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

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT'R. 13, 1837.

NUMBER XVII.

## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d. per annum, if paid in advance, but 15s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance; whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

### ADVERTISING.

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

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

### FAMILY ECONOMY!!

ARCHIBALD HART,  
SILK, COTTON, AND WOOLEN  
DYER,

**H**AS received a fresh stock of valuable DYE STUFFS, which will enable him to make MOST BRILLIANT COLOURS.

When money is scarce, to have the old Dresses renewed in colour for us many shillings as it will take pounds to have a new Dress, *this is economy.*

A. H. begs to intimate that he intends leaving this Province in June, 1838; those that wish to avail themselves of his labours to make the old like the new, will please call as soon as possible at the Dying Establishment.

Pictou, August 30, 1837. ew

### LANDS FOR SALE, At Cape John.

**100 ACRES** on the Cape John shore bounded on the west by lands owned by William Quirk, and on the east by that of Donald Henderson. This lot is chiefly cleared and under the plough, and has a good

DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN on it; and also a good Mill stream.

### ALSO:

### TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

About two miles from the shore, on which there is a considerable clearing, which yields about seven tons of hay yearly. The land is good and peculiarly adapted for hay. For further particulars apply to James McLeod on the premises, or to James Johnston, merchant, Pictou.

August 16.

### JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

**CARBO'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, Carrickene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

### CARD.

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

Entrance to the office, by the Western end of the Building.

May 31st.

## THE RURAL GRAVE.

BY T. E. RING.

After cruising about Cuba, in H. M. S. '—, for some time, we found ourselves one day becalmed at the entrance of a small bay to the westward of Barri-co, where we came to an anchor.

I was soon on shore with my gun, and wandered about for more than an hour through the entanglement of dense vegetation which characterises this beautiful Island, when I discovered a road, which I at once determined to follow, hoping to find some habitation I had not travelled very far, when I came to a place on the river's side, where gardens and groves were running into woody luxuriance, there were the ruins of a few houses, but no human being was to be found there; every thing was as silent as if the foot of civilization had never passed over the soil. I sauntered about for an hour or two, when in a remote part of an enclosure which must have been once a flower garden, beneath an aged orange tree, I found a grass-grown grave; various shrubs and flowers were growing around in wild profusion. No stone recorded the name or merits of its tenant, yet this humble memorial of humanity, on whose solitariness the bright sunshine had settled, produced more sad feelings than the most crowded church yard could have done in all its monumental pomp.

As the ship underwent a temporary rebt, I had many opportunities, of visiting the spot, and one morning I extended my walk up the mountain and had a fine view of the scenery, with the varied tinges the undulating land caught from the gorgeous firmament.—The Sierra del Cristal was towering above me its high head, rosy with the sunrise, and tipped with lines of gold, beneath flowed many sparkling streams; the long snowy beach skirted the placid bay, and the blue ocean spread out in waveless beauty; on its surface the ship of war seemed but a speck—the whole prospect had that still misty character which Claude loved to throw over his morning views. As I stood looking in admiration around me musing on many matters, the swell of a distant organ came faintly on mine ear; it continued, & occasionally became more distinct. I listened till the sound was heard no more. I perceived that the path I had taken wound round the mountain, but the verdure was so profuse that I could not see far before me. I determined, however, to advance, and find out what wizard of the force gave birth to this solemn music; nor was I long in the search, for not quite a quarter of a mile further I came to a place entirely clear of wood. Over the distant inland country several settlements were scattered, and close to me was a rude stone building surrounded by tall palm trees; the wooden cross showed it was dedicated to the purposes of religion. Although the music had ceased, it was evident from whence it came, for mass was celebrating. I went in just at that most solemn and imposing part of Catholic worship, the elevation of the Host, when all heads were bowed in humble prostration. The congregation was small and seemed deeply impressed with the spirit of devotion. But the countenance of the old priest who officiated particularly struck me, it was beaming with piety, and the soft light which the candles of the altar threw upon it, and the incense which rose around his tall figure gave him the appearance of a Patriarch.

When the service was over and the congregation had dispersed, I made myself known to the venerable old man who received me with much cordiality; he invited me to breakfast, and my early walk enabled me to do ample justice to his hospitality.

After conversing on various subjects, I spoke of the little grave which had attracted my attention so much, a shade passed over his brow when I mentioned it, and a short pause ensued.

"I will tell you," said he, "what I know of that grave and I am sure it will interest you, although the recollection of the story affects me, as you perceive, for a crowd of feelings rush on my mind with which I am no longer able to contend." I listened attentively. "That plantation," continued the priest, "belonged at one time to Seigneur Vincente Camara and presented a degree of cultivation beyond what might be expected in such a place as this; indeed, there was a combination of natural and artificial beauty which could scarcely be surpassed any where. But it possessed a treasure exceeding all those things in Julia, the daughter of Camara—how well I remember that girl; her purity and loveliness; though born in those sunny regions, her brow was fair, and her eye the full soft blue of the children of the north; but the expression of her countenance, the glory of her smile, and the graces of her matchless form, it would be vain to attempt a description, realising as they did all the bright creations of poet's dream.

This lovely girl had no joy but in the happiness of her parents, and in the contemplation of those high hills which from her infancy she had wandered over. I was her confessor and earliest tutor; it was delightful to cultivate her understanding, for she regarded my instructions with so much reverence that she soon acquired a fund of useful knowledge, for which our Spanish ladies are not at all distinguished, while the primitive simplicity of her manners, the innocence of her heart, her boundless love of nature, unfettered by the troglodyte customs of Europe, continued the same. She was the youngest of her house, her sisters were all married and away, and her only brother died when young, so that her parents regarded her with more than earthly adoration. As their plantations were extensive they could bestow a handsome dowery on their blooming child, and so uniformly unclouded did life glide away, that in her seventeenth year Julia Camara was in the spring tide of loveliness and without a care.

"It will be just 21 years next August that an English brig on her way to New Providence was overtaken in a hurricane, and driven by its violence on this coast; the vessel was soon a complete wreck. I saw the raging sea dash against the frail timbers, speaking with a voice of thunder to the wretched crew. Though within a few yards of the land their situation was so desperate that human aid appeared of little use, and I gave them up for lost.

"It was at this hour of dread that Seigneur C. with some of his stoutest slaves came to the beach, and made powerful exertions for the salvation of the crew, but only one was saved, all the rest, 15 in number, perished. The good old man had the survivor conducted to his house, his body was much bruised in getting up the rocks; indeed, he suffered so much that I had little hope of his life, but he did recover—

During his illness Julia watched his couch and administered the medicines which I proscribed with her own hands, and what must have been his feeling when he gazed upon his fair attendant, her blue eye beaming with joy ineffable at his restoration to health, when he received her gifts of flowers and saw the beauties of her mind reflected beneath the pure tide of her conversation.

"Robert Waring, (such was the name of the shipwrecked man,) to a person remarkably true, added an amazing knowledge of human nature, and a persuasion of manner which few could resist, he represented himself as a man of fortune and respectability travelling for his pleasure, and from his bearing and education none doubted the statement.

"He paid Julia great attention. He was her companion in the mountain rambles, and assisted her labors in the garden, in the evening he would sing for her, and charm the family with his conversation for he spoke our language fluently, so that he in a short time became a great favourite with the old people, and he awakened the heart of Julia from that dream of contentment in which it had before indulged. She loved him—deeply and devotedly loved him. As the time drew near when he intended to depart, my poor girl began to suffer in health, the gay elasticity of disposition which characterized her, was gone, and she became languid and sorrowful. She acknowledged to me, as her confessor, the cause which I before suspected, and as her tranquility was a matter of the deepest interest, I opened the affair to Camara, and obtained his consent to her union with Waring.—I joined their hands.

