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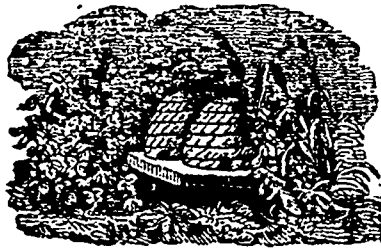
THE BEE.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO

NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, ETC.

—
CONDUCTED BY JAMES DAWSON.
—



“JUSTEM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS
TYRANNI, MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA.”

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VOLUME II.
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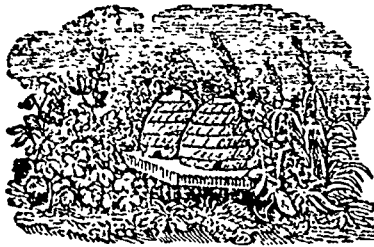
PICTOU, N. S.

J. STILES, PRINTER, WATER-STREET.

—
1837.

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VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1836.

NUMBER I.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d. per annum, if paid in advance, but 16s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance; whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Am pr bbl	18s	Hay	pr ton	60s
Boards, pine, pr 100	50s	Herrings, No 1		25s
" henlock - 30s	40s	" "	2	20s
Beef, fresh, pr lb	4d	Mackarel		30s
Butter, tub, -	8d	Lamb	pr lb	none
" fresh -	9d	Oatmeal	pr cwt	12 6d
Cheese, N s -	5d	Oats	pr bush	1s 6d
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Pork	pr bbl	70s
" shipped on board	14s	Potatoes	1s 3d	1 6d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Salt	pr hhd	10s
Coke	16s	Shingles	pr m	7s
Codfish pr Ql	14s	Tallow	pr lb	7d
Eggs pr doz	5d	Turnips	pr bush	none
Flour, N s pr cwt	16s	Veal	pr lb	2 1-2
" Am s F, pr bbl	45s	Wood	pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	14s	Herrings, No 1	17s	6d
Boards, pine, m	60s	" "	2	12d
Beef, best,	4d	Mackarel, No 1		35s
" Quebec prime	50s	" "	2	30s
" Nova Scotia	40s	" "	3	25s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses		1s 7d
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish		none
" Sydney,	85s	" Quebec		99s
Coffee	1s 2d	" Nova Scotia		85s
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	1s 3d	1s 6d
Flour Am sup	45s	Sugar, good;	45	47s 6d
" Fine	85s	Salmon No 1		60s
" Quebec fine	42s	" "	2	55s
" Nova Scotia	35s	" "	3	50s

CARD.

MISS MUNRO begs to inform the Ladies of Pictou, that she has commenced the **MILLENARY & DRESS-MAKING BUSINESS.**

May 18.

tf

LANDING.

FROM the schooner *Grey Hound*, from New York, at the subscribers' Wharf, **TAR, PITCH, ROSIN** and **20 Kegs Manufactured TOBACCO.**

GEORGE SMITH.

May 3d, 1836. e-m

PRIVATE TUITION.

A TEACHER is wanted in a Gentleman's family in this vicinity, to whom a moderate salary will be paid, and suitable boarding and lodging furnished in the House. The applicant must be qualified to teach the Latin language in addition to the usual branches taught in common schools, and produce credentials of a good moral character. For particulars apply at this office. [April 19th, 1836.]

ERIC JANSEN.

A TALE OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

On a steep and narrow rock, rising abruptly from the sea-edge, on the eastern shore of Canisbay, may be still seen the ruins of the old Castle of Freswick, commonly called Bucholie Castle. The only part of the structure now remaining entire, is a small wretched looking tower, which appears literally hanging over the deep, and threatening to fall with every rising gust. It seems originally to have had a draw-bridge, and to have been completely surrounded by the sea—there being the appearance of a deep chasm cut through the little green isthmus which connects it with the mainland. There is no record or tradition, as far as we know, when this castle was first built; it must be of great antiquity, being particularly alluded to by the celebrated Pennant, who says that it was inhabited by a Danish nobleman of the name of Swenus Asteiff, in the year 1155. Latterly, it was the residence of the Mowats of Bucholie, who were proprietors of the "township" of Freswick. Certainly, a more dreadful situation for a building it was hardly possible to choose—on a narrow precipitous rock, affording barely sufficient room for the superstructure, and exposed to the combined fury of the Northern and Gorman Oceans, with the adjacent precipices frowning around in grim and rugged grandeur.

About the year 1198, Swenus, a son of the former proprietor of that name, resided in the Castle. He was a stout, gigantic personage—of a bold, rapacious and oppressive disposition—and so immoderately addicted to his bottle, that he used to boast that he had not gone to bed sober for twenty years! There were no Temperance Societies in those days, and old *Swiney*, as he was familiarly styled, thought with a certain modern poet, that "the best of life is but intoxication." In his fits of ebriety, he often committed acts of great wanton cruelty which it would be unpleasant to particularise. Having no confidence in the natives, whom he took every method of oppressing, his retainers consisted chiefly of Norwegians or Danes, all individuals, it may be supposed, of similar principles and habits with their master. But as there is no character so radically bad as not to possess some kind of good quality or other, so Sweny Asteiff had one amiable feeling. He had one only daughter, just budding into woman-hood, who was the apple of his eye, and the pride and ornament of his Castle. Amidst all his grossness and barbarity, Sweny really loved his daughter, and Elise was deserving of his utmost affection. She was a mild, sweet-tempered maiden, possessing a form and face cast in Nature's finest mould, with fair sunny tresses, and the genuine blue eye of Scandinavia. In the list of a party of Danish rovers who happened one summer to stay for a week or two enjoying with its rude proprietor the boisterous hospitality of Freswick Castle, there was one Eric Johanson, or Jansen, a native of Christian-sand, in Norway. He was a tall, comely youth, about twenty, the descendant of a famous sea-king, and a bold and intrepid adventurer himself, having performed several exploits which had procured him much renown, and had the honor of being celebrated in the Norse ballads of his country. When his companions were about to sail for Denmark, Eric, who had become a

favourite with the old man, willingly agreed to remain with him as his guest during the winter; but, to him the great magnet of attraction was not the society of his host, but that of his lovely daughter, for whom he had conceived an ardent attachment. It was his first love, and it partook of all that romantic tenderness and devoted regard which characterises the passion. Nor was Elise, on her side, less deeply enamoured of the young Norwegian. The eloquence with which he described the sublime scenery of his native country, together with his own hair-breadth escapes and adventures by flood and field, and to the recital of which, like *Desdemona*, 'she would seriously incline,' captivated her young fancy, while it rivetted in her breast the interest which his personal qualities and appearance had first gained him. For a time, "the golden hours on angel wings, flew over them;" but the course of true love, it hath been said, never yet ran smooth, and so it really happened in the present instance. Sweny, though he liked Eric for a companion, had no desire that he should be his son-in-law. It was not that he had more ambitious views for his daughter—for he would sooner have bestowed her on him than on the Thane of Caitlence; but he was resolved (and the resolution was rather a singular one) that, as far as lay in his power, she should never marry. He wished her to live continually with himself, to close his eyes at death, and then to retire into a convent. Accordingly, as soon as he understood that an attachment had sprung up between them, he ordered Eric immediately to quit the Castle, and never to be seen there any more, on the pain of his highest displeasure. The young man found it necessary to obey; but, before departing, he contrived to have an interview with his mistress, to whom he vowed eternal fidelity, and promised that he would carve out, soon, some way of bringing her to his own country. He soon after embarked for Norway; and for two long years Elise heard nothing of her lover. Hope and fear alternately swayd her breast, still at last the latter feeling entirely predominated, and she came to the reluctant conclusion that he was either dead or had forgotten her. Her beautiful complexion now faded, and her fine blue eye lost its sunny brightness. The canker of grief was at her heart, and, like a delicate flower deprived of heaven's fostering light and warmth, she began to droop and wither away. Her love of solitude increased; and for hours she would wander daily round the rocks of Freswick, brooding with "miser care" over her sorrows, and listening, with a sort of melancholy enjoyment, to the everlasting moan of the wave, and the shriek of the sea-fowl, in which she fancied there was a something that sympathised with her widowed heart.

