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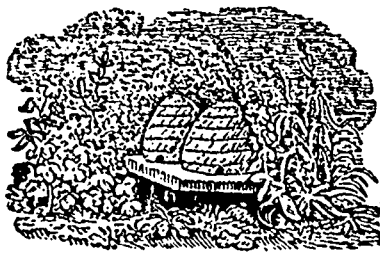
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"JUBUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING SEPT'R. 7, 1836.

NUMBER XVI.

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 16s. if paid at the end of the year,—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered an advance, whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

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For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 3s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 5s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

For Advertising by the Year, if not exceeding a square, 35s. to Subscribers, 45s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

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

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives 14s a 15-	Herrings, No 1	17s 6d
Boards, pine, M 60s a 70s	"	2 12d 6d
Beef, best, 4d a 6d	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Quebec prime 50s	"	2 "
" Nova Scotia 40s a 45s	"	3 18s
Codfish, merch'ble 16s	Molasses	2s
Coals, Pictou, none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney, 25s	" Quebec	none
Coffee 1s 1d	" Nova Scotia	55s a 100
Corn, Indian 5s	Potatoes	4s
Flour Am sup 45s	Sugar, good, 45 a 55s 6d	
" Fine 35s	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fine 35s	"	2 60s
" Nova Scotia 35s	"	3 55s

NOTICE.

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

Chain Cables, from 3 9 in. to 1 1-2 inches	Ploughs & carts, complete with other farming utensils,
Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties	Grist and Saw-mill chains, and every other kind of mill-work done to order,
Anchor—different sizes	British Irons and Hooks
Windlass Irons—do.	Back bands and traces
Hauls Pipes—do.	Logging and ox-chains.
And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice	

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836. t-f

WANTED,

40 BUSHELS clean TIMOTHY SEED,
5 do. do. FLAX SEED.
for which cash will be paid on delivery.
August 2. JAMES DAWSON

[From Chambers's Historical Newspaper.] THE WORLD YET IN ITS INFANCY.

There seems every reason to believe that man, as a race, and the earth itself, are but in the beginning of a career, which, in one sense of the phrase, may be termed boundless, although it is but slowly, and in recent times, that this idea has been gained, or that mankind have attached to any thing like a correct conception of their actual position amidst the immensity of the universe.

It was thus for a long period the prevailing belief of men, that this earth was the only world, and that there were no other beings over whom the Creator's care was extended, but those that people this minute province of his dominions. Nor was it till Astronomy had made considerable progress, and was in a condition to explore the vast fields of space by the aid of improved instruments of observation, that the idea was forced on mankind, that the extent of the universe is absolutely boundless, and that this earth, with all its beauty, and all the hosts of its living inhabitants, is, in relation to the whole of created existence, but as a grain of sand upon the sea shore.

One luminous or comprehensive idea, however, naturally prepares the way for another; and after mankind had thus become aware of the vastness of the field over which the living demonstrations of divine power are exhibited, and of the smallness of their globe in relation to the infinity of worlds that people the immensity of space, the transition was easy to the belief, that this globe itself may have existed under many forms previous to that in which we now find it, with arrangements of its materials suited to the purposes it was intended to serve, and with tribes of living inhabitants adapted to the circumstances in which existence had been assigned to them, and to the progressive course in which the plan of the Creator's dominions was destined to be evolved. Nor was this conception long of attaining sufficient confirmation from observation of the actual appearances of the earth; for as astronomy, in its sublime progress, had unveiled the immensity of space, with all its inconceivable multitude of worlds, to the view of man, so geology, in its humbler researches, has made it evident by its revelations respecting the structure of our globe, the remains of organised substances that are every where found embedded in its materials, and the appearances of violent disruption which these materials frequently exhibit, that the age of our world is of far greater antiquity than their first ideas had disposed men to believe; that it has existed in forms, and borne on its surface and in its encompassing fluids, modes of organised life, bearing but a partial resemblance to those with which, as living agents, we are at present familiar; and that its duration may thus have extended backwards into ages, which the boldest flight of the human imagination may hesitate or find itself unable to fathom.

Having thus got quit of two of the limited forms which thought is apt to assume when, in its unenlightened condition, it begins to speculate respecting the place or history of our world; namely, that which represents it as the only world in existence, and that which, on this same supposition, regards its history as extending only to the distance of a few thousand years, or during the probable period of the continu-

ance of the present arrangements on its surface, it was by a very natural process that the human imagination felt itself disposed, and indeed in a condition to extend the same, or a corresponding style of thought, into the ages which are yet to dawn over the fortunes of our world, and to anticipate for it a career as boundless as the utmost flight of imagination, in its most unfettered range, was capable of conceiving.

And as the human race seem thus to have run but a small part of the course over which they are destined to proceed, and the very world which they inhabit to be but a comparatively recent production of Almighty power, in so far at least as its present form and peculiar arrangement are concerned, what idea are we naturally led to entertain, respecting the boundless extent of the ages that must yet revolve before the plan of Providence respecting this world shall be concluded, and respecting those changes that must occur to diversify the almost infinite lapse of the years that have been assigned it?

Even with respect to our own world, who can tell, or what mind can conceive the wonderful things that are yet to happen on it, after our moment of existence has passed—or what multitude of beings, with the same nature which we bear, are destined to come forth—to see as we now see the "morning and the evening rejoice over them"—and to pass through, in their successive generations, all that varied and ever changing and progressive course, which the principles that seem to govern the plan of Providence, and the obvious tendencies of all the things which we behold, give us reason to anticipate as the appointed career which Divine Providence has assigned to the future generations of mankind.

But, for giving some more precision to our thoughts on a subject which confessedly lies, in its full bearings, far beyond the distinct apprehension of our minds, the following explanations seem to be important:—

In the first place, when we speak of the course which has been marked out for the future fortunes of this world and of the human race, as interminable or boundless, we must be understood as expressing ourselves rather with a reference to the conceptive powers of our imaginations, than to the actual results which are destined to take place. We do not mean, in short, by this mode of expression, that no end is determined—no great breaking up—no conclusion of the grand drama that has been going forward—or no period when the present arrangements shall have completed their purpose and course—and when, either by an immediate exertion of Divine power, or by changes resulting from established laws, "a new heaven and a new earth" will succeed to the present—and the gift of existence be communicated to other beings, who, in successive series, are to be partakers, like ourselves of the abundant riches of Creative power—and to witness successive displays of Divine wisdom and goodness. To suppose that no such succession of beings and arrangements is to take place, would in fact be to detract from the true grandeur of the plan which is carrying forward—as well as to reason unsanctably to many of the most obvious symptoms which the actual manifestations of that plan exhibit—and there is, indeed, far truer grandeur, as well as far more conformity to the actual plan of Providence, in the supposition that worlds, and their arrange-

ments, and the powers and destinies of the beings that people them, have their successive variations, like the generations that compose the same rational family during the continuance of any supposed arrangement—that would be involved in the comparatively poor idea, that the same race was to proceed forever—and to be constantly undergoing great changes and witnessing vast revolutions, without, however, being able to attain any essential alteration in the constitution of that nation which disgusted them as a race.

Neither do we understand by the phrase that the course of nature is interminable or boundless, simply that we have no means of fixing precisely on the period when its present arrangements are to approach their termination; for that might be said of a series of arrangements which should in other respects be but of short continuance, and to which the epithets, interminable or boundless, could with no propriety be applied.

But what we really mean by such terms applied to this subject is, that the range in all probability assigned to the duration of this world, and of the successive races of human beings that are to people it, far exceeds the power of our imaginations to conceive, or is not subject to the rules and measures of computation of which our intelligence or skill has yet been able to avail itself. For it has been well observed that, whether with respect to space or duration, there is but a limited quantity which our minds can take within their grasp, and that beyond that, every thing assumes to our imaginations, or to our powers of calculation, the aspect of immensity as applied to space, and of eternity as applied to time, although the boundlessness is in reality, only in reference to our imaginations, and not in the actual arrangements respecting whose nature or characteristics we are speculating.

