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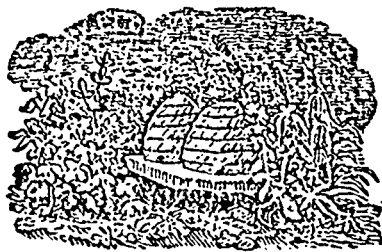
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU. N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1836.

NUMBER VIII.

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; whenover 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, 6s., 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.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Apples, Boards, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Coals, Coko, Codfish, Eggs, Flour, Herring, Lamb, Mackerel, Mutton, Oatmeal, Pork, Potatoes, Salt, Shingles, Tallow, Turnips, Veal, and Wood.

HALIFAX PRICES.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Alowives, Boards, Beef, Cheese, Codfish, Coals, Coffee, Corn, Flour, and various oils and fats.

ARCHIBALD HART, DYER AND RENOVATOR

WEARING APPAREL.

Corner of Church and James Streets, Near Mr Lorrain's Inn,

WHERE all orders in his line, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness, punctuality and despatch. Pictou, 21st June, 1836.

BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL

AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND, AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf: 1000 hhds Liverpool salt, 75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON, Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage, Canvas No 1 a S, 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.

26th May, 1836.

THE LEATHERN PURSE.

In the year 1783, a young man of the name of Sinclair, from the Upper Ward of Lancashire, went to the West Indies to push his fortune, or rather, perhaps to mend his fortunes; for previously to his taking this step, he had failed in a small business which he had attempted to establish in his native village. His failure, however, it is but right to state, was owing to no misconduct of his own, but to a too easy disposition, and a nature too kind and gentle to enable him to contend successfully with a grasping world. Thinking every one as honest as himself, he trusted where he ought not to have trusted, and only found his error when he found himself ruined. To add to his sorrows, on this occasion, his wife—for young as he was, he was already married—died about the same time, after giving birth to their first and only child, a daughter.

Placing the motherless infant, in whom all his affections were now centered, in the hands of a relation, who kindly undertook the charge of it, Sinclair sailed for the West Indies, inspired with the hope—and it was this hope alone that induced him to go in quest of fortune in a foreign land—that he might yet be able, as he himself expressed it, to make a lady of his little Mary.

On reaching Jamaica, Sinclair found employment as a clerk in the counting-house of a storekeeper in Kingston. His salary at first was small, but was gradually increased as his integrity of character, steady habits, and general utility, became appreciated by his employer; and it seemed little doubt, if he lived, that he would in time realize his most sanguine hopes of worldly success. But in the midst of these hopes and prospects, poor Sinclair was attacked with the fever of the country, and for some weeks his life was despaired of. His youth, however, and a naturally strong constitution, together with his extremely temperate habits, enabled him to struggle through. He escaped with life, but his health was irremediably ruined, or at least so grievously impaired that he was told his existence could be prolonged only by his returning immediately to breathe the air of his native land.

This was a dreadful disappointment to poor Sinclair. In a few short weeks all his bright prospects were annihilated; and after all he had undergone, and all he had hoped for his little Mary, he was about to return to her as poor as he had left her; for out of his scanty means he had punctually remitted every year an ample maintenance for her, reserving little more indeed, than was necessary to procure a bare subsistence to himself. The thought of returning penniless to his native land, and therefore not in a condition to do that justice to his child—for this idea was ever uppermost in his mind—which he had fondly hoped should one day have been in his power, was distraction to him; and under the feeling of desperation which it excited, he determined, whatever might be the consequence, to struggle on where he was for a few years longer, should he be spared, and endeavour to accumulate some small matter from his salary by a system of the most rigid economy, since he must now abandon all hopes of larger sources ever being opened up to him; and to this humble attempt he was encouraged by the circumstance of there hav-

ing been a handsome addition made to his salary just about the time of his illness. In pursuance of this resolution, poor Sinclair continued in his situation, though without any improvement taking place in his health, for five years longer, when he arrived at such a state of debility as entirely unfitted him to continue in his situation, and he now therefore determined on returning to his native land.

Previously to his embarking in the ship that was to carry him home, Sinclair put the hard-earned savings which he had accumulated, and which amounted to three hundred guineas, all in gold, into a leathern purse; and thus, for greater security, he deposited about his person. He constantly wore it there during the whole voyage, allowing his baggage to take its chance with that of others, but the purse he never for a moment lost sight of; for, small comparatively as was the amount of the treasure it contained, it was yet all that he had to look to in the world, and on it he had raised some happy visions of future comfort and prosperity in his native country, calculating that it might be the means of setting him up in some small business, from which he might derive a subsistence for himself and his Mary.

After a pleasant voyage, the ship in which Sinclair was embarked arrived safely in the Clyde, which was her destination, and came to anchor on the well-known anchorage-ground below Greenock, called the Tail of the Bank. The passengers being naturally eager to land, a boat was instantly brought alongside, and one after another they descended into her. The last of them was Sinclair. In place, however, of descending in sailor fashion, with his face to the ship he stepped down the reverse way; and thus a hook which was accidentally in the way caught one of the tails of his coat and suddenly turned the pocket mouth downwards. In this pocket was poor Sinclair's whole treasure. There he had deposited the leathern purse, which contained his all, just before leaving the ship, and down it went between the boat and the ship in some ten or fifteen fathoms water, and was lost to its unfortunate owner for ever. I will not attempt to describe poor Sinclair's feelings on this singularly distressing occasion, nor the sympathy which it excited in all who beheld the untoward accident. Sinclair himself said little or nothing, and in solemn silence the boat was rowed to the shore. The former, who was a total stranger in that part of the country, betook himself on landing to one of the inns in the town, and shortly after retired to bed. From that bed the poor heart-broken man never again rose. The dreadful blow which his cruel fortune had inflicted on him, in thus depriving him of all his worldly wealth at the very moment when he was about to apply it to the purpose for which he had toiled; at the daily risk of his life to acquire, was too much for his already broken down and enfeebled frame. On the very night on which he landed, he was attacked with a violent fever, which in less than forty-eight hours terminated his existence, and released his crushed and broken spirit from its so long crushed and broken tenement of clay. No one knew to what place or kindred the poor victim of misfortune belonged, nor even what was his home; and he was buried in the grave of the stranger. Enough, however, was found about him to justify all the charges he had

incurred while living, and to inter him decently when dead.

Many years after this, and when the melancholy story of the gentleman who had died in the inn had been long forgotten, or but remembered by a very few, as a young man was sauntering one Sunday morning early on the sea-shore between Greenock and Gourrock, during a very low ebb of the tide, he observed something protruding through sand which was all smooth around. It attracted his attention. He endeavoured to start it from its bed with the toe of his shoe; but being a soft substance, it yielded too much to be thus disengaged. It was leather. The young man's curiosity was excited. He stooped down and seized it with his hand, and with a pretty forcible jerk, extricated it from the clay or sand in which it was firmly imbedded. He raised it up. It was a leathern bag, and remarkably heavy for its size. It was filled with coin. It was, in short, the identical purse which Sinclair had lost many years before. The weight of the gold had carried the lower part of the bag deep into the sand, but the upper part, above the string which secured the gold, had continued projecting above the surface, and it was this which had attracted the notice of the fortunate finder. This person, whose name was Melville, hurried home with his treasure in an ecstasy of joy, and related the circumstances to his father, who was a common ship-carpenter, and a very poor, but well known as a remarkably well-principled man. On seeing the purse, and being told where it had been found, he instantly recollected the melancholy story of Sinclair, and did not doubt, strange as the circumstance was, that it was the very purse which that unfortunate person had lost. Satisfied of this, he resolved that it should not be touched until every means had been tried to discover the natural heirs of its late owner. No means, however, were open to him of accomplishing this but that of advertising in the new papers, which was accordingly done to a large extent; for the honest man could not think of appropriating a single expence of money so acquired while there was the slightest chance of discovering a lawful owner; and in order to increase this chance, every particular known regarding the purse and its loser, together with all the melancholy circumstances attending it, were carefully and minutely detailed in the advertisements. This was all that could be done. For the space of nearly two years these advertisements were repeated at intervals, but as no name could be given nor any particular part of the country alluded to, as being, or likely to be the residence of the parties interested, no discovery took place, and old Melville was at length persuaded, though still not without some reluctance, to allow his son to avail himself of his good fortune, and appropriate the contents of the purse. But even then the old man resolved, in as far as he could exercise any control over its disposal by virtue of his parental authority, that the money should be so employed that a reasonable chance should always exist of his son's being able to restore the amount to the rightful owner, should such at any time appear to claim it; for he never could be brought to view it in any other light than as merely borrowed money, which its present possessor was bound to repay, whenever it should be demanded, without any limitation as to time.

