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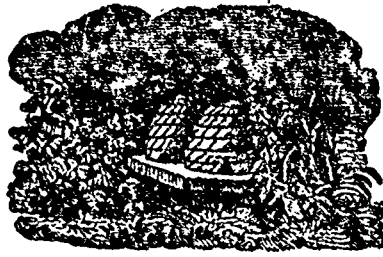
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1837.

NUMBER IX.

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, 5s. 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, pr bushel none	Geese, single none
Boards, pine, pr m 50s a 60s	Hay
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Herrings,
Beef, pr lb	Mackarel
" - fresh, 6d	Mutton pr lb 4d a 5d
Butter, - 8d a 10d	Oatmeal pr cwt 22s 6d
Clover seed per lb 1s 3d	Oats 2s 6d
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 17s	Pork pr bbl 80 a 85
" at Loading Ground 17s	Potatoes 2s a 2s 6d
" at end of Rail Road 17s	Salt pr hhd 10s a 12s 6d
Coke	Salmon, fresh none
Codfish pr Qtl 16s	Shingles pr m 7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz 5d	Tallow pr lb 7d a 8d
Flour, No 1 25s a 27s 6d	Veal pr lb 3d
" American No 1 53s	Wood pr cord 12s

HALIFAX PRICES	
Alowives 22s	Herrings, No 1 20s
Boards, pine, m 60s a 70s	" 2 15s
Beef, best, 5d a 6d	Mackarel, No 1 none
" Quebec prime 50s	" 2 40s
" Nova Scotia 45s	" 3 22s 6d
Codfish, morch'ble 16s	" 1s 9d
Coals, Pictou, 22s 6d	Molasses
" Sydney, 23s	Pork, Irish none
Coffee 1s	" Quebec 90s
Corn, Indian 5s	" N. Scotia 85s
Flour Am sup	Potatoes 2s 6d
" Fine 45s	Sugar 37s 6d a 42s 6d
" Quebec fine 47s 6d	Salmon No 1 75s
" Nova Scotia 50s	" 2 70s
	" 3

ALEXR. 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.

June 21.

BOOTS & SHOES.

ANDERSON HENDERSON,

HAVING 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.

From Jennings' Picturesque Annual, for 1837.

ROAD ADVENTURE IN SPAIN.

PERHAPS it is not very generally known that, in Spain, diligences and parties of travellers under the conduct of muleteers, in general pay a species of *black mail* to robber chiefs, in order to escape being plundered on their journey. By paying this tax, they are protected. As for the Spanish government, or power of the law, it has been so weak and utterly contemptible for a century or two back, that practices of this kind are openly tolerated. The following account, given by a traveller, shows a case in which no black mail had been paid:—"Ramon, our old conductor, a stirring fellow as you will find for an Andalusian, summoned us sometimes; and ere the sun had gilded the snowy peaks of the Nevada, we were passing the pleasant valley of Guadalquivir, by the old ruinous colony of La Carlotta, and over those bare weary hills, except here and there dotted with the olive, which brings us to the renowned city of Ecija, close upon the Xenil. There we journeyed for the night, not a little pleased, as our bold pioneer assured us we had reason to be, at having reached so safe and respectable a town unmolested. Next day we were up again with the sun, expecting to reach our place of destination before nightfall. Not liking the aspect of the hills and holly-bushes, by which we had to pass, Ramon kept two of his assistants some fifty yards in advance, to keep a look out, and outposts were established about the same distance upon each of our flanks. Our flints and Mantons he inspected with the eye of a sportsman intent upon hitting his bird, and every now and then he cried out, 'Stand!' to us to the voice of the robbers, so that we might not tremble, and miss our men. But at length the beautiful open plain burst upon our view, in the midst of which rises the isolated cone, upon the summit of which stands the ancient Carmona, covered with those mosques and towers once considered the inalienable inheritance of the invincible Moors.

The plain is here almost denuded of trees—only a few half-stunted shrubs, bearing a remarkable resemblance in every thing but size to the aspiring palm. Upon reaching this open ground, the laugh against the good Father Ramon—as he was familiarly termed—was loud and universal; and he certainly began to relax something of his generalship in the idea that he had, for once, stolen a march upon the enemy. His advanced posts were called in; the scouts on our flank quietly resumed their position; and discipline was no longer the order of the day. We were just approaching a solitary court and garden on the site of an antiquated castle, partly surrounded by a little olive wood, not more than a few steps from the road side. Scarcely had we set eyes on it, when the old startling cry of 'Stand!' made us draw back, and every one looked hard at Ramon, thinking he had been repeating his old experiment upon our courage. But his look convinced us it could not be so, and the appearance of a horseman—a perfect cut-throat from head to foot—assured us that Ramon's uneasiness was by no means feigned. 'Halt! back!' was again repeated, as our guide, turning to us, observed, 'Now do your best, gentlemen, for the devil is broken loose. What is your good pleasure, cavaliers?' he continued,

addressing the horseman. 'Father Ramon,' replied the other, 'give us no useless trouble. You have a certain quantity of gold by you—I think ten ounces, beside other valuables. Hand us two thirds, and an order on your banker at Seville for a hundred pounds. You can then quietly pursue your journey, less encumbered, and more agreeably to the company.' The latter had time to eye the speaker a little closer. He wore the smart cut of an Andalusian dandy; was well and handsomely mounted, with huge spurs, short stirrups also of immense size, and high-pummelled saddle in the ancient Turkish style. A green light net, to serve as a fly-flapper, bodecked his steed; his horse-pistols glanced from their holsters, and he brandished a most formidable-headed lance—looking altogether like the blunderbuss which hung at his side. A new pattern cartridge-box of variegated leather, clasped round his body, held some fifteen charges in plaited cases, shining in two rows one above the other.

At the friendly proposal to pay thirteen shillings and sixpence in the pound, and jog on, Ramon's countenance fell, and he replied, 'you are very polite, cavaliers; but will a dozen Castilian gentlemen, such as I have the honor to escort, approve of the dividend? For myself, I am no friend to squabbles. Show us how we can honorably surrender, and I promise you that we shall not fire the first shot. How many are you—let us compare our strength.' But before the horseman could reply, our young soldier, Rojas, had unsheathed his weapon, calling out, 'You rascal! By the holy Lady of Kavadonga, are you going to sell us like so many sheep?' 'Stand to your arms, then, gentlemen' cried the mayoral, assuming one of his boldest looks. 'Carajo!' exclaimed the robber, wheeling round his horse; 'I will treat you better than you deserve;' and taking aim at us from at least some hundred paces, he fired, and poor Rojas, with a cry of vengeance, fell the next moment to the ground. Other shots followed; two of the mule-drivers were stretched at his side, and some eight or ten more ruffians now issued from the wood. 'Carajo!' again cried their leader; 'I will teach you to treat the children of Ecija with more respect.'