The ages assigned to the duration of our world and the human race, may thus be said to be interminable or boundless, because they exceed the power of our imaginations to conceive, and the means of calculation which we possess, to compute, although we may still admit that the plan of Providence has a purpose to be accomplished, and that future races, with arrangements suited to their nature, are to occupy the places which we have occupied, and it may be, to tread over the face of a world which we once called our own, but which shall eventually bear no traces of having ever borne on its surface the anxious and agitated race that now cover it with their works, and, as it may be, either illustrate it by their achievements, or deform it by their vices, or render it melancholy by their endurance, or, finally, that endear and beautify it by their private, or domestic, or social engagements.

But, for further making probable the boundlessness of the course assigned to our world, in the sense in which we have thus explained the term, the following considerations must also be taken into account:

The universe so far as we see or can comprehend its arrangements, is connected throughout all its departments; and that this world, therefore, is in some measure dependent for its fate on changes that are to effect invisible portions of the same system. For it is not correctly true that this world is associated with the infinity of other worlds that people immensity, merely as one individual of a vast but insulated company, it must be kept in mind that it is one member of a system having mutual relations and influences throughout all its parts, and that whether, therefore, we can now assign, or shall ever be in a condition to assign, the causes that shall be brought into operation for concluding the present history of our world, there is evident probability in the supposition that its fate will not be without some relation to the condition of the higher or more distant portions of the system, or at least to the agency of causes that extend far beyond our present powers of conception. Indeed, the frame of things is apparently so connected, that, to our first view of it, each world in the vast scheme of nature is shut out from all communication with the rest; and from this arrangement, for which it is not difficult to assign any sufficient reasons, we are apt to suppose that there really exists no connection between them, except that which constitutes their numbers of one vast though individual independent aggregate of worlds. But wider and juster views of the powers of nature, and of the plan of its operations, cannot fail to evince the improbability of this supposition; and in all our views, therefore, respecting the duration of our world, we shall be much aided in our conceptions, by taking into account the necessity of the system to which it belongs, and the consequent likelihood that its destined fate has a relation to the permanent provisions and durable nature of the arrangements with which, throughout the entire compass of the system, it is in connexion, and whose agency must be employed in any great alteration which our peculiar sphere of occupation may be destined to undergo.

But further, it must be kept in mind, that the system of universal nature is not only connected, but

every where, and by mutual arrangements and influences, progressive. For it is not merely a fixed and changeless assemblage of bodies that constitutes the glorious scheme which Divine wisdom is superintending and pervading; on the contrary, all nature is life, and even those parts of the system that seem to us, on a superficial view, to be the least suitable repositories of living and intelligent existence, are yet endowed with powers which are in incessant energy, and which are constantly bringing forth forms that alter in some degree, and by a progressive effect, their nature and capacities. We thus perceive that activity is essential to all the parts of nature, whether on earth or in the higher regions of space—that nothing is in absolute repose for any one moment; that, indeed, from the very nature of existing things, such repose can never take place, because life and existence are synonymous; and wherever, therefore, there is any form of existence, even in its apparently most inert masses, there also there is activity, or the continued operation of powers, which must continue their energies as long as such bodies or forms of existence maintain their place in nature, and the cessation of whose active and progressive properties would involve the supposition of their entire extinction from the system of things. Life and existence, we again repeat, are, in this sense of the expression, synonymous; and in forming therefore our conceptions of the course actually prescribed to any portion of the system, we must take into account the progressive and multifarious character of the energies by which it is pervaded, and the vast storehouse of means that are at once instrumental in its maintenance, and working together to bring forth its appointed issues.

Now, it is apparent, that though, in reference to a simpler and limited assemblage of agents, our powers of anticipation as to the coming result might be justified in assigning a termination, of a comparatively proximate date, yet when we think of a system which is at once boundless in its connections, and infinite in the powers of activity and of progression which it involves, our calculations as to its endurance should bear some analogy to its entire character, or should be at once commensurate with the vast extent over which the change must be effected, and with the multiplicity of the powers whose design must be accomplished, before the result in anticipation can be brought forth.

And these anticipations will be still further confirmed if we take into account, that, extensive as the scheme of nature is, and infinite as are the powers of living existence that are employed in conducting it, these are all under the guidance of determinate laws, and pervaded by wise and never failing principles. If, indeed, the contrary were the fact, and if the entire powers of nature, however various, and exhibited on however grand a scale, were yet left to their own undirected and wayward energies, the probability would then be, either that the system might endure for any unmeasurable period, or be suddenly brought to confusion, according to the chances that might be fixed on for either result. But in a system where even the minutest movements are wisely directed, and in harmony with the entire plan, our confidence in the stability of that plan is augmented by the very extent of the scale on which the operations are conducted, and by the multiplicity of the powers that are employed in harmony with each other. So that the doctrine of Divine Providence not only serves to give us confidence as to the benevolence of the result, happen when it may, but actually confirms us in the assurance, that a system over which unchangeable wisdom and goodness are presiding, will bear some proportion to the stability and extent of its endurance, to the attributes of the Being by whom it is conducted, and to the grandeur of the scheme which he has partially revealed for the confirmation of our trust.

From the whole of the preceding considerations, we seem justified in concluding that the course appointed to our earth, and to the series of generations that are destined to people it, will correspond with the scale of the plan to which it belongs, with the progressive character of the principles that are employed in bringing forth its results, and with the stability and benevolence of the laws to which all its connected and progressive powers are subject. A short course for our world is the natural suggestion of limited ideas respecting its place in the universe, and respecting the vast scene on which the proceedings of providential wisdom are connected; but as our ideas of the actual relations of things extend, so also do our hopes of what is to befall us, and in doing the many ages that are yet to revolve will be its present form is continued—of the boundless, and it is to be hoped, ever brightening years that are to bring forth the desired purposes of Divine wisdom, and of the glorious changes that, in ages reaching beyond the powers of calculation belonging to the human mind, are to involve the ever progressive fates of the highly endowed, though essentially imperfect portion of this intelligent family of the Creator that now people the province of his dominions.

FOREIGN.

The London Times of the 21st ult. has the following paragraph:

An unprecedented arbitrary net took place this week in the Tagus, which cannot but excite astonishment, and at the same time sympathy, in the minds of the public, for the four British seamen so cruelly treated by an irritable fiery-tempered captain of an American brig (*the Rose*) which vessel put into this port leaky, on the 30th ult. owing to some misunderstanding attended by ill-usage at sea. It appears that the American on his arrival here went on board a Portuguese corvette, under the pretence of mutiny, and demanded that her commander should take them out, which was complied with, instead of referring to the shore, where the civil law would have taken its course, and the poor fellows were put in irons without being heard.

The Portuguese Government have received official intelligence that two suspicious armed vessels have lately sailed from Sardinia, with the supposed intention of landing some persons on the Spanish coast. Circulars have been sent to all the Magistrates and Military commanders to be exceedingly vigilant.

SPAIN.—The London Globe of the 20th ult. in speaking of the present state of affairs in Spain, says that the accounts published in the French Journals of a recent engagement between the British Auxiliary forces and the Carlist troops at Fontarabon, are strongly tinged with partiality to the Carlist side, and that, until some more direct and impartial information be received, little dependence ought to be placed on the reported failure of the sortie. In the mean time, it seems certain that eleven of the English legion, who had been made prisoners struggling from the main body, were put to death in cold blood at Iruu; and it was also stated that Evans had been severely wounded.

London, July 25

In the *Moniteur* of the 22nd, we find the following intelligence from Spain:

Cordova, after making one of those promenades which seem to constitute entirely the plan of his campaign for the season, returned to Vittoria on the 13th with the whole of the troops forming the promenading party.

Our accounts from Bayonne (19th) state General Evans was preparing for a regular attack against Fontarabon, in order, if possible, to repair the inexcusable blunder committed by him on the 12th and 13th in not persevering against a place defended only by 1,100 Carlists, and three or four old guns. It is added, however, that two of his English regiments mutined on the 17th, and refused to do duty unless an arrear of two month's pay and other requisites were forthcoming. The General had no other alternative than to go about and collect some loose money, of which he got enough to pay a five franc piece to each of the mutineers.

