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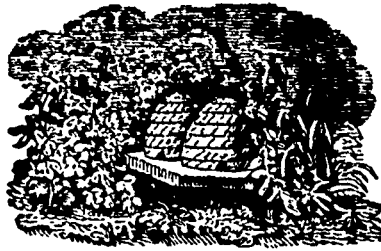
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1837.

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.

ADVERTISING.

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

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

CARD.

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

Entrance to the office, by the Western end of the Building.
May 31st.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by the Subscriber,
A GUIDE TO TOWN OFFICERS,
Showing their Appointment, Duties, Liabilities, and Privileges;

BY DANIEL HICKSON.

May 31. JAMES DAWSON.

THE Subscriber has just received a few handsome

CHINESE SHAWLS,

Fifty dozen Palm-leaf HATS, and Rowland's Mill Saws.

R. DAWSON.

May 24. if

EX "MARION," FROM BOSTON.

CORN MEAL in barrels,

CORN in 2 bushel bags,

AND

A FEW BARRELS PITCH AND TAR,

For sale by

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

May 24.

SEEDS.

AMERICAN RED CLOVER, FLAX, TURNIP, CABBAGE, PEAS, BEANS; with a extensive assortment of GARDEN SEEDS,

For Sale by JAMES DAWSON.

A few thousand HEDGE THORNS may be had as above, on early application.

ENGLISH SEED OATS!

240 Bushels, primo quality, just received by the brig "Eleanor," from Hull.

ALSO:

EIGHT THOUSAND BRICKS,

For Sale by

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

From "The White Man's Grave, or a Visit to Sierra Leone in 1834."

SLAVE SHIPS AT SIERRA LEONE.

THE Gulf of Guinea is studded with fleets of prison-ships, that steal into every river, and forcibly convey to the New World from the Old the population of Kingdoms. The old and new Calabar, the Bonny, Whidat, and the Gallians, contribute an inexhaustible supply for the French Islands of the West Indies, Rio Janeiro, Havannah, and the Brazils; where, notwithstanding every opposition and hindrance from the British Cruisers, one hundred thousand are supposed to arrive in safety annually, five times that number having been lost by capture or death. Death thins the cargoes in various modes; suicide destroys many, and many are thrown overboard at the close of the voyage, for, as a duty of ten dollars is set by the Brazilian government upon each slave upon landing, such as seem unlikely to survive, or to bring a price sufficiently high to cover this Custom-house tax, are purposely drowned before entering port. Those only escape these wholesale murders who will probably recover health and flesh when removed to the fattening pens of the slave farmer, a man who contracts to feed up the skeletonous to a marketable appearance.

The Kroos are the only people of the coast who abhor the otherwise universal practice of their country. With this exception, the whole continent of Africa approves the system. Long before the white men came to create an export trade, an internal slave commerce was carried on in full vigor; and at this instant it prevails as extensively as ever. Whilst the English are endeavoring to check the sea-borne merchandise, the inland paths are crowded with multitudes destined to a distant sale; and should the name of slave-ship be forgotten, of which there is as yet no probability, matters would but return to their former state. The New World merely offered a new market; and though it should prove but a temporary one, Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, and Constantinople will continue steady in the consumption of an article prohibited by the Christian. As yet, however, this evil trade, like a religious sect, has but increased under persecution; and at no time has it torn away from country and home more men than since it has been pursued in defiance of Great Britain. The mode is altered, not the system destroyed. Attempts, however, at suppression, must not be permitted to slacken: if unsuccessful—and their success is problematical—they will prove strong disapprobation: not to oppose would imply tacit sanction. Total destruction of this nefarious commerce will end only when a profitable market ceases to be open. Whilst the Brazils, the Havannah and other portions of America legalise the importation and purchase of Africans, the profits rise in proportion to the risk, hardy captains and adventurous seamen will always be found to work the quick slave-clippers, and brave the British squadron."

The slaves who are thus carried off, lose their liberty from various causes. War, or rather a process of incessant skirmishing of tribe against tribe, for the sake of catching prisoners, is a principal cause. The second source of slavery is crime, such as offences against religion, including sorcery and witchcraft, murder, robbery, theft, and impertinence or evil

speaking; also, debt, the person owing money or goods being liable to be seized by his creditor. In short, there appears to be little or no conception among the black nations, that slavery is unjust in its nature, or cruel in its practical operation; and the following account shows how easily the exportation of natives may be carried on, in spite of British interference:—

On the morning after my arrival at Sierra Leone, I was indulged in the first view of the waters of the estuary, glittering in the hot sun, and endeavoring to distinguish from the many vessels at anchor the barque which had brought me from England.

Close in shore lay a large schooner, so remarkable from the low, sharp cut of her black hull, and the excessive rake of her masts, that she seemed among the other craft as a swallow seems among birds. Her deck was crowded with naked blacks, whose woolly heads studded the rail. She was a slaver with a large cargo. In the autumn of 1833, this schooner, apparently a Brazilian, and named with the liberty stirring appellation of 'Doña Maria da Gloria,' had left Loando on the slave coast, with a few bales of merchandise, to comply with the formalities required by the authorities from vessels engaged in legal traffic; for the slave trade, under the Brazilian flag, is now piracy. No sooner was she out of port than the real object of her voyage declared itself. She hastily received on board four hundred and thirty negroes, who had been mustered in readiness, and sailed for Rio Janeiro. Off the mouth of that harbor, she arrived in November, and was captured as a slaver by his Majesty's brig Snako. The case was brought in December before the court established there; and the court decided that, as her Brazilian character had not been fully made out, it was incompetent to the final decision of the case. It was necessary to apply to the court of mixed commission at Sierra Leone, for the purpose of adjudication. A second time, therefore, the unfortunate dungeon-ship put to sea with her luckless cargo, and again crossed the Atlantic amid the horrors of a two months' voyage. The brig having returned to Africa, cast anchor at Freetown in the middle of February 1834, and on arrival found the number reduced by death to from four hundred and thirty to three hundred and thirty five.

Continuance of misery for several months in a cramped posture, in a pestilential atmosphere, had not only destroyed many, but had spread disease among the survivors. Dropsy, eruptions, abscesses, and dysentery, were making ravages, and ophthalmia was general. Until formally adjudicated by the court, the wretched slaves could not be landed, nor even relieved from their sickening situation. With the green hills and valleys of the colony close to them, they must not leave their prison. I saw them in April they had been in the harbor two months, and no release had been offered them. But the most painful circumstance was the final decision of the court. The slaver was proved to have been sailing under Portuguese colours, not Brazilian; and the treaty with the Portuguese prohibits slave traffic to the north of a certain line only, whereas the Donna Maria had been captured a few degrees to the south. No alternative remained. Her capture was decided to have been illegal. She was formally delivered up to her slave-captain; and he received from the British authorities

written orders to the commanders of the British cruisers, guaranteeing a safe and free passage back to the Brazils; and I saw the evil ship weigh anchor and leave Sierra Leone, the east of slavo liberation, with her large canvas proudly swelling, and her ensign floating as if in contempt and triumph. Thus a third time the dying wretches were carried across the Atlantic after seven months' confinement, few probably lived through the passage.

On a slave-ship being brought to Sierra Leone, and condemned by the mixed commission, the unhappy slaves on board, men, women, and children, are removed to the shore, and in a short time distributed over the colony; the men being made soldiers or given patches of land, the women taken as wives by all who choose to select them, and the children under fourteen years of age being apprenticed as servants for a period of three years to any description of applicants. Very little pains appear to be taken to consult their feelings in either case; but perhaps the best under the circumstances. The author presents a graphic account of a visit which he made to a slave ship on its arrival. "The craft showed Spanish colors, and was named 'La Pantica.' We easily leaped on board, as she lay low in the water. The ship fore and aft was thronged with men, women, and children, all entirely naked, and disgusting with disease. I stopped to the hatchway; it was secured by iron bars and cross bars, and pressed against them were the heads of slaves below. It appeared that the crowd on deck formed one third only of the cargo, two thirds being stowed in a sitting posture below between decks; the men forward, the women aft. Two hundred and seventy four were at this time in the little schooner. When captured, three hundred and fifteen had been found on board; forty had died during the voyage from the Old Calabar, where she had been captured by his Majesty's ship Fair Rosamond, and one had drowned himself on arrival.

