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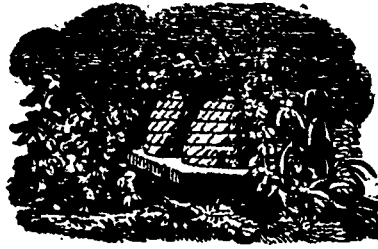
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"IUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1837.

NUMBER XXX.

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.

ADVERTISING.

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

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

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, per bushel	2s 6d	Hay	per ton	40s a 50 ^o
Boards, pine, pr at 50s a 60s		Herrings, No. 1,		30s
" homlock - 30s a 40s		Mackarel,		none
Beef, pr lb	3d a 4d	Mutton per lb	3d a 4d	
Butter, -	10d	Oatmeal pr cwt	16s a 18s	
Cheese, -	5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s 6d	
Coals, at Mines, pr chd 17s		Pork	4d	
" at Loading Ground 17s		Potatoes -	1s 3d	
" at end of railroad 17s		Salt pr hhd.		
Coke		Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d	
Codfish pr Oil 14s a 16s		Shingles pr at	7s a 10s	
Eggs pr doz	none	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d	
Flour, N. S.	22s 6d	Turnips pr bush	1s	
" American s r	none	Veal -	none	
		Wood pr cord	12s	

HALIFAX PRICES.

Atewives	27s 6d	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, M 65s a 70s		" "	2 15s
Beef, Quebec prime, 45s		Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia 42s 6d		" "	2 37s
Codfish, merchantable 17s 6d		" "	3 32s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Molasses per gal	2s 3d
" Sydney,	30s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada primo	85s
Coffee	1s 3d	" Nova Scotia	80s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes	1s 3d
Flour Ata sup	50s	Sugar, 37s 6d a 42s 6d	
" Fino	43s	Salmon No 1	70s
" Canada, fine	50s	" "	2 65s
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10s

WRITING.

PERSONS desirous of having DEEDS, MORTGAGES, RELEASES, QUIT CLAIMS, &c., written, can be accommodated on application to the subscriber at the Record Office.

ABRAM. S. HARRIS,

Pictou, Nov. 29, 1837.

b-w

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY late arrivals, the Subscriber has received large additions to his STOCK OF MEDICINES, which is now very extensive; comprising a general assortment of every thing usually kept by persons in his line;—all of which are offered for sale at moderate prices, for prompt payment.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

Chemist & Druggist.

13,000 PRINCIPLE SEGARS in quarter boxes, for sale as above.

December 6.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

[The following letter, from a Correspondent of the Edinburgh Scotsman, who has been travelling in Germany for some months, contains some interesting matter.]

MUNICH, 21st August, 1837.

AFTER the bustle of the elections is over, a letter from Germany may probably interest you a little; and I shall therefore present you with a few observations.

Prussia has a poor sandy soil in most of her dominions, and not a very steady climate. We had fires in the first week of June in Berlin. Usually, however, the country is burnt up by fervent sunshine in that month, and the town insupportably warm. The people are remarkably industrious, and every inch of ground is cultivated. We saw them at work early and late, and their labour is steady and energetic. All over Germany indeed, the day begins very early. After four o'clock in midsummer, Berlin, Dresden, Prague, and Vienna, are in full activity. Carts, carriages, and wagons thunder along, and it is impossible to sleep in a room fronting a busy street after that hour.

The King of Prussia gives audiences at half past five in the morning, and the banks and shops are open at six or seven. A light breakfast of coffee and bread, or, in the lower ranks, of beer or fruit, and bread, is taken early; and at twelve, one or two o'clock, in different places, business is universally suspended, and two hours are devoted to a multifarious and substantial dinner. The King of Prussia gives state dinners at two o'clock. The English Ambassador gives dinners at four, to suit himself a little to the habits of his countrymen, who are his frequent guests. Dinner lasts generally two hours. Then the company rise and retire to the drawing room, where coffee is immediately served, and in twenty minutes the guests disperse. The theatre, which commences at six, is the great place of resort in the evening. Operas are given alternately with plays in the chief theatre.—There are also every where public gardens, in which coffee, ice, and confectionaries are furnished, and a band of music plays the whole evening. The theatre closes at nine o'clock, and by ten the great majority of the people are in bed. These hours and habits, with slight modifications, pervade the whole of Germany which we have seen. In Vienna business begins a little later in the morning, and the common dinner hour is two o'clock. The Emperor dines at three, and the King of Bavaria at half-past three. The evening is every where devoted to amusement, which is provided at a cheap rate and ignominious in its character. I have not seen three individuals drunk in Germany in three months. In Bavaria and the north, the common people drink a good deal of beer, but it is like the fine Edinburgh table-beer in strength and appearance. It is weak, highly fermented, and strongly hopped; and an ocean may be drunk without producing intoxication. The Catholic churches in both the towns and the villages are crowded by worshippers by five o'clock in the morning, not only on Sundays, but on week days; and the priests are in attendance to perform their duties at that hour.

Every one has heard of the Prussian system of education. It owed its origin to the oppressions of the French. The battle of Jena revealed to the King that

his people wanted national spirit, that his Government was destitute of energy, and his finances nothing; and he resolved to remove these great defects. Aided by Ministers of great energy and comprehensive judgment, he emancipated the peasants, gave constitutions to the towns, and instituted the system of universal education which you have so often commended. The French, by continuing their expressions and insults during a period of seven years, rendered these measures effectual. They roused thoroughly the national spirit, the people appreciated the gifts of the King, and finally expelled their oppressors with resistless bravery. The pressure of the times called for energy and talent; and as these were rewarded, they were speedily forthcoming. An extraordinary life and vigor were infused into every department of the public service, and Prussia became full of activity from the King to the Peasant. A good deal of this spirit continues.

In Prussia every thing is regulated, and in general regulated well. You cannot obtain a seat in a Prussian stage coach till you present your passport: but when you have overcome this difficulty, you find it the handsomest, the best appointed, and the most convenient in Germany. The roads are admirably kept, but the spirit of regulation is sometimes ludicrously displayed in them. Tickets forbidding the breaking the parapets of bridges, breaking down fences, &c. are every where erected; and they always specify the penalty. I read one which prohibited injuring a fence under a penalty of sixpence sterling! In the window of one of the toll-houses a few miles from Berlin, I saw a barometer, and a thermometer, and a tablet indicating the day of the month, all placed to be seen by the public. All along the highways are circular recesses every two miles or less, with green turf banks, for foot travellers to rest on, under the shade of trees, and amidst the fragrance of flowering shrubs planted around them.

