

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison.

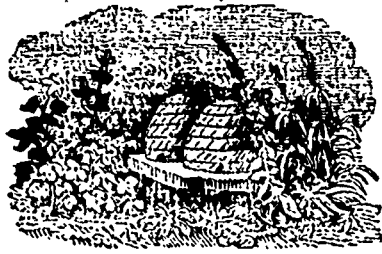
Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1835.

NUMBER XVIII.

## 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 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.

### R. DAWSON

Has now received all his **SPRING SUPPLIES**, consisting of **CLOTHS**, Cottons, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Leather, and Groceries, Cooking stoves, Mirrors—variety, and a few best Philadelphia plate Mill Saws.

ALSO,  
Prime fat Herring.

Catalogues of the above to be had at the Shop.  
July 29.

### QUEBEC FLOUR.

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

July 8, 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 Font of Music Type, thus removing the difficulties which formerly stood in his way of getting it printed in the Province, he is now enabled to assure those friendly to the proposed work, that the printing will positively be commenced as soon as 300 Subscribers shall offer.

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

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

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12th Aug. 1835.

**15 BARRELS PORK** for sale by the Subscriber.  
JAMES DAWSON.  
August 1st.

From "Tales and Sketches,"—by W. L. Stone.

### THE DROWNED ALIVE.

O Lord! mo thought what pain it was to drown!  
What dreadful noise of water in mine ears!  
What sights of ugly death within mine eyes!

Had you such leisure, in the time of death,  
To gaze upon the secrets of the deep?—  
Methought I had.—*Shakspeare.*

I HAVE been dead, and am alive. Not that I am one of your hanging-looking fellows, of whom the gallows has once claimed and enjoyed its rights, but who has been brought back into this breathing world again by electricity and warm blankets, or by a Galvanic battery, just in season to spoil the sport of a class of young surgeons, who, having succeeded in finding the "organ of destructiveness" very beautifully developed, were just beginning to amuse themselves in making a poor dead man kick and grin, and roll his eyes, and swing his arms about like another Molyneau or Tom Crib. Nor, by falling into a syncope, have I been hurried prematurely, first into a coffin, and next into a grave, by greedy heirs, who, even then, thought I had lived too long to be raked into life again by those very humane gentlemen the resurrectionists, like good Mr. Hodgson, who has lately treated the world to a chapter of underground auto biography in the newspapers. Nor yet again have I been frozen to death, and preserved in an avalanche, like a cricket in amber, only to be warmed again into existence by a great January thaw, like the celebrated Dr. Dodsley, who, it was lately said to have been ascertained, had just been awakened by a shower of sunbeams from a comfortable nap of a hundred and sixty-three years and a half, which he had taken beneath an iceberg at the foot of Mont Blanc. But yet it is nevertheless certain that I have been dead, not only fairly and legitimately, but honourably dead—and it is no less certain that I am now alive. And if the rule will bear reversing, and yet hold good after being made to read, "a man that is born to be drowned will never be hanged," I hope still to live to a good old age.

I have often heard people say, that the easiest way in the world to die is by drowning. Indeed I have listened to grave discussions upon this question, and have actually seen a whole circle of sensible men concur in the opinion, and vote that it was next to nothing—a mere pasime—to be drowned. Such discussions are very common in the country—particularly at coroner's inquests, or when some poor wight is about to expiate his crimes by the gallows. But how came these physiologists by their information? Who has ever been hanged and drowned both, and afterwards been lucky enough to come back a second time, and make an affidavit as to the easiest method of getting out of the world? Those who believe this doctrine had better try the experiment, before they inculcate opinions that perchance may induce some pretty pitted maiden to leap into the cold embrace of a river, as a substitute for an ungrateful lover, whose heart she has reason to believe is colder still. And after they have made the trial, my word for it, if they survive, they will at least so far question the correctness of their theory as to adopt the rational conclusion, that, if drowning be the easiest method of dying, they had better live soberly

and honestly, and cling to life as long as they can with honour.

The scenes of my boyhood were in the Valley of Wyoming—rendered classic ground by one of the sweetest minstrels of the age—and really, poetry aside, is one of the sweetest and loveliest spots in creation. I was a swimmer from my very infancy up, and, at the period of which I am now going to speak, could sport among the billows like a dolphin. Not that I could compare myself with Leander or Lord Byron Still, had I been on one side of the Hellespont, on a moonlight night, and seen the beautiful priestess of Sestos beckoning to me with a torch from the other, I think I should have hazarded as much as he of Abydos did for love, or Byron for fame.

But be that as it may, with me and my youthful companions at Wyoming, to leap into the deep clear flood, and buffet its waves as they dashed up impetuously, was one of our cleverest sports. Fifty of us in a row, with a run and a frog's leap from the verge of a precipitous rock, often plunged into the deep Susquehanna beneath us. The favourite spot for these aquatic sports was one where the torrent dashed wildly and furiously over a narrow rocky bed, and eddying round a steep promontory, hurried away until it disappeared in the distance.

On one of these occasions, my foot slipped on the ledge. I lost the curve, and the water hurt me as I fell upon it. My legs felt suddenly as if they were no longer fit for swimming. Their sinews were contracted, and I was fast hurried from the shore by the current. For a time, a moderate exertion of my arms served to keep me afloat. A numbness began to creep over me. My tongue, however was not compressed, nor silent. My cries were loud for help, and my appeals were vehement as the paralysis increased, and my strength was exhausting. At length two of my friends were by my side. "My friends!" Yes. But they came not within my reach, and only swam timidly around me. I stretched them my hand, and implored them to save me. They took it not; but looked pale, and shrinkingly besought that I would not grapple with them. "I will not," I replied—and did not—for the next instant I was beneath the surface, and breathing another element.

The thought came now shuddering over me, that my last hour was come, and that my soul was about to be demanded by its Maker. My lungs played heavily; but I had no pain like the thoughts of friends who were yet over me. A thousand recollections hurried through my brain in an instant—my mother, my sister, and Annette, the loveliest maiden of the valley. My throat was enlarged, and at every breath I seemed to inhale an ocean. My lungs grew shallow—I was full! O God! I could not breathe—and a weight, cold and ponderous, came upon my heart, and "it seemed to run down like a clock!" I was light, and the tempest that was about me was sweeping me along. I seemed to be hurried through the air, and the stones over which I was dragged appeared ragged and frightful. Every thing was revolving around me. The heavens and the earth alternately seemed above and beneath me. Every thing was magnified and convulsed. The sun was bloodshot, and every moment it grew darker and more terrible.

At length it was calm. I breathed again. The sun

stood still, and the stones were beneath me. I lay on the ground, but I could not rise, for my weight was heavier than lead. The sun looked yellow, and the heavens appeared of gold. No fancy could paint the magnificence of the scene that was about me. The pebbles beneath me were all pearls, and gilded fish seemed gently flying through the air, all glorious and beautiful as the tints reflected by the prism. They came and floated still above, their fins playing gently like silvery pinions of silver, and their scaly sides shimmering, as they moved, with various hues—mingled emerald and gold! The earth seemed every where covered with rubies, and the boundless distance filled with turrets of gold. Harmony of the most ravishing sweetness appeared to fill the atmosphere, and complete the enchantment that was about me. Every thing was charming to the eye, grateful to the senses, soothing to the spirits, and delicious to the soul. I was happy. \* \* \* Again I saw the heavens convulsed. The sun seemed agitated, and a large boat was gliding through the air above. Men appeared to be flying all around me, and one reached his long, brawny arm, and raised me from the earth. He took me where it was dark, and I could not breathe. O Heaven! the agony of that place! I felt it a moment, but I recollect it no more—I was lost—my memory died in that struggle! \* \* \* The next sensation of which I have any, even the most confused and indistinct recollection, was that of being annoyed by a multitude of demons, who seemed to take delight in afflicting me. They tumbled me about, and chafed me with countless hands, as though each were a Briareus. Then strange, confused, and muttering sounds of unearthly voices began to fall upon my ear. Yet all was dark and cold, and I could neither move, nor make the effort to do so. At length I succeeded in raising my eyelids, and caught a glimpse of light. But they were heavy as lead, and straightway all was dark again. The next effort was more successful, and I could distinguish moving objects—spirits I thought them, in close consultation what was to be done with me. I longed to exert myself, but it was impossible—I lay powerless. A chilly sensation pervaded my whole frame, and I began to have just sufficient consciousness to know that the whole wheels of the machine stood still. And still the moving objects around continued to chafe and vex me, while I could neither stir, nor resist, nor speak, nor imagine the region I was in. I thought myself—I knew not where.