We have great reason to believe that Cordova has tendered his resignation as commander of the Queen's troops. We fervently wish that this fact may be confirmed, and that his resignation may be accepted. He has done more to injure the cause of freedom in the Peninsula than any man living.—*Lon. Courier.*

Don Carlos lately ordered the execution of the venerable Dr. Manzanares, whose only crime was that of being father of Manzanares, who was Minister at Cadiz in 1823, and who was subsequently shot by order of Ferdinand. The father Manzanares, on whom the vengeance of Don Carlos has now fallen, was 85 years of age. He was shot at Ezcoriza at the door of his own house. This unfortunate gentleman, was one of the fifty persons seized

by Don Carlos upon the slightest pretext, who were lately drawn from their prisons at Mondragon, and marched on Onate. Three of the prisoners besides were shot during the march, before the eyes of their unhappy companions.

Don Carlos has offered the commandership-in-chief of his army to Marshal Bourmont, who is stated to have accepted the offer of the Pretender.

The *Moniteur* of July 21st gives the following intelligence from Barbary:—The Turkish squadron has landed on the plains of Mesebra, the Captain Pasha at the head of 2,500 men. It was to leave on the 4th for Mytelene or the Dardanelles."

RETURN OF BRITISH VOLUNTEERS FROM SPAIN.—Bell's Messenger of the 24th says, the Glasgow steamer, Capt. Macleod, arrived on Friday in the River from St. Sebastian, which place she left on the 17th inst. with despatches from General de Lacy Evans to the Spanish agents in this country. She landed at Portsmouth 25 officers who have resigned their commissions in the British Auxiliary Legion, in consequence of the non-performance of the contract entered into by his Excellency General Alva, when Ambassador in London in June 1835, on the part of the Spanish Government with General Evans. She also brought over 280 men, invalids and wounded, and others who have claimed to be removed to their native places, having only enlisted for one year, which term expired last month. Nearly 2000 more men have put in the same claim to Gen. Evans, and are expected home in the course of a month or six weeks, or as soon as proper conveyance can be obtained for them. A number of officers have sent in their resignation to the Commander-in-Chief, which had not been accepted on the ground that they were to remain out as long as the war should continue. Many of these, however, notwithstanding this objection, have taken *French leave*, and are returning to England through France.—Gen. Evans, since the untoward event at Fontarabia, has been confined to his apartments, and it is generally expected that he will be obliged to resign in consequence of his severe indisposition, through over-anxiety and fatigue in his forlorn case.

The accounts from the frontier of Spain all speak of the arrival of the Bishop of Leon, at the head quarters of Don Carlos. The Bishop, it seems, embarked on board a small vessel at Liverpool, and was taken to the coast near Fontarabia, where he landed, and soon after reached the Carlist lines.

COLONIAL.

NATIVE MARBLE.—We were yesterday shown two beautiful specimens of Nova Scotia Marble. The one white, taken from the Horton Mountains—the other dark, from the neighborhood of Mount Tom. The latter we have never seen surpassed—and it is not a little curious that it presents, within a space no bigger than the palm of one's hand, the representation of a tail of a partridge. These specimens have been presented by Dr. Gesner to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and will be forwarded to Lord Glenelg.—*Halifax Recorder.*

QUEBEC, Aug. 17.

Bark *Mayflower*, Headley, on the 2d August, passed in lat. 46, 30 N. long. 57. 52. 20, the brig *Lalla Rookh*, dismissed and abandoned, very bold in the water, apparently timber laden, having a deck load on, lower masts gone close down, bowsprit standing with part of jibboom, one anchor hanging on the larboard bow, no boats on deck nor a rope to be seen of any kind, rudder shipped, name on the stern—lat. 47. 00. N. long. 59. 18. 20—chalked

on the bulworks; having a fresh breeze did not stop to board her—she lies quite in the track of ships coming out and in the Gulf St. Lawrence.—*Gazette.*

ALE AND PORTER,

For Sale.

A FEW Casks, 4 dozen each, bottled ALE and PORTER, ex "Emeline," from London, for sale at the subscriber's wharf.
Sept'r 7. if GEORGE SMITH.

MUSIC.

FROM numerous solicitations, and a conviction of the necessity of some measure to strengthen the *Singing Societies* in Pictou, the subscriber hereby intimates to the public, his intention of commencing

A COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN SACRED VOCAL MUSIC, assuring those who may favor him with their attendance, of the strictest attention on his part.

He will commence on Monday evening, the 12th instant, in the room now occupied by the *Pictou Singing Society*.

Hours of attendance—from 7 until 9, on the evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

TERMS—6s per month.

N.B. Parents desirous of having their children instructed, may rely on the strictest attention to their morals.

WILLIAM LORAMORE.
Sept'r 7.

LANDING,

From Brig *COSMERC*, Captain DIXON, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:

CHAIN CABLES, 1-2, 5-8, 2-4, 7-3, 1 1/2 inches; ANCHORS, suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 13 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

6th September, 1836. if GEORGE SMITH.

FOUND!

ON the Highway, leading from Halifax to this town, a gentleman's CLOAK. The owner may have it on proving property and paying expenses. Apply at the BEP. OFFICE. [Sept'r 7.

MRS. STALKER,

SILK DYER,

HEAD OF THE MINING COMPANY'S WHARF, PICTOU.

RETURNS her thanks for past favors, and in soliciting a continuance of public patronage, trusts that the experience she has had in her line of business, gives her some claim to their confidence and support; and she begs to assure them that, in future, every attention shall, as usual, be given to please her employers.

She continues to dye every description of Silk, Gauze, Satin, and Velvet Dresses; Croques, Gauze Thread and Lace Veils, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Canton Crapo and Silk Shawls, Ribbons, Ladies and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Stockings. Black changed to Green, Brown, Fawn and Purple colours; Also, Silk and Canton Crapo Shawls, Ribbons and Handkerchiefs cleaned.

Orders by Post or Carrier promptly attended to.
August 3d. if

PROSPECTUS

OF A WORK TO BE ENTITLED THE MEMORANDUM BOOK, OR LAND-SURVEYING; BY WILLIAM MCKAY.

THIS work has been prepared with great pains and labor; and with no other view than to diffuse over the Province accurate and useful information, upon a branch of science intimately connected with its prosperity. Perhaps nothing in a new country is more productive of litigation and loss, than careless and defective surveys of Land. To improve the System—to place within the reach of every class in the country—a plain, yet comprehensive Treatise, embracing every thing which a Land Surveyor requires to know, has been the object of the writer. The public must now decide whether or not his labours shall appear in print. If a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expense of Printing, the work will be put to Press. It will extend to about 240 octava pages—prods.

Halifax, August 5, 1836.

Subscribers' names received by Thomas Dickson, Esq., and at this office.

The Subscriber intending shortly to leave the Province, hereby notifies all those having claims against him, to render their accounts without delay; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate settlement, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. DUNCAN McLELLAN. Tatamagouche, 23d August. b-w p

J. JOHNSTON,

In addition to his former STOCK, has received FROM LONDON,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF PIPES, FLUTES, AND OCTAVES,

which he offers for sale very low for cash. Pictou, August 3. if

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firms of SCARFE & BAIN and JAMES BAIN & Co., of Halifax, are informed that unless their accounts are paid, or satisfactorily secured, on or before the 10th September ensuing, they will then be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8. m-w

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

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

GEO. SMITH.

25th Mar. 1836. if

SHOE BLACKING,

At a Reduced Price.