It was in the spring of the third year that a stranger, habited in the garb of a wandering minstrel, or troubadour, called one evening at the Castle, and humbly solicited lodgings for the night. He was a native, he said, of Normandy—had fought in Palestine against the Infidel, under Richard Cour de Lion—was wounded at the battle of Ascalon, and was now travelling through Europe, earning his subsistence by his skill in music.

* A wandering harper, scorned and poor,
He begged his bread from door to door.

Sweny, who was fond of music, and not altogether void of the virtue of hospitality, conducted the stranger into the great hall, introduced him to his guests, and admitted him to a share of a sumptuous banquet. Elise also sat down to dinner, and the first sight of her countenance, so melancholy, so wan, and woe-begone, seemed strangely to affect the minstrel. He started with a sort of nervous emotion, as if he had seen an apparition, or a visitant from the dead; but a moment or two after he entirely recovered his self-possession. "This is my daughter," said Sweny, addressing himself to the minstrel. "My poor Elise! I fear she is dying of a broken heart. Dost thou know of any thing that would do her good? I would make thee the richest harper in Europe if thou couldst only restore her to health." The minstrel answered that he was no "mediciner," but that he was master of a certain charm, which he had got from a learned Rabbi in the city of Marseilles, which, he thought, would cure her effectually. He then handed her a written paper, the contents of which he desired her to commit to memory, and to repeat three times before going to bed, but not to show the cabalistic words to any one alive, else the charm would completely lose its efficacy.

In the meantime, the evening passed away in deep debauch and wassail, and old Sweny—except on the occasion of burying his wife, who had kept him for years under the most despotic of all governments—was never in higher glee. He laughed, swore, and drank hugely, and the rest of the family followed the example of their host. But the minstrel, though frequently pressed, indulged but little in the wine-cup, reserving himself on the ground that he had but just recovered from a severe illness.

It was past midnight when the carousal terminated. Sweny and his companions were by this time dead drunk; and indeed the whole house was deeply intoxicated, with the exception of the stranger minstrel, Elise, and a male domestic in whom she had great confidence. Embracing the favourable opportunity, Elise seized the keys of the Castle, and caused it to be locked securely on the outside. The domestic and the minstrel who, the reader will have already guessed, was none other than Eric Jansen himself in disguise, then instantly let down the draw-bridge. A boat was alongside the Castle, into which the three hastily flung themselves. Four stout, able-bodied seamen bent to the oars, and the skill shot along the shore towards Smclair's Bay, where a large sloop-rigged boat or shallop, awaited the fugitive lovers. Every thing seemed propitious for the elopement. The wind was moderate and fair, and the night beautiful, with the moon in full splendour, silencing the grey walls of Smclair and Girngoe, and lighting up the rugged precipices about Noss Head, which gave back the reflected radiance with a savage smile. The vessel got immediately under way direct for Norway. During the night and the next day, the breeze continued so; but towards evening it suddenly shifted to the east, and began to blow freshly. Every appearance indeed indicated an approaching gale. "The sun went down in wrath," and the moon which shone so clear and beautiful the night before, was surrounded with a murky vapour, and careered at full speed through the heavens, now disappearing behind a mass of driving clouds, and anon bursting out with a pale and ghastly lustre. The sea, too, began to roughen, the waves growing every moment larger, and rushing by crested with foam. The wind increased during the night, and at day light it blew a heavy gale. The vessel struggled gallantly for some time with the tempest, but after vainly endeavouring to be to the shipper at last found it necessary to put about and drive before it. Notwithstanding the terrific appearance of the elements, and the danger to which she was momentarily exposed from the surge, Elise, whose courage seemed to rise in proportion to the perils that surrounded her, would not go below, but persisted in remaining on deck all the time beside her lover. After running for many hours, they at length observed the Orkney land, rising out of the boiling flood, the sight of which filled them with a mingled sensation of fear and joy; for there was many a quiet and secure haven among the various islands; but owing to the number of conflicting tides and currents, the navigation was both intricate and dangerous. They were but a short distance from the Island of South Ronaldsay, which seemed girdled with a tremendous surf. After some little consultation, they resolved to run the vessel, if possible, into St. Margaret's Hope; but on taking the entrance of Watersound, the force of the wind and tide, in spite of all their exertions, began to drive them rapidly on the island of Burra. Death now seemed inevitable. The crew abandoned themselves to despair; and amid the horror and distraction which prevailed, some of them even anticipated their doom, by leaping overboard into the dreadful surge. Finding that all was over, our unfortunate lovers uttered an earnest ejaculation to heaven, and then grasped each other firmly, as if they were

determined the remorseless waves should not separate them. A moment after, an enormous billow dashed the ill-fated barque against the rocks into a thousand pieces. Another moment alas! and the cries of the unhappy sufferers were drowned amidst the roar of of the breakers!

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR DAWSON,

Sir,—From the enclosed resolutions, passed unanimously at a Meeting of the Alumni of the Pictou Academy, held in the Grammar School house in this town, on Tuesday, the 3d of the current month, pursuant to public notice given through the medium of your columns, you will learn the object of the present communication. Before proceeding however to comply with the request of our friends, as contained in the seventh resolution herewith annexed, we beg leave to make a few preliminary observations. It would be worse than ungrateful, on the part of the students of the Pictou Academy, were they to view the present embarrassed and inefficient state with cold indifference. With this feeling we are happy to say, some of them at least, are not chargeable. They have been watching with intense anxiety, the conduct of the Board of Trustees, since the remodelling of the charter. They observed with fearful forebodings the necessity which compelled the second Teacher to withhold his labours from the Institution, and to look for support for himself and his family from some other source, as the Trustees could offer him no rational prospect of remuneration, from any funds at their disposal, nor even of payment of the long score of arrears already due. They saw with great regret, the appropriation of so large a proportion of the provincial endowment to the teaching of those branches of education which are, or at least ought to be, taught in every Grammar School throughout the Province, and in one of these within gunshot of the Academy. They regretted exceedingly too, that from inadequacy of funds to provide an operator, the delightful and highly important study of Natural Philosophy no longer constituted a part of the Academical course. They considered that not only the usefulness, but also the honor, of the Institution depended, in no small degree, upon this department of instruction. Though they knew that the apparatus belonging to the Academy was very defective, they knew at the same time, that it was not equalled by any in the North American colonies, and they believed, not much excelled by many even in the United States. It was therefore with peculiar regret, that they beheld the Seminary at which they had received their education, and whose respectability was attributed to them, deprived of one of its brightest and most distinguishing ornaments. As erroneous opinions are abroad respecting the causes why the Natural Philosophy Class is no longer open in the Academy, a few observations upon this subject appear to be necessary. The whole system of instruction in Logic, or Moral Philosophy, consists in delivering lectures, and in subsequent examination. But the delivery of lectures and the examination of students, constitutes only a part, though a very important part of a Natural Philosophy course. The principles which it lays down must be illustrated and proved by numerous experiments, many of which require great manual labour and dexterity, and a very considerable expense. Those only who are extensively acquainted with the science, can estimate the difficulties connected with a course of Natural Philosophy, in a new country, with a comparatively imperfect apparatus. In chemistry, for example, a whole day may be, and frequently is necessary to prepare materials for an experiment, which may be performed in a few minutes. It would be altogether unreasonable therefore, to expect, that any one individual could make the necessary preparations for numerous experiments, and perform them; and at the same time attend to a variety of other classes altogether unconnected with this department of instruction. Hence the indispensable necessity of an Operator, to assist

the Rev'd Principal, should the Natural Philosophy Class be ever re-opened. All these facts are well known to the students of the Pictou Academy. But as few of them were rich in this world's goods, they felt themselves unable to do much in its behalf; and no doubt many of them did not take that interest in its prosperity which they would have done had it remained under the superintendance of its original founders, or retained its original usefulness. Its condition however, was frequently the subject of their thoughts and conversation. It might indeed be inferred from their conduct, that because they were unable to do all that they wished, they were relieved from their obligation to do what they could. From this state, they have been at last aroused by the zeal and persevering exertions of the Rev. Hugh Ross, of Tatamagouche, at whose suggestion the meeting above referred to was called, the proceedings of which we are now to lay before the public.

