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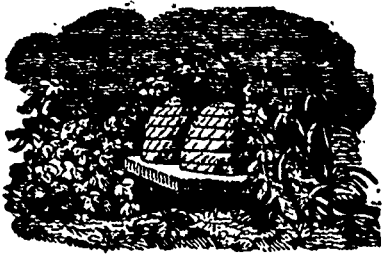
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRÆVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT'R. 6, 1837.

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 15s. if paid at the end of the year,—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance, whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 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.

FAMILY ECONOMY!!

ARCHIBALD HART,
SILK, COTTON, AND WOOLEN
DYER,

HAS received a fresh stock of valuable DYE STUFFS, which will enable him to make MOST BRILLIANT COLOURS.

When money is scarce, to have the old Dresses renewed in colour for as many shillings as it will take pounds to have a new Dress, this is economy.

A. H. begs to intimate that he intends leaving this Province in June, 1838, those that wish to avail themselves of his labours to make the old like the new, will please call as soon as possible at the Dying Establishment.

Pictou, August 30, 1837. sw

LANDS FOR SALE, At Cape John.

100 ACRES on the Cape John shore bounded on the west by lands owned by William Quirk, and on the east by that of Donald Henderson. This lot is chiefly cleared and under the plough, and has a good

DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN on it; and also a good Mill stream.

ALSO:

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

About two miles from the shore, on which there is a considerable clearing, which yields about seven tons of hay yearly. The land is good and peculiarly adapted for hay. For further particulars apply to James McLeod on the premises, or to James Johnston, merchant, Pictou.

August 16. if

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, Carrhene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21. if

CARD.

Mr JAMES FOSCO, 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

From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

THE LOST FLOWERS,

A SCOTTISH STORY.

It was a beautiful morning in May, when Jeanie Gray, with a small bundle in her hand, took her leave of the farm house of Drylaw, on the expiration of her half year's term of service. She had but a short distance to walk, the village of Elsington, about three miles off, being her destination. As she passed down the little lane leading from the farm to the main road, two or three fair haired children came bounding over a stile to her side; and clung affectionately around their late attendant. "Oh, Jeanie, what for maun you gang away? Mamma wadna let us see you out on the road a bit, but we wan away to you by rinnin' round the stack-yard." Jeanie stood still, as the eldest of her late charges spoke thus, and said, "Marian, you should have mair sense than to come when your mother forbid you. Rin away back, like gude bairns," continued she, caressing them kindly; "rin away hame. I'll maybe come and see you again." "Oh, be sure and do that than, Jeanie," said the eldest. "Come back again, Jeanie," cried the younger ones; as they turned sorrowfully away.

From such marks of affection, displayed by those who had been under her care, our readers may conceive that Jeanie Gray was possessed of engaging and amiable qualities. This was indeed the case; a more modest and kind-hearted creature, perhaps, never drew the breath of life. Separated at an early age from her parents, like so many of her class—that class so perfectly represented in the character of Jenny, in the Cottar's Saturday Night—she had conducted herself, in the several families which she had entered, in such a way as to acquire their love and esteem. Some mistresses, it is true, are scarcely able to appreciate a good and dutiful servant, and of this class was Mrs Smith of Drylaw, a cold, haughty, mistrustful woman, who, having suffered by bad servants, had come to look upon the best of them as but sordid workers for the penny-fee. To such a person, the timidity and reserve which distinguished Jeanie Gray's character to a fault, seemed only a screen, cunningly and deliberately assumed; and the proud distance which Mrs Smith preserved, prevented her from ever discovering her error. Excepting for the sake of the children, therefore, it is not to be wondered at that Jeanie felt no regret at leaving Drylaw.

Her destination, on departing from her late abode, was, as we have already mentioned, the village of Elsington, and it is now necessary that we should divulge a more important matter—she was going there to be married. Jeanie Gray could not be called a beautiful girl, yet her cheerful though pale countenance, her soft dark eye and glossy hair, and her somewhat handsome form, had attracted not a few admirers. Her matrimonial fate, however, had been easily decided; and the circumstances under which it was about to be brought to a happy issue, were most honourable to both parties interested. At the age of eighteen, Jeanie's heart had been equally and won by William Ainslie, a young tradesman of the neighbouring town. Deep was the affection that sprang up between the pair, but they combined prudence with love, and resolved, after binding the inselves by the simple vows of their class, to delay their union

until they should have earned enough to ensure them a happy and comfortable home. For six long years had they been true to each other, though they had met only at rare intervals during the whole of that period. By industry and good conduct, William had managed to lay by the sum of forty pounds, a great deal for one in his station; and this, joined with Jeanie's lesser earnings, had encouraged them to give way to the long-cherished wishes of their hearts. A *dut-and-a-ben*, or a cottage with two apartments, had been taken and furnished by William, and the wedding was to take place on the day following the May term, in the house of the bride's sister-in-law.

We left Jeanie Gray on her way from the farm-house of Drylaw. After her momentary regret at parting with the children, whom the affectionate creature dearly loved, as she was disposed to do every living thing around her, her mind reverted naturally to the object that lay nearest her heart. The bright sun above sent his cheering radiance through the light fleecy clouds of the young summer, the revived trees cast their shades over her path, the merry lark rose leapingly from the fields, and the sparrow chirruped from the hedge at the side—every thing around her breathed of happiness and joy, and her mind soon brightened in unison with the pleasing influences. Yet over & anon a flutter of indescribable emotion thrilled through the maiden's heart, and made her cheeks, though unseen, vary in hue. At an angle of the road, while she was moving along, absorbed in her own thoughts, a manly voice exclaimed, "Jeanie!" and a well-known form started up from a seat on the way side. It was William Ainslie. The converse which followed, as the betrothed pair pursued their way, and laid open their hearts to each other, we cannot, and shall not, attempt to describe.

After Jeanie had parted for a time with William, and was seated quietly in her sister-in-law's house, a parcel was handed in to her from a lady in whose service she had formerly been. On being opened, it was found to contain some beautiful artificial flowers, which the lady destined as a present to adorn the wedding-cap, an ornament regarding which, brides among the Scottish peasantry are rather particular. The kindness displayed in the gift, more than its value, affected Jeanie's heart, and brought tears to her eyes. She fitted the flowers to her cap, and was pleased to hear her sister-in-law's praises of their beautiful effect. Fatal present!—but let us not anticipate.

The wedding came and passed, not accompanied with boisterous mirth and uproar, but in quiet cheerfulness, for William, like his bride, was peaceful in his tastes and habits. Let the reader then suppose the festive occasion over in decent order, and the newly married pair seated in their new house—their own house—at dinner, on the following day. William had been at his work that morning as he was wont, and his young wife had prepared their humble and neat dinner. Oh! how delicious was that food to both! Their happiness was almost too deep for language. Looks of intense affection and tenderness were its only expression. "I maun be a truant, Jeanie, to-night," said the husband. "My comrades in the shop maun hap a foy frae me, since we couldn't ask them to the wedding, ye ken." "Surely," said his wife, raising her timid, glowing eyes to his face, "whatever

you think right, William; I ken you are nao waster, and they wad hae shown the same kindness to you." "I hope you'll find no waster," returned her husband smiling; nor am I fear'd for you turning out ano either, Joanie lass, though you was so vory brav about the head last night. By the direction of his eyes to the artificial flowers which had adorned her wedding cap, and which were lying on the top of her stand of drawers at the moment, Joanie saw to what her husband alluded. "Oh the flowers!" said she, blushing; they didna cost me muckle, William."

The conversation of the pair was at this moment interrupted by the entrance of Mrs. Smith of Drylaw, who mentioned, with an appearance of kindness, that having been accidentally in Elangton that day, she had thought it her duty to pay a friendly visit to Joanie and her Goodman. Whether curiosity had fully as much share in bringing about the visit as friendly feeling, it matters not. Joanie and William received her as became her rank, and the relation in which the former had lately stood regarding her. Bread and cheese were brought out, and she was pressed to taste a drop of the best liquor they possessed.