THE subscriber has a few casks of Herbert's superior Liquid and Paste BLACKING, which he offers below the Halifax wholesale price, to close a consignment. J Dawson.

loss to their friends as those who had wives and children depending on them. None objected to this except the boys, who cried out against the injustice of such a proceeding. O'Brien, in particular, protested against it; and some muttering was heard among the men, that led the latter to apprehend they might proceed in a more summary way. Friendless and forlorn as he was, they were well calculated to terrify the boy in acquiescence, and he at length submitted. Mulville now prepared some sticks of different lengths for the lots. A bandage was tied over O'Brien's eyes, and he knelt down resting his face on Mulville's knees. The latter had the sticks in his hand, and was to hold them up, demanding whose lot it was. O'Brien was to call out a name, and whatever person he named for the shortest stick was to die. Mulville held up the first stick, and demanded who it was for? The reply was, 'for little Johnny Sheehan,' and that lot was laid aside. The next stick was held up, and the demand was repeated 'on whom is this lot to fall?'—O'Brien's reply was, 'on myself,' upon which Mulville said, that was the death lot—that O'Brien had called for himself. The poor fellow heard the announcement without uttering a word. The men told him he must prepare for death, and the captain proposed bleeding in the arm. The captain directed the cook, Gorman to do it, but Gorman strenuously refused; being however threatened with death if he continued obstinate, he at last consented. O'Brien then took off his jacket, and after telling the crew, if any of them ever reached home, to tell his poor mother what had happened to him, he then bared his right arm. The cook cut his veins across with a small knife, but could bring no flow of blood; the boy himself attempted to open the vein at the bend of the elbow, but like the cook, he failed in bringing blood. The captain then said—"This is of no use, it is better to put him out of pain by bleeding in the throat." At this O'Brien, for the first time, looked terrified, and begged that they would give him a little time; he said he was cold and weak, but if they would let him lie down and sleep a little, he would get warm, and then he would bleed freely. To this wish there were expressions of dissent from the men, and the captain said, 'was best at once to lay hold on him, and let the cook cut his throat. O'Brien, driven to extremity, declared he would not let them; the first man, he said, who laid hands on him, 'would be the worse for him; that he'd appear to him another time; and haunt him after death. There was a general hesitation among them, when a fellow named Harrington seized the boy, and they rushed in upon him—he screamed and struggled violently, addressing himself in particular, to Sullivan, a Tarbet man. The poor youth was, however, soon got down, and the cook, after considerable hesitation, cut his throat through with a case knife, and the tureen was put under the boy's neck to save the blood.

As soon as the horrid act had been perpetrated, the blood was served to the men. They afterwards laid open the body and separated the limbs; the latter were hung over the stern, while a portion of the former was allowed for immediate use, and almost every one partook of it. This was the evening of the 16th day. They ate again late at night, but the thirst which was before unendurable, now became craving, and they slacked it with salt water. Several were raving, and talked wildly through the night, and in the morning the cook was quite mad. His raving continued during the succeeding night, and in the morning as his end seemed to be approaching, the veins of his neck were cut, and the blood drawn from him. This was the second death. On that night Behane was mad, and the boy, Burns, on the following morning; they were obliged to be tied by the crew, and the latter eventually bled to death by cutting his throat. Behane died unexpectedly, or he would have suffered the same fate. Next morning, Mahony discovered a sail, and raised a shout of joy. A ship was

clearly discernible, and bearing her course towards them. Signals were hoisted, and when she approached, they held up the hands and feet of O'Brien to excite commiseration. The vessel proved to be the Agenoria, an American. She put off a boat to their assistance, and the survivors of the Francis Spaight were safely got on board the American, where they were treated with the utmost kindness.

A late St. John paper states that the Francis Spaight has been towed into Puertoventura, one of the Canary Islands.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Memo Farmer.

WHAT FARMERS MAY BE.

The occupation of a farmer certainly requires the "most vigorous exercise of the physical powers of the body," and if you can induce a man to adopt that system of labor, which shall render the exercise of these powers productive of the greatest amount of ultimate good, you can hardly expect to convince him, but he may become one of the most learned and influential men in the world.

If I may be permitted to advance an opinion, I will say that, judging from daily observation, it would seem that many believe the exercise of mental and physical powers have no connexion in the business of husbandry, that our fathers and grandfathers thought all that was necessary to think upon the subject, and that nothing remains for us to do but work, work, work, without even thinking that we have power to think.

Therefore, if we would lay a firm "basis on which to build up their minds in wisdom and knowledge," we must first convince them that the course pursued by our fathers and grandfathers in relation to husbandry, is by no means the best course.

Convince them that in general a small farm is better than a large one.

Convince them that a little well tilled, is better than much half tilled.

Convince them that two loads of manure is better than one, and every load judiciously applied, is better than a silver dollar.

Convince them that three good cows are better than half a dozen poor ones, and so of all other stock.

Convince them that raising their own bread stuff and a little to sell, is far better than "going to ——— to purchase."

Convince them that two blades of grass may easily be made to grow, where only one grew before.

Convince them that experiment is the mother of improvement, and improvement the true source of wealth.

Convince them of the simple TRUTHS, and induce them to practice accordingly, and the work is done.

You will then bring mind and body to act in unison. You will elevate the husbandman to his natural sphere in the scale of existence. You will place him in the road to higher eminence. He will think for himself, he will be learned, he will be wise, he will be wealthy and influential.

From the London Mirror.

RUSSIAN MODE OF MAKING BUTTER.

Sir,—Observing in a monthly scientific journal, an article on the subject of making butter in the winter, I beg leave to furnish the particulars on that subject, as practised in Russia, since the year 1816, and which may perhaps be of some service, to those who may be induced to make the experiment either in summer or winter. Being in that country in the year 1824, I was informed by a Russian nobleman, that the proprietor of an extensive estate (also a nobleman of high rank) had discovered a new mode of making butter, and had received letters patent from the Emperor as a reward for the discovery, and which he stated at that time as being in full and successful operation. The process consisted in boiling (or rather a species of boiling, called simmering) the milk for the space of fifteen minutes in its sweet state—observing at the same time not to use a sufficient heat to burn the milk; it is then churned in the usual manner. He also stated that no difficulty when the milk was thus prepared, ever occurred in procuring butter immediately, and of a quality superior far to that made from milk which had undergone vinous fermentation; and that in addition to its superior flavor, it would preserve its qualities much longer than that made in the ordinary mode; that the additional advantages were, that the milk being left sweet is almost possessed of the same value for ordinary purposes, and by some was considered more healthy, as they supposed the boiling or scalding to destroy the animalculæ or whatever it may have contained.

If the above process should upon experiment prove

went over. . . began to moderate. There were 13 hands alive, and not one of them had tasted a morsel of food since the wreck; and they had only three bottles of wine; this was served out in wine glasses at long intervals. There was some occasional rain, which they were not prepared at first for saving; but on the fourth or fifth day they got a cistern under the main mast, where it was filled in two days. The periods in which little or no rain fell were, however, often long, so that they stinted themselves to the smallest possible allowance. In seven days after the appearance of the first vessel, another was seen only four miles north. An ensign was hoisted, but she bore away like the former, and was soon lost to their view. Despair was now in every countenance. How they lived through the succeeding five days it would be hard to tell; some few endeavoured to eat the horn buttons off their jackets, the only substitute for nutriment which occurred to them. There was no means of taking fish, and although birds were sometimes seen flying past they had no means of bringing them down. Horrible as this situation was, it was yet worse by the conduct of the crew towards one another.—As their sufferings increased they became cross and selfish—the strong securing a place on the cabin floor, and pushing aside the weak to shift for themselves in the wet and cold. There was a boy named O'Brien especially who seemed to have no friend on board, he endured every sort of cruelty and abuse. Most of the men had got sore legs from standing in salt water, and were peevish and apprehensive of being hurt; as soon as O'Brien came near them in search of a dry berth, he was kicked away, for which he retaliated in curses.

On the 19th December, the 16th day since the wreck, the captain said they were now such a length of time without subsistence, that it was beyond human nature to endure it any longer, and that the only question for them to consider was whether one or all should die; his opinion was that one should suffer for the rest, and that lots should be drawn between the four boys, as they could not be considered so great a

of sufficient importance, so as to bring it into general use, particularly in the winter, it would perhaps be to the advantage of those who may practise it, to have their milk scalded in vessels calculated to stand in the kettle or boiler, by which mode the danger of burning the milk would be avoided, for it is ascertained that milk only burns on the edges of its surface, or where it comes in contact with the sides of the vessel in which it was heated, which can never happen in double kettles, or where one is placed within the other.

PORK IN WARM WEATHER — A friend informs us, and wishes the fact stated to our readers, that pork may be killed with perfect safety in warm weather, if, when harrowed down, a portion of ice, equal in quantity to the salt used, be sprinkled between the layers. The ice abstracts the animal heat, and prevents the pork from becoming injured by the warmth of the atmosphere, before it is sufficiently impregnated with salt to preserve it.

MAPS, CHARTS, &c.

