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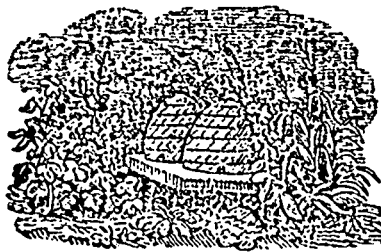
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVILM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENILUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1836.

NUMBER IX.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6l. 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.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Am pr bbl	Herrings, No 1	
Boards, pine, pt M 50s a 60s	" "	2
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Lamb	4d
Beef, fresh, pr lb	5d a 6d Mackarel	30s
Butter, tub,	7d a 8d Mutton pr lb	4d
" fresh - 8d a 9d	Oatmeal pr wt	15s
Cheese, N s - 5d a 6d	Oats pr bush	1s 6d a 2s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s Pork pr bbl	none
" shipped on board	14s 6d Potatoes	1s 9d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s Salt pr hhd	10s a 11s
Coke	16s Shingles pr M	7s a 10s
Codfish pr Ql	11s a 16s Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Eggs pr doz	5d a 6d Turnips pr bush	none
Flour, N s pr cwt	18s a 20s Veal pr lb	2 1-2 a 3d
" Am s r, pr bbl	45s Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	1s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	17s 6d
Boards, pine, M	55s	" "	2 12d 6d
Beef, best,	4d a 6d	Mackarel, No 1	35s
" Quebec prime	50s	" "	2 30s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	" "	3 18s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	2s
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	80s	" Quebec	none
Coffee	1s 1d	" Nova Scotia	55s a 100
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	2s 6d
Flour Am sup	45s	Sugar, good,	45 a 55s 6d
" Fine	35s	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fine	40s	" "	2 60s
" Nova Scotia	35s	" "	3 55s

ARCHIBALD HART,
DYER AND RENOVATOR
OF
WEARING APPAREL.

Corner of Church and James Streets,
Near Mr Lorrain's Inn,

WHERE all orders in his line, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness, punctuality and despatch.
Pictou, 21st June, 1836. b-w

BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL
AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND,

AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf:
1000 lbs Liverpool salt,
75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON,
Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage,
Canvass No 1 a 8,
Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,
1 Caplin seine,
Chain Cables, 1 1-4 a 1-2 inches, and
40, 60, & 100 fathoms each,
Anchors of all descriptions,
which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
GEO. SMITH.
25th May, 1836. if

From the Scotsman. THE IRISH BILL—THE PEERS—RENEWAL OF AGITATION.

LORD LINDHURST'S bill to insult the people of Ireland, has begun to work its legitimate effects—renewed agitation in Ireland—collision of the two branches of the Legislature—a loud call for an organic change in the House of Lords—and along with these a general feeling of insecurity and apprehension, which is already perceptible in the money market. We call it a bill to insult the people of Ireland, for it is really such. A copy of it has reached us in its altered state, with the new clauses printed in italics, the suppressed clauses in black letter, and the original clauses retained in Roman type. A most extraordinary prebald concern it is! Lord Lansdowne gives us a summary of the changes it has undergone, from which it appears that sixty-six clauses of the Commons' Bill have been altered so as scarcely to be recognised, while twenty-seven new clauses have been added, and only eight clauses have been suffered to remain in their original state!! Like O'Connell, we were willing to believe that the metamorphosed bill might still be worth accepting, as a means of destroying the existing corporations. But we have looked over it, and are undeceived. The Corporations are only half extinguished. Their ordinary municipal functions cease, but the existing members remain for life the management of charitable funds, their offices of Clerks of Markets, Weighers, Tasters of Butter, Town Clerks, Bailiffs, Treasurers, with all their jobs and peculations. They lose only the power of managing burgh property, and appointing Sheriffs, Constables, Bailiffs, &c. the latter being transferred to the Lord-Lieutenant, and the former to Commissioners named by him, and removable at pleasure. For all other purposes these bodies still remain Corporations, and they retain their old titles, such as that of "Mayor, Burgess, and Commonalty," and various others enumerated in the new schedule A. They are as exclusive as ever—their members keep all the plunder they actually hold—retain much of the interest which they could employ for corrupt purposes, and no small share of the power which enabled them to annoy, injure, and humiliate their fellow-citizens, as they have done. In dealing with such a bill, the task of the House of Commons must be simple in the extreme; for all compromise is out of the question. It seems to us morally impossible, that the individual who framed such a bill could expect it to experience any other fate in that House than unequalled rejection. We shall not impute motives, but this we may say, that had the "amended" bill been drawn up for the express purpose of defying the House of Commons, and provoking a collision, it could scarcely have been better contrived to attain its object.

The short discussion on the subject on Thursday evening was interesting. The language of Lord John Russell was temperate, but decided. Objections to the powers or mode of electing the new corporate bodies, he said, he would have been willing to consider, but he would not be a party to a measure inflicting a stigma and mark of degradation on the people of Ireland. To deprive that country of Municipal Institutions, was, in his estimation, to strike a blow at the

union of the kingdoms. Mr Hume animadverted with more than his usual point, upon the flummery of the renegade, Sir George Smclair, whose great object seems now to be, to render the contrast between his own sentiments and those of his constituents as conspicuous as possible. The Upper House, which Sir George held to be a legislative phantasm, and the bulwark of good government, Mr Hume declared to be the only obstacle to the complete happiness and prosperity of the country. We have, he said, "reformed the House of Commons, we have limited the powers of the Crown, and are we to be told that the people of England have not the power of making an organic change in the House of Lords?" Sir James Graham thought, that, to carry concession farther to the people of Ireland, or to threaten the Lords, was nothing less than revolution. Mr Spring Rice observed, that the reason why past concessions had not given peace to Ireland, was, that though much was given, more was withheld, and what was conceded was given with reluctance. From the tone of all the speakers on the liberal side, it is pretty evident that the Bill will be rejected by as summary a process as the forms of the House will admit. The resolution adopted on Thursday was merely to print the bill with the alterations, that it may be considered on the 2d of June.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed a long and indignant letter on the subject to the people of England, which is marked No. 1., and of course is to be followed by others. He argues from Lord Lyndhurst's insulting bill, that there is no real Union between the countries, and that the so-called Union is mere parchment—or, as Curren termed it, "a full participation of British burdens, without any share of British franchises." He invokes Repeal once more; declares that the Lords' Bill admits of no compromise, but must be kicked out, and proposes three alternatives, between which the people of England may choose—either Ireland must have reformed corporations, or the House of Lords must be reformed, or the Union must be dissolved. If there be some exaggeration in the following remarks, it cannot be denied that they are pregnant with weighty truths, and calculated to tell on the minds of all classes:—"The reform of the Lords is the one political necessity. You cannot hope to extend the right of suffrage. Why? Because the Lords would reject the measure. Therefore reform the Lords. You cannot hope to shorten the duration of Parliament. Why? Because the Lords will reject the bill. Therefore reform the Lords. You cannot hope for the protection of the ballot. Why? Because the Lords would extinguish the bill. Therefore reform the Lords. You cannot see justice done to Ireland, or our Corporations reformed. Why? Because the Lords have, with an insulting mockery, disfigured and degraded the bill. Therefore, I say, reform the Lords. The Lords ill-treat England—despise Scotland—insult Ireland.—Therefore reform the Lords. It is idle to expect, you cannot expect, to ameliorate your institutions—to lessen your burdens—to correct your expensive and absurd judicial establishments—to do justice to the dissenters—to reform the temporalities of the Church—or to consolidate the Union on the broad and firm basis of mutual and reciprocal rights and liberties—until you have reformed the House of Lords."

A meeting was held in Dublin on Tuesday, and an extensive plan of agitation organized. Mr Shiel, in an eloquent and much applauded speech, reminded the people that the millions had the power of redress in their own hands. "All hope of compromise," he said, "is at an end; deep and deadly warfare has been declared; and it has become clear that by Lord Lyndhurst we are to be ruled, or upon Lord Lyndhurst we must trample. Either he will put us down, or we must put him down; and we must at once put into action the machinery by which this salutary suppression may be effected." In every quarter of Ireland the appeal will be warmly responded to. That it is safer to injure a nation's solid interests than to hurt its pride, is a truth which all history attests, and which will soon be brought home to the apprehensions of those who have been moved by faction or misled by ignorance, to make this ill-judged experiment on the feelings of the Irish people.