"I observed with pleasure, the happiness of this couple, and five months of uninterrupted joy passed, when a letter came to W. requiring his presence in England on some important business. His story was so plausible, that when he consulted me, I advised him not to delay, and again softened the old people into compliance, for in four months he was to return. So he, with his lovely wife, left us one morning for Barrico, where he embarked for England.

"Time, which produces such changes in all human affairs, was not idle at this place. From the day Julia departed, every thing moved on badly with Camara; the plantation was neglected—the gardens went to decay, and he pined in health.—Month after month rolled on, but no letter came: a year passed but still there was no tidings; and in that house, so long consecrated to happiness, the voice of lamentation might be heard. In vain did I try to console them; in vain did I point out to them the necessity of resignation to the will of Heaven. I could not in any way soften the dark desolation of that wretched family.

"One evening, in the latter part of the year, there happened to be a heavy breeze of wind, and the sea was exceedingly agitated, when a small sloop was seen off the Point where the English brig had been wrecked more than a year before. I watched her from this mountain, for above an hour, when just at sunset, she, with great difficulty, weathered the reef, and got safely into the Bay.

"I then walked slowly home, and after reading a short time, retired to rest. The lamp was scarcely extinguished, when I heard some person knock, at the door. I listened, and heard loud sobs. I got up, and hastily turned the key, and found a female form stretched across the threshold—she had fainted; her clothes were loose and her hair hung wildly about her neck. I lifted her up, and with the dim light which the stars gave, beheld Julia Camara! Woe, woe, was written on her pale face. I placed her in a couch got a light, and after bathing her temples for some time, she slowly recovered, and looked unconsciously around, when her eye at last settled upon me, tears streamed down her cheeks, as she recognized and pressed my hand in feverish agony.—"I Am at home then, Father—I have lived to see those hills once more—I shall die amongst them, that is a comfort." "My daughter," said I, "you are weary now, so rest a little; I will leave you to compose yourself, but do not weep my poor child." "No, No, Father, if you regard for me is not entirely extinguished, leave me not, for I am ruined and wretched. O! I have a tale to tell, that will freeze your heart; listen, listen, for I have not long to live." Her manner was so energetic, that remonstrance would have been vain, and as my object was to soothe the violent agitation under which she labored, I drew my chair beside her bed, and soon collected the following melancholy particulars:—

"After a voyage of five weeks she arrived in London. The noise, the crowd, and the splendour of that capital almost bewildered her; every thing was so new to her, that she had been accustomed to from infancy, that at first, wonder, mingled with delight, took possession of her heart. The Parks, the Theatres, the Opera. O! how the music enchanted her; and if dreams of her parents and home did not occasionally intrude across her memory, she would have been perfectly

happy, 'tis true Waring acknowledged that he had practised an imposition for the purpose of getting away from Cuba, for she found out that he had few friends, and no property.

"Her dazzling beauty brought admiration from every eye, and she drank deep draughts of pleasure, with the enthusiasm of a novice. Her husband's character showed itself now more clearly; he was addicted to gambling and dissipation of every kind; night after night she was led about from one scene of riot to another. At those parties she met some very lovely females, as gay and apparently as innocent as herself. One of Waring's friends was so marked in his attentions to her, as to cause her considerable uneasiness, for she found that all her efforts to shake him off were unavailing; wherever she went, he always contrived to be her escort, and as his object soon became so apparent as deeply to offend her, she after many struggles, mentioned the circumstance to her husband, who, instead of taking measures to prevent this man's visits, was angry with her; and from that hour his manner became altered; he at last treated her with great cruelty and insult. He even told her that she was not his wife—that the Sacrament of the Catholic Church did not bind them in that country, indeed he never treated her as such, and her ignorance of the customs of English Society alone, prevented her from discovering the description of females to which she had been introduced.

"One Summer's evening, assuming more gentleness than usual, Waring asked her to walk with him in Hyde Park, near which, they resided; though he had caused her many tears, yet she still loved him, and did not refuse; little dreaming of the villainy that was about to be practised on her, she took his arm; Waring spoke of her parents with kindness, even with regard. When they came to the gate which opens into Oxford Street, (you see, Sir, I am acquainted with the localities,) they found a carriage standing near the place; Waring led her to the door, which he opened, and told her to get in; it was put there by his orders he said, to take her a short way into the country—that he would follow her very soon.—So affectionate was his manner, and so blinded had she become, that without a thought of deceit, she complied, and was carried along with amazing rapidity for more than two hours, when the coach stopped at a cottage in a remote part of the road; it was quite dark when she entered the house. An elderly woman, of rather a forbidding aspect, received her, and conducted her into a parlour neatly furnished, where she was almost immediately joined by that man who had before caused her such disquiet. Then, for the first time, she felt that she had been betrayed and abandoned. Oh! the immeasurable misery of her feelings, at that moment, she found herself insulted by this man, to whom she had been sold. He was under the influence of wine, and would have pressed her in his arms, but she at once gained her self-possession. She rose from her seat, and her manner became so majestic and commanding, that the coward heart of the seducer became prostrate beneath her rebuke, and with a determination with which there was no attempt to contend, she opened the door, and quitted this house of infamy. She walked all night by the silent road, and with the waking morning, entered the city. She was now, without friends or money, in a strange country, and but imperfectly acquainted with the language. The threshold of that villain, who with perfidy unparalleled, had blighted her happiness and destroyed her peace, she could never enter. The early lessons of virtue were so indelibly fixed upon her heart, that no human blandishments could blot them out; so she sold a ring of some value which she wore; exchanged her clothes for those of a more humble character, and sought shelter in an obscure lodging house, where, fortunately for her, the people were honest; and while that sickness of the heart which followed this event, kept her entirely in her room, they watched kindly over her, till she recovered. You, Sir, can imagine the situation of this poor girl, reduced suddenly to sorrow and want. The small sum of money she possessed, soon disappeared; and she, whose life heretofore was one scene of indulgence and love, could not now procure the most humble necessities of life.

"At this period her forlorn situation attracted the sympathy of a good Samaritan in the shape of a lady, who was so much pleased with her sweetness and beauty, and so struck with her artless tale, that she took her into her family and would have kept her there, but the heart of Julia was settled on one object, that of returning home; and the lady who possessed those pure feelings which indeed constitute the beauty of holiness, forwarded her wishes and procured her a passage to the Havana, and having raised a subscription among the charitable friends, Julia was provided with every comfort for her voyage.

"The sloop which I saw so violently assailed by the elements that night, brought her home.

"The rest is soon told," said the good old priest.

"Worn by long suffering, grief, and the agitation of meeting with her friends, a severe fever came on my gentle child. Calmness and submission to the Most High, who doth afflict, but never forsakes those; who sincerely believe in Him, brightened over her pale but beautiful countenance like sunset on a flower, and the exercises of religion supported her through every bodily trial. Her parents and myself watched over her unceasingly. In twelve days she died, and the green mould in the corner of the garden marks the spot where she rests."

NOTE.—The Padre —, to whom I am indebted for the foregoing narrative is a native of Ireland, but was educated at Salamanca, and became attached to the Spanish Church. A very short time since he was removed from the obscurity of his rural parish, and he at this moment holds a high ecclesiastical situation in the Island of Cuba, where he is distinguished by that diffusiveness of charity and benevolence which endeared him to his little flock, and is so calculated to add dignity to human nature wherever it is found.

## COLONIAL.

[From the Montreal Vindicator.]

*The Civil Secretary's letter to the Hon. L. J. Papineau, in his quality of Major of Militia.*

Castle of St. Lewis, }  
Quebec, 12th Aug. 1837. }

SIR,—The attention of the Governor-in-Chief having lately been called to a report contained in the *Vindicator* newspaper of the 16th May last, of the proceedings of a meeting held on the previous day at St. Laurent, in which you are stated to have taken an active part, and where Resolutions were passed, some of which distinctly recommend a violation of the Laws, I am directed by his Excellency to call upon you as one holding a commission in the Militia, to state whether you were present at that Meeting, and concurred in the Resolutions there passed; and if so, I am to enquire whether you have any explanation to offer in this matter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most Obedt. Humble Servant,  
S. WALCOTT,  
Civil Secretary.