Our Castilian travellers, however, stood firm. We returned their fire, and Ramon, making a virtue of necessity, resolved to defend his property to the last. He called most vociferously on every man to do his duty, and led up his discomfited muleteers to a second attack. Our pieces were in none of the best order, carrying neither so surely nor so far as those of the enemy, who, after a discharge, directly galloped off; reloaded, and came down upon us again. Seeing this, an old Castilian veteran, on our side, advised us to follow him and come to close quarters; a proposition no way pleasing to Ramon, who maintained that it was his duty to guard the baggage and effects. Four of our company were now wounded and one appeared to have given up the ghost. We had the worst in the next encounter, in which I received an ignoble blow from a stone, instead of a bullet, upon the eye. I had lost the use of an arm; and when the whole band burst in upon us with their drawn cutlasses, crying, 'Down with your faces!' they had no need to repeat the order, so far as I was concerned. 'How childish to give me all this trouble, Ramon!' exclaimed the leader. 'Come, down like the rest!' All

quickly obeyed, with the exception of Father Antonio, who slowly and solemnly, turned his reverend visage into the dust. What was Ramon's agony to hear the thieves rummaging over all his valuables, and every now and then chinking the gold! It had like to have fared worse with Father Antonio; for in the last charge he had unluckily shot the 'lead bandit's horse, who now swore, that as he had assumed the military for the clerical, he should dispatch him, not as a priest, but as a layman who knew how to carry a musket, leaving him to settle the matter as he pleased. 'No!' exclaimed another of the band, 'let him first say his prayers; he will not be long—it is his special business.' 'Not the Pope himself should interfere, too brute!' retorted the leader. 'He has killed the noblest boast ever bestridden since the days of Babooca and the Cid. Ho! Christoval! band these two villains who first fired, to a tree; dispatch both, and let us be off.'

At the name of Christoval, Antonio raised his head, and the next moment recognised in the robber his own foster-brother, and the lover to whom his sister had commissioned him to present a token of her regard. His appearance offered a favourable contrast to that of his companions: slight and elegant in his form, his eyes and hair were of that clear bright brown which is esteemed a rare beauty by the Andalusian women. They were already binding my poor friend Rojas to a tree, being the less disposed to spare him from the cut of his cap, which showed he was a national guard. But, as they laid hold of Father Antonio for the same purpose, he cried out, while he held out his sister's love-token in his hand, 'Dont you acknowledge this, Christoval Moreno? Will you not save your brother, Antonio Lara?' At these words, Christoval rushed between his comrades, knife in hand—'By our holy mother, I should like to see who dare touch one hair of your head! He shall answer it to me!' 'Back, Moreno, on your life!' cried the chief. 'Much as I am thy friend, were he as a hundred brothers to thee he must die!' He motioned to his band to drag Christoval away, and dispatch the prisoners; when that moment the cry of 'The queen for ever' down with the bloody villains!' and a strong party of horse burst from the other side of the wood, and were in a moment on us. The robbers, or Carlists, as the troopers chose to term them, were taken so completely by surprise, that they had not time to fire a shot; and they were both too weak and dispersed to stand to their arms for a moment. Two were already disabled, like those they were tying to the tree; and a third was taken. But Christoval had thrown himself on his horse, followed by some half dozen of those nearest to him; while Pedro, their chief, had barely time to take refuge in the old house close by, and make fast the entrance. 'We have him! get round!' cried the captain of the troopers; and the rumed court and garden were filled at every outlet by his men. The officer advanced closer to the door, summoning the robber to surrender, and come forth. The same instant it opened, and the desperado presented his piece within arms length of the captain's head. 'Let me pass, young sir: it irks me thus uselessly to shed your blood.' The young fellow had only his drawn sword. He hesitated one moment, and then shouting, 'Long live the queen!' he threw himself on his terrible adversary, who snapped his musketoon, but it missed fire, and the next moment the bandit chief measured his length on the ground.

Father Antonio, the young soldier, and poor Ramon, were already on their legs; and you may fancy how your deliverance, especially the gallant young captain, were regaled by us that evening, when we all reached Carmona together. Our sick and wounded were taken care of. Pedro, 'the terrible,' as Ramon, while he was busily making out a new inventory, entitled him, was the only one left dead on the field; and a few arm-slings and black patches put an end to our somewhat startling adventure."

COLONIAL.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 6th.

This day, at 2 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in State to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was directed to command the attendance of the House of Assembly; the House attended accordingly, when His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech:

*Mr President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

I have called you together at this unusual season of the year, for the purpose of communicating to you His Majesty's final pleasure in reference to a measure of no ordinary favor and liberality on the part of the Crown—the surrender, to your control and disposal, of the proceeds of all His Majesty's Casual and Territorial Revenues in this Province, upon certain conditions; and the only observation with which I will accompany the important documents, copies of which I have directed immediately to be laid before you, is that I feel an entire conviction that the suggestions of the King's Government will be received by you with the most respectful attention.

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

My connexion with this Province is of much too recent a date to warrant my submitting to you, at present, any suggestions relative to the objects to which it might appear to me advantageous to the interests of the Province to recommend to you to apply any portion of the Revenues to which I have alluded. I will therefore merely express to you the satisfaction which, as His Majesty's Representative, I feel in being authorized and instructed to ratify, on the part of our truly paternal Sovereign, an arrangement with His Majesty's loyal subjects of this Province, of the advantages of which, as respects their interests, the King had only to be satisfied, in order to insure His Majesty's most willing and gracious assent.

Mr President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I will detain you from the exercises of your Legislative duties only for the purpose of expressing my earnest and confident hope that a spirit of harmony and of wisdom will continue to guide your deliberations upon the very important measures now to be brought under your renewed consideration, and upon which the future welfare and prosperity of this Province so mainly depend.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Dr. Gesner, the Geologist of Nova-Scotia, who is at present on a tour in this Province, arrived in town a few days ago from Cumberland, where he has lately been pursuing his scientific researches. He is now about to examine the Coal formation on the Grand Lake. We trust the learned Doctor will not withhold from the public the result of his enquiries in New Brunswick.—*N. B. Courier.*

THE FIRST TEA SHIP.—On the 24th ult., the brig *Clifton*, Captain Worsell, of London, arrived at St. John, N. B. direct from Canton, in 12½ days, with a full cargo of Teas, to Messrs W. H. Street & Ranney. This is the first arrival of a vessel at St. John from any part of the "Celestial Empire."

ANOTHER FULL SHIP.—The whale ship *James Stewart*, owned by C. C. Stewart, Esq. of this city arrived at this port on Saturday from her second whaling cruise, with a full cargo. She

has been absent 21 months, and in that time has completely circumnavigated the globe; the distance from New Zealand to this port she performed in 90 days, which is very fast sailing. Her cargo consists of 2,200 barrels black oil; 300 do. sperm, 25,000 lbs. bone—dependent of 540 brls. black oil, and 6000 lbs. bone, shipped to London in March, 1836. This voyage must prove highly encouraging to the enterprising owner and all concerned.—*St. John paper.*

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On the 14 ult the house of Mr Humphrey Hayward, of Salisbury, Westmorland N. B., was struck with lightning, and melancholy to relate, one of his children, a remarkably promising girl of the age of 9 or 10 years, was immediately killed. Some others of the family were knocked down by the violence of the stroke and all were more or less injured.—The electric fluid burst through the roof, passed down the chimney tore out the breast-work, and besides the above accidents, broke a number of panes of glass, and shattered the whole house.—*Gazette.*

From the P. E. Island Gazette.

The Brig *William IV.* of Halifax, six days from Halifax, N. S. bound to Quebec, having on board Quarter Master Rusher, and ten men of the 83d Regt., 21 women and several children, with the Baggage of the regiment, was driven on shore near Cascumpeque, on the night of the 7th inst. in a gale of wind. She now lies on the beach, with four feet water in her hold. Crew, passengers, baggage, &c. saved.

An American Schooner (name unknown) was on shore near the same place, but is expected to be got off.

From the Halifax Recorder

We hear that no more than 50 bushels of potatoes have vegetated out of 1000, which were purchased for seed and planted by the people of Dartmouth, Preston and other places at the other side of the harbour. Those potatoes were provided by the Legislature as a kind of a provincial boon and sold cheap, on condition that payment should be made within six months by the purchasers labouring on the highways. It is supposed that their failure has been caused by throwing salt water upon them before they were shipped to Halifax to prevent their rotting in case a ready sale was not made.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in 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. Bock, in Pictou, or to **ALEXANDER FORSYTH.**
West River, 20th December, 1836. If

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

**THE BOSTON
AMPHITHEATRE.**

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF MR. H. H. FULLER.