The rainy season had commenced, and during the night rain had poured heavily down. Nearly a hundred slaves had been exposed to the weather on deck, and among them a heap of dying wretches at the foremast. After making my way through the clustered mass of women on the quarter deck, I discovered the slave captain, who had also been part owner, comfortably asleep in his cot, undisturbed by the horrors around him. The captives were now counted; their numbers, sex, and age written down, for the information of the court of mixed commission. The task was repulsive. As the hold had been divided for the separation of the men and women, those on deck were first counted; they were then driven forward, crowded as much as possible, and the women were drawn up through the small hatchway, from their hot, dark confinement. A black boatswain seized them one by one, dragging them before us for a moment, when the proper officer on a glance decided the age, whether above or under fourteen, and they were instantly swung again by the arm into the loathsome cell, where another negro boatswain sat, with a whip or stick, and forced them to resume the heat and painful attitude necessary for the stowage of so large a number. The unfortunate women and girls, in general submitted with quiet resignation to their absence of disease and the use of their limbs permitted. A month had made their condition familiar to them. One or two were less philosophical, or suffered more acutely than the rest. Their shrieks rose faintly from their hidden prison, as violent compulsion alone squeezed them into their nook against the curve of the ship's side. I attempted to descend in order to see the accommodation. The height between the floor and ceiling was about twenty two inches. The agony caused by the position of the crouching slaves may be imagined, especially that of the men, whose heads and necks are bent down by the boarding above them. Once or twice, relief by motion or change of posture is unattainable. The body frequently stiffens in a perma-

nent curve; and in the streets of Freetown I have seen liberated slaves in every conceivable state of distortion. One I remember, who trailed along his body, with his back to the ground, by means of his hands and ankles. Many can never resume the upright posture."

UNITED STATES.

New York, May 24.

UNEMPLOYED LABORERS.—The largest class of individuals who must suffer more severely than any other, and who have more claims to commiseration than any other, are the thousands of labouring men who must be deprived of employment and consequently of their only means of subsistence. There are few of this class who, in the recent period of high prices, could have saved any thing to carry them through a season without employment. If they remain in this city, therefore, they can see nothing but a dismal prospect before them. However, they need not despair. We have often recommended to them a course which if they will now take, they may save themselves from the evils which threaten them. Let them go to the country and turn farmers. This is a business free from the ruinous fluctuations experienced in other callings. As sure as the sun warms and the rains water the earth, so sure are the products of agriculture, and those products are what we all require for our subsistence. The wealth of the farmer is real, his resources always at hand, and his peace is undisturbed by pressures, protests and failures. Yet the people of this country have been foolish enough to neglect this business, where such great facilities are afforded for carrying it on, and to that neglect may be ascribed much of her present suffering. Men have embarked in idle and visionary schemes, which could produce nothing but bubbles and disappointments, while over our extended domain millions and millions of acres of fertile land lie in waiting to yield a rich harvest and substantial wealth to the cultivating hand of the husbandman. Those acres must be cultivated, and we must cease to import bread stuffs from foreign lands, before we can experience real prosperity. Let our unemployed laborers think of this.—*N. Y. Sun.*

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.—The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains, at length, the Royal Ordinances, appointing the Ministers. M. Mole, as we previously announced, has been preferred to all his rivals, and the Cabinet is of his selection. He remains President of the Council; M. Barthe succeeds M. Persil as Minister of Justice; M. Montalivet, M. Gasparin as Minister of the Home Department; M. de Salvandy, M. Guizot as Minister of Public Instruction; and M. Lacave Laplague, M. Duchatel as Minister of Finance. The Ministers of War, M. Bernard; of Commerce, M. Martin (du Nord); of Marine, Admiral Rosamel, remain. We are led to suppose that M. Guizot and his friends will not oppose the new Ministry, but we would not pledge ourselves for this, as a deficiency of Parliamentary talent does not promise it a long life.

The Paris journal *l'Europe* has the following:—In the permission which the Pope granted for the marriage of the Duke of Orleans, the subjoined clause is remarked:—"On the express condition that our well-beloved son, the Duke of Orleans, &c., shall every day pray and exhort the woman who is about to be united to him, and shall endeavour to bring her back into the flock of the Church; on condition, also, that all the children born of this marriage, whether male or female, shall be

brought up in the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion."

SPAIN.—The *Sentinelle des Pyrenées*, of the 22d instant, gives the following:—"The loan ordered by Don Carlos appears to announce important projects, and the assurance with which he speaks of his entrance into Madrid indicates a firm reliance on his resources and on the ultimate success of the insurrection. Don Carlos doubtless dreams of making an irruption into New Castille, and organising an imposing force in Loyer Aragon and the province of Valen. The success of Cabrera, and the tardy pursuit of the Queen's troops, otherwise discouraged, and in small numbers, leave the Carlists every thing their own way in that vast extent of the kingdom. It is stated, on the other hand, that Don Carlos has recalled the batallions of Cabrera into the Basque provinces—to oppose more efficaciously the movements of Espartero. There is no doubt but the campaign will be again opened with vigour, at least by the Carlists."

A letter from Bayonne, of the 21st instant, says, "Colonel Leguia arrived at Bayonne yesterday from Bilbao. He is going to General Irribaren, to make him acquainted with the plans he is to occupy, according to the plan of operations agreed upon between Espartero, Evans, and Seoane, and which are decidedly to be commenced in a few days. Upwards of four millions have been received lately from the Bank of Bordeaux for the pay of the Queen's troops; and Colonel Leguia declares that there never was a greater degree of enthusiasm for the cause shown by the Spanish and English soldiers. At the same time the Carlists are confident of gaining a triumph, and flatter themselves that within a fortnight their head-quarters will be removed to Aranda de Duero."

The French embassy courier, who was despatched on Saturday, the 15th, to Paris, was robbed and beaten within a league of Madrid.

COLONIAL.

St. John, N. B., May 30.

Yesterday, His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell, with Lady Campbell and family, arrived in town from Fredericton, on their way to Great Britain; and we hope he may carry with him the conviction of having acted throughout his administration with impartiality, prudence, and good faith—if he enjoys such feeling, it will mitigate if it does not prevent the glaring conviction which must press on his mind, that all around him so widely differ from him in opinion.—*Observer.*

P. E. Island, May 30.

A letter has been received from the Hon. Samuel Cunard, in answer to a letter addressed to him by order of His Excellency Sir John Harvey, calling for an explanation of the circumstances attending the recent deviations of the Cape Breton from her regular route. It is almost unnecessary to add, that Mr Cunard disclaims all previous knowledge of or participation in the transaction, and expresses himself in strong terms of disapprobation of the conduct of those who took the liberty of ordering her, under any pretence, off the station; at the same time his letter contains an assurance that care shall be taken to prevent a recurrence of a similar cause of complaint.—*Gazette.*

QUEBEC, May 15.

