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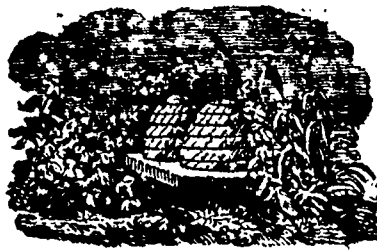
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1837.

NUMBER XXXI.

### 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, 6s. 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, per bushel	Hay per ton	40s a 50s
Boards, pine, pr 50s a 60s	Herrings, No. 1,	30s
hemlock, 30s a 40s	Mackerel,	none
Beef, pr lb	Mutton per lb	8d a 4d
Butter, 10d	Oatmeal pr cwt	16s a 18s
Wheat, 5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s 6d
Lard, at Mines, pr cwt	Pork	4d
at Loading Ground	Potatoes	1s 3d
at end of railroad	Salt pr hhd	none
Wool, pr Ql	Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d
pr doz	Shingles pr cwt	7s a 10s
Wheat, 22s 6d a 25s	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
American & none	Turnips pr bush	none
	Veal	none
	Wood pr cord	12s

### WRITING.

PERSONS desirous of having DEEDS, MORTGAGES, RELEASES, QUIT CLAIMS, &c., written, can be accommodated on application to the subscriber at the Record Office.

ABRAM. S. HARRIS,

Pictou, Nov. 29, 1837. b-w

### DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

By late arrivals, the Subscriber has received large additions to his STOCK OF MEDICINES, which is now very extensive; comprising a general assortment of every thing usually kept by persons in his line;—all of which are offered for sale at moderate prices, for prompt payment.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,  
Chemist & Druggist.

15,000 PRINCE SEGARS in quarter boxes, for sale as above.

December 5.

### PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA. CONCLUDED.

IN Austria the spirit of the Government is in many respects diametrically opposite to that of Prussia in regard to improvement. The Emperor Ferdinand, is forty four years of age, is plain and simple in his habits, very amiable, but borders closely on imbecility. I saw him closely, and observed that his head has been enormously distended by disease; the back, lateral, and upper regions, resemble those of a person suffering under an advanced Hydrocephalus. He is so timid that he cannot speak to a lady or any stranger, and is admitted on all hands to be incapable of comprehending state affairs. This is a misfortune to be commiserated, and not a fault to be condemned. But the Government is in the hands of Prince Metternich at J Counts Kollorath and Klamm, and they maintain in full vigour the principles adopted by the late Emperor Francis, who was an amiable bigot. In Austria, improvement is resisted. The Professors are appointed solely by Court influence, and they are expected to find every thing perfect. Instead of the keen intelligence and active vigour of the Prussian Professors, one sees in Vienna a state of drowsy lethargy, which constitutes the paradise of mediocrity, but is bitterness to talent. I mentioned to a Professor that the defects in an Institution under his charge were unprecedented probably in Europe, and asked why they were not removed. He answered, that he knew this well, and lamented it deeply, but could do nothing to improve them. I said, "Why do you not represent the state of the same Institutions in Prussia and Saxony, and urge the Minister to give you funds?" "In this country," said he, "it is an offence to say that any thing should be improved, because it is better in other kingdoms." In taking leave of a young Doctor of medicine in Vienna, I expressed my hope to see him in Edinburgh, and to return his kindness. He said, "I desire it much, but I fear I shall never enjoy that pleasure. The Government will not permit young men to travel; two of my friends asked for passports to visit France and England, after having completed their education here;—they were refused, and the answer given was—'You may learn every thing necessary in your profession at home,—why then go abroad to spend your money and imbibe false ideas;—such,' said he would be my answer if I were to apply." I thought this picture overdrawn, and tried to find out the truth. On conversing with an extensive manufacturer in Vienna, I asked him if he meant to send his sons abroad for education. "If I were to ask permission to do so, he replied, it would be refused; but I have done it without asking leave, and my son is now at ——" The schools are rendered systematically inefficient, and knowledge in Austria is every where proscribed. Do not imagine, however, that the bitterness of the degradation is not felt. The indignation of the middle classes is deep though not loud, and the Government knows this. In conversing with the governor of an Austrian town, who knows English affairs well, he contrasted the peaceful enjoyment of Austrian people with the heart-burning bitterness, strife, and hate of the different parties towards each other in France and England, and said that that man would be an enemy to Austria who should introduce the same spirit among her subjects. He said that

education and freedom were universally the parents of discontent. I admitted this to be the case, and remarked that when a people were ignorant and degraded, discontent with their condition was the necessary prelude to improvement, and that the Government were only postponing the day, because assuredly the lights of Europe would sooner or later penetrate into Austria, and then her period of agitation would commence, and it would be the more terrible the more education was now neglected. He denied that the Government obstructs education, and added, "But discontent is already begun—we know that it exists in the towns, although the country is sound;—it is lamentable, and we hope that it will subside." This hope is vain, and the present circumstances of Austria are operating powerfully in fanning the flame which he wishes to extinguish. It is universally known that the Emperor is weak in mind, and the people do not bear the oppressions of Metternich, Klamm, & Co. with the same patience which they might manifest if their tyrant were their hereditary monarch. They call them "the Triumvir," "the three tyrants," and express the greatest bitterness against them. I heard this sentiment from persons of very different ranks, and at hundreds of miles distance; and my opinion is, that Austria is opening for revolution more rapidly than is generally believed.

### MANNERS AND SOCIAL STATE OF THE GERMANS.

The greatest difference between Britain and Germany is, that in the latter there is scarcely any middle class except in the large towns, and very few resident gentry in the country. There are scarcely any single farm-houses; the land is cultivated by peasants who live in villages. They appear to me to hold about the same rank as a tenant of fifty acres in Lanarkshire. They employ servants who are scarcely of a different grade from themselves. They seem to have but little capital, and their methods of cultivation are rude enough. A pair of bullocks, or sometimes a pair of milch cows; in richer districts a horse and a bullock; or a pair of horses; draw a clumsy primitive plough, mounted on two wheels. The ridges are shallow, and so zig-zag, that an East-Lothian ploughman would bet that they had been drawn by blindfolded men and stone-blind cattle. There is no draining; and nothing that can compare to the skilful efforts exhibited in Scotland to overcome the defects of soil and climate. But Germany is widely different from Britain. The level ground (and a very large portion of it is level) is porous sand or fine gravel, which has a productive surface, varying from four to eight or ten inches in thickness, produced probably by the decay of vegetable matter and long cultivation. Manure and ploughing are almost all such land requires. Drains are superfluous, and art can do little to add to the stamming of so thin a soil. The population, in a great part of the country, appears to the eye of the traveller to be very thin; and as all the ground capable of carrying grain is sown, a relative abundance is produced from a sheer extent of surface. Of course, there are alluvial districts which are much richer; but the broad expanse of the country gives one very strongly the impression that it had long formed the bottom of a sea or vast lake, and been raised up en masse, and left in that condition. Limestone mountains and limestone rocks

abound to so great an extent, that in travelling from Berlin to Vienna, and from Vienna to Munich, and Munich to Frankfurt, by Ratisbon, I scarcely saw a drop of soft water. The peasants appear to be completely priest-ridden, and form the grand bulwarks of the Catholic Church.

The number of holidays is still considerable; and we have seen innumerable processions of rural villagers carrying saints, the virgins, and the host, to the sound of music, led and marshalled by their priests.