In accordance with these sentiments, he recommended to his son to employ the money in setting himself up in some small safe business, in which with ordinary prudence and attention, he might be pretty sure of making a livelihood, without much risk of expending his capital. Fortunately, the son inherited all his father's integrity of character, and therefore perfectly concurred with him in all his views regarding the application of the found money; and after mature deliberation, it was resolved by both that the young man should commence the business of a ship-chandler, to which the latter had been bred, on a

scale proportioned to their means. A shop was accordingly taken and stocked, and year after year saw the latter gradually enlarging through the industry, prudence and steadiness of its owner, who, at the expiry of ten years from his first beginning business, began to be looked upon as one of the most substantial and thriving traders in town. He had, in short, by that time amassed a very handsome sum.

Acting on the excellent principles of his father, which were also his own, Mr Melville had, several years previously to this time, laid aside at interest the three hundred guineas which had been the foundation of his fortunes, that if its lawful owner should ever appear, he might be ready at a moment's notice, to restore it, not only not deteriorated, but improved to the fullest extent it would admit of consistently with its perfect safety; and this sum, which he had laid aside the moment he could dispense with it in his business, he had resolved never again to touch under any circumstances.

About this period Mr. Melville had occasion to go to London on some important business, which having settled, he again stepped into the mail coach for Scotland, and was not a little pleased to find a very beautiful and modest young lady one of his fellow-passengers. The singularly pleasing manners, good sense, and uncommon personal charms of this lady, soon led Mr. Melville to associate something more than an ordinary interest with the chance which had brought them together. In short, he quickly found himself very deeply in love with his fair travelling companion; and before they had reached the end of their journey, which was in those days a tedious one, he had fairly proposed marriage, and was accepted, both parties trusting to the favourable conclusions which they had come to regarding each other; in which, though certainly an imprudent and dangerous experiment, neither was deceived.

As the intimacy of the betrothed pair increased, their conversation of course gradually became more familiar; and it was when this improvement had taken place in their acquaintanceship, that Mr. Melville said laughingly to his fair companion, when they were within a few miles of their place of destination, and at the same time interrupting her in something she was saying relative to it—

"But it strikes me Miss Sinclair, that there is something regarding this journey of yours that you have not fully explained to me."

The lady coloured and smiled.

"Why, Mr. Melville," she said, after a pause of a few moments, "your conjecture is perfectly right. There is something connected with this journey of mine which I have not explained to you, and that because it is so foolish and absurd that I am really ashamed to mention it. But if you promise not to laugh at me, nor to consider me altogether an idiot, I will tell it you."

The promises were of course readily obtained.

"Well, then," continued the lady, "to confess a truth, my principal object in coming down to Scotland is to look for a lost purse!" and she expected a burst of laughter in return for her intelligence from her companion; but, to her great surprise, in place of indulging in any expression of mirth on the occasion, he looked extremely grave.

"Indeed!" he said, seriously; "and pray what are the particulars regarding this lost purse?"

"The particulars," replied his fair companion, "are few, but they are not without interest." And she went on to say, that, many years ago, her father, in disembarking from a ship in which he had arrived at Greenock from the West Indies, where he had accumulated a little money, had dropped the purse which contained all his store into the sea, and that she had been lately informed that it had been afterwards found, and advertised. That some friends, relations of her mother, with whom she was staying in London, who had heard of the advertisement alluded

to, advised her, nay insisted on her, repairing to the spot in person, to see, late as it was, whether or not she could discover any trace of the finder, or recover any part of the lost property. "But" she added, laughing, "I am afraid it is a wild-goose chase, and there is little chance of succeeding in either at this distance of time. However, I could not resist the importunity of my friends in the matter, and have therefore come thus far on my errand, rather to satisfy them than from any other motive."

If Mr Melville looked grave before, he looked ten times more so now, and not a little amazed and agitated to boot. He however contented himself with saying, after a pause of two or three minutes' duration, in which he had somewhat recovered himself, that perhaps her journey might not be so fruitless in respect to the purse as she feared. "There was no saying," he said, "what chance might throw up; leave the seeking of the purse to me; I will make all the necessary investigations; and, at all events, I trust you will have no cause to rue your journey to Scotland."

Two or three days after the arrival of the parties at their journey's end, Mr Melville was married to Miss Mary Sinclair; for the lady was indeed no other than the daughter of the unfortunate loser of the leathern purse, and subsequently the wife of its finder.

On the day of their marriage, Mr Melville who still carefully concealed the circumstance from his intended, took from his pocket a leathern purse heavy with coin, the identical one which he had found, and which he had ever since carefully kept as a curiosity, and presenting it to his lady with an air of good-humored mock gallantry, told her he had much pleasure in restoring to her what she had come in quest of; remarking at the same time, that she had found a purse and a husband in the same day. Mr Melville then in more serious mood, proceeded to inform his astonished bride that he was the finder of her father's purse, and that it had been the foundation of his fortunes. He then laughingly bade her count the contents, which, he said, he believed she would find right, principal and interest. I need carry the story no farther; Mr and Mrs Melville live happily together for many years; and their children found themselves born to tolerable competencies; and thus, by a strange combination of accidents, poor Sinclair's "little Mary" reaped after all, the benefit, and in a way and to a much greater extent than he could ever have dreamt of, of his little hoard, rendered nothing the worse for the adventure it had undergone.

UNITED STATES.

From the New York Emigrant, June 22.

We noticed in our last the anticipated failure in the wheat crop in the north-western counties of this State. Since then further accounts have reached us from the middle and southern States of a yet more alarming character. In many parts of Pennsylvania, it is not expected that the farmers will reap more than they sow, while in others they are ploughing up their wheat fields as though no wheat had been deposited. In Virginia, what the length and severity of the winter spared, the fly has destroyed; in addition to this, James River, and other streams, have been visited by a freshet, the greatest for 22 years. Portions of South Carolina appear to have fared no better. The rice plantations on the Santee, from the canal to the mouth of the river, are described as being all under water, and presenting the appearance of an inland sea. A letter received from St Mary's, (Ga) dated the 3d instant, says:—

"We have had a hail storm surpassing any thing ever seen in the lower country—the earth was covered three inches deep with hail-stones larger than musket balls—the alleys of my cotton fields filled—limbs from large oaks many yard broken off—turkeys and fowls kil-

led. The storm continued nearly two hours. Corn and cotton crops lost."

A company of capitalists have decided on building a large and magnificent Hotel in Boston; some of the merchants of that city are, it is said, ready with their subscriptions of ten thousand dollars each.

The Editor of the Norfolk Beacon, hazards a prediction that in less than a quarter of a century, the principal products of the northern and middle States will be silk and sugar.

The Congress of the United States had agreed to adjourn on the 4th of July next, having spent nearly six months in a very discordant and noisy session. It must be confessed, however, that the most essential parts of the public business are not entirely neglected in that country. The surplus revenue in the public chest, on the first of January next, will amount to about thirty-five millions. So much money raised from the public and shut up in the treasury, is a subject of much solicitude to many.

CREEKS AND SEMINOLES UNITED—The following extract of a letter, dated Quincy, 14th June, was furnished us on Saturday:—"An express has just arrived bringing the intelligence that two thousand Creek warriors have crossed the Withlacoochee below Fort Gaines, headed by a Seminole chief. Thompson and Decatur counties are almost deserted. If this should be the case the Seminoles will give us a hard campaign." The same letter adds that the whole amount of the Creek force is estimated at about 15,000 fighting men, and from the fact that they are sending their women and children down on the peninsula of Florida, it would seem that they intend to hold out against the whites as long as they are able.—*Sun.*

YOUNG HYSON IN OHIO.—Mr. John Platt, of Marietta, Ohio, advertises in a paper of that place that he has succeeded in cultivating the genuine Tea Plant of China. He has, he says, raised the Plant for ten years past at Marietta, and after a series of expensive experiments, has been fully successful in discovering the art of drying and manufacturing the leaves into tea of a quality quite equal to imported Young Hyson. He offers gratuitously to furnish fresh seed of the last year's growth to any gentleman desirous of pursuing the cultivation.