The Hon. L. J. PAPINEAU,  
Major 3d Batt. Montreal Militia, Montreal,

*The Hon. L. J. Papineau's reply to the above.*  
Montreal, 14th August, 1837,

SIR.—The pretension of the Governor to interrogate me respecting my conduct at St. Laurent on the 15th May last, is an impertinence which I repel with contempt and silence.

I however take the pen merely to tell the Governor that it is false that any of the Resolutions adopted at the meeting of the County of Montreal, held at St. Laurent on the 15th May last, recommend a violation of the laws, as in his ignorance he may believe, or as he, at least, asserts.

Your Obedt. Servant,  
L. J. PAPINEAU.  
SAMUEL WALCOTT, }  
Civil Sec. }

## WEST INDIES.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE AND FIRE AT ST. THOMAS.—St. Thomas and St. John's, P. R. were visited by a hurricane and earthquake on the 2d Augt. which destroyed nearly all the houses in both places. besides doing great damage to the shipping.

To add to the horrors of the night, at about 12, a fire broke out, in some stores belonging to Mr Stubbs. It destroyed two dwelling houses.

FIRE AND HURRICANE IN BARBADOES.—On Tuesday the 25th July, a dreadful fire broke out in bridgetown, Barbadoes, which destroyed a number of buildings and great amount of property, but was happily subdued by the great exertions of the military and the people.

Scarcely had the terrified inhabitants of the town recovered from the dismay and consternation attendant upon the Fire, when it pleased the All-wise Disposer of Events to afflict the Island with another of those awful visitations, which, alas, of late years, it has often fallen to our lot to record.

Out of 23 vessels, large and small, which were riding safely at their anchorage at 7 o'clock, 22 were driven ashore, and most of them dashed on the rocks reaching from below the stores of the Messrs Moor, to the upper reef, laying in some places in heaps of four or five, large and small, from the humble sloop to the lofty and capacious barque or brig, exposed, many of them, with their sides down, or keels upwards to the violence of the surf, which dashed for the greater part of the day with unabated fury against them, driving the larger upon the smaller vessels, and thus completing the work of destruction to its utmost finish. Some again were driven by the violence of the sea, upon the rocks abreast of the pier, and have there become complete wrecks. Along the shore, for above a mile and a half may be seen the remnants of the shattered vessels and their cargoes, piled up in heaps, and indeed wherever the eye turns, one unvaried scene of ruin and devastation is presented. Never, we believe, in the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the Island, has a shipwreck occurred in so short a time, so calamitous in its consequences.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, P. E. I. Sept. 2.

An attempt was made to break out of Jail on the night of Sunday last, by John Maclean, under sentence of imprisonment for horse stealing, and Robert Ralph, a private of the 85th regt. in custody on a charge of burglary. The prisoners occupied separate cells, but were allowed the solace of each other's society during the day, and were not usually separated before nine in the evening. Saturday had been spent by them together in Maclean's cell, and it appears that during that day, Ralph had, with a chisel, cut through two of the planks with which the apartment is cased, which brought them in contact with the outside wall, the cell being partly under ground. The planks being ready for removal, and the incision concealed by Maclean's clothes, the design was then to make an aperture in the wall, large enough to permit them to get through. This, although the wall was two feet thick, they calculated on being able to accomplish in the course of one night, if they could manage to get together. Their cells were separated by a brick chimney, and a stone wall; and no sooner were the prisoners separated on Sunday evening, at the usual hour, nine o'clock, that each set to work within his own cell to remove the bricks and stones, in order to make a passage for Ralph into Maclean's cell. In the same cell with Maclean, the two blackmen (the Byerses) slept, but they refused to lend any assistance although strongly urged by Maclean to do so. Maclean then set to work himself and although he had only one hand, (having lost his right hand some years ago) he had succeeded in removing a great many of the bricks, when his progress was arrested by a large stone near the centre of the chimney. In vain he appeals to the blacks for assistance, they remained obdurate as ever. It is now half past one, the night is wearing rapidly away, and he begins to despair; but liberty is sweet, and he is determined to make another effort. At this interesting crisis, however, he was interrupted by the inopportune entrance of the Jailor and Deputy Sheriff, the former with a drawn sword in his hand. On seeing this (for it seems he had a light in the room), Maclean leaped into bed, got under the clothes, and bawled for mercy.

How the Jailor's suspicions had been first awakened, it is needless to inquire, but it appears that with his assistants, he had been on the watch during the night. On repairing to Ralph's room, it was found that he had not been altogether idle; some of the bricks of the chimney had been removed, but he had made less progress than Maclean. A lunatic, named McKinnon, was confined in the same cell with him, and he was obliged to proceed cautiously, for fear of disturbing his companion. Ralph and Maclean are now heavily ironed, and confined in separate apartments.—*Colonial Herald.*

HALIFAX, Sept. 2.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, as four men were excavating a drain near the African Church corner, two of them were employed in charging the rock with powder to blast it; one holding an iron rammer with both hands, and the other beating the way down with a sledge hammer, the powder ignited and the rammer was blown through the hands of him who held it to an incredible height in the air, the rock flew in different directions with a very loud report, whilst several persons were passing and repassing close by, but notwithstanding, neither passengers, nor the two employed in charging, nor those working near them, sustained any injury whatever. Would not the use of a copper rammer have prevented the terrific hazard to which those persons were so unguardedly exposed?—*Recorder.*

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.

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

ALEX. McPHAIL,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Pictou, that he has  
OPENED SHOP,  
next door to Mr. James Dawson's Book-store,  
Where he offers for sale, an assortment of  
GOODS,  
Suitable for the season.  
Pictou, June 21, 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 Doloroux, 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.

VALUABLE LANDS

Situate in Tatamagouche, Maccan, Nappan, and Amherst, FOR SALE.

PERSONS desirous of becoming purchasers of the whole or any part of the estate of the late Col. Desbarres will please make application to the subscribers at Halifax. A plan of the

TATAMAGOUCHE ESTATE

may be seen, and information as to the price of the Lots into which it is subdivided, and the terms, which are liberal, may be obtained by reference to Alex'r Campbell, Esq., by whom applications will be forwarded to the subscribers, who will, when required, transmit Deeds to purchasers.

Robert M.G. Dickey, Esq. will give the like information as to the

MACCAN AND NAPPAN ESTATES, and afford similar facilities to persons wishing to become purchasers.

IN AMHERST,

same time in September next, of which more particular information will be given to the public before the day of sale,

WILL BE SOLD

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

And on very liberal terms:—

TWO EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE FARMS,

Part of the Cochrane Estates.

One in the possession of Mrs F. Hunter, the other in possession of Mr James Shipley: Any information may be obtained thereon by reference to Alex'r Stewart, Esq., or to Robert M.G. Dickey, Esq.

JAMES W. JOHNSTON,

ALEX'R STEWART,

Attornies to the Executors and

Heirs of Col. Desbarres.

Halifax, July 12. m-m

SPRING, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY,

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

MATHIESON'S JOINERS TOOLS,

(well assorted;)

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

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS

and box irons; cart and wagon bushes; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;

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

ALSO:

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China, alio leather, &c. &c. Water street, Pictou, June 16.

## AGRICULTURAL.

## DRAINING.

[From the Complete Farmer.]