Alas, how sudden are the revolutions in human affairs! The party were in the midst of an amicable conversation, when Mrs. Smith's eye happened to be caught by the bouquet on the top of the drawers, and a remarkable change was at once observable in her manner. "Joanie," said she, with deep emphasis and rising anger, "I did not expect to find my flowers lying there—say not a word—I see it all—you have been a thief—there is the evidence of it—I shall not stay another instant in your house!"

So saying, the infuriated and reckless woman rushed from the dwelling of the wonder-stricken pair.—Joanie, as already mentioned, was timid and modest, to a fault. When her late mistress thus addressed her, she motioned to speak, but could not, though the blood rushed to her face, and her bosom heaved convulsively. When left alone with her husband, she turned her eyes wildly towards him, and a flood of tears gushed over her cheeks. What thought William of all this? His emotion was scarcely less on hearing the accusation, than his wife's; and recollecting her saying that the flowers cost her nothing, alas! he feared that the charge was but too true. The more than feminine delicacy and timidity of his wife's nature was not fully known to him, and her voiceless agitation appeared too like an inability to confute the imputation. He rose, and while Joanie, still incapable of utterance, could only hold up her hands deprecating, he cast on her a glance of mingled sorrow and rebuke, and left the room. His wife—his bride—stricken in the first flush of her matronly joy and pride, sunk from her chair on his departure—insensible!

It was rather late, from a cause that has been alluded to, before William Ainslie returned to his home that night. His wife had retired to rest, but her sister-in-law, who had been sent for by Joanie, was in waiting for him, and revealed the utter falsehood of Mrs. Smith's accusation, she having been an eyewitness of the receipt of the flowers, as a present from another lady. "Take care o' Joanie, William," said the sister-in-law; "she is ill—a charge o' that kind is enough to kill her." This prediction unapparently had truth in it. On the ensuing morning, the young wife was raving incoherently, in a state between slumber and waking. A deep flush remained permanently upon her countenance, most unlike the usual fairness of her complexion. Her muttered exclamations shocked her husband to the soul. "Oh, William, you believed it! But it's no true—it's no true—it is false!" was the language she continually murmured forth.

Medical skill was speedily seen to be necessary, and the surgeon who was called in informed William, that, in consequence of strong excitement, incipient symptoms of brain-fever had made their appearance. The utmost quiet was prescribed, and blood withdrawn from the temples in considerable quantity.—For a time, these and other remedies seemed to give relief, and the poor husband never left the side of the sufferer; indeed, it seemed as if she could not bear him to be absent, her mind always reverting, when he was out of her sight, to the idea that he believed the charge which had been made against her, and had left her for ever. The oft-repeated assurances to the contrary, from his own lips, seemed at length to produce conviction, she at last was silent on the subject. But the charge—the blow—had struck too deep.—Joanie Ainslie—if we may call her by a name that she was destined so short a time to bear—fell after two or three days' illness into a state of stupor, which continued with short and rare intervals, and on the eighth day after her nuptials, her pure spirit departed.

William Ainslie had shown on many occasions in life great firmness and self-command, and now, though deep suffering [was written on his brow, he waded, with at least external composure, the requisite

preparations, for laying in the grave the remains of her whom he had loved so long and so truly. As to retribution upon the head of the person who had been instrumental, through inconsiderate hastiness only, it is to be hoped, in producing his misery, the bereaved husband thought not of calling for it. Yet it did come, to a certain extent; for our errors seldom pass, even in this life without a pang of punishment and remorse.

Several days after charging the innocent Joanie with the abduction of her flowers, Mrs. Smith of Drylaw found, by a discovery of her own servant, that one of her younger children, impatient for the flowering of a rose-bush in the little garden nigh the farm-house, had lighted upon the artificial bouquet in her mother's dressing room, and had carried it out and stuck it upon the bush. There the flowers were accordingly found, and Mrs. Smith, who was far from being an evil-intentioned woman, did feel regret at having charged the loss upon the guiltless. Ignorant of all that had passed at Elangton in the interval, she determined to call at William Ainslie's on her first visit to the village, and explain her mistake.

That call was made two days after Joanie's death; and on Mrs. Smith entering the room, she found William sitting by his bereaved hearth, with his sister-in-law, and another kind neighbor, bearing him company. "Oh—by the bye—those flowers!" said the unwelcome visitor in a tone and in a manner which she meant to be condescending and insinuating, "how sorry I am for what happened about those flowers! Where do you think I found them after all?—in a rose-bush in the garden, where Joanna had put them. And now I am come to say I am sorry for it, and hope that it will be all over."

William Ainslie had risen slowly during this extraordinary speech; and now, raising his finger towards his lips, he approached and took Mrs. Smith by the hand, beckoning at the same time to the two women who were seated with him. They seemed intuitively to comprehend his wishes, and rising, moved towards the bed, around which the curtains were closely drawn, William leading forward also the unresisting and bewildered visitor. The women drew the curtains aside, and William, fixing his eyes on Mrs. Smith, pointed silently to the body of his wife, shrouded in the ceremonies of death, and lying with the pale uncovered face upturned to that heaven for which her pure life had been a fitting preparation. The wretched and false accuser gazed with changing colour on the corpse of the dead innocent, and turning her looks for a moment on the silent faces around, that regarded her more in sorrow than in anger, she uttered a groan of anguish as if truth bore on her; then, bursting from the hand which held her, she hastily departed from the house.

There is little to add to this melancholy story, which, unhappily, is but too true. The little we have to add, is but in accordance with the tenor of what has been told. After the burial of his Joanie, William Ainslie departed from Elington; and what were his future fortunes no one can tell, for he never was seen or heard of again in his native place. As for the unhappy woman who was the occasion of the lamentable catastrophe which we have related, she still lives to deplore the rashness of which she was guilty. Let us hope that the circumstances will have an influence on her future conduct, and be not without its moral efficacy in the minds of our readers.

FOREIGN.

[From the Scotman.]

The Spanish news are satisfactory. Carlos has discovered that Valencia is too strong to be attacked with the smallest hope of success; and the latest telegraphic despatches announce, that he has left the coast road which led directly to it, and turned westward, to avoid approaching the town. We have a more palpable proof of his weakness in the fact, that a part of his army which assaulted Castellon de Plana, was repulsed by that small town, which in point of size, would scarcely form a suburb of Valencia. It is supposed now, that the Don's object is to push forward into Murcia. Ask not why—He who is pursued must fly somewhere! Since he left Navarrese he has marched 500 miles through the provinces of Aragon, Navarre and Valencia. In that route he has plundered and burned several villages, but not one town has declared for him; nor has he been able to enter one, even the most insignificant, by force, though he made attempts on several, and had been repulsed. In

every action of any consequence he has been defeated; and the only feat he has performed, has been to escape his pursuer by retreats and stolen marches! He is an expert fugitive, and that is all. Though he has traversed provinces inhabited by two millions and a half of inhabitants, no popular movement, no insurrection in his favour, of the slightest consequence, has been produced. His present army consists of little more, we believe, than Cabrera's corps, and that is chiefly composed of Monks driven from their monasteries, paupers formerly fed by these monasteries, smugglers, thieves, and banditti: classes more numerous in Spain than in any other European country. Very few of the Navarrese accompany him. With this motley crew of vagabonds and outcasts, he is scouring the eastern and southern provinces, as Gomez did last year seeking rest for the sole of his foot, but as yet finding none! It is true that the Carlist guerrillas are numerous in Arragon, Catalonia, and Valencia, but they are mere predatory hordes, impotent for conquest, but strong to disturb a country. In our humble opinion, the prospects of the Queen's party never were more flattering than at this time.

The Paris Journals contain the following official information from Spain:—

BORDEAUX, July 23.