There has been another "Lynch trial," in Georgia, and an unoffending man named Kitchen, tarred, feathered, and rode round the town upon a rail, to the rogue's march, merely because he was suspected (for there was no direct proof) that he was an abolitionist. After this who will dare to prate of the distinction between Mexican barbarity, and the civilization, of at least one portion of the United States.—*European.*

Extract of a letter from Detroit, May 20:—"Please state for the information of your readers, that 27,000 persons arrived at the wharves of our city within the last forty-eight hours. Michigan will double her population this year. Real estate in our city is fast rising. All is activity, and speculation unlimited."

FOREIGN.

PARIS, May 21.

Last night a courier from Valencay arrived at the residence of M. Thiers, while he was entertaining a large party of distinguished personages, and brought him the information of Prince de Talleyrand, being in the greatest danger. M. Thiers remarked that the Prince's health was in a very unsatisfactory state when he left Paris, and there would be a great loss to the King and Europe. M. Thiers then imme-

diately went to the Tuilleries. In the night a courier was despatched to the young Duke de Valencay at Berlin.

The Emperor of Russia has sent to England an order for one thousand flesh colored pantaloons, for the dancers of St. Petersburg and Moscow. They are to arrive at their destination before the end of August.

FROM TEXAS.—The New Orleans Bee, of the 30th ultimo states that the rumor via Natchitoches, that twelve hundred Mexicans, one division of the army under Colonel Wall, had surrendered themselves prisoners of war to between three and four hundred Texans, agreeably to the request of Santa Anna, that they should lay down their arms, is confirmed.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of June 6.

TEXAS.—Mr. Groce, a citizen of this interesting country, brings further news from the belligerents. The Texian army, 1800 strong, under the command of Brigadier Gen. Rusk, was on the east side of the Colorado river, on the 18th of May, preparing to cross and follow the Mexican invaders on their retreat, and prevent them from taking off any property. The Mexican army under Filasola, above 3000, were on the west side of the Colorado, in the most deplorable condition having 1000 sick and wounded, and the balance in a state of starvation. By this gentleman's account, it also appears that General Filasola sent a request to General Rusk, begging to be permitted to keep the 3 or 400 heaves, (then in possession of the Mexicans) and stating that, if allowed to do so, he would not only pay for them but consider the granting of his application as a debt of gratitude. General Rusk, (with the humanity that ever characterises the brave, and which is very little known in the Mexican army) consented to the request. The Mexican army had taken the lower route, by the way of Copado and Matamoras to avoid the Indians who they feared would interrupt them on the other track. The Mexicans appeared to wish themselves at home again, never more to meddle with the brave Texans.

REPORTED CLOSING OF THE MEXICAN PORTS.—The New Orleans Bee furnishes additional information in regard to our relations with Texas and Mexico, which we perceive are studiously omitted by the New York journals in the Texan interest. It is stated in the Bee—an administration paper, but one which we consider fair and impartial in its statements—that there is not only a rumour from Tampico that the ports of Tuscan, Tampico and Matamoras would be closed to American commerce—but an apprehension at New Orleans that a general non-intercourse with Mexico will be the consequence of our interference in the Texan revolt.

"And this," says the Bee, "is not a matter of surprise: for if it would have been proper for the United States to resolve upon non-intercourse with France for the non-fulfilment of a treaty; equally proper must it be for Mexico to declare non-intercourse with the United States for non-fulfilment of the treaty of alliance and neutrality." The result will be, of course, to compel merchants to resort to Havana as an entrepot for their Mexican trade with Europe and this country. This will materially injure the trade with New Orleans.

In 1830 there were about 15,000 American citizens resident in Mexico, for purposes of trade, independant of the inhabitants of Texas. The number is now estimated at more than 20,000.—*Boston Atlas.*

HORRID.—The New Orleans Bee of the 12th inst. contains a letter by a Mexican general in the army of Santa Anna to his wife, in which

an account of the massacre of the troops under Cols. Fanning and Ward, is given with great minuteness and with painful particularity. The following are extracts:

"But what an awful scene did the field present when these prisoners were executed and fell dead in heaps; and what spectator could view it without horror? They were all young, the oldest no more than 30, and of fine florid complexions. When these unfortunate youths were brought to the place of death, their lamentations and the appeal which they uttered in their own language, with extended arms, kneeling or prostrate on the earth, were such as might have caused the very stones to cry out with compassion."

"P. S. This day, Palm Saturday, March 27th, has been to me a season of most heartfelt sorrow. The execution of 412 American prisoners was commenced, and continued till 8, when the last of the number was shot. At 11 began the operation of burning the bodies. Who can tell when they will be consumed! I assure you that the number of foreigners who have fallen in Texas during this campaign must exceed 1,600. We have still 20 of them living."

POSTSCRIPT.

By last evening's mail, we received our files of English papers by the June Packet, arrived at Halifax, containing London dates to the 2nd June, and we were kindly favoured by the Officers of H. M. Ship, Champion, with London papers to the evening of the 6th. We have no room left for extracts, but observe that, through the defection of Cordova, the Queen's cause in Spain had met with some reverse. The Russian Troops had received orders to evacuate Moldavia. Fresh conspiracies were being discovered in France. The Queen of Portugal had re-assembled her Cortes and opened it in person. All was quiet in England. The Duke of Gordon had died, but the time is not mentioned.

Next week we will give copious extracts from these papers.

LONDON, June 2

It is stated that immediately after Lord John Russell announced his intention to defer for a few days the consideration of the Lords amendment to the Irish Municipal Bill, orders were issued from the Charlton Club to endeavour to get up in Ireland demonstrations in favour of the Bill as it now stands.

Paris papers are wholly occupied with the affairs of Spain. They mention the arrival of three American men-of-war at Toulon, and speak of their own seamen as extremely jealous of the Americans.

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.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Thousand Spruce and Pine dimension DEALS, at Antigonish Harbour. Terms moderate: Apply at this Office. [19th April, 1836]

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL continue to sell off during the summer, the remainder of his old stock, at large reductions.

A small and SEASONABLE ADDITION to his former stock, has recently been made, which will be sold low for cash, or produce.

PRESENTLY ON HAND:

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GLASS, AND IRON LAMPS. Mirrors, and Mill Saws.

WANTED.

10,000 Feet GOOD one inch PINE BOARDS, for which one half in cash will be given. R. DAWSON.

AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

Mr. HORTON.—SIR, A general cry is beginning to prevail throughout the county of another failure in the potatoe crop. This is discouraging to the husbandman. He toils several weeks in preparing the ground and depositing his seed in it, and finally his farm denies him a return. But we should never despair, and instead of magnifying our little losses, let us compare our condition with that of those in older countries, and we will discover many, very many comforts enjoyed by ourselves which are wholly denied to others.

The primary cause of failure in the potatoe crop is *unripe seed*. Secondary causes frequently operate to hasten its destruction after the seed has been deposited in the ground; such as planting the seed on unfermented manure, or in *very* wet land, but more frequently when planted in *dry* sandy soils. To go into particulars, to prove the position I have taken, would be merely a reiteration of facts formerly advanced in support of my theory. I shall however, hastily explain a few circumstances which seem to perplex many persons in attributing the failure to diseased seed.

One man will tell you that after cutting a large heap of seed, he plants a portion and leaves the remainder until the following day; the result is, the former day's planting grows, and the latter fails. Why? Because by cutting the seed and placing it in a heap, he accelerated fermentation, which must inevitably destroy its vegetating qualities.

Another person says one end of his field grows, while the other produces nothing. Where this is the case the end that succeeds is more moist than the other, which causes vegetation to commence immediately. In the part that fails, the potatoe is placed in a dryer soil, and receiving no immediate moistness from the earth, the disease is not impeded, and the seed quickly putrefies.

Another individual will tell you that he put his seed on the ground when dry, but left a portion of it uncovered until the following day. A heavy dew fell during the night, and the result was, the first day's covering failed while the second vegetated. The cause is similar to that in the last mentioned case: the dew moistened the soil which effected immediate vegetation.