The greatest men in these villages are the innkeepers and postmasters. In judging of the priests, it should always be recollected that in a country where there are no educated farmers, and no resident gentry, the clergy are almost the only link connecting the world of mind with the world of matter. They belong chiefly to the class of the peasants; and where they do their duty conscientiously, are regarded by them with affection as well as respect.

In the small towns, the classes of servants, artisans, and shopkeepers, doctors, and lawyers, are found much the same as in Britain, and there greater mental activity reigns. The workmen must travel for two years after their apprenticeship has expired, and this increases their intelligence, and serves to break down their prejudices. Every where we see these men marching in pairs, with knapsacks on their backs and a pair of boots on the top of them. They beg from travellers in carriages, and generally receive some little gratuity. The spirit of aristocracy is as strong among the tradesmen in the towns, as it was in Scotland in the olden times. Each sign-board announces that its owner is "a master tailor, master smith, or master turner," and many add "burgess" to their titles. They are "master burgess shoemakers," &c.

In the large towns, all the grades of people found in our own country, are presented in Germany, and with far lighter shades of difference in manners and dress than one would have anticipated. We are all one great family; and with the exception of the peasants, who generally wear a costume, the inhabitants of London, Edinburgh, Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, and Munich, male and female, are more alike in their dresses than could be conceived. On looking more narrowly into their social state and habits, however, greater differences are observable. There is far less wealth in Germany in the corresponding classes. A German house of any rank, will be furnished for one half the money which it would cost to furnish an English one of the same grade. There are no carpets, and no grates; the beds are small, calculated for one person only, and have no curtains. Their rooms are not loaded with rich furniture as ours are; but a table, a few chairs, and a sofa, constitute the effects in a sitting-room; and the same articles, with shelves and books, complete the array of a library. They have tasteful hangings at their windows, remarkable for elegance and grace, but not expensive. Their tables, chairs, and beds, are beautiful of their kinds, made of dark nut-wood, highly polished, and their floors are either made of fine inlaid timber in beautiful patterns, or of simple fir deal, kept as clean as hands and brushes can make them.

In the large towns the middle classes, and in the smaller capitals, even the higher nobles live in flats. In Dresden the Minister of war lives in a flat, (the first floor;) and in Munich, Prince Lowenstein, a name revered in Germany, also occupies a first floor. But these floors are often of enormous size, and contain very spacious and elegant rooms. The professors and the physicians, even of the first rank, are found in the first, second, and third floors of a large mansion—There are no sunk stories in Germany, and the houses have generally a large arch, into which coaches drive; so that the inhabitants of these floors are enabled to be taken up and set down from vehicles of all descriptions, without exposure to the open air, as in our own country. The breakfast hour, as I have already mentioned, is six or seven o'clock, and the dinner hour at twelve, one, or two. The breakfast is coffee and bread; a very substantial and multifarious dinner is eaten, and also a solid supper at eight or nine o'clock. The evenings are spent at the theatres, or in public gardens in summer, and in private society in winter. The prices of provisions are very low; and altogether, from the absence of expensive habits, an English income goes a great way in Germany; and in the towns intelligent and agreeable society is every where to be met with. The Germans are a nation of musicians; and to an amateur of this refined pleasure, Germany is a paradise.

The women of the middle ranks in Germany are amiable, and almost all musicians; but they are much less of fine ladies than in Britain. The wives and daughters of professors, physicians, bankers, and rich merchants, knit and sew and attend to domestic affairs, very much as the ladies of Scotland used to do in the days of Waverley. They are refined and lady like in their manners; simple, easy, and extremely neat.—They are said not to be extremely learned; as the men

are averse to their being taught any knowledge that might carry their thoughts beyond their domestic duties. They forget that they are the mothers, and the earliest and most efficient instructors of their children, and that knowledge and usefulness are not inconsistent, but perfectly compatible qualities. The general character of the Germans is honest and benevolent. Very rarely indeed, have I seen an inferior animal, a child, or an idiot, maltreated in any form, or in any degree; and with the exception of the man who let out carriages to hire, I have not been cheated six times in a tour embracing more than a thousand miles.

One striking difference between Britain and Germany is, that in the latter it is considered part of the object of existence to enjoy life. There is not that heavy pressure of exertion, of care, anxiety, and uncertainty which afflicts the middle classes in our own country. The German has time to eat his dinner and his supper, to smoke his pipe, to hear music, to go to the play, to meet his friends; and in short, while he journeys through this life, he lives by the way. The tone of good nature and of enjoyment which pervades the mass of the middle class, is exceedingly agreeable to strangers who visit them. Of course they have their errors, faults, afflictions, and misfortunes, as well as we; but these are not created to so great an extent as with us, by insatiable ambition, a never-ceasing pursuit of wealth, and a load of affairs beyond the mental strength of the individual; and they, therefore, positively enjoy more with less riches than we do.—The great faults of the town are smoking, spitting, and rather slovenly domestic habits. In Germany water-closets are unknown, and the substitutes for them are horrors. This is the national plague of the country; which no effort is made to remove or abate. In their domestic economy they do not use basins, but give you tiny pie dishes in which to perform your morning ablutions, and so small a quantity of water that a sparrow could scarcely wash itself comfortably in it. The palaces and mansions of princes presented the same utensils, and it is only on coming towards the Rhine that basins begin to appear, and they increase in size as you approach England.

### NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The following remarks are from the last number of the *St. John, N. B. Chronicle* :—

"CANADA.—The affairs of this fair portion of her Majesty's possessions are in a most deplorable state, and can be clearly traced to mismanagement in those who unfortunately are placed over Colonial Governments.—The imbecile and temporising measures which have been forwarded from time to time from the Colonial Office to the Administrator of the Government in Canada has led to all the difficulties and treasonable practices which now unhappily exist. If the British Cabinet had acted with firmness and decision in settling in differences between the parties, when first presented them, matters would never have arrived to this crisis."

### NOVA-SCOTIA.

Her Majesty's Council was dissolved yesterday.—*Novascotian, December 13.*

The Legislature is to meet on the 25th January, for the dispatch of business.—*Recorder of Saturday last.*

### PUBLIC NOTICE

It is hereby given, that the ANNUAL TOWN MEETING of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Township of Pictou, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Pictou, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of making provision for the support of the Poor of the said Township, for the ensuing year; and also, for Voting the Money required to be raised in the Town of Pictou, for Fire Engines, Pumps, Wells, Health Inspectors' Salary, &c.—of which said meeting notice has otherwise been given, according to Law.

DANIEL DICKSON,  
Treasurer, &c.

Decr. 18, 1837.

### PICTOU AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

WILL hold its Annual Meeting in the Court House, on Wednesday the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening.—Open to the Public.

JAMES DAWSON.

Secretary.

December 22.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of

JAMES SMITH,

late of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

J. W. SMITH,  
Administratrix.  
m-m

Pictou, 18th December, 1837.

### STATIONARY.

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF JAMES DAWSON.

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

[Catalogue continued.]

PAPERS—wholesale and retail, viz:

Foolscap, wove and laid, blue and yellow,  
Post, " " " "  
" " " " "  
" " " " "  
Large and small, thick and thin,  
Demy for Deeds, &c.

All the above papers may be had ruled faint, and red lined.