CHARTS of the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence	0	17	6
Coast of North America from Hall Isle to Boston	1	2	6
Coast of North America from Pictou to Philadelphia	1	5	0
Coast of North America from Halifax to Philadelphia	1	2	6
Coast of North America from New York to Cuba	1	2	6
Nova Scotia	0	15	0
the North Sea	0	12	6
St. George's Channel	0	15	0
the English Channel	1	0	0
the Atlantic Ocean	0	15	0
MAPS of Nova Scotia on stiff paper	1	2	6
do. do. on cloth with rollers	1	2	6
do. do. do. do. col'd	1	7	6
do. do. in a case for the pocket	1	5	0
for Schools; — of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, Asia, Europe, Africa, & America, per map	0	4	0
of the World in six parts	0	5	6
SAILING DIRECTIONS,			
For the Coast of North America from Labrador to the Mississippi	0	6	0
For the coasts of Britain and Ireland	0	3	0
For the coast of North America, from Philadelphia to Cuba	0	3	6
JAMES DAWSON.			

JOHN O'GROAT'S INN.

THIS conveniently and beautifully situated accommodation for the public, has been recently fitted up and neatly furnished, by the subscriber, in the most comfortable manner. It has hitherto been known as the "Ten Mile Inn," that being its distance from the town of Pictou;—and its present occupier, in giving it a new designation, is confident in assuring travellers that even between the far famed "John O'Groat's and Maiden Kirk" there will not be found a house of entertainment wherein greater exertions are made for the accommodation of wayfarers. Private rooms are prepared for family parties, and for gentlemen sportsmen, who may feel disposed to fish the fine stream of the West River, which passes close by the Inn, or range the adjoining woods for game. The best description of Stabling is provided, and every convenience suited for such an Establishment can always be had at such moderate charges as will, upon trial, induce the traveller who has once visited the "John O'Groat's Inn" to repeat his call should he have future occasions of requiring the subscriber's services.

His friends in the District are respectfully informed that **Dinners, &c. &c., & all kinds of Entertainment,** are in readiness for them whenever he may be honored with their patronage.
August, 1836. **GEORGE CRAIG.**

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William McDonald of Barney's River Merigonish, trader, did by assignment, duly executed, assign and transfer to the subscriber, all his debts and effects; all persons therefore in any manner indebted to the said William McDonald are hereby required to settle the same without delay, or legal measures will be adopted to compel the same. And as the payments must be made to the Subscriber individually, he hereby notifies those indebted that no other person is authorized to grant receipts.
B. L. KIRKPATRICK.
New-Glasgow, March 28, 1836. *tf.*

AMERICAN Superfine FLOUR, Pilot and Navy BREAD, for Sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

July 27.

ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen comprising the travelling Community, and the public in general, that through the solicitations of a number of his friends, he has taken the

ESTABLISHMENT

ROYAL OAK HOTEL,

and fitted up the same in a style of neat and commodious arrangement, with a view to continue its usefulness in the line as formerly.

Disposed to afford comfort and accommodation to such as may favor him with their countenance, he asks of a generous public that share of patronage which he will by attention, endeavor to deserve.

WILLIAM ADAMSON.

Pictou, August 8d, 1836. *if ps6*

WILLIAM BROWNRIG, BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his friends and the Public in general for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in business; and begs to notify that he has received a large

STOCK OF MATERIALS

in his line, which he will make up to order in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice, and hopes by zealous exertions to merit a continuance of past favours.

Ready made **BOOTS & SHOES** constantly on hand.

August 10. *a-w ps8*

JUST RECEIVED, FROM BOSTON, BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

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

July 13. **J. Dawson.**

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

MARTIN McDONALD, SENIOR,

of Knoydart, in the Upper District of the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render the same within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted unto said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

**ALEXANDER McDONALD, } Admrs.
JOHN McDONALD, }**

Upper District, County of Sydney,
21st July, 1836. *if*

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

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

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.

JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836. *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'r.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'r.
THOMAS McCOUL, }**

4th November, 1835. *ca-m*

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

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

PETER DONALDSON,
Administrator

13th April, 1836.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of Gentlemen held at the Royal Oak Hotel, on Monday the fifteenth instant, to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a CANOE RACE, to be contested by Indians, it was resolved that the object of the meeting is purely charitable, and that the prizes to be awarded shall be paid in provisions, blankets, and other articles suitable to the necessities of the Indians, and shall be delivered to them, at the discretion of the Committee, at such times during the ensuing winter, as shall be found best calculated to effectuate the humane object of the Meeting.

Notice is therefore hereby given that Monday, the nineteenth day of September next, is the day appointed for the contest, when the following PRIZES will be awarded:

FIRST RACE—for all Canoes conveying two men each.

The winner to receive £2 0 0
second canoe, 0 10 0
third canoe, 0 5 0.

SECOND RACE—canoes carrying two men each.

The winner to receive £1 0 0
second canoe, 0 10 0
third canoe, 0 5 0.

THIRD RACE—canoes carrying two men each.

The winner to receive £0 17 6
second canoe, 0 10 0
third canoe, 0 5 0.

FOURTH RACE—canoes carrying two squaws each.

The winner to receive £1 10 0
second canoe, 0 15 0
third race, 0 10 0
fourth race, 0 5 0.

The winners of the first and second races to be prohibited from running for any subsequent race. There is to be no race unless at least 2 canoes are entered. Races to commence at 12 o'clock, precisely.

By order of the Meeting,

M. J. Watkins, }
James Purves, } Committee.
Daniel Hockin, }
William Corbet, }
Thos. R. Muter. }

Pictou, August 16, 1836.

P.S. Subscriptions for carrying the above into effect will be received by **JAMES JOHNSTON.**

FOR SALE.

ALL that Tenement and building in Pictou, bounding on High Street and James Street, formerly owned by Hugh McKay deceased, and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gunn and others, with all the appurtenances and outhouses thereunto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, and the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Geo. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known.
JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8th, 1836. *if*

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

CAUSE. } John Gordon and William Gordon, } Plaintiffs
} Adm'r's &c. of Alexander Gordon, }
} deceased, vs. }
} Norman Campbell, } Defendants

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Sydney, at the Court House, in Antigonish, on Saturday, the 29th day of October next, between the hours of 12 o'clock at noon, and 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of the same day:

ALL that certain Lot of LAND situate, lying, and being at Doctor's Brook at the Gulf Shore, in the Upper District of said County, abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say; on the North by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the East by lands in the possession of Donald McKinnon; on the South by the main post road leading to Antigonish; and on the West by the lands of one John McIsaac; containing in the whole thirty-one acres, more or less; together with all and singular the houses, buildings and improvements thereon; the same having been levied and extended upon agreeably to Law, under, and by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Supreme Court at Pictou, at the suit of the above named Plaintiffs against the said Defendant and the equity of redemption thereby established, having expired.

E. H. HARRINGTON, High Sheriff.

**H. BLACKADAR, }
Att'y for Plaintiffs. }**
Dated 25th July, 1836. *if*

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

GREAT BRITAIN.

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.]

THE LORDS'S DECISION.

The Lords teach us the value of moderation! We have been moderate, and we have our reward. How should we have been treated had we insisted upon the full measure of our rights, since, asking the least possible redress of our grievances, we are thus treated? We have fair encouragement to be peaceable and temperate in our future movements? What worse usage have the Lords in store for us, should we turn the submissive request into the fiercer demand, and appear no longer as the mild petitioners for a little relief, but as fierce claimants of complete justice?

Two sessions have passed away; and in all measures and all shapes, justice—mere justice—common justice—has been denied to Ireland. We have asked for nothing unreasonable; we have asked for nothing great; we have asked for nothing unconstitutional; we have asked for nothing violent, nothing revolutionary, nothing preposterous.—We have sought nothing but free institutions; nothing but English institutions; nothing but admission into the pale of British citizenship; nothing but an equal participation in the rights of Englishmen, Scotchmen, Welchmen, the rights of the subjects of the British crown in every other corner of the empire.

England got a corporate reform; Scotland got a corporate reform—we thought it fair that Ireland should have the same benefit—we asked the Commons for it, and they gave it to us freely; we asked the Lords, and they have done more than refuse it—they have refused it with scorn—they have refused it with insult—they have refused it upon the ground that we are Catholics—that we are Irishmen—that we are "aliens in blood," "aliens in language,"—never let the words be forgotten!—"ALIENS IN RELIGION"

People of Ireland! will you endure this treatment? will you tolerate this affront? will you submit to be trodden under foot by the Peers of England—Are you worthy of the rights of Englishmen? Are you worthy of the privileges of Scotchmen? Are you worthy of the liberties of Welchmen? The Lords say that we are not. The Lords who have given free corporations to England, Scotland, and Wales, deny them to Ireland. If you submit to the Lords you acquiesce in the degrading sentence they have passed upon you, you acknowledge that you are unworthy of British institutions, you plead guilty to the false accusations of Lord Lyndhurst; you justify your libellers, you acknowledge that your religion is a crime, you admit your country to be a disqualification; you confess yourselves fit objects for any further contumely or outrage which it may please to offer you, if indeed further outrage or further contumely is within the range of their power.