A variety of circumstances concurred to direct the attention of the meeting to the re-opening of the Natural Philosophy Class. The importance of this branch of study—its connection with the public character of the Institution—and the circumstances of those who had commenced their Academical course previous to the remodelling of the charter, and the appropriation of a large proportion of the Provincial allowance to the Lower Branches, and who were consequently unable afterwards to complete their education as they originally expected, called loudly for consideration. Besides, the resources of the Meeting were necessarily limited, and they concluded that to provide funds for the reinstalling the second teacher, was beyond their abilities, and that by attempting too much, there was danger of doing nothing effective.

A difference of opinion existing among the members of the meeting, respecting a variety of circumstances connected with the re-opening of this class, a deputation consisting of the Rev. Messrs A. McGilvray, H. Ross, and J. Waddell, was appointed to wait upon Dr McCulloch, and consult with him as the person best qualified, from his connection with the Academy, about the best means to be adopted for the accomplishment of the contemplated object. The result of that interview, and the subsequent procedure of the meeting, you will learn from the Resolutions themselves, which we hand you for insertion in the BEE, at your earliest convenience.

JAMES ROSS,
DAVID MATHESON.

At a Meeting of the Alumni of the Pictou Academy, held in the Grammar School House, in Pictou, this 3rd day of May, 1836.

The Rev. Angus McGilvray in the Chair:

Resolved 1st. That this meeting consider the prosperity of the Academy to be closely connected with the interests of liberal education in this province—that they deplore its present depressed and inefficient condition, and contemplate with fearful apprehension the proposal of the Legislature to withhold from it that pecuniary aid which is indispensable to its existence and success.

2. That the interests of the Pictou Academy are dear to this meeting, and they are determined to the utmost to promote its prosperity, in connection with that system of education established in the bye laws of the Institution, and sanctioned by our late Governor, His Excellency Sir James Kempt.

3. That as the study of Natural Philosophy forms an essential part of the established course of instruction, and is indispensable to the completion of a liberal education, means should be immediately employed to re-open the class in that department, to enable those young men who are prepared to enter upon the studies to complete their Academical course.

4. That this meeting guarantee to raise the sum of £75, to employ an Operator to assist Dr McCulloch in prosecuting the course of Natural Philosophy, during the current year.

5. That this meeting feel exceedingly grateful to the Rev. Dr. McCulloch for the pains he has hitherto taken to promote the interests of liberal and religious education in this community, and for the kind & cordial manner in which he responded to the call of the deputation appointed to wait upon him this morning.

6. That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Rev. Hugh Ross, for his zealous exertions in behalf of the Picton Academy.

7. That the Rev. James Ross and Mr David Matheson be a Committee to publish a brief account of the proceedings of this meeting.

8. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Angus McGilvray for his able conduct in the chair, and his attention to the business of the day.

Extracted from the minutes of the meeting, by
DAVID MATHESON, Sec'y.

TEXAS.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, April 20.

By the Levant, arrived this morning, we have the following information, which we think can be depended upon:

Colonel Fannin evacuated Goliad on the 19th March, by the order of Gen. Houston, Commander-in-Chief, his force was between 340 and 350 men: about 8 miles east of the fort, they were surrounded by the enemy with 2000 cavalry and infantry. The advanced guard were cut off, 28 in number. The attack was made by the enemy between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. Fannin fought them until late in the evening, and repulsed them with a small loss on his part, while that of the enemy was 199 killed! and many wounded. After the enemy had fallen back, Col. Fannin entrenched himself during the night. On the following morning the enemy showed a white flag. Fannin went out to meet the commanding General, who represented to Col. Fannin that he knew the force opposed to him—that he was entrenched in an open prairie without water, that he was surrounded, and that his men must perish, that he wished to show him quarter, &c. A capitulation was made with the usual forms of warfare; Col. Fannin was to lay down his arms and march back to Goliad, where they were to remain six or eight days as prisoners of war, to be shipped to New Orleans from Copano. They surrendered on these conditions; on the 9th day after their arrival at Goliad, they were assured that a vessel was to receive them at Copano, to embark for New Orleans, and Col. Fannin marched out in file, the Mexicans each side of him. They were marched down about five miles, and the order was given to fire upon them. At the first fire nearly every man fell—a Mr. Hadden of Texas and three others succeeded in reaching some bushes about 100 yards distant. They were pursued by the enemy into the high grass, where they lost sight of them. Hadden remained in the grass all night; in the morning he succeeded in making his escape.

By the Levant we also have information that the Indians on the Mexican frontier have risen in great force; that one American had been killed, and all was terror and confusion in the country. Gen. Gaines had advanced to the Sabine with about 700 men, and was collecting all the force of the country to attempt to stop the advance of the Indians. Report estimated them at 10,000 strong.

The subjoined document has just been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Texian army:—

Head Quarters, West of Brasos,
March 31st, 1836.

"To the people of Brasos:

"My encampment is preparing on the West side of the Brasos, where I shall wait for some supplies and reinforcements. My intention never has been to cross the Brasos, and the

false reports spread are by men who have basely deserted the army of Texas.

"Let men from the East press on to the army and cross over at Groceas. If men will unite with the present force, we can defeat and capture the enemy. The army of the enemy has been represented at 10 to 30,000 men, when, indeed, it never has exceeded 3 or 4000 in Texas; and the force that attacked Col. Fannin was only 1500, and he had only 320 men. They fought him in the prairie, where he had no water, and where they surrounded him. Their cavalry are not numerous as stated; and their infantry are men pressed into service and convicts taken from prisons. Their army is encumbered with women and children. Let the men of the East come to our aid, and bring all deserters with them. Aid from the United States is landing on our coast. Capt. Brown with one of our vessels, has taken a Mexican vessel, with 220 barrels flour, 300 kegs powder, and other supplies for the army.

"My spies report this morning that the observations made by them last night, could discover nothing of the enemy for ten miles beyond Bayou St. Bernard, 25 miles beyond San Felipe.

"The citizens of San Felipe, when they heard it rumoured that the enemy had crossed the Colorado, immediately set fire to their own houses and reduced the place to ashes. Let the people not be any longer in dread of danger, if the men will only turn out like men.

SAM. HOUSTON,
Commander-in-Chief.

"P. S. My spies have just returned, and report the enemy within a few miles of San Felipe, 800 or 1000 men only, and only 30 cavalry. We will whip them soon.

SAM. HOUSTON.

"4 o'clock, March 31."

Nacogdoches, April 12, 1836.

"To Gen. T. T. Mason, Fort Jessup:

"Dear Sir,—We hasten to inform you that the information received before your departure, is confirmed. They encamped at the Sabine, night before last. They have been piloted by the Caddoes. Their combined force is formidable—we cannot ascertain the exact number. You know our condition—comment is useless. Many women and children must fall victims to the merciless enemy. We all leave here to-day with the view of concentrating at Antogae or St. Augustine.

(Signed) A. IRVIN,
Acting Com. of this Municipality.

Letter to the Editor.

Fort Jessup, April 14th, 1836.

"Dear Sir—Nacogdoches has been abandoned, and by this hour, probably is in ruins; a detachment of the Mexican army has, by an extraordinary movement, been united with the Indians of the North, whom it is reported are 1500 strong, and unless timely succour is obtained the country will be over-run, and the depredations and horrors which were so lately enacted in Florida will now be renewed on the western border of our happy land, hundreds of families are rapidly fleeing from the ruthless savages, who are hastening down upon them, and all is confusion between here and St. Augustine. Governor Quitman, the noble and brave Quitman, who merely went to explore the country, and lay out the promised land, has heedlessly found himself and his handful of devoted adherents, hemmed in by the Mexicans on one side and the cursed Indians on the other, and he is now rallying the scattered inhabitants, and forming a rear guard, to protect the unfortunate women and children, who are hurrying with all possible speed to the Sabine. Gen. Mason reached

here express last evening—and Gen. Gaines with just promptitude has ordered 8 or 10 Companies from this Garrison to be on the line of March by 3 o'clock P. M, and to reach the Sabine as early as possible. He will take the command, and thus add another laurel to the crown of glory which he has so recently and justly earned in the East. The bugle once sounded, and the line of March once commenced, it will not cease, I hope, till Mexico has fallen, or Texas is free.