THE Manager respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pictou, that he will exhibit there on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th and 26th instant, when he will give a variety of

SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Performances will commence with the **GRAND ENTREE;** Led by Mr Fuller. Clown—Mr Asten.

GRECIAN EXERCISES, By Mr Potter, who is unrivalled in this country in his profession.

QUANG CORLIS will appear and go through the **CHINESE CONTORTIONS.**

GRAND ALAMONDE, by Mr & Mrs Asten. **GROUND AND LOFTY TUMBLING.**

COMIC SONGS, By Mr Ripley. **TIGHT WIRE,** By Mr Hood.

The milk-white Mare MEDONA will go through **ASTONISHING PERFORMANCES.**

PEASANT'S FROLIC, By Mr Hood. **CLOWN'S ACT OF HORSEMANSHIP,**

SONG, By Mrs Hood

The whole to conclude with **BILLY BUTTON'S UNFORTUNATE JOURNEY TO BRENTFORD!**

Performance to commence at 2, p. m. Place of Exhibition, wind-mill Hill, at the head of the Mining Company's wharf.

Admission, 2s.6d. Children under ten years 1s.3d.

The Company will exhibit at New Glasgow on Thursday 27th, and Friday 28th instant; at the West River on Saturday 29th; at Truro on Monday 31st, and Tuesday 1st August; and at Guy's River on the 2d August.

At the same places will be exhibited, under another Pavilion, a Repository of **PAINTINGS;**

Among which are—**THE BURNING OF THE STEAM-BOAT "ROYAL TAR."**

Complete view of the City of Washington. Do. of the City of Richmond. Death of Napoleon. Conflagration at New-York, &c. &c.

They are the finest paintings extant, of the full size of the originals, and exhibited through a new process in Dioptrics and Catoptrics.

The Learned Monkey DON PEDRO will go through **ASTONISHING FEATS** never witnessed in any other animal.

He plays on several Musical Instruments, and exhibits astonishing adroitness and skill in the use of the sword.

This exhibition has not the advantage and wealth of an incorporated association, basking in the sunshine of affluence, but depends upon the exertions of a humble individual, who has been deprived of his eyes and an arm in blasting a rock, and the patronage of a generous public, for success.

Open from 10 a m till 5 p. m. Admission, 1s. 3d.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

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

A SET OF PATTERNS may be inspected, consisting of **SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING KNIVES,**

And every description of Cutlery. **ALSO: — SAMPLES OF STEEL.**

N. B. Those Houses who have been 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 yet transmit their orders as formerly. Halifax, February, 1837. n-m

VALUABLE LANDS

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

PERSONS desirous of becoming purchasers of the whole or any part of the estates of the late Col. Dosbarres, 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 McG. 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,

some 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 Cochran 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 McG. Dickey, Esq.

JAMES W. JOHNSTON,
ALEX'R STEWART,

Attornies to the Executors and Heirs of Col. Dosbarres.

Halifax, July 12. m-m

Clerk of the Peace Office.

GENERAL SESSIONS, JULY TERM, 1837.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD

Set the Eighth day of July, and to be in force.

The penny half-penny loaf of fine wheaten flour is to weigh	lbs oz dr	0 7 8
Threepenny loaf of ditto to weigh		0 15 0
Sixpenny loaf of ditto to weigh		1 14 0
Shilling loaf of ditto to weigh		3 12 1
The penny half-penny loaf of fine country wheaten flour is to weigh		0 8 6
Threepenny loaf of ditto ditto to weigh		1 0 13
Sixpenny loaf of ditto ditto to weigh		2 1 11
Shilling loaf of ditto ditto to weigh		4 3 11

JAMES SKINNER, C. Peace.

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. tf

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21. tf

GIGS, WAGONS, &c.

THE Subscriber has always on hand, a variety of neat

GIGS, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c., Low for Cash.

ALSO:

REPAIRS AND PAINTING,

Done to old ones on the shortest notice.

HENRY STERNS.

Prince Street, Pictou, June 21, 1837. tf

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

THOMAS ELLIOT,

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

SARAH ELLIOT

6 Mile Brook, 5th May, 1837. m-m

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 eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS MCGOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL 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, } Admrs
THOMAS CAMPBELL, }
ANDREW MILLAR, }

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. tf

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

late of Point Breuly, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, at the office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, 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

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

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

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836. tf

ALL persons having any demands against the 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,
Administrator

13th April, 1836.

JOHN ROSS,

BOOK-BINDER,

HAVING received a stock of Materials, is enabled to execute orders with neatness, and on the most reasonable terms.

Journals, Day Books, Ledgers, Indexes, and other Blank work, done on the shortest notice.

Old or injured books, repaired or rebound, according to order.

The BEE will be neatly half bound at 3s. per vol.

N.B. J. R. will not be responsible for books longer than three months after they are left at his shop.

June 11, 1837.

A YOUNG LADY, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Instructress to young Children, or as attendant on an elderly lady. She would have no objections to travel, or living in the Country.

Apply to William Lawson, jun'r. Esq., Halifax. June 14.

AGRICULTURAL.

WHEAT.—Concluded.

MODE OF OBTAINING NEW VARIETIES.

To procure new varieties of wheats, (says Ir Loudon,) the ordinary mode is to select from a field a spike or spikes from the same stalk which has the qualities sought for, such as large grains, thinner chaff, stiffer straw, a tendency to earliness or lateness, &c.; and picking out the best grains from such ear or ears, to sow them in suitable soil in an open, airy part of a garden. When the produce is ripe, select the best ears, and from these the best grains, and sow these; and so on, till a bushel or more is obtained, which may then be sown in a field apart from any other wheat. In this way many of the varieties of the common winter wheat have been obtained. Other varieties have assumed their distinctive marks from having been long cultivated in the same soil and climate, and take local names, as the Herfordshire red, Essex white, &c.

Marshall (Yorkshire) mentions a case in which a man of accurate observation, having in a piece of wheat perceived a plant of uncommon strength and luxuriance, diffusing its branches on every side, marked it, at harvest gathered it separately, and thus introduced a new and superior variety.

TO RAISE WHEAT AFTER CORN OR POTATOES.

Jonathan Townsend, of Andover, Connecticut, gives the following directions for obtaining good crops of wheat, preceded by Indian corn.

Select a piece of ground suitable for Indian corn and winter grain; spread evenly twenty common cartloads or upwards of stable and yard manure to the acre; plough it just three inches deep and no more; harrow lengthwise of the furrow; cross mark for the rows, three and a half feet for the small, or four feet for the large kind of corn; let the corn be properly tended, by keeping the ground loose with the plough and hoe and free from weeds; and if the season is not very unpropitious, you may calculate on a large crop. But if the ground is hard and stony, so that it cannot be ploughed shallow as above mentioned, then plough as shallow as possible, and spread on the manure afterwards and harrow it in, and proceed as above directed; the crop will not probably disappoint your expectations. As soon as the corn has become ripe, or too hard to roast, and if possible before it is touched with frost, cut it up, bind and carry it out of the field, and shock it in the usual way. If you have drawn the earth around your corn into hills, (which I would advise never to do in any case,) harrow the hills down with a heavy harrow, plough three inches deep, and spread on evenly four or five loads of well rotted manure,* and sow three pecks of good clear wheat to the acre, and plough it in with a light horse plough; and unless something disastrous happens, the summer following your garner may be filled with the finest wheat. The same directions will apply to ground planted with potatoes. I would insure a crop sown on the ground thus managed for ten per cent. less than if sown on a summer fallow in the ordinary way.

RUST OR MILDEW.