Where there is a *partial* failure over a field, the manure is frequently instrumental, in producing it, as fermentation will be accelerated in the seed when placed on fermenting manure. In some cases however, a partial failure will arise from the varied state of the seed when planted; some sets may rot immediately, while the more sound ones will vegetate, although they are never very vigorous.

Other instances of total or partial failure frequently occur, which lead superficial observers to disconnect the cause wholly from the seed, and attribute it to some other source; but I have never known an instance of a failure that could not be traced in its primary cause to the diseased state of the seed when deposited in the ground.

The reader will ask why the potatoe is not as ripe now and as fit for seed as formerly? and in answer to this, I may state that it is not permitted to remain in the ground long enough to come to maturity. Although it requires as much time as formerly to come to maturity, this vegetable is generally two or three weeks later planted, and nearly as much sooner gathered in the fall, than it was ere failures were known. This is all that is required to prevent it from being ripe; and although the coldness of the winter season preserve the potatoe from undergoing any change

then, yet, on the approach of warmer weather, it speedily ferments, and finally putrefies.

Many failures, however, might be prevented by a proper management of the seed. Those potatoes that appear ripest when gathered in the fall, should be selected for seed, and instead of being placed in a large heap in the warmest part of the cellar, deposited in a dry, cold apartment—not so cold however as to cause the potatoe to freeze, which it will do much sooner than if perfectly ripe. Let them remain here until spring, and plant them *without being cut*, as early as the season will admit. The advantages of planting whole seed, as has been recently fully proved in Scotland, are not only a surer growth, but a much more abundant return than is obtained from seed that has been cut. MILVILLE.

P. S. It would afford me both pleasure and profit to hear "Old Rusticus" on this subject.

[From the New England Farmer.]

FARMERS' WORK.

MANURE.—The celebrated Lord Erskine, in a speech delivered at one of the annual sheep-shearings at Holtham, in England, made the following remarks.

"If we consider the subject of manure, we shall perceive one of the most striking beauties and benefits of divine ordination, and of that wisdom with which we are blessed a thousand ways without knowing it. This very substance, had it been useless, must have accumulated in heaps intolerably noisome and perpetually pestilential, but by the blessings of Providence it is every man's interest to remove those otherwise perpetually increasing mountains of filth, and by decomposition, in various ways, in a great measure concealed from us, it gives increase to our fields, and adds to our means of industry, and the reward of the husbandman."

One of the principal indications of a good farmer may be found in the skill and diligence which he displays in saving and making the most of every substance which will improve his soil, and increase his crops by furnishing food for his plants. The following from the Farm Reports of Kyle, in Ayrshire, Scotland, will shew what attention is paid to collecting and applying the farmer's indispensable, by enlightened cultivators on the other side of the Atlantic:

"To increase the manure raised on a farm is a constant aim. A large portion of the straw is consumed by the cattle and horses, and no hay is ever sold. A considerable quantity of vegetable matter is collected from plantations and waste places, and with this, and the refuse of straw, the farm court and the approaches to it are kept littered so as to collect the droppings of the cattle and horses. The whole is occasionally carried off to the dung heap and new litter applied. It is surprising how much dung may be produced by constantly collecting all refuse, which if allowed to be would soon disappear. The horses are never allowed to pasture from the first of June to the end of October; they feed in the house on green food—red clover, rye and vetches. The calves which are raised are also fed in the same way in a yard, and in the course of the pasturing season convert a great deal of vegetable matter into excellent manure. There are always too at this season a few pigs fed entirely on whey; and by this means much is made even in summer. There is no danger of dung made by animals in yards overheating in the warmest season, but without considerable precaution stable litter will then be very soon consumed away. For the purpose of preventing its rapid fermentation, peat moss was for some years used and regularly mixed with layers; but earth of any kind, or road scrapings, will be found to effect this pur-

pose, and in winter the gleanings of cow houses will be found to answer the purpose. What is made in spring and summer is taken to the field as often as possible, put up into heaps over which the horses and carts pass, and then well covered over with earth."

"Farmers might make valuable additions to their manure by digging a hole at a convenient distance from their kitchen, about three or four feet deep, and sufficiently wide to form a common receptacle for the various matters originating in and about the house, extending a paved gutter from the kitchen to it, to conduct soap suds and other useless slops into it. When it becomes offensive, the offending matter should be covered with earth. That which was thrown up in digging the hole may be applied as long as it lasts. Care should be taken to prevent the water from without from running into it. The receptacle may be hid from sight by placing an evergreen hedge around it, leaving an opening at the back for putting in and taking out the contents."

LAMBS—Lambs should always be left at home when sheep are to be washed, as they are saved much fatigue where the distance is considerable, and many accidents incident to the pen, crowded as they are at such times; besides the advantage of having the sheep go directly home without any trouble, after washing. Ticks are very injurious to sheep of all ages, but more so to lambs, as they have the trouble of them in summer; the ticks leaving the old worms for a more secure retreat on the lambs. To destroy ticks, I take 10 or 12 lbs. of tobacco stalks for one hundred lambs, (which I buy of the tobaccoist for as much pence,) and at the time I shear sheep, put it into a tub sufficiently large to dip them in, and fill it with water, and let it soak six or eight days, when I get up my lambs, mark, dock, and alter them, then dip them into the tobacco juice; this not only kills the ticks, but is serviceable to the wounds made by docking & altering, and is all the remedy I ever apply to such wounds. Dipping the lambs in that way two successive years, will destroy all the ticks in the flock.

The method of docking lambs by taking hold of the tail and cutting it off while the animal is struggling to escape is very cruel, as it leaves the bone longer than the skin, which not only makes it very sore but induces the flies to work at it, which endangers the life of the lamb. My method is, to have a man take up the lamb, and place the tail bottom upwards on the square edge of a block; then with a large knife I crowd the skin which is loose up to the body, and strike the knife with a hammer, which leaves nothing to impede the shears, more than corduroy, and is attended with less trouble. Lambs that have much wool on them, should be sheared about the pouch to prevent the blood and wool from becoming so hard as to obstruct the discharge of matter from the wound. Lambs should be weaned the last of August, and have a good chance for feed till November; then oats in the bundle two or three months, as their condition may require. Vermont Chronicle.

HEALTH PRESERVING PRECAUTIONS.—Decayed and rotting vegetables, particularly cabbages, beef-brine and other similar substances in cellars, &c. are often the unsuspected causes of disease. Every housekeeper, especially at this time of the year, should carefully inspect his premises, and see that nothing offensive or unwholesome is left to pollute the atmosphere in or near his residence. The carcasses of dead lambs, cats, rats, &c. instead of being suffered to poison the atmosphere, and introduce disease and death into the family of the farmer, should be covered

with five or six times their bulk of soil and suffered to remain a few months. In this way the decomposition of the putrescent substances will impregnate the soil with matter, which though nauseous and pestilential to animals is food for vegetables.

It will be well to mix the soil with which such carcases are covered with about one part of quick lime to five or six parts of earth; and at the time of its removal also to mix a little more quick lime with it to prevent the disagreeable effluvia which may arise without such precaution.—*N. E. Farmer.*

BEET SUGAR—The rapid increase of the culture of beets and the manufacture of sugar therefrom, in France, ought to excite more inquiry in relation to the business than it does.

It seems by an article in the N. Y. Ev. Post (published last week) that the beet sugar has nearly driven out of France the colonial sugar—that from 58 manufactories in 1828 they have increased to 400 in 1835—and from five and a half millions of kilograms sugar, to thirty-five millions, in the same time. These facts come from the French minister, who says that he lost 17 millions of fr. (more than 5 1-4 million dollars) revenue in 1835 by the diminution of Imported Sugar, and proposes a tax on beet sugar, (to make good the deficiency,) of 7 1-2 francs, (about a dollar and 41 cents upon every 100 pounds. Beets require a deep mellow soil, through which the roots can penetrate with little obstruction.

EASTERN STAGE COACH.