Ireland will not have to fight her battle in this cause single handed. Nine-tenths of the people of Britain sympathize with her in her just resentment, and will aid her from motives of common interest. They see clearly that the authors of her wrongs are the enemies of their liberties, and the upholders of corruption and abuse all over the empire; and they are well aware that one reason why these persons are hostile to Corporate reform in Ireland, is, that it would strengthen the people's cause, and operate against bad government in Britain. It augurs well, for Ireland, that in spite of all the malignant efforts of hypocrites, bigots, and Tory factionists, to sow religious dissension between the two countries, the men of liberal sentiments in Britain, embracing a vast majority of high and low, are at one with the people of Ireland, on all the great questions agitated in Parliament.

We strongly suspect, however, that there is more than meets the eye in the proceedings of the leading Tory peers touching this bill. A few of them, including the prime mover, Lord Lyndhurst, are persons of much sagacity, and must have been conscious not only that they were preparing a measure which could not possibly pass the House of Commons, but that they were conjuring up a storm which must be injurious to themselves and the empire, far beyond what could be compensated, by any amount of contingent good which the bill could yield. Grant that the Irish corporations were reformed, what would Conservatism lose? One third of the corporate burghs return no members to Parliament; and of the 39 returned by the other two-thirds, five-sixths are Liberal at present. Municipal reform could not make a difference on the return of more than 3 or 4 members at the most. Now to our eyes the bill looks as if it had been framed for the express purpose of provoking the Commons to reject it. But we will not do Lord Lyndhurst and his coadjutors the injustice to suppose that they are reckless and shortsighted enough to throw the country into turmoil, and expose the peerage to odium, for such a trifling advantage as this. They must have some ulterior object. What can it be? To produce a ministerial crisis, from which in the chapter of accidents; something may arise to help them back into power. They may reason thus:—We shall make this bill so bad that the Ministers cannot swallow it—or if, by any possibility, they do swallow it, they ruin their popularity, and may then be safely dismissed. If they reject the bill, three courses are open to them, all beset with difficulties: they may call for a creation of peers, and on a refusal tender their resignation, which would most probably be accepted—they may propose a dissolution, which his Majesty would probably grant; but it would subject their supporters to a great expense, and not perhaps return a house greatly better than the present—they may bring the whole machinery of government to a dead stand, by stopping the supplies, and refusing to pass the mutiny bill, till either the peers

become reasonable, or the King subdue their stubbornness by adding largely to their number. This is the plan suggested by the *Globe*, but it presupposes a dissolution; for so strong a measure could not succeed with the present Parliament, and even with a new one, would occasion a dangerous schism in the Liberal party, the result of which might be to bring in a Coalition Ministry of Conservative Whigs and Moderate Tories. The country we fear is not yet ripe for coercing the Lords by so bold an expedient; but a few sessions more spent under the leadership of Mephistophiles Lyndhurst, will banish all doubts and scruples. As matters stand, we should think Ministers will find it necessary to dissolve before the opening of next session. The Lords do not hold their legislative powers in fee-simple. They are, like the commons, only trustees for the people, and when the two sets of Trustees differ, the first legitimate step towards an adjustment is an appeal to the constituents for whom both act, and from whom both derive their power.

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, June 29.

QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JUNE, 1836.—The weather during this month has been unusually dry, with a prevalence of easterly winds and generally a low temperature for the season, particularly at night. There has been no rain, of any consequence since the 28th May. On the 5th, 14th 18th and 27th instant, there were light showers; on the morning of the 14th, there was a slight hoar frost: on the 5th the thermometer was at 86°, and on the 27th, 90° of Fahrenheit.

There could not have been a more favourable season for working the ground, and clearing and preparing it for drill crops. All the potatoes were planted in good season, but the seed has failed in several places. This is a complaint which has existed for several years in Europe, and the cause of failure has not yet been satisfactorily accounted for. Where the seed has come up well, the young plants are in good condition, and are now ready for ploughing off.

The wheat, oats, and peas have stood the drought, and although short, are yet healthy, excepting on very light and dry lands. All are backward about a week or ten days.

The upland meadows and the fields laid down in clover and timothy with the last year's grain crop, are dried up, past recovery. The grass in the old and low meadows is thin and short, and will be but an inferior crop. The pastures are dried up, particularly those left to the natural growth of grass swards, without cleaning, manuring, and sowing down after a grain crop. In many places the cattle have had to be fed with hay to keep them alive. The effect on the produce of the dairy is of course very injurious.

The orchards and gardens will be unproductive. Wild fruit trees, which come in blossom early, will have an abundant supply.

The markets have kept high, owing to the great influx of shipping and persons bringing timber to the port of Quebec for exportation. Day labor has also been high from the same cause. This trade is indeed the only one that produces any great circulation of money; every other business is dull.

The prospects of the year, up to the present time, are unfavourable, and accounts from the United States generally agree in saying, that the harvest there, particularly in the middle States, will be inferior, the wheat throughout having greatly suffered by the Hessian fly. Rumours of an unfavourable appearance of the crops in Great Britain and Ireland prevailed at the latest dates, but it was too early to form any certain opinion.

In Upper and Lower Canada, as yet, there

is nothing to excite alarm as to the grain and potato crops.—*Gazette*.

QUEBEC, July 4

The drought still continues. There has been no rain at Quebec, excepting some light showers, since the 28th of May. Vegetation is now suffering severely. The fires made on new lands for clearing have never been altogether extinguished, and are now spreading in vegetable mould which covers the surface, and in the woods. The country is enveloped in smoke, and the roads and fields are covered with dust, which rises in clouds with every breath of wind. The springs, wells, and streams are dry, and the rivers, notwithstanding the melting of four or five feet of snow a month and a half since, are uncommonly low. The grain crops although short are still healthy, excepting on very light land.

We are sorry to see it announced by Mr. Evans of Montreal, that the wheat fly, which deposits its eggs in the young wheat, and breeds the worm which has been so destructive, has again made its appearance.—*Ib.*

We have received Upper Canada Papers on this side of Kingston to the 30th ult. The elections yet heard from, have gone against the late majority of the Assembly. Nine Constitutionalists had been elected instead of nine of the former majority, and fifteen other Constitutionalists were at the head of the polls in Counties, where the anti-Constitutional party had before prevailed. Messrs Bidwell (late Speaker), Perry, and McKenzie, were at the foot of the poll in their respective Counties.

The character of the new House is, we conceive, decided. It will approve of the King's instructions to Sir Francis Head, and aid him in carrying them into effect, by a great majority.—*Ib.*

The steamer "St George," arrived on Saturday, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on her way from Montreal; the wood-work covering the larboard engine and surrounding the funnel, having ignited. Fortunately, however, the fire was discovered in time for its being arrested, by which the boat and most probably a number of lives were saved.—*Ib.*

HYDROPHOBIA.—We regret to state that a fatal case of Hydrophobia has occurred in St. Lewis Suburbs. A fine boy of seven years of age, son of Mr. Burns, grocer, was bitten about a month ago by a dog belonging to a butcher who keeps *cleven* running at large through this city, and died last night in frightful agony.

We understand that the Magistrates have issued a notice requiring the confinement or muzzling of all dogs.—*Ib.*

ST. JOHN, June 29.

THE STAGE COACH COMPANY have commenced active operations; their first coach left here last Monday morning to stop at several intermediate places, and arrive at Amherst, N. S. on Tuesday evening. Thus bringing the Eastern parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia within two days travel of each other. The scenery of the country through which the coach passes, is in various places highly picturesque, and beautiful, and most; at this season of the year present peculiar attractions.—*Gazette*.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and Lady Campbell, arrived in this city from the seat of Government on the 22d inst. On the 24th His Excellency inspected the troops in this Garrison, and left here for Fredericton, by the Nerepis road, on the 25th.—*Ib.*

MIRAMICHI, July 12.

CHATHAM STEAM MILL.—Among the numerous improvements which have taken place in Chatham, and the buildings erected during the last twelve months, the most conspicuous and

important is the Steam Mill of Messrs J. Cunard & Co. This Mill is two stories high, 112 by 60 feet, to which is attached an engine house, 40 by 42 feet, and there is now in course of building, very extensive wharves, blocks for securing the booms, &c. The mill contains five gangs of saws, three circular do., with machinery for hoisting in, and cross cutting the logs, which are propelled by a very superior Steam Engine of about fifty horse power. This undertaking was commenced only last September, and is expected to be in efficient operation in the course of a few days, a striking illustration of what wealth and enterprise can accomplish in a short time.