We are requested to say, that the Bank of British North America has reduced its rate of Exchange on London to 13 per cent. prem.—*Mercury.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

DESTITUTION IN THE HIGHLANDS.—The inhabitants of this town and neighborhood are responding to the call which has been made upon them from the Highlands and islands of Scotland with their accustomed liberality. Already (as our advertising columns show) the sum subscribed amounts to near £700. The following letter, addressed to C.J. Brigg, Esq., Treasurer, in acknowledgment of the first remittance from this town, will doubtless be satisfactory to the subscribers:—

"Sir,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favour of the 27th inst., inclosing £410, which I have placed to the credit of the fund in aid of the destitute Highlands and Islands. I beg you will convey to the subscribers of your city the sincere thanks of the Glasgow Committee, for their very handsome and timely contributions, while you may assure them that every precaution is taken to ensure the benevolent object of the public. The Glasgow Committee has already dispatched £3,000 value in meal to the most necessitous districts. A similar amount for the same purpose is to be invested this day; 500*l* toward the purchase of seed potatoes for the poor fishermen and cottars; £400 towards the purchase of blankets; and £200 are at the disposal of the Aberdeen Committee for the special supply of the Shetland Islands. The above appropriations nearly absorb our present funds, but from what we can learn, the generosity of the country will enable us to go still further. I may state that the Glasgow Committee confines itself almost exclusively to the supply of food. The supply of seed is left to the landlords, whose province it more particularly is to provide their tenants with the means of afterwards paying their rents. I shall be happy to receive any further collection made in your city. Meantime, I am, Sir,

(Signed) "JOHN MACPHERSON, Treas."

We subjoin some extracts from letters recently received in this town from the scenes of distress. The Rev. D. Carment, minister of the parish of Roskeen, in the shire of Ross, in a letter to the Rev. P. Morrison, of this town, dated March 24, 1837, thus writes—

"I have to state in reply to your letter of the 20 inst., that both the extent and amount of destitution and distress in the Islands and on the west is most appalling.—From the Mull of Kintyre to Cape Wrath, the destitution extends in every direction. From long local acquaintance with the Islands, and from good information, I know that there are thousands ready to perish for want of food. There is no corn for seed or fit to be sown in any part of the interior, or Western Highlands; no potatoes fit to be planted; and to add to this, from the unusually severe weather we have at present, it is certain that the greater part of their cattle will die for want of food. Even in my parish, situated in a low and fertile district of country and fine climate, yet in one corner of the parish, in the vicinity of the hills, the small farmers have no corn of any kind fit for seed. Guess, then, what it must be in the moist and stormy climate of the Highlands and Islands. I believe I would not exceed if I was to say, that nearly 100,000 souls want food and want money to buy food." In a letter to the Rev. P. Morrison, the Rev. Alex. Beith, minister of the parish of Glenelg, Inverness-shire, writing on the 28th March says—"The distress in the north and west is very great, and it is only that Highlanders are inured to such hardships more than other men, which enables them to be composed in the midst of the sad prospects which they at present have of privation before the new crop comes in. This parish, I believe, to be in more favourable circumstances

than any along the coast or in the Islands, and yet out of 630 families which compose the whole parish, I have reported 291 that will be utterly destitute before harvest. Some are at this moment so, having actually not a creel of potatoes, but they are able to borrow from their neighbors, who lend as long as they have any to share, but who must themselves soon come to the condition of the borrowers. When once the crop has been put down, I know destitution will be appalling and general, and, much as we are accustomed to a state of things somewhat similar, I have no doubt unless relief come, the suffering and misery will be severely felt. Last year, which was comparatively a good one, required aid; and 100 holls of meal which Lord Glenelg gave to the poor of his own property, which constitutes about a third of the parish, handsome as the donation was, just sufficed to meet the wants which at the time of its distribution prevailed."

The Rev. Alex. Kennedy, minister of Jura and Colonsay, says—"The perusal of your letter upon my return this evening, after listening to so many complaints and witnessing so many scenes of destitution among my people, was truly cheering. We have deep cause of thankfulness even in reading in the public prints, and hearing of the amount of the rich resources of public and national charity, which have been brought to bear upon relieving our distress in these remote islands. The destitution now prevalent in this extensive parish, comprehending nine inhabited islands and containing a population of upwards of 2,000 souls, is great and is daily increasing." "I am in possession of too much information respecting the wants of my people, and of too many authentic facts upon which to found an appeal to general benevolence. These particulars I shall, in the mean time defer, but shall make it my business to furnish them when required."

The Committee of this town, at its meeting last Monday, remitted a further sum to Glasgow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 21.

CANADA.—The House was moved to go into committee on the Canada Resolutions. Mr Leader met the motion by an amendment, that the Resolutions should be postponed for six months, in order to give time for an accommodation of the difficulties with the Canadian Assembly. The amendment was negatived by 182 to 29; and the House went into committee. The 6th Resolution, which declares that the privileges of the North American Land Company should be maintained inviolate, was proposed. Mr Roebuck moved an amendment, for an inquiry into the circumstances attending the establishment of the Land Company. The 6th Resolution was then adopted; and the committee was ordered to sit again on Monday.

WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—THE CANADAS.—On Monday evening a meeting, convened by the Working Men's Associations, was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand. Mr W. Hoare was in the chair. Amongst the persons present were Sir W. Molesworth, M. P.; D. W. Harvey, Esq., M. P.; Colonel Thompson, M. P.; Feargus O'Connor, Esq.; Messrs Murphy, Lovett, &c. Sir W. Molesworth in a lengthened speech proposed a resolution condemnatory of the whole system of colonial policy pursued by the present government towards the Canadas. Mr James Watson, in seconding the resolution, referred to different passages from the speeches of Mr. Fox, Burke, &c., as to the necessity of giving an elective council to the people of Canada, and concluded by declaring that if things went on as they had done within the last few years, the principle of democracy must speedily tri-

umph. Mr Murphy, of St. Pancras, next addressed the meeting, contending for the right of the Canadians to the full benefit of an elective council. Mr F. O'Connor, Mr Lovett, and other persons addressed the meeting at great length. Resolutions were agreed to, a petition founded on them was put into a course of signature, and the meeting separated.

LONDON, April 28.

MONEY MARKET—12 o'Clock.—We have no further arrivals from America to day, but they are expected hourly. In the meantime the Bonds which they have sent us to attract the attention of capitalists, and rise the public estimation: the United States Bond Bonds have been sold at 94½, and the Morris Canal Bonds at 98½. We doubt not the loan for one million sterling, which was negotiated here last spring by Messrs Baring and Co. for account of the United States Bank, and falls due shortly, will be provided for by a fresh issue of bonds. It appears as if these operations were likely to influence materially the monetary affairs in this market; it is said that many parties, who entertain a favourable opinion of American securities, have already begun to sell Exchequer Bills with the view of employing their money in the new Bonds, which yield double the interest.

Money is very abundant in the discount market, and the brokers are using extraordinary means to attract customers with bills. This cannot fail soon to make credit more easy than it has been, yet it will be long before we can expect to convert to a thoroughly healthy state. A failure is announced of a merchant here, largely engaged in the East India trade; his character stood high and his operations hitherto have generally been very successful; but the depression of trade, and difficulty of raising money on goods, have brought him to a stand-still.

The English Stocks are all lower; Consols are 90½ to ½ for money, and 90½ to ½ for the Account; New 3½ per Cents 98½ to ¾; Exchequer Bills have fallen to 33 to 35 p. cent.

TWO O'CLOCK.—We are glad to learn that the party who stopped payment yesterday has abundant means to satisfy all claims, and leave a surplus of £70,000; he only wants time. Consols are 90½ to ½ for money and account; Exchequer Bills have declined to 30 p. cent. Spanish Bonds are improving, 21½ to ½ is now the price.

EDINBURGH, April 22.

The prolonged debate on the Spanish question terminated on Thursday morning, the majority in favour of Ministers being 36. The speech of Lord Palmerston lasted three hours; and (says the *Courier*) furnished a complete vindication of the policy of the Government from the charge of doing too much in their desire to effect the objects aimed at by the Quadruple Treaty.—*Scotsman*.

April 26.

Some riotous proceedings took place in Manchester last week, arising chiefly from the distress of the unemployed operatives. They were suppressed without leading to any serious mischief.—*Jb*.