Drawing paper from 3d. to 2s. per sheet; Sheathing and wrapping papers; London and Bristol Boards; Paste-board and Card-board, all sizes; blue and marbled Papers; Music Papers, various sizes and patterns; gilt and black edged post; gold paper and borders, plain and vandyke; blank Cards, all sizes—plain, gilt and black edged, enamelled, embossed, &c.; Conversation Cards; gold leaf; sheep and calf skins, for binding; backgammon and chess boards; chess men, wood, bone, and ivory; pocket books and portfolios, all sizes; sealing wax, fine, common, and fancy; wafers, all sizes and colours; water colours, in boxes from 6d. to 10s. each; camel hair pencils, common and fine; Indian rubber, bottle, cake, and patent; Indian ink; quills, from 1s. 6d. to 10s. per hundred; steel pens, great variety, very low; slates, log and common, all sizes; slate pencils, large assortment; crayons, lead and charcoal; black lead pencils, from 1s. to 8d. each; drawing do., F, B, BB, H, H, H, H, H, H, H, H, 1s. each; ink powder, and ink in bottles, at 7d. each; pewter ink stands, for desk, 3s. 6d.; pocket ink pots, 6d. to 2s.; common ink glasses, large assortment; pens, pen, and pocket knives; blue and red ink for ruling; paper folders; and other prints, great variety; caricatures, school pieces, and other prints, from 3d. to 2s. 6d. each; toy books, from 1d. to 2s.; multiplication tables and alphabets; 1d. Ballads and 1d. Histories; Gilt Ballads; Song Books, from 6d. to 3s. 6d.; compasses and mathematical Instruments; blotting paper; violin strings, first quality; screen handles; nine and twelve inch Globes; Gunter's scales and parallel rulers; Pirenological Busts; 6d. Plays; Douglas's Tragedy; Drawing Books, 1 1/2 d. to 2s.; porcelain Tablets; Ass skin memorandum Books; Catechisms, all sorts; spectacles, from 1s. 3d. to 5s. per pair; Saddlers' needles, No. 0 to 6; leads for patent pencil cases; parchment and log paper; blank books and memorandum books, all sizes and bindings; Magistrates, Law, Customs, and other Blanks; gilt edged picture frames, from 2s. to 4s.; scissors; razor strops; copy books, great variety; room paper and bordering.

### SNUFF.

For sale at the Nicmac Tobacco Manufactory, No. 74, BEDFORD ROW, A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

### FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

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

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

### ALMANACS FOR 1838,

For sale for 7 1/2 d each, by J. DAWSON.

**NEW GOODS.**

**JOHN PROUDFOOT**  
HAS just received from London, an Extensive Assortment of  
**FALL GOODS, OF THE BEST QUALITY,**  
which he offers for sale  
at unusually low prices, for cash or farm produce;  
Viz:—

**BLUE CLOTHS** and Cassimeres, Moleskins, checks and stripes, grey and white cotton, brown Holland,

**LINEN AND COTTON BED TICK,**  
white counterpanes and diapers, woollen shawls, flannel and serge, 9-4 blankets, black coffin cloth,

**MEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS,**  
shaloon, black and cold merino, edgings and quilings, stays, patent thread, cotton reels and balls,

**MULL, BOOK, & JACONET MUSLINS,**  
mixed pins, shoethread, ribbons, gauze, Bandanna and Barcelona silk handkerchiefs, Turkey, red, and other colour cotton handkerchiefs, gauze veils,

**GROS DE NAPLES,**  
tapes, crapes, womens' black, worsted, and cotton hose, scissors, sewing silk, cotton forest,

**NAVY, BLUE, AND FANCY PRINTS,**  
Chintz furniture, shirting cottons (great variety),  
**MIRRORS,**

double-bladed knives, blue, red, and white cotton, west, and white warp.  
December 6. if

**LAND FOR SALE.**

**500 ACRES** of Excellent LAND, at Kempt Town, in the County of Colchester, near the head of Salmon River, westward of the road leading from Salmon River to Earl Town, about 4 miles North of Mr John Archibald's Inn. The said lot was originally granted to Robert Jerratt and Margaret Lindsay. The Land is mostly covered with hardwood and spruce, and is surrounded with good soil, sufficient to make a thriving Settlement in a few years. Two families now reside within three quarters of a mile of said Lot, and others are about to settle in its vicinity. As the Land has lately been surveyed, and is marked by Mr Alexander Miller, Deputy Surveyor, Turo, persons wishing to purchase may apply to him, or to the subscriber by whom any further information can be given.

**ROBERT DAWSON.**

Pictou 1st December 1837.

**NOTICE.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

**BEGS** leave to notify his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced  
**SELLING OFF**  
**AT PRIME COST**  
his well assorted Stock of the best British  
**HARDWARE GOODS,**  
by wholesale and retail.

And Likewise,—

**A LARGE CONSIGNMENT**

of the best British Manufactured Hardware Goods,  
of various descriptions, which are to be sold in Lots judiciously selected and made up.  
Also:—Gin and Brandy, in Bond.

The subscriber at the same time begs leave to intimate to all persons who stand indebted to him by Notes of Hand, Book Accounts, or otherwise, for twelve months previous to this date, that they must make payment on or before the 30th day of December, ensuing; otherwise he will place his claims in the hands of his Attorney, for recovery.  
**JOHN BANNERMAN.**

November 28

**NOTICE.**

**THE** Subscribers wishing to settle up their Partnership Business, request all those persons having unsettled accounts with them, to call and have them adjusted before the first of January 1838. Any accounts standing unsettled at that time, will be sued for without reserve.

**E. LIPPENCOTT & CO.**

Nov. 23.

**MOFFAT'S**  
**VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,**  
AND  
**PHENIX BITTERS,**

**FOR** the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Palsy, Piles, Injuries from the use of Mercury, Costiveness, rush of blood to the head and violent Head Aches, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptive Complaints, Dropsy, Asthma, & Consumption, Diarrhoea, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.

For further particulars of the above Medicine, see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which can be obtained on application at the store of Mr J. D. B. FRASER, Pictou,—where the Medicine is for sale.

December 6. if

**FALL, 1837.**

**R. DAWSON,**

Has received per ship Westmoreland,

**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; griddles;

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

**MATHIESON'S JOINERS' TOOLS,**  
(well assorted;)

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

**COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS** sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushet; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

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

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

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

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

ALSO:

Hyson, Congo, and Bohea  
**TEAS;**

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

**FOR SALE.**

**A LOT OF LAND IN THE TOWN OF**  
**PICTOU,**

(Adjoining the Property of Mr John Lorrain;)

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

Terms easy; apply to

**ABRAM PATTERSON,**

Pictou, 11th October, 1837. if

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

**FOR SALE.**

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

If not previously disposed of at private sale:

**ALL** that lot, piece, or parcel of LAND situate and being in the town of Pictou, on the north side of Church street, and is described as follows, viz't. Beginning at the south west corner of a lot of land formerly owned by John Patterson, deceased, (and now in the possession of Messrs Hepburn and Campbell,) thence running north 8 degrees east, ten rods; thence north 82 degrees west four rods; thence south 8 degrees west, ten rods or until it strikes the north side of Church street aforesaid; and thence south 76 degrees east along the said street to the place of beginning, (excepting out of, and from the same, the dwelling house and school house now in the possession of, and occupied by Mr James Hogue.) There are upon the premises,

**TWO GOOD DWELLING-HOUSES,**

An excellent SHOP, and Out-Houses. It will be sold in one or two lots to suit purchasers. The premises can be viewed at any time on application to the subscriber.  
Terms liberal, and will be made known at the time of sale.