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify the Public, that from and after MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, the Coaches will as usual, leave Halifax and Pictou *Three Times in each week.* The Pictou Coach will start at 6 o'clock on the Mornings of *Monday, Wednesday and Friday,* in each Week, and arrive in Halifax on the following Days at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Halifax Coach will start on the Mornings of *Monday and Friday* at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Pictou next day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. On *Wednesdays* the Coach will leave at the usual hour, (3 o'clock, P. M.) and stop all night at Hill's Inn.

By this arrangement the Public will perceive, that every attention is paid to the comforts of Passengers, while the utmost dispatch is afforded in travelling between the Metropolis and the Eastern parts of the Province.

The Establishment does not hold itself responsible for Parcels containing Money, Silk, or any other valuable commodity over Forty shillings, unless the person booking such an article acquaints the Agent that the parcel so booked contains valuables to a greater amount; and in that case the Fare will be greater.

No smoking allowed in the Coaches under the penalty of the offender forfeiting his seat.

All passengers to be taken up and set down at the office of the Agent.

All fares to be paid for at the time of booking, and no passenger will be considered as having engaged or having any claim to a seat, until the money is paid.

F A R E S.

From Halifax to Truro	£1 0 0
“ do. to Pictou	1 10 0
“ Pictou to Truro,	0 12 6
“ do. to Halifax,	1 10 0

WAY-PASSENGERS, Five-pence per Mile.

Each passenger is allowed to carry 28 lbs weight. No parcel charged less than six-pence; parcels under 20lbs, 3d per lb— if over 20lbs and under 40lbs, 2 1-2 per lb, and over 40lbs, 2d per lb. Band-boxes, and light cumbersome packages charged by bulk

JOHN ROSS.

AGENTS.—In Pictou, Mr J D B Fraser. Truro, Mr J W Ross. Halifax, Mr Joseph G Ross. Pictou, April 20, 1836

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

TO SABBATH SCHOOLS.

A number of second hand Volumes of Library Books, may be had at the Subscriber's Shop. *R. DAWSON.*

July 1. if

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late **DUNCAN GORDON,** of the Middle River, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to *HUGH McDONALD,* West River, 6th May, 1836. m-m Executor

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late **JOHN GORDON,** of Scotch Hill, are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. *W. GORDON, Adm'r.* Pictou, April 20, 1836. m-m.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late **HUGH DENOON, Esq.,** 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'rs.* *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,* 15th April, 1836. Administrator.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received by the *Ann Grant* from Greenock, and *Lady Young* from London.

AN extensive assortment of Books & Stationary, comprising pulpit, family, school, & pocket bibles, in various bindings; testaments, psalm books, and common prayer, in do; Elementary and S. School books of every description, Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Parents Cabinet, Penny Cyclopaedia, Penny & Saturday Magazine, and other Periodicals; slates, pencils, quills, & pocket books; sets of music for the violin, flute, & piano forte; violin strings; demy, post, pot, & foolscap writing papers; elephant, imperial, crown & demy, tea & wrapping papers; music & drawing papers, sealing wax, wafers, water colors and crayons Catalogues of the above are being prepared, and will be ready in a few days. *JAMES DAWSON.* May 1836.

I HEREBY authorise Mathew Sinnott to collect all my debts, due for carding and otherwise, and all persons due me either by note, promise, or book account, are hereby required to pay said Sinnott accordingly, whose receipt will be good for the same. *DAVID ROSS.* June 22. m-w

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

To be disposed of at Private Sale, **THREE HUNDRED ACRES GOOD LAND** (opposite the Town of Pictou,) In lots of 100 acres each, to suit purchasers; BEING part of that well known tract of LAND, called **FRASER'S POINT;** Fronting Westward on the Middle River of Pictou, and to which an unexceptionable title will be given. The terms, (which are liberal,) can be known, and the plan of the property may be seen, on application to the Office of Mr Blackadar. Pictou, 26th June, 1836. b-w

TO BE PUBLISHED: As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer, A NEW SELECTION OF **CHURCH MUSIC,** to be called **THE HARMONICON:**

UNDER the impression that a work of the above sort, was much wanted in these colonies, the Subscriber issued a prospectus, in 1831. The work he then proposed publishing, was to contain about 350 pages, and to cost 7s. 6d. each copy; but finding the general opinion to be that the size was too large and expensive, he has now resolved to publish the **HARMONICON** in about 250 pages, and at the reduced price of 6s. each copy; and having imported a Fount of Music Type, thus removing the difficulties which formerly stood in his way of getting it printed in the Province, he is now enabled to assure those friendly to the proposed work, that the printing will positively be commenced as soon as 300 Subscribers shall offer.

The Subscriber being desirous of making the **HARMONICON** as extensively useful as possible, requests all those who are interested in its appearance, to send him a list of the Tunes they would wish to appear in it, and state the collection from which the selection is made; and as no agents will be appointed, he farther requests the friendly offices of such individuals, in taking lists of subscriber's names in their respective places of abode, and forwarding these to him (post paid) with the least possible delay; and for every 12 subscribers, guaranteed by such Correspondent (if responsible) one copy will be given gratis.

A further allowance will be made to the trade, whose friendly co-operation is hereby respectfully so invited.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12th Aug. 1835.

FOR SALE. THAT LOT OF LAND

LATELY occupied by John Currie, near James Patterson's mill, at the Town Gut; containing 42 acres. The quality of the land is good, and its near vicinity to the town renders it an object well worth looking after. There are about 5 acres under the Plough, and about 20 acres more may be brought under cultivation at little expense.

A Good Title can be given; and terms made known by applying to *JAMES ROSS.*

On G. Smith, Esq.'s farm. Pictou, June 27, 1836. if

TEXAS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from Texas, where he has arranged for the location of a Township in one of the most fertile and healthy sections of that beautiful country; for which, as soon as peace is secured, an expedition will proceed from a port in this vicinity. Persons with families, who wish to emigrate, can receive all requisite information respecting the country, by applying personally, or by letter post paid, to the Subscriber at Wallace.

SIMON NEWCOMB. June 21st, 1836. b-w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to 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 3-8 in. to 1 1-2 inches
- Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and lies
- Winders—different sizes
- House Pipes—do.
- And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice.
- Ploughs & carts, complete
- With other farming utensils,
- Grist and Saw-mill chains, and every other kind of mill-work done to order,
- Britchin Irons and Hooks
- Back bands and traces
- Logging and ox-chains.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836. if

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late **WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq.,** will please to take notice that unless they make immediate payment to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted against them without distinction. *MARTIN J. WILKINS* Nov. 4.

CORDAGE—About a ton of excellent quality, from 1 1-2 to 4 inches, for sale by *ROSS & PRIMROSE:* April 13.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CRIM CON.—LORD MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Norton.—It would be false delicacy, now that the newspapers have taken up the matter, to pass by the recent occurrence which has been put forward by the Tories, as a pretext for the retirement of Lord Melbourne from office. We allude to the *on dit* that his lordship is to figure, in a court of law, as defendant in a case of *crim. con.*, the Honourable Mr Norton, husband to the poetess, being the plaintiff.

It is worth while to examine into the motives of those who were the foremost and loudest in the attack upon the premier. We trust it is not very treasonable to indicate them, and therefore we name Lord Melbourne's accusers—they are Lord Lyndhurst and the Duke of Cumberland. Think of that—Lyndhurst the immaculate, and Cumberland the beloved! It is said that Mr Norton, suspicious that the lady was not acting with propriety, opened her desk to search for letters from a gentleman whom he suspected of being on too intimate terms with the fair poetess, that he found letters from Lord Melbourne, whom he did not suspect; that he immediately sent his wife from beneath his roof, and took the letters to Lord Wynfield; that his lordship thought it best to make a party matter of the affair, and took counsel with the Duke of Cumberland and Lord Lyndhurst; and that from this noble trio originated the newspaper paragraphs which have made the public acquainted with this curious case of *scam. mag.*!—*Liverpool Journal.*

ASTONISHING INCREASE OF TRADE.—In the *Shipping Gazette* on Monday, the 16th May, there appeared information respecting the movements of upwards of five thousand vessels, chiefly British; comprised in about 12 closely printed columns of the smallest newspaper type.

Great fears are entertained at Falmouth, that a part of the packet establishment will be removed from that town to Valentia Harbour, on the south western coast of Ireland. A memorial from Falmouth is being prepared, praying the Government not to proceed in that step without a full enquiry.

