

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

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1837.

NUMBER XXV.

## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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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.

### PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, per bushel	2s 6d	Hay	per ton	40
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Herrings, No. 1,	30s	
" hemlock -	30s a 40s	Mackarel,	none	
Beef, pr lb	3d a 4d	Mutton per lb	3d a 4d	
Butter, -	10d a 1s	Oats pr bush	2s	
Cheese, -	5d a 7d	Oatmeal pr cwt	18s a 20s	
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	17s	Pork pr bbl	80s a 85s	
" at Loading Ground 17s		Potatoes - 1s	3d a 1s 6d	
" at end of railroad 17s		Salt pr hhd	10s a 12s 6d	
Coke		Salmon,	2s a 2s 6d	
Codfish pr Qtl	12s a 16s	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s	
Eggs pr doz	6d a 7d	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d	
Flour, N S	22s 6d	Turmps pr bush	1s	
" American s r	none	Wood -	none	
		Veal	pr cord	12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	20s	Herrings, No 1	20s
Boards, pine, m	55s a 60s	" "	2
Beef, Quebec prime,	50s	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	45s	" "	2
Codfish, merchantable	16s	" "	3
Coals, Pictou,	22s 6d	Molasses per gal	2s
" Sydney,	2s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada prime	90s
Coffee	none	" Nova Scotia	85s
Corn, Indian	5s 9d	Potatoes	2s 6d
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar,	35s a 37s 6d
" Fine	55s	Salmon No 1	70
" Canada, fine	46s	" "	2
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10d

### ALBION MINES RAIL ROAD.

**TENDERS** will be received by Joseph Smith, Esq until Tuesday 31st October next, for furnishing 5000 Sleepers for the Rail Road. The above are to be of good sound Hemlock, and of the following dimensions, to wit:

8 feet long, 14 inches on the Bed, and 8 inches deep, sawn on the under side, and either sawn or hewn on the upper side. The first thousand to be delivered on the 1st day of May 1838, at the Rail Road, and one thousand on the first of every succeeding month until the whole is completed.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr Smith at the Mines, or to Mr Peter Clerar at the Rail Road.

Sept. 12th, 1837.

### CO LET.

**WHAT** part of the Subscriber's House at present occupied by his own family.

ALSO.

His new Shop in the stone building adjoining Mr Robson's. Entry at the first November next.

R. DAWSON.

August 27th, 1837.

## CANADIAN POLITICS.

### ADDRESS

OF THE "SONS OF LIBERTY," OF MONTREAL, TO THE YOUNG MEN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

BROTHERS:—

WHEN urgent circumstances in the affairs of a country make it necessary for men to form themselves into Parties, or Associations, a proper respect for the opinions of society, demands from them an explicit Declaration of the causes which have induced them to combine, and of the principles which they intend to advance, by the power of their organization.

We consider that, next to the privilege of acting for himself, man possesses, from the very foundation of society, that of uniting his energies with those of his fellow citizens for all purposes of mutual interest, or defence, and that, therefore, the right of association is as sacred and inalienable, as the right of personal liberty. We hold that governments are instituted for the benefit, and can only exist justly by the consent of, the governed, and whatever may be the artificial changes in human affairs, that a government of choice is an inherent right of people. It cannot be alienated, and consequently may always be asserted and exercised. All governments being instituted for the benefit of a whole people, and not for the honor or profit of any individual, all pretensions of Divine or absolute authority to rule, claimed by, or for, any man or set of men, are blasphemous and absurd, alike monstrous when inculcated, and degrading when admitted. The authority of a parent state over a colony can exist only during the the pleasure of the Colonists, for the country being established and settled by them, belongs to them of right, and may be separated from all foreign connection, whenever the inconveniences resulting from an Executive power, residing abroad, ceasing to harmonize with a local Legislature, makes such a step necessary to the inhabitants for the protection of life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness.

The Young Men's Association of Montreal adopting the title of "THE SONS OF LIBERTY" is not intended to be a private cabal, or secret units, but an active Democratic body comprising all young men in the city patriotically alive to the interests of their country, whatever may be their creed, country, or the nation of their ancestors.

The causes which demand, at the present juncture from all, but more especially from Young Men, coming forward into active life, a heroic devotion to their country's cause, are manifold and imposing.

At the cession of this Province in 1763, with a view to consolidate British power on the banks of the St. Lawrence, certain rights of property, religion and government, were guaranteed to the Canadians, and afterwards more fully confirmed in 1774, when the approaching noble revolt of the American states rendered concessions to the new subjects of the empire extremely politic. The brilliant success of those States, and the overwhelming movement of revolution in France, having made England tremble for the safety of her remaining American possessions, she passed in 1791, the Act called the "Constitutional Act," which divided Upper from Lower Canada, and established a Representative Assembly in each. In 1812, conciliation was again rendered necessary, by the declaration

of war with the United States. These times of danger have been the seasons of seeming justice of Canada, while the intervening and succeeding periods furnish but one long history of repeated injuries, atrocities, usurpations and wrongs. Thus we have seen British rulers, with a cowardice and a partidly unworthy of the Representatives of a powerful nation, continuing to allure the people of Canada, by deceptive promises, in times of pressing necessity, and, when the emergency had passed, resorting to every unwarrantably expedient to avert, or avoid the fulfilment of their solemn engagements.

After seventy seven years of British rule, we behold our country miserable, compared with the prosperous Republic who wisely threw off the yoke of Monarchy. We feel that our population is equal in capacity to theirs. We see Emigrants from beyond seas, of the same class, wretched if they remain here, happy if they join the great Democratic family, and we have daily evidence that our ill fortunes are attributable to the desolating action of a Colonial government. A pretended protection has warded our energies. It has preserved all that was bad in our ancient institutions, or unfitted to the present state of society, thwarted the free operation of all that was good, and trammelled by restraints every measure of reform or amelioration.

Whilst every township throughout the immense territory of our neighbours is happily governed by its own free Democracy, which is thereby trained, from its youth upwards, to political knowledge, self-reliance and energetic action, we are cramped and controlled by a Government in which the people have no voice, whose influence tends to the corruption of public virtue, the depression of enterprise, and the annihilation of every generous impulse or exalted aspiration for the advancement of the country's greatness.

Hosts of officers, appointed without consent of the People, to whom they are too frequently obnoxious and never responsible, and holding commissions during the pleasure of an irresponsible Executive, are placed in authority over us, with salaries enormously disproportioned both to our means and to their services, whereby offices are made a means of family or personal aggrandizement, instead of being suited to the resources and wants of the people.

The trial by Jury, which we have been taught to look upon as the palladium of our liberties, is made a vain illusion, or instrument of despotism, inasmuch as Sheriffs, creatures of the Executive, upon which they depend daily for a continuance in an office to which vast emoluments are attached, can select and summon such Jurors as they please, and thereby become themselves the arbiters in state prosecutions instituted against the people by their oppressors.

Immense funds, bestowed by a provident government, or by generous individuals, on the late order of the Jesuits, for the purpose of education, have been diverted from this commendable object, and made an instrument of corruption for the reward of useless or reprehensible officials, while the children of the province, deprived of the funds provided for their instruction, have grown up without the benefit of school education, to be now taunted with want of learning.

Our public lands, defended during two wars by the bravery of the inhabitants of the country, and render-

ed valuable by the toil that has opened roads, and extended settlements back to the wilderness, have been sold or bestowed, in contempt of our remonstrances, to a Company of speculators living beyond the sea, or partitioned out among official parasites, who have from motives of interest, combined as a faction, to support a corrupt government, inimical to the rights and opposed to the wishes of the people, whilst our fathers, our relations and our brother colonists, are refused, or unable to procure, wild land on which to settle.

Laws, affecting the tenure of lands, inapplicable to the condition of country, and injurious in their operation, have been forced upon us by a foreign Parliament, which in order to favor private and sinister interests, has usurped a power of internal legislation that appertains alone to the Legislature of this Province.

