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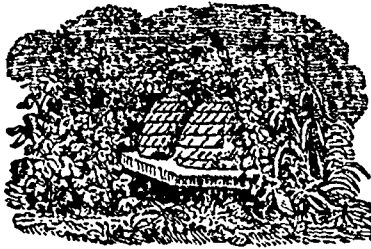
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1837.

NUMBER II.

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.

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, pr bushel none	Géuso, single none	Boards, pine, pr at 50s a 60s	Hay 120s
" homlock - .30s a 40s	Herrings, fresh per doz	4d	
Beef, pr lb	Mackarel		
" - fresh,	Mutton pr lb	4d	
Butter, - 10d a 1s	Oatmeal pr cwt	22s 6d	
Clover seed pr lb 1s 3d	Oats	3s a 4s	
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 17s	Pork pr bbl	nominal	
" at Loading Ground 17s	Potatoes	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 -	7s a 10s	
Eggs pr doz 6d	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d	
Flour, n s 25s a 27s 6d	Wheat pr lb	3d	
" American s r 55s	Wood pr cord	12s	

HALIFAX PRICES.	
Alowives 20s	Herrings, No 1 28s
Boards, pine, at 60s a 70s	" 2 17s 6d
Beef, best, 5d a 6d	Mackarel, No 1 42s 6d
Quobac prime 55s	" 2 37s
" Nova Scotia 40s a 45s	
Codfish, merch'ble 15s	Molasses 2s
Coals, Pictou, none	Pork, Irish none
" Sydaey, 32s 6d	" Quebec none
Coffee 10d	" N. Scotia 11us
Corn, Indian 5s 9d	Potatoes 2s 6d
Flour Am sup none	Sugar, good, 50s
" Fine none	Salmon No 1 82s 6d
" Quebec fino, 55s	" 2 77s 6d
" Nova Scotia 50s	" 3 67s 6d



STEAMER "MAID OF THE MIST,"

CAPTAIN HENNEBRAY.

THIS steamer will run once in each week between St John and Windsor, through the season, commencing on Tuesday, the 11th instant, leaving St John every Tuesday, and Windsor on Wednesday evenings at high water, for St John. She will also ply twice in each week between St John, Digby, and Annapolis, leaving St. John every Monday and Friday, and Annapolis and Digby every Tuesday and Saturday.

STEAMER "GAZELLE,"

Will leave St John every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, for Eastport, St. Andrews, and St. Stephens or Calais, and will return to St. John from those places, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

JAMES WHITNEY.

St John, April 1, 1837.

TIMOTHY SEED, &c.

TIERCES fresh TIMOTHY SEED,
And one Barrel Indian Corn, for seed.
May 24.

J. DAWSON.

From "Wilson's Tales of the Borders."

THE GOLD RING.

CONCLUDED.

It would not be easy to say what were Campbell's feelings on this singular occasion. That the lady was Miss Malvern he, of course, never for a moment imagined. That was incredible, impossible. But who then could she be, and by what means had she fallen into the hands of the Highland freebooter? These were questions which Campbell vainly asked himself; for, with regard to the last, which he could have answered had he chosen, he could obtain no information. To all his inquiries on this subject, the latter, either from obstinacy, or from some other motive which Campbell could not divine, merely replied, that he would learn those particulars from the lady herself—and on this point nothing farther could be elicited from him. Campbell's feelings, then, on this occasion, may be described as being those of intense curiosity only; but intense this certainly was, for he had now examined the ring minutely, and found beyond all manner of doubt, that it was the identical ring which he had given to Isabella Malvern.

On the following morning, agreeably to arrangement—Donald having been carefully looked after in the meantime—the party set out for the outlaw's retreat, and, in a few hours thereafter, began to ascend the mountainous range of hills in the midst of which it was situated. Hitherto they had prosecuted their route in silence, Campbell and the bandit leader in front, and the soldiers a few paces behind, and in this order ravines were passed, precipices scaled, and rivers forded. At length, just as the party had gained the summit of a steep hill which seemed to terminate in a sudden chasm at some distance, the outlaw suddenly stopped short, drew a small ivory whistle from beneath his plaid, stopped two or three paces in advance of the party and raising the little instrument to his lips, drew forth a sound "both loud and shrill."

"Beware of treachery!" said Campbell, somewhat alarmed by a proceeding of which he had not been previously made aware, and at the same time drawing a pistol from his belt.

"Treachery!" repeated the outlaw, glancing contemptuously at the pistol which Campbell now held down by his side. "No, no, I scorn treachery, I but give the signal which prepares my fellows for the reception of strangers."

While the freebooter spoke thus, his eye was intently bent on one particular spot, at the edge of the ravine or valley in which the height where the party stood terminated on one side.

"Why, friend," said Campbell, who marked this circumstance, "I must be plain enough to tell you that both your language and your conduct seem to me to be somewhat equivocal; but, by heavens, if you attempt to trick us, this shall be the last hour of your existence." Then turning round to his military escort, "soldiers," he exclaimed "advance, and be ready." Having said this, he cocked his pistol, and placing himself close beside the dangerous guide, awaited the result of the signal which he had given.

In a little more than ten minutes, a bonnet was seen slowly and cautiously rising above the edge of the ravine, then another and another, at nearly equal

distances, until upwards of twenty could be counted. This movement was followed by another still less equivocal. Muskets were seen planting in the edge of the rock, as if for surer and steadier aim.

"Ha, ha," exclaimed the katheran leader, affecting to laugh, on seeing this latter preparation, "the block-heads imagine there's game afoot. They can't distinguish friends from foes, at a yards distance." Saying this, he waved his hand to his men to retire; and the signal was immediately obeyed. In the meantime, Campbell and his party, now fully impressed with a belief that treachery was contemplated, cautiously advanced to the edge of the ravine when a sight presented itself which did not tend to lessen their fears. On the opposite side of the chasm, which was intersected by a furious current, passable only by a temporary bridge of logs thrown carelessly across, some fifteen or twenty armed men were seen scattered amongst the rocks, each with a long gun or fowling-piece resting on the ledge before him, and pointed in the direction of the approaching party. All however, remained perfectly still, as Donald conducted Campbell and the soldiers down the narrow pass which led to the rude bridge already spoken of, and which it was necessary to pass along to reach the outlaw's retreat, which was on the other side. On arriving at the end of this bridge, the freebooter paused for a moment, threw back a hurried glance at the soldiers, looked up to his own men on the opposite side, waved his hand then suddenly rushed along the frail, the narrow passage which led over the yawning gulf beneath. This movement accomplished, he stooped down, tore up the ends of the logs, of which the bridge was formed, and hurled them into the foaming current below, thus cutting off all communication between the opposite sides of the ravine. All these proceedings, which were the work of but a few seconds, were wound up by a volley from the katherans, by which three soldiers were killed and two more severely hurt. In the midst of this scene, the voice of Donald Gorm, calling on his men to continue their fire, and to take sure aim, was heard rising loudly and hoarsely above the noise of the roaring waters between. The ferocious outlaw had by this time possessed himself of a musket, and as he took aim at Campbell with it, was heard exclaiming, in his native language, "Fool, to think that Donald Gorm would trust life and liberty to such promises as thine!" He drew the trigger, the musket missed fire, and in the next instant, the faithless weapon was tossed, with every mark of savage rage and disappointment, into the boiling torrent below.

Sudden and disastrous as were these occurrences, Campbell did not for a moment lose that presence of mind essential to a soldier and valuable in cases of imminent and unexpected peril.

Seeing that it would be worse than useless to enter into conflict with the outlaws in his present position, as his party were fully exposed to the fire of their enemies, while they were protected from theirs by the rocks behind which they were ensconced, he resolved on making the hazardous attempt of descending on the gang, from the precipitous rocks that overhung their retreat.

Having come to this resolution, he led off his men from their present exposed situation, and by a cir-

cautious route conducted them to the summit of the opposite eminence, & immediately after the whole party still led by Campbell, began to clamber down the perilous descent, pausing every now and then to discharge their pieces on the enemy below. many of whom fell by their well-directed shot, while not a few of the soldiers also perished by the fire of the katherans. Nothing daunted by the appalling dangers of their situation, Campbell and his party continued their descent until they had fairly succeeded in gaining the level ground at the bottom of the rock, where the den of the freebooters was situated.