THE TORY PLOT.—The Tories are speaking monstrous big, in the expectation of the crisis which we indicated a few posts ago. We are certainly at the eve of a civil convulsion; or, more properly speaking, we have come to the point in which the Tories of England and the Orangemen of Ireland on one side, and the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland on the other, will be brought into conflict. We shall say no more at present than reiterate our conviction that Peel and Wellington, with the aid of the Orangemen, are about to make the most fatal move for themselves they ever yet attempted.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

AGRICULTURAL.

WHEAT.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4TH.

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

We believe that wheat would flourish better if it were buried deeper than it generally is in broad-cast sowing. Our opinion is founded on the following facts, relating to the physiology of the wheat plant. 'A grain of wheat, when put into the ground at the depth of three inches, undergoes the following transformation: as soon as the farinaceous matter which envelops the frame of the young plant, contained within it, is softened into a milky state, a germ is pushed out, and at the bottom of that germ small roots soon follow. The roots are gathering strength, whilst the germ, by the aid of the milky fluid, is shooting upwards; and when the milk is exhausted, the roots are in activity, and are collecting nourishment for the plant from the soil itself. This is analogous to the weaning of the young of animals, which are not abandoned by the mother till they can provide for themselves. But the care of nature does not end here; when the germ is fairly got above the surface, and become a plant, a set of upper roots are thrown out, close to the surface of the ground, which search all the superficial parts of the soil with the same activity as the under roots search the lower parts; and part of the germ which separates the two sets of roots is now become a channel, through which the lower roots supply the plants with the nourishment they have collected. What an admirable contrivance to secure the prosperity of the plant! Two distinct sets of roots serve, in the first place, to fix the plant firmly in the ground, and to collect nourishment from every quarter. The upper roots are appositely situated to receive all the nourishment that comes naturally from the atmosphere, or artificially as manure, to the surface; and serve the farther purpose of being the base of new stems, which are tillered up, and so greatly increase the productiveness of the plant. The excellence of the drill system in grain may be probably perceived in this explanation; for in broad-cast sowing the seeds lie very near to the surface, and in this situation it is not only more exposed to accidents arising from birds, insects, and the weather, but the two sets of roots are necessarily crowded together, so as almost to become indistinct; the plant is less firm, and has fewer purveyors collecting food for it.'

Dr. Deane observed, that 'wheat that is sowed in autumn, a clover ley excepted, should, instead of harrowing, be covered with a shallow furrow, and the surface left rough. It will be less in danger of being killed by the frost in winter, and less injured by drying winds in the following spring. The furrows should be left without harrowing; for the more uneven the ground is the more the soil will be pulverized and mellowed by the frost.' But if the crop which succeeds the wheat crop should require a smooth bottom, the land, after sowing, must be harrowed, and should be rolled. Some husbandmen advise, when wheat is sown on a clover ley, to plough in the clover with a deep furrow, then plough in the seed wheat with a shallow furrow; and if the next crop in the rotation requires a level bottom, it will be necessary to harrow and roll the field as smooth as possible, after having ploughed in the seed.

The greatest care should be exercised with regard to kind, quality, and preparation of seed wheat. There are many varieties of wheat, but winter wheat, in the United States,

is generally distinguished by only two appellations, red wheat and white wheat, of which the latter is held in highest estimation.

In preparing your seed wheat, the first thing to be attended to is to clear it perfectly from every injurious foreign substance. 'One error here may mar our whole system, and render our skill productive of as much evil as good. On poor and worn out land the evil of sowing a mixture of impure seed with grain or grass seed would be great; but where the ground is in high order the crop is more injured; the noxious plants take firmer hold, and are more difficult to be eradicated.' Indeed, it would be better for a farmer to pick over his seed wheat by single handfuls, and make a riddle of his fingers, than to sow cockle, darnel, tares, wild turnip seeds, and other vegetable nuisances, which are as intrusive as unwelcome, as voracious of life as they are unworthy of existence. The first preparation therefore should be to screen, winnow, and riddle the grain till perfectly freed from these and other improper ingredients. When this is thoroughly accomplished, washing and steeping, for the purpose of preventing smut, should meet attention. The first step in the processes to be instituted against smut, as recommended by Sir John Sinclair, is 'to run the grain very gently through a riddle, when not only the smut balls, but the imperfect grains, and the seeds of weeds, will float, and may be skimmed off at pleasure.' The same author enumerates as modes by which smut may be prevented, 1. The use of pure cold water and lime. 2. Boiling water and lime. 3. Water impregnated with salt. 4. Urine pickle. 5. Lye of wood ashes. 6. A solution of arsenic. 7. A solution of blue vitriol. It seems that almost any acid, corrosive, or poisonous application will secure a clean crop, if properly used for that purpose.

Mr Arthur Young sowed fourteen beds with the same wheat seed, which was black with smut. The first bed was sown with this wheat without washing, and had three hundred and seventy-seven smutty kernels. A bed sowed with seed washed in clean water produced three hundred and twenty-five smutty kernels; washed in lime water, forty-three do.; washed in lye of wood ashes, thirty-one do.; steeped in lime water four hours, two-do.; steeped in lye four hours, three do.; steeped in arsenic four hours, one do. Again that which was steeped in lye, as before mentioned, twelve hours, had none; and that which was steeped in the same kind of lye twenty-four hours had none; that also which was steeped twenty-four hours in lime water had none; that steeped in arsenic twenty-four hours had five.

The only successful course is to prepare the seed about ten days before sowing-time. This is done by selecting clean and plump seed, passing it through water in a tub, about half a bushel at a time, and washing it and skimming off the matter that floats; then empty it into a basket to drain, then lay it on a clean floor and rake in two quarts of slacked lime and one quart of plaster to the bushel, and if too dry sprinkle on water, and continue to stir it until all is covered with the lime and plaster. In this way you may proceed until you have prepared your whole seed. Let it remain in a heap one day, then spread it and move it daily, until it becomes perfectly dry; it is then fit to sow, and you may sow it if the land should happen to be quite wet.'

We shall now speak of the liability of wheat to become winter-killed. The author of Letters of Agricola states, as an objection to the cultivation of wheat in Nova Scotia, 'its liability to be thrown out in the spring, and thus subjecting the farmer to serious inconveniences, and often disappointment of a crop.'

Grasses are not exempt from the same hazard; and the hopes of the year are thus blasted by a cause which, in many cases, will admit the remedy, in all, of alleviation. I am not sure but sowing the wheat seed under furrow, at least four or five inches deep, in September, in order that it may extend its roots and take a firm hold of the soil before the approach of winter, and rolling it in the spring with the box heavily loaded, would obviate the evils of our climate, and enable us to cultivate that grain according to the improved modes of England. It ought to be recollected that even there, about sixty years ago, winter wheat was not of general cultivation, and the heaving of the soil was accounted a powerful obstacle to its success. In Scotland, too, during the same period, spring wheat almost universally prevailed; and her northern and bleak position was thought to be incapable of any change to the better, and utterly unfriendly to autumnal sowing. The zeal and industry of British farmers, combined with their skill, have baffled all these gloomy predictions, and taught us at once to copy the example of our sires, and not despair in the race of improvement.

A method, according to the same author, made use of in Norfolk, England, to guard wheat against the changes and inclemency of winter and spring, is to adopt the following rotation: 'After a turnip, they sow barley the second year with clover seeds; the third year they cut hay, and plough down the ley, and sow their winter wheat on the matted sod. The roots of the grass bind the soil, and prevent it from heaving, which is much akin to the same effect produced by the tangled and bound surface of our new and cleared lands.' This fact may suggest another inducement to sow wheat next in rotation after clover, as has been recommended. [To be continued.]

TO BE SOLD,

BY JAMES DAWSON, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Before the Court House in Pictou, on Friday, the 25th day of June, at ten o'clock, a.m.