Professors and teachers are appointed only after a most vigorous competition; and in every Prussian University as many private teachers as choose, may obtain the privilege of lecturing within the college on any science taught by the regular professors, provided such teachers submit to an examination and prove their qualifications by their answers. These examinations are extremely severe, and only men of great talents and attainments can succeed in gaining the privilege of private teaching; but when once obtained, their lectures qualify students for degrees the same as those of the professors, and hence the latter can never with impunity fall asleep, as they sometimes do in other universities.

In Prussia, talent is sought after by the Government, and employed; and there is more freedom of the press in books, than is generally believed in England. I had the benefit of conversing with several of the most intelligent men in public employments in Berlin, and arrived at the conclusion that political opinions may be pretty freely expressed in books, provided this is done, not in the declamation or invective, but in sober philosophical reasoning. The periodical press is strictly limited, and any books or pamphlets that should recommend practical reforms to the people as proper to be demanded from the Government, would be suppressed. The Government itself, how-

ever, acts in the spirit of reform; and any one who will recommend practical improvement to it, will not be molested. The Government is extremely desirous to obtain information of every addition to human knowledge; and is not alarmed at having its subjects informed concerning the advances in the arts, sciences, and in social life, which are made in other countries.

The increase in knowledge, and the mental activity called forth in Prussia, however, have produced their natural effects. The people desire to enjoy the privilege of taking a part in the management of their own affairs; and so much of the genuine spirit of despotism continues to animate the King, that he is alarmed at this dawning of public independence. He has begun to fear that he has gone too far in education, and those who counsel the application of the Conservative principle, are more favourably listened to than the advocates of additional educational advancement. I was told by excellent authority that Mr Von Raumer has lost Court favour, in consequence of writing so favourably as he did of the beneficial effects of Parliamentary Reform in England; and one of the best informed men in Berlin in regard to education, said, that the instruction provided for females in the Prussian system, had been found very defective, and that proposals had been made to improve it, but had met with great resistance. I communicated to one of the Councillors who form the Privy Council of the Minister of Public Instruction, the subjects taught to the young ladies of Edinburgh in the Great Stuart Street Institution, and he expressed great interest in the plan. He said that some of his fellow councillors and himself desired a similar improvement in Prussia; but he feared that they had many obstacles to surmount before they could succeed.

Many persons will probably believe that an active, enlightened, and reforming Government like that of Prussia, although despotic, is a very excellent institution. There is no Bishop of Exeter to throw rubbish before the wheels of reform, and the Government can accomplish in a day what it would cost seven years of speeches, and pamphlets, and leading articles to bring about in England; but this is a shallow conclusion. Individual mind is chained in Prussia unless it entreats itself into the service of the King. In the conversations which I enjoyed with several able men, capable of writing and acting, I often asked, "Why does nobody urge such and such a measure, which you tell me is much wanted?" The answer invariably was,—"Here an individual can do nothing. There is no parliament, no public, no power, but that of the King, and we all feel that it is needless to agitate; for we should only suffer, and no one would assist us." In Britain every man to whom Providence has given talents, feels that he has power. His power is that of influencing opinion; and if he succeeds in making a great impression, he may render practical the objects which he advocates. In Prussia great talents and mental activity are a misfortune, unless they take one direction; and to one who has enjoyed the freedom of thought, action, and influence, which Britain affords, Prussia, with all her improvements, presents the aspect of a moral prison. (To be continued).

J. M. KITCHIN, SHOEMAKER,

HAVING lately returned from Liverpool, England, intimates to the public that he has commenced the

SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,

in that shop adjoining the store of J. R. Kitchin, where he is ready to execute orders in his line with neatness, durability, and despatch.

N.B. A Journeyman wanted.
Nov. 23. if

FOR SALE.

1 Baking or Cooking STOVE,
1 DOUBLE STOVE, very neat.

Apply to J. DAWSON.

TO LET:

ENTRY FIRST MAY NEXT,

One half of that new and well finished HOUSE, a part of which is now occupied by Mr Charles Robson,—containing A SHOP, CELLAR, KITCHEN, and SIX ROOMS,

Or, the premises can be let as a dwelling, exclusive of the shop.

Apply as above. [October 11.

ALMANACS FOR 1833,

For sale for 7½d each, by J. DAWSON.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Having fully determined to wind up their business in Richibucto, as soon as possible—offer for sale the following Properties in Real Estate, viz.—

No. 1.—That large and well known commodious HOUSE in the centre of the town, fronting on Water-street, designated as the "King's Arms Inn," and occupied by Mr Donnelly for several years.—This House is forty feet by thirty-eight feet basement—two stories high, and finished in good order to the garret; under which is a frost proof cellar, (double wall) as large as the House, well built with stones and lime, seven feet clear of the Joists, and a never failing well of water pumped up in the kitchen. On said basement story to the rear of his House is a large Shed or building, extending to the barn, forty-five feet, said Barn is thirty six feet, by thirty feet, and commodiously fitted with stalls and other improvements for stabling purposes—in the rear of, and connecting with these buildings, is an Acre of land running back to Pagan-street, under the highest cultivation as a garden.

No. 2.—A property in rear of number One, fronting on Pagan-street, in the highest cultivation, containing one acre and two perches.

No. 3.—A property in front of the King's Arms Inn, with a building thereon, bounded on Water-street, in extent about seventy-five feet, with a wharf from high water mark, extending into the harbour fifty-six feet by seventy feet.

No. 4.—A building occupied by the subscribers as a Dry Good Shop and Warehouse, thirty-seven feet by forty-seven feet, two stories high on a wharf, extending into the Harbour sixty-six feet in length, by twenty-eight feet in breadth.

No. 5.—A property in the town, well known as formerly belonging to Mr Patrick Fahey, on which is a large two story House, well adapted for a tavern with an acre of land.

No. 6.—A property, at Ball's Creek, (so called) on the Richibucto River, in the neighbourhood of Mr Ford's Mills, formerly owned by Mr James Shirley, containing two hundred acres, on which upwards of thirty acres is under cultivation.

No. 7.—A property on the St. Nicholas River, well known, formerly as the property of Curran & Brown, a part of which is cleared land with a house thereon.

No. 8.—A property once owned by Mr Turner Ward, fronting on the Harbour of Buctouche, bounded on the north by lands formerly owned by Thomas Ostle, Esq. containing fifteen acres, all cleared land.

ALSO:

A Mill Property on the East branch of the St. Nicholas River—in excellent order, now in operation at the head of the tide, and foot of, and across said branch—with all the advantages of the standing timber on said branch, which is principally young White Pine, and in the greatest abundance, from ten to twelve miles up. This is one of the most desirable locations in that part of the country; there is 200 acres of land, a great part of which is under cultivation, with a good House and out-houses thereon, and the premises extend across the branch to the proportion of about one third of the property, and only about nine miles from the town. Application of this property to be made to Mr John Curran, on the premises, as well as to the subscribers, as directed.