Previous to his reaching this place of comparative safety, however, Campbell made a narrow escape from the vengeance of Donald Gorm himself, who was traversing the platform below like a caged tiger. As the former stood for a moment, during his descent, in a very exposed situation, and within sixty or eighty yards of the katheran leader, the latter, who scarcely knew what it was to miss his aim, deliberately levelled at him and fired. The bullet passed through Campbell's bonnet, ploughing up a furrow on his left temple, of two or three inches in length but fortunately of no depth.

Donald, after discharging his musket not doubting the accuracy of his aim, nor its results, eagerly looked for the fall of his intended victim; but he fell not. Furious with disappointment, the fierce outlaw planted the butt of his musket with great violence on the ground, and was in the act of driving home another charge, when a pistol bullet from Campbell, passed through his wrist, shattering the bone of his arm, and entirely depriving him of all use of his right hand.

"Ah, is it then so," exclaimed the wounded outlaw, on receiving the shot and at the same time holding up and gazing on the lacerated limb; "ay, 'tis done; I am no longer Donald Gorm of the strong arm." Then dashing down the musket, which he could no longer use, and, like another Cæsar, gathering his plaid around him, he looked sternly at Campbell, and called upon him to "fire again, and take better aim." In the next instant, the brave but force bandit fell, pierced by two bullets fired at the same moment from different quarters.

On the fall of their leader, the others betook themselves to flight, and from their intimate knowledge of the localities of the place, found no difficulty in effecting their escape.

Campbell, accompanied by three or four soldiers, with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets, now entered the outlaws' cavern, and in penetrating to its innermost chamber, which was dark as midnight, called out inquiring if there was any one prisoner there?

The inquiry was answered in the affirmative, in a masculine voice.

"Then," replied Campbell, "here are friends come to rescue you, and to conduct you to a place of safety." And, led by the voice of the captive, he groped his way towards him as he spoke.

"God reward you for the generous deed, sir!" replied the latter.

"You must not, sir, ascribe more generosity to me in this matter than I merit," rejoined Campbell. "My motives were not altogether disinterested. Is there not a lady here also?"

"There is, sir—my poor unfortunate daughter is here," replied the captive. "Isabella, my dear," he continued, "here is a noble gentleman, who has at the hazard of his life, come to rescue us from this dreadful den."

"I—I—have heard what has passed, father," replied the lady to the address of the former, in a voice which overwhelming feelings rendered nearly inaudible. "The gentleman's bravery and generosity has laid upon us a heavy load of obligation indeed," she added pausing at each word she spoke through weakness and emotion.

The tones of the lady's voice had no sooner fallen on Campbell's ear than he became dreadfully agita-

ted. "Let us out to the light! let us out to the light!" he suddenly exclaimed, in wild and hurried accents. "In God's name, let us to the light instantly, that I may see whether my conjunctures be right!"

In a few seconds, the whole party emerged from the cavern, and stood full in the light of day. Campbell glanced for an instant at the countenance of the lady; then folding her arms in his arms—"Gracious heaven! Isabella Malvern!" he exclaimed. "George Campbell!" murmured the fainting girl, and sank senseless in his arms.

The sequel of our story is soon told. The ship in which Isabella and her father—for he was a widower, and she his only child—had embarked for America, was wrecked on the north coast of Scotland; when the former, in making their way through the Highlands for the low country were met and captured by Donald Gorm and his band. The motives which had induced the freebooter to take them prisoners, which was rather an unusual circumstance with those of his profession, were never certainly known; but they could only have been one of these two—either the lady's beauty had made a captive of Donald in turn, or he had hoped to make something of them in the way of ransom.

George Campbell's next step, after having thus singularly effected the rescue of his lover, was to conduct her to his father's house, where they were shortly afterwards married.

Campbell, in due time, succeeded his father; and often did his amiable and happy wife, when seated at the head of her own hospitable table in the Highlands, tell the story of the Golden Ring, which has now become an heir-loom in the family.

* * * We are obliged to omit *Amicus Veritatis*'s reply to the following writer's previous Letter. It will appear next week.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR EDITOR,

Sir,—I see by some late numbers of the BEE, that "Amicus Veritatis," under the title of *Popular Superstitions*, has given a few remarks upon Witchcraft, Omens, and Apparitions; but as he does not agree with my mind upon the subject, nor give such satisfactory arguments as would convince me to the contrary, I therefore take the freedom, to communicate my opinion. I am well aware that many who flatter themselves with the idea of being "the better informed," are hostile to my opinion, and view it as absurd, and would readily endeavor to refute any argument in favor of it. And on the other hand, many persons, even some whom we respect as intelligent Christians, entertain many erroneous notions concerning Witchcraft, Omens, &c., which I would never have the effrontery to try to support; but what I conceive favorable to scripture, and in no way contrary to reason, I will endeavor to maintain.

With regard to the incidents stated by "Amicus Veritatis," that were supposed by some persons to have been the effects of witchcraft, which he says "happened within the range of his acquaintance," does not prove the non-existence of familiar spirits; but only shows the ignorance and credulity of those persons who imputed them to the work of such beings. And under this head I would only add, that if there had been no such thing as Witchcraft, why would an all-wise Being who looketh not only upon the outward appearance, but also upon the hearts and affections of men, have given commandment to destroy, and put out of the land, all those who had familiar spirits, wizards, &c. And if it be admitted that there have been such persons of old time, I am much mistaken if there are not some of the present day, who claim a relation to the same fraternity. Although I believe, with "Amicus Veritatis," that "there is still much to be done to eradicate the strong holds of superstition;" and that the barbarity and murders committed on ac-

count of it, will be a lasting slur on the land of our forefathers. yet I cannot agree with him in abandoning the belief of the existence of familiar spirits altogether, nor do I think it prudent (though the danger incurred may be trifling), to banter all the old wives in the country.

Concerning the dead lights, or dead candles, and the noise heard, or wraith, (as some term it) as being omniuous of the sudden decease of some individual—these I am almost persuaded to believe; and that there is such I make no doubt, as persons of respectability and candor, whom I esteem, have informed me; and for their sakes I will not harbour any other thought, unless convinced by better argument than that adduced by "Amicus Veritatis."

I might mention many events which I think would go far to establish this point; but as a relation of them would be too tedious, I merely give one as a specimen.

An intimate acquaintance of mine, was going one evening to visit a person who was unwell, and on the way observed a light moving along at a moderate pace, but following the windings of the path; on the succeeding day, I was informed by the person who had seen the light, of the circumstance; but I replied, that it had been the work of the imagination in the mind, proceeding from fear. I was then informed that it was from no such cause, and that fear, at the time, was entirely absent from his mind. The individual who was then sick, immediately died, and the corpse was carried along the same path, exactly in the same way the person who had seen the light, had pointed out.

"Amicus Veritatis" says, concerning Apparitions, "that many proceed from an optical illusion," and that "an acquaintance with the magic lantern or camera obscura, would illustrate this." If I were an adept in optics, I might enlarge upon these remarks; but as my knowledge of that science is limited, I would only add at present, that a person would require something more than an ordinary acquaintance with these instruments, to be able to give a sufficient illustration on that intricate hypothesis, if at all; for who would suppose that an instrument similar to the magic lantern, could be formed without the aid of reflectors.