Regulations for the trade of the country, adopted by a foreign Parliament, are enforced without our consent. We are thus confined to certain markets, and are deprived of the power of extending our commerce to all parts of the world when the markets of Britain are unfavourable to our produce, whereby our commercial enterprise is crippled and paralyzed.

The representation of the country has been made a solemn mockery. A corrupt Executive has constantly sought to render our House of Assembly an instrument to decide unalterably the slavery of its constituents, and failing in this wicked design, has rendered its action nugatory by frequent prorogations and dissolutions, and by refusing an assent to laws useful to the people, and passed unanimously by their Representatives.

A Legislative Council, the members of which are nominated by authorities ignorant of the country, residing 3000 miles off, composed mostly of persons who do not sympathize with the country, still exists as an impotent screen between the Governor and the governed, and nullifies all attempts at useful legislation. An Executive Council nominated in the same manner, whose influence has poisoned the mind of each succeeding Governor, remains unchanged, to protect the cumulation of office and abuses that are connected with every public department. A Governor, alike ignorant with his predecessors, and who has become, like each of them an official partisan conducts the government for the benefit of the few, either unmindful of, or determinedly opposed to, the prosperity of the many.

Our grievances have been faithfully and repeatedly urged upon the King and Parliament of the United Kingdom, by the resolutions of primary assemblies, by our Representatives in Parliament assembled, and by the humble petitions of the whole people. We have remonstrated, with all the power of argument, and all the moral force of truth. No remedies have been extended, and last, when the tyranny of those intrusted with power in the Province has increased insufferably from continued impunity, advantage is taken by an ungenerous European State, of a time of general peace, to coerce us into a connivance or approval of our own debasement, by a threat to seize upon our public Revenues with a hand of force, in defiance of natural right, and of every principle of law, policy or justice.

The present degraded position of our country, being the result of three quarters of a century of warm devotion to British connexion, and of mistaken reliance upon British honor, it would be slavish and criminal to confine our resistance hereafter to simple remonstrances. The wicked designs of British authorities have severed all ties of sympathy for an unfeeling mother country. A separation has commenced between parties, which will never be cemented, but which will go on increasing, until one of those sudden, those unforeseen events, that attended the march of time, affords us a fit opportunity for assuming our rank among the Independent Sovereignities of America. Two splendid opportunities have been lost. Let us not be unprepared for the third.

A glorious destiny awaits the Young men of these Colonies. Our fathers have passed a long life of vexation, in daily struggles against every degree of despotism. As they pass from the world, they leave an inheritance improved by their patriotic sacrifices. To us they commit the noble duty of carrying onward their proud designs, which in our day must disfranchise our beloved country from all human authority except that of the bold Democracy residing within its bosom.

With such an invigorating prospect spreading before us, with such a high responsibility resting upon us, it becomes our imperative duty, laying aside the gay frivolities of youth to betake ourselves to the serious consideration of our country's politics, her wants and her resources, to increase her wealth by encouraging her manufactures and her produce; and to preserve her strength by discontinuing the consumption of articles brought from beyond sea—but, above all, to accustom ourselves to constant sacrifices, and so to curtail our personal expenses, by avoiding excess or superfluity, that we may treasure means for supporting each other in the struggle for life and liberty, in which we must sooner or later be engaged, when the day of glory arrives that will see us emerge from a long dark bondage to the splendor of light and freedom.

WHEREFORE, we the Officers and Managing Committee of the Association of the "SONS OF LIBERTY" in Montreal, in our own names, and on behalf of those whom we represent, pledge ourselves to our abused country, and to each other, that we will devote all our energies, and be prepared to act as circumstances may demand, in order to procure for this province a reformed system of government, based upon the Elective principle; a responsible Executive; the control by the Representative branch of the Legislature, of all public revenues, from whatever source derived; the repeal of all Laws and Charters passed by foreign authority, encroaching upon the rights of the people and their Representatives, especially those relating to the propriety and tenures of land, whether belonging to the public or to individuals; an improved system of selling public lands, whereby those who wish to become actual settlers thereon may be able to do so at a small expense; the abolition of pluralities and irresponsibility of office, and an equality, before the law, for all classes, without distinction of ORIGIN, LANGUAGE or RELIGION; depending on God, and strong in our right, we hereby invite the YOUNG MEN of these Provinces to form Associations in their several localities, for the attainment of good, cheap, responsible Government, and for the security, defence and extension of our common liberties.

[Here followed the Officers' names.]

## FOREIGN.

**DREADFUL STORM IN THE EAST INDIES.**—By an overland despatch, which arrived at Falmouth on Sunday, intelligence of a very violent and destructive hurricane, which occurred at Bombay on the 14th of June, has been received. The shipping in the harbor of Bombay suffered severely; more especially the Liverpool vessels. The following details will be read with interest:

"Bombay, 24th June.

"One of the severest gales that has occurred here for the last 46 years commenced on the evening of the 14th inst. On the morning of the 15th, the scene of destruction was displayed. The roaring of the wind and the thunder was truly awful. Large palmira trees six feet in diameter and seventy in height, were torn up by the roots, and hurled down upon the ground with a tremendous crash, many of the houses were completely unroofed and the tiles blown about like chaff of the summer threshing floor. But the most destructive scene was the harbor, where the ravages will be long remembered by the inhabitants and

atives of Bombay. Large vessels of 600 to 1,000 tons were forced from their moorings, and driven high and dry upon the rocks under the walls of the fort. There were 14 vessels altogether on shore; eight of them Liverpool vessels, and out of that eight six of them were condemned—the Richard Walker, the Ranger the Northumberland, the Mary Dugdale, the Great Herwood, and the Briton, all of which (ready for sailing) went on shore and became total wrecks. The loss of European lives was but small, but hundreds of native boats went to the bottom with all hands. There were no less than four vessels from Liverpool this week.—*Liverpool Telegraph.*

**PORTUGAL.**—The accounts from Lisbon to the 14th Sept. represent the Charterists to be gaining the complete ascendancy in the portuguese provinces. The general in command of the Government troops before Valencia is stated to have been deserted by all his men, with the exception of two Aides-de-camp and five soldiers, and to have sought refuge in Oporoto. Other defections are announced, and suspicions are entertained by ministers of the fidelity of Baron Bonfim. The Cortes have agreed to commence the discussion of the reform of the constitution at the beginning of the next month; but it is probable, before that time, if these accounts may be depended on, Marshal Saldanha and the Duke of Terceira will re-leave them from that trouble.

As the Portuguese Charterists, as they are called, (i. e. the rebels under Saldanha) propose to fight for the young Queen Dona Maria, and her father Don Pedro's charter, they are very politely waiting before the gates of Lisbon for her accouchment before they enter the city. When she is delivered they will deliver the capital, they say, of its oppressors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.

This being the thirtieth anniversary of the accession of Sultan Mahomoud II. to the throne, was celebrated with great rejoicings. The orb of day was welcomed by a salute of one-and-twenty guns from all the ships in the harbour and the fortresses on the Bosphorus, to rouse the slumbering Moslems from their couches, and announce to them that the happy day was at hand. The firing was repeated 5 times in the course of the day; in the evening every part of the city was brilliantly illuminated, and the patrol being withdrawn, the streets, particularly in the Frank quarters, presented scenes of festivity till a very late hour.

The French Chambers, it is expected, will be dissolved by royal ordonnance, to-day.

The new batch of French Peers about to be created will consist of about forty. Among them a few lawyers.

LONDON, October 2.

**FRANCE.**—Respecting the intended dissolution of the Chambers nothing official has transpired.

The Legitimists of Paris celebrated, by a grand banquet, on Thursday last, the anniversary of the eve of the birth of the Duke of Bordeaux.