SEVEN LOTS, marked A. C. D. E. F. G. and H. on a plan of the late Mr Mortimer's Estate to be seen at Mr Dawson's, and exhibited at the sale. They contain about

TWO ACRES EACH,

and as they lie within a short distance of the Town, are well adapted for building or gardens. Possession will be given at the end of the year. The title is unexceptionable.

Terms—A deposit of ten per cent at the sale; 25 per cent more on delivery of the deed; the remainder with interest, in two years, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

AT THE SAME TIME,

Will be offered for Sale:—

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

Belonging to the heirs of the late John Fuller, lying on the northern side of River John, and bounded by lands granted to Robert Patterson and others.

Terms—A deposit of ten per cent at the sale; the remainder on delivery of the deed.

WM. YOUNG.

Pictou, May 1837.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

THE subscriber in expectation of a large supply of Goods in the ensuing spring, will sell his present stock at greatly reduced prices.

R. DAWSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c.

Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

September 21. 18

Druggist.

TEMPERANCE.—NEW LICENCE LAW.

From the Halifax Temperance Recorder.

"The effect of such a measure politically considered is of little moment; for the increase of revenue,—if a revenue, derived from the vices of the people were even desirable,—will not be the result, of this misjudged piece of legislation. But in a moral point of view it is different, because it has been ascertained, that every additional house which is opened, creates for itself a new set of customers—many of them the friends and companions of the keeper; and in this way other drunkards are created.

It is the granting permission to the places in the country to sell rum by the quart, that stamps the Act in question, with a peculiarly injurious and destructive character; as it will lead to much private drinking in various parts of the country. Another of its vicious features, is the attempt to encourage free licences on roads where there is but little travelling: and without restricting the parties applying for such licences, to the sale of liquors to travellers only;—a measure that might have a beneficial tendency, as many persons are now obliged to sell to the population around them, to be able to pay the price of licence; who would cease to pursue so fatal and dangerous a course, were they relieved from the expense attending the obtaining of licences.

That the Act in question, was intended by its authors to paralyse the exertions of the Temperance Societies, there cannot be a doubt—that it is a gratuitous attack upon them is equally obvious, for not a solitary petition was presented from either of those numerous associations; although we predict there will be no lack of them next year, and couched in a tone not to be misunderstood nor disregarded.

Not only does the Act in question, exhibit the sad spectacle of a Legislature deliberately pandering to the depraved appetites and propensities of men, but the entire measure is at variance with the principles of political economy; as the amount is thus derived to the state in the shape of revenue, far exceeded by the pauperism, crime and lunacy, which the sale of intoxicating liquors every where introduces."

From the Lunenburg Churchman.

TEMPERANCE.—This good cause is not much indebted to the "Reformers" for late enactments. We grieve to find that the new licence law will open (or rather has already opened) wide, the floodgates of intemperance, to deluge the land once more with all the iniquity of which that vice is the fruitful parent. Before, the high price of licences, and the restriction as to the quantity sold, tended greatly to abate the evils arising from the consumption of ardent spirits, and to assist the endeavours of those who were striving to substitute sobriety and independence for drunkenness and poverty in the habits and circumstances of the people. Much was thus saved to the country and to individuals, and an incalculable amount of comfort conferred on families before rendered wretched by the intemperance of their heads. The idle and worthless were thus becoming industrious and useful members of society; and Temperance was bringing in its smiling train—the blessings of peace and virtue as inmates of every cottage in the land. If over such a state of things the heart of the patriot and the christian could not but rejoice, it cannot but be cast down at the prospect now before us of an unhappy reverse. So far from any check being now imposed, upon the vicious propensities of the intemperate, every facility is afforded them by the existing law. The price of the license is reduced one half,—the shop keeper may sell in quantities as low as a quart; the tavern-keeper may sell to the same extent without the limits of his house. The effect of this change has soon appeared in

this quarter, where more licenses, we understand, than ever have just been granted. There are no less than five taverns now licensed in the space of three miles,—thus multiplying the temptations, already too abundant, to spend in rum what ought to furnish bread or clothing to suffering families. Disheartening though it be to see such obstacles thrown in the way of efforts for the release of our land from the worst bondage that can enslave it, we yet trust that these efforts will not be slackened, but rather increased in proportion to the call for their exercise. Let members of temperance Societies be united, persevering, and resolute, in their attack on the fell destroyer of millions. Let every proper and discreet endeavour be used to add others to the ranks, and to discourage in every way the consumption of ardent spirits. Let there be no dividing of strength, already too little to contend with the common enemy; no broaching of new and doubtful plans,—no extravagant or offensive appeals, which have already been so injurious to the cause. By such a course of moderate, but at the same time zealous and well-directed effort, much may under the Divine blessing be accomplished by temperance societies, to stop the breach which has just been made in the wall. And if the laws for the regulation of taverns be likewise duly executed, much evil will be prevented.—If Magistrates will steadily fine every one found in a state of intoxication; and if that clause of the Lord's-day-Act be strictly enforced, which forbids persons belonging to the place to loiter and spend their time in public houses, under penalties upon the parties thus found, and upon the keeper of the house—intemperance will be greatly kept down.

[FOR THE BEE]

MR EDITOR,

Sir,—By your paper of the 16th instant, I am pleased to see that my observations upon popular superstitions, have attracted the attention of at least one countryman. I did not flatter myself that all would embrace my opinions, without contradiction; and as inquiry is now excited, if that spirit can be kept up, the exercise of reason and reflection will, I have little doubt, ultimately sap the foundation of the fabric, and truth raise a substantial edifice upon its ruins.

In as brief a way as possible, we shall now examine the evidence upon which "A Countryman" founds his belief (which is scripture and philosophy), and see how they bear on the question. The first alluded to, Gen. i. 15; here we see the lesser light or moon destined to rule the night, which commission it has performed most faithfully; but not the most distant allusion to its ruling the minds of men;—the rest of the quotation I conceive we have nothing more to do with in this case, but to observe that "A Countryman" says, "Was not this the work of God limited to a creature, and wherefore should we say it is contrary to reason?" If it was understood that I said this or any other work of God is contrary to reason, it was misunderstood. The laws of nature, established by the Creator, at the beginning of time, are binding upon all his creatures. But man has ever manifested a proneness, as it were, to improve upon them; and this power ascribed to the moon, I conceive to be a part of the redundancy. Although not an implicit believer in all the tenets of Pope's creed, I think he is right where he says that God rules not by partial but by general laws, and if any were affected to such a degree as was supposed, all would more or less.

"A Countryman" seems to be at a loss how to account for the beginning and periodical return of that disease. I would account for them just in the same way as other diseases: that God sends them at the time and in the way that he sees meet. Further, "A Countryman" says, "Astrology, as a science, is false, and contrary to religion, but that lunacy is spoke of in scripture, in a positive manner, and really prevailing." I think they are both spoken of much in the

same manner; but any one who wishes to take the trouble, may satisfy himself by comparing Matt. xvii. 15, with Dan. ii. 10.

I expect it will be allowed that the Jews were a little tainted with superstitious, as well as the Chaldeans; and though it may be commonly supposed that the Jews considered the disease here spoken of in some way connected with the moon, I cannot draw this conclusion from it at all. What is there made known to us, is, that Jesus cured a child, not that He either approved, or found fault with, the meaning attached to the name of the disease. I am perfectly satisfied that there was a devil cast out of the child, but that the moon was concerned in putting him in, I am sceptical.

I think that Deut. xxxii. 39, is as clear upon the cause and cure of disease, as any yet referred to, and, as it is the last I shall quote at this time, I shall transcribe it. "See now that I, even I, am He, and there is no God with me; I kill and make alive, I wound and I heal, neither is there any that can deliver out of my hand."