If persons who tell us that they have seen those spectres, were to acknowledge that their minds have been impressed by like events to that "melancholy catastrophe" related by "Amicus Veritatis," which he said "made such a lasting impression on his mind," I would more readily acquiesce in his opinion; but creditable persons maintain quite the contrary. But why should we express a doubt upon this head, when sacred writers use such language as the following: When Christ appeared to his disciples after the resurrection, it is said, "They were terrified and affrighted, and supposed that they had seen a spirit. And he said unto them, handle me, and see, for a spirit hath not flesh and bones; as ye see me have." "And when Peter escaped out of the prison, and knocked at the door of the gate where many were gathered together, they supposed it to have been his angel." From these, I think it evident that the Apostles believed, that spirits sometimes appeared to man in a bodily shape. The illustrious Harvey, in his "Contemplations of the Night," which I can never read but with veneration, makes the following remarks on Job iv. 12—14, &c.: "This" he says, "brings to my mind a memorable and amazing occurrence, recorded in the Book of Job, (if the sense in which I have always understood this passage be true, Eliphaz was neither in a trance nor in a dream, but perfectly awake.—Though he speaks of sleep, he speaks of it not as falling upon himself, but upon other men, &c.)" soowing the import of the original, "which is, I think, no inconsiderable proof of the real existence of Apparitions, on some very extraordinary exigencies; while it discountenances those legions of idle tales, which superstition has raised and credulity received;—since

it teaches us; that if at any time, those visitants from the unknown world render themselves perceivable by mortals, it is not upon any errand of frivolous consequence, but to convey intelligence of the utmost moment, or to work impressions of the highest advantage."

And again, in our "Theological Dictionary," under the word Angels, we read as follows: "The existence of Angels as ministering spirits, or agents between God and man, seems never to have been called in question by any, who had any religion at all; they are the first in rank and dignity of created beings. Not only the ancient philosophers, but some of the Christian fathers, were of opinion that angels were clothed with ethereal or fiery bodies, of the same nature with those which we shall one day have when we come to be equal with them: But the most general opinion, especially of latter times, has been, that they are substances entirely spiritual, though they can at any time assume bodies, and appear in human or other shapes. Besides their attendance on God, and their waiting and executing his commands, they are also presumed to be employed in taking care of mankind and their concerns; and that every man had such a tutor or guardian angel, even from his birth, was a firm belief and tradition among the Jews."

It is in vain for me to add more at present; but in hopes that "Amicus Veritatis" will resume the subject, and throw some light upon his "side of the question," I again subscribe myself,

Yours, &c.

A COUNTRYMAN.

May 1837.

* From this expression, some of your readers may suppose that I attacked "Amicus Veritatis" for argument's sake merely; but I can assure them that I have written with no such intention, but because I have conversed with many men of his opinion, who, I thought, could not find good evidence to support their arguments; and on that account I would feel gratified if "Amicus Veritatis" would give us something satisfactory; but particularly from scripture, for I think I could not entertain such an opinion, without tasting a little of the sin of Deism.

UNITED STATES.

THE NEW-YORK MONEY MARKET.

(From the Albion.)

In consequence of the peculiar and extraordinary state of the money market, we devote more than usual space to the subject. The constant and severe run upon the Banks of the city for several days, obliged them all to suspend payments in specie on Wednesday last. This was done by mutual agreement, and publicly announced in the following notice.

New-York, May 10, 1837.

Notice to the Public in Relation to the Banks. — At a meeting last evening of the officers of all the Banks in this city except three, it was resolved that, under existing circumstances, it is expedient and necessary to SUSPEND PAYMENTS IN SPECIE.

In the meantime the notes of all the Banks will be received at the different Banks as usual, in payments of debts and in deposits, and as the indebtedness of the community to the Banks exceeds three times the amount of their liabilities to the public, it is hoped and expected that the notes of the different Banks will pass current as usual, and that the state of the times will soon be such as to render the resumption of specie payments practicable.

In addition to the New-York Banks, the following have also suspended payments in specie:

The Banks of Philadelphia.

The Banks of Albany.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Banks of Newark, Elizabethtown, Trenton, &c. &c. in New Jersey.

It is supposed that every Bank in the Union will follow this example. It is, in fact, impossible for any banking institution to resist the run that will be made by speculators, while specie is at its present high premium. The following is the premium now demanded in Wall-street:

For gold 10 to 12 per cent.; Sovereign, \$5 25 to \$5 45; Silver 6 to 7 per cent.

Bills on London, at 60 days, 15 to 20 per cent.

Government ditto 20 to 22 per cent.

Premium on Canada Bills 1 to 2 per cent. Five per cent. has been asked.

It is understood that Agents started on Thursday for Canada, with a large amount of Canada Bills, to make a run upon the different Canada Banks; the object is to derive a profit upon the sale of the specie in New-York. Under such circumstances, it appears certain that the Canada Banks must suspend specie payments also, without delay, or their vaults will be cleared.

The Savings Banks in New-York have refused to make further payments, unless previous notice be given.

Previous to the suspension, Stocks of all kinds had much fallen, but they suddenly rose and have since maintained their elevation. We subjoin the sales of some of the principle securities on the 9th, and contrast them with sales yesterday:

	9th May.	12th May.
U. S. Bank Stock	95½	105
Del. & Hudson Canal do	50½	66½
Morris Canal do	30	44
Farmer's Trust Co. do	71	85
Ohio ditto	79	90
Mohawk R. R. do	51	63
Boston & Prov. R. R.	84½	98
Utica R. R. R.	105	114½

A Bill is before the State Legislature to repeal the Act, which declares the charters of Banks forfeited which refuse specie payments. This will, in effect, legalise the late proceedings of the Banks in this city. It is also hoped that an emission of small bills will take place, for in the present state of things, it is almost impossible to procure changes for a five dollar note. Small bills would at this time be of great public utility.

MONEY MARKET.—The past week has been one of horrors in this devoted city. We cannot bear to dwell on it. Crash after crash of the staunchest houses in our city has astonished our community in rapid succession, until nothing that is to come can astonish us further. On Monday, the great silk house of Arthur Tappan & Co. went by the board—liabilities \$1,100,000. It exhibits assets to the amount of \$1,600,000. On Tuesday, the heaviest brokerage establishment remaining in Wall-street—that of R. L. Nevins & Co.—stopped payment, owing millions. From that time all has been one wild chaos of ruin, and nobody attempts to keep an account of the failures. Stocks and every thing else are down lower, and can hardly be sold at any price. Of course, every thing else is falling. Grain and flour hold up better than any thing else, but flour has fallen more than a dollar this week. Western superfine is nominally \$9, but can be bought much lower for cash.—Other flour is sold at all prices from \$8,50 down to \$6.

IMPORTANT FROM THE COAL DISTRICT.—The Miners' Journal, Extra, April 29, says:—A general curtailment of coal operations has taken place—many of the largest mining establishments have discharged all their men except a sufficient number to keep their mines in order. Others have greatly reduced the number in their employ. It is supposed that

the number of miners and laborers thrown out of employment this day, independent of those employed in hauling coal, will not fall short of 500 men. The immediate cause of this suspension of operations is to be found in the fact that contractors for coal in the Atlantic cities have directed shipments to cease, inasmuch as they are unable to effect sales, and consequently unable to meet the drafts drawn on them by coal shippers, except at long dates; and our Banks refuse to discount such paper.

FOREIGN.

FROM HAVRE.—News from thence is more satisfactory; independently of the bank organized, there has been just formed a large trading body, with a capital of twenty millions francs. It is for a general purpose of industry and commerce.

The law for the immense grant to the Duke of Nemours, produces great discontent in France.

At Lyons there are no less than 30,000 men out of employ, and at St. Etienne, Nismes, Avignon, &c., all places where silk is made to a great extent, considerable numbers of persons are also thrown out of work.

FALL, 1836.

THE Subscriber has received per the ARR from Liverpool, and the ACADIAN from Greenock A very complete Assortment OF IRON-MONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, &c.

Very superior half-bleached COTTONS, fine yd. wide SHIRTINGS, Checks and Stripes and Woolens—suitable to the season. Fur Caps.

ALSO ON HAND.—A small assortment of SADDLERY, Mill Saws, Plough and Fanner Mountings, a variety of Mirrors, a few sets Tea and Coffee China, Groceries, Shoe Leather, Stone ware, Powder and Shot, &c. No. 1 Herring and Mackerel: Which will be sold.

on the most moderate terms; and the highest price will be given, either in exchange for Goods or in Cash or Flour, Meal, Pork, and Butter.

R. DAWSON.

Water street, Pictou, 1st Nov'r, 1836.

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

THE subscriber has just received a few copies of the following celebrated American Annuals:—

- The Token,
- The Gift,
- The Pearl,
- The New-Years' Box,
- The Religious Souvenir,
- The Violet.

The Union Annual,

JAS. DAWSON.

SEEDS.