On Saturday last, her proprietors gave a general invitation to the inhabitants, to meet them at the mill, and such as attended early in the afternoon, had the satisfaction of seeing her make a trial of her abilities, which was quite satisfactory; and there is every reason to expect, that after a little rectifying, necessary at all times in the erection of new machinery, she will perform her work in such a manner, as will meet the wishes of her spirited and enterprising owners. At six in the evening, a most substantial repast was served up, of which upwards of 300 persons partook; and although we cannot speak of the "feast of reason," or the "flow of soul," we can positively assert there was something more substantial, in the shape of mutton, veal, ham, beef, cheese, bread, &c.; and as to the *flow*, it was most copious, consisting of wine, (red and white) brandy, ale, porter, &c.; and it is not to be wondered at, that with such good fare, the company should be well pleased with the liberal donors, and that the greatest good humour and harmony should prevail. A number of appropriate toasts were drunk and sentiments delivered, and the company broke up as the shades of evening closed in, giving three cheers to the success of the enterprise, the workmen chiming Messrs Frost and Pettie, the architects, and thus conveying them to their dwellings.

On the following morning the poor people were requested to attend at the mill when the fragments of the feast were distributed among them.

While speaking of recent improvements, we may also mention that during the last year Messrs Willistons have erected a Saw Mill at Black Brook, which has been in successful operation some time; and although we have not had an opportunity of personally inspecting her, we learn from persons who are far better judges than we pretend to be of machinery, that she is a very excellent mill, and the lumber she has sawn is of a superior description.

We wish every success may attend these undertakings, as they must add considerably to the extension of our trade, and consequently to the prosperity of the place.—*Gleaner.*

TRIAL FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

TO be had, price 7 1-2d each, at the Bookstore of James Dawson the report of the Trial held at Charlotte Town, P E Island, July 8th, 1835; in the action brought by Chas Binns, Wm Cullen, and Wm Forgan, Esqrs. as Commissioners—against Mr J H White, and his Sureties for breach of Contract. The Report contains a Speech which occupied nearly three hours in delivery, by Wm Young, Esq of the Halifax Bar. [July 19.]

BOOK-BINDING.

THE Subscriber has commenced Business in the shop recently occupied by D. Spence, where he is ready to execute orders with despatch, at the usual prices. Blank Books bound to order. July 20. *JOHN ROSS*

AN APPRENTICE WANTED at this Office. A youth of steady habits and good English education will be preferred. [June 22.]

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received by the *Ann Grant* from *Greece-nock*, and *Lady Young* from *London*,

A N extensive assortment of Books & Stationary, comprising pulpit, family, school, & pocket bibles, in various bindings; testaments, psalm books, and common prayer, in do; Elementary and S. School books of every description, Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Parents Cabinet, Penny Cyclopaedia, Penny & Saturday Magazine, and other Periodicals; slates, pencils, quills, & pocket books; sets of music for the violin, flute, & piano forte; violin strings; demy, post, pot, & foolscap writing papers; elephant, imperial, crown & demy, tea & wrapping papers; music & drawing paper, sealing wax, wafers, water colors and crayons. Catalogues of the above are being prepared, and will be ready in a few days. *JAMES DAWSON.* May 1836.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

To be disposed of at Private Sale, **THREE HUNDRED ACRES GOOD LAND** (opposite the Town of Pictou.)

In lots of 100 acres each, to suit purchasers; BEING part of that well known tract of LAND, called

FRASER'S POINT;

Fronting Westerly on the Middle River of Pictou, and to which an unexceptionable title will be given. The terms, (which are liberal,) can be known, and the plan of the property may be seen, on application to the Office of Mr Blackadar.

Pictou, 26th June, 1836. b-w

FOR SALE, OR TO LET:

THAT Dwelling House and Garden, fronting on George street, near Messrs Hockm's Brewery, at present occupied by A. D Gordon. Possession given the first of July next.

ABRAM PATTERSON.

12th May, 1836.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

DUNCAN GORDON,

of the Middle River, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

HUGH McDONALD,

West River, 6th May, 1836 m-m Executor

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JOHN GORDON,

of Scotch Hill, are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

W. GORDON, Adm'r.

Pictou, April 20, 1836. m m.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

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

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'x.

JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836 if

ALL persons having any legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of fifteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'x.

THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.

THOMAS MCCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.

PETER DONALDSON,

12th April, 1836

TO BE PUBLISHED,

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses of publication,

AN ANALYSIS

OF THE

CRIMINAL AND PENAL LAWS

OF NOVA-SCOTIA;

Shewing—The Nature, Definition, and Punishment; of every Offence in force on the Statute Books of the Province,—The prosecution and application of the Penalty,—The Volume and page in which it is contained,—The year, chapter, and section of the Act; and whether perpetual, annual, or limited; with an Appendix, &c. &c.

For the benefit of the Public.

By *DANIEL DICKSON.*

Pictou, 1836.

The Work is divided into three Chapters: The first containing Capital Crimes, viz. Treason and Felonies, without benefit of Clergy. The second, Crimes not capital, viz. Clergyable Felonies and Larcenies. The third, Misdemeanors of all kinds. Prospectuses will be circulated for subscriptions.

April 27.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM BOSTON, BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

An excellent assortment of Sabbath School **BOOKS AND TRACTS.**

July 13.

J. DAWSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL continue to sell off during the summer, the remainder of his old stock, at large reductions.

A small and SEASONABLE ADDITION to his former stock, has recently been made, which will be sold low for cash, or produce.

PRESENTLY ON HAND:

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND IRON LAMPS, Mirrors, and Mill Saws.

WANTED.

10,000 Feet GOOD one inch PINE BOARDS, for which one half in cash will be given. *R. DAWSON.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in Business; and now informs them he will always have on hand, or made at the shortest notice at his manufactory on his wharf, the following articles, at the most moderate prices, viz:

- Chain Cables, from 3 S in. to 1 1-2 inches
- Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties
- Anchor—different sizes
- Windlass Irons—do.
- Hanse Pipes—do.
- And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice.
- Ploughs & carts, complete
- With other farming utensils,
- Grist and Saw-mill chains, and every other kind of mill-work done to order.
- British Irons and Hooks
- Barb bands and traces
- Logging and ox-chains.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836. t-f

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late **WILLIAM MORIMER, Esq.,** will please to take notice that unless they make immediate payment to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted against them without distinction. Nov. 4. *MARTIN J. WILKINS*

CORDAGE—About a ton of excellent quality, from 1 1-2 to 4 inches, for sale by April 13. *ROSS & PRIMROSE.*

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

TO SABBATH SCHOOLS.

A number of second hand Volumes of *L. King's Books,* may be had at the Subscriber's Shop. *R. DAWSON*

July 1 if

FOR SALE.

A FEW... *D. DAWSON*

AGRICULTURAL.

(FOR THE BEE.)

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA, AND THE MEANS OF ITS IMPROVEMENT.

No. 14.

HAY-MAKING AND HARVESTING.

Mr. Dawson,

Sir,—As the winters are so long and severe in this country, it is worthy the Farmer's strictest attention to provide a sufficient quantity of good hay for the supply of his live stock: it seems to be more an object with a good many to have a great quantity, than to have it of superior quality; whatever the quantity may be the quality ought to be particularly attended to; there is more nourishment in one ton of very good hay than in two of indifferent. Clover, if cut when the first of the blossoms are fairly blown, and made in such a way as to retain the greatest quantity of the native juices, is excellent hay, whereas if it is let stand until the flowers are decayed, cattle will scarcely eat it at all, and it yields but very little nourishment. Timothy ought likewise to be cut early; the best time is a few days after the blossom falls, but as it is impossible to take about it all just when it is in the fittest state, every one must determine from his circumstances what is the most profitable method of proceeding, always keeping in view that it is better to lose a little by beginning before it is altogether ready than to run the risk of losing a greater quantity by decay. Care should be taken to have it as little exposed to rain, or even dew, as possible. When it is dry settled weather it is a good plan to spread out what is cut in the morning immediately after the scythe, and put it up in small cocks before the dew begins to fall at night, laying them out next morning when the dew is off the stubble, and turning it over about one o'clock, it may then be carted in before night.