Wheat is subject to several diseases; the most common and generally injurious are mildew or rust and smut. Some writers assert that mildew is caused by a minute parasitic fungus or mushroom which fastens on the

* It has generally been advised not to apply manure to a wheat crop the same year the wheat is sown, but the small quantity mentioned above would perhaps, serve as a top-dressing, without giving too great luxuriance to the straw, and cause it to be mildewed or blasted.

leaves and glumes or stems of the living plant. The roots of this fungus, intercepting the sap intended by nature for the nourishment of the grain, render it lean and shrivelled, rob it of its flour, and the straw becomes black and rotten, unfit for fodder.

Mr Butler, in *The Farmer's Manual*, says in substance, that rust on wheat commences in July, at the time of the filling of the kernel in the ear, when a combination of heat and moisture bring into action rich manures, and forces into the straw, which has not finished its growth, more juices than the kernel can take up, being already filled out. These juices burst the straw, or pass through the natural pores of the stalk. When these juices come to the air, they lose by evaporation their thinner parts, become glutinous, and form the matter called rust or mildew.

Williott's *Encyclopedia* observes, 'Common wheat is more subject to this destructive disease than that which is bearded, especially if the land has been newly dunged.' Other writers likewise, attributed this order to the application of fresh dung, in great quantity.

The remedies against rust or mildew, according to Sir John Sinclair, are as follows:

1. Cultivating hardy sorts of wheat.
2. Early sowing.
3. Raising early varieties.
4. Thick sowing.
5. Changes of seed.
6. Consolidating the soil.
7. Using saline manures.
8. Improving the course of crops; and
9. Extirpating all plants that are receptacles of rust.

10. Protecting the wheat plants by rye, tares, and other crops. The above remedies are enlarged upon by Sir John Sinclair, in *The Code of Agriculture*, but his observations are too voluminous to quote at large in this place.

Very able and instructive essays on the culture of wheat, by the Rev. Henry Colman, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, were published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. xii. pages 25, 49, 57, 75, 73. Mr Colman gives in detail many experiments, some of which were made by himself. He states, in substance, that he sowed three acres of winter wheat on some of the best land in the Deerfield (Mass.) meadows. The land was green sward, turned up in the fall, rolled and harrowed, and the seed soaked in brine, limed, and sowed at the rate of two and a half bushels to the acre, on the 27th of October. One-half the field was abundantly manured, and to the other no manure was applied. The seed came up finely, and nothing could exceed the beauty and luxuriance of the growth, a greater part of the field averaging more than five feet in height.

Above half the field, including an equal portion of the manured and that not manured, was passed over twice in the spring, after the grain had got to be six inches in height, with a light harrow drawn by one yoke of oxen; and three weeks after was subject to the same process, according to the method practised in France, as mentioned by the late president of the New York Agricultural society, in his recent communication to that body. The effect of this was to destroy very few of the plants, and to render the growth of what remained much more luxuriant, producing such an increase of the stem and such an extension of the heads, as to attract very forcibly the notice of the most casual observer, and to induce several persons, who were ignorant of the process to which it had been subjected, to inquire for the cause of the difference in the two parts of the field, and to ask if a different kind of seed had been used.

After all, however, to my extreme disap-

pointment, the whole field has been blasted, and I shall hardly get back the amount of the seed sown, and that in a small shrivelled grain. The crop is housed, but will scarcely repay the expense of threshing.

Now that this result was not owing to the use of stable dung is obvious, because none was used; and in that part of the field where the blight appeared to commence, and to make most rapid progress, no manure whatever was used.

It was not owing to the want of the specific property in the soil, as far as that is to be found in lime and slaughterhouse manure, for both of these were employed; the seed was limed, and the above manure copiously applied.

It is not to be attributed to the luxuriance of the crop, for several pieces in my neighborhood, have suffered equally from the same cause, when the cultivation was by no means so high.

It is not a time of universal failure, for a good deal in this vicinity is perfectly healthy and sound, and I have already reaped on the same farm, a small piece of wheat on higher land, which was healthy and fair, though from the condition of the land it gave a small product. This, however, though sowed at the same time, was ripe more than a week sooner than the other, from the drier and poorer quality of the soil.

What then was the cause of the blast? I will not assume to decide this question, but as far as appears, it was atmospheric, occurring at a particular state of the plant which rendered it peculiarly liable to blight. As the wheat was filling fast, we had frequent showers, and much of what we Yankees call muggy weather; one day in particular the air was sultry, the heat intense, and the showers frequent, with intervals of sunshine, and the earth was steaming most profusely. An intelligent farmer in my employ, accustomed to the cultivation of this grain in one of the best wheat districts in New York, remarked to me that this was very severe weather for my wheat, and that he feared I should lose it. The rust in fact appeared for the first time the next day, and rapidly extended itself over the whole field, presenting no difference either in the manured or in the parts of the field not manured, and of course less luxuriant. Had my wheat been sown earlier, so as to have been farther advanced, it would probably have escaped the blight; had it been sown later, so as not to have been as far advanced as it was, perhaps, I should have been fortunate; but the occurrence of such a peculiar state of the atmosphere being wholly accidental, at least as far as we are concerned, it is impossible to make any certain calculation about it.

In the succeeding number, Mr Colman quotes Sir John Sinclair's *General Report of the Agriculture of Scotland, Husbandry of Scotland*, a different work, by the same author, and a *Treatise on Rural Affairs*, by John Brown, of Markle, to show that wet and warm weather, when the kernel was beginning to form, had usually been accompanied with mildew in wheat, in Great Britain. In No. III, the writer states in substance, that the crops of wheat, both summer and winter, have been in this vicinity good and abundant, and on an average full twenty bushels to an acre. In the town of Northfield, Massachusetts, where 3 years since the article was scarcely cultivated, I have heard the crops of this year (1833) rated as high as seven thousand bushels. I think this must be an over-estimate; but any thing like an approach to this, or even an adequate supply for the population of the town, which is believed to be fully secured, is certainly a considerable event in our agricultural history.

The writer states that William Homproy, of Northfield Massachusetts, from twenty-

GREAT BRITAIN.

three acres of old meadow land, on the banks of the Connecticut, harvested more than five hundred bushels of winter and spring wheat, 'of as fine a sample as ever floated on the Erie canal. A part of it was reckoned to yield fully thirty bushels to an acre.' Most of this wheat was sowed very early, and was too forward to be injured by the sultry and foggy weather of July.

Mr Colman states that 'Early sowing, from the best observation I have made of the wheat crops which have come under my notice, from the united and decided opinion of the British wheat growers, and from many American authorities, is to be strongly advised. The reason is obvious: the wheat crop should be as far advanced in the spring as possible, that it may perfect its seed before the hot and sultry weather usual in July.'

Sir John Sinclair says, 'If a field be evidently affected with mildew and the progress of vegetation stopped, the only way to preserve the straw and the grain, if any has been formed, from being entirely lost, is to cut it down immediately, even though the crop should not be ripe. The straw is thus preserved, either for food or litter, and it is maintained that any nourishment in the stem will pass into and feed the grain, and make a greater return than could well be expected.'

The following *Editorial Remarks* were prepared for last week's paper, but omitted for want of space.

A DANGEROUS ENEMY.—In a former number of the *Bee*, we directed the attention of our farmers to the extirpation of a noxious weed called the 'Ox-eyed Daisy,' which has been introduced into Pictou about 20 or 25 years ago, and is now getting so generally disseminated, that, if some effectual measures are not adopted to arrest its progress, it will soon get possession of all the fields in the country. It is a perennial plant, and its productive powers are so great, that where it is introduced, the soil soon gets literally filled with the seed, which lies concealed and imperishable during a whole succession of white and green crops, until sowed out for hay, when it comes up in such quantities as to smother and expel every other grass. Those who are not fully aware of the danger of this weed, would do well to examine a field now in the possession of Mr James McIntyre of this town, which has been under good tillage for some years, and was sowed out last year into grass. At present the clover and timothy are so choked up by the 'Ox-eyed Daisy,' that nothing else is to be seen; and being in flower, the field is as white as snow. No cattle will eat it either green or dry.