Presently my bosom, which seemed pressed "as if with the heavy hand of an evil spirit," was lightened, and I began to feel a glow of warmth in the region of the heart, which had lain cold and motionless like a lump of ice. At first it seemed like a warm current flowing gently through it, and by degrees extending itself, until a hundred warm, delicious streams began to course through my veins in as many different channels. I can next faintly remember another delightful sensation, produced by a consciousness of returning respiration. But still I could give

"No signs, save breath, of having left the grave."

A moment more, and I felt that the spell was broken, and that I could move my limbs. I partly raised myself, thought I half recollected the faces by which I was surrounded, and fell back exhausted. Cordials were then administered, a sense of drowsiness then came over me, and I fell into a profound slumber, which must have lasted several hours. \* \* \* When I awoke, the sun was shining cheerfully into the window of my own apartment in my father's cottage, and my sweet and only sister, Mary, was hanging over me, watching for the moment when I should awake, and anxiously waiting to anticipate my wishes, and administer to every want.

My fond sister! methinks I see thee now, bending over me as then—thy lovely countenance expressing the deepest solicitude for my situation, and the liveliest joy at every favorable symptom, and thy mild, pensive blue eye beaming with delight, as thy unworthy brother awoke, as it were, once more into existence.

But Mary—dear, innocent, sainted Mary—is no more! Many and long are the years since, in the midst of youth and beauty, she was cut down like the wild-flower, while I, after entering the very gates of death, am still living!

FROM KENNIE'S ALPHABET OF NATURAL  
PHRENOLOGY.

#### THE TRUTH OF GOD.

Truth, as applied to God, embraces veracity and faithfulness; and he who believes that he is independent, immutable, and benevolent, will necessarily at once conclude that he is true to that which he has ever said or been. Truth, indeed, is only moral immutability, whilst falsehood is essentially change of character. Nor

could any sort of society exist where truth was not a chief bond. It has been fairly supposed, that at least a hundred truths are uttered among men for one falsehood. Nor is it any argument against the end to which I point this statement to say, that in most of these hundred truths there is nothing to be gained by falsehood, or it may be that much is to be lost; since it is certain that a man's actual veracity is not more advantageous to others, than its reputation is to himself. For this natural connexion and universal establishment the more forcibly proves that God prospers nothing but truth. Would the patron of falsehood have so ordered a world, when he laid its foundations? Even the vilest classes of men cannot do without truth; thieves and robbers cannot league together if this binds them not; it is often the only virtue that is not totally obliterated in their breasts. Nay, the common liar esteems truth, and the dark and deep perjurer cannot live without it. So precious is this virtue, that its very semblance is studied by those who would fondly impose upon their neighbours, knowing as they do, that not a man on earth will otherwise deal with them.

Now, do not such original and universally implanted principles establish that he who made and governs all things, is true and faithful himself. Besides, unless he were so, we could not respect and venerate him. He has, therefore, made creatures, if he be a lover of falsehood, who have altogether misunderstood his character. But that which pleased him more than any thing else must have been himself. The reverse involves a contradiction, and is absurd. He is therefore a God of truth, and cannot, without denying himself and all his ways, vary by the slightest shadow of turning, from his own pure and bright moral character.

It is with this attribute of Deity, as with all the others, a thing of the greatest difficulty for me to do any thing, when endeavouring to illustrate it, that approaches to pleasing myself. The field is so extensive, the facts so abundant, valuable, and powerful, that do all I can, by selecting and condensing, a thousand and a thousand matters appear, after all, every where around that seem more pointed and bright than those handled. Nay, the very handling dims and enfeebles whatever is touched; and why? because human thought, and much more, human language, utterly fail in every attempt to reach what God is. Yet, as sufficient for our own service, and to exalt before our narrowed minds, his supreme character, let us study with all humility and homage, the loftiest ideas we can entertain, and the most becoming language regarding the attributes of God. Let us, when all else fails to give strength and light to our conceptions of his unspotted truth, turn to the child for a lesson, and still closer to what passes within our own breasts.

#### UNITED STATES.

##### MURDER OF ROBERTSON.

The following letter was sent to the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, by the ill fated young man whose name it bears, only five days before he was seized by an infuriated mob, and hung up in cold blood on a tree by the way side. It now fully appears that he was not the person implicated in previously circulating seditious Pamphlets, that he never meddled with the slave question, and was in principle opposed to the designs of the Abolitionists, and that he did not even arrive at Richmond in the same boat his murderers supposed. Will the general Government of the United States not do something to testify its abhorrence of such inhuman barbarity? Will the Government of Great Britain do nothing to record its abhorrence and detestation of a Government that permits its subjects to insult and murder with impunity, the free born sons of Caledonia?—Ed.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

HALIFAX COUNTY, U. S. Aug. 6th, 1835.

In your paper of the 31st of July, the statement is made that "the first number of 'Human Rights' had been picked up on Thursday last, in the cabin of the steamer Kentucky, on her way from Norfolk to Richmond. Reports were soon circulated that the man had come to Richmond, &c. That he had circulated several papers of the same description in Richmond," &c. A printed handbill has been sent from Richmond to Reims' Tavern, in Prince Edward county, and from that place to Mount Laurel, in Halifax, in the neighbourhood of which place I now am, stating I am informed, (I have not seen the handbill,) that suspicion attaches to a young man, a foreigner, just from New York, named Robertson, who left Richmond on Friday morning in the stage for Reims' Tavern, &c. Now, sir, I am that person. I am given notice, that, if I cannot clear myself from the charges brought against me, I cannot remain in safety where I am. I am likewise told, that, if I am dismissed from this neighbourhood, with these suspicions entertained against me, I cannot return in safety the road I travelled to this neighbourhood so excited is the public feeling against me on account of my supposed conduct.

In this state of things, it seems to me that the only course left to me, is to address myself to you, who presented the case to the public, and through you to the Mayor and Council of the city of Richmond, whose attention the case has already engaged. Understand me; I am not complaining of you; of them, or of any one—I only ask to be fairly heard, and fairly judged. I say, then, I arrived in Richmond, on Thursday evening in the steamboat Thomas Jefferson, "not the steamer Kentucky," remained in Richmond Wednesday and Thursday, at the house of Mrs. Christian, near the Capitol, and left Richmond on Friday morning at five o'clock, for Reims. I brought on a trunk from the north for Mrs. Dr. Rice, of Virginia, and left it at Mrs. Christian's. I mention this circumstance, that it may be recollected at Mrs. Christian's that I was certainly there. Then, Sir, if I was in Richmond Wednesday and Thursday, I could not have been the individual who was in Norfolk, and on his way from Norfolk on Thursday, dropped the first number of "Human Rights," &c. I never was in Virginia before July, 1835. I never was in Norfolk—I came in a packet within 40 miles of Richmond, and travelled the 40 miles in the boat Thomas Jefferson, paying one dollar, and not recording my name at all, not being called on to do so, and not knowing that it was required or proper to do so. I am a native of Scotland, an entire stranger where I am, having been here but a few days—my occupation is the quiet and peaceful one of a teacher. I never have meddled with the slave question, and do not entertain the sentiments of the abolitionists. I have been acquainted nearly three years with the Rev. John Breckenridge, and would refer any gentleman to him for a knowledge of my character. I ask, Sir, as an act of justice, that you publish this plain statement, and likewise that the Mayor and Council of the city of Richmond inquire into the circumstances and publish their decision. I write with great haste, that I may be in time for the mail; but it does not occur to me that I omit any circumstance that it is important to mention.

I am, Sir,

DAVID F. ROBERTSON.