For rate and terms of properties, Nos. 1 to 8, please apply to the subscribers at their office, at St. John and Richibucto. Sales will be positive, without reserve, and advantageous bargains may be expected on accommodating terms.

N.B. The above Store and Town Property is a desirable situation for parties wishing to enter the timber and deal trade. The business of the store, from its being an old stand, is very important. Terms of Payment made easy.

They also request all persons to whom they are indebted in this concern to present their accounts for adjustment and payment; and those indebted to them to make payment or satisfactory arrangements by the end of this year, without which compulsory steps may be taken.

MACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.

St John, October 17, 1837. cd-w

SOLE LEATHER,

Of a very superior quality, for sale by
ROSS & PRIMROSE.

October 25.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,
Island, East River, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, to either of the subscribers; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to
JANE MCKENZIE Exr's.
ALEX FRASER, Jr. Furks, } Exr's
ROBERT GRANT, }
East River, 29th November, 1837. ca-m

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late

DONALD CHISHOLM,
East River, farmer, deceased, are requested to render 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
ELIZABETH CHISHOLM, Admr's.
HUGH CHISHOLM, }
WILLIAM ROBERTSON } Admr's.
East River, Sept. 4, 1837. b-m

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

DAVID P. PATTERSON,
of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

R. S. PATTERSON, } Admrs.
ABRAM PATTERSON, }
Pictou, 28th July, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, } Admrs.
THOMAS CAMPBELL, }
ANDREW MILLAR, }
Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,
late of Point Breuly, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, at the office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, Pictou, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
JANE DOULL, Administratrix
Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

FARM FOR SALE

OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

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

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

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

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

TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

PERSONS desirous of contracting for the boarding, shingling, and inside finishing, of a number of Frames erected at the Albion Mines for the workmen's Houses; can find employment by applying to Mr JOSEPH SMITH at the office of the Albion Mines.

N. B. Contractors to find all materials.
Albion Mines, 5th Sept. 1837

R. DAWSON,

Has received a few Cooking, Franklin & Shop STOVES,

of New York and Carron Casting, which will be sold low for cash.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN PROUDFOOT
HAS just received from London, an Extensive Assortment of **FALL GOODS, OF THE BEST QUALITY,** which he offers for sale at unusually low prices, for cash or farm produce; Viz:—

BLUE CLOTHS and Cassimeres, Moleskins, checks and stripes, grey and white cotton, brown Holland,

LINEN AND COTTON BED TICK, white counterpanes and diapers, woollen shawls, flannel and serge, 9-4 blankets, black coffin cloth,

MEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS, shaloon, black and cold merino, edgings and quilings, stays, patent thread, cotton reels and balls,

MULL, BOOK, & JACONET MUSLINS, mixed pins, shoethread, ribbons, gauze, Bandanna and Barcelona silk handkerchiefs, Turkey, red, and other colour cotton handkerchiefs, gauze veils,

GROS DE NAPLES, tapes, crapes, womens' black, worsted, and cotton hose, scissors, sewing silk, cotton seret,

NAVY, BLUE, AND FANCY PRINTS, Chintz furniture, shirting cottons (great variety), **MIRRORS,**

double-bladed knives, blue, red, and white cotton woff, and white warp.
December 6. if

LAND FOR SALE.

500 ACRES of Excellent LAND, at Kempt Town, in the County of Colchester, near the head of Salmon River, westward of the road leading from Salmon River to Earl Town, about 4 miles North of Mr John Archibald's Inn. The said lot was originally granted to Robert Jerrat and Margaret Lindsay. The Land is mostly covered with hardwood and spruce, and is surrounded with good soil, sufficient to make a thriving Settlement in a few years. Two families now reside within three quarters of a mile of said Lot, and others are about to settle in its vicinity. As the Land has lately been surveyed, and lines marked by Mr Alexander Miller, Deputy Surveyor, Turo, persons wishing to purchase may apply to him, or to the subscriber by whom any further information can be given.

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou 1st December 1837.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to notify his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced **SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST** his well assorted Stock of the best British **HARDWARE GOODS,** by wholesale and retail.

And Likewise,—

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT

of the best British Manufactured Hardware Goods,

of various descriptions, which are to be sold in Lots judiciously selected and made up.

Also:—Gin and Brandy, in Bond.

The subscriber at the same time begs leave to intimate to all persons who stand indebted to him by Notes of Hand, Book Accounts, or otherwise, for twelve months previous to this date, that they must make payment on or before the 30th day of December, ensuing; otherwise he will place his claims in the hands of his Attorney, for recovery.

JOHN BANNERMAN.

November 25 if

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers wishing to settle up their Partnership Business, request all those persons having unsettled accounts with them, to call and have them adjusted before the first of January 1838. Any accounts standing unsettled at that time, will be sued for without reserve.

E. LIPPENCOTT & CO.

Nov. 22 if

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, AND PHENIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Palsy, Piles, Injuries from the use of Mercury, Costiveness, rush of blood to the head and violent Head Aches, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptive Complaints, Dropsy, Asthma, & Constipation, Diarrhoea, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its use.

For further particulars of the above Medicine, see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which can be obtained on application at the store of Mr J. D. B. FRASER, Pictou, - where the Medicine is for sale.

December 6.

FALL, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

Has received per ship Westmoreland,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY,

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

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

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

MATHIESON'S JOINERS' TOOLS, (well assorted;)

Coopers' tools; lines and twines; Blacker 'ths' and other files; coffin mills; spades and shovel washes, candlesticks; **CRIMPING MACHIN.**, brass sofa and table castors,

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS

lead and box irons; cart and wagon bushes; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;

Franklin, Cooking, and Shop Stoves; Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue irons; bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass; putty,

PAINT AND OIL;

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

A suitable assortment of WOOLEN, COTTON, AND SILK GOODS.

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

ALSO:

Hyson, Congo, and Bohea

TEAS;

SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,

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

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND IN THE TOWN OF PICTOU,

(Adjoining the Property of Mr John Lorrain:)

MEASURING on Church street about forty feet, and extending north along James' street about one hundred and fifty feet.

Terms easy; apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON,

Pictou, 11th October, 1837. if

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

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES, On Monday the 20th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, a. m. If not previously disposed of at private sale:

ALL that lot, piece, or parcel of LAND situate and being in the town of Pictou, on the north side of Church street, and is described as follows, viz't. Beginning at the south west corner of a lot of land formerly owned by John Patterson, sen., deceased, (and now in the possession of Messrs Hepburn and Campbell,) thence running north 8 degrees east, ten rods; thence north 82 degrees west four rods, thence south 3 degrees west, ten rods or until it strikes the north side of Church street aforesaid, and thence south 70 degrees east along the said street to the place of beginning, (excepting out of, and from the same, the dwelling house and school house now in the possession of, and occupied by Mr James Hogue.) There are upon the premises,

TWO GOOD DWELLING-HOUSES,

An excellent **SHOP, and Out-Houses.**

It will be sold in one or two lots to suit purchasers. The premises can be viewed at any time on application to the subscriber.

