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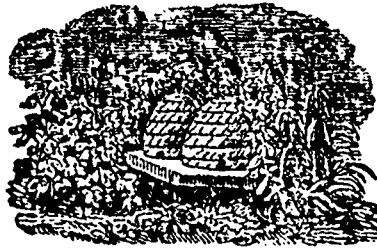
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JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1837.

NUMBER XXIV.

## 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, per bushel	2s 6d	Hay	portion	40
Boards, pine, pr 50s a 60s		Herrings, No. 1,		30s
" hemlock - 30s a 40s		Mackarel,		none
Beef, pr lb	3d a 4d	Mutton per lb	3d a 4d	
Butter, -	10d a 1s	Oatmeal pr cwt	18s a 20s	
Chaeese, -	5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s	
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	17s	Pork pr bbl	80s a 85s	
" at Loading Ground	17s	Potatoes - 1s	3d a 1s 6d	
" at end of rail road	17s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 12s 6d	
Coke		Salmon,	2s a 2s 6d	
Codfish pr Q'l	12s a 16s	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s	
Eggs pr doz	6d a 7d	Tallow pr lb	7d a 9d	
Floor, N. S.	22s 6d	Turnips pr bush	1s	
" American s r	none	Veal -	none	
		Wood pr cord	12s	

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	20s	Herrings, No 1	20s
Boards, pine, pr 55s a 60s		"	2
Beef, Quebec prime,	50s	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	45s	"	2
Codfish, merchantable	16s	"	3
Coals, Pictou,	22s 6d	Molasses per gal	2s
" Sydney,	28s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada prime	90s
Coffee	none	" Nova Scotia	85s
Corn, Indian	5s 9d	Potatoes	2s 6d
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar,	35s a 37s 6d
" Fine	45s	Salmon No 1	70
" Canada, fine	46s	"	2
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10d

### 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

### SNUFF.

For sale at the *Alcinac 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.

## NARRATIVE

OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP STIRLING CASTLE,  
AND THE CONDUCT OF THE SAVAGES.

MANSION HOUSE, London, August 19.—Yesterday Mrs Eliza Ann Frazer, the widow of Captain Frazer, of the ship *Stirling Castle*, which was wrecked on a coral reef on the passage from Sydney to Singapore in May, 1835, came to the justice room, accompanied by the Captain of the vessel in which she arrived in this country, and a female at whose house she was received in coming to London, for the purpose of mentioning the particulars of her dreadful adventures amongst the inhabitants of the shores to which the crew resorted as a refuge from the not more appalling dangers of the ocean.

The following is as close an account as our reporter could collect from a statement necessarily confused and incoherent:—

On the 16th May, 1835, the *Stirling Castle* left Sydney for the purpose of going to Singapore. On the 23d, when they were approaching Torres Straits, it blew very fresh, and there being a current near the Eliza Current Reefs, which the vessel was unable to resist, she struck on the reefs at about nine o'clock at night, when the captain was incapable, on account of the hazy weather, of making observations. There were about eighteen men on board, two boys, and Mrs Frazer, the captain's wife, who was far advanced in pregnancy. Two of the men who were at the wheel, were killed when the ship struck, and the cabins were dashed into the hold, together with all the bread, beef, pork, and other provisions. The crew, when the tempest ceased, contrived to cut away the masts, in the expectation that the ship would right herself, by turning upon her beam ends, and she did, in some degree, change her position, but not to any serviceable extent. They, therefore, determined to get away as well as they could in the long boat and the pinnace, which they had contrived to keep secure, the two other boats which were attached to the ship, having been swept away by the fury of the elements. They knew that they were to the northward of Moreton Bay, a portion of the settlements of the English crown, and they determined to make for that place with as much expedition as possible. Accordingly, having worked with the most desperate industry until four o'clock on Sunday, they disembarked from the vessel and took to the boats. The ship's carpenter, the cook, the cook's mate, John Frazer, the captain's nephew, the boatswain, Edward Stone, and Bill Lorton, a seaman, took to the pinnace, while the captain, his wife, the chief and second mates, the two boys, and the rest of the crew, took to the long boat. Four days after, they committed themselves to the care of Providence. Mrs Frazer was delivered of a child while up to her waist in water in the long boat. The infant was born alive, but after a few gasps was drowned, and the first Lieutenant wrapped up the body in a part of his shirt, which he tore from his back for the purpose, and let it go along with the tide. The poor mother could not account for the extraordinary vigor with which she was able to bear up against this calamity, added to the other calamities to which she was doomed to be exposed. Fortunately, she was for some time in a state of insensibility, and was not, for a considerable time after the child was consigned to

the deep, aware that it was brought into a world from which it was rapidly hurried away. For a great many days they endeavored in vain to reach Moreton Bay, being all the time without any food, except a small quantity of the lees of hops which they had found in a cask. They suffered dreadfully from thirst as well as hunger while in this awful situation. At last they reached a large rock, to which they fastened their boats, and they went in quest of oysters and water; but their disappointments were multiplied upon them, and they stretched themselves along in expectation of a speedy release from their sufferings, by the interposition of another tempest. In the morning, those who belonged to the long boat were astonished to find that the pinnace, and the men who had occupied her, had altogether disappeared. These unfortunate fellows were never heard of more, and their comrades in calamity could not conjecture what their motive could be in making an experiment by themselves, without the aid of the experience of the captain and his mates, whom they left behind.

The captain's aim all along was, after they were obliged to leave the ship to reach Moreton Bay; but, finding the wind and tide was dead against his object, and his companions being reduced to the extremity of lying on their backs in the boat, with their tongues out to catch the damp of the dews that fell, he resolved on making for the nearest land. It was a choice of most awful evils, for he knew that the shore which it was probable they would reach, was visited by tribes of savages.

They bore away before the wind, prepared to meet death in whatever way it might present itself, and so exhausted with suffering as to be careless whether they were to die by the hands of the natives, or to be overwhelmed by the waves. At last they came in sight of land, and soon after their boat ran into, and landed in a place called Wide Bay. They were now within about 100 miles to the north of Moreton Bay, which is the principal of the settlements to which incorrigible convicts are sent to pass the remainder of their days in unintermitted labor; and just as they touched the land, they caught a sight of vast crowds of naked savages, who soon reached the beach, evidently delighted with the prize that presented itself. The savages surrounded the boat, and, raising it up, carried it from the beach to the bush, with the crew in it, just as they were. The moment they laid the boat on the ground, they began to strip the men of their clothes and other possessions, commencing with the captain and chief officers. John Baxter, the chief mate, endeavored to hide a shirt ornament, in which his aunt's hair was contained, having willingly yielded up every thing else; but the savages became infuriated at the attempt at concealment, and beat him dreadfully.