Drains used in farming are of two kinds open and covered. Drains should be of a size and depth proportioned to the extent of the swamp and the probable quantity of water for which they are designed to be channels. They should generally be carried through the lowest and wettest part of the soil, although it would be necessary, in order to effect that purpose, to deviate from straight lines. Open drains sometimes answer the double purpose of conveying off superfluous water and of inclosing fields; but they make a hazardous and inconvenient fence without the addition of a bank, hedge, or railing. The Farmer's Assistant says, 'When a ditch is made for a fence, it ought to be four feet wide at the top, one or less at the bottom, and about two and a half deep; with the earth all thrown out on one side, and banked up as high as possible.' Sir John Sinclair states, that 'it is a general rule regarding open drains, with a view of giving sufficient slope and stability to their sides, that the width at the top should be three times as much as that which is necessary at the bottom, and in the case of peat-mosses or soft soils, it should be such as to allow the water to run off without stagnation, but not with so rapid a motion as to injure the bottom.'

But before you attempt to drain a piece of land, it will be well not only to calculate the cost, but to ascertain the nature of the soil which it is proposed to render fit for cultivation. If the subsoil or under layer be clay, the swamp may be worth draining, though there should be no more than six inches of black soil or mud over it, for the clay and the mud mixed will make a fertile soil. But if the subsoil or under stratum be gravel or white sand, it will not, in common cases, be best to undertake draining; unless the depth of black mud be as much as from fifteen or eighteen inches deep; for the soil will settle after draining, and be less deep than it was before. But the situation of the land to be drained may authorize some variations from these general rules.

The manner of draining a swamp is as follows: Beginning at the outlet, pass a large ditch through it, so as mostly to cut the lowest parts. Then make another ditch quite round it, near to the border, to cut off the springs which come from the upland, and to receive the water that runs down from the hills upon the surface in great rains. These ditches should be larger or smaller, in some proportion to the size of the swamp, the shape and size of the hills which surround it, and other circumstances, which might tend to greater or less quantities of water being occasionally or generally led to the ditches. If the swamp be large, it may be necessary that some smaller cross drains should be cut in several of the lowest parts. The bottom of the main ditches, when the soil is not of an extraordinary depth, must be lower than the bottom of the loose soil; otherwise the soil will never become sufficiently dry and firm.

It is said by Sir John Sinclair, (Code of Agriculture, page 182.) that in all drains it is a rule to begin at the lowest place and to work upwards, by which the water will always pass from the workmen and point out the level. This enables the laborers also to work in coarse weather, and prevents their being interrupted by wet so early in the season as otherwise might happen.

The mud and other materials which are dug out of a ditch or drain should not be suffered to lie in heaps or banks by the side of the ditch, but should be spread as equally as possible over the surface of the drained land.— In this way, the matter taken from the ditches

will tend to level the surface of the swamp,— will, perhaps, serve in some measure for manure, and will not present any impediment to the passage of the water to the ditches. In some cases it may be advisable to transport the earth which is taken from the ditches to the farm-yard or the hog-pen, to form a part of that layer which good farmers generally spread over those places in autumn, to imbibe liquid manure, or make into compost with dung. In many instances, we are told, that the earth thus dug out of ditches is thought to be worth enough to pay for the expense of digging the ditches.

The following communication on the subject of under-draining is from the New England Farmer, vol. x:

*Underdraining.*—In a late number of the New England Farmer, my friend Judge Buel, in an article on 'underdraining,' was pleased to speak in favourable terms of my practice in this species of improvement, of my culture in general, and to ask for some communication on the subject. As no one in our country has more successfully blended theory with practice in the various departments of husbandry, than Mr. Buel, I appreciate this notice from one so competent to make improvements, and so happy in his manner of detailing them to the agricultural community.

As regards underdraining, and the many benefits resulting from it, my observation and experience fully corroborate all Judge Buel has said in its favour; indeed, without this salutary and simple operation, no inconsiderable proportion of many valuable districts of our country must continue little better than waste. It is generally total loss of labour to the farmer who attempts to cultivate wet lands in our rigorous climate, and by draining, these useless inhospitable acres have been found of the kindest and most productive character.

Having a surplus of stones on my estate beyond what fences require, I use the smaller and ill-formed for drains; they have the advantage of piles in durability and of tiles in economy. My drains are, for the most part, three feet in depth, two in width at top, sloping to one at bottom. The bottom stones are largest, and are carefully placed to allow the water to flow freely beneath, while above the small stones are thrown in at random, so that when levelled they are beneath the plough. Over these swingle-tow, shavings or straw may be thrown, after which the earth can be replaced by the spade or plough so as to present a rather higher surface than the grounds adjacent, and the business is accomplished. It is very essential that the descent be easy, neither too quick nor too slow, and that all surface water be excluded, as it would speedily choke and destroy the underdraining. I estimate the average cost of such drains at sixty-two and a half cents the rod. It should be remarked, that underdraining is adapted to lands presenting sufficient declivity to carry off the springs, and it is only the underwater that is meant to be drained in this manner, while open ditches are adapted to the bottom lands for the conveyance of surface water. I will state what appears to me the prominent advantages that the cultivator may promise himself by a thorough system of draining.

In the first place, he creates, as it were, so much additional terra firma, and adds essentially to the health of all around him, by correcting the ill tendencies of excessive moisture. He can cultivate reclaimed lands several weeks earlier and as much later in each year than those that are unreclaimed, his crops are better and more sure. The labour of after tillage is much diminished. The stones that impede the plough and scythe are removed, and not the least essential benefit is the constant supplies of water which may be insured in any

field inclining to moisture, which, with reference to animals, will, as a permanent convenience and advantage, fully compensate the expense of drains.

I have just put down a field of wheat which has required extensive underdraining. This field has required two hundred and fifty rods of stone draining, and I hope to be remunerated the whole expense in the surplus crops of the two next years, to say nothing of the pleasure of witnessing the finest grains and kindest grasses taking the place of bul-rushes and wild grass.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,  
HENRY W. DELAVAN.

## PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, pr bushel	none	Hay	40s
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Herrings, No. 1,	30s
" hemlock	30s a 40s	Mackarel,	none
Beef, pr lb	3d a 4d	Mutton pr lb	3d a 4d
Butter,	8d a 9d	Oatmeal pr cwt	26 a 27s
Cheese, per lb		Oats	none
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	17s	Pork pr bbl	80 a 85
" at Loading Ground	17s	Potatoes	2s
" at end of Rail Road	17s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 12s 6d
Coke		Salmon,	8s 6d
Codfish pr Ql	12s a 16s	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Eggs, pr doz	6d	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, n s	none	Veal pr lb	3d
" American s	none	Wood pr cord	12s

## HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	22s	Herrings, No 1	20s
Boards, pine, m	50s a 55s	"	2 15s
Beef, best,		Mackarel, No 1	none
" Quebec primo	50s	"	2 40s
" Nova Scotia	45s	"	3 22s 6d
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	1s 10d
Coals, Pictou,	22s 6d	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	28s	" Quebec	90s
Coffee	1s	" N. Scotia	85s
Corn, Indian	5s 6d	Potatoes	2s
Flour Am sup		Sugar,	35s a 37s 6d
" Fine	46s	Salmon No 1	70
" Quebec fine	none	"	3 65
" Nova Scotia		Salt 10s a	

## TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the Cross Streets of Pictou, on Thursday the 21st September next, at one o'clock, p. m., under an order of His Excellency the Governor, and His Majesty's Council:

## TWO LOTS OF LAND,

Formerly the property of John McDonald (Sandy) of Merigomish, deceased, situate on the south side of the harbour of Merigomish, bounded on the east by the lands of Mrs McVicar, on the south by the lands of Sir Charles M Wentworth, and on the west by the lands of William McDonald, and on the north by the harbour of Merigomish. Each lot contains

37½ ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

and of each at least ten acres are under cultivation.

TERMS will be a deposit of ten per cent of the purchase money, at the time of the sale, and the remainder on the delivery of the Deeds.

THOMAS G. TAYLOR,

Administrator.

Pictou, 19th August, 1837.

## HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &amp;c.

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

## A SET OF PATTERNS

may be inspected, consisting of

SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING KNIVES,

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO: — SAMPLES OF STEEL.

N. B. Those Houses who have been accustomed 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 get transmit their orders as formerly.

Halifax, February, 1837.

u-m

**FARM FOR SALE.**

**T**HE 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. *tf*

**REAL ESTATE.**

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Pictou, on Tuesday, the 12th day of September next, at the hour of ten o'clock of the forenoon, **A**LL that valuable Lot of Land, formerly owned by Wm. Simpson deceased, situate at eight mile brook on the main road leading from Halifax to Pictou, abutted and bounded as follows: beginning at a stake and pile of stones on the south side of the road on the line between Alexander and William Simpson; thence south thirty chains, thence west fifteen chains along Murdoch M'Konzie's north line thence north 45 deg. W thirty-five chains to the Halifax road, thence along said road to the place of beginning, containing eighty-eight acres more or less. The same being ordered to be sold by the Governor and Council, according to Law.

**SARAH SIMPSON,**  
Administratrix of William Simpson, deceased.

Pictou, August 3, 1837.

**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 subscribers.

**R. S. PATTERSON,**  
**ABRAM PATTERSON,** } Admrs.  
Pictou, 28th July, 1837. *tf*

**A**LL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late **WILLIAM CAMPBELL,** of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are requested 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. *tf*

**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, Barrister at Law, Pictou, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

**JANE DOULL,** Administratrix  
Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. *tf*

**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'x.  
**JAMES PRIMROSE,** Adm'r.  
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. *tf*

**A. & S. KIRK**

**P**ROPOSE to take pupils in the town of Pictou. Their course of instruction will consist of **MUSIC, FRENCH, DRAWING,** and the **PLAIN BRANCHES,** including **HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, GRAMMAR, WRITING, ARITHMETIC AND NEEDLEWORK.**

**TERMS.**—For Music £ 2 per quarter — for Drawing £1 10— for French £1— for History, &c. £ 1.

Pictou Sept. 1, 1837.

**TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.**

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

Albion Mines, 6th Sept. 1837  
N. B. Contractors to find all materials.

**BOHEA TEA.**

**T**HE Subscriber has received a quantity of Bohoa Tea, on consignment, which will be sold by retail at 1s 6d; or 1s 2d by the Chest.

**R. DAWSON.**  
Pictou 4th Sept. 1837.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

**K**EEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of **DRUGS AND MEDICINES,** Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

**JAMES D. B. FRASER,**  
September 21. *tf* Druggist.

**SNUFF.**

For sale at the **Michigan 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.

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

**T**HE FARM lately owned and occupied 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. *tf*

**BOOTS & SHOES.**

**ANDERSON HENDERSON,** **H**AVING returned from the United States, intimates to his friends and the public, that he has commenced the **SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,** in its various branches, in the shop two doors east of store of **H. Hatton, Esquire,** where he is ready to execute orders with punctuality and despatch.

**ON HAND:**  
A quantity of Buckskins, which he will make up into gentlemen's opera boots, according to order.

June 6. *tf*

**WANTED.**

**A** YOUNG man of good recommendation, who understands Farming. Apply to **GEO. MCLEOD,** Merigomish, August 10, 1837. *mw.*

**THE BRITISH CYCLOPEDIA,** in 8 volumes. For sale at the Bookstore of **J. DAWSON** July 26, 1837.

**OBITUARY OF THE LATE REV. THOMAS GRAY OF KIRKALDY.**

It has seldom fallen to our lot, as public journalists, to announce the demise of any one whose death will cause more regret than that of the Rev. Thomas Gray, which event took place suddenly in the vestry of his own place of worship, on Sunday last. He had returned from Dollar, where one of his sons is a teacher, on Saturday, in his ordinary state of health. At breakfast on Sabbath he complained of pain in the stomach, but was not so ill as to prevent him going to church, with the intention of preaching in the afternoon. After the forenoon service, by the Rev. Mr Roger, a gentleman belonging to the same connection, Mr Gray baptised a child, but it was apparent that his voice was considerably affected. He, however managed to come down from the pulpit, and walk to the Session House, without assistance, but expired without a struggle or even a groan, within half an hour after. Medical aid was obtained the instant his illness became alarming, but of no avail:—and thus has left this world one of the best of men, whether as a man, a philosopher, or a Christian. Having been acquainted with Mr Gray for nearly forty years we may, with truth, and upon good evidence, declare that he was without guile. As to his theological attainments, it would ill become us to speak. As an astronomer, he has been long known and respected; and we feel convinced that in the community among whom he has lived these 35 years, he had not a personal enemy, nay, we never recollect to have heard him spoken of otherwise than as a pattern to all professing Christians — as one who practised what he preached. To natural talents of a superior order, Mr. Gray added an understanding highly cultivated and improved by an ardent attachment to the study of sciences, which he prosecuted with wonderful success. His fertile mind, which was at the same time capable of deep investigation, took special delight in soaring into the region of astronomy, and the knowledge acquired in this his favourite science, he was ever ready at the call of his friends, or to promote the cause of philanthropy and benevolence, to communicate to the public. The playful simplicity of character, and blandness of temper shone conspicuous in all his popular lectures and secured for him universal esteem and affection.

Mr Gray's death has produced a great sensation in Kirkaldy and vicinity. A correspondent who was well acquainted with him thus writes:—

"We have to record the death of the Rev. Thomas Gray, minister of the Seceder congregation in Path-head—an event which is deeply deplored by Christians of all denominations. He was a faithful zealous minister of the gospel, and also maintained a high character as a man of science, having devoted no small portion of his time to Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, which he taught occasionally, and which he was enabled to illustrate by a most extensive and well selected apparatus. The Church with which he stood connected will feel his loss severely; it would seem as if her very pillars were fallen down. Dr. McCrie, Professor Paxton, and now Mr Gray! and we are much mistaken if our National Church is not also weaker for the loss of those worthies, who, though they did not choose to come within her pale, lent their support, which was of so much the more weight that it came from a party who had nothing to gain by it. We believe that Mr Gray was in his 65th year."—*Edinburgh Observer.*

[The deceased Clergyman, whose Obituary is recorded above is the father of David Gray, Esq., who is expected in New Brunswick, to assume the duties of the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in King's College.]

## FOREIGN.

Lisbon, July 22d.

The insurrection in favour of the charter is making progress, and the military power of the Government has, up to this time, failed in striking a blow against the revolted troops.—The Governor of the Alentejo has declared in favour of the charter, and part of the 5th regiment of Infantry and the 1st regiment of Lancers have adhered to him. Elvas holds out for the Government, but fears are entertained very generally of the fidelity of the other troops of the province. In the north the insurgents still remain in Valenza.

The government continues adopting vigorous measures for seizing the persons of the disaffected, and searching for the known friends of the charter. The Viscount das Antas has been ordered to return by forced marches. Troops destined to put down the insurgents in the Alentejo, are placed under the command of General Valdez. He left yesterday with 250 infantry of the provisional battalion, 21 lancers, and two pieces of artillery. The garrison of Castello-Blanco has declared in favour of the charter, and the Baron of Gacilhas has left Estremos to unite them with his troops.

This must be considered altogether essentially a military revolution. The people have hitherto nowhere taken part in it.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

SPAIN.—The Paris *Moniteur* of Saturday and letters just received, supply the following intelligence:—

After the defeat of Chiva, Don Carlos quit abruptly the high road from Valencia to Madrid, and rapidly gaining the road from Valencia to Teruel, he struck off north over the Sierra de Lenares to Cantavieja, and having reached Daroca on the 22d, continued his flight towards the Ebro, and passed Calatayud to Borja, whilst Espartero and Buereus were marching and countermarching between Cuenca, Molina, and Teruel. Espartero was on the 19th at Villarde Domingo Garcia, in the neighbourhood of Cuenca, quite out of the line of the Pretender's march, who can now retire once more into Navarre.