ANOTHER AMERICAN IMPROVEMENT. — A Yankee Blacksmith. — Professor Henry, of Princeton, it is known has made some important discoveries in electro-magnetism, and has produced a magnet to lift 2,500 lbs. it be-

ing, however, still a desideratum how to control this enormous power, so as to apply it to practical use. By the subjoined note from Professor Eaton, of Troy, this desideratum, it appears, has been attained by a New England blacksmith:

An obscure blacksmith of Brandon, Vermont, 16 miles south of Middlebury College, happened accidentally, to become acquainted with Professor Henry's discoveries in Electro-Magnetism. Possessing one of those minds which cannot be confined to the limits of a blacksmith's shop—nor any shop less than the canopy of heaven—he applied this power to the astonishment of scientific mechanics. He turns "three horizontal wheels around 50 times per second with this power. The wheels and shaft weigh 11 lbs. He has convinced Professor Henry and Biche, that the power is sufficient for strong machinery. A detailed account will appear in the next number of *Silliman's Journal*. The Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer has purchased his first constructed machine (or mode) for the Rensselaer Institute in Troy, as a piece of school apparatus. No chemical or philosophical apparatus can hereafter be considered perfect without it. Whatever may be its fate in mechanics, it will cause the name of Thomas Davenport, (the inventor) to accompany that of Professor Henry to the ends of the earth.

Professor Bache, of Philadelphia, and Prof. Turner, of Middlebury, Vt. have given opinion in writing, that Mr. D.'s application of Prof. Henry's discoveries may be made to move heavy machinery for useful purposes. According to their views another Livingston might make another Fulton of the Brandon blacksmith.—*New York Gazette*.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Sept. 5.

**HALLEY'S COMET.**—It appears from the following notice, which we copy from the *New Haven Herald*, that this Comet has been discovered in that part of the heavens in which the Astronomers have predicted that it would appear. It is not yet visible to the naked eye.

**HALLEY'S COMET.**—Yesterday morning, Aug 31st, we had the satisfaction of first observing this interesting body, in the field of Clark's great telescope. The possibility of confounding it with a Nebula, induced us to wait for another observation, in order to ascertain whether it changed its place among the stars, in which case no doubt would remain of its being a comet. The approach of the twilight prevented our ascertaining this point yesterday; but observations repeated this morning plainly indicate a proper motion; and being very near the place assigned to Halley's Comet, we recognise it as the long expected visitant.

Its present position is north of the Bull's Horns, a little below the vertex of an equilateral triangle, formed with those two stars. It is nearly in a line between the planet Jupiter and the Pleiades or seven stars, and nearer to the former.—Or, more particularly, at two o'clock this morning, its right ascension was 5h. 51 m., and its declination N. 24 deg., being about a degree less than that derived from the elements of Pontecoulant, which are given in the *Connaissance des Temps* for 1833.

The appearance in our telescope is that of a dim cloud, or halo, far less luminous than the planets. Its magnitude is such as to render it visible in smaller telescopes, provided they afford sufficient light. We employed only our lowest magnifier (55;) but the fine light of this instrument, having an object glass of 5 inches, gives it great advantages over ordinary telescopes in observations of this kind.

DENISON OLMSTED,  
ELIAS LOOMIS,

Yale College, Sept. 1, 1835.

From the Maine Farmer.

**Speculation.**—Man may be defined a Trading animal, for this pursuit seems to be his whole being's end and aim. The accumulation of property of some kind or other, and the shifting, and changing, and bartering and swapping, which he adopts to effect this accumulation, constitute almost the sole employment of the whole population of the world. It does not make much difference what this property is composed of, provided nevertheless, common consent calls it valuable. Before this judgement is passed upon any substance, it may lie unheeded and unearned for, a mere drug—but as soon as fashion, or caprice, or perhaps some real utility of the thing, rouses the attention of mankind, and they pronounce it valuable, then forthwith it is valuable, and men seek it night and day, even at the risk of their lives. This has been wonderfully exemplified in our own region for the last six months. A revolution of sentiments in regard to us *Down Easters* has taken place as thorough as it was unexpected—and we are verily looked upon as holding a territory of no small value. Our timber lands, which a few years ago were thought by many, too many to be a serious drawback upon our prosperity, and were actually offered for ten cents an acre, have now risen to what some call the enormous price of ten or twelve dollars per acre. Our mill privileges, which were looked upon by many as great evils, because they hindered the navigation of our rivers into the interior of our country, are now eagerly sought after, and bought at a price tenfold greater than what they were offered for a few years since. Our ledges of rocks which were considered as blots upon the surface of our country, are actually believed to be valuable, and eagerly bought up by capitalists and speculators.

All this is as it should be—instead of being a matter of surprise that they now sell so well, the surprise with us is that it never has been done before. For setting aside some instances of villainous fraud in selling timber land where timber did not exist, and some other base transactions, which we could mention, property in Maine has not risen to its just value. Much as we now pride ourselves on the rise of property, a few years hence and our posterity will wonder at the folly of their fathers for letting their property go at the cheap rates, which we consider dear.—It has been a misfortune to us and will prove so to our children, that we have never duly appreciated the immense resources of our state. We have always seemed to believe that God has dealt more kindly with others than with us, and we have ever been looking with anxious, longing gaze upon the fancied benefits belonging to others, while our own peculiar advantages have been held as trifling and of little value.

We are glad to hail the signs of some re-acton in our favor. And we confidently prophesy that as much as Maine has been scoured and explored during the present summer—much as her real estate has risen in value—her real resources have not as yet begun to be ascertained, and their just value far, very far, from being duly estimated.

**NOVASCOTIANS LOOK OUT!**—There is much more of the foregoing paragraph applies to you than you are aware; American speculators have been abroad in the Canadas, in N. Brunswick, and even Nova Scotia. They are fixing their eagle eyes on your mill seats, freestone, slate and gypsum quarries, your pine, spruce and other forest trees; take care how you deal with Jonathan, mind that he will take care of himself; do not give your posterity cause to curse your ignorance of the value of your real estate.—Ed.

200 American CHAIRS for Sale by  
July 1.] ROSS & PRIMROSE.

## FOREIGN.

**Spain.**—The only intelligence of interest from Spain this week, shows the real value of the Elliot Convention, as far as the protection of British subjects is concerned. Three of the English Marines, who formed part of Commodore Henry's crew, and distinguished themselves by their gallant defence of Bilbao, fell unarmed into the hands of the Carlists, and were shot in cold blood, under the authority of the decree issued by Don Carlos at Durango. This was the return made to Capt. Henry for his successful exertions to prevent the slaughter of twenty-seven Carlist Officers, taken prisoners on the coast of Spain.

**THE LATE CARLIST GENERAL.**—There is no longer any doubt respecting the death of this formidable partisan of whom the French papers give the following biographical particulars:—Thomas Zumalacarre was born of a highly respectable family, at Ormesteguy, near Bergara, in Guipuzcoa, in the year 1789. He studied law at Pampeluna. The French invasion drew him from his law-books, and made him a soldier under Mina. In 1821, his regiment being at Pampeluna, he suffered some vexations for his want of attachment to the Constitution and Liberal party, then predominant. He, in consequence, deserted to Quesada, who commanded the army of the Faith. He was rewarded in 1823, with the command of a regiment. After the events of La Granja, Zumalacarre was arrested and tried for Carlism, but acquitted. It was proved, that however attached to the cause and future rights of Don Carlos, he had refused to join any scheme for exciting troubles or resistance as long as Ferdinand lived. He promised, at the same time, that in case of Ferdinand's death, he would be one of the first to proclaim and stand by Carlos V. His brother, who is a Liberal, is president of the *audiencia* at Burgos.

JULY 25.

The Paris Journals of Thursday have arrived. A telegraphic dispatch of the 21st announces that Don Carlos retired on the 17th to Arbeiza, where he was joined by Eraco, and the rest of the Carlist forces. Their loss has been considerable; and amongst the wounded are many officers, with Generals Villareal and Segasibiliza. The greater part of the Queen's army entered Pampeluna with their prisoners on the 19th. The Carlist accounts admit their repulse by Cordova, but assert that they afterwards regained the advantage.

**TEXAS.**—We are pleased to learn that the disturbances in Texas are likely to terminate amicably; and that the troops sent thither by the Mexican government were solely intended to counteract any insurrectionary movement consequent on the capture of the land speculators and other offenders—Santa Anna fears to excite the ardor and apprehensions of the Mexicans; and endeavours to have it divulged that he is favourably disposed towards them.—*New Orleans Bee*.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the estate of

JOHN McNEIL, JUNIOR,

late of Little Harbour, in the District of Pictou, Farmer, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET McNEIL, Adm'r.  
ABRAM PATTERSON, Adm'r.