**JOHN LINDSAY.**

Pictou, 11th October, 1837.

The above SALE is postponed till **WEDNESDAY,** the 20th December next.

**REMOVAL.**

**PETER BROWN,**

TAILOR,

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

ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND,

**BEST SUPERFINE, WEST OF ENG-**  
**LAND BROAD CLOTHS,**

Kerseymeres, Pilot Cloths, Buckskins, Petershams,  
**SILK AND COTTON VELVETS,**  
Excellent Assortment of Silk, and Silk & Woollen Valentias,

MOZELLE AND OTHER KINDS OF VESTINGS.

All kinds of Trimmings, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO:

**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF READY-**  
**MADE CLOTHING,**

Suitable for the Season;

All of which he will warrant to be of the best workmanship and material, and will be sold at the following very reduced prices, for cash only, viz.

Great Coats	from 11 to 15 dollars.
Cloaks,	" 6 " 8 1-2 "
Frock Coats	" 12 " 16 "
Dress do.	" 10 " 15 "
Short do.	" 8 " 11 "
Jackets	" 6 " 8 "
100 prs trousers	" 2 " 8 "
120 assorted vests	" 1 1-2 " 4 "
Twilled flannel drawers	1 "

British and American **INDIA RUBBERS;** a general assortment of Tailors' **TOOLS** and **FURNISHINGS.**

Pictou, November 15. if m-w

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

(And for Sale by James Dawson.)

**WILLCOLKES'S AND FRYER'S**  
New and much admired System of  
**ARITHMETIC AND MENTAL CALC-**  
**LATIONS.**

EDITED BY REV. JAMES WADDELL,

Master of the Central Academy, Charlotte-town.

**TO LET.**

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

ALSO.

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

August 27th, 1837.

**VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.**

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ALSO:**

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

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

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

Terms of Payment made easy.

They also request all persons to whom they are indebted in this concern to present their accounts for adjustment and payment; and those indebted to them to make payment or satisfactory arrangements by the end of this year, without which compulsory steps may be taken.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.  
St. John, October 17, 1837. cd-w

**SOLE LEATHER,**

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

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.**

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late  
**ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,**  
Island, East River, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, to either of the subscribers; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to  
JANE MCKENZIE Err'x.  
ALEX FRASER, Jr. Forks, } Extr's  
ROBERT GRANT, }  
East River, 29th November, 1837. ca-m

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late  
**DONALD CHISHOLM,**  
East River, farmer, deceased, are requested to render 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  
ELIZABETH CHISHOLM, Admr'x.  
HUGG CHISHOLM, } Admr's.  
WILLIAM ROBERTSON }  
East River, Sept. 4, 1837. b-n

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late  
**DAVID P. PATTERSON,**  
of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.  
R. S. PATTERSON, } Admr's.  
ARRAM PATTERSON, }  
Pictou, 29th July, 1837. f

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, } Admr's  
THOMAS CAMPBELL, }  
ANDREW MILLAR, }  
Pictou, 2d May, 1837. f

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. f

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late  
**GEORGE FREDERICK LANGILL,**  
of River John, 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 said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to  
GEORGE BIGNAY, Agent for  
SUSANNAH LANGILL, Administratrix.  
Nov. 3, 1837 r-w


**FOR SALE.**

1 Baking or Cooking STOVE,  
1 DOUBLE STOVE, very neat.  
Apply to J. DAWSON.

**TO LET:**

ENTRY FIRST MAY NEXT,  
One half of that new and well finished HOUSE, a part of which is now occupied by Mr Charles Robinson,—containing  
A SHOP, CELLAR, KITCHEN, and SIX ROOMS.  
Or, the promisee can be let as a dwelling, exclusive of the shop.  
Apply as above. [October 11.]

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

 THE FARM lately owned and occupied by John Love, at Rogers' Hill, CONTAINING 100 ACRES.  
This FARM is situated on the main road in the centre of a thriving settlement, about five miles from Pictou. There is a good  
**FRAME HOUSE AND BARN**  
on the premises, and the situation is very suitable for a tradesman. Application may be made to Mr Primrose. Pictou, August 16, 1837. f

**TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.**

PERSONS desirous of contracting for the boarding, shingling, and inside finishing, of a number of Frames erected at the Albion Mines for the workmen's Houses; can find employment by applying to Mr JOSEPH SMITH at the office of the Albion Mines.  
N B Contractors to find all materials.  
Albion Mines, 5th Sept. 1837

**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 f

**STOVES.**

R. DAWSON,  
Has received a few Cooking, Franklin & Shop STOVES,  
of New York and Carron Casting,  
which will be sold low for cash.  
Nov. 1, 1837.

**THE NEW-BRUNSWICK SENTINEL.**

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

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

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

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

EDMUND WARD.

Halifax, October 12, 1837.

**IN THE PRESS, AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED**  
(At this Office.)  
**A NEW SELECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."**

AS but a limited number of Copies are printing, those wishing to become subscribers to the Work will please hand in their names without delay.  
Contributions of favorite and popular TUNES will be thankfully received.

COLONIAL.

From the Montreal Morning Courier.

Nov. 27, Half-past Seven, P. M.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the substance of the official report of the taking of St. Charles, on Saturday last.

On Saturday morning at nine o'clock, the Brigade under Lieut Colonel Wetherall, left St. Hilaire in the direction of St. Charles. The march was accomplished without opposition or hinderance, except from the breaking down of bridges, &c. &c., until he arrived within a mile of St. Charles, when the troops were fired upon from the left or opposite bank of the Richelieu, and a man of the Royal Regiment was wounded. Several rifle shots were also fired from a barn immediately in their front, and the barn was immediately burnt. On arriving at two hundred and fifty yards from the rebel works, Colonel Wetherall took up a position, hoping that a display of his force would induce some defection amongst the infuriated people; they, however, opened a heavy fire, which was returned. The gallant Colonel then advanced to another position, one hundred yards from the works, but finding the defenders obstinate, he stormed and carried them, burning every building within the stockade, except that of Mr Debaritzch, which, however, is much injured.

The affair occupied about one hour. The slaughter on the side of the rebels was very great. An individual who left St. Charles this morning says, that he saw upwards of 125 buried last night, and there were many more; besides which a great many were killed in the buildings, and their bodies burnt. Their wounded are 300 and odd. The following is a return of the killed and wounded of Her Majesty's troops:—

	KILLED:		R. & F.
	Sergt.		
The Royal Regt.	1		1
66th Regt.	0		1
	1		2
WOUNDED SEVERELY.		SLIGHTLY.	
	Sergt.	R. & F.	
The Royal Regt.	8		7
66th Regt.	2		1
	10		8

Men and officers behaved nobly. Major Ward carried the right of the position in good style, and Captain Glasgow of the Artillery did good execution, and proved himself a zealous officer. Captain David's troop of Montreal Cavalry rendered essential service.

In addition to the above particulars we may add, that the interment of the dead above mentioned was the work of the victorious troops. The leaders who had brought these misguided men into the snare in which they were thus taken, were not the men who performed the last rites of humanity for the remains of their unhappy victims.

About sixty prisoners we understand to have been taken; but few or none among them are of note. T. B. Brown is thought to have fled in the direction of St. Denis. Papineau and O'Callaghan, according to the best information obtained, were both safely lodged at St. Marc, on the other side the river during the engagement, thus giving fresh evidence of their individual aversion to that 'villainous saltpetre,' of which they think so favourably when others are to be its victims.—Of 152 stated to have been thus buried, the 'fifty-six' of which we spoke in our shorter extra, as having been counted by Col. W. were a part, and were all counted by him as we understand, in one place.