On the 15th, in the vicinity of Chiva, Orre attacked and beat the Pretender, who appears to march in the direction of Cuenga. His headquarters were the same day at Burool.—The Carlists lost about 2000 men. Deserters and prisoners entered Valencia on the 16th.

"The Baron de Meer has also gained an advantage at Prats de Lusannes, routing the enemy, and recovering the cannon lost at Berga."

Advices from Madrid to the 16th are favourable to the Queen's cause. Espartero was in the vicinity of Guadalaxara. There were several arrests in the capital between the 10th and 16th inst. but there prevailed no apprehension of the approach of the Carlists.

This morning the following intelligence has been received from Narbonne:—

Letters from Barcelona of the 21st July state that the Baron de Meer, after having gone to Prats de Lusannes with a convoy, reached Manseu in despite of redoubled attacks from numbers twice as great as his own. Ripoli is attacked by Urbisondo. A sharp firing was heard on the 23d before that town.

PARIS, July 24.

HANOVER—I understand, from very good authority, that accounts have just been received by express from Hanover, stating that a very violent agitation prevails there among all classes of people, and that the principal personages had met for the purpose of addressing the great powers of Europe. The date of these despatches is not given; but my informant assures me that he has seen them.—*Letter in the London Post.*

COLONIAL.

MONTREAL, August.

Almost all the hay in this section of the Province is cut and housed. The crop is very light. Farmers have commenced reaping barley, which has a most favorable appearance. Wheat is not quite ready for the sickle. Oats are still green, but look well. Peas will, we believe, be an abundant crop. Altogether, the prospects for the farmer in this district are most promising.

The following notice of the "Great Constitutional Meeting" at Quebec, from a Radical paper, may be contrasted with the Tory account given in a late No. of the Bee:—

UNITED STATES.

The "Constitutionalists" estimated the number at the above meeting at from 8,000 to 10,000. The want of foundation for such an estimate will be evident, when we consider that the population of Quebec does not contain 8,000 men, even if the "Constitutionalists" had belonging to their party all the adult male population of Quebec. That they have not the whole of that population, is evident from the late elections.

We have heard, from a source quite disinterested, and worthy of all credit, that there may have been 2,500 present at the "great loyal meeting," but certainly not more. This will be allowing a great latitude for sailors who were driven there from ships—mechanics from their workshops—labourers from their work—clerks from behind their counters and desks, and making an allowance for all the influence which the mercantile portion of society, it is well known, are always able to wield in the cities.

The *Liberal* speaks as follows of the Quebec display:—

"The constitutionalists have again to boast of having got up one of those mockheroic farces in which they so much excel. On Monday last a large concourse of persons, men, women and children, assembled in much admired disorder on the esplanade. The mob met about 12 o'clock. We in vain endeavoured to inform ourselves what number of individuals were present, but none knew; their strange faces defied recognition; they appeared to have been imported for the occasion. A crowd is easily collected when music—money—a holiday and a little show invite. Hence it must surprise no one that such a multitude met together. It is difficult to say, how many electors were present. Certain we are that the spectators, including women and children, composed the larger part of the *soi-disant* loyalists."

Extract of a letter, dated Shediac, N. B. August 24.—"On Saturday last, we were visited by one of the most destructive storms ever known in this Province. The violence of the wind, with hail and rain carried almost every thing before it, and the suddenness prevented any preparation against it. Every house within one mile north and south of me is more or less damaged—the church included. The windows situated at the west were wholly broken in, and the rain and hail thrown to the further extremes of the buildings. Some hail stones, which I afterwards examined, measured one inch and a half across—many were flat and square, and in some places they lay three and four inches on the ground. Up the Shediac river the whole country is laid waste. Those who were anticipating a plenty at hand after a long series of half starvation, are now wholly destitute. Much grain and potatoes are ruined in this place; and at Scoudie the crops are materially injured."—*Courier*.

DROWNED, on Tuesday afternoon last, while bathing in company with two of his schoolmates, James, youngest son of Mr Charles Whitney, of this City, a most promising youth, in the 13th year of his age, deeply lamented by all his acquaintances.—*St. John Observer*, August 20.

FIRE AT NEWCASTLE.—It is with pain that we have to state to day, that a fire broke out in the town of Newcastle yesterday morning. It originated in the brewery of Mr Kilman, which was destroyed, together with the two buildings adjoining, belonging to Mr Darby Doolin, and Mr Samuel Payne. As no alarm was given in the town of Chatham we had not an opportunity of witnessing the disaster, and consequently must delay giving a particular account until next week, by which time we hope to obtain the particulars.—*Miramichi Gleaner*, Aug. 29

THE CROPS.—Since the publication of our remarks this morning relative to the wheat crops, we have seen a gentleman who has recently travelled 600 miles in Ohio, viz. from Cleveland, on Lake Erie, to Portsmouth on Ohio River,—thence to Cincinnati—and hence through Hamilton, Dayton, and Columbus, to Huron on the Lake. During the first part of his journey, commencing on the 23d ult. the wheat harvest had but just commenced. As he passed South, it was more advanced, and when he reached Chilrothe on the 28th July, he found it finished. Everywhere he describes the crop as most abundant. It was estimated by well informed persons on the spot that the average yield throughout the State would be 30 bushels to the acre. Our informant says 25. Usually from 15 to 20. Besides the increase from heavier crops, there is also a great increase in the extent of surface. Our informant saw merchants and millers at Chilrothe, who remarked that they were buying at \$1 a bushel. The potatoe crop throughout the state was immense; and the same may be said of corn. Except in the Northern Counties, they are already so far advanced towards maturity, as to be out of danger from frost. Buck-wheat is very promising.

Our informant, in the course of his travels, saw gentlemen from Kentucky, North Carolina, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. They all told the same story of abundant crops. Michigan, which has hitherto imported largely from Ohio, will not only be able to supply her own population, and the emigrants who may arrive, but will have a surplus for exportation.

In Western New York our informant tells us that the yield of wheat is not above an average; but that, taking into view the increase of surface, the total quantity of wheat grown, will be double that of last year.—When he passed through the country, the wheat was about half harvested. The weather since has been very favorable.

A gentleman from Dutchess informs us that the wheat in that County will scarcely exceed the crop of last year. A part of it has been injured by the Hessian fly and rust, and so much of it as had not been gathered before the late rains, has suffered from wet, many of the kernels having sprouted, &c.

A gentleman who has just returned from the State of Maine, after travelling entirely through it, informs us that an unprecedented growth of wheat is seen there—both in quantity and extent. The Legislature of a late session offered a bounty of 6 1-4 cents on all wheat raised in that State, which induced many of the farmers to engage in its cultivation. Some of the Counties will have wheat for exportation.

In Massachusetts, also, an unusual quantity of wheat has been raised, and the crop is fine.—*Providence Journal*.

HAIRDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

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

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

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO:—SAMPLES OF STEEL.

N. B. Those Houses who have been accustomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through the medium of their friends in England and Scotland, may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns, and yet transmit their orders as formerly. Halifax, February, 1837.

We publish the following for the benefit of those subscribers who received no Supplement with the last Bee.

(From the P. E. Island Gazette, Aug. 29.)

Seventeen days later.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT—HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

By the steamer from Miramichi, which arrived this morning, we received two columns of a London paper of the 23d July. Parliament was prorogued by Her Majesty in person on the 17th, and dissolved the same evening. Writs were immediately issued for a new election, returnable on the 11th September. We have only room for Her Majesty's Speech on proroguing Parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have been anxious to seize the first opportunity of meeting you, in order that I might repeat in person my cordial thanks for your condolence upon the death of his Late Majesty, and for the expressions of attachment and affection with which you congratulated me on my accession to the throne. I am desirous of renewing the assurance of my determination to maintain the protestant religion as established by law, to secure to all the free exercise of the rights of conscience, to protect the liberties and promote the welfare of all classes of the community.

I rejoice that in ascending the throne I find the country in amity with all foreign powers, and while I faithfully perform the engagements of the Crown, and carefully watch over the interests of my subjects, it shall be the constant object of my solicitude to preserve the blessings of peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the public service of the year, as well as for the provision which you have made to meet the payments usually chargeable upon the civil list.