There are a great many vegetables that may be made into hay if cut in the proper state; thistles make good hay for horses, sorrel for sheep, &c.; and although I would not recommend the cultivation of these, yet when they do grow, it is well to make the best of them, more particularly in such a season as this, when hay offers to be but a scanty crop.

I have heard some speak of salting hay, I have not given it a trial, therefore can say nothing about it; but any of those who have, and approve of it, might do well to make it known through the press, stating the method of doing it to the most advantage.

There need not be much said about the mechanical part of hay-making,—if you have a good long sharp scythe, with a short handle, and make a long sweep and a swift, keeping the heel well down, the work will be soon and well done.

Harvesting.—As the greater part of the profits of the farmer's year's labour depends upon the ingathering of the crops in harvest, it concerns all to know the way in which it can be done to the most advantage. The great object ought to be to secure the greatest quantity possible of both grain and fodder at the least expense. As the grain crops generally ripen much about the same time, the way in which they can be harvested with the most expedition and to answer the best purpose, should be preferred.

Although the reaping of grain be an old practice, it will be acknowledged that it is a tedious and wearisome process. From twenty-five year's practice I can recommend the mowing of it: there are many advantages that attend it, there is fully as much grain and more straw, they are got better seasoned, and about double the work can be done with the

same hands—a man and a boy can mow, gather, tie, and stook, an acre a-day with all ease. The reason why so many lay it aside after giving it a trial is, because they do not get into the way of doing it well at first, therefore they pronounce it a bad job; whereas, exercising a little patience, and repeated trials, would bring them into the way of it, and they could go on easily: to drive away as if mowing hay, will not do, although it may be done speedily it must be done with care, the scythe has to get a fair swing, taking care not to raise the heel when the cut is out, and bringing the scythe out the same distance every sweep: if the grain stand fair, mow with the wind, but if it be laid in different directions, the lie of the grain must be followed. When the weather is dry and settled, if it be let lie in the swath a day after it is cut, it may then be gathered into sheaves, bound up, and carted to the barn, but in ordinary it is safer to gather after the scythe, bind and stook it, where it will season much sooner than if reaped. When carted off the field if there are many stalks on the ground, go over it with a rake, and you have all snug. I do not approve of letting grain of any kind stand before it is cut, until it is what is called dead ripe; the grain is nothing better, and the straw much worse than if cut a little sooner. Grain of every description ought to be well seasoned before it is housed, particularly oats, as they are apt to heat, which is a great injury to both grain and fodder.

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

P. S. As the part of my proposed plan yet to execute does not come into operation until the evenings again get long, I think it better to defer it until then, as I find there is but little time now. O. R.

CLOVER SEED.

Saving Clover Seed.—The two great objects to be attended to, in raising clover seed with profit, are—First to secure the production of as large a crop to the acre as practicable—and secondly, to harvest the crop in such a manner, as to bring as large a portion of the seed into the barn and to leave as small a portion of it as possible in the field.

To attain the first object, that of procuring a large product, we have in our preceding numbers, in observations on the culture of clover, given the necessary directions, we will now only repeat, that the main things to be attended to are the following:—1. That the land be fertile. 2. That it be well prepared before sowing the seed, as heretofore directed. 3d. That a sufficient quantity of seed be sown to the acre. 4th. That it be evenly distributed over the ground. 5th. That whenever the land requires its aid, gypsum or plaster be sown on the clover—and 6th. That it be not injured by injudicious or excessive grazing. If these particulars be well attended to, an acre of ordinary land will produce three bushels of seed in a common season, often more.

We now come to speak of the more difficult and laborious operation of safely and economically harvesting and securing it. This requires care and attention. The great objects to be aimed at are, to cut the seed at the period when there is the largest portion of ripe seed on the ground, in that stage of maturity which will admit of its being collected into the barn. It is, we believe, to the improvident and ruinous neglect of strict attention to these two latter objects, that most farmers may attribute their failure in making clover seed. We will lay before our readers the results of our own observations and experience, on these important points, hoping that those of our patrons, who may have discovered a better mode of effecting these objects, than the one

recommended, will yet communicate to us their practice in time to enable us to lay it before the public in our next number.

Time of Cutting.—As the clover seed, from the time the first heads ripen, until the close of the season, are daily arriving at maturity, the great desideratum is, to ascertain the precise period when there is on the ground the greatest portion of ripe seed, in a state which will admit of its being collected and brought into the barn. If the clover be cut before this period, there must evidently be a loss sustained, from the immaturity of too large a portion of the seed. If the cutting be deferred beyond this period an equal, and perhaps a greater loss will be sustained, from the impossibility of saving the seed first ripened, generally the best, on account of its being so easily shattered off. We would recommend, as the most eligible time for cutting, the period when about two thirds of the heads have become ripe and assumed a black color, many of the others at this time of a brown color, will ripen after cutting.

Mode of Cutting.—Where the clover has not lodged, and is high enough to admit of it, by far the most expeditious, and in every point of view the most eligible mode of cutting, is to cradle it as we do grain, only throwing it into double swarths, that is laying the clover cut from two lands in one swarth. If the grass be so short as to require it, a strip of linen may be fastened to the fingers of the cradle so as to prevent the heads falling through them.

Mode of Curing.—If this crop be not heavy and the weather good, the swarths may lie undisturbed for several days, until the hay be perfectly cured, it should then, in the morning or evening while sufficiently moist from the dew, to prevent its shattering off too easily, be gently raked into small bunches, such as can be conveniently raised with a fork and laid on the waggon. When not too damp, these bunches should be hauled to the barn, and either stowed in mows, or which is best threshed off, and either immediately cleaned, or else the heads stowed away in a room prepared for the purpose until winter, to be then threshed or trodden out. But should there be rain on them or should they be suffered to remain in the field any length of time after being raked up, these bunches must with a fork be gently turned bottom upwards, and laid in a new place, after every rain to which they may be exposed, and every two or three days that they may have lain in the field in fair weather.

This is necessary to prevent the seed from being injured by the heat and moisture to which they will have been exposed, from the sun, the rain, and the moisture of the earth. After being sufficiently cured, while dry, let the seed be gently laid on the waggon, and hauled to the barn, using every necessary precaution to ensure, that as little of it as possible be left to the field or scattered along the road.—*American paper.*

Thistles.—It is said that if thistles are cut after they are in full bloom an inch or two above the ground they will be more easily subdued than those cut at the same time with the hoe below the surface. In the former case, the remaining stub of the thistle gets full of water, which resting on the crown of the plant injures it so far as to occasion a few feeble shoots only to rise, whilst in the latter strong and luxuriant stems were produced.

Botts in Horses.—It is said that the stage drivers on the routes leading from Albany to the western parts of the State of New York, mix with the water given to their horses, a little wood ashes, to preserve them from botts.

[FOR THE BEE.]

CONFIRMATION AT AUSAIG.

It is not without great pleasure that I send you for insertion, the intelligence of our religious and physical strength in this settlement; an intelligence which cannot be with more readily evinced, nor more strongly corroborated, than by the numerical evidence I am about to produce. Our venerable and worthy Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Fraser, visited on the 25th ult., to impart the holy Sacrament of Confirmation to this portion of his flock, and in the short period of three days confirmed 1197 adults and children. The progressive increase of our population in this Settlement cannot be more justly conjectured, than by this instance of this visitation; for when the late Dr. Burke held confirmation here, 16 years ago, very few were excepted along the whole settlement, whereas, besides the numbers here mentioned, there are upwards of 100 yet to be confirmed, along Cape George and its vicinity. Such an increase gladdens the heart of every person who loves religion and cannot fail of giving great consolation to the Reverend Pastors, in seeing that their labors are not fruitless.

We truly trust that his Lordship will live long enough to pay us another visit for the same purpose, combining this important part of his episcopal authority with that humility, firmness, and piety, which so eminently characterize his Clerical career.

Arisaig, July, 1836.

FOREIGN.

From London Papers to the 6th and Glasgow to the 3rd June, received from H.M.S. 'Champion.'

[From the Glasgow Herald, June 3]

No further information of Cordova's movements has been to-day received. His advance from Vittoria on the 21st was not, it would appear, from the following letter which we have to-day received from a military friend from St. Sebastian, known there on the 27th inst. Such a want of confirmation of his reported advance throws a shade of doubt on the accuracy of the telegraphic dispatch:

SAN SEBASTIAN, May 27, 1836.