The occupation of the village of St. Charles was as has been already stated, complete. Its defenders were all placed *hors du combat*; those not killed or taken, seeking refuge in flight. On Sunday, Col. W. fell back leisurely upon Rouville. The reports relative to St. Denis and St. Ours, which have been current during the day, are therefore unfounded. 'Festina lente' seems to be the gallant Colonel's motto; and a very good one it is. By not hurrying from Rouville in the first instance, he has succeeded in gaining the signal advantage we have just described. A like course will doubtless continue to lead to like results.

The spirit with which the defenders of the village fired upon the troops in the first instance, may be gathered from the fact that Col. Wetherall, Major Ward, and Capt. David's horses were all wounded, and we believe disabled. The complaints paid to the gallantry of the several bodies under the Colonel's orders, are doubtless well deserved. We understand the gallant officer has expressed his wish, in regard to the Cavalry in particular, that he had not a great many more of them under him.

We have authority to state that all eligible persons wishing to volunteer for six months' military service, will receive 1s, per day, and rations—application to be made to the Commanding officers of the Volunteer Corps. All men who want work also by applying to the same Officers, will be employed in forming barriers—upon being approved of by the Engineer Office.

A report was current in town last night, growing we presume, out of the preparations known to have been making all the week previous, for further disturbances in the County of Two Mountains, and the statement that a grand muster of the malcontents was to be held early in the day in that quarter, that an attack upon the city was to be expected during the night. Strong guards of the several volunteer battalions were posted accordingly at an early hour, on every avenue leading to the city. The rumour proved, as was indeed expected by almost every body, to be groundless; but the spirit with which the Volunteers came forward in all quarters to the discharge of their duties, was in the highest degree satisfactory, and give good evidence of the probable efficiency of their several corps, should their services ever be more seriously required hereafter.

The four Volunteer Battalions muster considerably above 2000 men. All are now armed and officered, and a large proportion of the Companies have gone through some little drilling. By the time the river closes, they will make a very pretty garrison.

From the Portland Advertiser, Dec. 5.

We have to-day contradictory accounts from Canada. Those from the Montreal Courier of the 27th report the Loyalists as victorious at St. Charles, where, it will be recollected, the last account anticipated a great battle. Another account which appears to bring intelligence from Montreal down to a late hour, we got from an Extra issued at St. Albans under date of the 25th, which says:

"Passengers in the Stage who left Montreal last evening, and arrived at Highgate this evening, report that the Patriots are gaining at St. Charles."

"Frequent skirmishes have taken place, the result generally favourable to the Patriots."

Yesterday and to-day firing was heard in the direction of St. Charles.

They contradict the rumour so current for the last 24 hours, that the Royalists had taken

St. Charles, routed the Patriots, killed 300, and taken General Brown prisoner.

The greatest excitement prevails in the community. Amidst the multitude of rumours it is almost impossible to ascertain the exact truth. A day or two will furnish something decisive.

Later Still—10 o'clock, P. M.—We learn from a source we credit, that on Saturday at 11 P. M. the British attacked the Patriots—there was hard fighting until 5 A. M.—for a while the Patriots were put to confusion.

A reinforcement of 1800 Patriots came up, attacked the British in the rear, and routed them. The Royalists had retreated to a wood, and constant accessions of the Canadian troops were pouring in when the messenger left.

The Royalists had burned down the village of St. Charles.

We look hourly for further intelligence.—The result is doubtful.

Great fears are entertained at Montreal, of an invasion from Terrybone, where a large patriot force was collected. Almost all the regulars were at St. Charles.

The Volunteers were barricading the streets of the City.

From the Novascotia.

By the Western Mail, Boston papers to the 4th Dec. were received. They give entirely different views of the position and performances of the belligerent parties. We give below these accounts as we find them—leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions.

From the Commercial Boston Gazette.

We are indebted to an Extra from the Burlington Free Press, for the following account of a bloody battle, and decisive Victory of the Patriots, over the Queen's army of Regulars and Volunteers. On our first page will be found copious details of the movements of the British army, under Col. Wetherall, from Montreal, against St. Charles. It is the Royalist account, and states that the Queen's troops were completely successful. Many persons have supposed that the account from the Burlington Free Press is but the Patriot version of the same battle, where the victory had been claimed by the British. They thus consider the two accounts inconsistent with each other, and doubt the success of the Patriots. A close attention to dates and places show that the accounts are perfectly consistent, and that they relate to two battles. This will appear by reading the British account of Col. Wetherall's expedition, and afterwards the account below.

The Montreal account says that Wetherall attacked the town of St. Charles at 2 o'clock, p. m., and took it, with the loss of 100 killed and 200 prisoners on the part of the Patriots, but states that their informant left the camp on Saturday afternoon: that down to Monday no further accounts were received from Wetherall, although he was only 36 miles from Montreal. On the other hand, the account below relates to an attack of the British on the Fort at St. Charles, at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, which resulted in the total defeat of the British.

The latter is therefore perfectly consistent with the former, and the fact that no express from Wetherall had been received at Montreal down to Monday morning, corroborates the idea of his defeat. This conclusion is also consistent with the account from St. Albans Journal, that the Patriots were "gaining" at St. Charles. The following, from the Burlington Free Press, is the latest intelligence:—

At eleven o'clock, the regular and volunteer British forces, 1200 strong, made an unexpected assault upon the Fort at St. Charles, about 36 miles from Montreal. The assault was urged and resisted with the greatest obstinacy

and most determined resolution on both sides until morning, when the British were suddenly attacked in the rear by about 1600 Patriots from St. Mathias, 14 miles distant, who, hearing the cannonading, went to the rescue, and came up just in time to save the Fort, which was about being captured. The royalists immediately fled in all directions into the woods, with the patriots at their heels, and will probably nearly all be killed or taken prisoners, as the patriots under the orders of Gen. Brown, had cut off all means of retreat or escape, by destroying the boats in the Richelieu, and stationing forces in the only places where they might retreat. When the express left St. Charles, at 7, A. M. on the 26th, (Sunday) the patriots were in hot pursuit. The Patriots lost in the assault on the Fort about 200 men in killed and wounded. The loss of the assailants not known. They left behind them two pieces of cannon, but did not burn the Village of St. Charles. The British forces this side of Quebec are nearly all annihilated. It is said that there is scarcely a royalist in the whole French population. The women are engaged in making ball cartridges, and are as enthusiastic as their husbands and brothers. Many of them in advance of the British forces, threw into the river all their furniture and provisions that they could not carry, and set fire to and abandoned their houses, rather than that they should fall into the hands of the enemy.

An express arrived at Burlington on Wednesday, requesting that steamboats might be sent to St. Johns immediately. The inhabitants were leaving Montreal, and the banks at that place and Quebec are forwarding specie to the United States.

From the Boston Atlas.