Terms liberal, and will be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN LINDSAY.

Pictou, 11th October, 1837.

The above **SALE** is postponed till **WEDNESDAY,** the 20th December next.

REMOVAL.

PETER BROWN,

TAILOR,

BEGS leave to notify his friends and the public, that he has removed to the shop next door to Mr Robert Dawson, at J directly opposite to Messrs J & W. Ices, where by strict attention to business he hopes still to merit that liberal patronage he has always received since his commencing business.

ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND,

BEST SUPERFINE, WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseymeres, Pilot Cloths, Buckskins, Petershams, **SILK AND COTTON VELVETS,** Excellent Assortment of Silk, and Silk & Wollen Valentias,

MOZELLE AND OTHER KINDS OF VESTINGS.

All kinds of Trimmings, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO:

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Suitable for the Season;

All of which he will warrant to be of the best workmanship and material, and will be sold at the following very reduced prices, for cash only, viz.

Great Coats	from 11 to 15 dollars.
Cloaks,	6 " 9 1-2 "
Frock Coats	12 " 18 "
Dress do.	10 " 15 "
Short do.	8 " 11 "
Jackets	6 " 8 "
100 prs trousers	2 " 8 "
120 assorted vests	1 1-2 " 4 "
Twilled flannel drawers	1 "

British and American **INDIA RUBBERS;** a general assortment of Tailors' **TOOLS and FURNISHINGS.**

Pictou, November 15. if m-w

JUST PUBLISHED,

(And for Sale by James Dawson,)

WILL COLKES'S AND FRYER'S New and much admired System of **ARITHMETIC AND MENTAL CALCULATIONS.**

EDITED BY REV. JAMES WADDELL,

Master of the Central Academy, Charlottetown.

TO LET.

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

His new Shop in the new building adjoining Mr Robson's. Entry on the 1st of December next.

August 27th, 1837. **R. DAWSON.**

AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

An Essay delivered at the opening of the second Session of the Tatamagouche Literary and Scientific Society; by JOHN BONTMAN, Esq.

MR CHAIRMAN,

Sir,—Agriculture is that art by which the soil is brought to yield that which is necessary to the subsistence of man and beast.

A knowledge of the principles upon which this art is conducted, is called the theory of Agriculture, the exercise of that knowledge, its practice, and the one practising, a Farmer or husbandman.

In order that any art may be successfully prosecuted, it is necessary that the rules by which it is guided, be well understood; and as no art is more conducive to the comfort of man, than the one we now treat of, we shall endeavour in the first place to show how the requisite knowledge may be acquired.

As an acquaintance with the operations of nature, affecting both animal and vegetable life, is of the utmost importance, the strictest attention ought to be paid by the farmer, in this respect. The works of scientific men upon subjects connected with agriculture should be consulted with care, and digested in the mind. We are apt to slight their investigations, whereas we ought to respect them and profit by their researches. Repeated experiments of various kinds are very useful, if the results are marked with care. Making as accurate calculations as may be, of the expenses and profits attending different modes of husbandry, may assist in directing to that which should be preferred.

Presuming that the requisite knowledge is attained, we shall now proceed to the practical part of agriculture, premising that nature for the wisest purposes, has so diversified the soil and situation, that general rules will not apply to all; therefore, allowance must be made for particular cases.

The great object in view, ought always to be, to bring the land to that state which will bring the most valuable crop with the least expense or labour. In order to this, it is necessary to have the soil enriched to a certain degree, and the weeds destroyed. A species of crop that would not pay in one situation, may be cultivated to advantage under different circumstances. The field upon which the scientific farmer may exercise his talents is so wide and varied, that there is ample scope for the genius to work upon.

The division of the farm into a number of equal parts should be the first step taken in the improvement of a farm; such as the command of manure—the qualities of the soil—localities of situation, &c. Where raising grain is the chief object in view, four plats, or what is called the four-shift rotation, I consider the best; if a mixed system of raising grain, and breeding and feeding stock be adopted, five plats; and if with a view to stock chiefly, six or more will be found the most advantageous. Having fixed upon the number of fields, they should be laid off in such a way as that easy access may be had to them all from the barn-yard, which ought to be in as central a situation as circumstances will admit.

The fields must then undergo a thorough course of cultivation, consisting of a competent application of manure to enrich them, and a complete extermination of weeds. It is a rule in good husbandry to interchange the crops alternately from white to green, and vice versa, so that, excepting grass, crops of the same kind may not follow.

Great care ought to be exercised in the selection of seeds of every description, as it is of no use to look for owls breeding eagles. The quantity of manure should be increased by every possible means, and applied to the soil in the way from which it will derive the most benefit. This I conceive to be either to put it in drills if for green crop, or if for white, to plough it down immediately after being carted from the heap

Long exposure to the sun and air is highly injurious to any kind of manure, particularly if it has been in a state of fermentation. No kind of barn-yard manure should be applied as a top dressing, until it has been composted, and its parts completely divided.

The field or plat intended for green crop should be ploughed deep in the fall; so that fresh mould may be brought to the surface, and the soil pulverised by the frost. Loam intended for grain crop the following year, should likewise be ploughed in the fall, so that it may be consolidated, and at the same time pulverised for the reception of the seed.

Land of every description for crops of any kind, should be completely harrowed, and reduced to a fine mould; otherwise the delicate fibres of vegetables will not find that nourishment which is necessary to bring them to maturity.

Every description of culmiferous crop should be cut before it is that is called dead ripe, as the grain is then as valuable, and the straw much more so; and it should be thoroughly dried before housing, to prevent heat or must.

I shall now conclude with a few more general observations. A proper division of time and labour is of the greatest moment; that is, a doing of every thing not only in the way that it should be done, but at the time it should be done. If not, both time and labour may be lost. No one should attempt to till more land than he can keep in complete order, or keep more stock than he can feed well. The farmer's comfort and interest will both be promoted by having his houses and fences in the best order, and as there is none more deserving of a good living, I think it advisable to make sure of this in the first place, and then sell the overplus to the most advantage. It is quite a mistaken idea to carry all the best of the produce to market in order to raise money; it is just the way to let unskilful men reap the fruit of their labour at a cheap rate.