"Rouse up the friends of Texas with all possible haste, and urge the Florida volunteers on their return to take vessels and steamers, and embark for the Trinity and reach Robinson Crossing, as soon as possible, and protect the suffering inhabitants in that quarter—cut off the retreat of the Mexicans, and restore Gen. Houston, who is now fighting his way, I hope to victory, on the banks of the Brasos—I shall continue on to-day till I reach my friend Quitman, dead or alive. God grant he may be safe, and preserved for the future good of his country and Texas. In great haste yours truly,
F. B. S."

FROM TEXAS.

We are indebted to our attentive correspondent of the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin for the following slip, dated Sunday morning, April 24th.

By Major Horton, who came passenger in the Texian government schr. Invincible, we learn that 1200 Mexicans had crossed the Colorado, 800 men at San Felipe, and 400 at Fort Bend; that Gen. Houston's effective force was 2,300. The Colorado had overflowed its banks, and the 1200 Mexicans cannot retreat. Houston had despatched Maj. Baker with 400 men, against 400 Mexicans, and was advancing himself with his whole force upon the Mexican division, whose retreat to the main army was impossible.

The total destruction of the 1200 Mexicans is certain; all was joy and confidence at the seat of government. The elements are fighting for Texas, and the universal opinion is, that the Mexican army between the Colorado and Brazos is already defeated.

Houston must have fought the battle last Sunday.

DREADFUL MASSACRE!!!—We also learn that 73 unarmed emigrants, that left this city in the William and Francis for Copano, and were landed at that port, trusting themselves unarmed in the power of the Mexicans, were in two hours butchered by the soldiery, in sight of the vessel; the schooner escaped to Matagorda.

The Pennsylvania is expected up to-night with farther information. The Brutus was to sail the day after the Invincible, with women and children.

We also learn that Dr. Harrison, son of Gen. Harrison, of North Bend, Ohio, was, while travelling with three American gentlemen, taken by the Mexicans, horribly mutilated, his body cut down, and his howels torn out and left in that situation before life was extinct! The wife of Dr. Harrison came passenger in the Invincible.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.—The Texian armed schooner Invincible, Capt. Brown, fell in with the Mexican schooner Montezuma, at anchor off the Brasos Santiago. An action immediately took place, with a running fight of several hours, which terminated in the sinking of the Montezuma before she reached the shore to which she was running. When last seen her yards were under water. She was preparing to convey to Galveston Bay about 2000 men; the expedition is now destroyed. The Invincible was some cut in her sails and rigging, but had not a man wounded.—The fate of the Montezuma's crew is not known.

AGRICULTURAL.

(FOR THE BEE.)

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA, AND THE MEANS OF ITS IMPROVEMENT.

No. 12.

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY.

MR. DAWSON,

SIR—You might as well try to print the Bee without a press and types as a farmer to cultivate his farm to advantage without proper implements. Until lately they were of a very clumsy and awkward description in general, and yet there is room for improvement. Without proper implements there is a great deal of time spent that might be saved, and hard labour endured both by man and beast that might be avoided. There are two things that should be attended to in the construction of all implements of husbandry, viz. strength and durability, and a third, lightness in the most of them. To begin with the plough,—I shall say nothing farther about iron ploughs than that they do not answer but where the land is completely cleared of roots and large stones. I prefer Wilkies, it should be made of well seasoned wood, and well put together; the sole, or that part which the sock goes upon, ought in every case to be iron; perhaps as much depends upon the mounting of a plough as the making—better carry it ten miles to a blacksmith acquainted with the business than get it bungled at the door.—The wider that carts are in proportion to their length, the easier it will be for the team going up and down hill: juniper will be found to be a very suitable wood for them as well as a good many other purposes about the farm. When there is strength of team to draw them, double harrows answer the best purpose. My roller is about 4 feet 4 inches long, and 20 inches in diameter, the heaviest kind of wood is the most suitable, the frame of it ought to have shafts and a box fitted upon it so that the weight may be increased at will. I have now a drill roller on the way with a view to give the drilling of wheat a fair trial, if it succeed I shall afterwards give a description of it. There ought to be a complete set of machinery for drilling drills: the plough light and narrow in the bottom, with only one mould board—the harrow triangular having three bills so constructed as that the two outside ones can be widened and narrowed at pleasure.—The hoes, light plates of steel, about 7 in. long and 3 do. broad. A barn fan is a great convenience, with it the barn can always be kept snug, the different kinds of grain be kept separate, the chaff saved, and many a starving avoided that without them would have been endured, besides the work can be done in a stormy day or in the evenings. Besides these there are a great many implements needed of minor importance; but as a bare enumeration of them would be of little avail, and I have not time to do more, I shall conclude by observing that if farmers would make such an effort to get proper implements of husbandry as we know that mechanics and manufacturers do in providing tools and machinery suitable to their purpose, they would soon be in better order.

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

SENTIMENTS.—Agriculture is the nursery of patriotism.

A wise government will not be slow in fostering the agricultural interest.

Let every farmer who has a son to educate, believe and remember, that science lays the foundation of every thing valuable in agriculture.

Science must combine with practice to make a good farmer.

The opposition against book farming rests on the shoulders of two monsters, ignorance and prejudice.

If you separate science from agriculture, you rob a nation of its principal jewel.

Agriculture, aided by science, will make a little nation a great one—what will it make of our State of Maine, if our farmers will throw off prejudices and despise ignorance?

From the New York Farmer.
PLOUGHING IN A GREEN CROP.

As winter evenings seem to afford a suitable opportunity for intellectual improvement, and considering that the pages of a periodical of this kind are dependent very much on correspondents for matters of information, and that it is the part of every subscriber to contribute his mite to the improvement and information of the readers of an agricultural work of this nature, I have ventured to pen a few of my thoughts.

The farmers of almost every section of country differ materially in their modes of farming, and also in opinion respecting the most profitable manner of converting the produce of their farms into money. Their difference of opinion is certainly allowable and natural, when we take into consideration the difference of soils, the distance from markets, the difficulty in most neighbourhoods of obtaining proper help, &c. all of which the farmer has to accommodate himself to in the best manner he can. The business of a farmer is in my opinion an independent, an honorable, and, when properly pursued, a profitable one; and no doubt, so long as our country continues in prosperity, the increasing demand for produce will insure to the farmer a handsome remuneration for the products of his soil.

Ploughing in of green crops, as practised in the State of New York, is so economical a mode of enriching the soil that I have often marvelled it is not practised to a much greater extent in other places. Allow me to recommend the spreading of a coat of lime previous to ploughing in.

If the slovenly farmer, who allows his weeds to grow up uncollected and cover his fields, would, instead of this, plough them under, after a few repetitions of this, he would be surprised at the increased fertility of the soil, and save the labour of carting manure from a distance.

With respect to the best crops for turning under, there are various opinions; rye and red clover are, perhaps, as much in use as any other, though some plough in oats, millet, turnips, &c. In dry situations this succeeds best, as by the ground remaining exposed to wet, the crop turned under would not be so likely to rot.

With regard to turnips for ploughing in, I must acknowledge myself an unbeliever; I have heard of its being done to profit by others, but have seen it tried in my own neighbourhood without success. Perhaps, however, it is owing to some difference in cultivation or soil with which we are unacquainted. It would confer a favour on us Jersey-men, if some of your successful New York farmers would furnish us with their experience on the subject of ploughing under green crops for manure, and on other modes of economising that very expensive, yet indispensable business of agriculture.—Junius.

FARMERS.—It is notorious that a large proportion of farmers are unsuccessful in their business. And why is this want of success? May we not see it in the fact that they are ignorant in the great principles of their own business? And why ignorant of these great principles? Perhaps through the force of early education,—they may never have been taught that it could be useful to them in after-life, or that it could promote their happiness to bring science in aid of their labour, or they may even have been taught that the more learned they were, the more they would be unfitted for the occupation of a farmer. Mistaken, yet too common Education! and in it we see the great cause why the farmer does not rank higher in the grades of society, and his influence more felt in the councils of the nation.