We shall now take a look at "A Countryman's" philosophy. In that part of it respecting the ebbing and flowing of the ocean, we agree, and likewise that the changes of the atmosphere have a powerful effect upon animal life; but that these changes are effected by the moon to the degree he seems to suppose, I beg leave to differ. He says: "May we not suppose that the moon in a similar manner as she acts upon the ocean, acts upon our atmosphere (but to a greater degree, as it is fluid, and much more elastic), and thus produce those various changes that take place in it, which affect the animal constitution." I grant that the atmosphere by the law of gravitation and attraction, is acted upon by the moon, in the same way as the ocean, both being fluids; but from the atmosphere not being circumscribed by shores, as the ocean is, it does not fall under our view in such a tangible way; and to me at least the changes of the moon do not materially affect either the temperature or current of the air. Heat is the most active agent in these changes; and I believe there is little of it proceeds from the moon; but this may be thought foreign to our subject—as it is only matter acting upon matter, and it is matter acting upon mind, that we are in search of. Well, we shall try the quotation from the scientific man upon the subject; I agree perfectly with him, that air of a determined gravity is requisite to perform respiration easily; but I would hint to "A Countryman," that this would rather affect the asthmatic and phtisical than the lunatic.

Our friend "A Countryman," had little need to beg an excuse, (which is freely granted,) as any one has a right to use the same freedom; and that he has a right to maintain his sentiments, as well as I to defend mine, is quite clear; but it is just as obvious that our sentiments are not both right, and until he can give some clearer evidence for his opinion, I must consider him something superstitious; and I now leave it to the public to judge who is right, respectively inviting (with Mr Dawson's concurrence), any unprejudiced person, to give the old fabric a tug, and help down with it, as I have but little time and less talent for controversy. Otherwise, unless hard beset, I must let it stand until the long evenings, when, 'tis possible, I may answer more objections (if offered) in my own way.

Yours, &c.

AMICUS VERITATIS

May, 1837.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT just received, via Halifax, and for sale by
JAMES D. B. FRASER.
March 29, 1837. Jf

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1837.

By the kindness of A. Campbell, Esq., of Tatamagouche, we have been politely favored with a London paper of the 28th April, received by the brig *Omond*, Laing, arrived there; and we have received our regular files of Scotch papers up to the 26th of that month, from which we make a variety of extracts.

We regret to observe that Parliament was proceeding, in committee, with the ill advised coercion measures against Canada.

Large and liberal subscriptions were making throughout the United Kingdom, for the relief of the distress in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

In Scotland, early planted potatoes had begun to exhibit symptoms of decay and rot, as in the last two years.

The receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for the year ending the 31st March last, was, £108,740 18 11; and their issues of copies of the Scriptures was 541,843.

In France and Italy, commercial distress continued without abatement. Meunier, who lately attempted the life of the king, had been tried and condemned to death. His two supposed accomplices, Lavaux and Lacaze, were acquitted. A French paper of 26th April remarks:

"There are, it is true, many thousands of unemployed workmen in Paris, and these form a dangerous body, easily to be excited to acts of outrage when the motives assigned bear a colour of patriotism to justify revolt; but even among these men there are very few who would disgrace the character of the entire body by the expression of sympathy in favour of a regicide of the calibre of Meunier. The execution of this man will, in all probability go off, not only without commotion, but also without exciting much interest. The working classes, who are in great distress, and who daily lounge about the Hotel de Ville and other places, as if to show their numbers and of what they are capable, will wait for a more worthy cause of action; or, what is much more probable, the present crisis among manufacturers will soon blow over, and the artisan will be again at his lath or his loom, peacefully earning bread for his family. It cannot be denied that society here is in a singularly disorganised and agitated state—the ministry unsettled—the Sovereign unpopular—the army disaffected—the executive by turns pitifully weak or unlawfully strong—the working classes without occupation—the monied classes without confidence—and the public generally fearing and doubting. It is one of those moments of anxiety and dread which open the way to disturbance when there are a head and a cause; but with all the faults of the French character, it would still be ridiculous, as well as unjust, to suppose the possibility of the mass making any demonstration in favour of Meunier."

The new French Ministry had been finally arranged. Their names will be found in another column.

ALL the Banks in the United States, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Canadas, except the Bank of British North America, have suspended specie payments. In the former country, failures and commercial distress continues to be the order, or rather the disorder of the day.

LOWER CANADA—The inhabitants of this Province have been thrown into a dreadful state of excitement by the Resolutions which the Imperial Parliament are about adopting. Great County Meetings have been held, at which Resolutions have been passed, declaring their determination to resist coercion—that they will use no commodity which pays Crown duties—and that it shall be deemed no crime to smuggle and use such articles as they cannot want.

The *Indicator*, after copying the grievance Address of our Assembly, to the King, says:

"We have only room to refer to the above address to-day in a general manner. It is well worthy the attention of our readers, and comes most opportunely at the present, to contradict the assertions of Lord John Russell and the Tories of this Province, that the demand of Lower Canada for an Elective Council and Responsible government was opposed by all the Sister Colonies. The standance with which the Nova-Scotia Reformers have battled by our side, will long be a source of agreeable recollection to us, as well as an example of courage and perseverance in our contest for Colonial freedom."

BERMUDA.—The Legislature of this Island met for the despatch of Business on the 16th ult. The Governor, Sir S. R. Chapman, in his Address, congratulates them on the formation of an Agricultural Society; and recommended deepening one of the channels leading to the harbor of Hamilton.

ON the 25th ult., his Excellency Sir John Harvey embarked at Charlottetown on board the steamer *Cape Breton*, and at seven o'clock the same evening landed at Shediac, and reached St. John on Saturday following, on his route to his new seat of Government in New Brunswick. Previous to his departure, the inhabitants of Charlottetown and King's County, presented loyal addresses to him.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR MAY.—The past month has been, throughout, most favorable for the Farmer. The seed has been committed to the earth in fine order; and although much of the seed used must have been very inferior, it is, generally, coming up healthy and vigorous. The hay crop is also looking well, and making rapid progress. Potatoes are now being planted, and we hope they will yield an abundant return.

THE *Index and Title Page* for the 2d vol. of the *B.L.* is now ready for delivery, to those Subscribers who file the Paper.

TRAVELLER'S MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At the *Regal Oak*.—E. Brodrick, Capt. 34th Reg't and two servants, Rev. Mr Lever, and Mrs Lever, Mr Wm. McDonald, Mr Ogilby.

At *Mr Lorrain's*.—Mr McColl, Mr McBay, Miss Campbell, Mr Irvin.

MARRIED.

At Murako, Parish of Fordyce, on the 13th April, by the Rev. J. Millar, Huntly, Mr George Primrose, White-hill, Grange, sixth son of the late Rev. John Primrose, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Mr James Steinson, Murako.

At Miramichi, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. John McCurdy, Mr William McNaught, Miss Ann Hunter.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, May 31,—Brig Stephen Knott, Newcastle—ballast.

Friday,—Sch'r Lively, Cummings, Halifax—goods; Pearl, Ginn, Penobscot—ballast; William Allan, Cook, Fredericksbury—flour; Poland, Simpson, St. Peters—ballast; Annawan, Atkins, Portland—hay; brig Cadmus, Tucker, Boston—ballast.

Saturday.—Brig Laurel, Wakefield, Providence—rice; sch'r Adelaide, Clawson, Halifax—goods; Bee, Graham, do—do. At Tatamagouche, Brig Omond, Laing, Newcastle—goods; Janet, Weldrage, Hull—bricks, &c.

CLEARED.

May 31st.—Brig Ceres, Nichols, Boston—coal; Bellow, Curtis, Portsmouth—do.

June 1st.—Brig Julia, Smith, Newfld—lumber; sch'r Hibernia, Neil, Boston—coal; Mary Ann, Graham, Miramichi—do.

2d.—Brig Sparkler, Boyles, Providence—coal; sch'r Lively, Vigueau, Boston—do.