The Burlington Free Press of Friday brings us the following information:

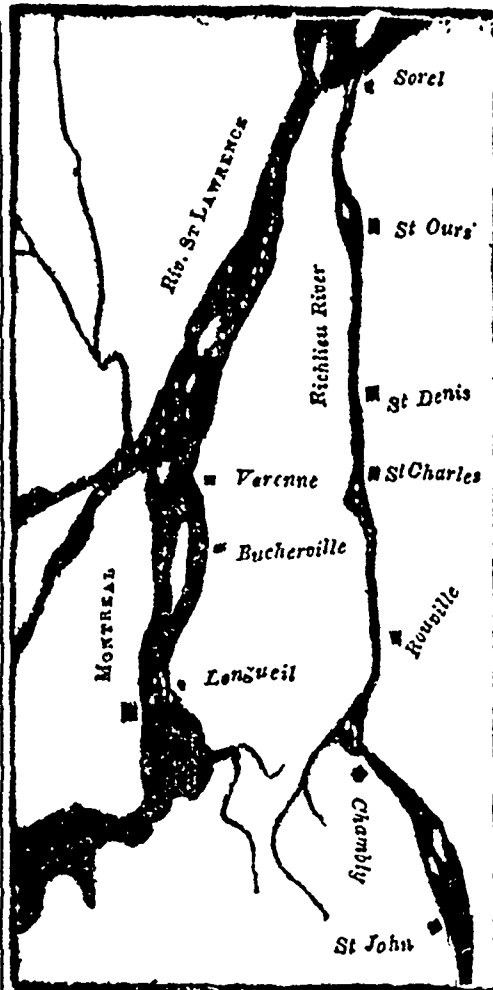
**St. Charles taken—the Patriots dispersed!** Such is the intelligence by the boat from St. Johns last night. Col. Wetherall passed through St. Johns yesterday, with his troops, on their return to Montreal. According to the present information, the attack commenced at 12 o'clock on Saturday, and the fort was entered at the point of the bayonet at half past four, with the loss of only four men of the loyalists. The Patriots lost about 200 killed, and 50 taken prisoner. Brown and his men had fled in the direction of St. Dennis.

The Burlington Sentinel of the same date, contains a postscript dated 11 o'clock at night, with later intelligence. The amount of the information is that the steamboat which had just arrived from St. Johns, brought the news that St. Charles had been retaken by the Patriots. The Montpelier Watchman says this agrees with the reports received by St. Albans, and is no doubt correct.

We conversed at a late hour last night, with a gentleman just arrived in town from Chambly, where he had left Lieut. Col. Wetherall and the whole force under his command, at about 6 o'clock. Our informant was himself in company with the troops during the whole of their march to St. Charles and back, and states that they left Rouville for Chambly early yesterday morning. On their march the troops were frequently fired upon from beyond the river, though without effect, and at Pt. Oliviere a large body of the rebels, perhaps a thousand in number, were encountered, drawn up to intercept their retreat. A short skirmish ensued, but a very little firing from the troops sufficed to put an end to it, by making the enemy take to the cover of the woods and allow a free passage to Chambly. A few of the rebels were shot down, before the rest ran. Two small pieces of artillery, we understand, were taken. None of the soldiers were hurt

in the skirmish. One man of those wounded at St. Charles is since dead, making the whole number of killed during the expedition, four. *Montreal Courier of Wednesday, 29th.*

(Some of our Readers having complained, that from ignorance of the geography of Canada, they were unable to trace the operations of the combatants, we have prepared the following wood cut of the vicinity of Montreal; which, though not distinguished for geographical accuracy, will give an idea of the relative situations of the places. It includes a tract of country of 70 miles in length.)



NOTE.—A number of brooks running into the Richelieu River, the destruction of the bridges upon which impeded the march of the troops, are omitted in the cut.

From Papers by the Western Mail.

MONTREAL, Dec. 1st.

The late accounts from Grand Brule and its neighbourhood are of a character to demand a full share of public attention. On Saturday last, a muster of some hundreds of the rebels took place at Grand Brulé, and on Sunday a second was held, at which we have been credibly informed that no less than 2000 men were in attendance. For some time past, we are assured that they have been at work upon entrenchments of one kind and another, for the defence of Grand Brulé, from an attack in either direction, whether from Montreal or from the back country. An American gentleman who passed through the place about noon on Tuesday last, informs us that he was stopped there and examined, by a body of about 150 armed men, who appeared to be acting as a regular guard under the command of a man named Coursolles. In the course of his examination, he was told that they had been keeping such a guard there ever since the Saturday before, and were determined to allow no communication but such as they might think un-

objectionable, to take place through their district.

While our informant was detained, he saw a man who was stated to be a prisoner, make his escape from the house of a Mr. Brazeau, just by. He was instantly pursued by a mounted party, and doubtless retaken. After some delay, our informant himself was allowed to proceed, but he was assured by the mail-carrier who overtook him at St. Martin that evening, that the rebels regretted afterwards that they had not made him a prisoner.

On Wednesday, we learn that the mail-carrier was himself stopped on his return, and his mail taken from him. The same day a party of 100 or more proceeded to visit and disarm most of the loyalists residing in that quarter. Some days before, individuals had been thus visited, but this time the movement was made general. A large proportion of these disarmed Loyalists came into town yesterday with their families, and we are assured by individuals of their number with whom we have conversed, that the whole of them will immediately follow. It is time the leaders in this quarter were well looked after. Their misguided followers are stated to be confident a complete victory has been gained over Col. Wetherall at St. Charles. We fear that nothing short of a speedy visit from that gallant officer, with a strong brigade, will suffice to undeceive them.—*Courier.*

The return of Col. Wetherall, and his gallant troops from Chambly yesterday, was an interesting sight to the hundreds who crowded on the wharf to witness it. The Cavalry landed first, two of them carrying the liberty pole and cap erected at St. Charles at the meeting of the Six Counties, with its wooden tablet, bearing the inscription "A Papineau, par ses concitoyens reconnaissans," the former fragment of the spoils looking sadly like a fool's cap on a barber's pole. The Artillery followed with the two little guns taken at Pt. Oliviere, in addition to their proper armament. After them rode the Commanding Officer, followed by the Band of the Royals and the Infantry—the first company of whom escorted the prisoners, 32 in number.

From the information we have been able to collect, from those who accompanied the expedition, we are enabled to re-assert the general accuracy of the account we have already given of its proceedings. The length of the action was perhaps somewhat greater than was reported, and the prisoners actually taken after it was over, were only 25, instead of being 50, or more, as oral report had made it. The stockade did not include much of the village, but only a space of a few acres around Mr. Debartzch's house. After the action, the troops spent the night in that part of the village which lay to the north of it. They found the village deserted. The next morning the Priest returned and received his orders to attend to the burial of the dead. Among those who are positively stated to have been in Mr. Debartzch's house at the time of the attack, were C. Drolet, R. Desrivieres, and Dr. Beaubien. Papineau is declared to have crossed the river to St. Mars just as the troops came up. T. S. Brown, according to the prisoners, rode off at the very first of the fire, telling the poor fellows posted in the entrenchments that he was going to bring up a reinforcement he pretended to have got at a little distance, but was not seen or heard of afterwards. The report of his previous misconduct appears also to be confirmed.

Among the prisoners, three are of some note; Duvert, the Notary, Durocher, a merchant with some property, and Lemire, his clerk, all of St. Charles. The soldiers wounded in the action were left at St. Hilaire, with a guard, in charge of Dr. Sewall.

We are informed that two 24 pounders had been mounted within the entrenchment on the south side, where the attack was made. They were spiked and committed to the safe keeping of the river Richelieu. A hundred stand of arms, or more, were also taken and destroyed. The fort was well provisioned.