Where it has got complete possession of the soil, we know no mode of subduing it so effectual as repeatedly plowing it down so often as it comes in flower—taking care that it be done before any of it is in seed. Where it is thin, it may be reduced by carefully eradicating the plants by hand, before it seeds. We have seen some persons engaged last week in the fields, at this laudable employment; and we would advise many others to follow the example thus set, without loss of time; otherwise the seed will be shed, and thousands will arise round each plant now neglected.

EXTRAORDINARY.—A flock of sheep, sixty-four in number, belonging to Mr Clark, of New Milford, Conn., were all killed by lightning a few days since. They were under a tree which was struck, and the entire flock were stricken dead by the same bolt. Several of them were found standing dead on their feet.—*New York Gazette.*

FACTS FOR SMOKERS.—By a recent examination, it was found that the tobacco used in New York, amounts to \$10,000 daily, or \$3,650,000 per annum. The daily quantity of *flour* consumed, at \$10 per barrel, will cost \$9,570—or \$430 per day less than the actual cost of tobacco.

CREDITORS OF THE DUKE OF YORK.—A meeting of the committee of the creditors of the Duke of York, was, on Saturday, held at the Thatched House Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the position in which the affairs of the creditors at large are now placed, in consequence of the recent decision of the Vice Chancellor, confirming the rights of the Executors of his Royal Highness to the mines of Nova-Scotia, including those of Cape-Breton. A rumour having prevailed that it was the intention of His Majesty's Government to appeal against the judgement of the Vice Chancellor to the House of Lords, several members of the Committee stated it to be their belief that no such proposition had been sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury; but it was admitted that all were in doubt as to what steps were now likely to be taken for the payment of the debts which had been so long delayed. Reference was had to the letter of Mr Spring Rice, dated the 8th February, 1836, in answer to one sent to him by direction of the committee, by Messrs. Amory and Coles, in which he was called upon to recognise the right of the Duke of York to the Mines in question, and in which he stated "that it was the opinion of Lord Melbourne and himself, that the Government would not be warranted in adopting the course suggested by the creditors, unless upon the authority of a legal decision." "No authority," said the right hon. gentleman, "less conclusive than that of a Supreme Court of justice would warrant a departure from arrangements which incidentally have been communicated to the Public and to Parliament." The Committee professed their ignorance of the manner in which the arrangements alluded to had been made either "to the public or to parliament;" but, as a Supreme Court of Justice had given a decision in favor of the creditors (a decision unaccountably delayed for a period of 10 years), they came to the resolution that Messrs. Amory and Coles should again write to Mr Spring Rice to ascertain whether any and what new impediment was to be offered on the part of the crown to the immediate adjustment of the long and cruelly protracted claims of the unfortunate persons to whom the Duke of York died indebted, with a view to conveying this information to the body of creditors at large for whom they were acting. It was urged that from the delay which had already taken place, the debts of the Duke of York had been increased £40,000 from the accumulation of interest alone on the bonds which amounted to upwards of £90,000—and that, unless some means were immediately adopted to prevent it, this sum would be further increased, and thereby diminish still more the chances of the payment of the simple contract creditors or tradesmen, upon whom the delay had pressed most heavily.—Some difficulty, it was remarked, might arise to the government resuming the right of the crown to the valuable mines in question, and with the assistance of money already in the hands of the Accounter-General, paying off the debts at once, in consequence of the Princess Sophia being appointed residuary legatee under her illustrious brother's will; but this was met by an assurance that her Royal highness had all along declared her desire rather to promote than retard any measure which might have the effect of relieving the memory of the Duke of York from a stain which was deeply painful to many members of his family, as well as to a great majority of the public. The committee then adjourned to Saturday next, by which day it is expected the answer of Mr. Spring Rice will be obtained.—*Observer.*

A STORM IN THE ORKNEYS.—If the tourist has the good fortune to be in the Orkneys during a storm, he will cease to regret the absence of some of the softer and more common beauties of landscape, in contemplation of the most sublime spectacle which we ever witnessed. By repairing at such a time to the weather shore, particularly if it be the west side, he will behold waves of the magnitude and force of which he could not have previously formed any adequate conception, tumbling across the Atlantic like monsters of the deep—their heads erect, their manes streaming in the wind, roaring and foaming as with rage, till each discharges such a Niagara flood against the opposite precipices, as makes the rocks tremble to their foundation; while the sheets of water that immediately ascend, as if from artillery, hundreds of feet above their summits, deluge the surrounding country, and fall like showers on the opposite side of the island. All the springs within a mile of the weather coast are rendered brackish for some days after such a storm. Those living half a mile from the precipice, declare that the earthen floors of their cots are shaken by the concussion of the waves. Rocks that two or three men could not lift are washed about, even on the tops of cliffs which are between sixty and a hundred feet above the surface of the sea when smooth; and detached masses of rock, of an enormous size, are well known to have been carried a considerable distance between high and low water-mark.—On visiting the West Craig some days after a recent storm, sea insects are to be found abundant on the hills near to them, though about a hundred feet high.—*News-papcr.*

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.—Yesterday a great deal of amusement was caused in Westminster, by the appearance of six men going through the different parishes dressed up in old Court dresses, in which three of them appeared with their coats turned inside out. On the breast of these were the words "Sir Francis Burdett as he is;" while on the breast of those whose coats were worn in the usual way, "Sir Francis Burdett as he was." The odd appearance of the men with the aptness and materials of the inscriptions, occasioned a great deal of merriment wherever they went.—*Chronicle.*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in 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, 20th December, 1836. if

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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 31. if

Druggist

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FROM PAPERS BY THE PACKET.

LONDON, June 2.

MONEY MARKET.—Every branch of Commerce must beat a stand still, until the state of the Metropolis is known throughout the country. The anxiety which is felt by all classes cannot be described. No less a number of mercantile houses than between 130 and 140 had bills upon the American firms which stopped, returned upon them, and this was not by any means a severe day in that respect, the heaviest amount becoming due about the 20th of this month.

It will be remembered that one half of the bills, if not more, received by the three American packets which arrived within a few days of each other in April, was protested for non-acceptance; consequently, whatever inconvenience attaches to this part has been contended with, and has worked its mischief already. The remaining portion can scarcely, therefore, exceed a million sterling, a large part of which, we may fairly surmise, is in the hands of the houses which have succumbed, or may be found encased in the coffers of the Bank of England, plying the part of collateral securities; but the remainder, in such times as these, is sufficient to cause much embarrassment, if not prepared for beforehand. Another most important and alarming feature has been the return of acceptance to a large amount upon the manufacturing interests in the country. One bill sent back was for £25,000. It is impossible to understand what the Bank means, and we believe it will be more fully gone into in a Court of law; but every person asks why that establishment compelled Messrs White & Co. to wind up its affairs if it was in the same condition as the others, and only obtained accommodation upon security.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Another paper says, "Great sensation was experienced during the whole of yesterday in the City, by the suspension of payment of three houses in the American trade; their engagements are understood to be to a great extent. The firms are those of G. Wilde and Co., T. Wilson and Co., and T. Wiggin and Co. Such an extent of failure has probably never before occurred in the city on the same day."

June 5.