The price of Copper has, within the last week, risen from £3 to £4 per ton.

At this time the price of Staffordshire common bars, at the works, is £12 5s per ton. This is an advance of £4 since November, and a further advance is expected.

Passengers can now be conveyed from London to Dundee, via Hull, 609 miles, for seven shillings sterling.

A patent has been taken out in England for tanning with blackberry bushes in lieu of oak bark.

MANCHESTER, May 9, 1836.

Thursday, as the second class train of carriages with 300 or 400 passengers, propelled by two engines, was proceeding at a rapid rate, near the Wigan junction, at a place called Parkside, a very serious accident took place—in which the life of one human being was lost, and several hundreds endangered. The unfortunate person killed was the engineer of the second engine, who was crushed to death. The cause of the accident appears to have been the not attention to a signal, which there is no doubt the engineer of the first or leading engine must have seen. For some time past the proprietors of the railway have been laying down gradually a new and much stronger set of rails than those originally laid down, and which it would seem will require extreme caution to execute, to prevent similar accidents to that of yesterday. The stone blocks on which the rails rest, are, it seems, about eighteen inches square and twelve inches thick, and which have

no other fastening than the soil well rammed about them, which renders it difficult, if not impossible, during the moment of fixing to keep the two rails quite parallel, and which if not the case, the carriages must necessarily be ejected off the railway.

This was the main cause of the accident, accelerated greatly, no doubt, from the engineer not paying attention to the signal, and also from going at an unusual speed over the part under repair, before the blocks of stone were secured by the earth being closely rammed against them. The consequence was, that the two engines, with their tenders, from the shock, by some means or other, got disengaged from the carriages. By this confusion one of the Engineers lost his foot-hold, and dropped between the engine and tenders, and was instantly crushed to death. When taken up, he presented a spectacle too shocking to describe. All the carriages, with the exception of two, were thrown off the road in the greatest possible confusion, and all of them were greatly injured. The passengers fortunately escaped with a good fright, except a few slightly cut. Had the engines not been instantly liberated from the carriages, it is impossible to what extent life might have been sacrificed, or the persons of the passengers injured. The passengers were detained an hour and a half at Newton before they could proceed to Manchester.

It is a singular fact, that owing to the advance in iron, the old rails will purchase the new ones, weight for weight.

DUBLIN May 10.

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—An account has just reached a mercantile friend of mine from Cape Clear detailing some particulars, as far as they could be hastily collected, of a horrible catastrophe just discovered to have befallen an American trading vessel, on board of which three hundred passengers (Emigrants) who have lately sailed out of the port of Liverpool, bound for the United States of America. I believe the vessel is called the "Charles," and belonged to Charleston. It seems she foundered in the night, owing to the starting of a plank, and that nearly all the passengers were suddenly hurried into eternity, so rapidly was the accident followed by the sinking of the Ship. As far as can be learned, twelve or fourteen individuals alone escaped in a small boat.

COLONIAL.

TORONTO, June 14.

To His Excellency Sir Francis B. Head, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and of the Prussian Order of merit, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We the undersigned Electors of the City of Toronto, have read in Your Excellency's answer to the Address of certain Electors of the Home District the following language; "They (the people of Upper Canada) are perfectly aware that there exist in the Lower Province one or two individuals who inculcate the idea that this Province is about to be disturbed by the interference of foreigners, whose power and whose numbers will prove irresistible. In the name of every Regiment of Militia in Upper Canada, I publicly promulgate, LET THEM COME IF THEY DARE!" We do not doubt the readiness with which would be answered, upon any emergency, your appeal to the Militia, which appeal, we are satisfied, would not have been made without adequate cause.

In a matter so seriously affecting the peace and tranquility of the Country, and the security of its Commerce, we beg to learn from

Your Excellency from what quarter the invasion is alleged to be threatened.

Signed by T. D. Morrison, Mayor, and a number of the Citizens.

REPLY:

GENTLEMEN.—The idea which is inculcated by one or two individuals in the Lower Province, "that this Province is about to be disturbed by the interference of foreigners," is too notorious to be denied, and I have therefore no farther observations to make thereon.

Great quantities of counterfeit half-pence have long been in circulation in this Province. Our copper coin is not worth half its nominal value, and we are told large quantities of the vilest stuff have lately been imported, on which the importers must make more than a hundred per cent profit. The consequence of the circulation of this depreciated copper is, that the labouring classes who buy with this copper, pay more than double the price for everything they buy with it than they would otherwise pay. They are, in fact, defrauded out of their honest earnings, and it has a tendency to drive small silver and all good copper coin out of circulation. The remedy would be to refuse every copper coin, but those of the realm; but they are driven out, or prevented from coming in, by the base circulation. We ought to have coppers, a hundred and twenty of which would bear the same proportion to the silver dollar and its parts, as 120 British half-pence bear to the crown piece; or perhaps it would be better to declare at once, that no money shall be a legal tender in the United Kingdom and in the United States, leaving all other coins to be disposed of as bullion. The matter has long been before the Legislature; but they have done nothing to prevent the labouring classes from being swindled or robbed of their hard earnings, suffering the country to be exposed, by degrees, to the evils of a depreciated currency.

The currency is essentially connected with the regulation of trade. Why should not the Imperial Parliament pass an Act to regulate the currency of the British North American Provinces?—*Quebec Gazette.*

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., June 30.

THE WEATHER.—We have seldom much to say about the weather, particularly when we can say so little in its favour, as has been lately the case. And on midsummer day, an evening sent by the fire was by no means uncomfortable. The upland meadows are parched, and the present appearance of the grass gives a miserable prospect of the hay harvest—Potatoes, where care has been taken to procure good seed, look well. The United States' Reports give very opposite accounts of the crops; and in the South, it appears, they have had heavy rains. Here the weather has been remarkably dry; during the whole spring we have had only a few showers, and vegetation is weak and tardy for want of moisture.

MIRAMICHI, July 5

THE WEATHER.—The weather during the greater part of the week, has been excessively warm—the thermometer standing at noon, on Wednesday last, at 110 in an exposed situation. What has added to the heat, is the extensive fires that have been raging in the woods, which, on the afternoon of the above mentioned day, assumed a very threatening appearance, and the people wisely made preparations for any emergency, by placing puncheons and other vessels near their dwellings, which they filled with water. On Friday night we had a thunder storm, which was accompanied with a heavy fall of rain: this damped the fires considerably—but yesterday the settlements were again enveloped in smoke. Every thing in the fields look parched and withered for want of moisture.—*Gleaner.*

U W E S E E .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1836.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS was held here last week, and we understand that some very unseemly sparring took place between Chief Justice Sawers and one of the Barristers, Thomas Dickson, Esq., which resulted in the latter being suspended from pleading during the term.

We were not present at the Court, and therefore do not pretend to say which of the two parties are to blame; but as this is not the first disgraceful scene of the kind which has occurred at our Courts, we think it high time that the proper authorities should investigate the matter, and afford that redress to which an injured public is entitled.

If our Courts of Justice are thus to be brought into contempt by the parties whose business it is to preserve order, we would say at once, let every man petition Government to abolish them.

It must have been a very flagrant misdemeanour indeed, if it could justify such a high-handed remedy.

ON Monday the 4th instant, the quarterly examination of the School in this Town under the direction of Mr George Christie, took place. The pupils, as usual, went through their several exercises with great expertness and accuracy, much to the satisfaction of all who witnessed the exhibition. This school is in a very efficient state, and is well worthy of public patronage. In order however to form a judgment for themselves, we would recommend personal attendance to all, at the times of examination, as they may find this convenient.

FALSE ALARM.—On Monday evening last, an alarm of fire was given, the fire Bell was set a ringing, and the whole population were in an instant seen running to the westward. On reaching the spot, we were not a little surprised to find, that the fire proceeded from a large quantity of wood shavings, which had been turned out of a house in the west end of the Town, and set fire to on the street. This, to say nothing of the danger, is an exceedingly bad precedent, such as cannot fail to meet the disapprobation of the whole inhabitants; and we may state besides, that the law imposes a heavy penalty on making or causing to be made, false alarms of fires. After this notice therefore, we hope none will plead ignorance for the purpose of evading the fine.