"All is suspense: we do not hear of any immediate movement on the part of General Evans. Whatever was intended has probably been postponed until the real state of matters at Madrid is known, and some combined movement of attack agreed on. All manner of reports are circulated here—that Cordova has been assassinated, Ispartero likewise. It is whispered, too, that the Legion is to be put on some different footing with regard to England."

We have received letters and papers from Lisbon to the 21st inst inclusive. The Marchioness of Ficalho, Her Majesty's especial favourite, had been created a Duchess. The disturbances at Trason-Montes were far from being put down, and the inclination for rioting and disaffection throughout the country was fomented by the efforts of the Opposition, who had leagued themselves with persons suspected of Miguelete principles, for the purpose of embarrassing the Carvalho Administration.—*Sum.*

[From the London Shipping Gazette, June 6.]

The Paris papers of Saturday as well as those of Friday, have been received this morning, from which it appears that several political arrests have just been again effected in the French capital, in consequence of the discovery of other extensive clandestine manufactories of cartridges and other ammunition.

The papers of Friday's date are mainly taken up with reports of another debate in the Chamber of Deputies upon the state of the foreign relations of France. In Thursday's

sittings, the President of the Council entered into explanations respecting the occupation of Cracow, the state of Greece, the German Commercial League, and the policy pursued by the French Government towards Spain.

In relation to Spain, the *Moniteur* contains the following—

"Cordova having to go to Madrid to confer with the Ministers, has caused his troops to return to Vittoria. Egua has taken advantage of his absence to strengthen Hernania, and to attempt an attack on the English line before St. Sebastian. The attack was vigorously repulsed; the Carlists lost 150 men, including twelve officers."

Most of the other prints dwell upon the failure of Cordova's operations, which they appear inclined to impute to the inaction of Gen. Evans. Whatever may be the cause, the event is a strange one.

Letters from the frontiers of Turkey, given by the Augsburg Gazette, state that the Russian troops, who had lately entered Moldavia have received orders to return into Bessarabia.

The following paragraphs are taken from the *Gazette des Tribunaux*.

"Since the discovery of a clandestine manufactory of powder in the Rue De L'Oursine, the police has not ceased to carry on the most active investigations, which have yielded further results. It was discovered that several persons mysteriously came to the houses Nos. 22 and 24, Rue Dauphine, and brought with them every time various articles enclosed in boxes, trunks, or parcels. As soon as a certainty was obtained of cartridges being made on the second floor the house was surrounded on all sides.

"Yesterday at about three p. m., the police commissioners, with a strong party of agents, commenced active and minute investigations. They seized from 8000 to 10,000 balls, together with moulds, machines, and materials of various sorts, for making cartridges. The quantity of balls and cartridges which could be made with the materials seized, is rated at 200,000 more.

"When the seizure was effected, a pistol was discovered intended to defend the entrance of the manufactory. The porter, Hemfrey, his wife, and her brother, were forthwith apprehended. Several police officers were stationed inside and outside the house, to arrest such persons as might present themselves. A person named Genin, born in Auvergne, son of the member of the convention, of that name, was soon captured. He described himself as a student in medicine. Another student named Fayard, on whom papers were found were also apprehended. Upon further information, three other students, Guillemin, Groeters, and Cabet, were seized. The latter is relative to the ex-Deputy of the same name.

"This morning further searches have been made in the House where Fayard lived. The eighty-five rooms of that house have been explored, and in one occupied by a friend of Fayard, two pistols have been discovered. That friend has been also arrested. A few hours after another arrest took place in the person of a student named Bruys, at the Hotel du Bresil, passage Dauphine. Lastly, two more persons have been seized, Barmier, a wine dealer, in the Rue Castiglione, and Bernard Martin. The latter had come to the former's house, as if to apprise him of what was passing in the Rue Dauphine."

Accounts from Lisbon down to the 29th ult. have been received, and from them we learn that on that day the Cortes re-assembled, and were addressed by the Queen. Her Majesty after adverting to the Legislative business that had been left unfinished at the close of the ordinary session, proceeded to state the objects

with which she had convoked this extraordinary meeting of the Assembly.

"The object of the measures which will be submitted to you by my ministers, will be to effect a diminution in the public expenditure, an increase in the public revenues, and to maintain the national credit. Other matters of not less importance and equally deserving your most serious attention will be also submitted to you."

This phraseology will admit of various constructions, and we shall not attempt to speculate upon what is so very obscure and ambiguous.

The *Journal de Frankfort* of the 30th ult. received this morning, contains a long and elaborate article on the policy of Russia in relation to Turkey, the object of which is to defend the Emperor against those imputations of inordinate ambition to which he is so invariably subjected.

The last Hampshire Telegraph has the following, which, if true gives us some important intelligence relative to the movements of Cordova:

PORTSMOUTH, June 4, 1836.

"TREACHERY OF CORDOVA.—The Osprey cutter, Payne, master, is just arrived with despatches from Santander, which place she left on Tuesday last. We learn by her that Cordova, after resisting the attacks of the Carlists at Arlaban on the 24th, and destroying the Carlist entrenchments at Villa Real on the following day, suddenly retrograded to Vittoria, with all his forces; and on his arrival there quitted for Madrid, leaving positive orders with his next in command, Isturade, not to permit his army to advance or move in any manner until his return, or until he sent orders. Now this defection at such a moment most materially affects General Evans, for on Saturday last, the 28th (and we have this from an officer who left General Evans on the evening of that day), the British Legion, with a small garrison in Passages, occupied a line of heights only a mile from Ervani, the Marines, under Major Owen, being in their rear; and he intended to press forward in the full belief that Cordova was advancing to meet him. We should hope General Evans would not suffer from the retrograde movement of the Spaniard, as the Royal Tar left Santander on Monday evening, the 30th to apprise him of Cordova's retreat, if he should not have heard of it before. It was fully anticipated that Cordova and Evans would have re-united at Fontarabia."

ITALY.—The *Augsburg Gazette* gives the following under the date of Italy, May 10:—"It is stated that the Duke of Modena has refused the hand of his daughter to Don Miguel. It would have been an excellent match for him, for the Princess is not only distinguished for her beauty and amiable qualities, but possesses a very considerable dowry. This check is the more severe on Don Miguel, as he appeared to found high hopes upon the alliance, and it is known that of all his fortune he had saved only a few diamonds."

FASHIONABLE SOCIETY OF BERLIN.—The fashionable circles of Berlin are not remarkable for hospitality; and whether from inability, or that they are infected with the economical habits of the Court, there is a total absence of luxury in their entertainments, the only recreation being cards; and as there is neither political nor any other decided tone of party feeling which always animates conversation, the *sourees* are monotonous. In short, it is only at the houses of the corps diplomatique that we find any thing like what may be really termed agreeable reunions. One thing, however, may console the English, that if they are not popular with the government, they are decidedly so with the people; and should any

GREAT BRITAIN.

GLASGOW, June 3.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF GORDON.—We regret to state that the Duke of Gordon, after passing a night of great suffering from excessive weakness, though not from acute pain, breathed his last at about a quarter before ten this morning, (Saturday) at his house in Belgrave square, London. His grace having died without issue, the title is extinct. The Earl of Aboyne, born June 28, 1761, the next of kin, succeeds to the title of Marquis of Huntly. Gordon Castle and £30,000 a year, go to Lord George Lennox, next brother to the Duke of Richmond, and grandson to Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon. The Duke of Gordon sat in the Peers as Earl of Norwich. He was born February 1, 1770; succeeded his father, fourth Duke, January 17, 1827; married December 11, 1813, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Brodie, Esq. His Grace was General in the Army, and appointed to the Colonelcy of the third Foot guards on the death of the Duke of Gloucester. He was Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Governor of Edinburgh Castle, Hereditary Keeper of the Castle of Inverness, Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeen, and Chancellor of Marischal College. He was brother to the Dowager Duchess of Richmond, to the Marchioness Cornwallis, and to the Duchess of Bedford; Brother-in-law to the Duke of Manchester; uncle to the Marchioness of Tweeddale, to Viscount Mandeville, M. P., to the Lady of J. H. Calcraft, Esq., M. P., to Baroness Braybrooke, to the Lady of Lord Eliot, and to the Lady of C. Ross, Esquire, M. P. His Grace's sisters are co-heirs presumptive to the Baronies of Beauchamp and Mordaunt. Many noble families will be put in mourning by this melancholy intelligence. In the north of Scotland his Grace had endeared himself by his kindness and philanthropy. The convivial powers of this chivalrous Peer were well known and appreciated, and he was wont to keep the table in a roar by his unceasing flow of humour. By his death a Grand Cross of the Bath has become vacant. His Grace's military career commenced in the 25th foot, in which he obtained an Ensigny in 1790; in 1792 he was Captain in the 3d Guards, the regiment which he has commanded for the last two years. He served with that regiment in Holland in 1793; and having the next year raised the 100th Foot, afterwards the 92d, he went with it to Gibraltar. He served as Brigadier General in Ireland during the rebellion, and in 1798, again embarked for Holland. In 1801, he was appointed Major General; in 1803, he was on the staff in North Britain, where he served three years; and in the Walcheren expedition, in 1809, he commanded a division of the army. Before he got the 3d Fusileer Guards he was Colonel of the 42d foot. The Duke, though no orator, was an excellent companion, and seems to have inherited much of his celebrated mother's lively talents, (daughter of Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Bart.) whose piquant sallies of wit and humour were at one time proverbial. As a chairman he excelled, and frequently by the force of a few words spoken in season, produced effects far surpassing the most studied oratory. In Politics he was a staunch Tory, and as true to his principles as a man can well be. It is understood that the Earl of Errol, whose residence is in Aberdeenshire, and who is one of the oldest of the Scotch Peers, will succeed the Duke of Gordon as Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. Lord Lynedoch will, it is reported, have the command of the 3d guards. The governorship of Edinburgh Castle is not to be filled up.