M. Dupin, President of the Chamber of Deputies, arrived in Paris on Friday last.

**SPAIN.**—The Carlists shot 132 soldiers of the British Legion in cold blood, after their surrender at Andoain.

Accounts from Madrid, dated the 23d ult., received on Saturday, stated that the Carlists were "retreating with precipitation." The inhabitants of Madrid were to present themselves within three days, to take the oaths for

their respective districts, and pay in contributions for the speedy completion of the works. Great alarm evidently prevailed in Madrid.

Madrid journals and letters received this morning, confirm the previous accounts.

Don Carlos was in full retreat on Lower Aragon; and from the number of deserters reported by Espartero to have joined him, the followers of Don Carlos must be exceedingly discouraged.

After the affair of the 19th, the Carlist army divided into two corps; the one making for Jadraque; the other, commanded by Cabrera, returning in the direction of Cuenca. The former had marched through Tendrilla, in the direction of Jadraque, but Espartero having advanced on the 20th to Oche, and on the 21st to Fuentes, the Carlists, who had already reached Brihueja, abandoned the town on the evening of the last-mentioned day, and marched to Trillo, near which they were believed to have crossed the Tagus. Oraa proceeded on the 20th to cross the Tagus at Aunon. On his march he came up with the head of Cabrera's column, which had already passed the river, and captured a convoy of cloth and stores, and 200 men, its escort. Oraa then crossed the river, continuing his march on Pastrana; but on reaching Alhondige, hearing that the enemy was at hand, he changed his route, marched upon them, beat and pursued them in the direction of Almonacid, where they effected a passage of the Tagus in boats. Oraa proceeded after them to Huete, which he re-entered on the 21st, having retaken a number of prisoners whom the Carlists had made in the neighborhood of Madrid. On the same day he continued the pursuit of the fugitives, who were flying by the Cuenca road.

Paris papers and letters of Saturday give the following telegraphic despatches received the day before:—

"Bordeaux, Sep. 29, ½ past 7 o'clock, a. m.

"In the night of the 20th the Pretender left Brihueja, and proceeded in the direction of Trillo. Espartero, who is closely pursuing him, was, on the 21st, at Fuentes. In the affair of the 19th, the enemy, besides a considerable number of killed and wounded, 230 prisoners, (among whom were 11 officers), lost upwards of 500 men from desertion. Brigadier Miranda, the Commander of the Carlist cavalry, was among the dead, Cabrera, with 6,000 men, had separated from the Pretender, and was marching in disorder towards Cuenca, pursued by Oraa, who had taken from him 200 prisoners."

"Bayonne, Sep. 26, ½ past 6, p. m.

"New revolts, occasioned by want of pay, took place on the 23d at Pampeluna, among the soldiers of the 4th regiment of the light infantry, and the *tiradores*, part of whom were disbanded. Notwithstanding these scenes of anarchy, there was nothing changed in the state of the garrison, which was abandoned to itself.

"The Commander of the Foreign Legion, being sadly perplexed, and unwilling to leave the remainder of his corps shut up in Pampeluna, is coming to establish himself at Roncesvalles, within reach of our frontier."

"Bayonne, Sep. 29, 9 o'clock.

"Madrid, Sep. 26.

"The Ambassador of France to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"On the 22d, Oraa overtook, near Cuenca, the Carlist corps he was in pursuit of, defeated it, and made 900 prisoners.

"On the 24th, General Carondelet, after a sanguinary engagement, forced Zariatagai to evacuate Valladolid, and relieved its castle,

which had been besieged since." (Interrupted by nightfall.)

LONDON, October 5.

The Carlist game, it is admitted, is lost for this campaign. Don Carlos is now said to have been induced to march upon Madrid by false intelligence, which he credulously received, expecting to find the capital abandoned to him. He had been told by his informants, that the Cortes had all fled, as well as the Court and the Minister! On finding Espartero at his heels, whom he fancied still at Cuenca, he countermanded the march upon Madrid, and fled towards the mountains. Compelled to divide his forces, he has already suffered repeated and disheartening losses; and the advantage gained by Baron Carondelet over Zariatagai, who had possessed himself of Valladolid, appears to have been the most serious blow yet given to the Carlists in the open field. But in the mountains, the Pretender may yet maintain himself, and baffle the attempt to check-mate him. His court will, however, be held in uncomfortable winter quarters.

In Portugal, the Chartists have capitulated, and the struggle is at an end; happily with little bloodshed; but it seems to have been the last flickering of the flame of misguided but well-intentioned patriotism.—*Patriot*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GLEANINGS.

A Proclamation was issued on the 26th September, calling a meeting of the New Parliament on the 15th November, for the despatch of business.

The Queen had officially announced her purpose to take up her residence at the Pavilion, Brighton, on the 4th of October.

The King and Queen of Belgium embarked at Ramsgate, for their own kingdom, on board a government steamer, on the 19th.

*Destruction of life and property in a Coal Mine at Workington, England*—A coal mine, the property of a Mr Curmen, which had been worked under the sea for a mile and a half, was lately broken into by that element, by which 25 men, 2 boys, and 23 horses, and a great amount of property was destroyed. The mines, by this accident, have been rendered forever worthless, and many hands have been thrown out of present employment.

Queen Victoria is taking new lessons in singing with the celebrated Lablache. As a natural sequel to the announcement of this fact, we find it stated that Lablache praises the voice and style of her majesty; the former, as he says, being soft, sweet and correct. He also says that she had been well instructed.

UNITED STATES.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.

**MOST MELANCHOLY DISASTER.**—The steam-packet Home, Capt. White, from New York, for Charleston, whence she sailed on the 7th October, sprung a leak on Monday the 9th, when off Cape Hatteras, in a gale of wind. In order to save the lives of the passengers, she was run ashore near Ocracoke, at 10 o'clock at night, and immediately went to pieces!

The Home had on board 90 passengers, of whom seventy perished, and of her crew of 45, twenty-five were lost,—making a total loss of ninety-five lives!

When the vessel struck, the passengers were put in the greatest confusion and alarm—some leaped overboard and were drowned in attempting to swim to land, while others possess-

ed themselves of pieces of timber, and floated ashore nearly exhausted with fatigue.

COLONIAL.

From the Novascotian.

REFORM IN HER MAJESTY'S COUNCIL.

HALIFAX, November 1.

\* \* \* So far as we can gather, from such sources of information as we share in common with our contemporaries, we believe that intimations from the Colonial Office, that a reconstruction of the council was determined on, were received here nearly two months since, and that the necessary arrangements will probably be completed before the assembly meets again. The precise nature of the alterations we do not know—but we have little doubt that they will be such as to meet, as far as practicable, and ultimately entirely to obviate, the chief objections to the old state of things pointed out in the Address. Our friend of the Recorder, seems to fear that the old influences will still lead to improper selections. We are inclined to hope better things.

Whatever impressions may have been made for a time, on the mind of the Executive, by the attempts to charge the reformers of Nova Scotia with disloyalty and rebellion, we believe that His Excellency has too much good sense and discrimination to be permanently misled by such weak invention. He has now had some experience of men and measures in this Colony—and although the changes that it is said have been entrusted to him, will present some difficulties, and call for the exercise of much firmness and discretion, we will not anticipate evil—and feel bound to say to the Reformers of Nova Scotia, "you have done your own duty—hope and believe that those to whom you have appealed will do theirs—relying on your own energies to correct mistakes, should the charges made not meet the general scope of your Address."

NOTICE.

**FOUND**—Some months since, between the West and Middle River, a 2d Volume of a Pocket Bible. The owner may have it by proving property, on application to Mr John Collic, Middle River. November 7.

JUST PUBLISHED,


(And for Sale by James Dawson,)  
**WILL COLKES'S AND FRYER'S**  
New and much admired System of  
**ARITHMETIC AND MENTAL CALCULATIONS.**

EDITED BY REV. JAMES WADDELL,  
*Master of the Central Academy, Charlotte-town.*  
Price 4s. 6d.

WANTED.