Pictou, 14th Sept'r, 1835.

## WANTED.

A STEADY Boy, possessing a good English education, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office. [Sept'r. 16.]

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Genesee Farmer.

## ROTATION OF CROPS.

I have ever considered the notion which has been advanced in some of the English Agricultural journals, that the matter thrown off in the soil by the species of plants is poisonous to other plants of the same kind, if grown in succession, as most unphilosophical, and contrary to fact. Some of the advocates of a doctrine of an absolute necessity in all cases for a rotation of crops, found in this supposition of excrementitious poison, a very convenient argument for their system, and hence it has obtained some currency both at home and in this country. Farmers, however, of all men, should be the last to be wedded to theory, as theirs is a profession eminently practical. It is too late in the day to "doubt" that the system of rotation in crops, under proper circumstances, is of the first importance in agriculture. Its effect, however, does not depend on the extinction of excrementitious poison, but by a renewal of the proper food of plants. That the influence of rotation has been underrated by some English and American theorists will not be disputed, and when the time comes to underrate, of which some symptoms can be discerned already, it is at least probable it will be as injudiciously decried. That corn will grow in succession for half a century on the Genesee flats—wheat for thirty years on some of the favoured wheat lands of west New York—and oats for twenty years on some of the slaty soils of Cattaraugus, without much diminution of quantity, I can readily believe; but exceptions like these to the system of rotation only demonstrate the propriety of the course in general. To us it appears the doctrine of rotation is founded on very simple principles, capable of easy and successful application, and hardly leaving room for doubt or disputation. That plants during their growth do take up, and appropriate as nourishment, very different materials from the same soil, will not be questioned by any who has paid the least attention to vegetable physiology. For instance, does the pine apple or the orange take as much silica from the earth as bamboo or the rattan, some of the species of which have an outer covering so hard as to strike fire when struck together?—or, to select a more familiar example, does the heden contain as much of the salt called potash as the elm or beech?—and how does it happen that while 1000 lbs. of wormwood yield 7-1 lbs. of saline matter, the box and the aspen produce but 70? This faculty of taking up particular substances as food, and the necessity of the supply, holds good in the cereal grasses, such as wheat, rye, barley; in corn and oats; in roots, such as potatoes, carrots, turnips, beets, &c. They all find and assimilate as nourishment different ingredients from the same soil, or appropriate them in very different proportions. If the soil of my farm abound in those elements essential to the production of wheat, I can raise crop after crop from the same land, and rotation is needless; and this course of successive crops will be successful in exact ratio to the continued supply of proper food. If, however, the proper food of the wheat plant be limited, a rotation of crops, and manuring, by which this quality can be restored, is indispensable. It is so with corn, oats, and most other plants. The rich alluvion of the Genesee flats is apparently inexhaustible by corn: perhaps 60 parts in 100 are suited to the growth of that important article; but this fact does not prove that other and less favoured soils cannot be exhausted, or will not be benefited by a rotation. I have seen some of the oat lands spoken of by Mr. Allen in a former number of the

Farmer, and feel a pleasure in bearing testimony to the general correctness of his views, and justness of his remarks, yet the facts he has stated furnish perhaps one of the strongest arguments in proof that different plants take up different materials from the same soil, and therefore that rotation must, in most cases, be advantageous. Those lands in the southern tier of counties of which Mr. Allen has spoken, as producing such abundant crops of grass and oats, are, it is well known, worthless for wheat, the flour of the little they do produce being of a very inferior quality, and no more resembling that of the counties bordering on the lakes, than does the rye flour of the eastern states. I should put but little confidence in the theoretical notions of any man, who could imagine that the farming of a whole country can be made to conform to a single system, or pattern. There is an almost infinite variety in the original ingredients of our soils and their portions, and the mode of treatment, to be judicious, should be as near as possible made to conform to these variations. There are some general principles everywhere applicable, and there are others which have but few exceptions; of the latter class I consider to be the doctrine of the utility of rotation in crops. My friends, the practical as well as the theoretical Ulmus, or the "doubting" R. M. W., may be so fortunate as to possess farms which will admit of unbroken succession of wheat crops, but I imagine the farmers of Old Onondaga will in general agree with me, that the simple rotation of wheat and clover has more enhanced the productiveness of their farms, and consequently rendered them more profitable and valuable, than would successive but necessarily diminished crops of that valuable grain, and important staple of our country.

From the Maine Farmer.

## WINTER WHEAT

Those who have succeeded best in this State with the winter wheat, have sowed it as early as the middle of August. As yet it is a very uncertain crop among us; but because it is so now it does not follow, as a matter of course, that it always will be. It is necessary that the seed should be acclimated—that it should be naturalized to our climate, and to this, no other plan can be pursued with success, than to sow the product of one year for the crop of the next. Here many who have begun the culture of winter wheat have failed. They have procured their seed probably from New York, or from a state farther south, sowed it, and awaited the result with much anxiety. Perhaps they reap a small crop, we will say, just get back their seed. This discourages them and they give up as a hopeless and unprofitable pursuit. Now instead of doing this, they should save this same seed and sow it again, and so continue sowing the product for a series of years. This is the only way in which it can be acclimated, and that this may be done successfully we have not the least doubt. Indian corn, when brought from the South will not ripen here, and yet it has been rendered perfectly suitable to our climate, and indeed much farther north than we are, changing its habits and characteristics according to the latitude, and passing through insensible gradations, from the tall and gigantic corn of the South, to the small and hardy kind of the Canadas. It is true, that Indian corn is an annual, and does not have to stand the winters any where—but what then? Is the change which it has undergone the less striking? It is not possible to have wheat perfectly winter proof, even in the most favoured climes of the South and West, the planter not unfrequently finds that the ravages of winter have blighted his hopes by destroying his wheat. Will not

those who have already begun in the cause of rendering Maine independent as it regards bread stuff, persevere in this business of cultivating the winter variety of wheat, and those who have means and inclination to assist, begin this month (August)? Even if they should not succeed during their life time, they may leave a valuable legacy behind them; for certainly none could be more valuable than one which would be the means of lessening the toil of the farmer, and at the same time increasing his profits.

From the Bridgewater Patriot.

## A KITCHEN GARDEN.

The importance of a little spot to raise vegetables for family comfort, convenience and economy, is not known to every one. I have practised for many years raising my own potatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips, cabbages, &c.; also, sweet corn, and beans, peas, squashes, and other garden vegetables for my table. Thus I obtain a wholesome food, and save much expense of purchasing meat;—I am not plagued with a big butcher's bill,—nor do I require so much bread, as when I have none or few of these valuable fruits. The labour, too, which I perform with my own hands has its benefits; it is both healthful to the body, and a saving of expense. I often find myself with a sweaty brow and a tired limb; but what of this? It surely brings health, and no one ought to be ashamed to handle the hoe or the mattock: it is man's natural employment. We were made to till the earth, and it is a good preventive against a thousand ills, moral as well physical. Besides, what mechanic or farmer can bear to sit down, day after day, to nothing but a dish of pork and potatoes, when by half an hour's work each day in his garden, he might be well provided with various dishes of green sauce? If he has a family of young children, it is still more important that he should attend to this matter.

Now, ye men of industry and economy—ye lovers of life and of money—I enjoin it upon you to have a kitchen garden—a little quarter of an acre, where you can employ yourselves for a while both morning and evening, in bringing to maturity those good things, so useful and so healthful in your families. The earth is the mother of us all, and on her we depend for our nourishment. We therefore must not forsake her. If there is no labour of the husbandman, then our bread will fail us. The soil must be cultivated, in order to its producing plenteousness for the food of man and beast. The professional man, and the mechanic, and the man of trade, should not be so exclusive in his occupation as to refuse an occasional and personal attention to these things. To a man who takes pleasure in beholding the progress of vegetable nature, it will be no task to attend to the trimming of his garden plants, thus giving vigour to his body, and a profitable employment to a thoughtful mind. Is it a mean thing to be seen with a hoe or a spade upon your shoulder? Fudge! 'tis the prejudice of ignorance. Awake, then! "In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thine hand."

From the Mechanic and Farmer.