COAL TRADE.—Twenty American vessels, employed in the coal trade, entered at the Custom House here, on Monday last.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—Wm. Littlefield, Esq. Collector of the port of Newport, has given notice, that during the erection of a new dock and lantern at Point Judith, the light at that Light House will be necessarily suspended from and after the 24th of July next, until the said work is completed, which will not probably exceed 3 weeks. The present light revolves, and will be replaced by one sinking in all respects -- *Boston Paper.*

MARRIED,

On Saturday last, by the Rev. John McKim, Mr Alexander McPhail, to Miss Jane M. Smith, both of this Town.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At *Mrs Davison's*.—Mrs Longworth and Son, Miss Bell, W. Young, Esq. and Mr White.

At *Mr Lorrain's*.—Rev. Mr. McIntosh, and Mr. Cunningham.

At *the Royal Oak*.—Mr Brennan, Mr McDonald, Mr and Mrs Morris, Mr. and Mrs Dalghish, and Mr. Shourie.

At *Mr Harper's*.—A McDougald, Esq. Captain McGra, Mr Page, and Mr Pmoo.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, 6th.—Schr. Elizabeth, Simson, Halifax—rum; Sloop Lady, Dwyer, Carribon—limestone.

Friday.—Schr. Rebecca, Dunn, Morigomish—potatoes; Harriet, Chandler, Portland—bal. to Mining Association; Brig Grand Turk, Snow, Boston—books to J. Dawson.

Saturday.—Schr. Jolly Tar, Vigneau, Boston—bal. to Mining Association; San Matungas, Beare, Boston—do to do; Shallop Nancy, Fougerson, Arichat—bal.

Monday.—Brig Leo, Hslay, Boston—bal. to Mining Association; Schr Bibit, Richards, do—do to do; Brig Margaret, Pepper, do—do to do; Adamant, Marshall, New York—do to do; Virginia, Murray, do—do to do; Schr Kosensko, Duell, Boston—do to do; Brig Union, Boston, New York—do to do; Brig Citizen, Emerton, Newburyport—do to do; Nabant, Chambers, Providence—do to do; Schr. Angler, Trask, Wiscarret—do to do; Brig William Henry, Kelly, Warren—do to do; Confucius, Baxter, Portland—do to do; Charles William, Sweetzer—do to do; Schr. Edward Franklin, Bury, Boston—do to do; Brig New Columbia, Ingraham, Warren—do to do; Emeline, Andros, Fall River—do to do; Atlas, Deering, Portland—do to do; Schr Dolphm, Hoskins, Newburyport—do to do; Brig Orson, Nickels, Fall River—do to do; Spartan, Thurston, Portland—do to do; Busy, Allen Providence—do to do; Schr. Isabella, Sutherland, Magdalen Islands—bal; Queen, Van Buskirk, Pugwash—leaf tobacco.

CLEARED,

Thursday, 7th.—Brig Clyde, Darling, Fall River—coal; Mark, Grant, Somerset—do.; steamer, Cape Breton, Graham, Miramichi; shal. Gracious, O'Brien, Halifax—butter, &c.; schr. James William, Fraser, Sydney—bricks; Elizabeth, Simpson, Tatamagouche—dry goods.

Friday.—Schr. George Henry, Shelnut, Halifax—coal; Mary Ann, Graham, Miramichi—cattle by the master; Richard Smith, Langlois, Boston—coal; ship Atticus, McIntyre, Fall River—do.; brig Nereus, Gladding, Providence—do.

Saturday.—Brig Charlotte, Hanna, Portland—coal; schr. Catherine, McLean, Boston—do; Elizabeth, Dwyer, River John—dry Goods.

Monday.—Schr Harriet, Chandler, Somerset—coal; Rebecca, Dunn, Morigomish—dry goods; Queen Buskirk, Pugwash—coal.

The ship *Atticus*, McIntyre, bound to Fall River, with coals, sprung a leak and put ashore to prevent sinking, on the night of the 5th instant, at Arcaig Pier. Materials will be saved; hull and cargo expected to be a total loss.

The following is furnished by Commander Fair, of H. M. Ship *Champion*:

PICTOU, Monday, 11th July. Arrived, H. M. S. *Champion*, Commander Fair, only two days from the Mag Islands, where she left the *Gulnar* (surveying vessel) Captain Bayfield. All was quiet, and well at the Magdalenes, —not a single American fishing vessel there, nor was there the smallest complaint made in intimation of any affray having taken place between the American fishermen and those of the Isle of Cape Breton. Since the *Champion's* last appearance at Pictou, she has cruized along the shores of Nova Scotia, Canada, and the Labrador Coast, visited our fishing Establishments at Bay Chalour, Gaspe, Petic, &c. On the coast of Labrador, from Mount John as far westward as the Bay of Seven Islands, visiting the several Settlements and Establishments along the coast, including those at Mingan, St Johns, and the Seven Islands;—she left the latter port on the 30th June, and Natsagym, near Mount John on the 3d inst. —affording countenance and support to our various settlements along this extensive line of tour, and medical assistance and advice to many who stood much in need of it, in the remote parts which the *Champion* visited.

The settlers and inhabitants (British subjects) were delighted to see the British flag, and would often talk of the old country—and give vent to warm expressions of love and loyalty.

No American fishing vessels had been seen on the coast of Labrador this year—nor indeed had they interfered with our fisheries any where along our shores. In the spring they visited the shores of the Magdalen Islands, in the exercise of a right, though probably against our interests; nevertheless, as they have, by treaty, the right, we have no cause, no just cause to complain of them.

The *Champion's* presence has, we have no doubt, given to the American schooners a more Northerly and Easterly direction—and secured to our own Fish-

ermen the privilege, if they have only the industry to profit by it.

The *Charlotte Douglas*, Barque, from Londonderry, bound to Quebec, with 453 Emigrants on board, was wrecked; having run ashore in a fog on the morning of the 9th June, near to St. Peters, Gaspe Bay.

The poor Emigrants were exposed to, and in the greatest distress; but the fortunate appearance of a British Man-of-War, and the strenuous exertions and interference of a British Officer, procured for them a passage to Quebec. The *Charlotte Douglas* was considered a total wreck, and after a survey held was condemned to be sold for the benefit of the Underwriters.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Will sell by Auction, on Saturday, the 16th inst. at 12 o'clock, noon, on the spot,

THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE

TO be erected near to Mr James Pattersons Mill, at the head of the town Gut, on the new Road leading from the Town of Pictou towards River John.

TERMS:

The Contractor to furnish all materials, and give sufficient security for the due performance of such contract as may be entered into. One third of the consideration money paid in advance; the remainder on the completion of the Bridge.

A Plan and Specification of materials can be seen, and further information furnished, on application to either of the subscribers or to Mr Mathew Patterson.

ROBERT MCKAY, } Commrs. &c.
JOHN HOLMES, }

Pictou, 9th July, 1836.

ESTIMATES WANTED.

1st. For sinking a Well in the East end of this Town, to a sufficient depth, eight feet wide, the earth to be removed a few yards from the spot.

2nd For walling up the above Well with good stone and finding the materials; the wall to be 18 inches thick and to the satisfaction of the Commissioners

3rd For making a Pump, complete, with the necessary furnishings, and setting in operation on the above well.

The Estimates to state the rate per foot in depth, and to be given in to Mr Thomas Lowden, on or before Monday the 18th instant, who will furnish any other information that may be wanted

The Well to be sunk by the 25th instant, and the walling and Pump so soon thereafter as time will admit of.

By Order of the Firewards,

JAMES DAWSON, Secy

Pictou, 12th July 12, 1836.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM BOSTON, BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

An excellent assortment of Sabbath School BOOKS AND TRACTS.

July 13.

J. DAWSON.

TO BE PUBLISHED,

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses of publication.

AN ANALYSIS

OF THE CRIMINAL AND PENAL LAWS

OF NOVA-SCOTIA;

Shewing—The Nature, Definition, and Punishment of every Offence in force on the Statute Books of the Province.—The prosecution and application of the Penalty.—The Volume and page in which it is contained.—The year, chapter, and section of the Act, and whether perpetual, annual, or limited; with an Appendix, &c. &c.

For the benefit of the Public.

By DANIEL DICKSON.

Pictou, 1836.