NOTICE.

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

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

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836. t-f

J. GEDDIE,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto enjoyed. He begs to inform them that he has lately removed to that new House belonging to A. Patterson Esq. nearly opposite to his former place of residence, where by strict attention to such orders as he may be favoured with, he hopes to enjoy a continuation of their favours. May 17. rw

In the Supreme Court, at Halifax, 1836.

CAUSE { William G. Cochran, Plff.
vs.
Edward Meagher, Defdt.
TO BE SOLD,

At the Court House, in Pictou, on Monday, the 30th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy. ALL those certain lots, pieces or parcels of LAND, situate, lying, and being, in the rear of the Town of PICTOU, abutted and bounded as follows:—Beginning on the east side line of JOHN PATTERSON'S Property, at the north-west angle of a LOT formerly in possession of Mrs THAIN; thence running north six chains to a street or road; thence east along the south side of said street or road four chains; thence south six chains; thence west 4 chains to the place of beginning; being LOTS NO. 1 & 2, as laid down on a plan made by Mr Peter Crerar, Dep. Surv'r, dated 28th day of OCTOBER, 1829, containing 2 Acres, 1 rod and 24 poles; ALSO, all that certain LOT OF LAND, lying and being in the Town of PICTOU, abutted & bounded as follows, TO-WIT:—Beginning at the intersection of CHAPEL-ST. with the street leading from COLERAIN-ST., at a certain stake & stones; thence running north 57 feet; thence west 47 feet; thence south 57 feet, to the North side of said street, leading from COLERAIN-ST. aforesaid; thence east 47 feet to the place of beginning, CONTAINING 2,679 SUPERFICIAL FEET OF LAND, more or less, being LOT marked No 4 on a plan made by Mr. Peter Crerar, together with the improvements thereon. The same PREMISES having been Mortgaged by the Defdt. to the Plff, and by rule of said Court, passed in Michaelmas Term, 1834, ordered to be SOLD, pursuant to the Act passed for the more easy Redemption and foreclosure of MORTGAGES.

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.
CHARLES TWINING, Plff's Atty.
Halifax, April 12, 1836.

NOTICE.

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

B. L. KIRKPATRICK.
New-Glasgow, March 28, 1836. tf.

CORDAGE—About a ton of excellent quality, from 1 1-2 to 4 inches, for sale by April 18. ROSS & PRIN ROSE,

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**, Executor. West River, 6th May, 1836. m-m

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.**, of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. **CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.** **JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.** Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

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

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late **JESSEY LOGIE**, of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax. **PETER DONALDSON,** Administrator. 13th April, 1836.

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1836. FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER, & CLOVER SEEDS.

The Subscriber has just received from London, via Liverpool and Halifax, by the Ship John Porter, an assortment of Garden and Flower SEEDS; also from Boston, via Halifax, on tierce CLOVER SEED, all of which are WARRANTED fresh, and of the Growth of the year 1835. **JAMES D. B. FRASER,** Druggist

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. if

FOR SALE: **THAT WELL-KNOWN FARM,** ON which the subscriber now resides, containing 400 Acres, about 70 of which are cleared, and 12 under the plough; on the premises there is a **DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN,** and a new double-geared **GRIST MILL,** with three pair stones, and a Kiln—with a constant supply of water. For further particulars apply to **ANDREW LAUDER.** Little Harbour, 11th May, 1836. if

WANTED,—By the Subscriber: 4 Bushels Field Peas, 10 do clean Timothy Seed, 1 ton good Country Flour, For which cash will be paid on delivery. May, 1836. **JAMES DAWSON.** Daily expected, from England:—25,000 Thorns, for Hedging. J D

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.** April 20th, 1836.

NOTICE. **THE SUBSCRIBERS** HAVE REMOVED to their **NEW STORE,** immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an extensive and general Assortment of **PRIME GOODS,** will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand **W. & J. IVES.** Nov. 18, 1835. if

THE Subscribers are duly authorised to collect and grant discharges for, all Notes and Book Accounts due to Mr. Robert Robertson; and they request all persons so indebted, to make immediate payment at their Office. **ROSS & PRIMROSE.** Pictou, 7th March, 1836.

NOTICE. THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of "James Carmichael & Co." is this day Dissolved, by mutual consent. [January 20, 1836. All outstanding Accounts will be settled by either of the undersigned, at their respective shops, adjoining their Dwelling-houses—where they particularly request that all open Accounts be immediately settled to save expenses and trouble. **JAMES CARMICHAEL,** **JOHN M'KENZIE.** New-Glasgow, 16th March, 1836. m-m

TO LET. Entry Immediately. THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romans as a SHOP and DWELLING. For particulars apply at this Office. if Pictou, July 10, 1835.

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

SALE OF REAL ESTATE. TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On Wednesday the 25th May ensuing, if not sold previously by private sale, at the Cross Streets in Pictou,

THE FARM owned by Edward Patterson, situate Two Miles from the Town, on the Main Road, Westward.—It will be sold in whole, or in parts, as may suit Purchasers. There are 12 Acres between the Road and the Harbour, and 62 1-2 on the North of the Road, which may be eligibly divided into 3 Lots. On the premises is a new DWELLING HOUSE of 28 by 32, nearly finished, and a BARN and SHOP. The terms of sale will be liberal. Further information can be obtained at the office of Mr DICKSON, or Mr BLANCHARD. [Pictou, 26th April, 1836

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. Nov. 4. **MARTIN J. WILKINS**

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

SHIP-WRIGHTS, JOINERS, AND LABOURERS, WILL hear of employment by applying to **ROSS & PRIMROSE.** Pictou, April 27. if

POSITIVE SALE!

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on the 31st day of MAY next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the Real Estate of **WILLIAM MORTIMER, of Pictou, Merchant,** deceased, consisting of the following Lots: **DWELLING HOUSE, STORES,** 1. Wharf, &c. in the Town of Pictou, comprising an excellent Mercantile Establishment.

2. TWO LOTS on the West of the above-mentioned house, sixty feet front each, with water extending to the channel of the harbour.

3. A LOT on the East of the building used as a store by the late Mr. Mortimer, fronting twenty-five feet on Water street, and extending south to the channel of the harbour.

4. A LOT situate in the Town of Pictou, on the south side of Water street, bounded on the west by a line parallel with the house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Mooring, thence eastwardly 25 feet, extending south to the channel of the harbour.

5. A WATER LOT, situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the south-west angle of James Dawson's store, on the south side of Water street; thence westwardly 25 feet to a lot the property of the late William Mortimer—extending south to the channel of the harbour.

6. A LOT OF LAND situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the Lot now in the possession of John Davis, thence north 123 feet to Church street, thence west 42 feet, thence south 123 feet to Water street, thence east along the line of said street 42 feet.

7. A LOT OF LAND situate on the North side of Pictou harbour, known as 'Battery Hill,' containing 22 acres. This land will be sold in small lots, according to a plan of the same that may be seen in the office of the subscriber.

8. A LOT from 30 to 35 ACRES, being the rear of the one hundred acre lot, of which the last mentioned lot forms the front. This will be sold in Lots of 5 or 10 acres to suit purchasers, according to a plan of the same to be seen in the office of the subscriber.

9. THAT LOT OF 29 ACRES (with 19 acres to be added to it in the rear) on which a new and commodious house has recently been erected—this lot of 29 acres is nearly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation.

11. THE EASTERN END OF GREAT CARRIBOO ISLAND, adjoining the lands of Messrs Harris, containing 50 acres.

13. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of the Middle River of Pictou, beginning at a stake on the bank of said River, and bounded by the lands of Samuel Archibald, William Porter and James Porter, containing 27 acres. Also—a LOT adjoining the above, containing 25 acres.

14. A LOT OF LAND on the East side of the Middle River, in the 2d Division of Lands on the said River, being John Porter's share or third part of Land granted to John, James, and William Porter, containing 116 acres.