They broke in pieces the watches and chronometers and each took a piece of the machinery to stick in their noses and ears, and after they had divided amongst themselves the various portions of apparel, of which they had stripped their captives, they threw to them to appease their hunger, the heads and guts of the fish upon which they had lately made a meal. The savages, after having detained them two days, took them further up into the bushes, and drove them onward, that they might, as they soon ascertained, fall into the

bands of other tribes, by whom an ingenious variety was to be given to their sufferings. The capt. had endeavored to prevail upon them to accept the services of the poor crew for a longer time, being apprehensive that any change amongst the natives would be for the worse; but they beat all the now naked whites on before them, until fresh tribes came up and took each of them a prisoner, and set him to work in carrying pieces of trees, and toiling in exhausting ways. Mrs Frazer being the only woman, was not selected by any of the tribes, but was left to herself, while they all went onward; but her husband got an opportunity to mention to her not to stir from the place in which she was at the moment, and that he would contrive to see her in a few hours. During that night she lay in the cleft of a rock, and in the morning, after looking about without seeing a creature, she determined to follow some footmarks, and, after having proceeded to some distance, she saw a crowd of black women approach. These women belonged to the tribe of savages by whom her husband had been taken up in the bush on the preceding day, and they set her to work in trailing wood and lighting fires. Being quite naked, and presenting a contrast in her skin which the women did not like, she was compelled by them to rub herself all over with gum and herbs, which had the effect of making her nearly as dark as themselves. They likewise tattooed her all over; and, having pulled her hair out, covered her head with a sort of gum, and stuck the feathers of parrots and other birds all over it.—One of the women, having two children, obliged her to nurse one of them, notwithstanding the severe labour she had to perform; and if the child was out of temper the nurse was kicked, and scratched, and thumped for its peevishness. At the expiration of four days Mrs Frazer saw her husband for the first time since their separation. He was dragging along a tree, and was greatly fatigued.—She had first begun to enquire how it happened that he did manage to let her know where he was, to which he was replying that he dared not to look for her, when his tribe suddenly appeared. One of them, having seen them together, made a push at the captain with a spear, and pierced him right through the body, which was a corps in an instant, Mrs. Frazer ran to her husband, cried "Jesus of Nazareth, I can endure this no longer," and pulled the spear out of the body, but the breath was gone for ever. She then fell senseless, and remained so for a considerable time, and when she recovered her senses, she found herself along with the tribe which she was obliged to serve; but what became of the body of captain Frazer she never could learn, and, of course, the barbarous region in which she was enslaved, was no place for sympathy. Shortly after this catastrophe, the first officer of the ship having been informed that the captain had been murdered by one of the tribes, formed, in a fit of desperation, a plan of revenge, fettered, and exhausted with labour as he was. His intention was, however, discovered, and horrible was his punishment. Mrs Frazer had just lighted a fire by order of her tribe, and the unfortunate man's legs were thrust into it and consumed, while he by the violence of his contortions, actually worked for the rest of his body, a grave in the sand, in which he was embedded.

Two days after this horrible event, a fine looking young man, named James Major, was disposed of Captain Frazer, who knew a good deal of the character and habits of the savages on this coast, had mentioned to Major that the savages would take off his head for a figure bust for one of their canoes. It seemed, too, that it was usual for the savage to smite in the face of his victim immediately before he struck him to the earth. While Major was at work the chief of his tribe approached him smiling, and tapped him on the shoulder. At that instant the poor fellow received a blow on the back of the neck from a wadded or crooked stick, which stunned him. He fell to the ground, and a couple of savages set to work, and by

means of sharpened shells covered the head from the body with frightful lacerations. They then eat parts of the body, and preserved the head with certain gume of extraordinary efficacy, and fixed it as a figure bust to one of their canoes. The rest of the crew of course expected nothing less than death. Their apprehensions appeared to relate rather to the mode of inflicting the extreme penalty, than to the fact that they must prematurely die. Two of the seamen, Doyle and Big Ben, contrived to steal a canoe, and endeavored to cross an inland lake, but were drowned in the attempt to escape from perhaps, a more painful death.

There was a black man named Joseph, who had been steward on board the Stirling Castle, when the savages seized the long boat, in which the crew had entered White Bay, they stripped this Joseph as well as the rest, but as he was of their own color they inflicted no punishment upon him; and he had the privilege of going about, which was denied to any other of the wretched strangers. This man, who was constantly watching for an opportunity by which he might escape, had assured Mrs Frazer that if he could get away the first life he should think of saving, should be that of his mistress. He succeeded in stealing a canoe, in which he rowed off, and in six weeks he reached Moreton Bay, where he informed the commandant of the penal settlement of the horrible circumstance which had taken place at White Bay, and of the servitude in which the survivors of the crew were detained. By this time Mrs Frazer was separated, and at a considerable distance from the different members of the crew, and she had given up all hopes of ever being liberated from this frightful bondage in which she was detained.

The Moreton Bay commandant, on hearing of the affair, inquired in the barracks whether any of the militia would volunteer to save a lady and several of the wretched crew, from the savages in the bush, and a number offered their services at a moment's notice. By a system of manoeuvring entered into by a convict who had been for some years in the bush, amongst the savages, the object was effected. All the survivors were, to the best of Mrs Frazer's belief, rescued from the savages.

At the camp, the commandant and the company, and, in fact, all the individuals who were in the service of the government, treated Mrs Frazer and her companions in misfortune, with a degree of kindness which she will ever have a very warm recollection of. She was placed under medical care immediately, and every thing was done that was likely to abate the sense of what she had undergone in witnessing the murder of her husband, or the other horrors with which she had been surrounded.

The captain of the Mediterranean packet in which Mrs Frazer arrived from Sydney at Liverpool, stated that he was at Sydney at the time of the arrival of that lady, and that the circumstances detailed caused the greatest excitement there. The convict, to whose extraordinary return Mrs Frazer owed her escape, obtained a free pardon from the government there, and a reward of thirty guineas.

The Lord Mayor asked what were the circumstances of Mrs Frazer. He was convinced, that if she was in necessity, the ladies in London, who were constantly looking for such objects, would speedily relieve her.

The captain said that the unfortunate lady was not mistress of a farthing. The clothes on her back had been given to her by the commandant's wife, and Captain Frazer had been the sole support of her and her three children, who were at the Orkney Islands, to which she was anxious to go as soon as possible. She was lame, had almost lost the use of one arm, and the sight of one eye, by the severity of the afflictions to which she had been subjected.

The Lord Mayor—I shall most willingly receive contributions for her benefit, and am sure that the call will soon be answered. I never heard of any thing so truly dreadful in all my experience.

## COLONIAL.

From the Halifax Times.

HALIFAX, October 24.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—It becomes our painful duty to record one of the severest visitations which has for a long period befallen this town. A whole block of buildings has been totally consumed, and property destroyed to a great amount.

The fire broke out at half-past eight o'clock last evening, in the attic of a house owned by Mr Frost, tailor, opposite the wharf of the *Hon. Enos Collins*. How it originated we have not been able to learn satisfactorily.

The night was perfectly calm, the salt water at hand, and the fire we are told, when first discovered, might have been put out with a few buckets of water. From some fatality, however, it was suffered to gain the ascendant, and the consequences have been disastrous. Had the wind been high, nothing could have saved the houses opposite, and even as it was, the greatest exertions were required to preserve them from taking fire. The burning block was composed of some of the loftiest buildings in town, and the heat thrown across the street, as the flame sheeted their sides, was scorching. All damage except breaking of glass, was however, prevented, by a plentiful application of water and wet blankets, to the houses, wherever danger was apprehended.