The Work is divided into three Chapters: The first containing Capital Crimes, viz. Treason and Felonies, without benefit of Clergy. The second, Crimes not capital, viz. Clergyable Felonies and Larcenies. The third, Misdemeanors of all kinds.

Prospectuses will be circulated for subscriptions.

April 27.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET:

THAT Dwelling House and Garden, fronting on George street, near Messrs Hockins's Brewery, at present occupied by A. D. Gordon Possession given the first of July next.

ABRAM PATTERSON

12th May, 1836.

POETRY.

THE COMMON LOT.

ONCE in the flight of ages past,
There lived a man;—and who was he?
—Mortal! how'er thy lot be cast,
That man resembled thee.

Unknown the region of his birth,
The land in which he died unknown
His name has perished from the earth,
This truth survives alone:

That joy and grief, and hope and fear,
Alternate triumphed in his breast:
His bliss and woe,—a smile, a tear!
—Oblivion hides the re t.

The bounding pulse, the languid limb,
The chang'ing spirit's rise and fall;
We know that these were felt by him,
For these are felt by all.

He suffered,—but his pangs are o'er
Enjoyed,—but his delights are fled;
Had friends,—his friends are now no more;
Had foes,—his foes are dead.

He loved,—but whom he loved, the grave
Hath lost in its unconscious womb:
O she was fair,—but nought could save
Her beauty from the tomb.

He saw whatever thou hast seen;
Encountered all that troubles thee;
He was—whatever thou hast been,
He is—what thou shalt be.

The rolling seasons, day and night,
Sun, moon, and stars, the earth and main,
Erewhile his portion, life and light,
To him exist in vain.

The clouds and sunbeams, o'er his eye
That once their shades and glory threw,
Have left in yonder silent sky
No vestige where they flew.

The annals of the human race,
Their runs since the world began,
Of him afford no other trace
Than this,—THERE LIV'D A MAN!

MISCELLANY.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE TURKS.

The amusements of this people are adapted to their character, and are of a very limited nature. They have no public games or spectacles,—none of those means of diversion which are found amongst other nations; dramatic representations are quite unknown to them. Occasionally, indeed, the Sultan regales his subjects with the exhibition of the *Djerid*, or Turkish tournament, and some other entertainments in the open air; and large crowds of people usually assemble to avail themselves of his bounty. Dr Madden witnessed one of these displays, which was made in honour of the birth of an imperial infant; and he says that he never before beheld so imposing a spectacle as was exhibited by the immense assemblage of people then collected. Upwards of sixty thousand persons of both sexes, in all the varieties of Eastern costume, were seated on the sloping sides of a natural amphitheatre; while above, sat the Sultan, magnificently appareled, surrounded by his black and white slaves in glittering attire. Hundreds of horsemen galloped to and fro on the plain below, hurling the *djerid*, (a short stick) at random; now assailing the nearest to them, now in pursuit of the disarmed. The dexterity of the combatants in avoiding these weapons, is very great; and had it not been so on the occasion spoken of

by Dr Madden, he says that many lives must have been lost, and as it was, he saw one horseman led off with his eye severely injured, and another crushed under a horse. These accidents, however never interfered with the sports, which followed in the regular succession. After the *djerid* came the wrestlers, naked to the waist, and smeared with oil. They prostrated themselves several times before the Sultan, performed a number of very clumsy feats, and then proceeded to exhibit their skill. Their address lay in seizing one another by the hips; and he who had the most strength, lifted his adversary off his legs, and then flinging him to the earth, fell with all his force upon him. Music relieved the tedium between the rounds, several of which occurred before any serious mischief was sustained. At last, one poor fellow was dreadfully maimed—for life indeed,—and was carried off the field with great applause. Bear-fighting was next attempted; but the animal produced was not in a fighting mood, and the dogs growled at him in vain. "The departure of the pacific bear," says our authority, "terminated these brutal sports, and every one, except the friends of the dead man, and the two wounded, appeared to go away delighted beyond measure. All the amusements of this people are of the same cruel character."

Their social recreations are few. "It is difficult," says a writer of the last century, "to give a just account of the manner in which Turks, men and women, spend their time when at home. Some of the former are undoubtedly studious, though most of them seem busied about money affairs, and their personal interest. When they are disposed to enjoy some relaxation or amusement among themselves, the diversions are story-telling, quaint jokes, chess, and draughts, and not unfrequently dancers and musicians, who play in different parts of the town for employment.

The diversions of "story-telling or quaint jokes," are not of a very intellectual description; the chief source of delight is a species of low ribaldry, and if none of the company is sufficiently facetious to entertain the rest with the required share, the task is left to some dependant Greek, Armenian or Jew. The performer takes his place in the middle of the room, upon his knees, and there tells his story or repeats his joke; while the grave Turk smokes his pipe in the corner of the sofa, and comes out now and then with a smile or a dry laugh. It would be well, however, were their diversions on these occasions confined to the mere repeating of jokes; for it appears that they are sometimes accompanied by practical illustrations of the most barbarous kind. The same recent traveller whom we have quoted above, speaks of some which he saw played off at a Turkish feast, upon the person of a buffoon, who was well paid for suffering them. "It was," he says "the poor fellow's trade, and he bore the marks of its dreadful nature upon his scarred visage."

The buffoon was sent out of the room, and during his absence, a pipe was charged with gunpowder, over which a little tobacco was spread; he was then called in, and the pipe presented to him. Of course, he had scarcely lighted it and given a single puff when the powder exploded, and drove the tube against the palate of his mouth with great violence; the sight excited only a roar of merriment in those around. The next "amusement" was still more cruel. A plate was filled with flour, and in this were stuck twenty pieces of lighted candle. The buffoon and a companion of his were made to kneel in the centre of the room opposite to each other; and with their teeth they laid hold of the edges of the plate. At a given signal, they were to blow the flour in

each other's face, across the candles, and he who gave the quickest blast, would escape the volume of smoke and flame which the ignited particles of flour sent forth. The fellow who sustained the first injury, had the good fortune to escape unscorched; he completely singed the bald head of his companion, and burned the upper part of his face and brows severely.

There was another shout of savage laughter while the unfortunate man was smearing oil over his features to allay the pain. "I saw preparations," says the writer for further feats of Turkish humour, but I was thoroughly disgusted, and gladly left the house.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR A SOVEREIGN CURE FOR THE DROPSY.—An intelligent traveller informs us, that some time since, a Dr B. of Alexandria, on the Red River, challenged a Mr M. an attorney, who at the time was labouring under abdominal dropsy. They met in the province of Texas, and M. was shot through the stomach. The dropsical matter was discharged, and the bowels from the inflammation excited by the wound, adhering to the peritonæum, a permanent cure was accomplished. The parties became friends, and the attorney still remains grateful to the Doctor for this gratuitous surgical operation. We know of no law against shedding water, though there is one against blood.—If our medical colleges approve of this mode it is to be hoped that the candidates for M. D. will be carefully examined as to their skill in this novel mode of operation.

The Law Magazine relates an anecdote of Sergeant Davy, a distinguished lawyer in the time of Lord Mansfield—that being once called to account by his brethren on the western circuit, for disgracing the profession by accepting silver from a client, he replied—"I took silver because I could not get gold; but I took every sixpence the fellow had in the world—and I hope you don't call that disgracing the profession."

LADIES' SLEEVES.—It appears by late London papers that the large sleeves of ladies' dresses have gone entirely out of fashion. The sleeves are now small, and banded in three or four places—presenting what the dress-makers call *bouffants*. This is important, but the shop-keepers have been wise—what is lost in the dimensions of the sleeves, is amply gained in the enlarged capacities of the skirt.

A gentleman seeing a person who was reading *Gulliver's Travels*, poring over an atlas, and seemingly disconcerted by some want of success, asked whether he could assist him in finding what he wanted—"I do not know," was the reply, "for I have been looking for two hours throughout latitudes and longitudes, and cannot discover Lilliput anywhere."

An old lady reading an account of the death of a venerable and distinguished lawyer, who was said to be the "father of the Philadelphia bar," exclaimed, "poor man! he had a dreadful noisy set of children!"

There are published in the British Empire, 202 Liberal journals, 163 Conservative, and 13 Neutrals.

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.
Toronto—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARRISON, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.