I will give directions that the public expenditure in all its branches be administered with the strictest economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen;

In taking leave of this Parliament, I return you my thanks for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the public business of the country.

Although your labours have been unexpectedly interrupted by the melancholy event which has taken place, I trust that they will have the beneficial effect of advancing the progress of legislation in a new Parliament. I perceive with satisfaction that you have brought to maturity, some useful measures, amongst which I regard with peculiar interest the amendment of the criminal code and the reduction of the number of capital punishments. I hail this mitigation of the severity of the law as an auspicious commencement of my reign.

I ascend the throne under a deep sense of the responsibility which is imposed upon me, but I am supported by the consciousness of my own right intentions, and by my dependence upon the protection of Almighty God. It will be my care to strengthen our institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, by discreet improvement wherever improvement is required, and to do all in my power to compose and allay animosity and discord.

Acting upon those principles, I shall upon all occasions look with confidence to the wisdom of Parliament and the affections of my people, which form the true support of the dignity of the crown, and insure the stability of the constitution."

Her Majesty was dressed in white satin robes, decorated with gold and jewels; she also wore the order of the Garter, and a rich diadem and necklace composed of costly diamonds. The royal mantle of crimson velvet surrounded the whole. Her demeanor was at once graceful and dignified. She read the speech in a clear and distinct tone. Her enunciation was deliberate and correct, and her voice being musical, she made herself heard throughout the vast assembly, without any apparent effort.

The above intelligence was received by the Ship Sir W. Scott, arrived at Dalhousie on the 26th inst.

SNUFF.

For sale at the *Almac* 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.

[From the Scotsman.]

SCIENCE—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL INVENTION.

When in London a few days ago, we learned that an eminent scientific gentleman is at present engaged in maturing an invention which promises to lead to the most astonishing results, and to exert a vast influence on the future progress of society. It is an *Electric Telegraph*, the powers of which as much surpass those of the common instrument bearing that name, as the art of painting surpasses the picture writing of the Mexicans. The Telegraph consists of five wires, enclosed in a sheath of India Rubber, which isolates them from each other, and protects them from the external air. A galvanic pile or trough is placed at the one end of the wires, which act upon needles at the other; and when any of the wires is put in communication with the trough, a motion is instantly produced in the needle at the other extremity, which motion ceases the moment the connection between the wire and the trough is suspended. The five wires may thus denote as many letters; and by binary or ternary combinations, the six-and-twenty letters of the alphabet may easily be represented.—By a simple mechanical contrivance, the communication between the wires and the trough may be established and stopped as the keys of a piano forte are touched by the hands of a practised musician, and the indications will be exhibited at the other end of the chain of wires as quickly as they can be read off. In the experiments already made, the chain of wires has been extended to a length of five miles, (by forming numerous coils within a limited surface;) and the two ends being placed near each other, it is found that the transmission of the electricity is, so far as the human senses can discern, *perfectly instantaneous*.—Little doubt is entertained that it may be conveyed over a hundred or a thousand miles with the same velocity; and the powers of the instrument promise to be as great as its action is rapid. It will not be confined, like the common telegraph, to the transmission of a few sentences or a short message, and this only in the daytime, in clear weather, and by repeated operations, each consuming a portion of time, for while it works by night or by day, it will convey intelligence with the speed of thought, and with such copiousness and ease, that a speech slowly spoken in London might be written down in Edinburgh, each sentence appearing on paper within a few minutes after it was uttered four hundred miles off! There may be practical difficulties attending its operation as yet unknown; but we speak here of what intelligent men acquainted with the experiments now in progress, look forward to as their probable result. If the promise these experiments hold out be realized, the discovery will be perhaps the grandest in the annals of the world; and its effects will be such as no efforts of the imagination can anticipate. A capital like London, with these electric nerves ramifying from it over the whole country, would be truly the *sensorium* of the empire. Men a thousand miles from each other would be enabled to confer as if they were in the same apartment, or to read each other's thoughts as if they were written in the sky. It would supersede the post, even though carried with railroad speed. Compared with it, the winged winds that "wait a sigh from Indus to the Pole," would be lazy messengers. In a despotic country, it would invest the Prince with something like omniscience; and in a free state, spread a thought or an impulse from one extremity to the other in an instant, and give the people a power of simultaneous action which would be irresistible. It is proper to add that the author must not be held answerable for our account of his invention, as we had no communication either with himself or any of his friends. Our informant, however, was a man of science.

AGRICULTURAL.

WHEAT.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The New York Farmer publishes a letter from the Rev. Mr Colman, announcing an important discovery for the destruction of the grain fly.

The grain fly or insect, which, for a number of years, has been destructive to wheat in many parts of the country has this year extended its ravages, and excited, wherever he made his appearance, very serious alarm. An eminent farmer in the State of New York, wrote to me a year since, that he must give up the cultivation of wheat, as his crops were so much injured, that he hardly obtained a return equal to the seed sown. I knew another instance in the same State, where, though the straw was large, and the appearance promising, yet from 13 bushels sown, not more than 7 were obtained.

I have known other cases in which the whole field has been mowed and sold for litter; and in a recent excursion up the valley of the Connecticut, I have heard complaints every where, and hundreds of acres so destroyed, that the grain they would yield would hardly pay for reaping. Besides this, the same insect has destroyed many fields of rye in the same manner as the wheat, and has been found, this year in the oats: the progress of the insect has been about 40 miles a year; and a distinguished gentleman in Vermont, a practical & extensive farmer, remarked that he feared they would on this account be obliged to relinquish the cultivation of small grains.

The habits of the insects have not yet been accurately observed. I myself have not yet seen the fly, but have seen the worms in the kernel after the grain has been destroyed. He is represented as being a small reddish fly, which is seen hovering over the wheat field in immense numbers, while just in flower, and has been observed to light upon the kernel or bud, to ascend it, and then descending to the inner side, to deposit her egg between the stalk and the kernel, I purposely avoid the use of all scientific terms, wishing to be understood by common farmers. From this egg the worm is generated, which entirely consumes the grain while in the milk, leaving nothing but the husk, in which are found several yellow worms, about an eight of an inch in length. As this work of destruction is now completed, any further observations are of no importance, unless we can some way reach so as to destroy the germ of the insect. No preparation of the seed or ground has yet been found effectual to this end.

The continuance of the fly upon the grain is thought not to exceed three or four days, and they are seen in great numbers just at night. Some farmers have found late sowing a partial security, as the season for the flies has passed away before the wheat was in condition for their attack.

Spring wheat sown as late as the 7th and 8th of June, has been untouched, though in case of such very late sowing, the farmer will be fortunate if, in attempting to escape the fly, he does not get nipt by the frost.

I have now, however, the extraordinary happiness of announcing to the agricultural public, what there is reason to believe, will prove an effectual, as it is a reasonable and feasible preventive. Should it prove effectual, the remedy will be worth millions and millions of dollars to the country. It was communicated to me, on a late tour of agricultural inquiry and observation, by Dr Eliquand Lyman, of Lancaster, New Hampshire, an intelligent, enlightened, and practical farmer, whose crop of wheat usually averages from 25 to 30 bushels

per acre. It consists in the application of the fine slacked lime to the wheat, just at the time of its heading out and flowering, at the rate of about a peck to the acre.

It is sown broadcast upon the wheat while the dew is on, and the field is rendered white with it. The best mode of applying it is with the hand, and for the person who sows it, taking his proper breath or cast, to walk backwards, so that he may not cover himself with the lime. It must be sown while the wheat is wet, or the dew is on, and the philosophy of its application is very simple. The maggot of the fly is deposited between the grain and stock. It is, of course, an animal substance. The lime or alkali, mixed with the dew, is carried down upon, and neutralizes or destroys it. Dr Lyman has now tried this preventive three successive years, and has invariably as he assures me, saved his crops, while those of his neighbors have been destroyed.