A good **MILCH COW**. Apply to  
JAMES D. B. FRASER.  
Pictou, Sept 20, 1837

TO LET.

 **THE HOUSE, and OUT-HOUSE,**  
now occupied by the Subscriber.  
Rent low, and the property can be examined at any time, by applying to  
**PETER BROWN.**  
Pictou Sept. 1, 1837.

SOLE LEATHER,

Of a very superior quality, for sale by  
**ROSS & PRIMROSE.**  
October 25.

## AGRICULTURAL.

[From the New England Farmer.]

## FALL PLOUGHING.

It is commonly best for cultivators to plough most of their land, which they propose to plant the next season, in autumn. The advantages of fall ploughing are, 1st. It saves time and labor in the following spring, when farmers are generally pressed by the indispensable avocations of the season, and their cattle are comparatively faint. 2d. Land which is ploughed in autumn will be more exposed to the action of the frost, than that which is suffered to remain unploughed, and frost will pulverize soil more effectually than it can be accomplished by artificial means. 3d. Ploughing lands late in the fall, is of service by exposing insects and their eggs and larvae to be destroyed by frost. If, however, the land is light and sandy, it is best not to plough it till spring, as it will become less porous and more retentive of moisture if permitted to remain without being stirred previous to the setting in of winter.

Much has been said on the depth of ploughing. We believe, however, that no general rules, not liable to very many exceptions, can be given on this subject. The depth of ploughing should be regulated by the staple of the soil, the nature of the intended crop, &c. If the soil is thin, it will be expedient to commence its culture with shoal ploughing. If the plough turns up too much at a time of the barren soil immediately beneath the upper stratum, the succeeding crop will be of little value. The owner of such soil should endeavor to render it deeper by degrees, according to the manure he may be able to apply to it. A shallow soil is not only deficient in consequence of its furnishing but little pasture for the roots of plants, but it is liable to be so much scorched as to be incapable of producing any vegetation.

Land should generally be broken up from the sward with a deeper furrow than will be required in subsequent culture. Harrowing and shallow ploughing will then answer through a course of crops. If the soil is light and porous, the furrow should be turned over as flat as possible. If it be a stiff loam, or mixed with clay, it may be well to lap the furrow slices a little one upon the other, so as to permit the air and frost to pervade the hollows or interstices between the under and the furrow slices.

Although there are sundry advantages in fall ploughing, still, in some cases it is best to wait till spring. An excellent practical and scientific farmer, in Lexington, Ms., gives the following directions on this subject:

"If it be intended to sow or plant sward land in the spring, the ploughing should be at as short an interval before putting in the seed, as possible. The greater the growth of the roots and tops of grasses at the time of ploughing, the more perfect will be the fermentation, and the sward, by its increased toughness, will be less broken by the plough and harrow. The roller, loaded as heavily as may be conveniently drawn by one yoke of oxen, should follow the plough as soon as may be convenient; this will smooth any unevenness of surface. Set the furrow slices close together, and thereby prevent their being torn up by the harrow, and also prevent the escape of the gases that are thrown out by fermentation. Every farmer who has three acres of ground to till, should have a roller. One made in two parts is much preferable to that made in the usual way. After rolling, harrow with a light harrow—the more the better provided the sod be not disturbed. The compost should then be spread on, and the ground again harrowed, when it will be ready to receive the seed, either potatoes, or grain with or without grass &c.

## SCIENTIFIC GARDENING.

## GARDEN CHEMISTRY—CONTINUED.

**Potass.**—When wood or any garden plant is burned to ashes, these are found to consist of a considerable portion of the substance termed potash, which was discovered by Sir H. Davy to consist of a metal termed potassium combined with oxygen and water. Different sorts of plants, however vary very much in the quantity of potash which they contain; aspen and boxwood, for instance, containing only sixty or eighty pounds in every thousand pounds weight, while sun-flowers, fumitory, and wormwood contain from three hundred and fifty to seven hundred and fifty pounds in every thousand. Sea weeds and plants growing close by the sea shore, instead of potash yield soda, when they are burnt to ashes.

It may be taken as a general rule, that herbs yield four or five times, and shrubs two or three times, as much impure potash as trees; while the leaves produce more than the branches and the branches more than the trunk; and plants, when green and fresh, yield more than when they have been previously dried.

The process by which this is ascertained is not difficult and consists in weighing the plant before burning; in passing the washings through blotting paper; and in evaporating them to dryness. The dry substance then obtained will be tolerably pure potash.

The potash is introduced into the system of a plant in the same way as carbon, by being first combined with humic acid, forming humate of potash, and then dissolved, in water.

**Lime.**—Like potash, lime has been proved to be composed of a metallic substance termed calcium, united with oxygen.

When thus composed, without the addition of other substances, it is usually called quicklime; when united with carbonic acid it forms chalk, limestone, marl, and marble; and when united with sulphuric acid, it forms gypsum, or plaster of Paris.

In the process of burning vegetables, lime is found in their ashes, but never, I believe, in such quantities as potash, and consequently it is of less use to supply soils with it artificially on this account, but on account of its uniting with humic acid in form of a humate, and of the compound thus formed being readily dissolved in water, it becomes highly useful.

If quicklime, either fresh burnt or slacked, be mixed with moist vegetable substances, however hard and fibrous, it soon destroys their texture and forms a mixture, the greater part of which can be dissolved in water, thus rendering what was previously useless, fit for the food of plants.

On the other hand, it is injurious to mix quicklime with vegetable substances already soluble in water, or with any sort of dung, or other animal manure, lest it should take up too much humic acid.

Lime, however, is more seldom used in gardens than in farms, and this is so far judicious, that garden soil would often, as appears from what has just been said, be thereby injured rather than benefited.

**Sugar and Gluten.**—There are few plants that do not contain sugar, which chemists have shown to be composed of about three parts carbon, four parts oxygen, and eight parts of hydrogen.

It would follow, therefore, that it is not necessary for it to be introduced into the soil in the state of sugar, the constituents being always more or less contained in the water, and most probably combined into sugar after entering the system of a plant. This applies also to starch, which is composed on the same principles, and may indeed be converted into sugar, as was lately discovered: and gluten differs only

in containing nitrogen, in addition to the carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen.

In a word, all substances of this kind, which can be discovered in the soil, or in the water diffused throughout it, may be resolved into water, carbon, and nitrogen; and hence it is of less consequence for our present purpose to notice separately every compound that might be enumerated.

**Recapitulation, and Proof from the Sap.**—It hence appears that the chief food of plants is carbonic acid gas, atmospheric air, and the humates of potash and lime mixed with water, and presented to the spongelets or suckers at the tips of the root fibres, to be thence carried into the interior of the plants. The examination of the sap, as it rises from the root into the inner bark of a tree, confirms the truth of these statements.

This sap is usually found to be a clear fluid, of a pleasant taste, readily fermenting, and, in that case, giving out, at first carbonic acid gas, and afterwards some azote. The chief portion of sap is water, and it only differs from the moisture of the soil by acquiring in its passage upwards a portion of thicker fluid, which probably acts a part similar to the saliva of animals, mixed with the food in chewing, or to the digestive fluid in the animal stomach. By means of this, the sap becomes thicker the higher it rises. M. Biot, of the French Institute, is at present, (1833,) engaged in experiments which bid fair to elucidate this important subject. His tests of the substances contained in the sap are made by the polarisation of light.

Besides tangible substances, there are other important principles, which, if they do not serve as food, are as useful, by way of stimulants, as salt is to us, and, as chemical agents for digesting the food of plants, are quite indispensable; I refer to Light and Heat, to which Electricity may be subjoined.

**Light.**—It is common with gardeners to expose their tender frame plants gradually to the open air, by taking off the lights from day to day, for the purpose, it is said, of rendering them hardy. Few of those, it is probable, who do so, are aware of the principal agent which renders the plant more hardy, and which, if I mistake not, is cold or fresh air. This, there can be no doubt, assists in the process, and is indispensable to its perfection; but there can be no little doubt, that light is the main agent, as a few facts and a little reflection will prove.