AMERICAN RED CLOVER, FLAX, TURNIP, CABBAGE, PEAS, BEANS; with an extensive assortment of GARDEN SEEDS,

For Sale by JAMES DAWSON.

A few thousand HEDGE THORNS may be had as above, on early application.

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.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT just received, via Halifax, and for sale by JAMES D. B. FRASER, March 29, 1837. * if

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Silk Grower.

EXPERIMENT WITH POTATOES.

About the 29th of May, 1836, when planting potatoes, I left five rows for experiment, on each side of which I planted the row with one good fair-sized whole potato to each hill, I then planted the five rows in the following manner:—The 1st row with three to four small ones laid scattering to each hill, making about the same amount of seed, by weight, as the wholes. I then took the seed-ends, taking as near half the potato as I could judge, from a good-sized potato, like those generally planted in the field; and to each hill laid two of these pieces six or eight inches apart; next I selected some quite large, and took enough of the seed-end to be of equal weight, each of one good fair-sized potato, and to each hill put one of these seed-ends; the 4th row I cut into quarters and planted scattering about eight inches apart, all four of the quarters in each hill; the 5th row was planted with two good fair-sized wholes to each hill, (double the seed of the rest,) then next to them, as you will understand, came my wholes, planted one to the hill, as I before stated.

Now for the result. To make the story plain. I took as much ground of each sort as produced 100 pounds from those planted with wholes of good fair size.

1st row, planted with small ones, 86 lbs, but only about two thirds as large as an average of the others.

2d row, planted with two seed ends to the hill, 87 lbs., and the size about like the produce of the wholes.

3d row, planted with one seed end of a large potato, to the hill, ninety-two and a half pounds, the produce of these being fair and handsome.

4th row, planted with four quarters to the hill ninety pounds, of a quality rather below medium.

5th row, planted with two good potatoes to the hill 105 pounds, having rather more small ones than those planted with single wholes, and although they produced the greatest crop by 5 per cent, yet it is estimated, this surplus was only about half enough to compensate for the extra amount of seed planted; therefore, on the whole, we find the greatest profit in planting one good-sized, fair, whole potato to each hill, provided the distance of hills be such as I usually make, that is, nearly 4 feet by 2 1-2. But if you are intent on making the hills further apart, then perhaps it may do to put two good ones to the hill, but in no ordinary case do I approve of cutting. Repeated experiments in former years have fully convinced me on this point; even cutting into halves and planting both pieces, is not quite as good as to plant whole, for by cutting we mutilate the germs of the coming plant with which nature has furnished each potato, and being thus lacerated it is rendered incapable of throwing up so vigorous and perfect a point, and hence deterioration must be the consequence.

N. WILD.

[From the New England Farmer.]

FARMERS' WORK.

It is an injury to pastures to turn in cattle too early in the spring; and most hurtful to those lots in which the grass springs earliest, as in those which are low and wet, in which the grass comes forward soonest. The feet of the cattle early in spring destroy the young grass and cut up the sward in such a manner as to produce a great amount of injury, without any benefit to the cattle; as the little food they can obtain from the grass just sprouting, serves scarcely any other purpose than to cause them to scour. The grass in pas-

tures should be so far grown before cattle are admitted, that they can fill themselves without rambling over the whole ground. The 20th of May is quite early enough in common seasons to turn cattle into almost any of our New England pastures. Out of some, they should be kept still later. The driest pastures should be used first, though in them the grass is shortest, that the breaking of the sward by the cattle's feet may not take place to any great extent.

It is recommended not to turn all sorts of cattle into pastures at once. Milch cows, working oxen and fattening beasts should be indulged with the first feeding of a pasture; afterwards sheep and horses may take their turn. When a lot is thus fed off, it should be shut up, and the dung which has been dropped should be beaten to pieces, and well scattered. Afterwards, a second lot may be opened and treated in the same manner, and so on in rotation from one enclosure to another, giving each inclosure some time to recruit; taking care as far as possible, to feed the driest pastures first, so that the sward may be the less injured by the treading of the cattle.

Something considerable is saved by letting different sorts of grazing animals take their turn in a pasture.—By this means, nearly all herbage will be eaten; much of which would otherwise be lost. Horses will eat the leavings of horned cattle; and sheep will eat some things which both the others leave.

If swine are turned into a pasture, they should have rings on their noses, unless it is an object to employ those animals in rooting out brakens and other weeds which they consume for food. If they are allowed the first of the feed, they will defile the grass, so that the horses and cattle will reject it.

Let the stock of a farmer be greater or less, he should have at least four inclosures of pasture land.—One inclosure may be fed two weeks, and then shut up to grow, and then another. Each one will recruit well in six weeks, and each will have that time to recruit.—But in the latter part of October, the cattle may range through all the lots, unless some one may become too wet and soft. In this case it ought to be shut up, and kept till feeding time the next year.

So different is the appetite of different animals, that there is scarcely any plant which is not eaten by some, and rejected by others. The following are said to be facts, which have been ascertained in Holland.—When eight cows have been in a pasture, and can no longer obtain nourishment, two horses will do very well there for some days, and when nothing is left for the horses, four sheep will live upon it; this not only proceeds from their differing in the choice of plants, but from the formation of their mouths which are not equally adapted to lay hold of the grass.

Although small pastures are recommended for pasturing neat cattle and horses, yet Mr Loudon observes that "large inclosures are in general best adapted for sheep. These animals are not only impatient of heat, and liable to be much injured by flies, in small pastures often surrounded by trees and high hedges, but they are naturally, with the exception, perhaps, of the Leicester variety, much more restless and easily disturbed, than any other species of live stock. 'Sheep,' says Lord Kaimos, 'love a wider range, and ought to have it, because they delight in short grass; give them eighty or ninety acres, and any fence will keep them in; confine them to a field of seven or eight acres, and it must be a very strong fence that keeps them in.' Though fields so large as 80 or 90 acres, can be available only in hilly districts, yet the general rule is nevertheless consistent with experience."

From the Baltimore Farmer.

CULTURE OF RUTA BAGA.

Mr James M. Lawton, in a communication in the Cultivator, gives the following rules for the preparation of the soil, and the cultivation of the Ruta Baga. The conclusions at which he arrives, are the result of many years experience and close observation.

1. The land he says, properly adapted to the nature of the plant, is a strong loam.

2. The land should be ploughed early in the spring in order that the sward, if it have one, may rot by the 10th of June.

3. The land should be made perfectly mellow and smooth, and a good coat of manure that is fine, say sheep or barn manure, should be put on.

4. Throw the land into ridges 24 inches apart, with a small horse plough.

5. Roll down the ridges by a light roller, or other instrument; make a light furrow, say an inch deep, drill in the seed on or about the 15th June: the seed should be 10 inches apart in the drill, and when the plants come up all but one plant should be pulled up.

6. Dress the plants three times in a season, that is, keep the weeds out and the earth stirred about the plants; as they are first breaking the ground, they must be powdered with plaster of Paris,—and twice afterwards also—when they receive the two last hoeings.

Mr Lawton further adds, that he has found the above rules, when closely followed, never to fail in producing a good crop; this last year he raised from 90 rods, that is from half an acre and ten perches of land, 605 bushels of sound, close grained ruta baga turnips, on land a distance from the house and barn, on which, never to his knowledge, a spoonful of manure had been placed until within a few days of the time he put the seed in the ground. This product was equal to 1075 5-9 bushels per acre. The success of Mr Lawton should surely serve to stimulate every farmer and planter to appropriate at least an acre or two to the culture of this excellent and hardy root. Unlike the other members of the turnip family, it will preserve through the hardest winter in the field, if the precaution be taken to throw a furrow up against the rows, just as the hard frosts set in, and may be drawn thence for use, as occasion may suit. They are also more firm in meat, and more nutritious than any other turnip. Horses and cows that feed upon them do not scour as when kept on the other varieties.