[It gives us a great pleasure to perceive, that debating, reading, and literary societies, are springing up in all directions. We think such societies, by whatever name they may be known, afford the happiest indications of the general diffusion of useful knowledge among the rural population of this country, at no distant period.—ED BEE.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE following splendid new Works are now in the course of Publication in London, and will be completed in 1838:—

THE WALDENSES,
Or, Protestant Valleys of Piedmont and Dauphny.

By WILLIAM BEATTIE, M. D.

Illustrated from a series of Views and Drawings, by the most eminent artists of the day.

The Work will be completed in 20 parts, at 2s 9d currency,—each containing at least 4 plates and 12 pages letter press, quarto.

SWITZERLAND;

By the same; illustrated with a series of Views taken expressly for the Work. In 27 parts, uniform with the above.—2s 9d each.

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By the same; illustrated by a series of Views taken on the spot, expressly for the Work. In 24 parts; uniform with the above.—2s 9d each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to either of the foregoing Works will be received and forwarded to the Publishers, by the subscriber, with whom specimens of the Works may be seen.

J. DAWSON.

November 1.

SNUFF.

For sale at the *Micmac Tobacco Manufactory*, No 74, BEDFORD Row.

A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N. B. A large discount to wholesale purchasers of Snuff.

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF JAMES DAWSON.

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

[Catalogue continued.]

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	s. d.
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Village Belles	8 6
Rivals	7
Stories of a Bride	7
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Pelham	7
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Incognito	7
England and the English	7 6
Tales and Sketches, such as they are, 2 v.	14
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Talba	7
Posthumous Papers of a person in London	3 6
Heiress of Bruges	7
Peace campaign of a Cornet	7
Guy Rivers	12
Darnley	9
Rickelieu	9
Lady Morgan's Dramatic Scenes	7
A Kentuckian in New-York	10
Scenes in our Parish	6 3
Tales of My Landlord	10
Hungarian Tales	7
Romance and Reality	7
Abbees	7
Stratton Hill	7
School of Fashion	7
The Denounced	7
New Forest	7
Waldegrave	7
Beatrice	7
Foscarini, or the Patrician of Venice	7
The King's Secret	7
Tuilleries	7
Cloudesley	7
The False Step	7
Recollections of a Chaperone	7
Ryland DeCruce	7
Haji Baba in England	7
The last of the Plantagenets	7
The Lost Heir	7
Haverhill	7
Walter Colyton	7
The country Curate	7
Goslington Shadow	7
Maxwell	7
Paul Clifford	7
Humphrey Clinker	7 6
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— of the New Zealanders	6 6
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Historical Memoirs of the House of Bourbon, 2 vols.	15
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Hervey's Meditations	3 9

COLONIAL.

From the Montreal Vindicator.

Meeting of the "Sons of Liberty." — Overwhelming Defeat of the Tories. — Calling out of the Troops. — Destruction of the Vindicator Office.

"The Sons of Liberty" held, in conformity to one of their rules, their monthly meeting yesterday, in a large yard in St. James Street. The Tory faction of this city whose rage has been excited by their bribed presses for several weeks past against these young patriots, were determined to seize this opportunity to assault these young men and to commit such outrages as they pleased, certain as they were of impunity from the authorities.

The "Sons of Liberty" were, however, not to be deterred by these *bravadoes* from meeting. About two o'clock P. M. the section from the several wards arrived at the place fixed for the meeting, in the greatest possible order, without making the least noise, or offending any person.

Assembled together, the President of the Association, Andre Oumet, Esq. opened the proceedings by explaining the object of the meeting. The assembly was in the course of the day addressed by E. E. Rodier, Esq., T. S. Brown, Esq., and other gentlemen and the following resolutions previously prepared by a Committee appointed for that purpose, having been submitted, were severally read in English and French, and unanimously agreed to.

[Here followed twelve Resolutions passed at the meeting.]

The business of the day having concluded, the assembly adjourned.

During the above proceedings, the ill-suppressed insolence of the Tories began to show itself in a most unequivocal manner. Stones were thrown from the street into the yard, where the "Sons of Liberty" were assembled. Many of the missiles struck several of the people present, at the meeting, but these insults called forth no feeling but one of contempt. The "Sons of Liberty" were assembled to express their opinions on the state of their country, not for the purpose of quarrelling or for idle broils. Having expressed their opinion, nothing more remained for each person but to return to his own home.

With this view the Sons of Liberty left Mr Vigeant's yard, but were scarcely in the street when they were fallen upon by a crowd of Tories who lay in wait for them without, and attacked in a most furious manner, with sticks, and stones and other sorts of weapons. Thus assailed the Sons of Liberty had no resource left but to defend themselves the best way they could. This they did in a most gallant style enveloped though they were by showers of stones. The blows of the assailants were received and returned with such effect that in a few minutes they thought it prudent to beat a retreat, and the Sons of Liberty who, as we already stated, acted purely on the defensive, proceeded to their respective dwellings.

The Tories thus routed, immediately proceeded down Notre Dame Street where their friends, the Magistrates, were in session. The troops were immediately called out; the Riot Act (says the Herald) was read, and several companies of Soldiers accompanied by some pieces of Artillery paraded the streets.

Having no person now to oppose them, and being certain of protection from the troops, and of impunity from the Magistrates, the routed Tories rallied, brave as lions, rolled through the streets insulting such as they considered opposed to them in politics.

They gathered in great numbers twice or thrice opposite Mr Joshua Bell's store where they hooted and howled in regular Indian fa-

shion, and concluded by breaking several squares of glass. Next they proceeded vociferating in a riotous manner along Notre Dame Street, passed the Court House, where the Magistrates were assembled, and the Guard House, without the least interruption, and proceeded by Gosford Street up Sanguinet Street, until they came to Mr Dupuis' house. This they broke into, and finding no person therein, they begged leave to make free with what they could pick up. These consisted in, we learn from the Herald, "a seven-barreled, a double-barreled and a single-barreled gun, a sword, and the banner of the Sons of 'Liberty.'" The loyal gentry do not say by what authority they committed this robbery. They act under the impression, and it is a correct one, that every thing they do will be winked at and countenanced by the authorities.

Having sacked these premises, the licenced disturbers of the public peace returned and paid a visit to the Hon. Mr Papineau's dwelling, which they attacked with sundry marks of their fury. They broke several windows and window blinds, without the least let or hindrance from Magistrates or soldiers, who were within hearing of the noise made by the assailants. Fortunately, no injury happened to the inmates.