The process of blanching sallads depends chiefly on depriving the plant of light, by earthing up a portion of the stem, as practised with celery; by ying up the tops of the leaves, as is done with lettuce; or by covering them with inverted pots, as is done with sea kale. In all these cases, the plants are crisp, watery, and tender, compared with others not thus treated but similar in all other circumstances, which are stringy and tough in their fibres, less juicy, and therefore hardy. No exposure to cold or fresh air would produce this toughness and hardness if the plants were kept in the dark; and no absence of cold and fresh air would produce blanching, if a strong light were admitted.

Complete blanching is only produced by complete exclusion of the light; but its partial exclusion causes plants to be pale and sickly, and as in the shade of thick woods or plants in a stove or green house accidentally placed so as to be shaded by others. In all such cases, plants are popularly said to be drawn, that is, they endeavour to push their branches as much as possible into the light, and being from deficiency thereof proportionably feeble, they increase in length without at the same time acquiring strength. A potatoe in a dark cellar will in this way send out shoots of some yards in length, but not much thicker than a writing quill. It is on this account that the glass



frames in hot-houses ought to be as thin as possible, and therefore iron is preferable to wood. More light also will pass through a sloping or level frame than through an upright one, and through a domed or curved roof than one that is plane; because the rays of light always go in straight lines from the sun.

This singular propensity of plants to turn to the light has been supposed to indicate something akin to animal instinct; but when the cause is closely examined, this will not appear to be any hotter founded than that of a piece of writing paper bending into a semi-circle when held to the fire; for both the motion of the plant and of the paper depend on the same cause—namely, the hardening and stiffening of one side, while the other remains soft and flexible. In the case of the paper, the side next the fire has its moisture carried off evaporation more rapidly than the other side next the fire; and in the plant, the side most exposed to the light is in the same way rendered more firm, contracted, and shorter than the one less exposed. The very long shoots of the potatoe in the dark cellar seem to be caused by the softness of the blanched substance offering no resistance by contraction to the lengthening out of the parts.

It will follow that all colour, flavor, smell, and nutritive qualities, depend for their production chiefly on the action of light. The red colour of forced rhubarb, which seems to be an exception, arises from the red matter previously produced, by the agency of light being carried up from the root.

It hence appears, that the study of the laws and action of light, is of the first importance to a correct knowledge of scientific gardening.

[The effects of *Heat* and *Electricity* will be considered in our next paper.]

CARD.

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

Entrance to the office, by the Western end of the Building.  
May 31<sup>st</sup> if

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK SENTINEL.

THE above Paper will be commenced at Fredericton early in November; and will contain, in addition to a variety of Literary, Commercial, and Political Information, Reports of the debates in the Assembly of New Brunswick, and also selections of the most interesting of those which may take place in the Imperial Parliament, as they shall appear in the London weekly papers.

The facility with which intelligence is conveyed to New Brunswick from the United States, requiring only three days for its transmission to Fredericton from Boston; together with the interest which accrues from that quarter usually possess, will recommend *The Sentinel* to the people of this Province.

Agricultural Intelligence shall find a place in the columns of the proposed publication; and although an undue portion of it, will not be devoted to the temperance cause, yet such information connected with the subject will appear from time to time as can conveniently be inserted, consistent with the varied and peculiar arrangement of a Newspaper, and without being offensive to the general reader.

The terms of *The Sentinel* will be 15s per annum, half in advance, exclusive of postage, while it shall be executed. Those of our friends in this Province, who may desire to obtain the paper, can do so by notifying the nearest Agent, or the neighbouring Postmaster; and as it will be conducted on liberal, constitutional, and strictly temperance principles, we trust it will meet with extensive support throughout the Colonies.

EDMUND WARD.

Halifax, October 12, 1837.

100 BARRELS CORN MEAL for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE, Pictou, August 29.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES, On Monday the 20th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

If not previously disposed of at private sale:

ALL that lot, piece, or parcel of LAND, situate and being in the town of Pictou, on the north side of Church street, and is described as follows, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of a lot of land formerly owned by John Patterson, sen., deceased, (and now in the possession of Messrs Hopburn and Campbell,) thence running north 8 degrees east, ten rods; thence north 82 degrees west four rods; thence south 8 degrees west, ten rods or until it strikes the north side of Church street aforesaid; and thence south 76 degrees east along the said street to the place of beginning, (excepting out of, and from the same, the dwelling house and school house now in the possession of, and occupied by Mr James Hogue.) There are upon the premises,

TWO GOOD DWELLING-HOUSES, An excellent SHOP, and Out-Houses.

It will be sold in one or two lots to suit purchasers. The premises can be viewed at any time on application to the subscriber.

Terms liberal, and will be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN LINDSAY.

Pictou, 11th October, 1837.

REMOVAL.

MRS MILNES returns thanks for the patronage she was favored with in her former residence on Church street, and hereby intimates that she has now removed to that commodious House on Water street, lately occupied by J. R. Kitchen, where she intends carrying on Business in the Millinery and Grocery lines.

A few Boarders can be accommodated; and she can let Lodgings for a genteel family either furnished, or not, as wanted.

Pictou, 13th Sept. 1837.

NOTICE TO LICENCED TEACHERS.

THE several Licenced Teachers throughout the County of Pictou, are again reminded of the necessity of forwarding their *Half-yearly School Returns*, to the Board of School Commissioners, by the first of December next.

M. T. SMITH,

Comr's Clerk.

Pictou, November 1, 1837. if

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province a short time, offers for sale his

FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.

as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pictou, 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 hereafter, 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 fencing, &c.

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

20 SIDES NEATS' LEATHER for sale by the Subscriber, low for cash.

JAS. DAWSON.

Sept. 13, 1837.

SNUFF.

For sale at the *Micmac Tobacco Manufactory*, No 74, Bedford Row, A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N. B. A large discount to wholesale purchasers of Snuff.

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF JAMES DAWSON.

\* \* A discount of 10 per cent. on purchases above twenty shillings.

[Catalogue continued.]

BRITISH CYCLOPÆDIA, viz:	price.
Arts and Sciences, 2 vols.	40s
Natural History, 3 vols.	60
Geography and History, 3 vols.	60
Beattie's and Collier's Poems	3 6
Blair's Lectures, abridged	3
Bogotsky's Golden Treasury	7
Budgewater Treatises, complete, 12 vols.	200
British Constitution	4 6
Book of Fate	1
Bradshaw's Copy Lines	6
Beza's Latin Testament	5
Belisarius	6
Bunyan's Pilgrim 3s. do. bound	5
Baptist Hymns	4 6
Bradshaw's Atlases	10s to 15
Brown's airs for the Flute	2 6
Violin	2 6
Boston's Four Fold State	7
Crook in the Lot	1 6
Butler's Catechism	6
Bombardier and Pocket Gunner	4
Barrow on Man's Responsibility	8

BIBLES, viz:

Imperial 4to. fine calf	45
Royal 4to. calf (Psalms)	35
Do. 4to. fine sheep (Psalms)	30
Do. 4to. com. do. (Psalms)	25s 17 6
Svo. calf	7s 6d to 14
School size, with Psalms	5
Do. no Psalms	4
Pocket size, sheep	7
Do. 2 vols. fine tuck	10s to 11
Do. 2 vols. sheep	9
Do. 1 vol. fine tuck	8s to 9

CHAMBER'S EDUCATIONAL COURSE, viz:

History of English Literature	4
British History	4
Introduction to the Sciences	1 6
Chemistry	1 9
Infant Education	3
Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, by McMurtrie	17 6
Campbell's Poems	15
Christian's Companion in Adversity	3
Cowper's Works	3
Combe's Phrenology	2
Constitution of Man	2 6
Catechism of Phrenology	1 6
Clater's Cattle Doctor	9
Cabinet Lawyer	15
Colquhoun on Saving Faith	7 6
On Spiritual Comfort	7
On Law and Gospel	6 6
Circumnavigation of the Globe	6 6
Cecilia, a novel, 2 vols.	12
Compleat Farmer	10
Common Prayer, embossed	3 6
Do. fine, roan tuck,	5s to 6 6
Church of England Catechism	3
Cabinet of Curiosities	7 6
Collectanea Majora, vol. I. 15s. Vol. II.	18 6
Carson's Tacitus, (Latin)	18 6
Chinese Tales	6 9
Chesterfield's Advice to his Son	2
Corderii	3
Cornelius Nepos	4 6
Caesar	6 6
City of the Sun	3 6
Collin's Poems	6 6
Confession of Faith, 18mo	6
Cottage Bible, 3 vols.	63
Common Events	10
Curious Book	10
Catholic Manual	2 6
Courtenay's Mechanics	12 6
Cooney's New-Brunswick	10
Sermon	1 3

## THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1837.

This week, we had a whole dish of Canadian politics prepared for our readers; but, the British mail having arrived here on Saturday last, bringing London dates to the 6th ult., has enabled us to copy such of their contents as appeared to possess any interest.

Next week we intend to present them with a *mélange* of all sorts of matters, in the shape of gleanings, from the late papers, which we have no doubt will be agreeable to many.

THE Orangemen of Dublin, have been at the pains to send their Sheriff all the way to Hanover, to present an Address to the King, their late Grand Master; to which he, as a matter of course made a most gracious reply.

A British subject, (Mr Hosaol,) was lately most barbarously murdered in the streets of Rome, in the face of open day; and the authorities denied him in his last moments, the satisfaction of seeing a Protestant clergyman; and have also refused to punish the murderers. We hope this will call forth British interference.

HER Majesty's assent to the New Brunswick Civil List Bill, has been officially announced.

IRELAND remains unusually tranquil, and free from crime.

ON Wednesday last, the 1st instant, Mr JOHN CAMPBELL, Preacher, was solemnly set apart, by the Presbytery of Pictou, to the pastoral inspection of the congregation of St. Mary's. The Rev. Angus M'Gillivray commenced the services of the day, by praise and prayer; the Rev. David Roy preached; the Rev. Hugh Ross proposed the usual "Formula of Questions;" the Rev. John McKinlay ordained; the Rev. James Ross gave the charge to Mr Campbell; and the Rev. Thomas Trotter addressed the people. Mr Campbell has before him an excellent field for ministerial usefulness, and it is hoped, that the great Head of the Church will give efficacy to his labors. The people of St. Mary's have for some time been destitute of the regular dispensation of the ordinances of religion, and therefore hail, with evident pleasure, the settlement of one among them, who will break to them the bread of life.

Pictou, 6th Nov., 1837.

## MARRIED.

At Truro, on Thursday last, by the Rev. John Waddell, Mr Jonathan Blanchard, Pictou, to Miss Martha Archibald, Truro.

## DIED,

At Fisher's Grant, on the 1st instant, Christy, eldest daughter of Mr William McDougall, in the 20th year of her age.

At Porto Bello, near Edinburgh, on the 15th September, the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, L. L. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the University College, and of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution, London.

## SHIP NEWS

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

## ENTERED.

Friday, November 3.—Sch'r Catherine, Millard, Tatamagouche—deals.

Saturday.—Sch'r Rose, Fougere, Arichat—ballast; Lady, Mooring, Wallace—boards.

Tuesday.—Sch'r Isabella, Goodwin, Wallace—deals; Brothers, Eisan, Halifax—goods; Bec, Graham, do.—do.

## CLEARED.

November 1.—Barque William Smith, Mariner, Portland—coals; ship Plato, Merrill, New York—do. 4th.—Sch'r Nangle, Howitt, P. E. Island—coal; George, Young, do.—do.; Swan, Lebrocq, do.—do.;

Mary, Chovary, do—do; Linnet, Mattatel, Wallace—goods; Mary Ann, Harris, Arichat—ballast. 7th.—Sch'r Sarah, Mullons, Wallace—coal.

LAUNCHED.—At Wallace, on the 31st ult., Brig *Alexander Stewart*, of 220 tons, new measurement. This vessel was built by Mr J Davison, and is said to be of a beautiful model and superior workmanship.

## VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

Having fully determined to wind up their business at Richibucto, as soon as possible—offer for sale the following Properties in Real Estate, viz.—

NO 1.—That large and well known commodious HOUSE in the centre of the town, fronting on Water-street, designated as the "King's Arms Inn," and occupied by Mr Donnelly for several years.—This House is forty feet by thirty-eight feet basement—two stories high, and finished in good order to the garret; under which is a frost proof cellar, (double wall) as large as the House, well built with stones and lime, seven feet clear of the Joists, and a never failing well of water pumped up in the kitchen. On said basement story to the rear of his House is a large shed or building, extending to the barn, forty five feet, said Barn is thirty six feet, by thirty feet, and commodiously fitted with stalls and other improvements for stabling purposes—in the rear of, and connecting with these buildings, is an Acre of land running back to Pagan-street, under the highest cultivation as a garden.

No. 2.—A property in rear of number One, fronting on Pagan-street, in the highest cultivation, containing one acre and two perches.

No. 3.—A property in front of the King's Arms Inn, with a building thereon, bounded on Water-street, in extent about seventy-five feet, with a wharf from high water mark, extending into the harbour fifty-six feet by seventy feet.

No. 4.—A building occupied by the subscribers as a Dry Good Shop and Warehouse, thirty-seven feet by forty-seven feet, two stories high on a wharf, extending into the Harbour ninety-six feet in length, by twenty-eight feet in breadth.

No. 5.—A property in the town, well known as formerly belonging to Mr Patrick Fahoy, on which is a large two story House, well adapted for a tavern with an acre of land.

No. 6.—A property, at Ball's Creek, (so called) on the Richibucto River, in the neighbourhood of Mr Ford's Mills, formerly owned by Mr James Shirley, containing two hundred acres, on which upwards of thirty acres is under cultivation.

No. 7.—A property on the St. Nicholas River, well known, formerly as the property of Curran & Brown, a part of which is cleared land with a house thereon.

No. 8.—A property once owned by Mr Turner Ward, fronting on the Harbour of Buctouche, bounded on the north by lands formerly owned by Thomas Ostle, Esq containing fifteen acres, all cleared land.

## ALSO:

A Mill Property on the East branch of the St. Nicholas River—in excellent order, now in operation at the head of the tide, and foot of, and across said branch—with all the advantages of the standing timber on said branch, which is principally young White Pine, and in the greatest abundance, from ten to twelve miles up. This is one of the most desirable situations in that part of the country; there is 200 acres of land, a great part of which is under cultivation, with a good House and out-houses thereon, and the premises extend across the branch to the proportion of about one third of the property, and only about nine miles from the town. Application of this property to be made to Mr John Curran, on the premises, as well as to the subscribers, as directed.

For rate and terms of properties, Nos. 1 to 8, please apply to the subscribers at their office, at St. John and Richibucto. Sales will be positive, without reserve, and advantageous bargains may be expected on accommodating terms.

N. B. The above Store and Town Property is a desirable situation for parties wishing to enter the timber and deal trade. The business of the store, from its being an old stand, is very important.

Terms of Payment made easy.

They also request all persons to whom they are indebted in this concern to present their accounts for adjustment and payment; and those indebted to them

to make payment or satisfactory arrangements by the end of this year, without which compulsory steps may be taken.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.  
St. John, October 17, 1837.

## FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND IN THE TOWN OF PICTOU,

(Adjoining the Property of Mr John Lorrain;)

MEASURING on Church street about forty feet, and extending north along James' street about one hundred and fifty feet.