The oral report first brought of the quarter in which the attack was made, was incorrect. The defenders of the fort, we understand, were about 1500 in number at the first, and most of them fought with a spirit worthy of a better leader and a better cause. The survivors, we hope, have learnt a lesson which they will not soon require to have repeated.—*Id.*

MONTREAL, Dec. 2nd.

We believe there is no question that the Magistrates of this city and neighborhood, last Monday, resolved that many parts of this District were in such a disturbed and rebellious state, as to demand the proclamation of Martial Law as the only means of accomplishing the more speedy punishment of the guilty, and preventing the spread of the revolution which has begun; and that a communication to that effect was made to the Executive Government of the Province.—*Gazette.*

QUEBEC, Dec. 4.

The rebels are still in force on the rivers Chambly and Yamaska, and in the County of the Two Mountains.—*Gazette.*

The *Populaire* of Friday, states, that Lt. Weir was killed by the rebels, but that it was on his attempting to escape. It also asserts that the death of Mr Ovide Peralut is certain. Capt. Markham is reported as likely soon to recover from his severe wounds.—*Id.*

The *Ami du Peuple*, of Saturday evening, says, that it had been raining at Montreal for several days, and that the roads were nearly impassable.—*Id.*

A letter from Sorel of Thursday evening last, says, that the troops there under the Hon. Col. Gore were to march on Friday morning for St. Dennis, and we understand that they had marched when the steamer St. George, which left Montreal on Friday morning, passed Sorel. Some loyalists, who were prisoners at St. Hyacinthe, had been enlarged.—*Id.*

We have understood that the number of volunteers to be armed to perform military duty at Quebec, was limited to a thousand. The number, we believe, was completed before the close of the last week, and most of the men sworn in. They are to serve under the regulations of the army, with the exception as to corporeal punishment, provided by the militia law, to the 1st May next, unless sooner discharged by the Governor in Chief.

Several of the Companies have been drilling and some have got their arms. The zeal with which the men have entered the service, ensures a proper spirit of discipline among them and a rapid progress in their exercises. We are confident that several thousand men could be raised in Quebec, if necessary, in a few days, on the same terms.—*Id.*

LATER.

[Mr Hatton has favoured us with a copy of the *Halifax Recorder* of Saturday last, from which we make the following extracts.]

From the Montreal Transcript.

REBELLION AMONG THE REBELS.—We have the following statement from a Canadian on whom every reliance can be placed. General Brown having abandoned the standard which he had so materially assisted to raise, was stopped by a hand of his own party.

Knowing that they were already ascertained by Papineau, O'Callaghan and Nelson, and left to bear the penalties of their misdeeds, and

counsel, they at first proposed to try the general by court martial and shoot him.

In vain he protested that he was bound upon some important business connected with their cause; they doubted him, and proceeded to search his person, a duty in which they are great adepts.

Upon his person they found a large sum of money, (it is stated little short of £3000,) which fully satisfied them, of his dishonorable intentions. They stripped him, kicked him and let him go—detaining the money.

Several seizures of gunpowder have been made at Montreal.

We give very little confidence to this story.—*Com. Adv.*

December 9.

At a late hour this morning we received letters from Montreal, and the Montreal papers of Monday morning.

The detachment under Col. Gore entered St. Denis early on Saturday morning—marched thence to St. Charles on Sunday—and was to proceed on Monday to St. Hyacinthe, in pursuit of Messrs. Nelson and Papineau, who were supposed to have fled in that direction. St. Charles and the other villages on the Chambly river are to be occupied by bodies of the troops until farther orders.

Thus it appears that there is no truth whatever in the reports from Vermont, of new gatherings of the insurgents since the affair of St. Charles, and their subsequent occupation of that village.

The house of Dr Nelson, and those from which the troops were fired on, have been burned.

The Courier thus sums up the doings of the eight preceding days:—

Thus, within the short space of eight days, have forty-five miles in the extent of the most populous and wealthy portions of this district been traversed in arms by her Majesty's troops, in vindication of the outraged laws of the country, and the rebels who had compelled the deluded peasantry to take arms against their lawful sovereign, completely put to flight. A large reward, we understand, is offered for their delivery into the hands of government.

On the 29th ultimo Lord Gosford issued his proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of the province, and especially to the misguided population on and near the Richelieu (or Chambly) river, urging them to return to their allegiance, and calling upon all loyal subjects of her Majesty to be at all times prepared to maintain the authority of the sovereign, and counteract the rebellious designs of the party.

In addition to the arrests we have already mentioned, we learn that Dr. P. A. Dorion, M. P. P. for Champlain, and a man named Louis Moge, were arrested at St. Ours, and arrived at Montreal on Saturday evening.

One of the murderers of Mr Chartrand, has been arrested, and confessed his crime. His name is Langlois. It appears that Chartrand was made prisoner by a body of about a dozen men, of whom he, Langlois, was one, that they dragged him to a school house near, and after a few moments' mock-trial sentenced him to death as a spy, though he had left St. Johns on private business.

Five of their number accordingly shot at him on the spot. At the first discharge he received three wounds, but was not killed; and another of the party then stepped up and shot him dead. Langlois was induced to come in and make confession, by the influence of the priest, to whom he confessed his crime.

The Hon. James Baxter, of Stanstead, committed suicide on last Saturday week, in a fit of despondency, to which he had been for some time subject.—He was a native of Vermont, but resident for several years in Canada, and a member of the Legislative Council.

THE BRITISH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC 20, 1837.

The extracts we have given today on Canadian affairs, will be found to be numerous and interesting; and their contradictory nature will show how necessary the caution we gave last week on this point was. It is now pretty generally understood that the revolt is put down. The latest Quebec and Montreal papers represent the disaffection to be very partial—not extending beyond the Six Counties, and that the military force then at Montreal was more than sufficient to overawe them. Besides this, numerous bodies of Volunteers were embodying and drilling for service and a large proportion of the Upper Canada militia had tendered their services in Lower Canada. Some regiments were actually on their march down; so that we expect to hear very soon that order has been restored.

☞ We had prepared some strictures for this day's paper on a recent Resolution of the Committee of the Halifax Exchange Reading Room; but a press of other matters has compelled us to postpone it till our next; until which time, we request our readers to suspend their opinion on the subject.

A VERY LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION was made in this town during the past week, for alleviating the sickness and distress of the poor of our community. The funds collected, have been placed at the disposal of the *Ladies' Benevolent Society*,—an Institution that is ever unostentatiously ministering to the wants of the poor, and soothing the pillow of distress.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Lecture this evening, by Mr J. McNaught—On the growth and dissolution of Organised Beings.

Mr H. Blanchard lectures next evening—On Catoptics.

MARRIED,

At the East Branch East River, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Angus McGillivray, Mr John Cameron, to Miss Isabella Walker, eldest daughter of the late Mr George Walker, of Merigamish.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. Donald McIntosh, Mr David McIntosh, Eight Mile Brook, to Miss Grace McIntosh, Maple Hill.

On the 15th instant, by the Rev. John McKislay, Mr Edward Stewart, to Miss Christian Jamieson.

DIED,

On the 6th instant, Jessie, youngest daughter of Mr D. R. Cameron, aged 2 years.

On the 12th instant, Elizabeth Maxwell, infant daughter of Mr Robert McDonald, merchant, aged 16 days.

On the same day, Agnes Koller, daughter of Mr Mayhew T. Smith, aged 3 months.

Same day, Mary, daughter of Mr John Murray, aged 15 months.