Darkness having by this time completely enveloped this organised band of lawless desperadoes, they proceeded to put into execution a plan previously arranged and determined upon, of attacking and destroying the printing establishment of the Vindicator newspaper. This paper has already made itself, and all concerned in it, obnoxious to the faction, which has so long had its hoof on the necks of the people, and almost all means have been resorted to, to crush it. Tory priests have been found to preach against it from the pulpit; Legislative Councillors to harangue against it in the Legislative Council; disappointed politicians to burn it in the public streets, and their bullies to waylay and attack its unarmed editor, in the hope of putting him out of the way. Master Walcott, and his Governor, have also endeavoured to turn the people against this Press, by writing circular letters to make many of them believe that if it were not for the evidence of the Vindicator, they would not be exposed to lose their Commissions as Magistrates or Militia Officers. All this, however, we braved.

The faction writhing under the just punishment which they and their crimes called down, at once took the more criminal resolution by force and violence to break into this establishment and to destroy private property. Every law human and divine, was to be broken, in order to crush the only semi-weekly English newspaper, printed in this city, supporting Liberal principles.

On this gallant and honorable expedition against the Press, the tory mob proceeded, after committing the injuries above mentioned on the Honorable Mr Papineau's premises. Again they passed by the Guard-house, where two Magistrates were in attendance "to see that no infraction of the law should be committed." These Magistrates names are we understand, Torton Penn and Benj. Holmes, Esqrs. The mob passed by the Court House, where all the Magistrates were in session—turned down St. Vincent Street, opposite to where the Magistrates were assembled, and passed the Mess-House of the Royals, in presence of several of the officers, sent hither, no doubt, for the protection of Her Majesty's subjects. Yet no interruption! Furnished with axes for the occasion, the mob at once proceeded to cut down the iron doors and window shutters by which our Printing Office is secured. They demolished afterwards the inner doors and windows, broke the blinds and glass of the

upper windows, and gutted, in a manner, all the basement story. They next seized the cases of types and flung their contents badly into the street; broke into the editor's room, and destroyed all they could lay hands on, strewing the streets in front of the house with books, papers, &c. The damage cannot be estimated at less than £500.

Whilst this work of ruin was going on, with such noise as to be heard at a great distance, a piquet of Soldiers placed at the top of the Street, in the immediate neighbourhood, made not the least attempt to suppress the mischief. A couple of citizens, moved with a desire to protect property from destruction, went to the Guard House, and informed the Magistrates in attendance there (whose names we have already given) of the destruction that was committing. Will it be believed? These Magistrates, absolutely declined sending a Soldier to disperse the mob, or to protect the building from ruin. The moment it was said that it was the the Vindicator Office, "Oh!" was the remark in the hearing of these Magistrates, "is that all?" Mr Holmes talked of going to see the Colonel, who lives the Lord knows where, to advise with him, we presume, as to whether it was a loyal act or not to endeavour to save the proprietor of the Vindicator's house from the mob. He was told that while he was seeking the Colonel the rioters would have time to gut the house from top to bottom. At last the pair of Magistrates, with whose consent the troops had been called out, and the riot act read in the afternoon, concluded that they would not interfere, and the consequence is that this office has been demolished, and the proprietor has to suffer the loss. Well was it remarked by one of the gentlemen present, that if it were a hair of a Tory's head that was in danger, at once the troops would be out to protect him, but as the property belonged to a Canadian, there was to be no protection. Nothing can be more true than this remark, and we hope it will enter into the very marrow of the bones of our friends both in town and country. Neither life nor property of a Liberal Canadian, or the friend of Canadians, is protected, or safe in this town at present.

The immediate consequence of this attack is to suspend the publication of the Vindicator for a week or two. At present we are literally in the open air and our types in the street. We had a quantity of matter prepared for this number of the paper—Our London Correspondent's letter—various Editorial articles and several communications. But the types with which they had been set up are scattered to the winds. Under these circumstances we trust our friends and the friends of human freedom and a Liberal Press will bear with us if our paper to-day, is not as rich as usual and if its appearance at their table will not be as regular as it was wont to be. A little while and "Richard will be himself again."

Before we terminate the record of the vile Tory doings of sixth November 1837, we would beseech our readers and the people every where throughout the Province to reflect well on what has passed. The fate of our establishment and of this printing office, is but the type of that fate which is in store for Canada if toryism should ever obtain the ascendant. Let the people therefore in every parish, in every township, in every hamlet at once host themselves, and assume that attitude which will at once wring respect for them even from their enemies. Let Organization be henceforward the watchword every where. Let our young men, in imitation of those brave young men whose noble courage were so well displayed on Monday, form branch societies of "the Sons of Liberty" in every parish. Let them form themselves into active bodies, and CANADA MAY STILL BE SAVED.

Quebec, November 22.

The reports that are brought into town by private letters from St. Eustache and its neighbourhood, represent the meeting held in that quarter on Friday, of which such flaming reports were spread beforehand, as a very insignificant affair.—Not more than from 100 to 150 are said to have been present.

The work of loyal organisation goes on bravely in all parts of the city. From the highly respectable offices of the Governor, and Commander in Chief, to the request for a general meeting of all loyal citizens, for the defence of the city in case of emergency, it may confidently be expected that Montreal will be in a condition to spare a detachment of the regular troops now in the city, should they be wanted for the defence of the country.—This is as it should be.—*Gazette*

CITY OF QUEBEC.—We are authorised to state that, until further notice, the entrance gates of the Upper Town of Quebec will be closed every night at sunset, and will remain shut till gun-fire in the morning. The wickets will be left open for the convenience of foot passengers.—*Hurray.*

We observe that labourers are employed at St. John's Gate, digging the foundation for a guardhouse to be erected there; double sentries are also posted. The guns bearing upon the advances leading to the principal entrances of the city have been remounted and placed in the embrasures.—*Id.*

It is not considered impossible, that if the season is open the 31st may yet proceed by sea as far as River du Loup, and arrangements have we understand been made to forward them up. Depots of provisions and other necessary preparations have also been made for the Troops which may cross the portage from New Brunswick.—*Id.*

The *Novascotian* of the 7th inst., remarks:

"The week after the row in Montreal, the papers of the City gravely informed us that the 'rebellion was nipped in the bud'—that all was quiet—that apprehensions of serious disturbances were ridiculous—that the resignations were compulsory—and that there were no rebels but a few blackguards, headed by a Dr. Cote, who went about the country committing outrages on the persons and property of the inhabitants. And yet, but a few days after, 300 men are in arms in one place, rescuing persons protected by Constables and Cavalry. A new Commission of the Peace is issued for the District of Montreal, in which 60 of the old Magistrates are omitted. An executive Councilor, living but a short distance from Quebec, is compelled to fly from his Estate, which is garrisoned, his cattle killed, and his rents collected by the Insurgents—while, as if to shame these mendacious proclaimers of the peace of the Country—6000 men are all of a sudden found to be in Arms, braving back the regular troops, fortifying their, and 'casting their own Cannon'—These are the blind guides who have for years devoted themselves to the task of underrating the strength, mental and physical, of the French Majority and their leaders—and who have so far deceived themselves and the British Government, as to leave Lower Canada protected only by such a slender force, as must make the struggle, for this winter at least, doubtful and protracted."

