced to take upon himself the carrying on the campaign in this part of the Provinces. These facts show how pleased are the Queen's adherents and her troops with the services already rendered to their cause by the British Legion, which may be called three-fold—viz. in having twice protected the retreat of the troops, once at St. Sebastian, and the second time here, and the third service being the paramount one of liberating Bilbao, and securing its liberation from the blockade. In the mean time the attention of the General is directed to the discipline of the soldiers, and to making preparations for carrying on the war effectually.

From the *Renovateur*. We may venture to affirm that Ministers are positively informed that on the 26th General Pastor was in a desperate situation at Agramont, where 10,000 Navarrese and Catalonians blockaded him; that on the 30th Llado was occupied by 5,000 Carlists, and that Figueras is not sure of being able to resist the impending combined attacks of Don Carlos's adherents. It is added that a telegraph despatch dated the 1st of October, announces that Don Carlos has secretly left his head quarters, proceeding, according to all appearance, to encounter the Christiano corps which has marched from Bilbao.

A letter from Barcelona, of the 24th says—The rumour that Don Carlos had caused 500 English prisoners to be shot, had reached Barcelona, and caused considerable agitation there. It was reported that the 530 Carlist prisoners made at Guinera, had been butchered by the Christianos—some said, in reprisal for the shooting of the English (just alluded to) and others, to prevent their being released by a large column of Carlist mountaineers who were marching to raise the blockade of the place.

From Spain we learn that Eraso, the Navarrese chief who succeeded Zumalacarrregui in command of the Carlist armies, died of his wounds, on the 22d ult. It appears the Carlist generals are at least determined, by their personal conduct, to prove themselves in earnest.

The population of Spain is about 10,600,000 inhabitants. It is calculated that the provinces which have declared in favor of the constitution have 7,986,000 inhabitants. If we add to these the 552,000 of the Biscayan provinces and Navarre, which have declared for Don Carlos, we shall find that the Queen's Government is supported by only 2,920,000 inhabitants out of the 10,600,000.—*French paper*.

The Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg has received communications from his brother, the King of the Belgians, relative to the marriage of the young Prince of Saxe Coburg with Queen Donna Maria. The Duchess of Kent, it is reported, supports the project, which, if reas-

lised, would strengthen the bonds of friendship between England and the House of Braganza. The Princess Victoria, presumptive heiress to the throne of England, is the cousin of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, who has received the most accomplished education, under the care of Professor Diet, one of the most learned professors in Germany. The Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, father of the young prince, is chief of the present house of Saxe Gotha. On his marriage with the hereditary Princess of Kohary, in 1816, it was stipulated that their children should be brought up in the Catholic religion. The consent of the Duke, as head of the family, is all that is required.—*Swabian Mercury*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

POLICE COURT.—On Tuesday a son of the Emerald Isle, whose zeal had outrun his discretion, was brought to the bar, accused of assaulting a boy and a gentleman in Prince's Street on the previous evening. It appeared in evidence, that the boy was selling copies of a squib on the O'Connell dinner, in which the hon. and learned member for Dublin was called "the Great Alligator," and certain friends who intended to honour him at dinner on Thursday were described as "the other wild beasts who are to feed in the menagerie at Cannonmills." This ludicrous description the boy was setting off with all the eloquence and all the lungs he was master of, when the bile of Pat was excited, and he made a violent rush at the luckless speech-crier, tore not only his bills but his breeches to tatters, and otherwise maltreated him. A respectable medical gentleman who was passing interferred mildly in favor of the boy, when he was struck and collared by the Patlander in true Irish style. The doctor, however, was not to be done, and he collared Paddy in return, when luckily, Mr. Dundan, Moderator of the High Constables, chanced to come up; and displaying his badge of authority, marched the delinquent along Prince's Street, until he fell in with a policeman, when he was regularly committed, and the facts we have detailed being proved, Bulie Macfarlan sentenced the assailant to pay a fine of a guinea, or to suffer a short imprisonment.—*Edinburgh paper, Sept. 19*.