The loss of buildings may be estimated at upwards of £20,000. This is a rough guess, and we should think under the truth. Insurances are effected on a great portion of the property. The personal property of Mr Curzon, part of which is saved, is insured, also, the store in which was his stock. The house at the lower corner, owned by Mr Michael Bennet, was also insured, and we are glad to learn that the occupant, Mr G. T. Ellis, saved his stock and furniture, &c. The house next to this on the lower street, occupied by Mr Roach, insured. Mr Casey's house, not insured. The estate of Madden—occupied by Mr Laidlaw, merchant, (stock partly insured); by Mr Down, tinsmith, Mr Wier, merchant, and over his store, as a printing office, by Mr Cannabell, in which were printed the *Acadian Telegraph* and *Pearl* newspapers,—was insured to some amount. The occupants of these premises managed to save most of their property, though we were sorry to witness the confusion amongst the printing materials. Mr Cannabell is not insured. The houses next, were respectively occupied by Mr Neilson, watchmaker, who saved his property; by Mr Wilson, (owned by J. B. Unincke, Esq.) not insured; by Mrs Welsh, huxter, (owned by Mr Joseph Bennett,) not insured; the occupants of which saved their property.

The streets this morning, adjacent to the fire, presented a strange yet melancholy spectacle, from the large quantities of goods and furniture of all descriptions, which were scattered around; and from appearances much of the goods saved will be damaged, and unfit for use. The burnt block, where all is levelled to the ground except the tall chimnies, presents an appearance of desolation, the like of which we hope never to see again, from such a cause.

The loss to Insurance Companies will probably amount to £9,000, which may be thus stated:—

Halifax Fire Insurance Co.	about £2,600
Albion Fire and Life In. Co.	1,300
Hartford Insurance Co.	1,200
Protection Insurance Co.	500
And £3,000 stg. in London.	

QUEBEC, October 16.

Rumours were spread in town on the arrival of the steamer *St. Lawrence* on Saturday, that when she left Montreal on the proceeding

evening, the parties were fighting with fire arms in the streets. The report spread throughout the country, and from the noise made about revolt by the newspapers, obtained general belief. It was, like a thousand other reports which are circulated, without foundation. But the mischief is done; quiet people are made uneasy, and a degree of uncertainty is given to enterprise and industry. People can hardly believe that those who publicly avow treason and rebellion, do not mean to have recourse to them; and they have no great confidence in the energy of a government which admits of proceedings expressly indeed for such purposes.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The Right Reverend Barnard Donald McDonald was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlotte-Town, in St. Patrick's Church of this City, yesterday. The Diocese embraces Prince Edward Island and the Province of New Brunswick. The Bishops who officiated on this occasion were the Bishops of Quebec, Sydnia and Telmesse. The Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr McMahon.—*Id.*

MONTREAL, October 3.

SOLDIERS in these provinces have such a strong liking for elective Institutions, that Military parties are stationed at every point of the Upper Province at all likely to favor desertion. The *Correspondent and Advocate* is assured that nine-tenths of the soldiers in Toronto are on a look out for opportunities to visit Brother Jonathan. Down here, those who can get away seldom let the occasion go unheeded. Facilities are greater now for men to desert than before, because, since the English Government has proved itself so tyrannical towards this Province, and since Gosford has been so insolent towards the most respectable and respected people of the country, not a good Canadian, nor any other man loving the country would demean himself by preventing as many soldiers as liked, from going about their business. It is true that we have heard that a couple of soldiers have been sent out to Sherrington, in the County of L'Acadie, to stop the "progress of movement," or in other words to arrest soldiers wishing to visit the States. There are some soldiers also stationed at Laprairie, St. Johns, and Lachine. But all this will be of no use. The people in the country will not assist the Government in any way, much less in arresting soldiers. That desertion will continue, is, therefore, more than probable, and the British Government will suffer loss in proportion as that is extensive. All this, however, is what they have to expect. They have insulted and ill-treated the people, and have lost their affections, and now they must put up with all the evil consequences which must result there from, living as they do, in an enemy's country.

INTRODUCTION OF ELECTIVE INSTITUTIONS IN SPITE OF OUR OPPRESSORS.—A meeting of the County of Two-Mountains was to have been held on Sunday last, at St. Benoit, for the purpose of electing Magistrates, Officers of Militia, and Commissioners, in consequence of the dismissal of those in whom the people hold confidence, from the commission of the peace, militia, &c. We highly approve of this proceeding.

All laws are founded on the tacit consent of the people to obey them. The moment a law, or its administrator will not be obeyed or respected, the one must be removed from the statute book, and the other from office. We have no doubt but the people will obey and respect the Magistrates and other officers they will elect, much more faithfully and readily than they do any of the Gosford tribe. The example set by the "good men of the north" will, no doubt, be extensively followed, so soon as the particulars of their proceedings shall be known to the public.—*Vindicator.*

From the same.

Our patriotic Officers of Militia are placed in a position at present of much importance and responsibility, and in the war which a despotic and insolent Executive Government is waging against them, "giving no quarter," we hope nay, we are sure they will act with such spirit, self-respect, independence, and love of country, as to earn for themselves the love and esteem of their fellow citizens.

Among the burdens imposed upon them by the commission, is that of being obliged to obey certain orders of the courts of Law, Sheriffs, Governors, Lord Gosford's Justices of the Peace, and all the other official fry whom corruption or a corrupting patronage has spawned upon the province, whilst as is proved by the dismissals which weekly crowd the *Official Gazette*, they are denied all right of opinion—all privilege of judging of the legality of the orders which bad Governors, or the tools or pimps of such Governors, may take into their wise waddles to give. Officers of Militia are hence-forward to be the slaves of power, not free citizens, responsible for their actions. Like Eastern Eunuchs, they are to spy, and to watch and obey. If they refuse, they are to have "the bow string" in the shape of a dismissal from "Her Majesty's service."

Is this the degradation which our Militia Officers who breasted the enemy during the last war, fought for? Is this the state of servitude to which they expected to be reduced? Is this the description of freedom which they wish to enjoy and to leave us an inheritance to their children? If not, they who still hold commissions "in Her Majesty's service," owe it to their own honor to enquire if they can any longer, consistently with their love of country, continue, by retaining such commissions, to support a government which is using all the means at its disposal to crush every feeling of independence which makes a man respectable in society.

The Governor, by dismissing our patriotic Magistrates and Officers of Militia, has taken upon himself an awful responsibility. He has determined to govern the country without the assistance or participation of those in whom the country has confidence. Already we are beginning to feel some of the consequences of that rash and insane policy. Blood has been spilt in one of our country parishes, which without a doubt might have been prevented, had not Lord Gosford deprived the place where that blood was shed, of all Magistrates.

His Excellency having thus taken upon himself the responsibility of governing the country without the aid of the people, and of insulting every man who does not obey his despotic orders, those Officers of Militia, who still hold Commissions, should at once send them back, and thus withdraw from His Excellency all their assistance in carrying on the government. One thing is certain, that if this determination be taken, His Excellency will find himself crippled in a most unenviable degree. It is well known that he cannot find people in the parishes to accept these Commissions, and once the officers of militia resign, the Courts of Law and the Gosford magistracy will be sadly embarrassed to find peace officers in the country parts to execute their orders. Lord Gosford will thus perceive how powerless he and the faction which he heads, will have become, if the recommendation we now give be extensively acted upon, whilst our Militia officers themselves will have the satisfaction and pride of feeling that they have contributed not a little in teaching manners to our "imported" aristocrat, who, before he began to play the little tyrant, should have calculated all the consequences. Therefore, Officers of Militia, RESIGN YOUR COMMISSIONS, and teach these European aristocrats that you will not allow them to dragoon you into slavery.—*Id.*

BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF JAMES DAWSON.