SICILY.—The last letters from Marseilles confirm the unfavourable accounts of the state of Sicily. Palermo was in a state of open insurrection, and a report prevailed at Messina that the populace had massacred several public functionaries of the capital. Two thousand men had been ordered in all haste from Messina to Palermo, and on the arrival of the *Tancrede* (French vessel) from Naples, 14 vessels sailed also for Palermo, with 3,000 men on board, and some ammunition. Nothing is known positively as to the origin of the insurrection, which is by some attributed to the appearance of the cholera in Sicily, whilst others ascribe it to political causes.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, August 2.

HURRICANE IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Saturday morning, the weather underwent a sudden change, and the rain fell in torrents for several hours. This was followed by a few gleams of sunshine, and the wind blew a gale from the southwest, which in the afternoon increased to a perfect hurricane. Great damage has been done by the storm in all parts of the metropolis, the blowing down of chimney-pots and trees, and the capsizing of boats and barges. The steamers from Ramsgate and Margate report several vessels in distress beating about the channel, and others ashore. A West Indian man is reported as lost on the Goodwin Sands. The accounts from the coast are expected to bring fearful narratives of disas-

ters and shipwrecks. The steamers coming up the river had great difficulty in making head-way against the united force of the wind and ebb during the afternoon, and the difficulties were increased in the Pool by the number of colliers and small craft which had broken from their moorings drifting about. Several persons who have met with accidents have been admitted into the various hospitals. In the New-cut, Lambeth, a great number of stalls were swept away by the wind. A similar scene took place in Old-street-road.

FALMOUTH, July 25.

The Government steamer *Firefly* arrived tonight from Malta, sailed on the 4th. Accounts from Malta are of a painful character, in consequence of the prevalence of that pestilential scourge the cholera. In one week 222 deaths had occurred, and there remained above 300 now cases. Her Majesty's fleet was free from disease, and at sea. The usual ceremonies had been observed consequent on the demise of the Crown. The proclamation of Her Majesty was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

[From the London Patriot, July 31.]

THE ELECTIONS continue to be the all-engrossing topic. These for the cities and boroughs of England and Wales are nearly concluded; and their result has signally put to shame the boastful predictions of the Tories. Up to Saturday night, 195 Liberals had been returned, and 143 Tories! the positive gains of the Reformers being 35, and the losses 32. This week the contested county elections will take place; and Middlesex, East Cumberland, Surrey, and Sussex will add to the triumph of the Reformers. In Sussex, the contest is assuming, through the shameful conduct of the Tories, a character of fierce animosity. Attempts are being made to influence the lower classes by the No Popery cry; and one of the Tory candidates is stated to have declared, that, "had he his wish, all the Dissenters should be hanged." A pretty fellow this for a legislator! We trust that the Dissenters of East Sussex will, by their active support of Mr. Curtis and Mr. Cavendish, do the county the service of preventing its being disgraced by such a representative.

Nothing can be more unprincipled than the conduct of the Tories. The "Church in danger" cry having for the most part failed, and Mr. O'Connell no longer serving as a bugbear, except among the grossly ignorant, the Anti-Poor-law clamour has been had recourse to, in order to mislead and infuriate the lower classes. At Huddersfield, this base expedient has however, signally failed, and Oastler has a second time been rejected. But at Maldon, in Essex, Mr. Linard's defeat, we are informed, is chiefly owing to the misrepresentation of the new Poor-law by the Tory party; the freemen and rural voters of the district having been brought up so as to overpower the Liberal majority of the inhabitants of the town of Maldon. In Sheffield, the miserable attempt to employ detraction in the name of religion against Mr. Ward, has met with a humiliating defeat; and this important town, together with Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Knaresborough, have nobly done their duty in returning each two Liberals. In Hull, Evesham, Norwich, and Maidstone, the triumph of corruption will probably be short-lived, as the returns will be subjected to a scrutiny. As to the general results of the Elections, it is impossible to speak of them with confidence till the returns from Scotland and Ireland come in; but there is no doubt that the Ministerial majority will be effectively increased, probably to the extent of 20, while most of the trimmers and waverers will have met their deserts.

[FOR THE BEE]

MR. DAWSON,

It must be evident to every person who is often upon our streets, that the degrading vice of swearing prevails to a very painful extent among the juvenile part of our population. It is often unavoidable that the children of respectable parents associate with others, who are addicted to this vile habit; but it is surely the urgent duty of all such parents and guardians, carefully to warn their children against such association; and when it may be unavoidable, to set before them the debasing and dangerous tendency of this vice, which is a reproach to any people, but especially to a community like Pictou, where the means of religious instruction are so amply enjoyed. F. Pictou, Sept. 2, 1837.

## THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1837.

PICTOU AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Committee of this Society was held on Saturday last, Mr. DONALD FRASER in the Chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of last meeting, when Mr. J. D. B. FRASER reported that when he was in the United States, he had purchased at the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, a Plough—called "a Cultivator," for drilling turnips, potatoes; &c.; to serve as a model to the Members of this Society.

The Secretary then laid on the table a variety of valuable papers received from P. E. Island Agricultural Society, of which the following were read, viz.—A letter from Mr. McGowan, Secretary, dated 6th inst.—copy of their Rules, with Secretary's Marginal remarks—proceedings at their late meeting of Committee, held at Charlotta-Town, 2d Sept.

It was then Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Committee be given to the Committee of the P. E. Island Society, for the valuable information afforded through their Secretary, and that the Secretary be directed to communicate the same.

The Secretary then stated that through the kindness of the above Society, he had procured a very small sample of Columbia Wheat, said to be very early, and procured by them from a friend in Liverpool, England.

Resolved, That a Meeting of the Society be held in the Court House on Monday the 18th inst. at 7 o'clock, in the evening, for the purpose of ascertaining what Seed, or Agricultural Implements will be wanted by the Members.

(Signed)

D. FRASER, Chairman.

N. B. The Committee request, that Members will be prepared at the above Meeting, to furnish them with orders for such kind and quantities of Seed, Agricultural Implements, &c. as they wish to be imported for them. It is necessary that the Committee have the orders soon, so that such articles as may be wanted from Canada or the United States, may be procured this fall.

LOWER CANADA.—The Session of Parliament which was opened on the 19th ult. was closed on the 26th. The House of Assembly having in its Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech, firmly but respectfully declined doing any business or voting the supplies until the grievances they complain of be redressed. The Governor accordingly prorogued the Parliament the same day by Proclamation. For want of room to-day we are obliged to confine ourselves to a notice of these events, but we consider the Governor's Speech, the Assembly's Address, and the Governor's reply thereto, Documents of great importance in the present aspect of Canadian affairs, and therefore will copy them at length into a subsequent number.

We view the late attempt, as the last that will ever be made to do business with the present House, unless the Queen's Ministers adopt a more just and concili-

atory line of policy towards her Canadian subjects.

A Tory contemporary says—"that no alternative is now left to Her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament but the adoption of such measures as are necessary to preserve order and good government in that Province" (Lower Canada.) The measures which would effectually secure this desirable end, would be, to grant the Lower Canadians their just demands; but we presume our contemporary means adopting the Russell Resolutions, so as more effectually to perpetuate the corruptions and abuses under which our fellow-Provincials now groan; if this be his views, we would remind him that such measures can only tend to hasten the day of fearful retribution.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the "Second Report of a Special Committee of the House of Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada on the subject of the Post Office Department," and we tender the Editor of the Vindicator our thanks for the same.

If any thing were wanting to show the wrongs the Canadians have been enduring from the dishonesty of their Government officials, a perusal of this Report would remove all doubts from the minds of the wavering, and might form an excellent panacea to the most fastidious Tory.