Terms easy, apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON,  
Pictou, 11th October, 1837. if

## VALUABLE WORKS

A complete set of the

BRIDGE WATER TREATISES,  
12 vols. bound in calf—containing

CHALMERS—On the Wisdom and Goodness of God, as manifest in the adaptation of Nature to the Constitution of Man.

KIDD—On the adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man.

WHEWELL—On Astronomy and General Physics, considered in reference to Natural Theology.

BELL—On the human Hand, as evincing design.

ROGER—On Animal and Vegetable Physiology.

BUCKLAND—On Geology and Mineralogy.

KIRBY—On the history, habits, and instincts of Animals.

PROUT—On Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion.

## ALSO.

THE BRITISH CYCLOPEDIA,  
in 8 volumes. For sale at the Bookstore of  
JAMES DAWSON.

July 26, 1837.

## STOVES.

R. DAWSON.

Has received a few Cooking, Franklin & Shop

STOVES,

of New York and Carron Casting,

which will be sold low for cash.

Nov. 1, 1837.

## HEALTH SECURED,

BY MORISON'S PILLS,

The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;

WHICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloureux, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous 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.

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.

## 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.

**FALL, 1837.**

**R. DAWSON,**  
Has received *ex barques Sally, from Liverpool,*  
*and Isabella from Greenock,*  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND**  
**CUTLERY,**

**C**ONSISTING of — English and Swedes Iron;  
Crawley, German, blister and cast Steel; Borax  
spikes, nails, brads and tacks;  
**PLOUGH MOUNTINGS,** complete;  
pots, ovens, goblots, and sauce pans; copper and iron  
coal scoops, copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles,  
griddles;

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

Coopers' tools; hoes and wines; Blacksmiths' and  
other files; coffee mills; spades and shovels; brushes,  
sandsticks; **CRIMPING MACHINES;** brass  
sofa and table castors,  
**COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS**  
saw and box irons; cart and wagon bushes; chisels and  
gouges; Tailors' and other shears; combs;

**FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;**  
Franklin, Cooking, and Shop Stoves;  
Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue irons;  
bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass;  
putty,

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

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

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

**ALSO:**  
Hyson, Congo, and Bohea  
**TEAS;**  
**SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,**  
superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vine-  
gar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c.  
Water street, Pictou, June 16.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
**K**EEPS constantly for SALE, a large assort-  
ment of  
**DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**  
Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water  
Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c.  
Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists  
may be had at his shop, **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**  
**JAMES D. B. FRASER,**  
September 21. if Druggist.

**NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

**T**HE following splendid new Works are now in the  
course of Publication in London, and will be  
completed in 1838:—

**THE WALDENSES,**  
Or, Protestant Valleys of Piedmont and  
Dauphiny.

By **WILLIAM BEATTIE, M. D.**  
Illustrated from a series of Views and Drawings, by  
the most eminent artists of the day.

The Work will be completed in 20 parts, at 2s. 9d  
currency,—each containing at least 4 plates and 12  
pages letter press, quarto.

**SWITZERLAND;**  
By the same; illustrated with a series of Views taken  
expressly for the Work. In 27 parts; uniform  
with the above,—2s 9d each.

**SCOTLAND;**  
By the same; illustrated by a series of Views taken on  
the spot, expressly for the Work. In 24 parts;  
uniform with the above,—2s 9d each.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS** to either of the foregoing Works  
will be received and forwarded to the Publishers, by  
the subscriber, with whom specimens of the Works  
may be seen.

**J. DAWSON.**  
November 1.

**REMOVAL.**

**PETER BROWN,**  
TAILOR,

**B**EGS leave to notify his friends and the public,  
that he has removed to the shop next door to  
Mr Robert Dawson, and directly opposite to Messrs  
J & W. Lees, where by strict attention to business he  
hopes still to merit that liberal patronage he has  
always received since his commencing business.

**ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND,**  
**BEST SUPERFINE, WEST OF ENG-**  
**LAND BRAD CLOTHS,**  
Kerseys, Pilot Cloths, Buckskins, Petershams,  
**SILK AND COTTON VELVETS,**  
*Excellent Assortment of Silk, and Silk & Wollen*  
*Valentias,*

**MOZELLE AND OTHER KINDS OF VESTINGS.**  
All kinds of Trimmings, &c. &c. &c.

**ALSO:**  
**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF READY-**  
**MADE CLOTHING,**  
*Suitable for the Season;*

All of which he will warrant to be of the best work-  
manship and material, and will be sold at the follow-  
ing very reduced prices, for cash only, viz.

Great Coats	from 11 to 15 dollars.
Cloaks.	" 6 " 8 1-2 "
Frock Coats	" 12 " 16 "
Dress do.	" 10 " 15 "
Short do.	" 8 " 11 "
Jackets	" 6 " 8 "
100 prs trowsers	" 2 " 4 "
120 assorted vests	" 1 1-2 " 4 "
Twilled flannel drawers	1 "
India Rubber Clothing, &c. &c. &c.	
Pictou, October 4.	if


**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.**

**D**EALERS 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

**FARM FOR SALE**  
**OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.**

 **T**HE FARM lately owned and occu-  
pied by *John Love,* at Rogers' Hill,  
**CONTAINING 100 ACRES.**

This FARM is situated on the main road in the centre  
of a thriving settlement, about five miles from Pictou.  
There is a good

**FRAME HOUSE AND BARN**  
on the premises, and the situation is very suitable for a  
tradesman. Application may be made to Mr Primrose.  
Pictou, August 16, 1837. if

**TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.**

**P**ERSONS desirous of contracting for the board-  
ing, shingling, and inside finishing, of a number  
of Frames erected at the Albion Mines for the work-  
men's Houses; can find employment by applying to  
Mr **JOSEPH SMITH** at the office of the Albion  
Mines.

N. B. Contractors to find all materials.  
Albion Mines, 5th Sept. 1837

**A YOUNG LADY,** is desirous of obtaining  
a situation as Instructress to young Children,  
or as attendant on an elderly lady. She would have  
no objections to travel, or living in the Country  
Apply to **William Lawson, jun'r. Esq.,** Halifax  
June 21. if

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.**

**A**LL persons having any legal demands against the  
estate of the late  
**DAVID P. PATTERSON,**  
of Pictou, deceased, are 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 the subscri-  
bers.

**R. S. PATTERSON,**  
**ABRAM PATTERSON,** } Admrs.  
Pictou, 29th July, 1837. if

**A**LL 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,** } Admrs  
Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

**A**LL 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-*  
*ristar 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. if

**A**LL persons having any demands against the estate  
of the late

**HUGH DENOON, Esq.,**  
of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested  
to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons  
indebted to the said estate, are requested to make  
immediate payment.

**CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r**  
**JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.**  
Pictou, 22d April, 1836 if

**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,  
Carrhene Moss.

**JAMES D. B. FRASER.**  
September 21. if

**NOTICE.**

**P**ERSONS intending to leave the Province are  
hereby informed, that a Pass, pursuant to Law  
in such cases made and provided, can now be had at  
the Office of the subscriber, he having been duly  
appointed and authorized to grant the same.

**THOS. DICKSON,**  
*Dy. Pro. Sec'y for the above purpose*  
*at the Port of Pictou.*

N. B. The law relating to the above will be found  
in the 1st Volume of the Provincial Laws, folio 32.  
September 21, 1837. if

**FOR SALE.**

**1 Baking or Cooking STOVE,**  
**1 DOUBLE STOVE,** very neat.

**ALSO:**  
**A FEW THOUSAND FOUR YEARS OLD**  
**LIVE THORNS,**

For Hedging.  
Apply to **J. DAWSON.**

**TO LET:**

 **ENTRY FIRST MAY NEXT,**  
One half of that new and well finish-  
ed **HOUSE,** a part of which is now  
occupied by Mr Charles Robson,—containing  
**A SHOP, CELLAR, KITCHEN, and SIX**  
**ROOMS,**

Or, the premises can be let as a dwelling, exclusive of  
the shop.  
Apply as above. [October 11.]