(From the Aberdeen Journal.)—In this and

of my countrymen in their rambles through Prussia, meet with an old soldier who has fought at Waterloo, they will be certain of a most cordial welcome.—*Sketches of Germany.*

The *Malta Gazette* quotes letters from the Euphrates expedition dated the 20th of March, mentioning that the two steamers after considerable difficulty had at last got aloft, manned and equipped without loss or injury to the machinery. The larger one, the Euphrates, had made a trip, up a rapid, to Bir, and there saluted the Grand Sultan's authority with 21 guns, to the astonishment of the native population. The Tigris was detained for some stores lately carried to Syria by his Majesty's sloop Columbine, but it was expected that in a day or two Colonel Chesney, with both the steamers, would commence his course down the river.

A Brussels journal says, "We may now go to Antwerp in one hour. Shortly we shall be able to reach Paris in six hours, Berlin in 16, and St Petersburg in 60. If it were possible to make a journey round the world on a continuous railroad, it would be accomplished in six weeks."

VIENNA, May 26.

News has been received to-day that the Ferdinand I, steam-boat, Capt. Jno. T. Everson (an Englishman), the first of those belonging to the Austrian Danube Steam Navigation Company, having left Constantinople on the 7th of this month, had safely arrived at Galacz on the 10th, at three in the afternoon, and was to set out on the 12th in the morning, to return to Constantinople. It will now perform the voyage between the two places regularly twice a month, and thus complete a direct intercourse between Presburg and Constantinople. It performed its voyage in 64 hours, having stopped for a few hours at Verona and Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube, where the captain was treated with the greatest civility and kindness by the Russian authorities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11.

The fleet under Tahir Pacha sailed as soon as the marriage fetes were over, but its destination (though supposed to be Tripoli) is not known. That something extraordinary is in contemplation seems to be certain from the activity that prevails in the road of Malta. What is intended, and against whom the extraordinary armaments of England and France are designed is an enigma; for here all is tranquil, and no more apprehensions are felt from Mehemet Ali than a few months ago. The payments to Russia are made so regularly that, if we were not convinced to the contrary, it might be supposed that the Turkish treasury was well filled. Unhappily it is not so, and the pecuniary distress daily increases.

A letter from Leghorn of the 5th May states that the arrival of Don Miguel there had been mentioned the day before. A Sardinian vessel, it is said, but not believed, had been freighted and armed on his account, and was to transport him to Catalonia, where the operations of civil war were expected to revive. The pretender often announces himself, it is observed, and has good cause for giving false information as to his journeys; for he never quits a residence without having a crowd of creditors, who pay very little respect to his royal person, but take him before a magistrate to settle his account. There was a great arrival of vessels from all nations at Leghorn, and business was prosperous.—*Calignani.*

The Spanish Cortes are dissolved. This important measure took place on the 23d inst. Up to the morning of the 23d, no address had been sent to the electoral juntas, and great doubts existed in the public mind in Madrid as to whether an election of Deputies would take place for some months longer.

the adjoining counties, where the lamented Duke was so long and so justly endeared to all, by his many estimable qualities, his lamented death cannot be otherwise regarded than as a public calamity. In the various relations, whether of public or private life, he nobly sustained the true dignity of his illustrious rank. His powerful influence in this quarter was acquired and maintained, not more by virtue of his commanding station, than in consequence of the universally prevailing opinion, that the whole of his conduct was directed by sincere and high-minded attachment to principle; while the noble urbanity of his character, his frank and chivalrous bearing and popular manners, secured him the esteem even of those who most differed from him on points of public interest. As a kind and generous landlord, he worthily filled the place of his noble father. While he was at once the ornament and delight of the highest circles, and even honoured with the confiding friendship of Royalty itself, he was affable and indulgent to the humblest classes. His former residence in this city, must still be associated in the minds of many with the recollection of numerous instances of his kind condescension and boundless benevolence, which yet render the cherished name of the "Marquis of Huntly" familiarly dear as "Household words." The social qualities of his Grace—his consummate tact—his fascinating manners—and genuine humour, rendered him the life and soul of every festive meeting at which he presided; and enhanced as these qualities were by the advantages of a fine intelligent countenance, and handsome presence, on which was stamped the impress of native nobility—the charm of his society spread with electrifying effect on all around him.

GLASGOW, June 3.

In the House of Commons on Monday, the petition brought forward by Mr O'Connell against the sitting Members for Dublin was withdrawn, both the Speaker and the Attorney General being of opinion that, according to Parliamentary usage, it could not be received.

Mr G. Price also withdrew his motion for the expunging from the records of the House Mr O'Connell's notice relative to a reform of the House of Lords, but expressed, at the same time, his determination not to loose sight of the question, as it was given up at present merely on account of an error in form. Mr O'Connell intimated his intention to persevere in the course of which he had given notice; and Lord John Russell stated that he would oppose the motion of the Honorable and Learned Member for Kilkenny, at whatever period he brought it forward.—*Herald.*

PORTSMOUTH, June 4.

The Stakesby and Catharine Stewart Forbes transports are ordered to bring home the Rifle Brigade from Halifax; and the Maitland, Lieut. Binstead, to carry the Royals from Cork to Quebec, and bring home the 79th Highlanders. In the case of both these regiments how advantageous it would be to the country to allow all such men as desired it to remain in those colonies; a large portion are married and have families, and they themselves would form the nucleus of a most valuable militia force, continually increased by settlers from other regiments that may be ordered home also; there is no difficulty in finding recruits; in fact, it would be a very improved system of emigration.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

LONDON, June 6.

Lord John Russell has addressed circular notes to the members of the House of Commons who generally support the administration, requesting their attendance on Tuesday next, at one o'clock at the Foreign office,

when the course proposed to be pursued by ministers respecting Lord Lyndhurst's Bill for destroying the Irish Corporations will be explained.—*Courier*.

Dreadful Fire at Prior Park, Catholic College, Bath.—Last night a fire broke out in this celebrated college, which was burning with terrific fury when the mail left for London. The passengers who arrived this morning say, that the atmosphere was lighted up for miles around; but of course the amount of the damage sustained could not be told, it having only just broke out as the mail was about to start. It was a splendid building, in which 100 Catholic students received their education, under the professorship of Dr Barnes.—*Standard*.

THE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1836.

THE ELECTION—As we anticipated, the premature movement which took place some weeks ago at Musquodobou, has led to a sort of partial electioneering in Halifax. The friends of every aspirant to the honor of a seat in the popular branch of our Legislature, have been rallying round their man, and holding him up as a none such. Last week, a number of the Electors addressed a letter to J. L. Starr, Esq., requesting him to offer as a Candidate for the Town representation; similar applications we are informed, were about to be made to Mr Deblors and others, by their respective parties; so that we have here a fair specimen of the olden system, than which we can conceive nothing more calculated to defeat the desired object of a sound reform representation. Why do they not hold a public meeting at once, and choose the men they want, both for Town and Country? Are the reformers of Halifax so pusillanimous that they are afraid to avow their sentiments openly? If so, patriotic men should leave them to their fate, as they are unworthy of the confidence and services of such men as Messrs Starr and Howe. If a public meeting be held, as was the case when Mr Bell was elected, we shall rejoice to see the names of these gentlemen at the head of the list of their choice; but however well intended the conduct of the electors towards these worthy men may have been, they have not chosen a handsome mode of giving expression to their feelings; and we fear they have placed the cause of reform in peril of losing the valuable services of such men as J. L. Starr and Joseph Howe, Esquires.