## STRING BEANS.

Those of our friends who are fond of string beans would do well to pick, strip, and cut as many as they may think proper for use next winter, and have them dried—they will shrivel up very much, and appear as though they must forever be useless, but don't be frightened, when they are well dried, put them in a bag or box and lay them away. When it is desirable to use them, take a portion—soak them until they become fully swelled, then boil them, and you will agree with us that they are excellent.



**BOOKS AND STATIONARY.**

**T**HE subscriber has lately received ex Brig *Deveron*, 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 roan, 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
- 3 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  
 Kennies' 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:**

**P**RINTED Cottons, Muslins & Gingham, Shally Dresses, Cyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbett wool Shawls, gauze Hdkfs., Veils and Scarfs, crape Hdkfs., 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 Hdkfs., Laces and Edgings, bobbinette, hook, jaconnet, mull, cross-barred & cambrie 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 Cambrie, ladies' fancy silk Boas, prunella, kid & mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians,

**WHITE & GREY COTTONS,**

lining do., Checks Homespuns, Fustians & Moleskins, printed Cantons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Cassinets, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture, Slops, &c. &c. &c.

—**H A R D W A R E .**—

Tennon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chisels, Rasps, Sickles, Scythes, 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, spigs, 4dy 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 pullies, bell Handles and Triggers, shingling Hatchets,

**CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES,**  
 Brace and Bits, Planes of every description, Cramps, Vices, Spoke Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Waiters and Trays, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Spoons, Britt. metal tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, saucepans, Pots, Ovens, and spare covers, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, cod & ink'l Hooks,

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

—**G R O C E R I E S & L I Q U O R S .**—

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

R. ROBERTSON.

9th June, 1835.

**ALMANACKS FOR 1835.**

For sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.

**SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.**

**T**HE subscriber offers for sale on very reasonable terms, that excellent corner Lot, fronting on Queen and Farm Street, formerly owned by Mr. Adam Gordon, cooper. Also—that one story house, about 86 feet by 15, standing at the east end of the dwelling house of Charles Erskine, and formerly occupied by him as a shop;—the purchaser to remove the house when the owner of the ground requires it.

The subscriber being about to leave the province, is now selling off his stock of Goods, in his shop on Water st., at very reduced prices, and will continue to do so, by private sale, till the 6th of Oct. next, at which time what remains unsold of the above, will be disposed of by Auction.

All those having claims against the subscriber, are desired to present the same for adjustment, on or before the above named day, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment; otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

JAMES YOUNG.

Pictou, 8th Sept. 1835. b-w

**HANDBILLS & BOOK WORK**

Done at this Office, in the most handsome style, and at very moderate prices. May, 1835

**100** Bbls. PITCH, 70 Bbls. TAR, 20 do. ROSIN, for sale by July 1. ROSS & PRIMROSE.

**MRS. HENDERSON,**

**H**AS just commenced business in the shop adjoining this office, to the East, in the

**HAT & BONNET MAKING LINE.**

Orders are solicited and will be punctually executed in Palmotto, Straw, Tuscan or Leghorn.

\*Any of the above may be had, ready made, on reasonable terms by calling at the shop.

Wanted, two Apprentices to the above business. Pictou 23d June, 1835.

**BY THE HUGH JOHNSTON, FROM NEW-YORK,**

And for Sale by the Subscriber:

**150** BAGS NAVY BREAD,  
 50 bbls RYE FLOUR,  
 50 bbls INDIAN MEAL.

July 15. b-w GEORGE SMITH.

**C**HAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, CORDAGE, and OAKUM, for sale by June 17 ROSS & PRIMROSE.

**HEALTH SECURED**

BY MORRISON'S PILLS,

THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

**W**HICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious and all Liver diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Dolor-ux, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholics, 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 Dr. 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 McKimlay's Advertisement in the *Novascotian*.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, May 6th, 1835.

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,**

**T**HE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ALMANAC (36 pages), price 3d, each.

Also: Crawley on Baptism—price 3s.

**NAILS.**

**B**EST Bending Cut NAILS on hand and for sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.

July 29th, 1835.

**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
- Onkum, Cordage, and Canvass
- 60 M Bricks
- 200 qtrs. 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 Bonnets, with a General Assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**  
*Suitable to the Season.*

ALSO: ON HAND—

- Anchors & Chain 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.

**TO LET.**



*Entry Immediately.*

**T**HE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romans as a SHOP and DWELLING.

For particulars apply at this Office.

Pictou, July 10, 1835.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER.**

**A**NY person desirous of subscribing for the New England Farmer, can be furnished with a copy, commencing with Vol. 14th No. 1, dated July 15th, 1835, by applying at this Office. [August 1st.

**CHAMBERS'**

**EDINBURGH JOURNAL, &c.**

**T**he 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 Cyclopadia, Do*

*The Ladies' Penny Gazette.*

*Parley's Magazine.*

*The People's Magazine.*

*Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*

*London Family Library.*

*Lardner's Cyclopadia.*

*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.

**30,000** REAL HAVANA CIGARS, (warranted genuine,) in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by

July 22 r-w JAMES D. B. FRASER.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Rothschild has taken the Government *West India loan* of £15,000,000,—the remaining £5,000,000 being reserved for the present. The money is to be paid by instalments:—the first deposit of 10 per cent was to be made on the 6th of August, and the last instalment to be paid on the 13th of September, 1836. The contract was signed at the Treasury Chambers on the 3d of August. Mr. Rothschild's tender was to take the loan at 211 l/s. long annuities;—the Government letter offered £13 7s.—which Mr. Rothschild, after some hesitation consented to accept, but observed that it was "a hard bargain!"

On the evening of the 20th July, a dreadful accident happened on board the Earl Grey Steamer, lying at the quay, Greenock, on her way to Glasgow, by the bursting of the boiler. So violent was the explosion, that the deck was rent completely off from the funnel to within eight or nine feet of the stern. The persons on deck were blown into the air; some of them fell into the sea and were drowned; two men were thrown violently on the quay, and died immediately, and many were scalded dreadfully by the hot water. Altogether, six persons lost their lives; fifteen were severely, and eleven slightly injured. One of the passengers, a Mr. Somerville of Glasgow, saved himself in the following singular manner. Being in the cabin, he heard a hissing noise, the forerunner, and he sprang suddenly out of one of the cabin windows. The explosion occurred before his legs were quite out of the window, and his feet were scalded by the hot water or steam rushing into the cabin. Fortunately he succeeded in catching hold of an iron rod projecting from the stern, by which he hung until the stern-boat had been lowered, when he was drawn up to the deck of the vessel. No certain clue is given to the cause of the explosion; but it is said that the steam had been forced up preparatory to a race with the Clarence an opposition boat.

## COLONIAL.

FOR COLONIAL SUMMARY, SEE LAST PAGE.

St. John, September 8.

**DARING BURGLARY.**—The house of a labouring man of the name of *Finn*, about a mile from Carleton, on the St. Andrew's road, was burglariously entered on Wednesday night by two men having their faces blackened. Finn himself was absent from home, but his wife was in the house with two small children. One of the men seized hold of her, threatening to kill her if she made a noise, while the other proceeded by the light of a candle and lantern which they brought with them to search a chest which stood in the room.—Finn has lately sold an ox and a cow, and in all probability the money which he received was the object of their search, but Mrs. F. not knowing whether it was in the chest, cannot say whether the robbery was effected. It is to be hoped that the perpetrators of such a daring attempt may be apprehended, and meet the punishment they deserve.—*St. John Gazette*.

Launched this day, from the Ship Yard of Messrs. W & I. Lawton, in Portland, the fine new Ship "*Brothers*," 450 tons Register, built for and owned by McKay, brothers & Co.—*Observer N. B. Sep. 8.*

The Provincial Parliament (of Lower Canada) is called for the Despatch of Business, by a Royal Proclamation, of His Excellency Lord Gosford, for Tuesday, twenty seventh October. It appeared in yesterday's Official Gazette.—*Quebec Gazette, Sept. 4.*

It is rather a remarkable fact, that of the last 15 days three only have been dry; and to-day it has rained, and been cloudy and chill, with an easterly wind.—*Id.*

From the *Halifax Royal Gazette, Sept.*

The following Address from the Synod of Nova Scotia, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, was yesterday presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Rev. K. J. McKenzie, as Moderator of that Reverend Body, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs John Martin, James McIntosh, and Alexander Romans, of Halifax, and the Rev. John Stewart, of Cape Breton to which His Excellency was pleased to make the gratifying reply, which we have much pleasure in publishing:—

To His Excellency Major-General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, K. C. B. Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency.