I visited, at the same time, the field of a Mr Bellows, in the same town, who had been advised by Dr Lyman, to make his application.—The field consisted of several acres. He did it; it has proved successful, and what is strongly confirmatory of the value of this remedy, is the fact that a field of rye, belonging to Mr Billows, adjoining this wheat, and I think within the same inclosure, which was not limed, has been nearly destroyed by the fly.

These are certainly very important experiments, and I make no delay in presenting them to the public. Dr Lyman has promised me a more particular account of the experiment and result, and likewise Mr Bellows, which as soon as received, I shall be happy to communicate. I have received indirect and indefinite communications, that the same experiment has been successfully made in Gilmantown, N. H.; but I have not been able to obtain either the name or the details.

HENRY COLMAN.

Meadowbanks, May 10, 1837.

TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the Cross Streets of Pictou, on Thursday the 21st September next, at one o'clock, p. m., under an order of His Excellency the Governor, and His Majesty's Council:

TWO LOTS OF LAND,

Formerly the property of John McDonald (Sandy) of Merigomish, deceased, situate on the south side of the harbour of Merigomish, bounded on the east by the lands of Mrs McVicar, on the south by the lands of Sir Charles M. Wentworth, and on the west by the lands of William McDonald, and on the north by the harbour of Merigomish. Each lot contains

37½ ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

and of each at least ten acres are under cultivation.

TERMS 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 Deeds.

THOMAS G. TAYLOR,
Administrator.

Pictou, 18th August, 1837.

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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 Physics, 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,

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

TATAMAGOUCHIE 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 Alexr. Campbell, Esq., by whom applications will be forwarded to the subscribers, who will, when required, transmit Deeds to purchasers.

Robert M.G. 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 Alexr. Stewart, Esq., or to Robert McG. Dickey, Esq.

JAMES W. JOHNSTON,
ALEXR. STEWART,

Attorneys to the Executors and Heirs of Col. Desbarres

Halifax, July 12. m-m

SPRING, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

Has received *ex barques Sally, from Liverpool, and Isabella from Greenock,*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY,

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

PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete;

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

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

MATHIESON'S JOINERS TOOLS, (well assorted;)

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

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS

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 SILK GOODS.

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

ALSO:

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

Water street, Pictou, June 16.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in a short time, offers for sale his **FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.**

as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pictou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Minos, Green Hill, &c. all of which meet on the property; the new bridge on the river crosses at the door,—forming one of the most desirable situations for business to be found in the county, with every prospect of its soon becoming a thriving village. Three sides of the property front the roads, which will cause it to be highly valuable hereafter, should the possessor wish to dispose of any part of it in Lots. The land is of first quality, well watered, and lying dry; it abounds in freestone of good quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for fencing, &c.

For further particulars apply to Mr N. Beck, in Pictou, or to **ALEXANDER FORSYTH,** West River, December 20th, 1836. tf

REAL ESTATE.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Pictou, on Tuesday, the 12th day of September next, at the hour of ten o'clock of the forenoon,

ALL that valuable Lot of Land, formerly owned by Wm. Simpson deceased, situate at eight mile brook on the main road leading from Halifax to Pictou, abutted and bounded as follows. beginning at a stake and pile of stones on the south side of the road on the line between Alexander and William Simpson, thence south thirty chains, thence west fifteen chains along Murdoch McKenzie's north line thence north 45 dg. W. thirty-five chains to the Halifax road, thence along said road to the place of beginning, containing eighty-eight acres more or less. The same being ordered to be sold by the Governor and Council, according to Law.

SARAH SIMPSON,
Administratrix of William Simpson, deceased.

Pictou, August 3, 1837.

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,
ABRAM PATTERSON, } Admsr.

Pictou, 28th July, 1837. tf

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,
THOMAS CAMPBELL,
ANDREW MILLAR, } Admsr

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. tf

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

late of Point Breuly, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, at the office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, Pictou, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JANE DOULL, Administratrix
Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. tf

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

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

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

Pictou, 22d April, 1836 tf

GREAT BRITAIN.

[From Papers received by the August Packet.]

LONDON, July 22.

On Thursday the Queen had to undergo the fatigue of her first Drawing-room. Here the ladies figured in all their finery. There was not elbow-room for half the company; and many were the shrieks and cries for air, space and mercy, from squeezing dowagers and damsels of rank and fashion. Nine columns of the *Post* are occupied with the account of the presentations, the Ladies' dresses, &c. At the Levee and at the drawing-room, every body was charmed with the Queen, her elegant dress, her pleasing countenance, her affable yet dignified demeanour, attracted universal admiration.—*Spectator.*

DESTITUTION IN THE HIGHLANDS.—We are authorized to state that, after consultation between the several committees for relieving the existing destitution in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and after due deliberation upon the amount of the funds at their disposal—upon the extent of the destitution, and the period which may elapse before the crops become available—having respect also to the aid which may now, it is understood, be derived in some districts from fish—the cheering prospect which there presently exists of an abundant harvest—and the great distress in many of the manufacturing districts—these committees feel that, under all these circumstances, they would not be justified in longer pressing the claims of the destitute Highlanders and Islanders on the public attention—hopeful that the fund collected will, under Providence, be sufficient for affording the requisite relief. The committees in Scotland, in making public this resolution, desire to record the deep sense they entertain of the noble and generous liberality with which the English public have come forward in this cause, no less than of the aid received from the sister island of Ireland, and especially how much they owe to the general committee in London, for the unwearied zeal and energy with which they have laboured in the cause—a zeal, indeed, which they are gratified to have found to be alike characteristic of similar committees every where else. As soon as the distribution is completed, a full statement of the funds received, and of their application, will be made public.

DESCENT OF HER PRESENT MAJESTY.—Edward, Duke of Kent, the illustrious parent of Her Majesty, who died on the 23d of January, 1820, was in his person tall and athletic; his appearance dignified, his deportment affable, and his bravery chivalrous. He served during the years 1790 and 1791 as Colonel, under General O'Hara at Gibraltar. On quitting Gibraltar he was sent out as commander of the forces in Canada. In 1794 he received orders to join the expedition under Sir Charles Grey, against the French West India Islands; and during the campaign that ensued, his impetuous bravery procured him the general admiration of his companions in arms. He headed the flank division at the storming of several strong and important forts in Martinique and Guadaloupe, and so brilliant were its exploits, that the "Flank Corps" became a standing toast, as well at the Admiral's table, as that of the Commander-in-Chief. The course he pursued in politics, was invariably tolerant, liberal, and conciliatory. Towards the latter part of his life, he had become exceedingly popular, and his death was deeply regretted by the nation.

Her present Majesty, on her mother's side is descended from John Frederick, surnamed the magnanimous, elector of Saxony. Having taken arms against the Emperor Charles V. and fallen after the disastrous battle of

Weilburg, into the hands of that sovereign, he was detained in prison till his death, which took place in the year 1654, after seven years of distressing captivity. This prince left two sons, John Frederick, founder of the old line of Saxe-Gotha, and John William, in whom commenced the line of Weimar, of which the present representative is Charles Augustus, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Weimar. The marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent was first performed at Coburg, in May 1818, and again at Kew in July of the same year. A few weeks after the second ceremony they returned to the continent, and retired to Amorbach, the residence of the late Duke of Lemington, the first husband of the Duchess, who left her the occupation of the palace, and the guardianship of their only son. The Duchess acceded to the wish of the Duke to return to his country, and the young Princess was born at Kensington, the 24th of May, 1819, but 7 months before her father's lamented demise.

LONDON, July 27.