But you will not submit to the Lords—we are sure you will not—you are too enlightened—too proud—too Irish to submit to them; you are accustomed to injury—you are habituated to grievance—but you are not yet so injured to contumely as to endure the despotism of Lord Lyndhurst.

Lord Lyndhurst embodies and represents the vice of the assembly, of which, as being the most profligate public man in the empire, he is the natural and fit leader. Against that institution you must direct all your energies—upon that institution you must bestow all your efforts. Call upon the Reformers of Great Britain to aid you in remodelling it—insist upon its re-construction—believe us when we tell you that you must walk over the cornet and the mitre to obtain any thing that deserves the name of justice for your country. We

have already stated the alternative—we state it for you again distinctly. The alternative for Ireland is this:—REFORM OF THE LORDS OR REPEAL OF THE UNION.

Irresponsible power is tyranny—hereditary legislation is humbug—nothing but mischief has ever proceeded from the Lords; they are incapable of wisdom or of justice by the very principle of their constitution—by the fundamental laws of their being. To you—to Ireland—they have been especially detrimental and malignant. Hatred of your name—animosity to your liberty—intolerance of your religion—have uniformly governed them in all their Irish legislation. The last is but the crowning insult—the climax of oppression—it is nothing new in their policy—no novelty in their course—it is but the last term of a long increasing series of outrages upon your rights and liberties, your rights of conscience, and your rights of citizenship. They never did you the smallest justice—the smallest justice you will never get at their hands. They protect the church—they protect tithes—they defend the magistracy—they sustain every corruption and every enormity in the country. If we are to remain in legislative union with England, it can only be by their reformation. The constitution contains within it the necessary powers and resources for reforming them. Let us call upon the people of Great Britain to aid us in calling those powers into action. If they prefer the Lords to Ireland, we have no remedy but repeal.

[From the N. Y. Transcript, Aug. 23.]

Late from Europe.—We have received London and Liverpool papers up to the 22d ult., by the arrival from the latter place of the packet-ship Columbus, Capt. Palmer. There is no news of any especial interest from any part of Europe. We subjoin the only paragraphs of intelligence worth extracting:

The bill for the reduction of stamp duties on newspapers, was again under discussion on the 15th of July in committee. A clause allowing 25 per cent. discount on the penny stamp, to the Irish newspapers, was agreed to. The size of the sheet, hable to the penny stamp, was fixed at 1530 superficial inches. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that he had under consideration a plan for securing the copyright of original articles published in newspapers.

Mrs. Norton has, it is said, instituted proceedings against her husband, in the proper tribunal, for a separation.

The wealthy Duke of Somerset, who is upwards of sixty years of age, is about to take a wife in the person of Miss Shaw Stewart, sister of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, who is less than thirty years of age. The *trousseaux* for the bride, by Madame Devy (the famous *modiste*) will cost £10,000. The settlements are on a magnificent scale.

O'Connell is busily organizing his new "National Association." Spring Rice is going to give it his support in an indirect manner. He has made use, in the House of Commons, of the following words:

"I shall make it a point to visit all the principal towns in Ireland, and I shall then explain to them what we, the Ministers, were endeavouring to do towards the relief of Ireland, and how, and by whom we shall have been disappointed. The people shall have the whole cause before them, and the Lords and the kingdom generally shall then hear the public voice."

In the House of Commons on the 19th, the Bill for regulating the salaries of the clergy was taken up for a third reading, and was vehemently opposed by Mr. Hume, Sir Robert Inglis, and others. Their opposition was so strenuous, that the debate was adjourned to the 22d.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Three days Later.—By the packet ship George Washington, Capt. Holdridge, we have received London papers to July 25th, and Liverpool to the 26th, both inclusive:

The Irish Church Bill, the great Bill of the Session, was read a second time in the House of Lords, on Friday July 22d, and its third reading was then assigned for Monday. There appears to have been a serious dissension in the government ranks as to the provisions which should be insisted on, and the result was extremely doubtful.

The House of Commons, however, disappointed our expectations—not by terminating the debate on the Established Church Bill in a manner different to that we had anticipated, but by cutting the discussion altogether, and, as the phrase is, "making no House." There were but 32 members present at 4 o'clock.

We can, of course, know nothing of the course of this proceeding, so particularly ominous on a Friday night. It is said, however, that there was a "Little go" in the morning at the Foreign Office, at which the Radicals took the Ministers so severely to task, that even Lord J. Russell threatened to resign. Mr. O'Connell appeared in the character of a peace-maker, and dragging his wig about as usual and pulling up his coat-collar, blarneyed away in favour of Government to a degree that made even Mr. Spring Rice declare that he thought Daniel had really earned the subscription that Ministers are making for him. Lord John Russell, however, persisted in adhering to the bill, and a majority of the Radicals persisted in their threats of opposing it.—Times.

The following paragraph from the London Courier of the 22d, gives some further particulars in regard to the Administration Caucus:

Lord John Russell invited the members of the House of Commons who support the Administration, to a meeting at the Foreign office at one o'clock to-day, to talk over the discussion which will this evening take place in the House of Commons on the Established Church Bill. We are friends to bit by bit reforms, where searching reforms cannot be obtained, and we all know, that at the present moment the House of Lords will not pass any bill relating to the church or church property which is not approved by Sir Robert Peel and the Tory party. The ultra Liberals of the House of Commons, as well as many of the Scotch members, cannot be brought to believe that a third or half of the Archbishop of Canterbury's proposed income of £15,000 a year would not be better bestowed on the working clergy and curates than on his Grace, and will, we understand, decline to give any countenance to the bill. The meeting had not separated when we made enquiry at the Foreign office, a few minutes before three o'clock. We understand that Mr. Hume, Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Buller, and other members, intimated their intention to oppose the measure. Lord J. Russell expressed his intention to press it. Mr. O'Connell advocated the necessity of supporting it on account of the imminent danger to Ireland from any appearance of division in the liberal party. The general feeling of the meeting seemed to be to support Lord Russell's views.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.

We regret to say that a very serious difference has arisen between Ministers and some of their warmest friends as to the English Church Bill, but we cannot bring ourselves to believe that any real Reformer will be so insane as to drive Ministers to a resignation, merely because a measure does not go so far as he may desire. Ministers are now committed to the measure past a possibility of retreating, and must carry it or retire; yet we have no apprehension that they will be driven to the latter.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT 7, 1836

By the Western Mail, we have London news to the 25th, and Liverpool to the 26th July—the principal article of intelligence they contain is, the indication of the immediate evacuation of Spain by the British Legion. We never approved of this uncalled for interference of our countrymen in the affairs of their neighbours; events have shown them that neither honour nor renown, are to be found among the fruits of the Peninsular strife.

We refer to the extracts we have made in the previous columns.

RECORD OF CRIME.

On the 23d August last, Timothy Dempsey, Mary Dempsey his wife, and Kitty Dempsey their daughter, were tried before the hon. Mr Justice Carter, Bathurst, in the county of Gloucester. Now Brunswick, for the murder of Patrick Parle, of Belledoune, in said county.

It appeared in evidence, that John Parle, father of the deceased, came to reside at Belledoune in 1829, that Timothy Dempsey was then residing there in a hut, that he had made some improvements round his residence, but had no title to any of the land; Parle having got a grant which, when surveyed was found to include part of Dempsey's clearing, a quarrel between the two families ensued, when some time in April last, Parle hauled a quantity of rails on to the line of survey between the two possessions. Dempsey not being disposed thus peaceably to surrender his improvements, on the 29th of said month, intimated to his family his determination to resist the claim of Parle, and it was arranged that he, together with his son, should proceed to the spot with their axes and cut up the rails, and as an attack from the Parle's was apprehended, Mrs and Miss Dempsey were to come to their assistance if needed. The Dempseys had no sooner began to chop the rails than they were observed by Patrick Parle, son of John Parle, who immediately informed his father of the circumstance. John Parle requested his son to wait a little for him; he was detained from some cause, a short time in the house, and when he went out, he observed his son struggling with the two females; he had a gun in his hand and proceeded to the scene of action in great haste, but before he reached them, observed Timothy Dempsey come up to his son and deliberately cut him down with his axe, while he was still held by the two females; he sunk down and breathed his last,—the wound which was between the sixth and seventh ribs, and which penetrated the left ventricle of the heart, being of the most fatal description. The corpse was immediately removed to his father's house; Dr. Bishop was called to examine the wound; and soon after the Dempseys were apprehended and examined, and finally committed to stand trial for the offence.