The Editor of the *Halifax Times* remarks:

"By the accounts above quoted, it appears that two small combined columns of reconnaissance were ordered from Sorel and Chambly upon St. Denis and St. Charles, on the Richieu river, where some insurgents were reported to have taken post. The

first consisting of four companies of Infantry and one six pounder, under Colonel Gore, marched from Sorel upon St. Denis at ten o'clock at night; the second consisting also of four companies, with two guns, commanded by Col. Wetherall, marched the same evening from Chambly to St. Charles.

"No authentic intelligence of the result of either movement has been received, but it is believed that Col. Gore on reaching St. Denis, found all the houses prepared for resistance, and full of men, who fired upon the detachment: the fire was returned, and the gun pointed at the chief strong-hold of the Insurgents, a large stone house four stories high, on which it made no impression. Capt. Markham of the 32d reg't was wounded, and several of the soldiers killed and wounded. Lt. Weir who was following the column was a despatch, was taken prisoner. Col. Gore among the Insurgents in force, and strongly posted, and his men exhausted, fell back upon Sorel, which he reached without any interruption.

"No official account has been received at Quebec of Col. Wetherall's movement, but from the same source of intelligence which furnished the above report, we learn, that finding the rebels posted also at St. Charles, he attacked and drove them from their position, of which he retained possession."

LOWER CANADA.—The northern mail of yesterday brought us the *Montreal Herald* of the 23d inst. Papineau and O'Callaghan, the leaders of the movement party or patriots, as they call themselves, were at St. Charles on the 21st, where they have taken possession of the old Fort, which they are repairing and provisioning. From letters of the officers in the British army, it appears that the patriots have succeeded in obtaining six thousand men under arms in that vicinity, which they intend to make their present local quarters. A letter from P. R. of the 20th, states that the tri-coloured flag was raised at the church of that place the day previous (Sunday), where the French people met early in the morning in force, all armed. Parties were sent to the stores in the neighbourhood, demanding all the powder on hand, of which they received over 100 lbs. One Barcelo had been employed for a fortnight previous, in enrolling names and collecting money for the purchase of arms and ammunition. Barcelo has proposed to his followers the massacre of all the British inhabitants in the parish in case of any row taking place, and the loyalists taking sides with the Government. They threaten to compel the British to take arms with them; and they were at the last accounts making a fortification camp and block houses in the neighbourhood of Grand Brule, and another not far from St. Eustache.

From the *Montreal Herald* of the 23d.

Yesterday Mr Perrin of St. Antoine, shipped some wheat in boats to the care of Messrs Dempster & Ridget of this city, but a portion of it was seized for the patriotic army of Mr T. S. Brown, who appears now to have charge of the Commissariat. Information was received in town yesterday, that Papineau slept on Tuesday evening at the house of Wolfred Nelson, and that he is now at St. Charles along with O'Callaghan, Brown, Desriviers, Garvin, Carter, Haubien, Duvernoy, Louis Perrault and several other rebels. Mr Debartach's house has been fortified and trenches dug around it, to enable its defenders to stand a siege; his cattle have been killed and salted, so that the rebels expect to retain possession of their winter quarters for some time. A letter received in town yesterday, from one of the cavalry stationed at Chambly, reports the number of men in arms at five or six thousand, but this is manifestly an exaggeration, and the appearance of the troops before them will tend to diminish their numbers very sensibly. Violent disturbances have also taken place at St. Charles, and the peaceable inhabitants threatened with every species of violence.

We have seen a letter from St. Armand which mentions that Dr D'Avignon and Mr Demarcy, who were rescued from the Volunteer Cavalry have taken up their residence at Highgate, a few miles across the line 45, where a number of rebels who expected that warrants would be issued against them, have thought it prudent to retire.—Joshua Bell was among them, but no names were mentioned of any other individuals from Montreal, as the writer of the letter did not know all the parties.—The carters who drove Dr D'Avignon and Mr Demarcy to the States were arrested, and fifteen letters found in their possession, which were immediately forwarded to the Attorney General, and it is expected that some important information may be obtained from them. Owing to reports in town and information lodged with the authorities, that Dr Cote, Mr T. S. Brown, and some other ringleaders of the rebels, had taken possession of the old fort at St Charles, which they were repairing and fortifying, a detachment consisting of three companies of the 24th, and one company of the 32d regiments with two pieces of artillery, and about a dozen of the Montreal cavalry, all under the command of Lieut. Col. Hughes, and accompanied by the Deputy Sheriff and two of the magistrates, were dispatched to that part of the country. Mr Spink, a loyalist from St Charles, now in town, has, we believe, received information that his store has been entered, and the plunder divided among the inhabitants.

A man named Vassau, was arrested on Monday in the new market, by Malo, the constable, who was with the cavalry when they were fired upon, and who recognised him as one who took aim at himself. About thirty individuals came to town yesterday, from Longueuil and the neighbourhood, to give evidence against the leaders of the ambuscade, and nothing can possibly display the unfitness of the Canadians for self-government more fully than their ideas of right and wrong, their deplorable ignorance and simplicity in this affair. A man named Vincent and another named Bonaventure Viger, both captains of Militia, informed the inhabitants that some of their countrymen were taken prisoners by a band of people from Montreal and ordered in the name of the Queen to rescue them, and they obeyed accordingly. In such a case the leaders, and not the blind instruments ought to, and we hope will, be severely punished.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Free Press Office }
Burlington, V. Nov. 26. }

Canada—Engagement between the Loyalists and Patriots. Sixteen killed and wounded!

By the steamboat Franklin, which arrived at 9 o'clock this morning, we learn that an engagement has taken place between 200 of the British regulars and the Canadians, at St. Denis in which the latter were successful. The loyalists lost 16, killed and wounded, and two brass pieces. Capt. Markham is reported as mortally wounded. The patriot loss was not known.

It appears that the patriots have made a stand, at St. Charles, about 30 miles from Montreal, and are repairing an old French fort. Their number is stated at two thousand or more, and well armed and furnished, and that they have eight brass pieces. On Wednesday a detachment of eight hundred regulars and three hundred volunteers left Montreal with the intention of breaking up this post. They landed on Thursday, and had taken up their line of march for St. Charles. The advance guard, consisting of 200 regulars, had proceeded as far as St. Denis, when they were attacked by the Canadian populace, and after a severe engagement driven back, with the loss above stated.