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

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The Pearl	17 6
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Albums	6
Brook's Gazetteer	20
Blank Pronouny Note Books, (variety,)	
Bunny castle's Mensuration	7
— Key to do.	6
— Algebra	6
— Key to do.	7
Brown's Bible, 2 vols. quarto, (with plates)	80
— Do. 1 vol. Im. Svo.	40
— Dictionary of the Bible,	17 6
— Do. do. 2 vols.	30
— Concordance	3
— Catechism, small, per dozen	1 3
— Do. large, per dozen	4 6
— Anecdotes of Dogs	10
— Religion and the Means of its Attainment	2
Brewster's Natural Magic	7
Butterworth's Copy Lines	6
Baxter on Self Ignorance	7 5
Barrie's Collection	2 10
Belfrage's Guide to the Lord's Table	9
Booth's Reign of Grace	4 6
Bickersteth on the Lord's Supper	10
— On Prayer	10
Bush on the Millenium	6 6
Buchan's Domestic Medicine, 12mo.	8 6
— Do. do. Svo.	15
Babylon Destroyed	5
Burn's Works	3 6
Brook's Village Prayers	2 3
Brande's Geology	10

[The Catalogue will be continued.]

## P. E. ISLAND.

We have great satisfaction in being able to state that the Governor of P. E. Island having made a tour of the whole Island, and personally investigated the condition of the tenantry, has, with a view to allay the growing agitation, addressed a circular to the Proprietors recommending such liberal measures as are at once creditable to his head and heart, and calculated to secure that desirable object.

We copy the following Extract from the Document referred to; and call on to all sense of feeling must that heart be which is not moved by this powerful appeal. He promises to send a copy of the Circular to the Colonial Office, together with a variety of documents showing the places where the greatest injustice and severity has been practised on the tenantry, and that these places are the seats of the present agitation. We hope that this timely interference—coming as it does from a Proprietor, will be the means of having a more liberal policy adopted towards the People of P. E. Island.

[Extract from the Circular]

"It is utterly impossible for any person unacquainted with the local circumstances of a new Colony, to form a correct estimate of the difficulties and privations which the first settler upon wilderness lands has to encounter. It is a long series of years before he can obtain from the soil more than a bare subsistence for himself and family, notwithstanding his most unwearied perseverance and industry; and it is his hard wrought labour in redeeming the forest from its original state, which alone stamps a value on the land he improves. It ought not therefore to be matter of surprise, that, although he may be ready and willing to pay a fair equivalent, either in rent or otherwise, for the land he occupies, he should feel dismayed (as too frequently happens) at the prospect of being deprived of the hard earned fruits of the labour of the earliest and best years of his manhood, whether from an accumulation of heavy arrears of rent, which he was unable to realize from the land, or from the refusal of the Proprietor to grant him a tenure of sufficient endurance to ensure to his family the profits of his industry; and this, probably in the decline of his life, with a constitution broken, and health impaired by incessant toil, and over exertion! Can it, I say, be a matter of surprise that he should be discontented with his lot? that he should instil those feelings into the minds of his family? and that they should be too ready to listen to the delusive hopes held out by designing men, and give a willing ear to their proposals, of any measure, however fallacious, which holds out to them a hope of relief!

"You will, perhaps, naturally ask, why the settler, in the first instance, consents to occupy land without the security of a long lease? and remark that he takes it with his eyes open, and under no compulsion! I reply, that many of the settlers are extremely ignorant men, who on first arriving in the Colony, were induced to settle on the lands without due consideration, and incapable of forming a proper estimate of the hardships and difficulties they would have to contend with: others encouraged by false representations; some by the promises of the proprietor or his agent to give them titles, promises which in many instances have never been fulfilled. But cases of greater hardship even than these have come to my knowledge, where the unfortunate tenant has actually paid for his farm, to a person who professed to be the legal owner of the soil, before he left his native country; and he has subsequently been called upon by other persons, who claimed the property, for arrears of rent for this very land, for which he could produce a receipt for the payment of the purchase money.

I will mention two other cases. The first, that of a party of settlers from Guernsey, who purchased a tract of land from a proprietor at a high price, purporting to be situated on the verge of a river which would give them easy access to it, and the means of transporting their produce to market. Upon the faith of this statement they arrived on the Island. Will it be believed, that the land they had paid for, did not exist? and they actually were forced to purchase other lands from another Proprietor upon which to locate themselves!

The second, that of the Acadian French located on Lot No. 10. These people paid to the amount of upwards of £1000 towards the purchase of the Township. The person who received the money had no right to make the sale, and these people are now tenants at will on the same soil, for the Proprietor has hitherto given no authority to sell, or grant Leases. Can it then be wondered at that these people smarting under a sense of the injustice done to them, should be amongst those inimical to the proprietary system altogether, and that they should inoculate others with their principles.

## AGRICULTURE.

From the P. E. Island Colonial Herald.

## UTILITY OF AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS—EXPERIMENTAL FARM AND GARDEN.

SIR,—My reason for addressing you at present, is to call through you the attention of my brethren of the Plough to the subject of Agricultural Societies, which, when supported as they are in Britain, and under good management, have been the means of diffusing much knowledge, and of practically bringing forth much that existed—they have introduced better stock, seeds, implements, and modes of culture, and there can be no doubt the same consequences would follow here, if the experiment was tried on a proper scale. Our excuse has hitherto been, that we wanted a leader—a patron who understood and took an interest in the subject. We have now no excuse. Our Governor is our patron and leader; he has a thorough practical knowledge, and is an enthusiast in farming. The question is, can we make our 5s. a year subscription 10s? I think we can. Could we, by a proper representation to the House of Assembly, and through the Council to the Governor, induce them to grant the additional sum of money necessary to support, on a respectable footing, the Central Society? We can also do this; and through the Central, all District Societies ought to be liberally encouraged. And therefore, I will take the liberty of stating what I think ought to be done by the Society, and who ought to be the Directors of it London says, "The certain way of obtaining any thing, is to be impressed with the necessity of possessing it,—and that the grand drawback to every kind of improvement is the vulgar and degrading idea that certain things are beyond our reach." The Committee of Directors should be composed of persons of liberal ideas, who have a thorough knowledge of country affairs, in some, if not in all its branches; and all must be earnest supporters of, and have an interest in the Island's prosperity.

The mercantile transactions of the Society seem to me well conducted at present, and no more can be expected with the very limited means in the power of the Secretary; but this is not enough—they should be enabled to extend their importations, not only in the seeds and implements, but to import all descriptions of farm stock, roots, plants, and every other article connected with farming and gardening, suitable to the soil and climate of the Island. I wish, also, seriously, to recommend to the

notice of the Society and the Public, the great and certain benefit they would derive by establishing, on a proper scale, an experimental farm and garden, to be conducted by a manager of experience and practical knowledge. The example of a well cultivated farm and garden would stimulate every farmer in the Island to exertion, they would see what could be produced, and the method of doing so. All new seeds, plants, implements, stock, manures, &c. would be provided before being recommended to the public. New varieties of seeds and plants would be propagated, and old varieties selected and improved. The produce would sell readily in Charlottetown, and, if well conducted, the farm and garden would in a few years, do more than pay the original outlay and their own expenses.

The Society ought also to give premiums for improved breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry—for the best grain, butter, cheese, &c.—for the best cultivated farms and gardens—for improved or new implements, ploughing matches, and every thing that has a tendency to the prosperity of the Island.