3d.—Brig Mary, Henderson, Restigouche—coal; sch'r Dove, Cornic—fishing voyage; Two Brothers, Fougerson, Richibucto—coal; Pearl, Ginn, Boston, do.

5th.—Sch'r Emily, Healey, P. E. Island—salt, &c; Elizabeth, Haden, R. John—provisions; Elizabeth, Simpson, Merigomish—wheat; Bee, Graham, Mira-

mech—coal; Catherine, Buckler, Tatamagouche—provisions.

6th.—Brig Cadmus, Tucker, Providence—coal.

LAUNCHED, on Thursday morning last, from the ship yard of George Smith, Esq., the Ship "*Number*"—487 tons register, new measurement. She was built by Mr Thomas Rutters, and appears to possess in model and workmanship, all the qualities for which his former vessels were so justly valued.

Captain Weldrage, of the Brig *Janot*, arrived at Tatamagouche, spoke on the 24th April, two of the missing Whalers, the *Woodstock*, and *Grenville Bay* in lat. 47. N., long. 9 W.; the former having lost 15 men, and the latter 20.

COAL MINERS WANTED.

THE *Sunshine*, Proprietor & Croten Lessee of COAL MINES in New Brunswick, wishes to engage a large number of Coal Miners, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given, at the Salmon River Mines.

These Mines are about seventy miles distant from St. John, near the head of the Grand Lake; and the steamer *Woodstock* now runs to them regularly twice a week. Three shafts have already been sunk; and the Mines are in full operation under the superintendance of Mr Andrew Fleming, to whom applications for employment may be made, or in St. John, at the Office of

M. H. PERLEY.

Barrister at Law.

St. John, N. B., May 20.

m-w

SPRING, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY.

CONSISTING OF—English and Sweden Iron, Crawley, German, blister and cast steel, Borax, spikes, nails, brads and tacks;

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

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

MATHIESON'S JOINERS' TOOLS, (well assorted);

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

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

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS; Blacksmith's bellows, anvils, and vices; cue irons; bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass, putty.

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

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

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

ALSO:

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China; shoe leather, &c. &c. Water street, Pictou, June 6. 15

WANTED,

A SMART Young Man, as a

FARM SERVANT.

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

TO BE SOLD,

BY JOHN McKAY—AT AUCTION,
At the Premises, in the Town of Pictou, on
Friday, the 23d day of June, at 12 o'clock a.m.

THAT well-known, large, three-story
HOUSE, and LOT, situate at the
corner of George and Water Street, (a part occupied
by George McKay, merchant.)

ALSO:

THE LARGE YELLOW STORE

On Market Street,

with, or without a water privilege to the channel.

ALSO:

160 ACRES OF LAND,

lying in the second and third division, north, from
the town of Pictou, adjoining Alexander Grant's prop-
erty on the east. Sold in lots, agreeable to a plan.

Terms of Sale and other particulars, made
known by

JOHN PATTERSON.

Pictou, 6th June, 1837.

BOOTS & SHOES.

ANDERSON HENDERSON,

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

SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,

in its various branches, in the shop two doors east of
the Bee Office, where he is ready to execute orders
with punctuality and despatch.

ON HAND:

A quantity of Buckskins, which he will make up into
gentlemen's opera boots, according to order.
June 6.

TURNIP SEED,

Just Imported from Scotland,

And for Sale at the Subscriber's Book-Store:

SWEDISH or Ruta Bags; Aberdeen Yellow; Red
Norfolk; white, purple, and red Globe; early
white Dutch.

June 6.

J. DAWSON.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

DEALERS in Hardware are respectfully informed
that they may be supplied with Goods from the
Manufactory of Hiram Cutler, Sheffield, late Furniss
Cutler & Stacey, and established by Thomas Weldon
in 1780, on application to Messrs John Albro & Co.,
Halifax, where

A SET OF PATTERNS

may be inspected, consisting of

**SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING
KNIVES,**

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO:—SAMPLES OF STEEL.

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

Halifax, February, 1837.

n-m

TO LET:

THE SHOP lately occupied by Mr.
James Kitchin. Apply to

J. D. B. FRASER.

January 4, 1837. tf

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

tf

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

THE subscriber has just received a few copies of
the following celebrated American Annuals:—

- The Token,
- The Gift,
- The Pearl,
- The New-Years' Book,
- The Religious Souvenir,
- The Violet.

The Union Annual,

JAS. DAWSON.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

THOMAS ELLIOT,

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

SARAH ELLIOT.

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

ALL persons having any demands against the
Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

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

JANE DOULL, Administratrix

Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. tf

ALL persons having any demands against the Es-
tate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

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

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
THOMAS CAMPBELL,
ANDREW MILLAR, } Adm'rs

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. tf

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against
the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are here-
by 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 pay-
ment to

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r's.
THOMAS KERR,
THOMAS McCOUL, } Adm'r's.

4th November, 1835. ca-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. tf

ALL persons having any demands against the Es-
tate 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 sub-
scriber, at Halifax.

PETER DONALDSON,
Administrator

13th April, 1836.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber, intending to wind up his
present business forthwith, requests all to whom he
stands indebted to present their accounts for payment;
and those who are indebted to him to come to an im-
mediate settlement, to prevent expenses; as all his
outstanding accounts, not adjusted previously to the
first June next, will be put in a legal course of recove-
ry, without further notice.

GEORGE McKAY.

Pictou, April 24th, 1837.

NOTICE.

OWING to a contemplated change in the subscri-
ber's business, he is under the necessity of calling
in all his outstanding debts; he therefore requests all
those indebted to him by note, book account, or
otherwise, to pay the same without delay; and he
sternly hopes this notice will render other measures
unnecessary.

JAS. DAWSON.

May 10.

IN THE PRESS,
AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
(At this Office.)

A NEW SELECTION OF

CHURCH MUSIC,

TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."

[PRICE SIX SHILLINGS.]

AS but a limited number of Copies are printing,
those wishing to become subscribers to the Work
will please hand in their names without delay.

Contributions of favorite and popular TUNES
will be thankfully received.

March, 1837.



FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belong-

ing to the heirs of the late John Tullis, lying on the
Northern side of the East Branch of River John,
bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and
others, and containing

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.

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

October 5, 1836.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in
the Spring of the year, offers for sale his
FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.

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

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

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between
the Subscribers, has been dissolved by mu-
tual consent; therefore all persons indebted to them
are requested to make immediate payment;—and
all persons having demands, will send in their
accounts for liquidation.

DANIEL FULLERTON.
JOHN FULLERTON.

March 23.

tf

HEALTH SECURED,

BY MORISON'S PILLS,

The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British
College of Health;

WHICH has obtained the approbation and re-
commendation of some thousands, in curing
Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations,
Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Tick Doreux, King's Evil, Asthma,
Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera,
and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unaltera-
ble 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.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the
Eastern Division of the Province, for the sale of
the above valuable Medicines, of whom ONLY they
can be had genuine, with Morison's Directions for
their use.

OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD,

A few BOOKS, describing the properties, uses, &
almost innumerable cases of Cure, effected by this
extraordinary Medicine.

May 23, 1836

JAMES DAWSON.

SITUATION WANTED,

BY a middle aged Woman, acquainted with needle
work, and who will superintend the care of
Children. Apply at this Office. [April 26

POETRY.

EVENING.

BY THE REV. GEORGE CROLY

When eve is purpling cliff and cave,
The zephyrs of the heart, how soft ye flow!
Not softer on the western wave
The golden lines of sunset glow.

Then all, by chance or fate removed,
Like sparks crowd upon the eye,
The few we liked—the one we loved!
And the whole heart is memory

And life is like a fading flower,
Its beauty dying as we gaze;
Yet as the shadows round us loom,
Heaven pours above a brighter blaze.