We are sorry to announce the death of that eminent writer and Christian, the Rev. Dr. Belfrage, Falkirk, who died at his house there, on the 16th inst., after a protracted illness. There are few Christian authors whose writings have attracted so much of the attention of the religious public as his various works.—*Id.*

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1835.

In a Postscript in our last we acknowledged the receipt of British papers by the packet; their dates reach down to the 8th ult. We have since examined them with some care, and have copied into this day's paper the leading articles of interest.

In Spain, it is pleasing to observe that amidst the horrors of civil war, the elements of order and good government are rapidly developing themselves. A large proportion of the people—some say three fourths, chiefly in large towns and cities, have formed a third party, in the present struggle for political power;—these being equally dissatisfied with Don Carlos, and the measures of the Queen's ministers, have maintained a sort of independence,

and in most cases expelled the Queen's servants from among them, together with the whole corps of priests, monks and friars, declaring that they will obey no government that is not based on the Constitution of 1812, which was representative. The firmness with which these Constitutionalists have resisted arbitrary power, has at length compelled the Queen to change her ministers, and take for her advisers, men, friendly to the cause of liberty and representative government. In consequence of the Queen and her new ministers having declared, that a constitutional form of government shall be adopted, and the Cortes speedily convoked, and that among the clergy, there shall be no bread-eaters that are not bread-earners. Many of the cities had sent in their submission. We rejoice to see that so large a proportion of the Spanish people have got a glimpse of their true interest, and would fondly hope, that this successful demonstration of their patriotism, may prove the happy advent of better things to Spain.

If they are true to themselves, the reign of priestcraft and crowned tyranny will soon be at an end, the arts of peace will be cultivated, and the fairest portion of Europe will once more, be enabled to resume that lofty standing among the natives of the earth, to which by its geographical position, the Peninsula is so fully entitled.

The Pope's Nuncio after having tried in vain to re-establish the authority of the Holy See, and to resist the flood of light, that is breaking in upon the hitherto benighted millions of Spain, has fled for his life—having first absolved from his oath of allegiance to the Queen, the infant Don Sebastian; no doubt with a view to raise up a new obstacle to the introduction of constitutional government.

Portugal having become infected with the same spirit of agitation as Spain, has demurred in sending her troops to the Queen's aid; and Louis Phillippe having since the late attempt on his life, shown a greater readiness than to fulfill his engagements in the Quadruple treaty, has officially announced to his minister, that the French army of observation, is, on no account whatever to be permitted to enter Spain.

Our advices from Quebec are to the 16th ult.; the Legislative Councillors and M. P.'s were assembling in great numbers, and would meet on the following day. In our next we hope to be able to give Lord Gosford's speech on the opening of the session.

We observe by the Halifax Gazette, that three more of the missing Acts of the last session have received the Royal assent; but what has become of the Halifax County division Bill? Has any public functionary for his own corrupt ends, employed his influence at the Colonial Office to smother it? If so, we hope means will be found to drag the delinquent before the public, that he may be held up to merited execration.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Presbytery of Pictou met at West River on Tuesday last, when Mr James Ross, preacher, was ordained Pastor over the congregation in that place. The Rev. William Patrick preached, from John 17th Chap. and 18th verse, a very suitable and excellent sermon. The Rev. David Roy, who presided, offered up the ordination prayer, and gave the right hand fellowship; and the Rev. John McKinlay gave the charge both to Mr. Ross, and to the people. Besides the above gentlemen, the Rev. Dr. McCulloch, and the Rev. Messrs Robson, H. Ross, and McGillivray were present. The weather was exceedingly favourable, the audience very large, and all evidently felt an intense interest in the solemn services of the day. The West River congregation has uniformly been distinguished for intelligence, respectability, and public spirit. These are in no small degree to be attributed to the eminent qualities, with which their late Pastor was so richly endowed. [Nov. 9.]

LARGE TURNIPS AND POTATOES.—From some Turnips of the Swedish kind (*ruta baga*), we have lately received from Mr. Thomas Campbell, in this vicinity, we have selected three, weighing 10lbs each exclusive of tops, and measuring 27 inches in circumference. We have seen the field from which these were drawn, and think it decidedly the best sample we have ever seen in this neighbourhood. Should we be mistaken, and they be excelled by any other parcel, we shall be glad to give publicity to the fact.