It would be of the utmost importance to publish the transactions of the Society, in the form of a Quarterly Journal, at a moderate price, and request the public to communicate their knowledge and experience in all sorts of rural affairs, to the Editor, for selection and insertion. By these means, every person in the Island could become acquainted with all the improvements going on; they would know the state of the Society's affairs—the progress and management of the experimental farm and garden—the premiums offered by the Society—and who were the successful competitors—and thus stimulate, encourage, and promote the best interests of the Island.

I remain, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
AGRICULTURE.

The intelligent writer of the above article has expressed himself dissatisfied with a Note we put to his communication on the rotation of crops, (see Bee Vol. iii. No. 19.) as appears from the following notice copied from the Colonial Herald of the 21st ultimo:

"SIR,—I cannot but feel grateful to the Halifax Times, the Pictou Bee, and the generous and kind criticism of OBSERVATOR; but I must beg leave to state, that I do not think either the BEE or OBSERVATOR have more fully accounted for the benefits derived from a rotation of crops, than the quotation I gave from Sir Humphry Davy, which is all that is known at present in Europe on the subject. But their remarks will assist me in my object, viz. to urge the farmers to adopt some better system of farming, or, at least, to think of what they are doing.

"I remain, Sir,  
"Your obedient servant.  
"AGRICULTURE."

In answer to this, we now annex our authority in the shape of an extract from *Rogel's Bridgewater Treatise*, an authority so respectable that we do not think "AGRICULTURE" will gainsay it, without offering the most satisfactory reasons for so doing.

This writer will observe that we have not questioned the propriety of a rotation of crops, but on the contrary, have offered a solution of the causes which render that rotation necessary—a thing which he and his author, Sir H. Davy, have not only left undone—but he ventures to assert that he has given "all that is known in Europe on the subject."—ED. BEE.

[Extract from *Rogel's Bridgewater Treatise*].

EXCRETION IN VEGETABLES.—It had long been conjectured by De Candolle, that the superfluous or noxious particles contained in the returning sap are excreted or thrown out by the roots. It is evident that if such a process takes place, it will readily explain why plants render the soil where they have long been cultivated, less suitable to their continuance in a vigorous condition, than the soil in the same

spot was originally; and also why plants of a different species are frequently found to flourish remarkably well in the situation where this apparent deterioration has taken place. The truth of this sagacious conjecture has been established in a very satisfactory manner by the recent experiments of M. Macaire. The roots of the *Chrodilla muralis* were carefully cleaned, and immersed in filtered rain water: the water was changed every two days, and the plant continued to flourish, and put forth its blossoms: at the end of eight days the water had acquired a yellow tinge, and indicated, both by the smell and taste, the presence of a bitter narcotic substance, analogous to that of opium; a result which was further confirmed by the application of chemical tests, and by the reddish brown residuum obtained from the water by evaporation. M. Macaire ascertained that neither the roots nor the stems of the same plants, when completely detached, and immersed in water, could produce this effect, which he therefore naturally concludes is the result of an exudation from the roots, continually going on while the plant is in a state of healthy vegetation. By comparative experiments on the quantity of matter thus excreted by the roots of the French bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) during the night and the day, he found it to be much more considerable at night; an effect which it is natural to ascribe to the interruption in the action of leaves when they are deprived of light, and when the corresponding absorption by the roots is also suspended. This was confirmed by the result of some experiments he made on the same plants by placing them, during day time, in the dark; under which circumstances, the excretion from the roots was found to be immediately much augmented: but, even when much exposed to the light, there is always some exudation, though in small quantity, going on from the roots.

That plants are able to free themselves, by means of this excretory process, from noxious materials, which they may happen to have imbibed through the roots, was also proved by another set of experiments on the *Mercurialis annua*, the *Senecio vulgaris*, and *Brassica campestris*, or common cabbage. The roots of each specimen, after being thoroughly washed and cleaned, were separated into two bunches, one of which was put into a diluted solution of acetate of lead, and the other into pure water contained in a separate vessel. After some days, during which the plants continued to vegetate tolerably well, the water in the latter vessel being examined, was found to contain a very perceptible quantity of the acetate of lead. The experiment was varied by first allowing the plant to remain with its roots immersed in a similar solution, and then removing it, (after careful washing, in order to free the roots from any portion of the salt that might have adhered to their surface,) into a vessel with rain water; after two days, distinct traces of the acetate of lead were afforded by the water. Similar experiments were made with lime-water and with a solution of common salt, instead of the acetate of lead, and were attended with equal success. De Candolle has ascertained, that certain maritime plants which yield soda, and which flourish in situations very distant from the sea coast, provided they occasionally receive breezes from the sea, communicate a saline impregnation to the soil in their immediate vicinity, derived from the salt which they doubtless had imbibed by the leaves.

Although the materials which are thus excreted by the roots, are noxious to the plant which rejects them, and would consequently be injurious to other individuals of the same species, it does not therefore follow that they are incapable of supplying nourishment to other kinds of plants: thus it has been observed that the *Salicaria* flourishes particularly in the vi-

cinity of the willow; and the same is the case with the broom-rake, in that of hemp. It has also been established experimentally by M. Macaire, who found that the water in which certain plants had been kept was equally noxious to other specimens of the same species. On the other hand it produced a more luxuriant vegetation in plants of a different kind.

This fact is of great importance in the theory of agriculture, since it perfectly explains the advantage derived from a continuous rotation of different crops in the same field in increasing the productiveness of the soil. It also gives a satisfactory explanation of the curious phenomenon of *fairy rings*, as they are called; that is, of circles of dark green grass, occurring in old pastures: these Dr. Wollaston has traced to the growth of successive generations of certain fungi, or mushrooms, spreading from a certain point. The soil which has once contributed to the support of these fungi, becomes exhausted or deteriorated with respect to the future crops of the same species, and the plants, therefore, cease to be produced on those spots; the second year's crop consequently appears in the space of a small ring, surrounding the original centre of vegetation; and in every succeeding year, the deficiency of nutriment on one side necessarily causes the new roots to extend themselves solely in the opposite direction, and occasions the circle of fungi continually to proceed by annual enlargement from the centre outwards. An appearance of luxuriance of the grass follows as a natural consequence; for the soil of an interior circle will always be enriched and fertilized with respect to the culture of grass, by the decayed roots of fungi of the preceding years' growth. It often happens, indeed, during the growth of those fungi, that they so completely absorb all nutriment from the soil beneath, that the herbage is for a time totally destroyed, giving rise to the appearance of a ring bare of grass, surrounding the dark ring; but after the fungi have ceased to appear, the soil where they had grown becomes darker, and the grass soon vegetates again with peculiar vigor. When two adjacent circles meet, and interfere with each other's progress, they not only do not cross each other, but both circles are invariably obliterated between the points of contact; for the exhaustion occasioned by each obstructs the progress of the other, and both are starved. It would appear that different species of fungi require the same kind of nutriment; for, in cases of the interference of a circle of mushrooms with another of puff-balls, still the circles do not intersect one another; the exhaustion produced by the one being equally detrimental to the growth of the other, as if it had been occasioned by the previous vegetation of its own species.

ALBION MINES RAIL ROAD.