On Saturday last, Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. William Adamson, aged 2 years.

Same day, Hannah, daughter of Mr John Adamson, aged 3 years.

Same day, William James, youngest son of Mr David Johnston, aged 3 years.

On Sunday last, William Gordon, aged 3 years and 4 months; and on Tuesday, Nancy, aged 1 year and 7 months, only children of Mr William Harris, Deputy Sheriff.

At the Albion Mines, on the 13th instant, Mr James Reid, aged 30 years, only son of Mr John Reid, Fisher's Grant, sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of acquaintance.

At Newcastle, Miramichi, on the 25th November last, at the age of 6 years and 3 months, Helen, eldest daughter of Mr John MacDougall, late of Merigamish.

NOTICE

It is hereby given, that all Cows found going at large on the streets, will be dealt with according to Law; (and that none may plead ignorance, a copy of the Regulations may be seen at the office of the subscriber;) of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES SKINNER,

Printed, 15th December, 1837. by C. Pease,



## POETRY.

## THE HEART'S WRECK.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

The lulling winds may still the sea  
All beautiful in its repose;  
And with a soft tranquillity  
The rippling water ebbs and flows.

But when the tempests wildly blow,  
Its bosom heaves with many a wreck  
Which till that moment, slop'd below.  
Nor dimm'd its surface with a speck.

So I can talk, and laugh, at leisure  
All that the happiest souls could be;  
Lulled for a moment by some dream,  
Soft as the sunset on the sea.

But when a word, a tone, reminds  
My bosom of its perished love,  
Oh! fearful are the stormy winds  
Which dash the heart's wild wrecks above!

One after one they rise again,  
And o'er dark memory's ocean steal,  
Floating along, through years of pain  
Such as the heart struck only feel!

## MISCELLANY.

**LORD MANSFIELD AND HIS COACHMAN.**—The following is an anecdote of the late Lord Mansfield, which his Lordship himself told from the Bench:

He had turned off his coachman for certain acts of peculation, not uncommon in this class of persons. The fellow begged his Lordship to give him a character.

'What kind of a character can I give you?' says his Lordship.

'Oh, my Lord, any character your Lordship pleases to give me, I shall most thankfully receive.'

His Lordship accordingly sat down and wrote us follows.

'The bearer, John ———, has served me in the capacity of coachman. He is an able driver and a very sober man. I discharged him because he cheated me.'

John thanked his Lordship and went off. A few mornings afterwards when his Lordship was going through his lobby to step into his coach for Westminster Hall, a man in a handsome livery, made him a low bow. To his surprise he recognized his late coachman.

'Why John,' says his Lordship, you seem to have got an excellent place; how could you manage this with the character I gave you?'

'Oh, my Lord,' says John, 'it was an exceedingly good character, my new master on reading it, said he observed your Lordship recommended me as an able driver and steady man. These are just the qualities I want in a coachman; I observe his Lordship adds, that he discharged you, because you cheated him. Hark you, sirrah, I am a Yorkshireman, and I'll defy you to cheat me.'

**HALF PRICE.**—A witty Hibernian just arrived in London, and wandering about, perceived a blanket at a shop door, with this inscription on it. "This superior blanket for half price."—Pat walked in, and demanded the price, "just five shillings, sir," replied the shopkeeper.—"By my sowle, and that's chape enough!"—And so folding the blanket up, and putting it under his arm, he laid down 2s. 6d. and walked off; the shopkeeper intercepted him, and demanded the other 2s. 6d. "Didn't you say you spalpeen, that the price of the blanket was 5s.? And, sure hav't I given you half of it? And by the same token, I won't give up my bargain? A scuffle ensued,

and Pat was taken to Bow-street; but when there he pleaded his cause so ably, that the Magistrate dismissed the complaint, and advised the shopkeeper never again to ticket his goods at "half-price."

The following is related as a dialogue between a drunkard and his wife; it is in perfect accordance with the unreasonableness of drunkards in general:

'I say Molly, what have you got for dinner?' 'I told you, this morning, we had nothing in the house.' 'O, well let me take the baby, and you pick up something.' 'So you told me this morning, but there's nothing to pick up.' 'O, pick up some bread and potatoes, Molly; pick up something.' 'But Mr Lindsey, there's nothing in the house.' 'No meal, nor bread, nor butter, nor potatoes, nor a mouthful of any thing that can be eaten.' 'Well, well, Molly, I say pick up a little some thing or other, and let us have a dinner, for I am in a hurry.'

**HER MAJESTY'S BREECHES.**—An English paper mentions that a lad was recently sentenced to Bridewell, for stealing a pair of breeches, worn by a soldier, which breeches in the commitment, were declared to be the property of Her Majesty Queen Victoria I—or in other words, her Majesty's breeches! The young Queen must have a large, and rather curiously assorted wardrobe.

An instance has been related of a field of wheat being sown in a Swiss valley, and then buried beneath an avalanche for the space of five and twenty years. The snow having melted at the expiration of that time, the vegetation of the wheat, which had thus been interrupted, then went on, and it produced a harvest.

A schoolboy being asked by his teacher how he should slog, replied, "If you please, sir, I should like to have it upon the Italian system of penmanship, the heavy strokes upward, and the down ones light."

**DEFINITIONS.**—*Getting up in the world*—putting on a pair of high-heeled boots.

*Renouncing the world and its vanities*—going into State Prison.

*Beauties of Literature*—a score of blue stockings discussing the merits of a new novel.

*Preparation for death*—sending for the doctor.

*Thrilling adventure*—to tumble into a horse pond in the month of February.

*Darkness visible*—a naked African negro standing on rock.

*Honesty*—cheating none but those who are too ignorant to find it out.

*Wearing the breeches*—a wife supporting her drunken husband, and paying his debts for him.

*Loving your neighbour as yourself*—stealing half the money out of his purse, and thus making your advantages and chances equal.—*N. Y. American.*

Want of success sours us; but a little sunshine smiles away the vapours.

**IDLENESS.**—There is a Spanish proverb which says—"The devil tempts all men but the idle man, and the idle man tempts the devil."

A new daily paper has just been commenced at Pittsburg, called the "Steamboat." "Go ahead and don't burst your boiler!"

**OLD NICK'S STANDING ARMY.**—By a recent calculation, there are 30,000 thieves, 25,000 beggars, and 10,000 gamblers, in London.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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

## THE WALDENSES,

Or, Protestant Valleys of Piedmont and Dauphiny.

BY WILLIAM BEATTIE, M. D.

Illustrated from a series of Views and Drawings, by the most eminent artists of the day.

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

## SWITZERLAND;

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

## SCOTLAND;

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

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

J. DAWSON.

November 1.

## HEALTH SECURED,

BY MORISON'S PILLS;

The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;

WHICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera, Mephus, Inflammation, Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick, Doctoreux, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and kept unobtainable for years in all Climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Eastern Division of the Province, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morison's Directions for their use.

OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD,

A few BOOKS, describing the properties, uses, & almost innumerable cases of Cures, effected by this extraordinary Medicine.

May 23, 1836

JAMES DAWSON.

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province for 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 to Hill, Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Mines, Green Hill, &c. all of which meet on the property; the river on the river crosses at the door,—forming one of the most desirable situations for business to be carried on 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 the best 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 ALEX. YDER FORSYTH, West River, December 2<sup>th</sup>, 1836.

## AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDEN  
Miramichi—Mr. H. C. D. CARMAN.  
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.  
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Tatmagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.