We have also received a basket of potatoes, raised by Mr. George McDonald, West River, containing 14, altogether weighing 15 1-4 lbs., and measuring from 15 to 18 inches apiece in circumference. Mr. McDonald has been trying experiments in improving his potatoes, for some years past, by selecting the best seed, and otherwise, by which means, he has been enabled this year to raise 724 bushels from 14 bushels of seed, on land to which he applied no manure. He thinks besides, there might be from 30 to 40 bushels more destroyed by mice and left in the ground. This produce seems so extraordinary, that we should be glad if Mr. McDonald would favour the public with an account of the process, by which he has arrived at such important results.

Mr. MURER gives a Rhetorical Entertainment this evening in the Masonic Hall at half past six o'clock. * * Tickets 1s. 3d.—to be had at the store of Mr. J. Johnston.

LAUNCH.—On Thursday last, was launched from the ship-yard of H. Hatton, Esq., the fine new Brig "Northumbrian," of 202 tons. She was full-rigged and partly loaded on the stocks, and went into her new element in gallant style, amidst the hearty cheers of the assembled multitude. We have examined the vessel both when building and when finished, and can safely pronounce her to be very superior, both in workmanship and materials.

HALIFAX, Nov. 3.

H. M. Packet Sea Gull, a brigantine, which arrived last Sunday, is the first of her class which has visited North America. She is a decided improvement on the gun brigs, or death ships hitherto in use; being a superior, and we should suppose a safe vessel in every respect.

On the water her peculiar build makes her appear no larger than a craft of about 150 tons, though her register we understand is 280.

Her sailing qualities are also first rate, she having been only 21 days on the passage out.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week,

At Mrs Davison's—Captain Stabb, Messrs. Longworth, Walker, Gurdall, Munsey, Irvine, Quinen and son, Arts, Jury, Nelson, Gardner, Wright, Hazard, and Fountain.

At the Royal Oak—Capt. Long, Mr. McDonald, Mrs. Joico and daughter, and Mr. Kean.

At Mr. Harper's—Mr. Taylor, Mr. Black and A. M'Dougald, Esq.

At Mr. Lorrain's—Mr. Brown, & Capt. Dingwell.

MARRIAGES

By the Rev. Mr. Elliot, on Saturday last, Mr. Walter Tanner, to Mrs. Ann James.

DIED,

At Alexandria, (Egypt), on the 21st August last, Mr. John Gordon, late merchant of this town.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 4th—Brig Indian Lass, Stabb, Carbonear, Nfld. ballast to master.

6th—Brig Spartan, Thurston, Portland, Me.—apples, &c. to Ross & Primrose, Schr. Bee, Graham, Miramichi—ballast; Isabella, Goodwin, do. do.

6th—Brig Caroline, Davis, Portland—ballast to Ross & Primrose; Martha, Mariner, Portland, ballast to Ross & Primrose.

7th—Schr. Perseverance, McIntyre, Straits Canso—ballast to Master.

9th—Schr. True Friends, Dawson, Harbour Grace, Nfld.—ballast, with materials and sails from the wreck of the Brigs Milo and Jabez; Shal. Fortitude, Cummings, Miramichi—bal.; Schr. John, Terrio, Mag. Islands—codfish, cranberries, &c. to J. T. Muncuy; Triumph, Barry, Miramichi—bal.; Elizabeth Ann, Price, P. E. Island—barley and oats to Master; Sloop Sarah, Mullins, Wallace—plank.

10th—Shal. Albion, Landrie, Halifax—dry goods, groceries, furs, hardware, &c. to J. Johnston, J. B. Davison, J. Robson, and others; Esperance, Babm, Halifax—do to do; Rebecca, Terrio, Merigomish—butter, meal, &c. to the Master.

CLEARED.

Nov. 5th—Schr. Mary Bell, Graham, Miramichi—corn meal, mackerel, and herring, by G. Smith.