TENDERS will be received by Joseph Smith, Esq until Tuesday 31st October next, for furnishing 5000 Sleepers for the Rail Road. The above are to be of good sound Hemlock, and of the following dimensions, to wit:

8 feet long, 14 inches on the Bed, and 8 inches deep, sawn on the under side, and either sawn or hewn on the upper side. The first thousand to be delivered on the 1st day of May 1838, at the Rail Road, and one thousand on the first of every succeeding month until the whole is completed.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr Smith at the Mines, or to Mr Peter Cregar at the Rail Road.

Sept. 12th, 1837.

PRIME new OATMEAL for sale by the Subscriber, J. DAWSON.

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

Sept. 13, 1837.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Pictou Post Office, October 26th, 1837.

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Anderson Dr. Sen'r.    | McKay Charles R H     |
| Anderson Peter L H     | " James F G           |
| Asbet Thomas           | " Neil N T            |
| Brown Thomas           | " John                |
| " Elizabeth            | " James M D H         |
| " Deidmiah             | " Jane S C            |
| " Mary                 | McKenzie Mary Ann     |
| " Alexander W R        | " A. M T              |
| Bryden William R H     | " Hector Cariboo      |
| " Edward C H           | " Murdoch "           |
| Bunce William          | " " F M B             |
| Brown John             | " Kenneth M R         |
| Bell Robert L H        | McLennan Alex'r F M B |
| Berry Joseph W R       | Legan Hugh            |
| Burden James           | " William R H         |
| Railie Francis         | Lewis Mary Cariboo    |
| Campbell John L H      | McLean Simon C I      |
| " Alex'r. H W H        | " Mary 2              |
| " William S H          | McLeod Donald R H     |
| " John R H             | " Ann L I             |
| " Donald W R           | " Wm. Cambook         |
| " Angus S H            | " Roderick W R        |
| " Donald               | " John M T            |
| Cameron Donald W R     | " Alexander M R       |
| " Peter H W H          | Mahoney John          |
| " Even W R             | Miller James R H      |
| " S H                  | Marshal James         |
| Carmichael David F G 3 | " Robert W R          |
| " Francis F G          | Munro Murdoch G M B   |
| Crocket Joseph M R 2   | " Donald S M B        |
| Crothers Joseph        | Murray Angus R H      |
| Cahil John             | " David W R 2         |
| Clarke William W R     | " " F G               |
| Cabe Alexander, G H    | " Angus M T           |
| Cool Duncan            | " Robert W R          |
| Chisholm Swincey       | Morrison Hugh         |
| Chisholm Mrs.          | Malcolm Elizabeth W R |
| McDonald John W B      | Olson Isabella        |
| " Alexander M D        | Oliver Robert M R 2   |
| " Angus W R            | Rose John W B R J     |
| " John Cariboo         | Rea Henry             |
| " Robert R H           | Robison John W R      |
| " Allen H W H          | Reid James            |
| David Jarvis T R       | " Alexander L H       |
| Dunbar Roderick L H    | Richard Joseph W R    |
| Demon George S H       | Ross Alexander F R    |
| McEwen James G H       | " Murdoch M R 2       |
| Grey Evander N L 2     | " George M R 2        |
| Graham Will'm Cariboo  | " Robert M R          |
| " John W R             | " Catherine M T       |
| Golloher Lawrence      | Sutherland Robert M H |
| Grant Roderick M R     | " Will'm G M B        |
| McGregor Malcolm C H   | " Andrew              |
| Gunn Alexander         | " David               |
| " Marcus M T           | " Hugh W R            |
| " Isabella             | " James               |
| " Donald Barradale     | " Alex'r. L B 2       |
| " Robert "             | " Hugh R H            |
| " Margaret "           | " David S H           |
| Hawston Jane           | " William             |
| Henderson Doctor W R   | " " W R               |
| McIntosh Donald        | Smith John            |
| " Alex'r. M H          | " Mary M R            |
| " William W R          | " Alexander C J       |
| " Mary                 | Short Robert W R 2    |
| McIntyre Peter         | Stewart Murdoch M T   |
| Innes James            | Simpson William 4 M B |
| Jolly William          | Wallace Andrew        |
| Johnstone Duncan C J   | Watson Catherine      |
| McKeel Nathaniel       | Warrick John W R      |

ALEX. McPHELAN,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Pictou, that he has

OPENED SHOP,

next door to Mr. James Dawson's Book-store,

Where he offers for sale, an assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the season.

Pictou, June 21, 1837.

## THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1837.

We have received no later European dates since our last; but we copy the following additional items of intelligence from the Providence Journal.

**TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH**—*Narbonne*, Sept. 12, 5 o'clock, A. M.—Biron de Meer has marched on Iguitada. On the 4th he proclaimed martial law in the four provinces of Catalonia. The military commanders are empowered to shoot within 21 hours, all persons detected in the act of exciting disorder and sedition.

**FROM PORTUGAL**—Capt Long, from St Ubes has communicated to Messrs Toppl, a letter from his consular at that place, dated Aug. 28th. It states that Portugal was in the possession of two armies—one entering the city of Lisbon, and fighting for the democratic constitution, and the other outside the city, contending for the constitutional charter, or monarchy. No battle between the two had taken place, but as a third army was advancing upon Lisbon, there was every probability of a contest shortly occurring. It was reported that the force of the Constitutionalists was the greater, but their troops were mostly forced to enlist, while the opposite party consisted of volunteers. The monarchists were commanded by the Gen. Generals, and had amongst them many of the paid men of the kingdom. On account of the firing at Lisbon, it was supposed at St. Ubes on the 25th, that an heir to the throne had been born. On the 29th it was reported that the rebel army had left the capital and marched for St. Ubes.

The two armies in Portugal had an engagement Aug. 28th, in which it appears that the Queen's forces were victorious, Gen. Saldana commanding the insurgents, and immediately retreated. He was pursued by the government troops.

**SUMMARY FROM THE LATEST PAPERS.**—A Revolution of a very singular nature has taken place in the Mexican Province of Santa Fe. The Governor and many of the leading authorities, were barbarously hunted down and murdered by the Indians, at the instigation of the insurgents.

The United States Government has declined admitting Texas into the Union.

The notorious Marquis of Waterford, whom we lately noticed as having kidnapped an Irish sheriff, subsequently arrived in his yacht at Bergen, in Norway, where, having commenced playing off some of his mischievous pranks on unoffending inhabitants, a watchman took the liberty of knocking him down; and it is said to be doubtful whether he will recover from the effects of the blow.

It was reported at Quebec on the 16th ultimo, that some revolutionary movements had occurred at Montreal; and that there had been fighting in the streets. But we think that no credit can be attached to this report, and that it may be set down as one of the lies of the day.

Many burglaries were committing in and about Quebec, at our last advices.

We are sorry to learn that Mr Hector McInnes, of Scots Hill, had his Barn, together with his whole crop of hay and grain, and his Live Stock, consumed by fire on Monday night last. The fire had made so much progress before it was discovered, that it was impossible to save any thing. We sincerely hope that Mr McInnes will on this occasion, meet with a Liberal share of public sympathy, in a substantial form,—more particularly so, as we understand his loss has originated in his generously setting open his house and barn to shelter the wayworn traveller from the pelting storm.

**LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.**—Introductory Lecture this evening, by Dr CHILMAN; commencing at half past 7 o'clock.

**MARRIED.**

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. John McKinlay, Mr James Stuart, Musquodohou, to Miss Ann Murdoch, of this place.