TEMPERANCE—At the last Meeting of the Pictou Temperance Society, which was held at the Court house on the 4th instant, it was agreed that the Society should meet again in the same place on Saturday the 23d instant, at half past seven o'clock in the evening, to receive Mr WARD, now on his annual tour through the Province visiting the Societies; and, as a great deal of highly interesting local information on the progress of temperance principles, may be expected from him, we hope that for the credit of Pictou, and of the Society in particular, the meeting will be numerously attended.

It is painful to reflect that for some time past, Pictou has been the most noted place in the Province for indifference to the temperance reform, and it must be admitted, that this sentiment receives at least the color of confirmation from the meagerness of the Society's meetings, which are frequently so thinly attended that the few ardent friends of the cause cannot easily divest themselves of the feeling of despair, for the ultimate success of their benevolent intentions. A knowledge of these facts cannot fail to convey to the minds of strangers the idea, that intemperance and dissipation are deeper rooted here than in any other Community in the Province. Will our Townsmen not come forward manfully, and unreser-

volly to vindicate the cause of temperance, and wipe off this stain?

We trust the approaching Meeting will be such, as to enable Mr WARD to carry with him the intelligence that a new impulse has been given to the cause here.

We refer our readers to a Notice of a pamphlet on a Breach of Contract, in another column. It is an interesting Trial, and the Speech of William Young, Esq on that occasion is at once powerful and eloquent, and worthy of the rising talents of that gentleman.

The accounts from Texas, and the seat of Indian hostilities are so very contradictory that we forbear giving extracts this week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—The strictures of 'A. M.' on vegetable physiology are too elaborate for our Miscellany, they contain, however, some very useful hints, which are by many farmers too little known, and show that the writer is no mean observer of nature. There can be no doubt that his principles are sound, that much of the seed that is committed to the soil is lost by being sowed too thick, as suffocation for want of free air ensues; this more especially applies, as he says, to large leaved plants, such as cabbage, turnips, &c; and it is a fact which cannot be too generally known, that all crops cultivated in drills in this climate, ought to run South or 2 North, to give an equal distribution of light and heat,—the width between drills being from a foot and a half to three feet, in proportion to the foliage of the plants.

LAUNCHED, recently, at Tatamagouche, from the ship yard of Mr. William Campbell, Brigantine "OLIVIA," of about 150 tons. She was launched full rigged, and made a fine appearance.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At Mr Harper's,—Rev. Mr Knight, Lady, and family, Mrs Lesho and child, Mr Baine, Mr Dalglish and Lady, and Captain Forrest.

At Mr Lorrain's,—J. W. Johnston, Esq., William Young, Esq and Lady, Rev. Mr Hetherington, Lady and family, Miss McNeal, Mr Ritchie, and Edward Albro, Esq.

At Mr's Davison's,—Mrs Petters and family, Mr Fraser, Mr John Kennedy, Dr Kennedy, Mr Mundell, and Mr Mitchell.

DIED.

At Washington, U. S., on the 25th ultimo, James Madison, late President of the United States.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Thursday, July 11—Brig Rising States, Coombs, Boston—ballast.

Friday—Schr. Margaret, Richards, P. E. Island—4 passengers; Isabella, Sutherland, Arisaig—part of the cargo and materials of the Am. ship Atticus, wrecked at Arisaig.

Saturday—Schr. Susan, Reynolds, P.E. Island—ballast.

Monday—Schr. Mary Ann, Graham, Miramichi—40 hhd's salt to James Carnichael; Sarah, Smith, New Bedford—ballast; Bee, Graham, Dalhousie, N. B.—200 ft. Pine Boards to Master; Orbit, Otis, New Bedford—ballast.

CLEARED.

Wednesday, July 13—Steamer Cape Breton, Graham, for Arisaig, to assist in saving the property of the ship Atticus.

Friday—Schr. Sylvanus, Ord, Newcastle—wood goods by J. Purves, Grand Turk, Snow, Boston—coals by Mining Association.

Saturday—Brig Angler, Trask, Boston—coals by Mining Association; Babit, Richards, do.—do. do.; Nahant, Chambers, Providence—do. do.; steamer Cape Breton, Graham, Miramichi; Kosciusko, Duell, Providence—coal by Mining Association; ship Athabaska, McKinnon, Liverpool—wood goods by G. Smith; brig Molly Moore, McGrath, Waterford—wood goods by Messrs Campbell of Tatamagouche.

Monday—Brig Percival, Forrest, Liverpool—wood goods at Wallace, by Fairbanks & McNab, of Halifax;

Wellington, Forster, Liverpool—wood goods by Kenneth McKenzie of Wallace; Emeline, Andros, Fall River—coals by Mining Association.

Tuesday—Schr. Edward Franklin, Berry, Fairhaven—coals by Mining Association; Elizabeth, Dwyer, R. John—provision by G. Smith; Queen, Buskirk, Pughwash—coals by master; Rebecca, Dunn, Merigomish—machinery castings to W. Brown; Elizabeth, Simpson, Arichat—by master, on a trading voyage; Esabath, Dwyer, Crow Harbour—provisions by G. Smith.

THE SALE

OF THE

MATERIALS, HULL, AND CARGO,

OR

THE AMERICAN SHIP "ATTICUS,"

IS POSTPONED

Until TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) at 12 o'clock,

when it will

POSITIVELY TAKE PLACE

At the King's Warehouse.

20th July, 1836.

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

STEAMBOAT



"CAPE BRETON."

Captain THOMAS GRAHAM.

LEAVES the Mining Company's Wharf at Pictou every Thursday evening after the arrival of the mail from Halifax, for Charlotte Town and Miramichi; leaves Charlotte Town every Friday morning, and returns to Pictou calling at Charlotte Town, leaving Miramichi every Monday morning,—and will take equal

FREIGHT

from these places as may offer, at the following

RATES:

FROM PICTOU TO CHARLOTTE TOWN.

Cabin Passengers, - - -	12s each,
Steerage do. - - -	6s "
Horses, - - -	20s "
Gigs and Wagons, - - -	10s "
Goods, per barrel, bulk, - -	1s 3d.

CHARLOTTE TOWN TO MIRAMICHI.

Cabin Passengers, - - -	20s each,
Steerage do. - - -	10s "
Horses, - - -	20s "
Cattle, - - -	15s per head,
Sheep and Pigs, - - -	2s each,
Goods, per barrel, bulk, - -	1s 3d
Wagons and Carriages, - - -	12s each,

PICTOU TO MIRAMICHI.

Cabin Passengers, - - -	30s each,
Steerage do. - - -	15s "
Horses, - - -	22s "
Cattle, - - -	25s 6d pr head,
Sheep and Pigs, - - -	2s 6d each,
Gigs and Wagons, - - -	15s "
Goods, per barrel, bulk, - -	1s 6d.

Passengers found on paying for their meals.

No person allowed to smoke in the cabin or steerage.

Pictou, July 20, 1836.

EASTERN STAGE COACH.

The Subscriber begs leave to Notify the Public, that from and after MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, the Coaches will as usual, leave Halifax and Pictou Three Times in each week. The Pictou Coach will start at 6 o'clock on the Mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in each Week, and arrive in Halifax on the following Days at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Halifax Coach will start on the Mornings of Monday and Friday at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Pictou next day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. On Wednesdays the Coach will leave at the usual hour. (3 o'clock, P. M.) and stop all night at Hill's Inn.

FARES.

From Halifax to Truro.	£1 0 0
" do. to Pictou	1 10 0
" Pictou to Truro,	0 12 6
" do. to Halifax,	1 10 0

WAY-PASSENGERS, Five-pence per Mile.

Each passenger is allowed to carry 28 lbs weight. No parcel charged less than six-pence; parcels under 20lbs, 3d per lb—if over 20lbs and under 40lbs, 2 1-2 per lb, and over 40lbs, 2d per lb. Band-boxes, and light cumbersome packages charged by bulk.