6th—Schr. Elizabeth, Landrie, Boston—coal by the Mining Association; Elizabeth, Hadley, Guysboro', coal by the Master.

7th—Shal. Elizabeth, Dwyer, River John—sundries by G. Smith; Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—produce and fish by W. & I. Ives, D. Sutherland, and others.

9th—Schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Merigomish—ballast.

10th—Schr. Bee, Graham, Miramichi—coals and produce by the master; John, Terrio, Magdalene Islands—coal by the master.

Brigs Milo, Capt. Jowett, and Jabez, Capt. Graham, both of Sunderland, and bound to Quebec, were totally lost on Newfoundland near Miquelon, on 29th September. Crews saved and arrived here. The Captains of the above vessels report, that the Agnes of Plymouth had been fallen in with by some fishermen, abandoned at sea, and that one of her boats drifted on shore near where they were wrecked;—that the barque St. Leonard, of Quebec, timber laden, was totally lost on St. Peter's Island; and that they were informed many other wrecks had recently happened between that and Cape Ray, but did not learn the particulars. In coming towards the Gut of Canso they saw a barque on shore near Scatarie Island, and another in Rocky Bay, near Madame Islands.

P. E. ISLAND, November 3.

The snow *Acteon*, John Routledge, master, from Bathurst, bound for Dundee, having sprung a leak, came to an anchor off St. Margaret's, about ten miles from the East Point, on Friday the 30th October. On Sunday morning, the wind having veered round to the N. N. W. and blowing fresh, she was driven on shore, and now lies on the beach, with little hopes of her getting off. The cargo, consisting of 370 tons of lumber, it is hoped, will be saved.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees of the PICTOU ACADEMY having appointed a teacher for the lower departments in the Institution, he will open his class on the 1st December next. The various branches stated in former advertisements, will as formerly be taught.

By order of the Trustees,

JOHN MCKINLAY,

Pictou, 10th Nov., 1835, Secretary.

DR. KIRKWOOD

Has removed to the Royal Oak Hotel, where he may be consulted as usual. (Nov. 4.)

C. A. R. D.

MARCUS GUNN,

RECENTLY arrived from Miramichi, begs respectfully to acquaint the public of Pictou and vicinity, that upon Thursday 12 November, instant, he will open classes at his residence in A. Patterson's house opposite to J. Gaddie, watchmaker, for imparting instruction in the following branches of Literature, viz:—Writing, Mathematics, (including Arithmetic,) Universal Geography, (including knowledge of Astronomy,) and the elements of Chemistry. Hours of attendance—From half past 9 to 10 P. M. He will wait upon young Ladies for the above with instructions in the French Language, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Terms to be moderate, and adapted to the circumstances of the country. With respect to reference, Mr. G. feels confidence in mentioning the Rev. Principal of the College.

Pictou, 6th Nov., 1835. uw

ALMANACS FOR

1836,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—Price 7½d.

- viz:
- Belcher's Farmer's Almanac,
 - Temperance do.
 - Cunnabell's Nova Scotia do.
- Pictou, Nov. 11.

TO LET.



Entry Immediately.

THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romax as a SHOP and DWELLING. For particulars apply at this Office. Pictou, July 10, 1835.

AIR an cur a mach ann an Gelic, bho cheanna Agharid, agus ri bhli aizan reic, le Seumas Dawson leabhar reiceidar ann am Pictou.

ALNEAMANA URRAMACH CHRIOSD. Le Ulliam Dyer.

Prish sia Taedain ceangailte, na Cuig Taedain, ann am bordsalbh.

Mar an Ceudna, ORAIN SPIORADAIL, Le Paudrig Graund.

Prish tri Taedain, leth Cheangailte gu greaunte.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED. MACHINE CARDS.

THE subscriber has on hand two full sets of very superior Machine Cards, on Commission, and has received orders to offer them at the low price of 7s 6d per foot. If not sold in one month from this date, they are to be sent to St. John, N. B. September 1. JAS. DAWSON

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. MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Nov. 4.