**DIED,**

On Friday last, Laurence, son of Mr Thomas Murphy, aged 4 years and 11 days

**SHIP NEWS**

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

**ENTERED.**

Wednesday, October 25,—Barque Cossack, Clarke, Boston—ballast.

Thursday,—Sch'r Trial, McNeil, P. E. Island—fishing stores; Swan, LeBrocq, do.—ballast.

Saturday,—*Big Nancy Givan*, Davidson, Cork—limestone; Sch'r Elizabeth, Simpson, Barrow—ballast.

Monday,—Sch'r Nimble, Howitt, P. E. Island—potatoes, turnips; *Mary Ann*, Graham, Miramichi.

Tuesday,—Sch'r George, Young, P. E. Island—ballast.

**CLEARED.**

25th October,—Barque Benzotto, Brownell, New Bedford—coal.

26th,—Barque Palmure, Dillingham, Boston—coal; *Arg Duran*, Shelfield, do.—do; Sch'r Barbara, Gerritt, Miramichi—coal.

27th.—Sch'r Woodlands, Johnston, Philadelphia—coal; Trial, McNeil, P. E. Island—ballast; *Sophia*, Keenan, do.—coal; *Four Sisters*, Wooden, Halifax—do.

28th.—Brig Curtis, Thomas, Boston—coal; barque *Harvest Home*, Thompson, Falmouth—timber; Sch'r Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—limestone, &c.

The barque *Mmerva*, Whitby, from Richbucto to Hull, laden with timber, &c., put to sea in distress, yesterday. She had went ashore on Dead Man's Island, Magdalene Islands, on the 14th ult. She is much injured.

The *Mary Ann Hatton*, Gale, arrived at Quebec on the 14th ult.

**NOTICE TO LICENCED TEACHERS.**

THE several Licenced Teachers throughout the County of Pictou, are again reminded of the necessity of forwarding their *Half-yearly School Returns*, to the Board of School Commissioners, by the first of December next.

M. T. SMITH,

Com'r's Clerk.

Pictou, November 1, 1837. if

**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 Dauphny.*

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 by a series of Views taken on 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.

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

THE FARM lately owned and occupied by John Lovc, 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. if

**TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF PICTOU,**

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) At 1 O'Clock.

**LOT OF LAND**, situate, lying, and being in Mount Dalhousie settlement, in the County of Pictou, on the south side of the new road leading from Salmon River to Pictou, being Lot No. 3, in a grant from Government to William Corbet, Robert Patterson, and others, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the north west corner of Anthony Richard's lot on the south side of the said road, and running thence south 65 degrees west; along said road 41 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence north 55 degrees east 41 chains, to the south west corner of said Anthony Richard's lot; and thence north along the west side line of said Richard's lot 80 chains, to the place of beginning.

**CONTAINING 300 ACRES.**

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

For further particulars apply to

DANIEL DICKSON,

Attorney at Law.

Nov. 1, 1837.

**VALUABLE LANDS**

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

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

**TATAMAGOUCHE ESTATE**

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

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

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

**IN AMHERST,**

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

**WILL BE SOLD**

**IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,**

And on very liberal terms:—

**TWO EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE**

**FARMS,**

Part of the Cochrane Estates.

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

JAMES W. JOHNSTON,

ALEX'R STEWART,

Attornies to the Executors and

Heirs of Col. Desbarres

Halifax, July 12. m-m

**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, 6th Sept. 1837

**REMOVAL.**

MRS MILNES returns thanks for the patronage she was favored with in her former residence on Church street, and hereby intimates that she has now removed to that commodious House on Water street, lately occupied by J. R. Kitchen, where she intends carrying on Business in the Millinery and Grocery lines.

A few Boarders can be accommodated; and she can let Lodgings for a genteel family either furnished, or not, as wanted.

Pictou, 13th Sept. 1837.

**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, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Cartrigene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.  
September 21.

**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.**

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

A SET OF PATTERNS may be inspected, consisting of

SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING KNIVES,

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO: — SAMPLES OF STEEL.

N. B. Those Houses who have been accustomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through the medium of their friends in England and Scotland, may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns, and get transmit their orders as formerly.

Halifax, February, 1837.

**NOTICE.**

PERSONS intending to leave the Province are hereby informed, that a Pass, pursuant to Law in such cases made and provided, can now be had at the Office of the subscriber, he having been duly appointed and authorized to grant the same.

THOS. DICKSON,

Dy. Pro. Sec'y for the above purpose at the Port of Pictou.

N. B. The law relating to the above will be found in the 1st Volume of the Provincial Laws, folio 32. September 21, 1837.


**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, sen., 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 9 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.

**FOR SALE.**

A LOT OF LAND IN THE TOWN OF PICTOU,

(Adjoining the Property of Mr John Larrain;)

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.

**SOLE LEATHER,**

Of a very superior quality, for sale by

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

October 25.

**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 ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS,

Kerseys, Pilot Cloths, Buckskins, Petershams, SILK AND COTTON VELVETS, Excellent Assortment of Silk, and Silk & Wollen 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 no 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 "

India Rubber Clothing, &c. &c. &c.

Pictou, October 4.

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

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.**

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, } Admra.  
ABRAM PATTERSON, }

Pictou, 25th July, 1837.

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.

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.

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

**STOVES.**

R. DAWSON,

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

R. DAWSON.

Nov. 1, 1837.

**SPRING, 1837.**

R. DAWSON,

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF IRON MONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY,

CONSISTING OF — English and Swedes Iron; Crawley, Gorman, blister and cast Steel; Borax spikes, nails, brads and tacks;

PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete; pots, ovens, goblots, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoops; copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles; girdles;

SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS; coach facings; cabinet and house brass furnishings; lorks and linges, (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 bushes; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

**FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;**

Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue irons; bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass; putty.

**PAINT AND OIL;**

scythes, sickles; weavers' reeds; fiddle strings, mirrors, (variety); Tinsmiths' iron and wire; &c. &c.

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

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

**ALSO:**

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

**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, Druggist.

September 21.

**VALUABLE WORKS.**

*A complete set of the*

**BRIDGEWATER TREATISES,**

12 vols. bound in calf—containing

CHALMERS—On the Wisdom and Goodness of God, as manifest in the adaptation of Nature to the Constitution of Man.

KIDD—On the adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man.

WHEWELL—On Astronomy and General Physic, considered in reference to Natural Theology.

BELL—On the human Hand, as evincing design.

ROGET—On Animal and Vegetable Physiology.

BUCKLAND—On Geology and Mineralogy.

KIRBY—On the history, habits, and instincts of Animals.

PROUT—On Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion.

JAMES DAWSON.



## POETRY.

## THE ARCTIC LOVER TO HIS MISTRESS.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

GONE is the long long winter night.

Look, my beloved one!

How glorious, through his depths of light

Rolls the majestic sun

The willows, waked from winter's death,

Give out a fragrance like thy breath—

The summer is begun.

Aye, 'tis the long bright summer day;

Hark to that mighty crash!

The loosened ice-ridge breaks away—

The smitten waters dash.

Seaward the glittering mountain rides.