WE, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Ministers of the Church of Scotland, having spiritual Charges in this Province, and at present in Synod assembled, would approach your Excellency with the expression of our devoted attachment to Our Gracious Sovereign, and of profound respect for your Excellency as His Representative.

Deeply sensible of the protection and happiness which the people of this peaceful and contented Colony enjoy, under the paternal sway of an Enlightened Monarch, we ardently wish that all His Subjects may continue to revere and uphold those civil and religious Institutions which have so signally maintained the integrity and promoted the prosperity of the Empire.

It were unnecessary to inform your Excellency, that the moral improvement and the intellectual and political advantages arising from the genius and character of the Church to which we have the honour to be Ministers, are felt and acknowledged wherever the fame of Scotland extends, and it affords us high gratification that in your Excellency we are able to recognise one of her celebrated Sons; you, Sir, are sprung from a race, and you bear a name, which, in the most perilous times, stood foremost in the ranks of those champions who are enrolled in her annals as Martyrs in the cause of civil and religious Liberty.

As Ambassadors of the Prince of Peace, it is not perhaps our province to expatiate upon your Excellency's high Military renown, but we cordially and gratefully join in the general and well-merited approbation accorded to your upright and impartial Civil Government.

Notwithstanding the many toils endured in our humble endeavours to propagate sound principles of Religion and Loyalty among our fellow Colonists, we confidently trust that they have not been altogether unavailing, and we fondly cherish the hope of seeing our Zion an object of praise in these provinces, as she has for ages been the glory of our native land.

Seriously convinced of the importance of the Divine Injunction, "Fear God and honour the King," we would respectfully beg leave to assure your Excellency that no efforts of ours shall be wanting to inspire the flocks under our care, and the people accessible to our influence, with a spirit of constitutional obedience to the laws and a due respect and reverence for the powers that be. Our revered Sovereign has graciously recorded his regard for our venerable Church, and we steadfastly rely on your Excellency's readiness, as His Representative, apart from personal "leanings of love," to favour and support us in our exertions to promote the temporal and spiritual interests of our fellow men.

That Almighty God may take you under his guidance and prosper your administration are our fervent and sincere prayers.

At New-Glasgow, this seventh day of August, and in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five, signed in the name, and by appointment of, the Synod of Nova Scotia, in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland, by

KENNETH J. MCKENZIE, Moderator.

## REPLY:

To the Rev. Kenneth J. McKenzie and Ministers of the Church of Scotland, assembled in Synod, in Nova Scotia.

GENTLEMEN—

I thank you for your dutiful and loyal Address, and your expressions of devoted attachment to our most Gracious Sovereign, as well as your ardent wish, that all his Subjects may continue to revere and uphold those Civil and Religious Institutions which have so signally maintained the integrity, and promoted the prosperity, of the Empire.

These sentiments, emanating from so enlightened

and devout a body as I have now the honour of addressing, and their inculcating them amongst the flocks committed to their care, must be attended with the happiest result, in promoting peace and prosperity, and obedience to the Laws. I am fully aware of the toils and labor which the Ministers of the Church of Scotland undergo in this extensive and thrily inhabited province, in their endeavours to propagate principles of religion and loyalty amongst their fellow Colonists.

It is satisfactory to know that their labors have not been unavailing, and that the same christian and laudable efforts will be continued. I consider it to be my duty as His Majesty's Representative in this Province, as well as from my own feeling as an individual Member of the Established Church of Scotland, to do all in my power to aid you in support of its temporal and spiritual interests.—I beg you, Gentlemen, to accept my best acknowledgements for the flattering and kind expressions conveyed to me in your Address.

(Signed) C. CAMPBELL.

Gov't House, 15th Sept. 1835.

## THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1835.

## MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.

**ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION.**—By the British and American papers we perceive, that very soon, probably in 1836, we shall have the high gratification of seeing a line of Steam Packets established, between Britain and America; the ports of entry and departure, we believe, are not yet definitely arranged; Greenock in Scotland, and Valentia in Ireland, are spoken of on the one side, and Boston and New York, on the other, touching at the intermediate ports of St. Johns, Newfoundland, and Halifax.

When this Line is established, we shall no doubt soon see branches diverging from Halifax to Quebec, Boston to St. John, N. B., and New York to Bermuda and the West Indies. The passage between Britain and Halifax is estimated, will not exceed ten to twelve days, on an average.

**JUNCTION OF THE ST. JOHN AND ST. CROIX.**—A Joint Stock Company has been lately formed in New Brunswick, for the purpose of uniting the waters of the St. John and St. Croix Rivers, under the name of the "St. John and St. Croix River Canal Company." They have obtained an Act of Incorporation from the Legislature.

**PROJECTED RAIL ROAD FROM PORTLAND, STATE OF MAINE, TO QUEBEC.**—Engineers have lately been employed, both by the United States Government and that of Lower Canada, to explore a route for a Rail Road between the above places; and they have reported to their respective Governments favourably, as to the practicability of the measure. This great international work, there is no doubt, will soon be undertaken; and it is expected that when it is completed, it will lead to the construction of other Rail Roads, diverging from this one as their common centre, in all directions, as well into New Brunswick and Lower Canada as the United States. Already a meeting has been held at Sherbrooke, District of St. Francis, and resolutions passed, expressive of their views of the commercial advantages, to be derived from a collateral branch Rail Road, to extend through the valley of the St. Francis, from Lake Magog, to the St. Lawrence; applying to His Excellency the Governor in Chief for a survey to be made for the purpose, and of granting them a Charter of Incorporation.

The above is a mere outline of the projected improvements in the Sister Colonies, and on the Frontiers. If we extend our contemplations to the period of their fulfillment, we may view it as within the range of probability, that, a gentleman in London, may proceed to the United States and the Canadas—transact extensive business there, and be again at his own counter in London, in the short space of one month.

**BOSTON AND MAINE RAIL ROAD.**—Since writing the foregoing article, we have been favoured with the perusal of a late Boston paper, by which we perceive that a company is organized, and operations com-

menced, for making a Rail Road from Boston to Portland. It is expected to be completed in 1837.

**HALLEY'S COMET.**—By a paragraph we have copied into this day's paper, it will be seen that this Celestial visitant has been observed in the United States, and we believe also in Europe, at a prior date, thus affording a triumphant evidence of the progress of human knowledge; it is now wafting its way towards the sun, at the amazing velocity of upwards of one thousand miles in a minute; and in the course of next month will probably exhibit a splendid appearance to the naked eye; in the mean time should any of our Correspondents have the good fortune to discover it, with such helps as they possess, we will feel obliged by their communicating to us the result of their observations.

By an explosion in a Coal Mine at Walsend, near New Castle, 104 human beings have lost their lives.

**TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.**

Flour, Oat Meal, and Butter, of good quality, will be received at this Office, and at Charlotte-Town by Mr. Duanis Reddin, for subscriptions to the BEE.

**TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.**

*Arrivals during the week,*

At the Royal Oak—Mr. Cunard, Mr. Forrester, Mr. Brown, Mr. Atkins.

At Mrs. Davison's—Mr. Baker, Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Handley.

At Mr. Harper's—Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, H. Blaydes, Esq. Mr. Carregnoni.

At Mr. Lorrain's—Dr. McDonald, Capt. Pringle, Capt. Soulsby.

**SHIP NEWS.**

**ARRIVED.**

Sept. 16th—Schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Miramichi—quills to W. & I. Ives; brig Paragon, Tucker, Providence—bal. to Mining Association; schr. Adeline, Jenkins—from a fishing voyage; Active, Ferguson, St. John, Newfld.—ballast to the master.

18th—Schr. Isabella, Kennedy, Bathurst, Bay de Chaleur—ballast; sloop Sarah, Mullins, Wallace—plank and staves to J. Purves.

19th—Schr. Mechanic, Kemball, Newburyport—bal. to Mining Association; brig Agenoria, Duckendorff, Providence—ballast to Mining Association; Schr. Mary Ann, Delorey, Antigonish—live stock and provisions to the master.