17. A LOT OF LAND situate on Mount Thom, fronting on the main road leading from Truro to Pictou, being part of a Lot of Land granted to the heirs of the late Thomas Harris, Junior, containing 300 acres. To be sold in lots of 100 acres each.

18. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of River John, beginning at the south angle of Land granted to William Rankin, containing 250 acres—formerly the property of Murdoch McLean.

19. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of Tatmagouche River, being Lot 28 on a plan of the estate of the late Col. Desbarres, Esq., containing 100 acres. There is on this lot a new and commodious dwelling house.

20. A LOT OF LAND situate in New Annan, fronting on the south branch of the French River of Tatmagouche, containing 300 acres. On this lot there is a saw Mill.

21. A LOT OF LAND situate in part of the River John, bounded on east and south by lands owned by William McConnell, on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKeel and John Geddie, containing 300 acres more or less.

22. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West River, being the Northernmost angle of James Marshall's Farm, containing 50 acres, more or less, and now in the occupation of Donald Marshall.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of ten per cent, and a credit of 6 and 12 months, with interest. Approved security will be required.

MARTIN J. WILKINS. Sole Executor and Devisee Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835. if

FOREIGN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM LIMA.—*The Usurper Salaverry defeated and taken prisoner.*—By a letter from our correspondent at Payta, March the 2d, 1836, we have the important information that the civil war in Lima has terminated by a pitched battle, Feb. 7, on the heights of "Alto de la Lima," near Areduipo, in which the army of Salaverry was completely routed, and he taken prisoner attempting to make his escape to Islay on the sea coast, where his vessels of war were assembled. He had 2,500 men, while Santa Cruz numbered 6,000, composed of Peruvians and Bolivians.—The battle lasted seven days, when Salaverry, after repeatedly repulsing the assaults of Santa Cruz, was ultimately compelled to yield, from fatigue and exhaustion, to an overwhelming force. Our correspondent adds, "The slaughter is said to have been terrible, and the field was covered with headless trunks, the dying, and the dead." Santa Cruz acknowledges a loss of 600 men.

On the 13th of Feb. Salaverry, together with his Generals, and Cols. Fernandez, Picoaga, Moya, Cardenas, and five others, were shot. The officers suffered first, and when Salaverry was brought out to have the bandage on his eyes, he disdainfully refused, saying "I can look my murderers in the face, for fear is no part of my composition." We may admire the courage, but must despise the cruelty, and rejoice in the fate of this wretched tyrant.—He expressed a wish to be shot by a guard of his own countrymen, which was complied with. This soidisant "Napoleon of South America" then carried out the farce still farther, but very inappropriately, by imitating that great captain at Grenoble, and saying, "If you will kill your General—fire!" which they did. Eighty more of his officers were sentenced to be shot, and about 100 more condemned to hard labor, in chains, for three years, on the public works of Peru. Among which will be a splendid bridge near Arequipa, which Salaverry blew up in the course of the action.—*Star.*

In addition to the above, we learn from the Baltimore Gazette, that previous to the battle, Gen. Orbegoso, the rightful President of Peru, (in whose behalf Santa Cruz engaged in the war) had purchased the barque Silas E. Burrows, of N. York, for \$22,000, and schr. Olive, of Boston, for \$7,000, and fitted them out as cruisers against the navy of Salaverry, which consisted of 2 brigs and a schooner.

UNITED STATES.

From the Richmond Compiler.

THE FLORIDA WAR—We have been favoured, by a gentleman of this place, with the subjoined extract of a letter. It excites strong apprehensions in our mind, and will cause us to look for farther particulars with intense anxiety.

MONTICELLO, FLORIDA,
April 9th, 1836. }

"The Indian news within the last two days have astonished us. I am really afraid that they have treated Gen. Scott as they had before treated Gen. Gaines. There is good reason to believe they have cut off all communication between Gen. Scott and the other forces. I saw yesterday a gentleman, immediately from East Florida, who assured me that this was the fact. I think the information may be relied on. Osceola acknowledges that he is nearly out of ammunition—but in the last week he has cut off Gen. Scott's baggage wagons, on their way from Fort Drane, to the Wahla-cochee, and it is very much to be apprehended that he has gained enough ammunition to supply him for some time.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND."—This new steam vessel, destined to ply between Inverness and London, arrived in the Moray Firth on Monday evening, and has had numerous visitors. She is a noble vessel, built in the first style of modern art, with all its improvements, and bears sufficient evidence, both in security and elegance, that no exertion nor expense has been spared in making her as desirable a possible of the support of merchants, agriculturists, and passengers. The *Duchess of Sutherland* built by Wood & Mill of Dungslass, and the machinery by Mr R. Napier, Glasgow, which may be considered a sufficient guarantee to the public for the sufficiency of the workmanship; she is 574 tons burthen, and 250 horse power; and is considered one of the fastest sailing boats that ever left the Clyde. As a proof of this we may mention that she made the passage from Greenock to Inverness, a distance, we believe of about five hundred and twenty miles in forty-eight hours, fifty minutes' sailing, although the wind was unfavourable. The cabin is spacious and beautifully furnished, and the bedrooms seem very convenient. We congratulate the public on the commencement of this new source of communication, which promises to be highly advantageous to the agricultural and commercial interests of the north of Scotland. She is to call at the intermediate ports only, when wind and water will permit.—*Inverness Journal.*

THE BEES.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1836.

THE accounts we have published to day from the seat of war in Texas, are of a highly interesting nature, if their accuracy can be depended upon. Colonel Fannin, who commanded at Goliad, with about 330 men under him, in evacuating that Fort by orders of General Houston, was surrounded by a superior force, and we regret to say, that in place of trusting to their swords, in cutting their way through the perfidious enemy, got entrapped into capitulation; thus affording the ruthless and merciless Mexicans an opportunity of renewing their Bexar atrocities, and a second commentary on their leader's declared maxim, that "faith is not to be kept with heretics and rebels." But by far the most important part of the intelligence, we conceive, is the fact, that Santa Anna has succeeded in stirring up the neighbouring Indian tribes, to make common cause with him against the Texians and Americans! In order to avail himself more fully of this new posture of affairs, it appears he has divided his army, he remaining in person with the main body on the Brasos, to contend with General Houston, and sending a strong detachment across the Colorado, through the Upper country, to concentrate the Indian auxiliaries; and it appears that this combined force, (by some accounts said to be 10,000, and by others 1,500 strong,) had made a rapid movement on the Sabino river, and were committing excesses not only on the Texians, but also on the American citizens on their own territory. The United States Gen'l Gaines having lately taken the command of a corps of observation on the Frontier, on hearing of these hostile movements, had, with just promptitude, marched with the troops under his command, to the Sabine, which is the boundary line, to protect the persons and interests of the citizens of the United States. We shall not be much surprised, therefore, if we shortly hear of a hostile collision between the troops of the two Republics. We need scarcely add, that this event would of all others, be the most likely to save the Texians from utter destruction. It is quite impossible that the few thousands of Texian colonists can contend single-handed with their blood-thirsty oppressors, and we think that Jonathan is on the watch, for a favourable pretext to protect his countrymen in the south, and add another State to the already unwieldy confederation.

UPPER CANADA.—The Assembly of this Province have, by a large majority, withheld the supplies; his Excellency Sir F. B. Head has prorogued the Parliament, and it is reported that he has refused the royal

assent to many important bills, and that he will shortly appeal to the people for a new Parliament.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—We are desired to intimate that DR GESNER, from Parrsboro, will deliver a Lecture this evening, at the usual hour, at the request of the Society, on GEOLOGY.

ARISAIG PIER.—We are informed that a subscription has been opened for repairing Arisaig Pier, and that the inhabitants in that neighbourhood have cheerfully subscribed to the extent of £100. Others who ought to consider themselves no less interested than those who have done so, should follow the laudable example thus set them. The utility of this place of safety for mens' lives and property has never been questioned by persons acquainted with the coast.

Subscriptions for the above purpose will be thankfully received at this Office.

FIRE.—The Court House and Jail at Annapolis, was entirely consumed by fire on the morning of the 9th April.

[COMMUNICATED.]