The Maine papers state that Mr. Greeley, who was lately set at liberty by Sir John Harvey at the request of the Governor of Maine, is again on his way to Madawaska, to complete his Census. A Canada paper says this is a mistake, as he is on his way back to Fredricton.

TEXAS.—The following article on the present state of affairs in Texas, is from a late Number of the New Orleans Bee:

By one of the arrivals here yesterday from Texas, we received the Houston Telegraph of July 22d. The elections there seem to excite considerable attention. Tranquility, according to the Telegraph, pervades the whole territory. The Mexicans no longer threaten any hostilities, and the Indians have become pacific. The prospect of a rich harvest has diffused general joy, and there is but one subject for the least cause of regret, and that is the languishing state of commerce: but it is anticipated that Congress will foster, by a liberal policy, this powerful source of national wealth.

An act has been passed authorising the issuing of promissory notes by the government. Its 3d section declares that these notes "shall be considered as cash" [i. e. gold and silver coin] and shall be received as Cash, for all dues owing or coming to the government. These notes therefore evidently, will be received under the provision of the 9th section of the revenue law which declares that "all duties or public dues [i. e. "all debts owing or coming to government,"] of whatever description, shall be collected or paid in gold or silver, or such current bank paper [i. e. cash] as the authorities shall from time to time direct."

The Telegraph mentions that a court of Honor has been organized for the prevention of duelling, which has already been the means of preventing an affair.

Gen. Cos, it is said, has declared that he will either procure the release of Col. Wharton, or resign his commission in the Mexican service.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.—A Revolution broke out in Lisbon, in the month of July, which at last advices was rapidly extending to all the Provinces—and threatening a speedy overthrow of the present order of things; we are not informed who is at the head of this movement, but as the ceremony of proclaiming the Charter everywhere accompanied the standard of rebellion, we infer that it is in favour of

civil liberty and constitutional Government. The Portuguese auxiliaries had been recalled from Spain.

EAST INDIES.—The New York Express of the 14th ult. contains the following notice of a fire in Calcutta: We learn from Capt. Snow, of ship India, that an extensive conflagration took place at Calcutta just before he sailed. Upwards of 500 buildings were destroyed; many of them, however were native huts.—Several large buildings, which contained much valuable property, were burnt. The loss is estimated at over 1,000,000 rupees. Among the buildings consumed was the Orphan School.

UPPER CANADA SYMPATHY FOR THE I. C. PATRIOTS.—Numerous and respectable public Meetings have recently been held at Toronto and other places in Upper Canada, to express their sympathy for their oppressed fellow-subjects of Lower Canada.

Our juvenile sportsmen seem to have forgot that by Law, shooting of Partridges between the 1st of March and the 1st of October, subjects them to a fine of 10s. for each offence; and the purchaser is subject to the same penalty.

Mr Murdoch, at Pictou Beaches, has sent us a Dwarf Bean Stalk, 6 1 2 feet high, grown on his farm, of the kind called Horse Bean. Some of our Farmers who have seen it, say they can overmatch this. Evidence is wanted, Gentlemen.

THE attention of the Members of Pictou Agricultural Society, is requested to the Minutes of Committee, inserted in this day's paper, and also to the Meeting to be held on Monday next in the Court House. We hope an institution founded for the good of all, but especially for the firm, will soon receive a large accession of members.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received the communication of O, P, Q, from Pugwash, but as it savours so strongly of a whitewashing ceremony, we decline publishing it.

SHIP NEWS

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Friday, Sept. 8.—Brig Pauline, Smith, New York—bal; Schr. George, Morrissey, P. E. Island—do.

Saturday, Ship Sarah Sheaf, Meny, New York—ballast.

Monday—Brig Caroline, Edmunds, Boston—ballast; Mary, Hanna, do—do; Schr. Dolphin, Huskins, Newburyport—do; Brig Iddo, Pierce, New York—cigars and 250 bunches onions; schr. Two Brothers, Fougere, Halifax—General Cargo.

Tuesday—Ship Fairy, Legender, Newry—bal; Schr. Isabella, Kennedy, Miramichi—ballast; Temperance, McPhee, Halifax—flour; Mary, Tremholm, little Dover—herring.

CLEARED.

Sept. 7th—Schr. Christian, Strang, Bay Verte—dry goods.

8th—Shal. Gracious, O'Brien, Halifax—stone; Brig La Grange, Savory, Wareham—coal; Schr. Rebecca, Dunn, Merigomish.

9th—Brig Veto, Liscomb, New York—coal; Schr. Caspian, Ryan, Boston—do.; Corinthian, Chase, do—do.

12th—Ship Josephine, Merry, New York—coal; Schr. Messenger, Siteman, Halifax—do.

MATE WANTED.

FOR a new Barque, bound to England and nearly ready for sea. For particulars apply to JAMES DAWSON. Sept. 18, 1837.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the Press to give a hasty summary of the result of the British Elections, from Liverpool papers of the 15th ult. received from Capt. Graham, of the Cape Breton. Further particulars will be given next week.

The Elections of England, Wales, and Scotland are terminated. Those of Ireland are complete with the exception of about 16. The following is a statement of the numerical proportions of the two parties, as far as ascertained:

	Tory.	Whig.
Cities & boroughs of Eng. & Wales.	150	191
Counties of England and Wales.	110	49
Cities, boroughs & counties of Scotland.	19	34
Cities, boroughs & counties of Ireland.	27	66
	306	340

Ministerial majority, 34

Latest dates from Portugal are to the 31st July. The revolution was rapidly gaining ground, and was expected to terminate in a few days in the capture of Lisbon and flight of the Queen.

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 9 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 Crerar at the Rail Road.

Sept. 12th, 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.

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

JAS. DAWSON.

Sept. 13, 1837.

CO LET.

THAT 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.

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.

June 21. If 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.

WANTED,

A SMART Young Man, as a

FARM SERVANT.

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



## POETRY.

## EMBLEMS.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

An evening-cloud, in brief suspense,  
Was hither driven and thither,  
It came I know not whence,  
It went I know not whither.  
I watch'd it changing in the wind,  
Size, semblance, shape, and hue,  
Fading and lessening, till behind  
It left no speck in Heaven's deep blue.

Amidst the marshall'd host of night,  
Shone a new star supremely bright;  
With marvelling eye well pleas'd to err,  
I hail'd the prodigy:—anon,  
It fell:—it fell like Lucifer,  
A flash, a blaze, a train—'twas gone!  
And then I sought in vain its place—  
Throughout the infinity of space.

Dew-drops at Cay spring, dock'd a line  
Of gossamer so frail, so fine.  
A fly's wing shook it: round and clear,  
As if by fairy fingers strung,  
Like orient pearls, at Beauty's ear,  
In trembling brilliancy they hung  
Upon a rosy briar, whose bloom  
Shed noctar round them and perfume.

Ere long, exhaled in limp'd air,  
Some mingled with the breath of morn,  
Some slid down singly, here and there,  
Like tears by their own weight o'erborne;  
At length the film itself collapsed, and where  
The pageant glittered, lo! a naked thorn.  
What are the living? Hark! a sound  
From grave and cradle crying,  
By earth and ocean echoed round,—  
"The living are the dying!"

From infancy to utmost age,  
What is man's line of pilgrimage.  
The pathway to Death's portal.  
The moment we begin to be,  
We enter on the agony:—  
The dead are the immortal;  
They live on expiring breath.  
They only are exempt from death.

Cloud-atoms, sparkles of a falling star,  
Dew-drops, or films of gossamer, we are;  
What can the state beyond us be?  
Life?—death?—Ah! no—a greater mystery:—  
What thought hath not conceived, ear heard, eye  
seen;

Perfect existence from a point begun;  
Part of what God's eternity hath been;  
Whole immortality belongs to none  
But Him, the first, the last, the Only One.

The Mount, near Sheffield, Eng. June, 1887.