21st—Stephen, Dickson, London—ballast to J. Purves; barque Harvest Home, Thompson, Hull—bal. to J. Purves; schr. Ellen, Lunt, Salem—ballast to Mining Association; brig Polly, Pratt, New Castle—ballast to J. Purves; schr. Jolly Tar, Vigneau, Boston—ballast to master; Eliza, Forrest, Boston—do. do.; Mary, Shea, River John—ballast to H. Hatton; Sally, Miery, Bay Verte—plank to Geo. Smith; Unacke, Landres, Arichat—flour, fish, salt, &c. to A. McIntosh.

22nd—Schr. Isabella, Goodwin, R. John—ballast; Nancy, Furshren, St. Johns, Newfld.—ballast to master.

**CLEARED.**

15th—Schr. Isabella, Goodwin, R. John—codfish by G. Smith; sloop Sarah, Mullins, Wallace—coal, rum, &c. by master.

16th—Ship Atticus, Burr, Fall River—coal by Mining Association; brig New Packet, Chadwick, Newburyport—do. do.; schr. Teazer, LeVache, Boston—do. do.; Mary, Balfountain, do—do. do.

17th—Eliza, Monro, Miramichi—provisions, &c. by Murdoch McKenzie; Pacific, Meriam, Boston—coal by Mining Association; Babin, Richards, do.—do. do.

18th—Mary Ann, Fraser, Miramichi—live stock and provisions by J. Carmichael & Co.; brig Leader, Falkner, New Brunswick—steam Engines by the Mining Association.

19th—Brig Union, Place, Fall River—coal by Mining Association; Scio, Boston, Boston—do. by do. sloop Lady, Dwyer, River John—molasses.

22nd—Schr. Isabella, Goodwin—on a fishing voyage.

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**—The Commissioners of the Bay of Fundy Light Houses have given Notice that after the 10th inst. the Light House erected on the small rock off Quaco Head will show a revolving light, and that it will be twice completely full and dark in each minute.



**BEE OFFICE, Tuesday Evening, 10 o'clock.**

By the kindness of Captain THOMAS, of the brig Ann, just arrived at Tatmagouche, from Hull, in 35 days we have been favoured with the perusal of a Hull paper of the 14th ult.

We have only room to state the following particulars. The Corporation Reform Bill was still before the House of Lords. Petitions from all parts of England and Wales, had been presented, praying their Lordships to pass the Bill entire.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.**

**CORPORATION REFORM.**

TUESDAY, August 11.

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE—I wish to know whether the noble Viscount means to-morrow to move that the House go into Committee on the Municipal Corporation Bill?

VISCOUNT MELBOURNE—Certainly, to-morrow. The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE—Then I give notice that I shall take that opportunity to make the same motion that I did the other night, and I shall take the sense of the house on it. The motion was—"That it is the opinion of this house, that though this house will at all times be prepared to take into its consideration (and to give to it every support to which it is entitled) any measure founded upon constitutional principles which may be brought before it, having for its object the extension of the municipal rights and privileges, or the correction of any abuse proved to exist in the management of any property attached to the municipal borough towns embraced in this Bill, yet we feel it our bounden duty to withhold our assent to this measure on account of the unconstitutional principles by which it is characterised, which subvert the hereditary rights and privileges of a considerable body of our fellow countrymen, and destroys the ancient charters of 240 municipal borough towns, without that evidence being laid before this house which can justify such a measure."

In the debate in the House of Commons, on the subject of the Orange Lodges, most extraordinary disclosures had been made, relative to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's conduct, as Grand Master of the Orangemen; so strong a sensation was produced of its dangerous tendency, that the House by a large majority, came to the following resolution:

"That His Majesty's attention be called to the circumstance of His Royal Highness Ernest Duke of Cumberland having signed and issued warrants in his capacity of Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, for constituting Orange Lodges in the army."

2,700 men of the Foreign Legion had embarked at Algiers for Spain!

Dr McCrie, author of the Life of John Knox, died on the 5th ult., at Edinburg.

The Ann spoke brig Ebenezer, from Milford, to Quebec, out 40 days; Robert Burns, from Liverpool, to Quebec, out 35 days, in Canso.

Air'd brig Vigilant, Spence, hence, at Hull, 13th ult.

**AUCTIONS.**

**PEW FOR SALE.**

ONE third of square PEW No. 24, in the Rev'd Mr. McKinlay's Church, will be sold by Auction, at the Quarterly Meeting on the 5th October, by order of the Committee of Management. Pictou, 22nd September, 1835.

At Public Auction, on Thursday the 8th day of October inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the Premises:

THAT well known farm belonging to the estate of the late Rev'd Duncan Ross, situated on the east side of the West River of Pictou; the same to be sold in two lots, each containing about 79 acres more or less: the front lot subject to the Widow's Dower, the other free of incumbrance. A more particular description will be given at the time of sale.

ALSO—at the same time and place will be sold, Stock to the amount of fifty pounds by apprenizement, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

A liberal credit will be given on all sums above ten shillings. Farther particulars made known at the time of sale.

JOHN McLEAN,  
JOHN DOUGLAS, } Ex'rs, &c.  
JAMES ROSS,

West River, Sept. 3d, 1835.

**AUCTIONS.**

**BY ROSS & PRIMROSE,**  
On their Wharf—TO DAY, at 12 O'Clock,  
(For the benefit of whom it may concern):—  
**ABOUT 10 fathoms CHAIN CABLE,** condemned  
on board the Mercian Brig Paragon.  
Wednesday, September 28.

**POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION.**

**JAMES MALCOLM**

**INTENDING** to leave Pictou in a few weeks, will sell at **PUBLIC AUCTION,** on Wednesday the 30th Sept'r. the whole of his present stock of Goods, consisting of—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| BLACK, blue, brown, olive and green CLOTH. | IRON & STEEL,                                      |
| Pilot Cloth & Flushing,                    | Tea Kettles,                                       |
| Cassimere,                                 | Pots & Ovens,                                      |
| Fancy Stuff for Summer Dresses,            | Brass mounted GRATES & FENDERS,                    |
| Plaiding,                                  | Catron do. do.                                     |
| Brown & bleach'd shirting Cottons,         | Plough MOUNTING,                                   |
| Apron Check,                               | PAINTS, Paint Oil and Brushes,                     |
| Striped Shirting,                          | Ivory and Lamp Black,                              |
| Printed Cottons,—(great variety.)          | Coffin Mounting,                                   |
| Merinoes & Shawls,                         | Hearth, Shoe and Cloth BRUSHES,                    |
| Silk & cotton Hand'ks,                     | Percussion Guns & Caps,                            |
| Raven sewing Silk,                         | Cannister and Seal POWDER,                         |
| Patent & common sewing Thread,             | Cannon Powder & Shot,                              |
| Cotton Balls,                              | Kegs 4dy, 6dy, 8dy, 10dy, 12dy, 18dy, & 20dy, fine |
| Silk and cotton Ferret,                    | ROSE NAILS,  |
| Coat & Vest Buttons,                       | Horse Nails,                                       |
| Writing, deed & wrapping PAPER,            | Shovels & Spades,                                  |
| Patent Cordage,                            | Frame, whip, & cross cut SAWS,                     |
| Patty,                                     | Hand & Tennon do.,                                 |
| Boxes Tobacco Pipes,                       | Fanner Mounting,                                   |
| CUTLERY,—all sorts,                        | Chisels,   |
| Crates assorted CROCKERYWARE,              | Plane Irons,                                       |
|  | Neats' Leather and Calf skins.                     |

**SCREW AUGERS, LOCKS, HINGES AND FIRE-IRONS,**

With a Great Variety of other Goods.

The above Goods were all imported this Spring, and are warranted fresh, and of the best quality.

TERMS—all sums under £10 Cash—£10 to £20, 30 day's—£20 to £50, 2 months—over £50, 3 month's credit, on approved notes.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, forenoon. Catalogues will be ready on the Monday before the sale.

J. M. would feel obliged by those who are indebted to him, calling and settling their accounts on or before the 25th of the present month. Pictou, 14th Sept'r. 1835.