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

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

POETRY.

THE BRIDE OF THE SLAIN.

"She watched him all the night and all the day,
And drove the bloodhounds from their destin'd prey."
HOMER.

She sat beside her glorious dust,
And watch'd it till the dews were laid,
And the warm blood had turned to rust
Upon the now-neglected blade;
His head upon her knee reposed,
His cold hand lock'd within her own—
Thus 'till the night's first shadows closed
She watch'd the dreary corpse alone.

She heeded not the coming light,
Though now the dusky shades were gone,
And the last hour of weary night
Slept in the bosom of the dawn;
For her no light was in the morn,
No glory in the living day;
Her glory from her heart was torn—
Her light to darkness waned away.

If from the fields—no longer green,
Unto the heavens she raised her eye,
The vulture's wing moved dark between
Her vision and the peaceful sky:
Her cold ear, dull to earthly sound,
Yet heard the one unbroken roar,
Where the dan wolves went prowling round,
Their eager fangs now-steeped in gore.

Yet swept the vulture's wing afar,
Or hovered o'er another prey;
Those sable-waving plumes of war
Her marble beauty scared away.
The ravening wolves along the plain
The magic of her silence fled,
And, turning to the unguarded slain,
In awe resigned her nobler dead.

They found her fallen and faded there,
Her head low drooping in its rest;
One sheltering arm lay coldly fair
Across her martyr'd warrior's breast,
And one half lifted to the day,
Rose, though the birds of air were gone,
As if, the last wing scared away,
Her spirit too had with them flown.

They bore her on her soldier's bier,
And laid her in th' ancestral tomb,
To sleep beside her gleamy spear,
And light his folded banner's gloom;
There does her sculptured presence rest,
Fair picture as her vassals found her;
Her white arm guards her lover's breast—
Her Hero's glory moves around her.

MISCELLANY.

Almost all countries present examples of the strange love which mankind have of doing things in a roundabout way. In England a Member of Parliament does not give up his seat, he only "accepts the Chiltern Hundreds." In the Ottoman empire, when the Sultan wants to dismiss a grand vizier from office, he sends a messenger, who enters the vizier's house, walks up to his table, and wipes the ink out of his golden pen. No more is said or done, but the vizier understands that he is forthwith dismissed.

A GOOD REASON FOR REDUCTION.—A certain runaway couple were recently married at Gretna Green, and the smith demanded five guineas for his services. "How is this?" said the bridegroom, "the gentleman last married married me that he only gave you a guinea." "True," said the smith, "but he was an Irishman, I have married him six times before; he is a customer—you I may never see again."

PRESERVATION OF TEETH.—Nearly all the expedients resorted to in these scientific days for the preservation of the teeth are directly calculated to hasten their decay. In the first place pulverised charcoal applied from day to day with a brush, an almost universal practice, wears upon the enamel by constant attrition; under this grinding operation, ultimately, the osseous or inner bony part begins to have a blue tinge, and finally carious spots give evidence of the certain commencement of disease. Salt, lemon juice, indeed any of the acids, are positively injurious, as they act directly upon the lime of which the teeth are constituted, destroy the cohesion of particles, and bring on a speedy decay. Ashes, next to charcoal, is intolerably bad. Peruvian bark is a good application for the gums, but possesses not the least control over the chemical composition of the teeth. Burnt crusts reduced to powder, also scratch and mar the enamel. Those persons who exclusively confine themselves to brushing their teeth daily with pure cold water, without any regard to the thousands of articles ostensibly prepared with cost, to arrest the progress of caries in teeth, with very few exceptions, preserve them in the highest state of organic perfection.—*Scientific Tracts.*

DRILLING HOLES IN GLASS.—A bow and steel drill kept moist with spirit rapidly drills a smooth hole through a glass of any thickness. I have drilled a hole through the thick bottom of a tumbler with a broken triangular file in a very short time. The drill is not blunted more than it would be by piercing iron of the same thickness of the glass.