AN examination took place in the school room at Arisaig, on the 16th inst. where upwards of 60 English, 2 Latin, and 5 Gaelic pupils received instruction during the last 6 months, under the conduct of Alexander McGilvray, late from St. Andrews College, P. E. Island. The progress the scholars have made in these various departments, is no less satisfactory to their parents and guardians, than creditable to the teacher, whose zeal, abilities, and assiduity in the discharge of his obligations, fully realized the anticipations which his numerous supporters had formed of his religious and moral conduct, before he entered on this important situation.

W. B. McLEOD, P. P.
ANGUS GILLIES,
JOHN McDONALD,
ALEXANDER McDONALD.

Arisaig, 20th May, 1836.

[COMMUNICATED.]

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT PUGWASH—The liberality of Mr Isaac Ladd, of this place, towards the above building, which is the first that ever was in contemplation in this part of the province, shews a nobleness of disposition, and a mind entirely destitute of religious animosity. He has most generously offered a valuable lot of ground situated in the centre of the village, to the Catholics of the place, which they gratefully accepted of, and which was to them a stimulus to exert themselves for the more speedy erection of their House of Worship. Many persons, tho' of a different creed, intimated their willingness to contribute towards it. Mr Napier Fursner has already given a handsome donation.

Editors of Papers and others who have kindly acted as Agents for procuring Subscribers for "the Harmonicon" will confer an additional favour by sending us their lists of Subscribers' names.

TRAVELLERS' MEMO. ANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At Mrs Davison's.—Messrs Clark, Walker, McDonald, Davis, Coston, Conroy, McCormick, Clark, and Mr and Mrs Hadley.

At the Royal Oak.—Dr Gesner, Messrs Stewart, McDonald, Brennan, and Grant.

At Mr. Harpers.—Mr Hollingworth, Mr and Mrs Archibald, and Mr Cowan.

At Mr Lorrains.—Messrs Scott, Wilson, Smith, and Heatherton.

DIED,

At Government House, St Georges, Grenada, on 21st March last, in the 45th year of his age, His Excellency Lieutenant Col. Mair, Governor of that Island.

At Parrsborough, on Monday, the 4th inst. James Ratchford, Esq. aged 73 years. He resided the last fifty years in that place, and uniformly manifested the most lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of its inhabitants.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED,

Thursday—Brig Garland, Witleton, Liverpool. G. B—hardware and dry goods to G Smith; Schr. Elizabeth, Dwyer, P. E. Island—oats to G. Smith; Rapid, Le Blanc, Bridgeport. bal.

Friday—Brig Jean Dun, Loney, Sunderland—goods to G Smith; Schr. Lady, Rabm. Sydney—bal; Shal. Partridge, Pettipas, Crow Harbour—herrings.

Saturday—Brig Stephen, Potts, Newcastle, Eng.—British goods to J. Purves.

Monday—Brig Phytos, Albe, Boston—bal; Citizen, Emerton, Newburyport, U. S.—bal; Shal. Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—an assortment of British merchandize, fruit, groceries and wine to D & T McCulloch, R McKenzie, J Johnston, and others; Brig Halifax, O'Brien, Halifax—fruit and groceries to W & J Ives, and others; Ship Henry Leeds, Sweetser, Boston—bal.; Swedish Ship Charlotte, Bargeston, New York—bal.; Ship Ann Grant, Marshall, Greenock—goods, drugs, &c. to J Carmichael, J McGregor, J D B Fraser, and others; Schr. Oraclo, Reynolds, Halifax.

CLEARED,

Thursday—Brig Mary Silsby, Staples, Boston—coal; Schr Dispatch, Cormick, Three Rivers, P. E. I—goods by W McLean; Schr Manly, Forit, Halifax—do.

Saturday—Brig Robert Burns, Messenger, London—timber by the Master; Sloop Sarah, Mullins, Wallace—goods by J Purves and W & J Ives.

Monday—Schr Rapid, LeBlanc, Boston—coal by Mining Association.

H. M. line of Battle Ship Melville, bearing the flag of Adm'l Sir P. Halkett arrived at Bermuda on the 1st inst. The Melville is expected shortly at Halifax.

H. M. S. Rainbow has been ordered to cruise for the summer on the coast of Newfoundland—and the Wanderer in the Bay of Fundy.—The Champion sailed from hence some weeks since for the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—Halifax Gaz.

Arrived at St John, N B, on the 7th inst., Whale ship Margaret Rait, Cape of Good Hope, 60 days—120 barrels sperm oil. Sold 1200 barrels right oil at the Cape.

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,
Cauvass 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.

25th May, 1836. if

CAUTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby Notifies the public, that his wife Mary McDonald, has without his leave or approbation left his dwelling house; he therefore cautions all persons not to give her any credit on his account, as he will not be answerable therefor.
DONALD McDONALD.
Gulf Shore, U District, County of }
Sydney, May 20, 1836. } b-w

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing or receiving two certain promissory Notes made by the subscriber, payable to one Rodorick Johnston, or order, and bearing date Dec. 31 1835, as they will not be paid, the said R. Johnston not having given value for the same.
ALEXANDER LOGAN.
Cape John, May 24, 1836. m-w

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Britain, U. States, and Canada
Bills Lading
Seamens' Articles
Indentures
Deeds of Conveyance and Mortgage do.
Magistrates' Summons, Capias and Executions
Law do do and do
Declarations and Subpenas
Cargo Manifests, Inwards and Outwards
Arbitration Bonds
Mortgage do
Writs of Enquiry

SEVENTH ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. MUTER

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pictou, that his seventh Entertainment will be given in the Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening, 2nd June. Doors open at half past seven,—Mr M. will commence at eight.

Tickets 1s 3d each, to be had at the store of Mr James Johnston.

Mr M. respectfully requests those that intend to be present on Thursday evening, to take tickets before the hour of admission, and so prevent confusion at the door.

The boys and others are cautioned against listening at the windows, or breaking into Mr Lorraine's garden, as a special police will be appointed to watch and apprehend them.

May 25.

BOOKBINDER WANTED, immediately, at this Office. None need apply who cannot furnish ample testimonials of his character.

May 25.

MAPS, CHARTS, &c,

FOR SALE BY JAMES DAWSON, WATER STREET, PICTOU.

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

SAILING DIRECTIONS &c.

Sailing directions for the Coast of N. America from Labrador to the Mississippi	0	6	0
Sailing directions for the coasts of Britain and Ireland	0	3	0
Sailing directions for the coast of N. America from Philadelphia to Cuba	0	2	6
American Coast Pilot	0	12	6
Norie's Navigation	1	2	6
Steel's Ship master's Assistant	1	15	0

Pictou, May 18, 1836.

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.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

Just received, and for sale by the Subscriber:

40 Sides Neats Leather,
6 sides sole do.
1 dozen Calf skins.

Flour and Oatmeal will be taken in payment.
March 30. J. DAWSON.

In the Supreme Court, at Halifax, 1836.

CAUSE { William G. Cochran, Plff.
vs.
David Rogers, Defdt.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Court House, in Pictou, on Monday, the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy.

ALL that certain lot or piece of LAND, situate, lying and being, at CARRIBGO, in the district of PICTOU, abutted and bounded as follows, TO-WIT:—Beginning at the north-west corner of LOT NO. 5, as laid down on a plan made by Messrs. Millar & McLean, thence south 40 chains; thence west 25 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 25 chains, until it comes to the place of beginning, containing 160 Acres more or less, together with the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon. The same Premises having been mortgaged by the Defdt. to the Plff., and by rule of said Court, passed in Michaelmas Term, 1834, ordered to be SOLD pursuant to the Act, passed for the more easy Redemption and Foreclosure of Mortgages
J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.

CHARLES TWINING, Plff's Atty.
Halifax, April 12, 1836.

TO LET.

THAT large and commodious House lately occupied by Mrs Johnston, as a Boarding House. A moderate RENT will be accepted.

ROSS & PRIMROSE.
Pictou, 13th April, 1836.

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.

FARES.