While, down its groon translucent sides,

The foamy torrents dash

See, love, my boat is moored for thee,

By ocean's weedy floor—

The petrel does not skim the sea,

More swiftly than my oar

We'll go where, on the rocky isles,

Her eggs the screaming sea fowl piles

Beside the pebbly shore

O, bide thee where the poppy blows,

With wind-flowers frail and fair,

While I, upon this isle of snows,

Seek and dofy the bear

Fierce though he be, and huge of frame,

This arm his savage strength shall tame,

And drag him from his lair,

When crimson sky and flaming cloud.

Bespeak the summer fled,

And snows, that melt no more, enshroud

The valleys white and dead,

I'll build of ice thy winter home,

With glistening walls and lucid dome,

And floor with skins bespread.

The white fox by thy couch shall play;

And, from the frozen skies,

The meteors of a mimic day

Shall flash upon thine eyes.

And I,—for such thy vow—meanwhile,

Shall hear thy voice and see thy smile,

Till that long midnight lies.

## MISCELLANY.

**THE LARGEST TREE IN THE WORLD.**—The boobab or monkey bread, (*Adansonia digitata*) is the most gigantic tree hitherto discovered. The trunk, though frequently eighty feet in circumference, rarely exceeds twelve or fifteen feet in height, but on the summit of this large pillar is placed a majestic head of innumerable branches fifty or sixty feet long, each resembling an enormous tree, densely clothed with beautiful green leaves. While the central branches are erect, the lowest series extend in a horizontal direction, often touching the ground at their extremity; so that the whole forms a splendid arch of foliage, more like the fragment of a forest than a single tree. The grateful shade of this superb canopy is a favourite retreat of birds and monkeys, the natives resort to it for repose, and the weary traveller in a burning climate gladly flies to it for shelter. The leaves are ovate, smooth, resembling in general form those of the horse-chestnut. The flowers are white and very beautiful, eighteen inches in circumference. The fruit, which hangs in a pendant manner, is a woody gourd-like capsule with a downy surface, about nine inches in length and four in thickness, containing numerous cells, in which brown kidney-shaped seeds are embedded in a pulpy acid substance.

**SECRETS OF HEALTH.**—With regard to exercise, judge between the two following extremes:—A fox-hunter may get drunk every night in the year, and yet live to an old age; but then he is all exercise, and no thought. A sedentary scholar shall not be able to get drunk once in a year with impunity; but then he is all thought and no exercise.—Now the great object is neither to get drunk, nor to be all exercise, nor be all thought; but to enjoy all our pleasures with a sprightly season. The four ordinary secrets of health are, early rising, exercise, personal cleanliness, and the rising from the table with the stomach unoppressed. There may be sorrows in spite of these, but they will be less with them; and nobody can be truly comfortable without them.

**GRADUAL REFORM.**—Buene, a celebrated German author, who died a few months ago in Paris, once being in a society where the merits of a gradual reform were spoken of, related, when he was asked his opinion on the subject, the following story:—“Somebody lately presented me with a young dog which I gave to my servant, ordering him to cut off its tail, and to nurse it well. At the end of a fortnight my next door neighbour came and conjured me, for God's sake, to turn out my dog, which was continually whining and howling. I went for the first time to look after my dog. “Is the poor creature sick?” “asked I of my servant, “or do you ill treat it?” “The thing is very poorly,” answered he, “though I take great care of it; and thinking the little thing too weak to bear the operation which you commanded me, of chopping off the whole tail at once, I have even had the precaution of only chopping off a little bit of its tail from time to time as he could bear it.”

**MISS WILBERFORCE.**—When Mr Wilberforce was a candidate for Hull, his sister, who one day accompanied him, was applauded by the women with a loud huzza, and the cry of “Miss Wilberforce for ever,” upon which, she wittily replied, “No—I hope not Miss Wilberforce for ever!”

**LEGAL ELOQUENCE.**—A member of the Louisiana bar, and a probable candidate for Governor, once addressed a jury in behalf of some men arrested for piracy. He had worked himself into something of a passion, and striking an attitude that would have made parsons blush, put forth the following extraordinary figure—“Gentlemen of the jury!—Will you—can you take my chairs up—and remorselessly cast them down in the midst of a barren sea without paddle or oar, there to sink?”

**ADVERTISING.**—“Hard times now, can't advertise as much as usual,” said a customer. “Quite the contrary my friend, now is your very time to advertise; your store is full of goods, and you want customers, you must invite them through the newspapers.—*N. Y. Sun.*”

## COLUMN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

## RICH AND POOR.—PART III.

THE mistake of which I have been speaking, of supposing that the rich cause the poor to be the worse off, was exposed long ago in the Fable of the Stomach and the Limbs:

“Once on a time,” says the Fable, “all the other members of the body began to murmur against the Stomach, for employing the labor of all the rest, and consuming all that they helped to provide, without doing any thing to return. So they all agreed to strike work, and refused to wait upon this idle Stomach any longer. The feet refused to carry it about; the hands resolved to put no food into its mouth for it; the nose refused to smell for

and the eyes to look out in its service; and the ears declared they would not even listen to the dinner-bell; and so of all the rest. But after the stomach had been left empty for some time, all the members began to suffer. The legs and arms grew feeble; the eyes became dim, and all the body languid and exhausted.

“Oh, foolish members,” said the stomach, “you now perceive that what you used to supply to me, was in reality supplied to yourselves. I did not consume for myself the food that was put into me; but digested it, and prepared it for being changed into blood, which was sent through various channels as a supply for each of you. If you are occupied in feeding me, it is by me, in turn, that the blood-vessels which nourish you, are fed.”

You see then, that a rich man, even though he may care for no one but himself, can hardly avoid benefiting his neighbours. But this is no merit of his, if he himself has no design or wish to benefit them. On the other hand, a rich man who seeks for deserving objects to relieve and assist, and is, as the Apostle expresses it, “ready to give, and glad to distribute, is laying up in store for himself, a good foundation for time to come, that he may lay hold on eternal life.” It is plain from this, and from many other such injunctions of the Apostles, that they did not intend to destroy, among christians, the security of property which leads to the distinction between the rich and the poor. For, their exhortations to the rich, to be kind and charitable to the poor, would have been absurd, if they had not allowed that any of their people should be rich. And there could be no such thing as charity in giving any thing to the poor, if it were not left to each man's free choice, to give or spend, what is his own. Indeed, nothing can be called *your own*, which you are not left free to dispose of as you will. The very nature of charity implies that it must be voluntary; for no one can be properly said to give any thing that he has no power to withhold. The Apostle Paul, indeed, goes yet further, when he desires each man “to give according as he is disposed in his heart, and not grudgingly,” because “God loveth a cheerful giver.”

When men are thus left to their inclinations, to make use of their money, each, as “he is disposed in his heart,” we must expect to find that some will choose to spend it merely on their own selfish enjoyments. Such men, although, as you have seen, they do contribute to maintain many industrious families, without intending it, yet are themselves not the less selfish and odious. But still we are not the less forbidden to rob, or defraud, or annoy them. Scripture forbids us to “covet our neighbour's goods,” not because he makes a right use of them, but because they are *his*.

When you see a rich man who is proud and selfish, perhaps you are tempted to think how much better a use you would make of wealth, if you were as rich as he. I hope you would; but the best proof that you can give, that you would behave well if you were in another's place, is by behaving well in *your own*. God has appointed to each his own trials, and his own duties; and He will judge you, not according to what you think you would have done in some different station, but according to what you have done, in that station in which He has placed you.

## AGENTS

## FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.  
 Cranich—Rev. JOHN MCCULLY.  
 S. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.  
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