MONEY MARKET—The over-abundance of money begins to be much complained of by the capitalists, who declare that the Bank might and ought to take some steps to rectify the inconvenience; which, it is also likely to cause great evil by the inducement it holds out to embark in hazardous speculations, in the hope of realising a more adequate remuneration than can be obtained in the Funds or any first rate security. The transactions in the English Stock Market are limited, and at steadily advancing quotations. Consols, 91½; Exchequer Bills and India Bonds, 48 to 58 premium. The Foreign Market is languid.—South American Stocks have declined again as we anticipated, to their old position. Colombian, 25; Mexican, 24½. In peninsula Bonds there is no alteration.—*London Patriot.*

[From the London Chronicle.]

BALLOON AND PARACHUTE ASCENT.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—Vauxhall Gardens were crowded during the whole of Monday afternoon by an immense assemblage of persons to witness the hazardous and, we regret to add, fatal experiment of Mr Cocking to descend from an altitude of upwards of a mile in a parachute of his own invention. No attempt of a similar description has been made in London, we believe, since the (then nearly fatal) experiment of M. Garnerin, upwards of thirty years ago. Thousands of persons filled all the streets and avenues in the neighborhood of Vauxhall, and a joyous crowd swarmed on every eminence and spot that commanded a view of the horizon. The time fixed for the ascent was five o'clock, but on our entering the Gardens at that hour, the process of inflation of Mr Green's balloon was not yet completed.—This afforded us an opportunity of inspecting the parachute.

Mr Cocking, was a gentlemanly man, short in stature, and somewhat stout, and apparently of the age of fifty-two or fifty-three he gave the most obliging answers to our queries, and explained that his parachute was constructed on a totally different plan from that of Mr Garnerin. The latter he described as of the form of an umbrella, closed at the very moment of descent, but expanded by the atmosphere as it approached the earth, and forming a sort of canopy over the aeronaut. Mr Cocking's parachute, on the contrary, was in the form of an umbrella reversed, the cavity being turned upmost, with the view, he said, of preventing the oscillation which proved disastrous to M. Garnerin.

As the parachute stood upon the ground, we were unable to see very exactly the place to be occupied by the aeronaut, but shortly afterwards it was raised to an altitude of about four feet, when we perceived a circular orifice

of about a yard in diameter, surrounded by a hoop, to which a basket or car was attached by several cords. Mr Cocking expressed by words the utmost confidence in the result of the experiment, but it appeared to us that it was a confidence which he did not feel. His restless looks and nervousness of manner seemed to belie the bravery of his speech. When questioned as to the danger, he remarked that none existed for him, and that the greatest peril, if any, would attend the balloon of the Messrs Green, when suddenly relieved from the weight of himself and the parachute (about five hundred weight). Notwithstanding the confidence of his assertion, an uneasy twinkle in his eye convinced us that he was not so confident as he appeared to be.

Towards six o'clock the Messrs Green entered the car of their balloon, which was allowed to ascend about forty feet, that the parachute might be brought and fixed directly under it. It was seven o'clock before the preparations were completed, at which time the whole apparatus was distinctly visible to every one in the gardens. Considerable impatience had been manifested, but as the position of the parachute became more clearly defined, a general clapping of hands expressed the approbation of the multitude. Another half hour passed during which time Mr Cocking was engaged, in earnest conversation with several of his friends. The band of the Surrey Yeomanry suddenly struck up the national anthem, which being considered the signal for the cords to be loosened, a loud huzza proceeded from the gardens, and was re-echoed by the impatient mob outside. At this moment a tube or pipe of linen was lowered by the Messrs Green from the car of their balloon through the orifice in the parachute, and put the basket in which Mr Cocking was to sit.—This, we soon discovered, was for the conveyance of the ballast it is found necessary to discharge on the ascent of a balloon, and which, if it had been thrown out in the usual manner, would have lodged in the parachute. Mr Cocking, having previously stripped off his coat as too cumbersome, and put on a light jacket, then stepped into the car amid acclamations. Some of his friends offered him a glass of wine, which he drank, and shook them all cordially by the hand, for the last time, and the balloon and its parachute arose amid renewed cheering. The early part of the afternoon had been remarkably fine and clear, but about this time (half past seven) the sky had become somewhat overcast, and a breeze had sprung up. No apprehensions however, were entertained, and the scene at that moment was as gay and cheerful as it is possible to imagine. Above was the majestic balloon, sailing majestically aloft, with the adventurers waving their flag in triumph, while below was the gaily dressed multitude, mixing their acclamations with the music of the band, and clapping their hands, unconscious that it was the death hour of the principal actor in the scene. The balloon had hardly attained an altitude of two hundred feet when the tube destined for the escape of the ballast from the car above detached itself by some means or other from the basket of Mr Cocking, and floated like a rickshaw in the air. We are, of course, not aware what effect this accident had upon the operations of the Messrs Green, but cannot augur that it was favourable. The balloon remained in sight for about half an hour, taking a south-easterly direction, during which time Mr Cocking had not made any attempt to commence his descent. It then entered a cloud, and was lost to view. As there was nothing more to be seen, we followed the example of the crowd, and retired from the gardens.

Mr R. Underwood of Regent'sreet, followed on horseback in the direction taken by the

balloon, to witness, if possible, the descent of the parachute, and from that gentleman we have learned the details of the fatal result.—Mr Underwood was in the neighbourhood of Blackheath when he saw the Messrs Green sever the cord which attached the parachute to their car. The parachute, thus left to itself, rapidly descended, and swayed from side to side in the most fearful manner. In a few seconds, the dreadful oscillations still continuing, the basket which contained Mr Cocking broke away from the parachute, and he was precipitated to the earth from a height of several hundred feet. Mr Underwood spurred his horse on to a field near Lee, where several labourers had picked up the parachute. They would not believe that a man had fallen with it, but on hearing his explanations, and an offer of five guineas to whoever should find the body of Mr Cocking, they commenced a search.—After traversing four fields they heard groans from a field called Burnt Ash, near Lee, and they found Mr Cocking literally dashed to pieces. Just as they were loosening his cravat he breathed his last in their arms. He was speedily conveyed to the Tiger's Head Inn, where his body awaits the coroner's inquest.

Mr Green and his companion effected a safe landing near Maidstone—and arrived at Tiger's head, Lee green, on Tuesday morning, by the Maidstone coach. He saw the body of Mr Cocking, and appeared to be very much affected.

[From the Herts Reformer.]

THE QUEEN AND THE KING OF HANOVER.—We hear but one opinion expressed on every side as to the grace, the dignity, the touching voice and sweet, but impressive manner, with which the Queen discharged the arduous duties, that, for the first time, devolved upon her on Monday last. We hear but one opinion, and that expressed with an unanimity most singular in our times, as to the reckless and tyrannical spirit,—the total disregard of all legal and moral obligations, with which the Duke of Cumberland has signalled his accession to the throne of Hanover by the utter destruction of the Hanoverian Constitution. He had no more right to destroy it, than he would have to repeal the Magna Charta to-morrow. He had no more right to annihilate, by proclamation, the liberties of the Hanoverians, than Charles X. had to publish those *ordonnances* against the liberty of the Press in France, which cost him his throne in 1630. The *Standard* alone attempts to justify an act, which every Englishman, except the editor of the *Standard*, regards with horror. It may furnish us, however, with a useful lesson. It may teach us to value that which we have, more highly, by the force of contrast. It may teach us to guard against the possibility of being subjected to this fierce and brutal tyrant, the King of Hanover, should Providence, in its anger, deprive us of that Queen, whose precious life alone stands between us and his hated dominion. That his recent conduct in Hanover furnishes us with a full justification for bringing in a bill of exclusion, in the ensuing Parliament, we entertain no doubt whatsoever, and we hope that the spirit to do this promptly and effectually, will not be wanting. No man, who values the liberties of his country, can feel either safe or happy, until it shall have been declared by Act of Parliament, that, if our most Gracious Queen were to be taken from us to-morrow, it is not to Ernest of Hanover, but to the Duke of Cambridge and his sons, that we should be called upon to offer our allegiance.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The Queen is reported to have said that if the Parliament does not please her, she will dissolve it.—*Cheltenham paper.*

THE TIMES.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6, 1837.