From the Novascotian.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Brig Addington, which arrived on Sunday from Liverpool, brought English files to 11th April. American Papers to the 23d inst. have likewise been received—their English dates are also to the 11th. In the United States the Money Market has not yet recovered its tone—the accounts are deplorable in the extreme. Government had ordered an exaction of specie payments at all the public departments, a measure which had added to the embarrassment of trade. In England and France the American failure had begun to act with tremendous energy. The following Memorial of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, drawn up in conjunction with similar movements, on the part of the Merchants, Brokers and other Inhabitants, of Liverpool speaks a language that cannot be misunderstood:

"To the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

"The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants, Brokers, and other Inhabitants, connected with the trade of Liverpool,

"Respectfully sheweth—That the distress

of the mercantile interest is intense beyond example; and that it is rapidly extending to all ranks and conditions of the community, so as to threaten irretrievable ruin in all directions, involving the prudent with the imprudent, the manufacturer with the merchant, and the weavers, spinners, and laborers generally, with the manufacturers themselves.

"Your Memorialists will not enter on an examination of all the causes which have led to the existing convulsion: they are aware that the late high prices of commodities mainly contribute to produce unavourable exchanges. These high prices are passed, and are now succeeded by such a fall, as cannot fail, in time to attract the capital of the whole mercantile world, to the relief of the present increasing pressure.

"Your Memorialists know better than to ask for any assistance which could restore high prices; the losses must be borne. All they ask is that measure of relief which will save immense numbers of all classes from total ruin; ruin not proceeding from insolvency, but from total impossibility of disposing of their property in time to meet their present approaching engagements.

"Your Memorialists further submit, that the present condition of affairs, unless mitigated, may involve the public peace, and deeply affect his Majesty's revenue.

"Your Memorialists, therefore, pray that these premises may be taken into immediate consideration, and that such relief may be granted as to your judgement may be deemed safe and expedient. And your Memorialists will ever pray."

The Editor of the *Novascotian* remarks:—
Five or six Packets were anxiously expected from New York, and remittances to the amount of £3, or £4,000,000 Sterling were hoped for. Alas! we fear in vain. The arrival even of those vessels would scarcely disclose the worst, and yet the disappointments to issue from their letter bags, would probably spread bankruptcy and panic on every side. £100,000, in addition to previous advances, had been loaned to George Wildes & Co's House by the Bank of England, which firm had been able to show to the Directors a large surplus above its engagements. How that surplus may be affected by further intelligence from the United States is doubtful; we fear for the stability of the House, yet hope it may weather the gale, as we believe it is largely connected with these Colonies. Some of the American Banks are said to have overdrawn on England to the extent of half a million.

The policy of the Bank of England, in aiding the commercial houses engaged in the American trade has been questioned by some parties in the city. Had the directors not stepped forward to their aid, the most ruinous consequences might have been experienced. At Liverpool, the commercial difficulties appear to increase. Very faint hopes are entertained that the deputation appointed to seek assistance from Government by an issue of exchequer bills upon the deposit of produce, will be attended with success.

A large failure has been announced to-day at Manchester; the liabilities of the firm being, it is asserted, above £100,000 and in this city three houses in the silk trade have been placed in serious difficulties. The accounts from Manchester, Congleton and other places in that direction, received this afternoon, are of a very desponding character. Another source of apprehension has arisen in the high prices which, according to the latest accounts, were paid in Canton for teas and silks, and in India for indigo and other important articles of produce of those countries. Should not a speedy re-action in prices take place,

the importers will suffer losses averaging from 20 to 30 per cent. Mercantile affairs wear certainly at present, a very unpromising appearance.

The funds have again shown a tendency to advance to-day. The amount of money in circulation will be increased next week by the payment of the quarterly dividends to the public, which will commence on Monday morning.

The price of consols for the account has reached 9½ to-day.

Ministers have passed the brief recess in agreeable relaxation at Woburn and Passanor—undisturbed by Roebuck's sarcasms and Stanley's scowls. But Easter, though a period of Parliamentary and official leisure, is by no means a season of general tranquility and social enjoyment. On the country, parochial elections, often the most bitterly contested of any, throw England into a ferment in Easter week. Churchwardens, Vestry Clerks, and Guardians of the Poor, are all chosen about this time; and both in the metropolis and the provinces, it would seem that party-spirit was never more excited than in the local struggles which have taken place during the last few days. Churches have been the scenes of riot, and clergymen the genii of discord. In some parishes the church candidate have succeeded; in more, if we are not mistaken, the Dissenting, or at any rate the non-paying party, has prevailed. But whether defeated or successful, the fact that the Church is compelled almost every where to fight for what was once considered her indisputable right, proves that a change has taken place in public opinion, which must ultimately prove fatal to her supremacy over other religious sects.

The Tories may as well desist from boasting of their success at single Parliamentary elections. Within a short time they have been beaten in Longford, Carlow, Dungarvan, and Anglesea; and this week we have to record their defeat at Warwick. The contest for a successor to Mr Canning, who was returned on the Greville and Tory interest, commenced on Thursday, and, thanks to Mr Howard Elphinstone's excellent bill, was terminated the same day,—in the return of the Liberal Mr Collins, by a majority of 457 to 422 over his Tory antagonist, Mr Sergeant Adams.

While the parties in England have been on the *quivive*, Mr O'Connell has been giving a fillip to the National Associators in Dublin, who, in his absence, think it prudent to lie by. There was a numerous meetings of the Association on Monday, and Mr O'Connell delivered a speech on a great variety of subjects.

The Association on Thursday voted an address to the Princess Victoria on her coming of age. Mr O'Connell, who moved the Address, said that it should be so numerously signed, that the four or five gentleman, deputed to present it, would scarcely be able to carry it into the Princess's presence.

NEW BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has received per the "Isabella," from Greenock, a very extensive assortment of Books and Stationary, many of which will be found unusually low priced.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

Wilson's Border Tales, Scrap Book, Josephus, Curior's Animal Kingdom, Brando's Geology, Robertson's Works, Shakspeare, Guy's Geography, Wilson on the Sabbath, Hartley's Elocution, Duncan's Reciter, Knowles' Elocution, Fisher's Catechism, Bonnycastle's Algebra Mensuration & Keys. The following Annuals: The Anniversary, Drawing Room Album, Bouquet, Amaranth, Wreath of Friendship, Camoo, Juvonile Bijou, Coronal, and Remembrancer. Albums.

Murray's English Reader, Higgins' Earth, Hoppus' Measurer, Scotch Haggis, British Constitution. Alphabets of Geology, Electricity, Theology, Natural Philosophy, &c. Song Books, all sizes, from 1d upwards. Psalm Books, all sizes—with and without Brown's Notes. Burns' Works; Brown's Concordance; The Tatler, Juvonile Gleaner; Stebbing's Bibles and Prayer Books, embossed; Combe and others on Phrenology; Science of Etiquette; Book of Fate; Richardson's Primor; Henry on Prayer; Cowper's Works; Fountain of Mirth; Falconer's Shipwreck, Juvenile Books from a halfpenny to 2s. 6d; Tragedy of Douglas, and other Plays; Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, Marmion, &c.; Practical Mechanics' Guide; Merchants' and Banker's Guide; Henry's Communicant's Companion; Flavel's Token; Johnson's Dictionary, plain and embossed; Apprentices Guide; Boston's Crook in the Lot; Kirk White's Remains; 1d. 6d. & 1s. Drawing Books. Bibles, Prayer Books, and Testaments, all sizes and bindings. Newton's Works, 4 vols. Bradshaw's, Dower's & Ewing's Atlases, Campbell's Poems; Secession Magazine; Walker's Dictionary; Scott's Lessons; Guide to Domestic Cookery; Recollections of Livingstone; Millar's Ruling Elder; Pleasures of Hope; Hume and Smollet's England; Violin and Flute Music Books & Tutors; Barrio's Assistant; Science of Botany; Howie's Scotch Worthies; Ballads, and 24 page Histories; Quetelet's Natural Philosophy; Watt's Psalms and Hymns; Shorter Catechism; Penny Magazine, Saturday Magazine, Penny Cyclopaedia; Chamber's Journal, News, and Information, Educational Course, and Spirit of the Journal; McCulloch's Grammar; Combe's Constitution of Man; Griffin's Popular Library; Pollock's Tales; Gray's Arithmetic and Spelling; Simpson's Euclid. A good assortment of Norie's Charts, latest editions. Harvey's Meditations; Brooks' Village Prayers; Ewing's Elocution and English Learner; Stewart's Geography. Pinnock's and Oliver & Boyd's Catechisms. Maugher's Treasury; Lardner's Cyclopaedia; Gall's Catechisms, and Reward Books; Copy Lines; Francis' Translation of Horace; Edinburgh Cabinet Library; Ewing's Geography; Language of Flowers; Feargus' Testimony; Gardner's Stenography or Short Hand; Guy's Astronomy; Hills' 'It is well;' Budget of Wit; Warbler; Mead's Almost Christian; Norie's Navigation; Pocket Medical Guide; Popo's Poetical Works; Reid's Chemistry; Taylor's Life of Christ; Smith's Wealth of Nations; Social Evils; Adam's First Book, Lonnie's Ladder; Mental Arithmetic, Abbott's Primer; Boatie's and Collin's Poems; Blair's Lectures; Watts on Prayer; History of the Hindoos; Minerals & Metals; Readings in Science; Christian's Companion; History of the Church; Bogosky's Golden Treasury; Mourner's Friend; Theological Gems; William and Melville; Serles' Remembrancer; Manual of Manners; Wilberforce's View of Christianity. The Bridgewater Treatises.

LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, &c.

Ainsworth's Dictionary; Ruddiman's Rudiments; Dymock's Cæsar; French Dictionary; Greek Lexicons; Hebrew Grammars & Lexicons; grammatical Exercises; Stewart's Nepos; Latin Testament; Chambaud's Fables; Adam's Latin Grammar.

GÆLIC.

Bibles, Testaments, and Psalm Books, all sizes and bindings; Erskine's Sermons; Baxter's Call; Life of Joseph; Ballads and other song books; McIntyre's Poems; Burdor's Village Sermons; McCruchislaig; McKillar; McDonald's Hymns; Wilson's Catechism; McLeod's Mountain Sketch Book; Pilgrim's Progress; Spelling Books; McDonald's Catechism; Flavel's Token; Confession of Faith; Directory of Prayer; Willison's Meditations; Grant's Address.

STATIONARY, &c.

200 reams pot, post, and foolscap writing papers, plain and ruled; 100 reams brown and gray wrapping papers; 8 reams sheathing and roofing paper; mill and bonnet board, London and Bristol do.; drawing and music paper; Backgammon and Chess Boards & Men; Gunter's scales, parallel rulers, brass compasses, screen handles; imitation and real gold papers, plain and embossed; gold borders, plain and vandyke; braces paints, from 6d. to 10s.; bone paper folders; white slate pens; red, black, and fancy fooling wax, wafers, pocket ink pots; a great variety of prints & caricatures; gold leaf; violin strings; quills from 2s. to 10s. per 100; desk and pen knives; bark skyvers; Binders' calf skins, parchments, &c.; Porcelain tablets; Phrenological Busts; picture frames; spectacles; blank cards, great variety of size; black and gold edged do.; slates; black, blue, and red ink, and powders; Sec. 4to. & folio port folios; steel pens; leads for patent pencils; drawing and other pencils; ledgers; journals; letter books, day books, memorandum books, on hand and bound to order.

JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, May 23.

From the Halifax Gazette, May 24.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship *South America* arrived before at an early hour this morning, having sailed from Liverpool on her regular day, the 16th April. By her the Editors of the *New York Daily Express* have received their files of Liverpool papers to the 17th, and London to the 16th ult. inclusive; together with the latest shipping and commercial intelligence.

The anxiety which has prevailed in England amongst the commercial and monetary interests with regard to the difficulties in which many eminent houses in the American trade have been placed, has not materially abated. Nothing of an official character has yet transpired relative to the determination on the part of the Bank of England with regard to the application of the Liverpool and Manchester deputation; but we have reason, says the *London Morning Herald*, to believe that it has been for the present decidedly in the negative. Such has been the anxiety in Liverpool for the arrival of the American packets, that a steamer had been ordered out from Liverpool to meet them.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Commons April 15, Lord Palmerston, in answer to a question from Mr Melan, whether the negotiations about the *Vixen* were concluded, said that he had no official information on the subject.

Lord J. Russell moved that the house resolve itself into a Committee on the Canadian Resolutions, upon which so much has already been said in the house.

Mr Roebuck proposed a plan which he thought would pacify the Canadians—to abolish the legislative council, and create an "executive" council, to be composed of the Attorney and Solicitor General and ten Councillors, to be chosen by the Governor. They might revise and make amendments in, bills passed by the House of Assembly; but were to have no power of rejection. The bills were then to be sent to the Governor, who might give or withhold his assent. The object was to concentrate the responsibility in the Governor—to get some known person to whom he could point and say, "That is the man who has done this." He also proposed that the House of Assembly of each Province should choose five delegates to constitute a General Assembly, and that there should be a permanent civil list to include the governor, the judges, and ten of the executive council. If this plan were adopted the Canadians would be satisfied.

Lord J. Russell declared that he must persevere in the resolutions;—he could not forego the principle on which they were founded.

An animated, and rather extraordinary debate ensued, in which Lord Stanley, in particular led the way. He was followed by Mr Ward and Mr Robinson.

Mr Leader thought that the ministerial resolutions were too severe to pacify the Canadians, but too weak to coerce them. He strongly supported Mr Roebuck's plan.

Mr Roebuck, in reply, said that if the resolutions proposed by the Government were passed, non-intercourse between Canada and England would be the consequence. If his plan were adopted, peace and good will would be established in the colony.

Lord J. Russell repeated that he should persevere in the resolutions, as he considered it his duty so to do, notwithstanding threats that had been used. What the people of Canada had asked it was impossible to grant, in the present connection of the two countries; but the resolutions he had proposed he believed would be of great benefit to Canada, and would give satisfaction.

R. Peel opposed Mr Roebuck's plan, and supported the ministerial resolutions, as likely to attain the purposes desired in the colony.

The committee eventually divided on the original question—the numbers were, ayes, 269 noes, 46—majority, 223.

The further consideration of the resolutions was then adjourned.

DISTRESS IN THE HIGHLANDS.—We have much pleasure in having to announce that his Majesty has been pleased to present £100 in aid of the funds for relief of the present destitution in the Highlands and Islands.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1837.

OUR latest advices from England are to the 17th ult. Commercial distress had begun to press heavily on all classes; and it is much to be feared that the accounts which were then on the way from America, would greatly increase the embarrassment.

In the United States, all is panic, terror, and confusion. The banks, generally, have refused to discount in specie, while the Government have ordered that no payments be received at the Public Offices but in specie.

Thousands of Merchants who were, a few months ago, in affluence, are now reduced to poverty. Extracts, illustrative of the true state of things, will be found in another part of our paper.

INTEMPERANCE.—It becomes our imperative duty to direct public attention to the operation of the Licence Law of last Session of our Legislature. The alterations, which have been made to gratify the clamors of a few avaricious and unchristian men, have set open the floodgates of Intemperance afresh upon the Community, at a time when the friends of humanity had begun to hope that their efforts would ultimately be crowned with success, and the inebriating torrent rolled back to the ocean, or apothecary's shop, and prohibited from domestic use as a common beverage.

All the beneficial acts of the last Session, even though they were ten times their admitted amount, could not compensate for this one pernicious measure. Indeed we cannot see what right, human or divine, the Legislature of this or any other country, have, to make laws for licensing the sale of a *known poison*. With the same degree of moral rectitude, might they legalize murder and arson; and in the present state of society, the latter measure would be infinitely the better of the two. But let the friends of Temperance not be discouraged; their Cause is righteous, and must finally triumph.

We may venture to assert that before fifty years more have elapsed, the legislation we have brought under review, will be considered as the best proof of the barbarity and ignorance of the present age.

Since the new Law came into operation, an increased amount of dissipation has been manifest in this place: about, two weeks ago, within one mile of this Town, we passed on the highway, no less than *five* individuals proceeding to the country, quite drunk, and an Indian was lying on the road-side insensible. This waste too, it

should be recollected, is at a time when the yeomanry of the country have been under the necessity to call upon the Legislature for seed, and bread to their families.