The less that is said by public journalists of the existing commercial embarrassments, perhaps the better, since no good can result at the present moment from increasing the prevalent anxiety and alarm by disastrous intelligence or sinister forebodings. On Friday morning it was known that, after a long deliberation, the Bank Directors had determined not to afford further assistance to the three great American houses in whose favor they had departed from their usual practice to so questionable an extent. The consequence was, that all three firms suspended their payments. The force of this tremendous blow has been broken by the previous interference of the Bank, but the effects of these failures will extend more or less over the whole world, and in Liverpool and Glasgow it is feared, that they will be especially known. It seems, however, to be admitted on all hands that the Banks have gone at least as far as they could with prudence; and the tenor of the last advices from New York are supposed to have produced this conviction on the part of the Directors, contrary to previous expectation.—*London Patriot*.

THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE.—Accounts from every quarter correspond in saying that the collection of this fund prospers much beyond the success of any former years.—*Dublin Freeman*.

COURT CIRCULAR.—Windsor, June 4.—The King has recently passed good nights, and his Majesty is recovering his strength. It is not, however, expected that his Majesty will be present at the races at Ascot.

June 8.

THE KING.—There are alarming reports in circulation to-day, respecting the health of His Majesty, which, it would appear, causes some anxiety to the royal family. Yesterday the King was so much worse that an express arrived in town commanding the two physicians in attendance on his Majesty to proceed to Windsor without delay. In the absence of official bulletins, which are never issued till there is some danger, we hope that the illness of the King is not serious.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.—Wednesday, the day on which the Princess Victoria completed her eighteenth year, was very generally kept as a festival in the Metropolis. Most of the great shops were closed, the whole or part of the day, and the workmen in the manufactories and breweries were allowed a holiday. Neither house of parliament sat. At night there were splendid illuminations all over London; and the throng of carriages and people on foot was immense. It was a beautiful evening for the display of gas-lights; though fair and of an agreeable temperature, it was dark. There was not much variety in the devices or forms of the illumination. The letters "P. V." with stars and crowns, and wreath of lamps coloured green to imitate laurel, were seen every where. Although there was no interference of the police as to the direction of the carriages, there was not a single accident. We never saw a more good-humoured or better-behaved crowd, which, considering that the show was scarcely begun till ten o'clock, that the day had been one of play, not work, and there had been racing at Epsom in the morning, is saying a good deal for the sound hearts, and good sense of the Cockneys. Could the inhabitants of Paris, Madrid, Vienna, Naples, or Petersburg, the well-watched subjects of the continental despots, have been as safely left to themselves on such an occasion? There were probably half a million of persons in the streets of the metropolis on Wednesday night.—*Spectator*.

THE NATIONAL CHURCH.—Mr Brotherton on Tuesday gave a startling fact in the statistics of Manchester. He showed that in the vast and populous town of Manchester, they had thirty-two churches; but that all the church property was monopolized by one, that this one church had, and kept to itself, an income of £4025 a-year—that it received, besides, £4000 a-year in the shape of fees—that besides this it had the rectorial tithes of thirty townships, 1200 acres of land, houses, and many valuable mines! Besides this, the Dissenters amounted to 100,000, and had 100 places of worship. Is not this a beautiful specimen of the working of an Established church. Here is a place with upwards of 200,000 inhabitants. It has a vast population of working people. They want places of worship, and funds to support ministers. There are funds according to Mr Brotherton's statement, we suppose to the annual amount of £12,000 or £15,000. One would suppose that a Church so zealous of its standing, so jealous of the increase of Dissenters, so hungering and thirsting after the good of souls, so full of compassion for the spiritual wants of the poor, and so anxious to augment the salaries of clergymen, would have been only too happy to distribute these blessed funds for these purposes.

Mr Crane, from New Brunswick, is dangerously ill, from the effects of an accident when returning from the races.—*British paper*.

HULL, June 7.

This morning, at six o'clock, as the Union steam packet was ready to leave here for Gainsborough, crowded with passengers, the boiler exploded, the vessel was blown into a thousand pieces and sunk in the dock basin. Many of the passengers were killed, a considerable number seriously injured, and I am afraid many more drowned.

THE CROPS.—The hay crop, as also the cider crop, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, promise to be very abundant. With respect to the latter, the trees every where are loaded with rich blossoms, so that their appearance at this moment is most beautiful.—*Western Lumina*.

LONDON, June 8.

By one of the coincidences which have of late occurred so frequently that they can no longer be called singular, the subject of the navy is attracting public attention in France and England at the same moment. The Russians have a large force—18 to 20 line-of-battle ships—in the Black Sea.

The news from the seat of war in Spain on the whole continues to wear a favourable aspect as regards the Queen's cause. On the 1st inst. the Carlists occupied Bastro, which was completely invested by the Queen's troops. Generals Meer and Oraa occupying positions on the Cinca, within a short distance of the town.—Espartero entered Pampeluna on the 2d inst., while the troops of the Pretender have been obliged to retire from before Tolosa. On the same day Castello, with 700 of the factious, left Organa, taking the road to Lerida—as the greater part of the bands have done by order of Don Carlos—of whose movements we have no intelligence since he entered Barbastro.—Buerens has taken the command of the corps commanded by Iribarren, who was severely wounded in an affair with the Carlists before Huesca, and is marching along the Ebro: his cavalry continually harrasses the Carlists. Cabrera is effectually cut off from communicating with the Pretender.

The marriage of the Duke of Orleans to the Princess Helena, of Mecklenburg, was celebrated on Tuesday, May 28, at Fontainebleau, with great pomp and solemnity. This is the first time a Princess of Lutheran or Protestant principles has been so nearly allied to the reigning family of France. The princess, who is now 23 years of age, is of a studious disposition, and is particularly pleased with works of speculative science; it is even said that she is the author of several literary productions.—On Sunday afternoon the new married couple, the King, Queen, and all the royal family made their public entry into Paris, to the great joy of the citizens by whom we were greeted with every demonstration of loyalty.

General Evans arrived at Paris on Monday evening on his route to London.—*Letter from Paris*.

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DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and waxes, Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

September 21. if Druggist.

EX "MARION," FROM BOSTON.

CORN MEAL in barrels,

CORN in 2 bushel bags,

AND

A FEW BARRELS PITCH AND TAR,

For sale by

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

May 24.

T W B B B.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1837.

TO OUR PATRONS.—We have to apologize for deferring our publication this week, from Wednesday till Thursday, owing to the melancholy event recorded in our *Obituary*. And we trust they will the more readily extend to us their indulgence, as it is the first time since we commenced the *Bee*, that we have gone beyond our time.

The arrival of the June Packet, has put us in possession of London dates to the 8th ult., and we have transferred a few of the most interesting items to our columns. We regret to learn that the health of our venerable King was in a very precarious state;—and that commercial distress was rapidly diffusing itself throughout all classes. We fear the next packet will bring still more disastrous accounts.

The manufacture of sugar from beet root in France, has arrived at such an extent as to supersede the necessity of importing Colonial sugar. The Government have it in contemplation, to impose a duty on the home manufacture, to protect their Colonial trade.

At the May Anniversaries of the Religious and Benevolent Societies of London, an increased degree of truly christian feeling and liberality has been displayed. In a succeeding number we shall endeavor to give a condensed view of their past year's operations.

An article which we had prepared on Canadian affairs, is unavoidably postponed till next week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have perused "A Countryman's" communication of the 3d instant, and although we have every desire to facilitate the views of such readers as he informs us he is; yet, in the performance of our duty to the public, we do not see how we would be justified in re-opening a discussion, in which none save the two writers seem to take any interest. "Amicus Veritatis," would as a matter of course, claim the same privilege, and we could not in justice refuse him the liberty of responding.