THINGS I HATE.—A woman riding in a stage with seven band-boxes, and a squalling infant; a dull razor when I am in a hurry; an album sent me to put rhymes into; a long call when I am busy; hot tea in a hot day; dinner at a half hour after the time; a cravat so full of holes that I cannot find one layer whole; grid-iron bridges and Portland side walks; a long prayer in church when I don't know where to put my eyes or lay my hands; the fumbling of a new beginner over the keys of a piano; a letter to write and nothing to write about; a hole in the heel of my stockings so that I must walk lame to keep it in my shoes; three or four yards of advice from one I know to be a fool.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—We have received to-day from a gentleman in Texas a letter dated the 6th of September, giving the important intelligence that a convention was to be held on the 15th October, composed of five members elected from each jurisdiction of the Province, to consult on the public safety, and intimating that one of its acts would be a "Declaration of independence." The following are extracts:

"The state of our affairs which have been for some time extremely threatening to our new settlement, has at last come to such a pass that leaves us no alternative but to yield our brilliant prospects with our beloved country to the Mexicans, or to expel them by force of arms from Texas our adopted country.—This we will do or die in the attempt. We occupy a country which but for our presence would ever have remained a wilderness, because the Americans were afraid to occupy a country inhabited by so many Indians. Those numerous tribes which are settled about us in every part, they are by spies and emissaries trying to raise to strike the first blow on the American settlers of Texas, and embroil their murderous tomahawks in the blood of our defenceless women and children. Our particular location is more exposed than any other, the neighbourhood having settlements of North American Indians who having become dissatisfied in the United States, came here several

years ago. They consist principally of Chickerokees, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Delawares, Goshatoes and Alabamas, and there are besides numerous small Spanish tribes, all of whom reside within 25 to 60 miles of Nacogdoches, and the two first mentioned who are the most numerous, within 25 or 30 miles. Some of these Indians are visiting us daily to trade. Sixty horses were counted the other day in the town. These Indians always have been friendly with us, and would remain so, were it not for the infamous overtures made to them by the Commandant of the Mexican army, who has taken possession of San Antonio, distant from us 340 miles, situated in the direction in which our neighbouring Indians go to hunt.

"This desperate state of affairs will oblige me to change my plans. I have it in contemplation to take my family for immediate safety to Fort Jessup, and leaving them there for a short time, as we have several friends in the garrison, till a more healthy season to descend Red River and ascend the Mississippi, where in case our troubles continue they can remain. I shall not be able to accompany them, as all my future prospects are in Texas, and they are now most probably to be left to a state of war. The confidence which the Americans in Texas feel in their powers over the Mexican troops gives them much less uneasiness than they have from their more powerful neighbours, the Indians, most of whom we consider equal warriors to ourselves, while we calculate to whip the Mexican troops with great facility.

"Enclosed I send you the proceedings of a meeting at Columbia. On the 15th of October a general Convention of Delegates from all Texas will meet, when they will declare us "Independent of Mexico." Red River is all alive to our interest, and offering us their assistance as individuals, as well as Mississippi and New Orleans, whence we look for considerable aid.—*Phil. Gaz.*

BOY'S MARBLES.—The games with marbles played by boys, are of great antiquity, and originated in the more manly games with bowls. In early times before the invention of grinding marbles into a perfectly round form was known, boys used nuts in their stead. It is said of Augustus when young, that, by way of amusement, he spent many hours in playing with little Moorish boys, cum nucibus, with nuts.—This trifling circumstance presents us with a pleasing trait in the juvenile character of the greatest of all the Roman emperors.

TIME FOR PAINTING HOUSES.—The Genevieve Farmer says, that repeated experiments show that paint put upon houses late in autumn, or in winter will last far longer than that put on in warm weather. In cold weather the oil dries on the clapboards, and with other ingredients forms a durable body; but in hot weather the boards absorb the oil, and what remains on the surface has but little substance.

RATHER NOVEL.—A lady in New York was, a few days ago, brought up before the mayor, charged with biting off a piece of her husband's ear.

Moderation is commonly firm—and firmness generally successful.

AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr DENNIS REDDIE.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN MCCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & EVANS.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Talmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arischat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.