We admit that the best remedy for this evil lies with the people themselves, who could if they chose, by one simultaneous act of abstemiousness, render the vender of the commodity a bankrupt, and the interference of the Legislature unnecessary. But as they do not choose to exercise this right, the legislature would best consult the political and moral good of the people, by prohibiting the importation and use of ardent spirits altogether; and they would, by so doing, deserve the lasting gratitude of the community at large.

Extracts on this subject, from provincial papers, were put in type, but unavoidably omitted this week. They will be inserted in our next paper.

TRAVELLER'S MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At the Royal Oak—Rev. Mr Shreeves, Rev. Mr Livate, Mrs. Jamieson, and Messrs McQueen, Davidson, Lawson, McKinnon, J. Smith, and Davison.

At Mr Harper's—Mr and Mrs Laidlaw, Mr McLean, Miss McCurly, Mr Christy, and Mr Beamish.

MARRIED.

At Wallace, on the 19 inst., by the Rev. Chas. Elliot, Mr Alexander McLean, to Miss Mary Ross, both of that place.

DIED.

At the Middle River, on the 12th inst., after a painful illness, which he bore with patience and resignation, Mr William Crocket, in the 69th year of his age, leaving a wife and eight children.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, May 24,—Brig *Scars*, Nichols, Salem—tobacco, segars, snuff.

Thursday,—Brig *Britannia*, Gilchrist, Cardiff—iron and chains; *Billow*, Curtis, Boston—ballast; sch'r *Hibernia*, Neil, P. E. Island—ballast; *Gracious*, O'Brien, Halifax—general cargo; *Despatch*, —, P. E. Island—ballast.

Friday,—Sch'r *Elizabeth*, Simpson, Mag. Islands—herrings; brig *Mary*, Henderson, Liverpool—salt, &c.; sch'r *Mary Ann*, Graham, Miramichi—pork.

Saturday,—Brig *Sparkler*, Boyles, New York—ballast; sch'r *John*, Longapee, Mag. Islands—herrings; *Margaret*, Landres, do.—do.; *Mary*, Taylor, Newfld., do.; *Lively*, Vigneau, C. Breton—ballast; *Partridge*, Petipas, Anchat—do.; *Sarah*, Mattital, Tatamagouche—ballast; *Catherine*, Buckler, do.—do.; *Sarah*, Mullins, do.—do.

Monday,—Sch'r *Sarah*, Fourgeron, Ma. Islands—herrings.

Tuesday,—Sch'r *Isabella*, Kennedy, Bathurst—empty barrels.

CLEARED.

24th,—Sch'r *Albion* Belfontaine, Boston—coal; *Uniacke*, Landres, Mag. Islands—salt; *Olive Branch*, Bouche, do.—do.

25th,—Sch'r *Proxy*, Hatch, Philadelphia—coal.

26th,—Brig *Pavo*, Harden, New York—coal; sch'r *Marion*, Godfrey, Boston—do.

27th,—Brig *Joseph*, Smith, Boston—coal; *Pandora*, Sheppard, Providence—coal; sch'r *Restigouche*, Harbon, Restigouche—corn meal; *Garland*, Wittleton, do.—ballast; *Nancy Given*, Davison, New York—coal, and 93 passengers (!)

29th,—Sch'r *Fourgeron*, Mag. Islands—bread. 29th—Bar. *Isabella*, Auld, Greenock—timber.

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. if

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by the Subscriber,
A GUIDE TO TOWN OFFICERS,
Showing their Appointment, Duties, Liabilities, and Privileges;
BY DANIEL DICKSON.
May 31. JAMES DAWSON.

ENGLISH SEED OATS!

240 Bushels, prime quality, just received by the "Eleanor," from Hull.
ALSO:
EIGHT THOUSAND BRICKS,
For Sale by
ROSS & PRIMROSE.
May 24. if

THE Subscriber has just received a few handsome
CHINEAL SHAWLS,
Fifty dozen Palm-leaf HATS, and Rowland's Mill Saws.
R. DAWSON.
May 24. if

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

THE subscriber in expectation of a large supply of Goods in the ensuing spring, will sell his present stock at greatly reduced prices.
R. DAWSON.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:
CARBOY'S OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chroma Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrhigene Moss.
JAMES D. B. FRASER.
September 21. if

FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,
A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tulles, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing
FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.
Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or Messrs Young, Halifax.
October 5, 1836.

IN THE PRESS,
AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,
(At this Office.)

A NEW SELECTION OF
CHURCH MUSIC,
TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."
[PRICE SIX SHILLINGS.]

AS but a limited number of Copies are printing, those wishing to become subscribers to the Work will please hand in their names without delay.
Contributions of favorite and popular TUNES will be thankfully received.
March, 1837.

IN THE INFERIOR COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FOR THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.

CAUSE } WILLIAM MATHESON, Plaintiff.
vs }
WILLIAM BAILLIE, Defendant.
TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Pictou, on the eighteenth day of April next ensuing, at one o'clock in the afternoon:

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property, demand, and equity of redemption, of the above named William Baillie, of, into, and out of all that contain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate, lying, and being in the town plot of New Glasgow, in the County of Pictou, abutted and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the east side of Glasgow street, where it is intersected by Forbes's street, thence along the north side of Forbes's street, south sixty degrees east; eighty two and one half feet, or until it comes to the south west corner of a lot conveyed to Hugh Fraser; thence north thirty degrees east, along the line of said Hugh Fraser's lot fifty eve feet; thence north sixty degrees, west eighty two and one half feet, or until it meets the aforesaid Glasgow street; and thence south thirty degrees west along Glasgow street fifty five feet to the place of beginning;—together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.—The same having been taken in execution at the suit of the above named William Matheson, against the said William Baillie, and the equity of redemption thereon as prescribed and provided by law, having expired.
J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff,
By J. W. HARRIS, his Deputy.

Thomas Dickson, }
Att'y of Plff. }
Pictou, January 13th, 1837. if

The above SALE is Postponed until Wednesday, the 31st day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M., when the same will take place at the place above-mentioned.
JOHN W. HARRIS, Sheriff.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

DEALERS in Hardware are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Goods from the Manufactory of Hiram Cutler, Sheffield, late Ferriss Cutler & Stacy, 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

TO BE SOLD,

BY JAMES DAWSON, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Before the Court House in Pictou, on Friday, the 23d day of June, at ten o'clock, a. m.

SEVEN LOTS, marked A, C, D, E, F, G, and H, on a plan of the late Mr Mortimer's Estate to be seen at Mr Dawson's, and exhibited at the sale. They contain about

TWO ACRES EACH,

and as they lie within a short distance of the Town, are well adapted for building or gardens. Possession will be given at the end of the year. The title is unexceptionable.

Terms—A deposit of ten per cent at the sale; 25 per cent more on delivery of the deed; the remainder with interest, in two years, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

AT THE SAME TIME,

Will be offered for Sale:—
FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,
Belonging to the heirs of the late John Tulles, lying on the northern side of River John, and bounded by lands granted to Robert Patterson and others.

Terms—A deposit of ten per cent at the sale; the remainder on delivery of the deed.

WM. YOUNG.

Pictou, May 1837.

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, 8th May, 1837. m-m

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. if

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. if

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of
ROBERT BROWN,
Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
MARGARET BROWN, Adm'x.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS MCCOUL, }
4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late
HUGH DENOON, Esq.,
of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'x.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late
JESSE 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,
13th April, 1826. Administrator

NOTICE

THE Subscriber, intending to wind up his present business forthwith, requests all to whom he stands indebted to present their accounts for payment; and those who are indebted to him to come to an immediate settlement, to prevent expenses; as all his outstanding accounts, not adjusted previously to the first June next, will be put in a legal course of recovery, without further notice.
GEORGE MCKAY.
Pictou, April 24th, 1837.

NOTICE.

OWING to a contemplated change in the subscriber's business, he is under the necessity of calling in all his outstanding debts; he therefore requests all those indebted to him by note, book account, or otherwise, to pay the same without delay; and he sincerely hopes this notice will render other measures unnecessary.
JAS. DAWSON.
May 10.

POETRY.

From "The Seraph."

SABBATH BELLS.