**TO BE SOLD,**

At the King's Warehouse, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, the undermentioned Goods, seized by Officers of His Majesty's Customs, and condemned for illegal importation:

- 18 CLOCKS—Mahogany Case.
- 1 Barrel Brazilian DYE WOOD (ground)
- 1 Keg BALL CARTRIDGES.

I do hereby certify that I have examined the above mentioned Clocks, and that they are perfect in all their parts.

Certified at Pictou, this 2d day of September, 1835.

W. S. FLETCHER,  
Clock and Watch Maker.

Custom House, Pictou, N.S.  
2d September, 1835.

*God Save the King.*

We have to apologise to some of our advertising friends for omitting their favours this week, they being crowded out to make room for the P. S.



## POETRY.

The following exceedingly tender lines are by a young poet, GEORGE, first LORD LITTLETON, tho' not published in either Anderson's or Chalmers's collection. George Lyttleton was born at Hagley in 1709, became baronet on his father's death in 1751, and was raised to the Peerage in 1757. He was an active politician, and for some years formed part of the ministry of George II. He died in 1773. His first wife was Lucy, daughter of Hugh Fortescue, Esq. of Filleigh, Devon, to whom he was married in 1741, and lost her in child-bed six years after. The verses were written on her death

ADIEU to the village delights,  
Which lately my fancy enjoy'd!  
No longer the country invites,  
To me all pleasures are void.  
Adieu, thou sweet health-breathing hill!  
Thou canst not my comfort restore;  
For ever adieu my dear vill'  
My Lucy, alas! is no more!

She, she was the cure of my pain,  
My blessing, my honour, my pride;  
She no'er gave me cause to complain  
Till that fatal day when she died.  
Her eyes, that so beautiful shone,  
Are closed forever in sleep;  
And mine, since my Lucy is gone,  
Have nothing to do but to weep

Could my tears the bright angel restore,  
Like a fountain, they never should cease;  
But Lucy, alas! is no more,  
And I am a stranger to peace.  
Let me copy, with fervour devout,  
The virtues that glow'd in her heart;  
Then soon, when life's sand is run out,  
We shall meet again, never to part.

## JEPHTHA'S DAUGHTER.

SINCE our country, our God—Oh! my sire!  
Demand that thy daughter expire!  
Since thy triumph was bought by thy vow—  
Strike the bosom that's bar'd for thee now!

And the voice of my mourning is o'er,  
And the mountains behold me no more.  
If the hand that I love lay me low,  
There cannot be pain in the blow!

And of this, oh, my Father! be sure—  
That the blood of thy child is as pure  
As the blessing I beg ere it flow,  
And the last thought that soothes me be'ow.

Though the virgins of Salem lament,  
Be the judge and the hero unbent!  
I have won the great battle for thee,  
And my father and country are free!

When this blood of thy giving hath gush'd,  
When the voice that thou lovest is hush'd,  
Let my memory still be thy pride,  
And forget not that I smile as I died!

BYRON'S 'HEBREW MELODIES'

## FROM COLONIAL PAPERS.

QUEBEC, AUG. 26.

It was lately rumoured that a Convention of the Members of the House of Assembly was to be held at Three Rivers, but that the Quebec Members did not altogether incline to take the journey. The papers in the interest of the Assembly are silent upon the subject of the Commission, which Mr. Roebuck's London correspondents still say will prove a "humbug." After a good deal of cavilling and opposition, the newspapers appear to be undecided on the question of the members meeting or not the Royal Commissioners.—*Gazette.*

The "extraordinary" issued yesterday by the official paper furnishes the Commissioners enregistered in our own Provincial Records of the Royal Commissioners for the enquiry into grievances, and of the Earl of Gosford as Captain General and Governor in Chief. These are the mere *pro forma* Provincial Commissions, the latter, *viz.* that of the Governor in Chief, being very long, and detailing most of his duties and powers.

Although Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell is the next highest officer of the army, after the departure of Lieutenant-General Lord Aylmer, and will take the command, yet we apprehend that his command, will only be nominal in so far as respects the forces in the several provinces, and that the highest officers in the different Provinces will exercise the command over their several provinces only. We suppose that Lord Gosford, though a civilian, has authority to call upon all the high officers in the different North American Colonies to obey him. The next despatches from the Horse Guards, which come by the English Falmouth Packets, will probably solve all doubts on the question.—*Id.*

August 28.

It is mentioned that the ROYAL COMMISSION will soon organize itself, and proceed to put in train the different investigations, which it has received instructions to pursue. We learn that Lord Gosford, has had placed before him, by individuals, several claims to redress. The matters which will introduce themselves under the head of *grievances*, which the words of the London Gazette used, will, we fear, be very varied.—*Gazette.*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE,  
QUEBEC, 24th August, 1835.

HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable the Earl of Gosford, the Right Honourable Sir Charles Edward Grey, and Sir George Gipps, to be the Commissioners for the investigation of all grievances affecting His subjects in the Province of Lower Canada, in what relates to the Government of the said Province, by the following Commission.

WILLIAM FULFORD, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, —to our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor Archibald Earl of Gosford, our Trusty and Well-beloved Sir Charles Grey, Knight, and Sir George Gipps, Knight, greeting:—

Whereas divers addresses have been preferred to us, by the House of General Assembly of Lower Canada in North America, and divers Petitions have been presented to us by sundry of our faithful subjects inhabiting our said Province, in which Addresses and Petitions, have been represented to us, certain grievances of which the said House of General Assembly and our subjects aforesaid have by their said Addresses and Petitions sought redress. And we being minded, as far as in us lies, to afford the redress of every grievance by which any of our faithful subjects inhabiting the said Province may be affected, and having therefore specially resolved to appoint fit persons to proceed on our behalf to our said Province, there to investigate all complaints respecting the Administration of the public affairs thereof, have for that purpose made choice of you, the said Archibald Earl of Gosford, Sir Charles Edward Grey, and Sir George Gipps. Now, Know Ye, that we, relying on the approved discretion of you, that the said Archibald Earl of Gosford, Sir Charles Edward Grey, and Sir George Gipps, have, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do hereby constitute and appoint you the said Archibald Earl of Gosford, Sir Charles Edward Grey, and Sir George Gipps,

to be our Commissioners for the investigation of all grievances affecting our subjects in our Province of Lower Canada, in what relates to the Administration of the Government of the said Province. And we do authorise and require you for that purpose to proceed with all convenient despatch to the said Province of Lower Canada, and there by all lawful ways and means to enter upon a full and impartial enquiry into all complaints which shall to you be preferred respecting the Administration of the Government thereof: and in the execution of this our Commission, our will is, and we do hereby require, that you do in all things conform to such instructions as shall be addressed to you by us in our Privy Council, or through one of our principal Secretaries of State. And whereas for the better execution of the powers so vested in you as aforesaid, we have by other Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing even date with these presents, constituted and appointed you the said Archibald Earl of Gosford, to be our Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Province of Lower Canada:—Now we do strictly charge and command all our Officers Civil and Military, and all our faithful subjects and all others inhabiting the said Province, that in their several places and according to their respective powers and opportunities, they be aiding to you the said Archibald, Earl of Gosford, in the execution of this our Commission so addressed to you as aforesaid.

In witness whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness Ourself, at Westminster, this first day of July, in the sixth year of our Reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

His Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Thomas Frederic Elliot, Esquire, to be Secretary to the said Commissioners.

August 31.

The Ball to Lord and Lady Aylmer has been postponed in consequence of the serious indisposition of Lady Aylmer, from the 2nd to the 15th prox. Lord Gosford and the Commissioners will attend.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.—We regret to say that we continue to experience the most unseasonable weather, both for ripening and carrying the crops. It has been impossible to cure a load of hay for nearly the last fortnight, and although Saturday and yesterday the sun was visible occasionally, there were showers both in the day and at night, and the same hopeless appearance still existed again this morning, though they have disappeared this afternoon. This fine weather brought out to the fields, a number of people to cut the wheat and oats, a considerable part of which is ripe. The wheat is in some fields scarcely touched by the fly, but in many others a full fourth and even a third attacked. In the lower parts of the district, the crops are very backward, and there is scarcely any chance of their ripening in time to eschape the early frosts; this is the case even with the oats. Upon the whole the prospects of the farmer are by no means promising. There fortunately has yet been no frost whatever.—*Quebec Gazette.*

## AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

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