We have also several epistles in rhyme, past us for some time, but, although they contain some sallies of wit, they are in general in such antiquated language, and so carelessly thrown together, that we should have to apprentice ourselves at the temple of the Muses before we could prepare them for the press. The writers, we hope, will excuse us from this, as we have already too many irons in the fire.

The communication of "T. F. M. B." is better adapted for the *Temperance Recorder* than our paper and it will besides receive a much wider circulation by appearing in that paper. We will therefore take the liberty of transmitting it to the Editor.

DONATIONS.—We have much pleasure in publishing the following documents:

Received through William Matheson, Esquire, Ten Pounds, currency, a contribution from a friend of the *Missionary Society* in connection with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

R. DAWSON, Treasurer.
Pictou, 18th July, 1837.

I acknowledge having received One Pound Six Shillings, by the hands of Mr James Johnston, Merchant, as a donation to *Pictou S. School Society*; being part of the balance of a subscription fund raised in behalf of Mr Walter Tanner.

R. DAWSON, Secretary.
Pictou, 15th July, 1837.

I acknowledge having received from Mr James Johnston, the sum of One Pound Six Shillings, in behalf of the funds of *St. Andrews Sabbath School Society*; being one moiety of the balance of a subscription raised to defray the damages and costs in an action brought against Mr Walter Tanner, in the Court of Common Pleas.

R. McDONALD, Secretary.
Pictou, July 19th, 1837.

ANOTHER PAPER.—The first number of "The Times," published at Woodstock, New Brunswick, was received last week.

TATAMAGOUCHE, July 14—A melancholy accident happened here on Saturday last. As Peter Matatel and Frederick Hyndman were cutting down some trees, one of them fell upon a long bench, and the butt swung round and struck Mr Hyndman, and killed him on the spot. He was an industrious man, a good neighbor, and an affectionate husband. He was 35 years of age, and has left a disconsolate widow and six children to mourn their loss. His death is much regretted by all in the neighborhood.—*Communicated.*

DIED.

On Monday morning last, in the 13th year of his age, JAMES, youngest son of the Editor of this paper.

SHIP NEWS

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, July 12,—Brig Nancy Given, Davison, New York—charts, drugs, &c.; sch'r Mary, Pomroy, Boston—ballast; George, Morrisoy, P. E. Island—do.

Thursday,—Sch'r Rebecca, Dunn, Merigomish—ballast; Elizabeth, Simpson, R. John—staves.

Saturday,—Brig Rome, Fowler, Boston—ballast; Spark'er, Boyles, Providence—do; Isabella, Kennedy, Newfoundland—sundry goods, Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—do.; Prospect, Pinkham, Wiscasset—ballast; ship Tropic, Jackson, New York—do.

Monday.—Ship Mogul, Gallager—ballast; Brig Pandora, Sheppard, Providence—do.; Commerce, Tybring, New York—do.; Fallmaddy, Vining, Portland—hay; Orson, Pinkham, Wiscasset—ballast; sch'r Mechanic, Parsons, Wiscasset—passengers; Elizabeth, Hayden, Pugwash—limestone; Lucy, Gerroir, Halifax—ballast; Catherine and Elizabeth, Benois, Wallace—deals; Despatch, Fraser, from a fishing voyage—fish; Isabella, Goodwin, Pugwash—deals.

Tuesday,—Sch'r Elizabeth, Simpson, R. John—ballast.

Wednesday.—Sch'r Potomac, Joffroy, Halifax—ballast; William Reed, Nichols, Wiscasset—ballast.

To day,—Sch'r Rosario, Sears, Portsmouth—ballast; Proxy, Hatch, Boston—do.; Iberina, Neill; do—hay; Venus, P. E. Island—ballast; Mary, Garret, Halifax—general cargo; Four Sisters, Wooden, do.—do.; Brig Paulina, Smith, Boston—ballast; North American, Lancaster, do.—do.

CLEARED.

July 12,—Barquo Richmond, Andros, Fall River—coal; Woodbine, Robertson, P. E. Island—do.

13.—Brig Cadmus, Jackson, Providence—coal.

14.—Barque Clarence, Brown, Hull—timber; sch'r Susan, Reynolds, P. E. Island—coal; George, Morrison, do.—freestone.

15.—Sch'r Mary, Pomroy, Somerset—coal.

17.—Sch'r Bee, Graham, Kishmaquack—coal; Margaret, Bishop, Three Rivers, hardware, rigging, &c.; Sarah, Mullins, do.—do.

18.—Isabella, Sutherland, Pugwash—goods; Lucy, Gerroir, Aricha—do; Catherine & Elizabeth, Benois, Wallace—do.

To-day,—Brig Sparkler, Boyles, Providence—coal; Rome, Fowler, Boston—do.

A Lady's Pocket Handkerchief & Work, picked up on the street, will be restored to the owner on application at this Office. [July 20.]

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership heretofore existing between HUGH FRASER and JAMES McKAY, of Barney's River, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All who are indebted to said concern are requested to make immediate settlement, as one of the subscribers intends leaving the Province in a few days.

HUGH FRASER,
JAMES McKAY.

Barney's River, June 1, 1837.

The Public are informed, that the Blacksmith and Mill Business heretofore carried on by the above firm, will in future be conducted by the subscriber, who solicits their patronage.

HUGH FRASER.

June, 1837.

WANTED,

A SMART Young Man, as a

FARM SERVANT.

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

TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT PICTOU.

On the Premises, on Wednesday, the second day of August, at 12 o'clock, pursuant to an order of Governor and Council,

THE Real Estate of the late Jessie Logie, formerly of Pictou, deceased, consisting of

A DWELLING HOUSE,
AND
LOT OF LAND,

situate, lying and being in Water Street, in the town of Pictou, and running back to Church Street; bounded and described as follows: On the north by Water-st., and measuring thereon 40 feet, on the west by a lot formerly in the possession of Charles Morrison; on the north by Church-St., and measuring thereon 40 feet, and on the east by lands lately in the possession of Mrs Mooring.

PETER DONALDSON,

June 14, 1837.

Administrator.

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, goblets, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoops, copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles, gridles;

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

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

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

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS, sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushers; 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 Chinese and other rich SHAWLS; Palm leaf HATS, by the dozen; stuff and silk Hats; &c. &c.

ALSO:

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

NOTICE.

THE Captain of the barquo Wexford, of Wexford, which vessel lately run on board the brig Loyallist, at sea, and was subsequently abandoned, is hereby informed, that his said vessel has been picked up and carried into the Port of Sydney, C. B. where she now lies in charge of the Agent for Lloyd's, and he is hereby required to repair to the spot, and take his said vessel in charge, as she is repairable.

JAS. DAWSON,
Eloyd's Agent, Pictou.

June 28. Editors of papers with whom we exchange, will please to give the above one insertion.

ON HAND,

10 BBLs PORK; 10 cwt FLOUR; Cut NAILS of every description. J DAWSON.

POETRY.

From the London 'Scrap Book'

YES, OUR FLAG HAS DEFIED.*

Yes our flag has defied for a thousand of years
The wiles of the foe, and the rage of the breeze,
Attest it swart' Afric' and Parga in teats
And our myriads who rot in the deep blue seas!
It has waved like a beautiful meteor in air,
And has floated where'er there was spoil to be
seized,
And murder, and rapine, and shrieks, and despair
Have been tifo ere our glorious rage was appeas'd.
Yes our flag has triumphantly waved in the gale,
And has flouted at many a banquet of blood,
And tho' vultures who see it unfurl'd never fail
To find plentiful prey for their ravenous brood.
Now and then, lost the ardour for slaughter should
cool,
When no slaves strack for freedom or murmured at
chains,
We taught "great moral lessons" to tyrants at school,
And our men fought like fiends—and got flogged for
their pains.
Oh God! that a nation should boast of a rag,
So bloody, so filthy, and stained by misdeed!
Hide, Albion! hide! your victorious flag
Till the wounds your fell tyranny gave cease to
bleed.
Could the dead you have slain and the hearts you
have crushed
Be made manifest here, as hereafter they'll be,
Your proud vauntings of glory and freedom were
hushed,
And Millions that now are enslaved would be free.