The cheerful Sabbath bells, wherever heard,
 Strike pleasant to the ear, most like the voice
 Of one who from the far-off hills proclaims
 Tidings of good to Zion; chiefly when
 Their piercing tones fall sudden on the ear
 Of the contemplative, solitary man,
 Whom thoughts abstruse, or high, have chanced to lure
 Forth from the walks of men, revolving oft
 And oft again, hard matter, which eludes
 And baffles his pursuit;—though sick and tired
 Of controversy, where no end appears,
 No clue to his research, the lonely man
 Half-wishes for society again.
 Him, thus engaged, the Sabbath bells salute.
 Sudden his heart awakes; his ears drink in
 The cheering music; his reluctant soul
 Yearns after all the joys of social life,
 And softens with the love of human kind.

L. S. O. B. L. A. Y.

From the Tennessee Observer.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

It is well known among our readers, that among the natural curiosities (found in the extensive caves and grottoes, in the vicinity of the Great Laurel Ridge, (Cumberland Mountains) many human skeletons and bones of animals have been discovered, some of them in a petrified state.—These caves abound in prodigious vaulted apartments and chambers, which, when viewed by torch light, exhibit scenes of gloomy grandeur, which astonish the beholder. Several petrified trees have also been discovered on the banks of the river, near this ridge, as also bones of mammoths, and other animals, whose races are now extinct.

But the most remarkable discovery that has ever been made in this part of the country—it is not the greatest natural curiosity in the world, was brought to light on Sunday, 24th January, by two scientific gentlemen with whom we are acquainted, and who are now in town. They have been several weeks exploring the caves above alluded to, and gathering such curiosities as they wished to carry away with them.

They are provided for this purpose with a boat of gum elastic, and capable of buoying two persons. With this boat, and other conveniences procured for the purpose, they will, undoubtedly before they leave their task, penetrate every accessible hole in the West Cumberland mountains, for they are determined to spend the whole season among them.

The wonderful discovery which will now shortly be presented to the public, is three petrified bodies entire, one of a dog, and two human bodies, one of them holding a spear. It is believed by these gentlemen that all three of the bodies may be removed from their position in a perfect state—though the dog, being in a lying posture upon a flat rock, it will undoubtedly be a difficult task to remove it unharmed. The human bodies appear to be those of men—probably hunters. Their clothing can hardly be distinguished—but still it is evident that that too was in a measure turned into stone. They are distributed thus—one sitting, with his head leant, as it were, against a projecting rock, and the other standing with a spear balanced in his hand, as though he was surprised, and had just started on a quick walk. The dog lies as if crouched in terror, or about to make a spring—but the features or body is not distinct enough to determine which position.

This wonderful formation cannot be accounted for in any other way, than that these

persons were buried by some terrible convulsion of nature.—The cave in which they were found is full 125 feet into the mountains, and is situated about a mile beyond what is called the Mammoth Grotto, in a direct line. The entrance to the place is difficult, and it is thought that it was never before attempted at all. At the foot of the entrance of the cave is a considerable brook of water, which appears to gather from all parts of it. There is also a valley thence to the river. The gentlemen who have made this interesting discovery, are making active preparations to bring away the bodies, which they intend to have forwarded to New York.

Since the above was written, we have had an invitation to visit the cave and bodies, which we shall most certainly accept. We have hitherto declined to mention the names of the persons to whom we have alluded in this account. One of them is a wealthy English gentleman, resident of Philadelphia, John Chester, Esq., and his companion is Mr Jacob L. Davis, a Philadelphian.—The object of their scientific researches is principally their own gratification. We shall next week give our readers some further particulars as to the position of the cave, etc., which our visit will enable us to do.

DEATH NOT FROM DRINKING BUT EATING TEA.—One of the late London papers tells us a story of a young man, who came to his death by eating tea. He was an assistant in a tea store, and was in the habit of taking a few leaves of tea in his mouth when weighing the article, by which means he imperceptibly introduced so much into his stomach, that it became an accumulation in the smaller intestines. He was for a long period under medical care, but his ailment could not be discovered. On leaving for the sake of his health, he was better, but on returning to his employment he became again indisposed, and suffered great pain, until inflammation produced death. On a post mortem inspection, the cause of death was discovered, to the astonishment of his medical attendants which must prove a warning to all tea eaters.

A NEW-FASHIONED BEDSTEAD.—"The two-penny rope, sir," replied Mr Weller, "is just a cheap lodg'n'-house, where the beds is two pence a night."—"What do they call a bed a rope for?" said Mr Pickwick. "Bless your innocence, sir, that ain't it," replied Sam.—"Ven the lady and gen'l'm'n as keeps the hotel, first begun business, they used to make beds on the floor; but this wouldn't do at no price, 'cos instead o' takin' a moderate two-penn'orth o' sleep, the lodgers used to lie there half the day. So now they has two ropes, 'bout six feet apart, and three from the floor, which goes right down the room; and the beds are made of slips of coarse sackin', stretched across 'em." "Well," said Mr Pickwick. "Well," said Mr Weller, "the advantage o' the plan's hobvious. At six o'clock every mornin', they lets go the ropes at one end and down falls all the lodgers. Consequence is, that being throughly waked, they get up werry quietly, and walk away!"—*Pickwick papers.*

At Bristol an old lady fell asleep during divine service and let her bible fall. (which had large massive clasps.) The noise awakening her, the congregation were much surprised by hearing her exclaim in a high key, "What, Jane, you've broke another jug, have you?"

Every thing we do or say should be immediately tried by a little court within our own breasts. Our motives should be examined, and a decision made on the spot.

EFFECT OF BAD EXAMPLE.—Addison says, that the dog has been the companion of man for many thousand years, and has learned of him only one of his vices; that is, to worry his species when he finds them in distress. Tie a tin canister to a dog's tail and another will fall upon him, put a man in prison for debt and another will hold a detainer against him. This propensity to afflict the afflicted has given rise to a vulgar, but we fear correct adage, "When a man is going down hill every one gives him a kick."

LAZINESS.—A man of considerable wealth, and no small degree of indolence, while sitting in his easy chair, sipping his coffee from the arm, told his servant to hand his handkerchief. The servant did so—and was then commanded to hold it to his nose.—He again obeyed, and the man sat a moment, and half-startling from his chair, angrily cried, "why don't you blow, you fool, you know what I wanted!"

INDIAN PLASTER.—All the fine plaster with which the walls of the houses are covered in India, and which is so much admired by strangers, is composed of a mixture of fine lime and soapstone, rubbed with water; when the plaster is nearly dry, it is rubbed over with a dry piece of soapstone, which gives it a polish very much resembling that of well polished marble.

A Scotchman, who had stoutly maintained that the vines of his native land produced, without the aid of the hot-house, as fine grapes, to his taste, as any under the sun, added the important explanation of his judgment, "But I must promise that I like grapes a wee sour."

WITTY COMPLIMENTS.—A Yankee and Patlander happening to be riding together, passed a gallow. "Where would you be," said Jonathan, "if the gallows had its due." "Riding alone, I guess," said the witty Irishman.

MAN OF FASHION.—No character is more despicable than that of the mere man of fashion. Seeking nothing but notoriety, his path is over the ruins of all that is virtuous. He makes himself acquainted with human feelings only to outrage them. He commences his career beyond the limits of decency, and ends it far in the regions of infamy. Feared by all and respected by none, hated by his worshippers and despised by himself, he rules—an object of pity and contempt: and when his power is past, his existence is forgotten; he lives upon an oblivion which is to him worse than death, and the stings of memory goad him to the grave.—*Science of Etiquette.*

GOOD BREEDING.—J. Fennimore Cepper makes the following remark:

"One of the consequences of good breeding is a disinclination, positively a dislike, to pry into the private affairs of others."

NEW DEFINITION.—The Aurora Standard gives the following definition, which is better than any in Johnson or Webster:

A Lucky Man.—He who turns two corners without being accosted with a dun, or meets a sheriff without being saluted "in the name of the people." These are very attentive times.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.

Miramichi—Rev. JOHN MCCORDY.

St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TUDOR.

Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.

Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.

Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.

Guysboro—ROBERT HARTHORNE, Esq.

Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.

Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.

Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.