J. A. Street, and William Carman, jun'r, Esq's, appeared as counsellors for the prisoners; and Wm. End, and W.T. Peters, Esq's, on behalf of the Crown. After hearing evidence on both sides, the jury acquitted Mary and Kitty Dempsey, but found Timothy Dempsey guilty of manslaughter. The Court then sentenced the latter to two years imprisonment, to be kept at hard labor.

PIRACY AND MURDER.—Clein Petit and Samuel Laramore were tried last week in the Admiralty Court, Halifax, for the murder of Michael Reddin, a sailor, on board the schooner *Susannah*, from Eastport, U.S. for Annapolis, in June last, Petit being master of said vessel, and Laramore a passenger. The Jury found a verdict of manslaughter against the latter, who was sentenced to fourteen years transportation. The former was acquitted,—but re-committed upon a new charge.

The Legislature of Bermuda was prorogued on the 12th ultimo.

We understand that three or four of the crew of the *Barge Perseverance*, now in this harbour, have been committed to jail for some petty offence while on shore. This is a singular specimen of the morale of British seamen, that at the time the offence was committed, the *Perseverance* was the only British vessel in Port, while some thirty or forty American vessels were lying at anchor. Indeed we are compelled to say to the credit of these foreigners, that the conduct of their crews is in general extremely orderly; we wish we could say the same of our own seamen.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Monday last an explosion of the foul air took place in the Albion Mines, by which ten or eleven men and boys who were at work near the place were all less or more burned—two men named Benjamin Little and Daniel Haloran, and William Dick, a boy, have since died; and several others are not expected to recover.

TAKE CARE OF WINDFALLS.—The gales of last week have shaken down a great deal of unripe Apples, which are now being brought to town for sale, heads of families should be careful to keep these from their children in the fresh state, as they produce worms in the intestines, and are the cause of many fatal diseases.

Unripe Fruit may be rendered at once wholesome, and pleasant to eat, by being properly cooked.

NEW BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY—The annual meeting of the above Society was held in St. John, on the 29th ult., the meeting was respectfully attended both by Ladies and Gentlemen; the Report which was read, was highly gratifying. Several of the Gentlemen present made very interesting Speeches; and at the close of the meeting a collection was made amounting to £13.

LAUNCHED from the Ship-yard of Mr. Alexander McKenzie, River John, on Saturday last, a fine Brig of upwards of 300 tons register (new admeasurement.)—She went off in fine style.—Communicated.

A fine ship called the *Margaret*, 627 tons, was launched at Dartmouth on Saturday 27th ult. She was built for the enterprising House of S. Cunard & Co.

His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island, arrived last week at Charlotte Town, in the *Barque Emeline*, from England.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At the Royal Oak.—His Honor Judge Hill, Mrs Gilmore and family, Mr Hadut, Lady, and family, Messrs Grant, Crockett, and Wilson, Captains Duell, Brion, Messervoy, Nickerson, and Drinkwater.

At Mr Harper's.—Messrs Clough, Nixon, Martin, Fisher, and Fraser, and Captain Dickson.

At Mrs Davison's.—Mr Cole, Mr Burman, Mrs McGee and Daughter, and Mrs Poole.

At Mr Lorrain's.—Messrs Robson, Scott, Wells, and McKay.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. K. J. McKenzie, Mr. Roderick McDonald, Teacher, to Joanna, eldest daughter of Mr. George McKay, Merchant.

DIED.

At Mount Tom, 31st ult. James, son of Mr. James Robertson, farmer, aged 2 years and 9 months.

At Thurso, Scotland, on the 19th May, Margery Calder, aged—, sister to James Calder, Esq. General Inspector of Fisheries.

NOTICE.

All persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ANGUS MCKAY,

of the East River of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND } Exrs.
DONALD MCKAY, }

Sept'r 7, 1836. m-m

POSTSCRIPT.

The English Packet *Briseis* has arrived at Halifax, bringing London dates to the 4th August. The Established Church Bill has passed the Commons; the amendments of the Lords to the Irish Church Bill have been rejected in the Commons by a majority of 29. Things remained quite inactive in Spain—Gen. Evans was still dangerously ill. The crops in Scotland are said to be a failure. Ireland was unusually tranquil. In England great apprehension prevailed of the result of the present collision between the two Houses of Parliament.

We shall give copious extracts from our English files next week.

Lord Melbourne has nailed his colours to the mast in the following declaration:—

"TO THE PRINCIPLE OF APPROPRIATION I AM PLEDGED, AND TO IT I AM DETERMINED TO ADHERE. The instant I find that I have not the support of the other House of Parliament and of the country upon that principle, THAT INSTANT I WILL RESIGN THE OFFICE I HOLD, AND I am sure I shall be supported in that course by my colleagues."

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, Aug. 31.—Schr. Mary, Jerroir, River John—plank; Shannon, Boudrot, Arichat—ballast; Mary, Gilis, P. E. Island—shingles and potatoes; Perseverance, Wilson, Arichat—gonde; sloop Sarah, Mullins, Wallace—fishing supplies; schr Boston, Drinkwater, Boston—ballast, brig Naliant, Chambers, Providence—ballast; Two Sisters, Bartlett, N York—corn meal and tobacco.

Thursday—Brig Strangor, Soule, Portland—ballast. Friday—Brig Guayma, Baxton, Portland—ballast; schr. Perseverance, Skinner—from a fishing voyage; George, Wood, P. E. Island—ballast.

Saturday.—Brig Orson, Flitner, Boston—ballast; barque Emeline, Pottingell, London, via P. E. Island—iron, steel, porter, &c; brig Forest, Williams, Portland—bal; schr. Nimble, Howatt, P. E. Island—bal; Aurora, Brooks, Bridgeport, C. B.—steam engine; Four Sisters, Woodin, Halifax—goods; Linnet, Mattal, T. amagouche—ballast.

Monday.—Schr Sarah, Smith, New Bedford—bal; Two Brothers, McLean, P. E. Island—ballast; shal. Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—goods.

Tuesday.—Brig Emeline, Andros, Fall River—bal; Helen, Remick, Ellsworth—do.; barque Elizabeth, Kelley, Liverpool, G. B.—iron, chains, dry goods, &c; schr. Katy and Sally, Fernald, Providence—ballast; Babit, Richards, Boston—pitch and tar; brig Commerce, Dixon, New Castle—anchors and cables; barque Ann Grant, Marshall, Greenock—goods.

CLEARED.

Wednesday.—Brig America, Churchill, Portland—coals; Centurion, Spooner, Providence—do; schr. Mary, Nickerson, Boston—do.; ship Sir Colin Campbell, Dickson, Liverpool—timber.

Thursday.—Schr Bee, Graham, Sydney—coals.

Friday.—Schr. Kosciusko, Duell, Providence—brig Commerce, Turner, do.—do.; schr. Mary, Gerroir, Bathurst—corn meal; Diligence, Brier, New Brunswick—coals; sloop Sarah, Mullins, Wallace—rigging.

Saturday.—Schr. Lyons, Harris, Miramichi—coal; Restigouche, Grant, N. York—do.; barque Poacher, Sarjeant, Warren—do.

Monday.—Brig Agnes, Bligh, Bristol—coal; schr. Linnet, Mattal, Tatamagouche—dry goods, &c.

Tuesday.—Brig Euphrates, Smith, Somerset—coal; schr. Nimble, Howatt, P. E. Island—do.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Brig "GRAND TURK," Captain SNOW, A QUANTITY OF BEST QUALITY INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING, &c. &c. viz:

Surtout, frock, hunting, contee, and box Coats, Pea and Monkey Jackets, TROUSERS, CAPES, LONG LEGGERS, Travelling Bags, Saddle Bags, Life Preservatives, Ladies' and Misses' FANCY APRONS, all of which will be sold at a very low rate, by PETER BROWN, Tailor

Sept'r 7. n-w

POETRY.