HER Majesty's Packet *Hope* has arrived at Halifax, bringing London dates to the 3d ult. The political struggle for supremacy in the present Election, is the chief information they contain.—The result so far as ascertained was highly favourable to the Whig interest. London, Westminster, and Edinburgh, responded nobly to the Reform cause. Ireland enjoyed unusual tranquillity; and the destitution in the Highlands of Scotland was no longer deemed pressing.

The War in Spain seems to be drawing to a close. Don Carlos having detached himself from his resources and strong holds in the North, at the head of some 10 or 12,000 vagabonds, thieves and banditti, marched to the South, crossed the Ebro, threatening Madrid on his right, and Valencia on his left, but attempted nothing, while the Queen's Generals hung upon his rear, and at every hostile encounter were reducing his followers; at the last accounts he was on the frontiers of Murcia; and as no popular movement appeared anywhere in his favour, he would no doubt be captured in a short time.

LOWER CANADA—OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.—We have Quebec papers of the 21st, containing the Speech of His Excellency Lord Gosford at the opening of the Legislature. As was generally expected, the Speech shows that this extraordinary Session has been called by orders from the Colonial Office, to afford the House of Assembly an opportunity of voting the supplies, before Lord Russell's Resolutions are carried into effect; or as some of the Tory papers have it—of showing that they have become sane men. We sincerely hope that for their own honour, and for the general good of these Colonies; the Assembly of Lower Canada will not separate until they have given their oppressors a convincing proof that they appreciate the rights and privileges of freemen—and that they will not tamely submit to the unconstitutional robbery with which they are threatened, to be enforced at the point of the bayonet.

On the 18th ult. Mr. Leslie introduced a bill for better ensuring the freedom of Elections, by the removal of the troops from the places in which such Elections are held. On the 16th, on motion of Mr. Morin, the House went into committee on the state of the Province and his Excellency's Speech.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR AUGUST.—While the most cheering accounts are pressing upon us from all quarters, of the vast abundance with which a bountiful Providence has crowned the year, we in this section of the Province, have at present the prospect of coming in for a fair share of its bounties.

An abundant crop of Hay has been housed in good order, and all the white and green crops, tho' something late, look well, and promise an ample remuneration to the husbandman.

Some time ago, we omitted to acknowledge the receipt of some enormous Gooseberries, grown in the gardens of George Smith, Esq. and Mr. R. Dawson, of this place.

We have now to state that we have seen two fine Cabbages of the Sugar loaf kind, weighing about 5½ lbs, each, and grown by Mr. Romans at Truro.

HALIFAX.—About £7000, we understand of the capital of the Branch of the British Colonial Bank of this place, has been received by the Peruvian.—*Royal Gazette.*

MARRIED.

On Saturday last, by the Rev. James Ross, Mr. Arthur McDuff, of Halifax, to Miss Marion McIntyre, of this place.

At St. John, N. B. on the 24th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Capt. Robert G. Moran, of St. Martins, to Sarah Ann, only daughter of John Dickson, Esq. of Onslow, N. S.

SHIP NEWS

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Thursday, 31st ult.—Brig Juan, Sheffield, Boston; Spackler, Boyles, Providence; Schr. Corinthian, Chase, Wiscasset; Brig Grandee, Gilchrist, New York.

Friday—Brig Sterling, Chase, Wiscasset; Schr. Mechanic, Parsons, Boston; Pelon, Hatch, Portland; Ann, Killgore, Boston; Arcot, Shearman, do.; Exertion, York, do.; Walga, Russell, do.; Schr. Caspian, Ryan, do.; Barque William Smith, Mariner, Portland; Schr. Jessie, Bears, fishing voyage.

Saturday—Schr. Andrew Adams, Sproul, Boston; Christian, Strang, Bay Verte—deals.

Monday—Brig Clarion, Farland, Boston; Citizen, Griffin, Newburyport; Splendid, Proxy, Mt. Desert; Schr. Proxy, Hatch, Boston; Mary Bell, Cameron, gulf—dry and pickled fish, &c.; Brig Grand Turk, Bartlett, Boston; Laurel, Wakefield, Providence; James William, Vigneau, Arichat—herring; Gracious, O'Brien, Halifax—general cargo.

Tuesday—Barque Isabella, Auld, Greenock—dry goods; Schr. Messenger, Site-man, Halifax—general cargo.

CLEARED.

30th August—Brig Cadmus, Tucker, Providence—coal; Arkansas, Edmunds, do.—do.; Ship Lion, Martin, Fall River—do.; Schr. Mary, Pomroy, Newport—do.;

31st—Schr. Rambler, McKinnon—New York—coal; John, Fougerson, fishing voyage; Brig Rome, Fowler, Boston—coal.

Sept'r. 2d—Brig Lycoming, Dagget, Boston—coal; Hawkesbury, Bronard, do.—do.; Centurion, Spooner, Providence—do.

5th—Schr. Albatross, Clough, Boston—coal; Mary Bell, Cameron, Halifax—dry and pickled fish, &c.

SAILED—On Thursday, H. M. Ship Rainbow, for Newfoundland.

QUEBEC.—Ship *Jane*, of Belfast, Capt. Lennox, 48½ tons that sailed hence on the 7th July, has been totally lost on Dcg Island,—she went on shore on Friday 14th July.—crew saved with difficulty.

A. & S. KIRK

PROPOSE to take pupils in the town of Pictou. Their course of instruction will consist of MUSIC, FRENCH, DRAWING, and the PLAIN BRANCHES, including

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, GRAMMAR, WRITING, ARITHMETIC AND NEEDLEWORK.

TERMS.—For Music £ 2 per quarter — for Drawing £1 10—for French £1—for History, &c. £ 1.

Pictou Sept. 1, 1837.

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.

Albion Mines, 6th Sept. 1837
N. B. Contractors to find all materials.

BOHEA TEA.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of Bohoa Tea, on consignment, which will be sold by retail at 1s 6d; or 1s 2d by the Chest.

R. DAWSON.

Pictou 4th Sept. 1837.

RYE FLOUR.

100 BARRELS fresh fine Rye Flour, ex ship *Josephine*, from New York—for sale on the Subscriber's Wharf.

Also.—Tico tons OATMEAL.

GEORGE SMITH.

Pictou, 28th August, 1837.

GO LET.

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

ALSO.

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

R. DAWSON.

August 27th, 1837.

100 BARRELS CORN MEAL for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Pictou, August 29.

WANTED.

A YOUNG man of good recommendation, who understands Farming. Apply to

GEO. MCLEOD.

Merigomish, August 10, 1837. mw.

A YOUNG LADY, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Instructress to young Children, or as attendant on an elderly lady. She would have no objections to travel, or living in the Country. Apply to William Lawson, jun'r. Esq., Halifax June 14

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, and OUT-HOUSE now occupied by the Subscriber.

Rent low, and the property can be examined at any time, by applying to

PETER BROWN.

June 21. if

FARM FOR SALE

OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE FARM lately owned and occupied by John Love, at Rogers' Hill, CONTAINING 100 ACRES.

This FARM is situated on the main road in the centre of a thriving settlement, about five miles from Pictou. There is a good

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

on the premises, and the situation is very suitable for a tradesman. Application may be made to Mr Primrose. Pictou, August 16, 1837. if

BOOTS & SHOES.

ANDERSON HENDERSON,

HAVING returned from the United States, intimates to his friends and the public, that he has commenced the

SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,

in its various branches, in the shop two doors east of store of H. Hatton, Esquire, where he is ready to execute orders with punctuality and despatch.

ON HAND:

A quantity of Buckskins, which he will make up into gentlemen's opera boots, according to order.

June. 6.

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDER.

JUST received, and for sale low for cash,—250 pieces Paper Hangings, and 6 pieces Bordering.

JAS. DAWSON

July 1, 1837.

POETRY.

THE SONG OF THE SEA SHELL.

BY MRS. ABBY.