When morning sheds its gorgeous dye,
Our hope, our heart, to earth is given,
But dark and lonely is the eye
That turns not at its eve to heaven

THE NEGRO.

AN INCIDENT IN REAL LIFE.

ONE winter evening, when "norland winds were piping" loudly, but harmlessly, around the walls of our old substantial English dwelling, our whole family, consisting of four persons, to wit, my father and mother, my sister and myself, were sitting before a cheerful fire, enjoying the dim delicious hour that intervenes between the night and the day, ere shutters are closed, or candles on the table. On the present occasion, this hour was spun out to an unusual length, and yet not one of us felt inclined to have the lights brought in. My father, who had been much abroad during his life, was peculiarly animated in his narration of the various scenes he had witnessed, and our questions ever and anon stimulated him to some fresh recollection. A pause at last ensued, however; and the close of the twilight enjoyment seemed inevitable, when my sister put a question which prolonged it for a considerable time farther. "What," said she, "was the happiest passage, father, in your life?" "Bless her dear heart! had the candles been flaring upon the table, she would not have put that question. She was then eighteen, and the blissful dream of love was uppermost in her thoughts. But my father's reply had no reference to that subject, as the reader will learn, if he has patience enough to pursue the following story, as it came from the narrator's lips.

"I shall tell you, my children," said our father, "what passage in my life gives me most satisfaction in the retrospect. Soon after your mother had united her fate with mine, I fell into a respectable and profitable business in New York, where, as you are aware, that competency was earned, which now enables me to pass the evening of life in comfort in my native England. The occupation which I followed required my daily presence for some hours in the centre of that city, where I met the parties with whom I had business connections. The time which I generally chose for this purpose was the hottest part of the day, when every one almost is within doors, and there was less chance of missing my object. The streets at this period of the day are often remarkably empty, only a straggler being visible here and there. It was on one of these business visits, that I saw, in a back street, two men, an Irishman and a negro, jostling, or rather struggling with each other. There was no other object in the street to divert my attention, and I therefore, almost involuntarily, kept my eyes fixed on the men. The negro was a powerful, athletic man, and had evidently the better in the struggle, which speedily became a complete wrestle. The Irishman felt his inferiority, and being irritated, raised his arm, and gave his opponent a tre-

mendous blow, which felled him on his knees. The Irishman after this threw himself into a defensive attitude, and on the black raising himself from the ground, blows were rapidly interchanged by the parties. All this passed almost instantaneously, and the issue was equally speedy. The negro struck his adversary on the side of the head with sufficient force to drive him to the ground. The unfortunate Irishman's head came in contact with a stone, and his skull was fractured. Within a few moments after the fall, he was dead!

No one was near enough to witness the course of this affair but myself. A crowd, however, soon collected on the spot, and as the street was chiefly inhabited by the labouring Irish, the assemblage was principally composed of that nation. The injured man was carried into a house to receive medical assistance, and I, losing sight of the negro, proceeded on my way home.

My own affairs occupied so much of my time and attention, that the unhappy incident I had witnessed, passed almost entirely from my mind. A few mornings after it happened, however, I was much shocked to perceive by the news papers that the negro had been committed to prison on a charge of willful murder, several Irishmen having sworn before the coroner that they had seen the black strike the deceased with a stone. To give colour to this assertion, one of them had the audacity to bring forward what the paper called 'the fatal stone.' Horrified at such a villany as this, I instantly formed the resolution of going forward at the trial, and telling the truth, as I had witnessed it. Your mother and my friends attempted in vain to dissuade me, on the ground that I would inevitably incur, by such conduct, the hatred of the lower orders of the Irish, who, disappointed of their victim, might wreak their revenge on me. A sense of duty to the negro and to justice enabled me, thank heaven, to resist these representations, though, reason admitted their feasibility. 'The poor negro is, like myself, in a land of strangers,' said I, 'he is far from the hearth of his infancy, and, perhaps, has not one friend in the world. He is of a persecuted and despised race; and come what may, I am resolved that he shall at least have the advantage of having the truth stated regarding the melancholy accident in which he has been involved.' Recollect, my children, that this was only my duty, and that the peculiar circumstances of the case alone gave my resolve—if indeed it did possess—my merit.

On the morning of the trial I was in attendance at the court-house. On applying for admittance to the grand jury room, I was informed that a true bill had been found against the negro, and that the gentlemen on the jury had given orders for the admission of no more witnesses, being perfectly satisfied with the evidence laid before them. I was not to be put off, however, in this manner, but forced my way, almost in spite of the attending official, into the room, and, after relating the whole of my story to the grand jury, was admitted as an evidence. At the same time, the true bill already found, was held still as the conclusion to which these gentlemen had come, and the poor negro's life was thus left dependent on the effect of my testimony at the trial.

The cause came on. Witness after witness swore to the same facts, until the jury were thoroughly satisfied, and the court impatient to hear the sentence pronounced against a wretch so vile as the black seemed to be. He, poor fellow, seemed more thunderstruck at the deliberate falsehoods uttered, than alarmed at his dangerous predicament. No voice was lifted up in his favour; no eye glanced on him with compassion or sympathy; friendless and hopeless, he sat like a being of an inferior

kind among his fellow men. I was called at length, and gave a plain and full statement of the facts of the case: that I was the only person in the street, besides the deceased and the prisoner, at the time of the occurrence; that I knew neither of the parties: the Irishman struck the negro first, bringing him on his knees with a blow, and causing the blood to gush from his nose; that the black rose, and wiping the blood from his face with his left hand, after a short struggle, with the same hand gave the Irishman a blow on the side of the head, which drove him to the ground, where his head, striking the curbstone, was fatally injured, and that no stone could possibly be in the negro's hand without my observing it.

I feel pleasure, my children, in stating, for the honour of human nature, that a buzz of satisfaction ran through the court-room at the conclusion of my story. My own character and station in life, together with the total absence of interested motives, caused the entire overthrow of the whole of the previous given evidence, and compassion and sympathy for the accused took the place of anger and abhorrence in every breast. * * * The jury, without the slightest hesitation, acquitted the prisoner of the charge of murder, and returned a verdict of manslaughter. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for some months; but this was merely formal, for in a few days he was restored to perfect liberty."

"Did you ever hear of the negro afterwards?" interrupted my sister.

"I never saw him more than two or three times. The first time was about a month after the trial, when, in passing an oyster shop or cellar, a voice called out, 'Massa G——! Massa G——!' I turned and recognised in the owner of the store the unfortunate negro. His gratitude for the service which accident had enabled me to do for him, was written in every line of his countenance. He compelled me to taste a few of his oysters, and anxiously pressed me to inform him of my residence, that he might carry thither his whole stock as a present for me. 'Ah! massa,' said he, 'when me stand at bar without friend, and when me saw respectable gentleman go in box, me think, what? you going to hang me too! But when me heard massa speak true, me thank God for sending one gentleman to speak my cause. De prayer will be answered from de sky which poor nigger speak for massa G——. Me could not help cry de first time many year.' And the tears again ran down his cheeks as he spoke.

"This passage of my life," continued my father, "if not the happiest at the time, is at least one of the most pleasing to look back upon. And this my children, is the best test of all happy passages in life."

"Did you suffer nothing for your behaviour from those wretches of Irishmen?" asked my sister; "those vindictive—" "Hush, Betsy," said my father; "do not vent general reflections, as I fear you are about to do, upon a nation which has shown so many great and good men in the list of her sons, and whose every error has been owing to ignorance, and, it may be, hard usage. Those Irishmen who were connected with the affair I have described, had never enjoyed opportunities of education, and their errors ought not to be assumed as a ground for general reproach to their country. You will I hope, see such things more clearly as you grow older."

Dear little Betsy did see these things more clearly as she grew older, for she is now the happy wife of as good a man as ever lived, and he is an Irishman. Heigho!—her eldest girl, I fear me, will make me, some day soon, a grand uncle!