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

NAILS.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

THE Subscriber has received, ex Sch'r ABEL, from Montreal, a large consignment of best quending or tough Cut Nails, of all sizes, from 2lb. or shingling, to 30lb per thousand, and which he now offers wholesale or retail, very low for cash. These nails have been pronounced superior to any wrought nails for house work, wherever they have been introduced.
JAS. DAWSON.
December 1.

POETRY.

[From the Scotsman.]

LINES

ASCRIBED TO TANAHILL, THE POET.

WHEN love's soft flame first reached my heart,
Young Mary did attract my mind,
I tried with all my skill and art
The way to her young heart to find.

I thought that in my Mary fair,
Wore all the beauties that adorn
The fairest field of opening flowers,
That ever graced the dewy morn.

My youthful heart with love did burn,
With ardour still increased the flame,
Till youthful Mary in return,
Did either fool or feign'd the same.

How oft with this fair lovely maid,
I traced the flowery mead or grove,
Or in the deep embowering shade
I told my tender tale of love.

I thought my care was at an end,
I sang of her the live long day;
Each hour with her I loved to spend,
Or sung with birds upon the spray.

No youthful shepherd on the green,
More happy with his Mary dear
Than I with my sweet lovely queen,
A stranger to all doubt and care.

Unconstant as the winter blasts,
That sweep along the watery plain,
Far shorter doth our pleasures last,
When we are doomed to cruel pain.

My Mary soon did change her mind,
And left me for a richer swain,
May he in her such pleasure find,
As I, alas, shall never gain.

MISCELLANY

A SPIDER THIEF.—The following anecdote is from a French work:—"M. F.—, of Saint Omer, laid on the chimney piece of his chamber, one evening on going to bed, a small shirt pin of gold, whose head represented a fly. Next day M. F. would have taken his pin from the place where he had put it, but the trinket had disappeared. A servant maid, who had only been in his service a few days, was solely suspected of having carried off the pin, and sent away. But at length Mons. F.'s sister putting up some curtains, was extremely surprised to find the lost pin suspended from the ceiling in a spider's web. And thus was the disappearance of the bijou explained—a spider, deceived by the figure of the fly which the pin presented, had drawn it into his web."

An inquest was held at Sheffield last week, on the body of Mr. Adams, brewer, who drowned himself in one of his casks of beer, containing 500 gallons. Verdict—"Temporary insanity."—*Scotch Paw.*

Diodorus says, that among the ancient Egyptians, one of the conditions of the marriage contract was, "that the husband should be obedient to his wife." "I have often heard them speak," he adds, "of the Egyptian bondage, but never knew it had been carried so far as this before."

BEST WATER FOR TEA.—Rain water, when pure, is very soft, and on that account, ought to be selected for the making of all infusions, such as tea, since the solvent powers of water are great, in proportion to its freedom from earthy salts.

ADVICE TO APPRENTICES.

1. Having selected your profession, resolve not to abandon it; but by a life of industry and enterprize to adorn it. You will be much more likely to succeed in the business you have long studied, than in that of which you know but little.

2. Select the best company in your power to obtain; and let your conversation be on those things you wish to learn. Frequent conversation will elicit much instruction.

3. Obtain a friend to select for you the best books on morality, religion and the liberal arts, and particularly those which treat on your profession. It is not the reading of many books that make a man wise, but the reading of only those which can impart wisdom. Thoroughly understand what you read; take notes of all that is worth remembering, and frequently review what you have written.

4. Select for your model the greatest and purest characters; and always endeavour to imitate their virtues, and to emulate their greatness.

5. Serve God—attend his worship—and endeavour to set an example of piety, charity, and sobriety, to all around you.

6. Love your country, respect your rulers; treat with kindness your fellow-apprentices; let your great aim be usefulness to mankind.

7. Get all you can by honest industry; spend none extravagantly, and provide largely for old age.

8. In a word, think much, act circumspectly, and live usefully.—*American Paper.*

THE RAILWAY PARLIAMENT.—Parliaments in different ages have taken their descriptions from the characteristic circumstances by which they have been distinguished, and hence we have the "learned" and the "unlearned" parliaments—the "Boroughmongering," the "Reformed Parliaments,"—and adopting this principle, the present, we suppose, will be called the "Railway Parliament," as it is understood that never at any former time were there half so many projects of this kind likely to be brought under the consideration of the Legislature as during the present session.

STAIR CARPETS should always have a slip of paper put under them, at and over the edge of every step, which is the part where they first wear out, in order to lessen the friction of the carpets against the boards beneath. The strips should be, within an inch or two, as long as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches in breadth, so as to lie a little distance upon each step. This simple plan, so easy of execution, will, we know, preserve a stair carpet half as long again as it would last without the strips of paper.

A DOC CHURNING MILK.—There has been in operation for some time past on the farm of Auchyle, parish of Port, Perthshire, occupied by Mr. Peter Ferguson, an ordinary sized staff or plunge churn making the butter from 16 or 18 cows—the propelling power of which is a collie dog. The machinery necessary for the process is exceedingly simple and cheap, and as a proof of the feasibility of the plan which must prove a considerable saving to the dairy farmers, several of Mr. Ferguson's neighbours are about to enlist into their service, the same kind of animal power. We understand a working churn, on the above principle, will shortly be procured for Drummond's Agricultural Museum.

A NUISANCE.—[From the *John O'Groat Journal.*] SIR, I am particularly annoyed with a lot of idle fellows hanging about my place, be so good as to allow me, through the medium of the *John O'Groat Journal*, to remind them "that there is nothing so hurtful to those who have business, as the visits of those who have none," and that the wise man said,

long ago, "Withdraw thy foot from thy neighbour's house, lest he be weary of thee, and so hate thee."

THE WIDOWER AND HIS DAUGHTER.—He did not send her to a boarding school to learn frivolous accomplishments, and make romantic friendships, and have her head filled with the fashions and the beaux, before any principles for the guidance of her conduct in life, or any distinct ideas of what constituted RATIONAL HAPPINESS, had been conveyed to her mind. Certain it is, however, that the love of HOME, and the habit of domestic confidence, must pervade female education, or merely being married will never make a woman fond of domestic pleasures, or capable of discharging domestic duties. It is strange that men of sense, learning, and knowledge of the world, can believe that a weak-minded, sentimental, frivolous young lady, whose whole heart is devoted to dress, amusements, and husband-hunting, will make a kind, submissive and judicious wife! Such apparently gentle girls are the most unreasonable beings in the universe—as wives, I mean.—Men will not believe, till they find by conjugal experience, that a pretty, soft-spoken, sentimental young creature, whose deepest learning is a few French phrases, and a few tunes on the piano, can exhibit passions violent as Queen Elizabeth—or be as obstinate as Madame de Stael in an argument. Before proposing to marry a young lady consider if she has qualities you would esteem in an intimate friend. If she has not never dream your love will last, though she be as beautiful as a Hourii. Beauty is a fascinating object—but who ever selected a FRIEND for his or her beauty?—*Mrs. Hale.*

FIRE IN STEAM BOATS.—There are two species of accidents to which steam-boats are liable—the one by concussion, and the other that which results from the chance of fire; and fire is, under any circumstances, a most dangerous opponent, especially if in the neighbourhood of a large boiler. However, by a simple arrangement invented by Mr. Waterhouse, we may, in a few moments, extinguish a fire on board a steamboat, by impelling steam, with any degree of force, into the room where any inflammable matter is in a state of ignition. The door of the room need not be closed. Thus, then, simply by having a pipe to communicate from the boiler into the engine-room, or any other part of the vessel, all fear of fire on board a steam-boat will be entirely removed.—*Liverpool paper.*

A STRANGE KIND OF ECONOMY.—No matter for the title of that Scottish lord whom the prince regent used to mention as such a peacemaker that he would hardly speak ill of the 'devil' behind his back. On one occasion, an absentee was mentioned to whom the prince applied a very brief and emphatic title, estimating, "Even Lord —, there, cannot deny that the man lives upon lies. Come, my lord, is he not a liar?" "Indeed, your royal highness," answered this lover of harmony, "I'll not go so far as to say that; but I'm free to admit that the gentleman is a great economist of truth." George IV. often quoted this phrase with much zest; originality of expression was never unappreciated by him.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

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