## MISCELLANY.

## PET BIRDS.

I hate what are called pets; they are  
a great nuisance, for they will die, and then  
such a lamentation over them! In the "Fire  
Worshippers" Moore makes his Hinda say

"I never nursed a dear gazelle,  
To glad me with its soft black eye,  
But when it came to know me well  
And love me—it was sure to die."

Now Hinda was perfectly correct, except in  
thinking that she was peculiarly unfortunate.  
Every one who keeps pets might tell the same  
tale as Hinda. I recollect once a Canary bird  
died, and my young people were in a great  
tribulation, so to amuse them we made them  
a paper coffin, put the defunct therein, and  
sewed on the lid, dug a grave in the garden,  
and dressing them out in any remnants of  
black we could find for weepers, made a pro-  
cession to the grave where it was buried. This  
little divertissement quite took their fancy.—  
The next day one of the youngest came up to  
me and said "Oh Papa, when will you die?—  
A strange question thought I, quite forgetting  
the procession of the day before. "Why do  
you ask, my dear?" "Oh, because it will  
be such fun burying you" "Much obliged to  
you my love."

There is much more intellect in birds than

people suppose. An instance of that occurred  
the other day, at a slate quarry belonging to a  
friend from whom I have the narrative. A  
thrush, not aware of the expansive properties  
of gunpowder, thought proper to build her  
nest on a ridge of the quarry in the very cen-  
tre of which they were constantly blasting the  
rock. At first, she was very much discompos-  
ed by the fragments flying in all directions, but  
still she would not quit her chosen locality;  
she soon observed that a bell rang whenever a  
train was about to be fired, and that, at the no-  
tice, the workmen retired to safe positions. In  
a few days, when she heard the bell, she quit-  
ted her exposed situation, and flew down to  
where the workmen sheltered themselves—  
dropping close to their feet. There she would  
remain until the explosion had taken place,  
and then return to her nest. The workmen,  
observing this, narrated it to their employers,  
and it was also told to visitors who came to  
view the quarry.

The visitors naturally expressed a wish to  
witness as curious a specimen of intellect; but  
as the rock could not always be ready to be  
blasted when visitors came, the bell was rung  
instead, and for a few times, answered the  
same purpose. The thrush flew down close to  
where they stood, but she perceived that she  
was trifled with, and it interfered with her pro-  
cess of incubation; the consequence was, that  
afterwards, when the bell was rung, she would  
peep over the ledge to ascertain if the work-  
men did retreat, and if they did not, she would  
remain where she was, probably saying to her-  
self, "No, no gentlemen; I'm not to be rous-  
ed off my eggs merely for your amusement."

Some birds have a great deal of humour in  
them, particularly the raven. One that be-  
longed to me was the most mischievous and a-  
musing creature I ever met with. He would  
get into the flower-garden, go to the beds where  
the gardener had sowed a great variety of  
seeds, with sticks put into the ground with la-  
bels, and then he would amuse himself by pull-  
ing up every stick, and laying them in heaps  
of ten or twelve on the path. This used to  
irritate the old gardener very much, who would  
drive him away. The raven knew that he  
ought not to do it, or he would not have done  
it. He would soon return to his mischief, and  
when the gardener again chased him (the old  
man could not walk very fast) the raven would  
keep just clear of the rake or hoe in his hand,  
dancing back before him, and singing as plain  
as a man could, "Tol de rol de rol! tol de  
rol de rol!" with all kinds of mincing gestures.  
The bird is alive now, and continues the same  
meritorious practice whenever he can find an  
opportunity. If he lives long enough I fully  
expect that he will begin to pun.—*Cay:ain  
Marryat.*

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.—You cannot give  
greater offence to any man, now-adays, than  
to tell him he is 'no gentleman.' There were  
a green-sprat merchant and a hly-white mus-  
selmonger, in Fetter Lane the other night,  
quarrelling—about 'some trick not worth an  
egg-shell," as the philosophic Prince of Den-  
mark might say. 'You're a nasty, dirty, ugly-  
noggad, lying warrmint, you are, you scamping  
unhang'd thief!' said the spratman. "Goo  
on, goo on, I don't valy thee nor thy jaw—no,  
not that ere!" retorted the musselmonger,  
snapping his finger and thumb at the sprat-  
man. 'And wot's more,' rejoined the sprat-  
man, by way of capping his climax, 'and  
wot's more, you're no gentleman.' In an in-  
stant, dab! came the fishified fist of the mus-  
selmonger against the unmannerly mouth of  
the spratman, and down the spratman went  
with his behind in the cold mud, surround-  
ed by shoals of his scattered sprats; whilst  
the indignant musselmonger stood over him  
with a 'take that!'—and, if so be you routs

another on 'em, say I'm no gentlemna agin—  
and that's all.—The spratman, however, did  
not want another of them; he seemed to have  
quite enough of the first; and so he remained  
silent, sitting in the mud, and quietly gather-  
ing together his scattered sprats; while the  
rampant Mr Gentleman musselmonger strutted  
away beneath his broad basket of that 'quosey  
food' the *mytilus edulis*, hawling at the very  
top of his voice, ere's 'yar lilly vhto musholls!'  
as stiff in the opinion that he was an 'Eng-  
lish gentleman,' as any tenant in houses, lands,  
&c. from the Roman conquest unbroken.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCES.—It is a curious  
fact that the 'Maiden,' an instrument by which  
criminals were beheaded in Scotland, was in-  
troduced into that Country by Earl Morton,  
and that nobelman was the first person who  
suffered by it. Monsieur Guillotine, a French  
surgeon, who gave his name to an improvement  
of the 'Maiden,' died also by his own inven-  
tion: and Deacon Brodie, a man of genteel  
birth and manners, in short the Machiath of  
his day, and who was executed about thirty  
years ago for robbing the Excise-office in  
Edinburgh, made the first experiment of the  
powers of that drop which he himself inven-  
ted, and which is now in general use through-  
out Great Britain. Ancient history also bears  
witness to the same species of retribution, in  
the well-known story of Phalaris and the bra-  
zen bull.

A DISINTERESTED PARTY.—A looker-on at  
a public house on fire was very anxious that  
the engines should play on a particular spot  
where there seemed no danger—his perseve-  
rance induced a fireman to ask the reason.—  
'I have a lung score on the wainscot,' was  
the reply.

A HINT TO THE SEDENTARY.—Speaking,  
reading aloud and singing, are useful kinds of  
exercise, and it is supposed that this is at least  
one cause of the greater longevity of clergy-  
men, public speakers, teachers in universities,  
and schoolmasters; and Dr. Andrew pleasant-  
ly observes that one reason why women re-  
quire less bodily exercise than men is, that  
they are in general more loquacious. Hence  
those sedentary artificers, who, from habit, al-  
most always sing at their work, unintentionally  
contribute much to the preservation of their  
health.—*Henderson on the Preservation of  
Health.*

LUDICROUS MISTAKE.—The accession of  
the Queen to the British throne has caused va-  
rious alterations in law forms and proceedings.  
In one writ which came down to this city a  
mistake was made in the date as follows:—  
"In the year of our Lady 1837," instead of  
"our Lord."—*Western Luminary.*

SMALL POX.—Remarkable proof of the va-  
lue of Vaccination.—In the Brig Hannah Ca-  
hoone, at Plymouth from Nova Scotia, on her  
passage out in May from Plymouth, two of the  
crew who had not been vaccinated, died of  
small pox—eleven who had been escaped.—  
*Providence Journal.*

A MUSHROOM, measuring 8 inches in diam-  
eter, two feet in circumference, and four inches  
round the stalk, was gathered in the Yowlamb  
Close, Stapleford, by Mr. Stewartson, on Sa-  
turday last.—*Nottingham (Eng.) Review.*

AGENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE  
Aframichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.  
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. B. TRURO.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKENZIE.  
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS  
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.  
Tatmagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.