I come from the ocean—a billow passed o'er me,
And covered with sea-weeds, and glittering foam,
I fell on the sands—and a stranger soon bore me
To deck the gay halls of his far-distant home.

Encompassed by exquisite myrtles and roses,
Still, still, in the deep I am pining to be;
And the low voice within me my feeling discloses,
And evermore murmurs the sounds of the sea.

The sky-lark at morn pours a carol of pleasure,
At eve, the sad nightingale warbles her note,
The harp in our halls nightly sounds a glad measure,
And Beauty's sweet songs on the air lightly float:
Yet I sigh for the loud-breaking billows that tossed
me,

I long to the cool coral caverns to flee,
And when guests with officious intrusion accost me,
I answer them still in the strains of the sea

Since I left the blue deep I am ever regretting,
And mingled with men in the regions above,
I have known them the ties they once cherished for-
getting.

Oft trust to new friendship, and cling to new love.
O! is it so hard to preserve true devotion!—

Let mortals who doubt seek a lesson of me,
I am bound by mysterious links to the ocean,
And no language is mine but the sound of the sea.

Metropolitan Magazine.

COLUMN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

WAGES.—Some laborers are paid higher than others. A carpenter earns more than a ploughman, and a watchmaker more than either; and yet this is not from one working harder than the other.

And it is the same with the labor of the mind, as with that of the body. A banker's clerk, who has to work hard at keeping accounts, is not paid so high as a lawyer, or a physician.

You see, from this, that the rate of wages does not depend on the hardness of the labor, but on the value of the work done.

But on what does the value of the work depend?

The value of each kind of work is like the value of any thing else; it is greater or less, according to the limitation of its supply, that is, the difficulty of procuring it. If there were no more expense, time, and trouble, in obtaining a pound of gold than a pound of copper, then gold would be of no more value than copper.

But why should the supply of watchmakers and surgeons be more limited than that of carpenters and ploughmen? That is, why is it more difficult to make a man a watchmaker than a ploughman?

The chief reason is, that the education required costs a great deal more. A long time must be spent in learning the business of a watchmaker or a surgeon, before a man can acquire enough skill to practice. So that, unless you have enough to support you all this time, and also, to pay your master for teaching you the art, you cannot become a watchmaker or a surgeon. And no father would go to the expense of breeding up his son a surgeon or watchmaker, even though he could well afford it, if he did not expect him to earn more than a carpenter, whose education cost much less.

But sometimes a father is disappointed in his expectation. If the son should turn out stupid or idle, he would not acquire skill enough to maintain himself by his business; and then, the expense of his education would be lost. For it is not the expensive education of a surgeon that causes him to be paid more

for setting a man's leg than a carpenter is for mending the leg of a table; but the expensive education causes fewer people to become surgeons. It causes the supply of surgeons to be more limited; that is confined to a few, and it is this limitation that is the cause of their being better paid.

So that, you see, the value of each kind of labor is higher or lower, like that of all other things, according as the supply is limited.

Natural genius will often have the same effect as the expensiveness of education, in causing one man to be better paid than another. For instance, one who has a natural genius for painting, may become a very fine painter, though his education may not have cost more than that of an ordinary painter; and he will then earn, perhaps ten times as much, without working any harder at his pictures than the other. But the cause why a man of natural genius is higher paid for his work than another, is still the same. Men of genius are scarce; and their work, therefore, is of the more value, from their being more limited in supply.

Some kinds of labour, again, are higher paid, from the supply of them being limited by other causes, and not by the cost of learning them, or the natural genius they require.—Any occupation that is unhealthy, or dangerous, or disagreeable, is paid higher on that account; because people would not otherwise engage in it. There is this kind of limitation in the supply of house-painters, miners, gunpowder-makers, and several others.

Some people fancy that it is unjust, that one man should not earn as much as another who works no harder than himself. And there certainly would be a hardship, if one man could force another to work for him on whatever wages he chose to pay. This is the case with those slaves who are forced to work, and are only supplied by their masters with food and other necessaries, like horses. So, also, it would be a hardship, if I were to force any one to sell me any thing,—whether his labor, or his cloth, or cattle, or corn,—at any price I might choose to fix. But there is no hardship in leaving all buyers and sellers free; the one, to ask whatever price he may think fit, the other, to offer what he thinks the article worth. A laborer is a seller of labor, his employer is a buyer of labor, and both ought to be left free.

If a man chooses to ask ever so high a price for his potatoes, or his corn, he is free to do so; but it would be very hard that he should be allowed to force you to buy them at that price whether you would or no. In the same manner, an ordinary laborer may ask as high wages as he likes; but it would be very hard to oblige others to employ him at that rate, whether he would or not. And so the laborer himself would think, if the same rule were applied to him: that is, if a tailor, and a carpenter, and a shoemaker, could oblige him to employ them, whether he wanted their articles or not, at whatever price they chose to fix.

In former times, laws used to be often made to fix the wages of labor. It was forbidden, under penalty, that higher or lower wages should be asked or offered, for each kind of labor, than what the law fixed. But laws of this kind were found never to do any good.—For when the rate fixed by law, for farm-laborers, for instance, happened to be higher than it was worth a farmer's while to give, for ordinary he turned off all his workmen, except a few of the best hands; and employed these on the best land only: so that less corn was raised, & many persons were out of work, who would have been glad to have it at a lower rate, rather than earn nothing. Then again, when the fixed rate was lower than it would answer to a farmer to give to the best workmen,

some farmers would naturally try to get these into their service, by paying them, privately, at a higher rate. And thus they could easily do (so as to escape the law,) by agreeing to supply them with corn at a reduced price; or in some such way; and then the farmers were driven to do the same thing, that they might not lose all their best workmen. So that laws of this kind came to nothing.

The best way is, to leave all laborers and employers, as well as all other sellers and buyers, free to ask and to offer what they think fit: and to make their own bargain together, if they can agree, or to break it off, if they cannot.

But laborers often suffer great hardships, from which they might save themselves by looking forward beyond the present day. They are apt to complain of others, when they ought rather to blame their own imprudence. If, when a man is earning good wages, he spends all, as fast as he gets it, in thoughtless intemperance, instead of laying by something against hard times, he may afterwards have to suffer great want, when he is out of work, or when wages are lower. But then he must not blame others for this, but his own imprudence.

A WOMAN GORED TO DEATH BY A BULL.

We find the following in the Montreal Transcript. It relates to the death of a Mrs Young, of Ormstown, on the Chateauguay river, Canada.

The unfortunate sufferer was, we understand, the widow of a farmer of that name, but continued residing upon the land, and to derive from it such return as the industry and labor of herself and daughter could procure. She raised a bull calf on account of his beauty, which having been familiarized with his mistress ever since his birth, and having always been fed by her hand, displayed a natural attachment by no means displeasing to Mrs Young, whom he followed about the farm like a dog. The animal is now a little more than two years old.—Towards the end of last week, he had as usual accompanied the cows to the homestead, and they were fastened in the cow house when Mrs Young and her daughter proceeded thither to milk them. On entering the building the girl proceeded to the far end, to milk the cow fastened there, and the bull proceeded with his usual familiarity to Mrs Young, who pushed him aside with the pail she carried in her hand. The animal immediately turned upon her, and with the first thrust of his horn penetrated the abdomen, and violently raising his head ripped her body in the most shocking manner.—He immediately fled to the yard, carrying upon his horns a small fragment of the clothing, and a portion of the reeking entrails of his victim; here he tossed and shook his head in a most frantic manner, and roaring, returned to make a second charge upon the helpless Mrs Young. By this time, however, the daughter had seized the pitchfork, with which she gallantly faced the animal, and after a long struggle, and two or three very successful stabs at the head of her antagonist, she fairly beat him from his purpose. Her first care was now her unfortunate mother, whom, with much difficulty, she removed to the dwelling house, where after a night spent in excruciating torture, she died the following morning.

AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE
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 HARTSHORN, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.