* These lines were written on reading some clap-trap
laudation of,
"The flag that braved a thousand years
The Battle and the breeze," &c.

MISCELLANY.

From the New Yorker.

PROSPECTS OF NEW YORK.

THERE are at this moment many thousand
industrious mechanics, artisans and labourers,
in this and other Atlantic cities, whom the
evils of the times have deprived of employment
—their only permanent resource for a livelihood,
and who yet live in hope that the difficulties
which environ us must be of brief duration
—that the pressure will soon be over, and then
trade will be as flourishing and labour as much
in demand and as amply rewarded as ever.—
Most deeply do we deplore the existence of
reasons which fasten upon our mind the sad
conviction that these anticipations cannot be
realized. We would gladly encourage all to go
on, and we trust that a month or a season will
surely bring relief from all our calamities.
Our interests combine with our wishes in im-
pelling us to look wholly on the bright side
of the picture.—But we must obey the motions
of truth and duty. The country is in a wretched
condition, and there are no signs of speedy
improvement. Trade may slightly revive in
the autumn, but all the great interests of the
country have received a shock from which they
cannot soon recover. Even legislation, so
pervasive a produce evil, will, if ever so wisely
and beneficially applied, be slow to remedy and
repair. There is no prospect of a speedy,
thorough, and permanent improvement in
the condition of things until Congress shall
have acted decisively on the great questions
which will come before it in September next.
That action may be such as to restore confi-
dence and credit, and thus give immediate vital-
ity to commerce, manufactures, buildings, &c.
But such we do not anticipate. Be it what it

may, if it be only systematic and decisive, it
will tend in some degree to ultimate amelio-
ration. Congress cannot act at all without im-
proving the state of affairs, because it must
decide in favour of a circulating medium of
some sort, and any thing is better than the dis-
coloured paper issues which we are now obliged
to dignify with the name of a currency. But
this action cannot be instantaneous—it may
not be consummated for months; and its good
effects can be felt only in the restoration of
confidence before another spring.

We say, then—Mechanics, artisans, labour-
ers, you cannot with safety give heed to those
who prophesy smooth things. The day of
relief, if we read rightly the signs of the times
is yet far distant. You cannot rely on better
times even in the fall, you need not look for
them before. While, then, every man who has
or may have employment should cling to it
with unyielding tenacity, even though it may
be less lucrative than it has hitherto been, let
those who cannot obtain it, no longer linger
about the cities, deceiving themselves with
idle hopes. We say to the unemployed, you
who are able to leave the cities should do so
without delay. You have a winter in prospect
of fearful, unexampled severity. Do not wait
to share and increase its horrors. Fly—re-
enter through the country—go to the Great
West—rather than remain here, consuming the
pittance which is left of your earnings in better
days. Should your trades fail you, do not
hesitate to engage in agriculture, canal making
—any thing which will afford a subsistence.
The times are out of joint: every day tends to
make them worse.—So great has been the ab-
straction of labour from agricultural to other
pursuits, that while nearly every thing else has
fallen fifty per cent, provisions remain ex-
tremely high. Flour commands ten dollars a
barrel; pork twenty; beef is nearly as high
as it has been, &c. Rents have not yet found
their level, and cannot find it until next May.
As to fuel, there is likely to be but half a sup-
ply of coal for the winter, for the want of
money with which to mine and transport or
purchase it. Let all who can, betake them-
selves to the country, and it would be better for
themselves and for those they leave behind
them. There will be more business for those
who stay, and food and fuel will be cheaper
because there will be fewer to consume them.
Away, then, hardy adventurers, to Ohio, Michi-
gan, Illinois, Indiana, or Wisconsin, if you
have money to go so far; or to hay-making
and harvesting in Jersey, Pennsylvania, or our
own inland counties, if you are unprovided
for or unambitious of pioneer life. But the
West is the true destination. We have seen
some thing of city and country, East and West,
and we would advise no one in any case to
change his location who is comfortably situated
and profitably employed where he is. But
such is not the case at present. There are at
least twenty thousand mechanics and thirty
thousand seamstresses in New York who ought
to be in the West, and the sooner they are,
the better for all parties.

LUCIFER MATCHES.—It is said the sponta-
neous combustion of these articles caused the
late fire at New York,—and that they were
part of a large parcel brought from France in
the packet Erie, the ignition of which had en-
dangered that ship at sea. There can be but
little doubt of the fact. We remembered the
circumstance, last summer, of these match-
boxes, on accidentally dropping, the whole
mass took fire, with an explosion as quick as
gunpowder. They are a very dangerous com-
modity, even in the safest and most quiet posi-
tions. When exposed to friction, or sudden
movement, as in transportation from one
country or place to another, they are peculiar-

ly so,—and great care should be taken that
they are properly deposited, where they can
easily be reached and removed. The rates of
insurance on such articles moreover, ought to
be higher than they are on less subtle mer-
chandise. The same precaution should be
used respecting them, that is employed with
reference to powder itself.—*Phil. Gazette.*

GREAT DISCOVERY IN SURGERY.—An article
has appeared in the New York Express, by
which it seems there is some hope that the
consumption may be cured by surgical means.
The surgeon who makes this communication,
proposes to cure the consumption (in any
case where one of the lungs is affected) in the
following manner:—An incision is made be-
tween the ribs, and an orifice opened to
admit the air into the chest outside of the dis-
eased lung—so that no air will be drawn into
that lung through the windpipe at all. The
lung will collapse, and remain perfectly quiet,
and in that state can be cured by the
efforts of nature alone, or removed altogether.
As there is a partition between the sides of the
lungs, while one of them ceases its action, the
other goes on with its ordinary functions. The
operation is neither difficult nor painful, and
may be performed upon a person in the last
stages of consumption, without danger—as a
person in that state would bear the operation
better than one in robust health. The plan
appears to be feasible, from the very fact that
nature does sometimes effect a cure by the
very same process (drying up one lung,) and
it is the only method by which a cure is ever
effected. If this plan succeeds, it will be the
greatest discovery in the art of healing, in mo-
dern times.—*Liberator.*

GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Princess Victoria,
whenever she appears in public, dresses with
great plainness. She begins to tire already
with her harness of royalty. She wears her hair
in plain braids, and a small ornament on the
middle of her forehead, and carries constantly
an old fashioned fan!—Here is a lesson for
upstart ladies who are so fond of bespangling
themselves on all occasions with a profusion
of trinkets and rich dresses.

HUMANITY OF MR DAY.—While Mr Day, the
eccentric author of Sandford and Merton, was
visiting his friend Sir William Jones, at his
chambers, the latter, in removing some books,
perceived a spider fall from them; on which he
cried hastily—"Kill that spider, Day; kill that
spider!" "No," said Mr Day, with that cool-
ness for which he was conspicuous, "I will
not kill that spider, Jones; I do not know that
I have a right to kill that spider! Suppose,
when you are going in your coach to Westmin-
ster-hall, a superior being, who, perhaps, may
have as much power over you, as you have over
this insect, should say to his companion, 'Kill
that lawyer! kill that lawyer!' how should you
like that, Jones?—and I am sure, to most
people, a lawyer is a more noxious animal
than a spider."

Four thousand one hundred passengers from
Europe, were landed at New York on the 5th
and 9th ult.

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramichi—Rev. 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. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BELLARME, Esq.