JOHN ROSS.

AGENTS—In Pictou, Mr J D B Fraser. Truro. Mr J W Ross. Halifax, Mr Joseph G Ross. Pictou, April 20, 1836

POETRY.

ON A TEAR.

BY S. ROGERS.

Oh! that the chemist's magic art
 Could crystallize this sacred treasure!
 Long should it glitter near my heart,
 A secret source of pensive pleasure.

The little brilliant, ere it fell,
 Its lustre caught from Chloe's eye;
 Then trembling left its coral cell!
 The spring of sensibility!

Sweet spring of pure and heavenly light;
 In thee the rays of virtue shine;
 More calm! clear, more mildly bright,
 Than any gem that gilds the mine.

Benign restorer of the soul!
 Who ever flyest to bring relief,
 When first we feel the rude control
 Of Love or Pity, Joy or Grief.

The sage's and the poet's theme,
 In every clime, in every age,
 Thou charm'st in fancy's idle dream,
 In Reason's Philosophic page.

That very law that moulds a tear,
 And bids it trickle from its source,
 That law preserves the earth a sphere,
 And guides the planets in their course.

MISCELLANY.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There does not appear any reason why the education of women should differ, in its essentials from that of men. The education which is good for human nature is good for them. They are a part—and they ought to be in a much greater degree than they are—of the effective contributors to the welfare and intelligence of the human family. In intellectual as well as in other affairs, they ought to be fit helps to man. The preposterous absurdities of chivalrous times still exert a wretched influence over the character and the allotment of women.—Men are not polite but gallant; they do not act towards women as to beings of kindred habits and character, as to beings who, like the other portion of mankind, reason and reflect and judge, but as to beings who please, and whom men are bound to please. Essentially there is no kindness, no politeness in this; but selfishness and insolence. He is the man of politeness who evinces his respect for the female mind. He is the man of insolence who tacitly says, when he enters into the society of women, that he needs not bring his intellects with him. I do not mean to affirm that these persons intend insolence, or are conscious always of the real character of their habits; they think they are attentive and polite, and habit has become so inveterate, that they really are not pleased if a woman by the vigor of her conversation, interrupts the pleasant trifling to which they are accustomed. Unhappily a great number of women themselves would rather be fascinating than respectable. They will not see, and very often they do not see the practical insolence with which they are treated; yet what insolence is so great as that of half a dozen men, who having been engaged in an intelligent conversation suddenly exchange it for frivolity if ladies enter.

For this unhappy state of intellectual intercourse, female education is in too great a degree adapted. A large class are taught less to think than to shine. If they glitter, it matters little whether it be the glitter of gilding or of gold. To be accomplished is of greater importance than to be sensible. It is of more consequence to charm by the tones of a piano,

than to delight and invigorate by intellectual conversation.—The effect is reciprocally bad. An absurd education disqualifies them for intellectual exertion, and that very disqualification perpetuates the degradation.

If then we were wise enough to regard women, and if women were wise enough to regard themselves with that real practical respect to which they are entitled, and if the education they received was such as that respect would dictate, we might hereafter have occasion to say, not as it is now said, that "in England women are queens," but something higher and greater; we might say that in everything social, intellectual and religious, they were fit to co-operate with man, and to cheer and assist him in his endeavours to promote his own happiness and the happiness of his family, his country and the world.

THE UNWRITTEN MUSIC OF SPRING.—How sonorous the voice of spring, proceeding from every living thing in the air, and among the reeds of the brook. Just listen! There's an old bull frog on the margin of the stream, with one leg in the water by way of a cooler. How he thrums away on his bass-viol—'thung—thung—thong—thung—chong—pout—chug!' That little frog opposite plays the treble to a charm, breathing most exquisite melody without scarce opening her mouth—'tec-wet—tec-wet—hurr-irr-ir—te-wet—gosh.' And down she darts into the water—her great too awfully mangled by a stone from some cruel boy. Then there's the old leader—that 'green-eyed monster' dressed in yellow breeches, and a white sash around him. Hear him as he stands up so majestically against the reed—'Paddy-got-droonk—paddy-got-droonk—conl-anh!'—and down he goes to wet his whistle. Then flatters a warbling chorister over head—calling upon his tribe to go and watch their sick mates—'bblink—bblink—stingy—tingy go and see Miss Philisey—Philisey so sweet—sweet—she'll die soon—oh dear!' 'Pshaw pshaw chuck' thrills the thrasher. 'Micw micw micw.'—squeakes the cat bird. 'Who whip poor Will,' cries one—'Katy did—Katy did' thrills another. 'I'll come and see—I will—I will,' sings the yellow bird. And so sing they all their unwritten music, without a discordant note, unless perhaps from some hoarse unsoaked bull-frog, who has caught a wheezing cold from lying too long on the ground. A lean mare who was nibbling near and listening to the chorus, would have shaken her sides and ventured three or four salutary horse laughs—if it had not been such confounded hot weather.—*Clarmont Eagle*.

NATURAL PHENOMENON.—One day in the beginning of last week, some of the workmen employed in the erection of the new buildings on Weensland Haugh, in the course of their operations, came upon a live trout enclosed in the solid rock. It was of the par kind, and measured about seven inches long. The writer of this paragraph saw it in less than an hour after it was discovered, in the possession of Walter Wilson, Esq. Its spine was unluckily broken a little above the greater dorsal in the process of exlapidation, and it lived only a few seconds afterwards. It had much the appearance of trout of the same species to which the writer thinks it belonged. If there was any peculiarity, it seemed to him to be in its great transparency.—*Kelso Chronicle*.

MURDER.—A most brutal murder was committed at Bangor, Me., on Friday week, on an old man of the name of Keuzer by his son and son-in-law. It appeared from the evidence given on the inquest, that the parties had been drinking to excess—the old man boasted that there was no man in the State who could throw him. The son replied that he could do it, and immediately seized and threw him.

The old man struggled, but was held down by the son. William Keuser, a younger son, attempted to interfere, but was prevented by the son-in-law, Treston, who struck him on the head with a shingle mallet and inflicted other blows. He then ran for assistance—went a few rods, and saw his brother striking the old man with a club. When he returned with others, the father was just breathing his last. The sons were arrested, examined and committed.—*Boston Post*.

AVRIL RESULTS OF DRUNKENNESS.—On Sunday night last, a man named Lacy, who resided in Boshawn, parish of Glynn, in this county, came by his death under the following dreadful and appalling circumstances. It appears that the unfortunate man was addicted to the free use of ardent spirits; that on the night in question, he came home in a state of intoxication; when his wife justly remonstrated against the life he was leading; but instead of her admonition having the tendency of producing compunction in the breast of the unfortunate man, they had quite the contrary effect, by inducing him, a state of great excitement, to turn to the road his wretched wife with an infant on her breast, himself retaining another child within the house, aged about 4 years. Early on the following morning, a smoke was observed by some of the neighbours in the village coming through the end of the house—when the door was burst open—and the unfortunate man found stretched on the burning embers of his bed, with one arm burned off to the elbow; and when the body was stirred in order to be carried out, the other hand fell from the wrist and his brains poured up the floor. The young child that remained was providentially only scorched on one side. The little innocent, when the bed took fire which was caused by a lighted candle being stuck against the post, crept under the counter, and remained there uninjured till rescued the following morning.—*Wexford Independent*.

Among the many strange modes of suicide which we have had to record, the following is not the least extraordinary.—A man living at Marre in the Mayenne, being jilted by a young woman who had promised him marriage, deliberately heated an oven, crept into it, and closed the door. Life was no doubt very soon extinct, though he seems to have made one effort to save it, as his head was found turned towards the door.

MOUSE STORY.—A friend informs us, that a mouse which had several times been caught in the act of nibbling the nice things in his wife's pantry, was yesterday traced to her nest, which was found to contain seven or eight little 'responsibilities.' The parent rogue was executed for larceny. On one side of the nest, a piece of an old bible was found, on which the following words were distinctly visible—'Thou shalt not steal.' What a hypocrite!—*Dedham Patriot*.

PROGRESS OF REFINEMENT.—A young woman meeting a former fellow servant, was asked how she liked her new place.—'Very well.' 'Then you've nothing to complain of?' 'Nothing' only master and missus talk such very bad grammar.'

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
 Miramichi—ROVD. JOHN MCCURDY.
 St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO
 Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
 Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
 Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
 Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
 Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
 Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
 Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.