(From the New England Farmer)
COLD WATER.

"Cold water cools, thus and clears the blood. It keeps the stomach, head and nerves in order, and makes people feel tranquil, serene and cheerful."

Water, delicious beverage let me sip!
No purer nectar can approach the lip.
Tho' bards of old have sung of crimson wine,
Extolled the sparkling juices of the vine,
Let modern bards in more exalted strain,
The charms of water! nature's drink proclaim.

What liquid looks moe lovely to the eye?
Who never watched the pure stream moving by?
Or the clear drops that from the bucket fell
As it came rising slowly from the well?

Water! ay drink it, every lovely thing—
The fairest flower that decks the breast of Spring,
And scents the breezes with its rich perfume
Requiroth water to preserve its bloom.
The gay, bright feathered songsters of the air,
Who tune their throats to drive away our care,
Spread their light pinions o'er the sparkling rill,
And in the crystal waters dip the bill;
Then, with a happier song sail up the sky
Waite richer music 'neath the vaulted sky.

And e'en the useful animal that's born
To toil in summer's heat, and winter's storm,
When thirsty, asketh nought but water pure,
That he, his toil and labour may endure.

Water, the beverage which all creature's drink
Save man, that noble being made to think!
He turns away, from nature's purest spring,
And cries, a cup of stronger liquid bring
Puts to me by the poison! drinks it down!
Stagger, and falls besotted to the ground!

Not so with water, water, simple, pure,
Drink it, if ye would toil, fatigue, endure!
Drink it, ye FAIR, if ye would long retain
The hues of youth, of health and beauty's stain,
Drink it, all ye who would life's journey go,
And never, never feel the drunkard's woe,
Nor, when the storms around you rave,
Be called to slumber in a DRUNKARD'S GRAVE.

MISCELLANY.

APPRENTICES.—*The Mechanic Arts.*—We are all wrong in underrating the value of the mechanical operations—we are all wrong in making all our sons Doctors, Lawyers, Divines, and Merchants. Some branches of the family should be mechanics, and if when they are out of their time, we can give them some money to commence business with, we at once set them on the road to independence—to solid independence, weight and influence. Employment—labour, healthy, refreshing, constant labour, is the grand secret to keep boys correct and moral, to keep them out of vice in every shape, to make good sons and good citizens of them.

We have often wondered that so few sons of gentlemen of fortune offer as apprentices to some mechanical pursuit, for example to the Printing business—a business which is light and agreeable, and combines so many advantages. It may be asked what are the benefits of this branch of the Mechanic arts. The sons of persons in easy circumstances who can board and lodge them without cost until they are out of their time—who will superintend their comforts and morals; and feel an interest in their advancement, may realize the following advantages:—

1st. They learn a business which ranks high in the cultivation of the human mind—a business by which they at once become familiar with the moral and political condition of the country—the advancement of the mechanic

arts—the progress of internal improvements—a business which made Doctor Franklin the great man he is by the whole world allowed to have been.

2d. The printing business includes a knowledge of proof reading—some acquaintance with the art of paper-making—and in a newspaper office where a boy is intelligent, quick, ambitious to excel, he becomes familiar with editorial pursuits—and when out of his time becomes proprietor of a city or country paper, and if prudent, temperate and industrious, may become a conspicuous politician, and may fill any of the high offices of the country, as we see at present in beholding Printers Senators in Congress and Members of the House of Representatives. So much for our own profession, but there are many noble mechanical pursuits, which should be cultivated by young men of good family and education.

The Builder, which includes the beautiful science of architecture. The Ship Builder, a first and most respectable calling. Workers in gold, silver, copper, and other metals. Cabinet Making. In short, we could name fifty occupations—more valuable—more enduring—more healthy—more positively independent, than the range of professional callings and the sickly, poverty stricken, labour of the midnight lamp.

By this course we shall bring into the line of mechanics an intelligent, well educated, highly respectable class of American citizens, free from monopolizing combinations, unjust extortions, and disreputable associations.—*N York Star.*

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.—A young lady about eighteen or twenty, was withdrawn from the convent in which she had passed her life since she was an infant. On being brought home she soon learned from her attendant, or in some other roundabout way, that she was ere long to be married, as her parents, however, said nothing to her on the subject, she could not even guess who the person was with whom she was to be connected; and the only official notice she had of the fact arose from her being carried to the milliner's and jeweller's to fit on the dresses and trunks suitable for the occasion. Her curiosity was now raised to the highest pitch, but as she never saw her mother except for a short visit once or twice a year, and of course had no intimacy with her, she could not at first bring her self to ask any direct question on the subject. One day two young men dined at their house; and as this was rather an unusual circumstance, she thought it probable that one of them—for they were both in the ensemble class of "el gibbles"—must be her intended husband.—They both paid her equal attention, but with very different success. To one she felt an invincible repugnance, to the other she was well disposed to yield her affection; and such had now become her anxiety to learn her fate, that, finding her mother in most unusually good humour with her, in the course of the evening, she ventured respectfully to say, 'Mamma, if it be not too great a liberty may I beg of you to tell me the name of the gentleman I am to be married to next week?' Liberty! exclaimed the astonished parent, 'liberty you may well call it! How dare you ask such a question?' And, added she with a significant shake of her head, 'let me warn you, my daughter, not to run the risk of incurring your father's displeasure by showing him any of this premature and undutiful curiosity; for if you do I should not wonder if he were to pack you back to your convent, not for a season but for life.' Accordingly she held her peace, and in ten days afterwards was married to one of the two men who had dined at the house; but, unfortunately, he was the wrong one.—*Winter in Lower Syria.*

Sir Humphrey Davy's Opinion of the Marriage State.—Upon points of affection it is only for the partners themselves to form just opinions of what is really necessary to insure the felicity of the marriage state. It has appeared to me not at all necessary, that competence I think is; and, after this, more depends upon the temper of the individual than upon personal, or even intellectual, circumstances. The finest spirits, the most exquisite wines, the nectars and ambrosias of modern tables, will be all spoiled by a few drops of bitter extract; and a bad temper has the same effect in life, which is made up, not of great sacrifices and duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindness, and small obligations, even habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.

The New York Herald states that there are 10,000 children growing up in that city without education, without morals, without religion, and almost without shoes and stockings to their feet, or provisions for their mouths.

TRUE PHILOSOPHY.—As there is no worldly gain without some loss, so there is no worldly loss without some gain. If thou has lost thy wealth, thou hast lost some trouble with it;—if thou art degraded from thy honor, thou art likewise freed from the stroke of envy; if sickness hath blurred thy beauty, it hath delivered thee from pride. Set the allowance against the loss, thou wilt find no loss great.

SELF-FLATTERY.—We find a momentary gratification in the indulgence of appetite, or in obeying the dictates of our passions, and forget the lessons of reason or revelation. We bring diseases and misfortune upon ourselves, and we are so prone to self-flattery, as well as self-indulgence that we say, "I could not avoid it, I obeyed the dictates of nature." Thus we charge our own faults and their consequences on our creator. The intemperate man says, "I only seek the gratification which nature points out or makes necessary," he fires his blood with wine and brandy, and then flies to the haunts of impurity. Still he says, "I have these impulses from nature." If strife and murder, or disease and death, follow, all must of course be charged on nature. There is no evil which man brings upon himself by his own selfishness, that he does not endeavor to impute to necessity, fate, nature, or the Creator of the universe.

SELECT SENTENCES.—A man who gives his children industrious habits, provides for them better than by giving them a stock of money.

Never let your amusement be such as can cause pain to others. Never treat even the meanest insect with cruelty.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

He who owes and runs away,
May live to pay another day;
But he who is in jail confined,
Can pay no debt of any kind.

HERRING FISHING.—Lochfine, especially in and about Tarbert, presents just now a very animated appearance, owing to the number of boats (from 200 to 300) engaged in the herring fishing. The success is pretty good for the early time of the season, and gives promise of a very productive fishing. The fish at present caught are of two qualities,—the one small in size and not in good quality, and the other very large and excellent in quality.—*Scotch paper.*

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

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