**POETRY.**

(From the Quebec Gazette)

**THE MARINER'S MORNING HYMN.**

To him who made the darkness and the light,  
The mighty ruler of the day and night,  
Who bids the morning shed its hallow'd ray,  
To glad the jour'n'ings of our watery way,

Your grateful song,  
In hymns prolong;  
Tho' far above all praise  
Which Seraph's voice can raise,  
He bends His ear,  
And deigns to hear  
Frail man's imperfect lays.

Almighty Gaurdian, in whose holy keep,  
Sweet are our slumbers, soothing is our sleep;  
We bless thy goodness for the night's repose,  
And for our safety from a thousand woes.

Preserve us still  
From every ill,  
And through life's future day  
Be our directing ray,  
Until in peace  
Where troubles cease,  
We rest this house of clay.

Eternal Sovereign, Lord of land and sea,  
This ocean, spacious world, belongs thee;  
Thou hold'st the mighty waters in thy hand,  
And storms and tempests wait on thy command.

The troubled maze  
Roars forth thy praise,  
When in their wild career,  
The mountain waves uprear  
Their awful steep,  
The yawning deep  
Proclaims thy wondrous ways.

Yet He whose frown is in the tempest's form,  
And whose dread voice makes terrible the storm  
Once breathed on earth an infant's feeble cry,  
And groan'd in death that man might never die

His boundless grace  
To our lost race,  
And goodness we'll adore,  
When tides have ceased to roar,  
And deep in night  
Yon orb of light,  
Has sunk to rise no more.

A SCOTSMAN AND A SOLDIER.

**MISCELLANY.**

**CURIOUS FACT.**—A hundred years ago, the inhabitants of the metropolis who were grievously addicted to drunkenness (particularly the lower classes), as may be imagined from the fact that there were then three times as many houses open for the sale of spiritous liquors as there are now, although the town was little more than a third of the size it is at present. The following is an account of the houses of this description in 1736:

Inns . . . . .	207
Taverns . . . . .	447
Coffee-houses . . . . .	551
Ale-houses . . . . .	5,975
Brandy-shops . . . . .	8,659

15,839

The population at that time according to Price, was about 630,000, whereas the quantity of gin consumed annually amounted to 7,000,000 gallons; on the other hand the population in 1835 was 1,776,500, and the number of houses of this description did not exceed 5,600; from which it would appear that there were, at the former period, nine times as many spirit shops in the metropolis as there are at the present time, in proportion to the population.—*Lon. pa.*

**COMICAL SIGN-BEARD.**—Upon the door of a house in Old-street-road, occupied by father and son, the former a blacksmith and publican, the latter a barber, appears a broad with the following inscription: "J. Barnett and son; blacksmith's and barber's work done here, horse shoeing and shaving; locks mended and and hair curled, bleeding, teeth drawing and all other farry work. All sorts of sprouts and malt lickets, and all other akorden to the late leucenal act, and mensesd to be drunk in the premises. N. B. Tak notice my wife keeps school and takes in widdle work and the polite arts, also washing; teaches reading and riting and other langatches and has assistants if rekwarded to learn horritory sowing, the Matthew mattes and all other fa-fashionable diversions."

**STARTING CHILDREN IN THE WORLD.**—Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by relatives, is like tying the bladders under the arm of one who cannot swim—ten chances to one he will lose the bladders and go to the bottom. Teach them to swim and then they will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound education and you have done enough for him. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given him what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a 'start' which no misfortune can deprive him of.—The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources the better.

**WOMAN.**—As the vine which has long twisted its graceful foliage around the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant has been rifted by the thunder-bolt, cling around it with its caressing tendrils and bind up its shattered bough; so it is beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman who is the mere dependant and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity, winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

**THE WRONGER NEVER PARDONS.**—"The oppressor," said Lord Brougham in a speech, "always errs. Those who begin with hurting, such is the perversity of human nature, always end with hating."

It is better to tread the path of life cheerfully, skipping lightly over the thorns and briars that obstruct your way, than to sit down under every hedge lamenting your hard fate.

**NOT BAD.**—Dr. Nott, president of Union College, was once upon a visit to a gentleman in Schoharie, with whom he had long held correspondence, but to whom he had never been introduced. He knocked at the door, which the gentleman opened, when the doctor thus introduced himself: 'I am Nott, from Schenectady.' 'You are not from Schenectady! well, where are you from then?'

Poverty is, except where there is an actual want of food and raiment, a thing much more imaginary than real. The shame of poverty, the shame of being poor, is a great and fatal weakness, though arising in this country from the fashion of the times themselves.

**ADULTERY**—By the laws of Ethelbert, king of England, a man who committed adultery with his neighbour's wife, was obliged to pay a fine to the husband and buy him another wife.

**LIST OF LETTERS**

Remaining in the Pictou Post Office, Oct. 26.	
Anderson Dr. Sen'r.	McKay Charles R H
Anderson Peter L H	" James F G
Aislet Thomas	" Neil N L
Brown Thomas	" John
" Elizabeth	" James M D H
" Deidmah	" Jane S C
" Mary	McKenzie Mary Ann
" Alexander W R	" A. M T
Bryden William R H	" Hector Cariboo
" Edward C H	" Murdech "
Bruce William	" " F M B
Broon John	" Kenneth R H
Bell Robert L H	McLennan Alex'r F M B
Berry Joseph W R	Logan Hugh
Burden James	" William R H
Baillie Francis	Lewis Mary Cariboo
Campbell John L H	McLean Simon C I
" Alex'r. H W H	" Mary C
" William S H	McLeod Donald R H
" John R H	" Ann L I
" Donald W R	" Wm. Canbook
" Angus S H	" Roderick W R
" Donald	" John M T
Cameron Donald W R	" Alexander M R
" Peter H W H	Mahoney John
" Even W R	Miller James R H
" S H	Marshal James
Carmichael David F G 3	" Robert W R
" Francis F G	Munro Murdoch G M B
Crocket Joseph M R 2	" Donald S M B
Crothers Joseph	Murray Angus R H
Cahl John	" David W R 2
Clarke William W R	" " F G
Cabe Alexander, C H	" Angus M T
Cool Duncan	" Robert W R
Chisholm Swincey	Morrison Hugh
Chisholm Mrs.	Malcolm Elizabeth W R
McDonald John W B	Olson Isabella
" Alexander M D	Oliver Robert M R 2
" Angus W R	Rose John W R J
" John Cariboo	Rea Henry
" Robert R H	Robison John W R
" Allen H W H	Reid James
David Jarvies T R	" Alexander L H
Dunbar Roderick L H	Richard Joseph W R
Denoon George S H	Ross Alexander F R
McEwen James G H	" Murdoch M R 2
Grey Evander N L 2	" George M R 2
Graham Will'm Cariboo	" Robert M R
" John W R	" Catherine M T
Golloher Lawrence	Sutherland Robert M H
Grant Roderick M R	" Will'm G M B
McGregor Malcolm C H	" Andrew
Gunn Alexander	" David
" Marcus M T	" Hugh W R
" Isabella	" James
" Donald Barradale	" Alex'r. L B 2
" Robert "	" Hugh R H
" Margaret "	" David S H
Hawston Jane	" William
Henderson Doctor W R	" " W R
McIntosh Donald	Smith John
" Alex'r. M H	" Mary M R
" William W R	" Alexander C J
" Mary	Short Robert W R 2
McIntyre Peter	Stewart Murdoch M T
Innes James	Simpson William 4 M B
Jolly William	Wallace Andrew
Johnstone Duncan C J	Watson Catherine
McKeel Nathaniel	Warrick John W R

Those uncalled for one month after this date, will be sent to the dead letter office.

**AGENTS**

**FOR THE BEE.**

- Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr DENNIS REDDIN
- Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
- St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
- Isalifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
- Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
- Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
- Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
- Talmagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
- Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.