On Thursday a steamboat arrived at Montreal, bringing the bodies of the slain, when a new detachment consisting of the entire regular force in the city, was immediately dispatched down the

river. The next boat will undoubtedly bring us further and more decisive particulars which we shall publish in another bulletin. All seems to depend on the result of this expedition, as the entire regular force of the government is engaged in it. The patriots have a foundry at St. Charles, and are casting their own cannon.

Report says that the patriot force at St. Charles is under the command of two French officers of distinction, trained under Bonaparte. Ostinis, however, we have no authentic information.

The banks of Quebec have removed all their specie to the citadel.

QUEBEC, November 24.

A gentleman who arrived in town, and left the River Chambly on Tuesday, states that the whole country from Rouville to St. Denis was in a dreadful state of confusion; that the insurgents had impeded the navigation of the River St. Charles, and seized all the boats and cargoes coming down, and the money belonging to the Churches, and private property, and were entrenched at Mr Debartzch's house, at St. Charles, — the principal leaders being there.

Troops and volunteers came down to Sorel from Montreal on Wednesday, and it was expected they would be at St. Charles to-day, making a combined movement with those from Chambly. The Troops from Montreal are under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hughes, and are accompanied by Magistrates. — *Gazette*.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Saturday evening, the 25th November, after giving an account of the affair at St. Denis, with Col Gore's Division, (substantially the same as what we have already copied,) makes the following remarks:

"With respect to the march and operations of Lieutenant Colonel Wetherall from Chambly, we understand, immediately upon receiving his orders, which were conveyed to him by Lieutenant Weir, of the 32d Regiment, he marched towards St. Charles; but finding that many of the bridges had been cut down and carried away by the rebels, his march was so much impeded, that, as the last accounts state, (forwarded by Dr. Jones and Mr Molson, Jun. of the Cavalry) he had only got downwards as far as Rouville, a distance of about seven miles below Chambly. Colonel Wetherall, however, was determined to persevere in his march, and we have no doubt, will reach in time for the proposed renewed attack on the rebels.

"After the delivery of his despatches to Colonel Wetherall, Lieut. Weir proceeded in a caleche to join his own corps, under the command of Colonel Gore; but his driver brought him to the village of St. Denis, where he was made a prisoner by the rebels, in whose custody he still unfortunately remains.

QUEBEC, November 27.

We have much satisfaction in hearing testimony to the good feeling and loyal spirit, which prevail throughout this city in the present disturbed state of the District. Every man able to bear arms has enrolled himself in some corps or other, and having been furnished with arms and accoutrements, will be ready at a moment's warning to aid in the preservation of the peace, and in defending the inhabitants from outrage.

It is reported in town, that the rescued prisoners, Demaray and Davignon, have been retaken at St. Armand, and that they are held in close custody, until orders be received from this city as to the mode in which they are to be conveyed into town. We have not been able to ascertain the truth of the report.

Yesterday a man of the name of Lumotte,

from Laprairie, was arrested in town, and imprisoned on a charge of high treason.

Last night Dr. Nelson, of this city, was also imprisoned on a charge of seditious practices. *Gazette*.

T W B B E E .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1837.

The November Packet having arrived at Halifax, we have London dates to the 7th of that month. We observe nothing particularly interesting in the papers by this conveyance, save the capture of Constantine in Algiers, by the French army, which places the whole of that territory in their possession. Civil war still continued to desolate Spain.

LOWER CANADA.—Our latest dates from Montreal are to the 25th, and Quebec to the 27th ult. We have copied all that we deemed in any way interesting, some parts of which, we are sorry to say, are painfully so. In the present agitated state of public opinion, and the usual channels of communication being in some instances interrupted, our readers will have to make large allowances, from this time forward, for such exaggerated and party-coloured statements as may appear in our extracts. The opinions of a portion of the contemporary press, are given in preceding columns.

A report was in circulation in Montreal, that the *Banque Du Peuple* had stopped payment; but was again contradicted. Its President had been arrested.

The Toronto (U. C.) *British Whig* of the 25th October, says,—“The disposable Military force now in Lower Canada, consists of 68d, 65th, 15th, 1st, and 42d Regiments, of six companies each, two companies of the 24th Reg't, and four companies of the Royal Artillery, in all about 3060 men.”

The *Quebec Gazette*, after giving a list of the patriot leaders, who had gone to the States, and missing, says,—“The latest accounts, however, leave doubts if the greatest number of them are not still in the Province. A letter from Montreal of Wednesday afternoon, (Nov. 22,) states that the old Fort at St. Charles, River Chambly, was occupied by the insurgents and also Mr Debartzch's House, and that “great fortifications,” are being made at Grand Brule in the County of the Two Mountains, probably under the direction of Amury Girod, who has been concerned in several revolutions both in Europe and America.

CANADA.—On the affairs of Canada, the *N. York Gazette* says,—“Appearances begin to look rather squally in the Canadas, and we should feel no great surprise to learn on any day that actual overt acts of rebellion had taken place. Indeed, it strikes us that sedition, and even treason, are already rife in Lower Canada. It is not exactly any of our business how soon Monsieur Papineau commences operations, and gets his head broken for them, but it is impossible not to look with some interest upon the movements of a people living as the Canadians do, in such near neighbourhood. That interest, however, so far as we are concerned, is by no means on the side of the demagogues. We have not the most distant idea that the British Provinces are to be made any happier by living under the dominion of this Mr Papineau, an independent state; and as to the same project of taking the Canadas into our copartnership, we will protest against it while we have any breath left for aspirations for our own prosperity, or any ink to bestow in objections to national suicide.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Mr Jno. Stiles lectures this evening—On the origin and history of Newspapers, and their effects on society.

Next Wednesday evening, Mr Joseph McNaught lectures—On the growth and dissolution of Organised Beings.

For the benefit of Members living out of town, we shall in future, intimate the subject of lecture a week previous to the time of its being delivered.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, 27th Nov 1837

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Robert Hartshorn, Esq, to serve as High Sheriff for the County of Guysborough, for the ensuing year.

The Rev. A. N. Coster has been appointed one of the Commissioners of Schools, in the County of Kings; S. G. Archibald, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for the County of Cape Breton, and Henry Martelle, Esq. do for Richmond.

DIED,

On the 4th instant, Cyrus, infant son of Mr Henry Sterns, aged nine weeks.

On the 5th instant, Edward James, and Robert, infant sons of Mr James Carson, aged seven days.

On the 7th instant, an infant Daughter of Mr Thomas Rutter.

On Friday last, William, son of Mr Alexander Ross, aged 2 years.

On Saturday, Mary, daughter of Mr John Adamson, aged 4 years.

On Sunday, Mr James Smith, merchant, aged 42 years.

At Tataragouche, on the 9th instant, Mary, wife of Mr Hugh McDonald, in the 42d year of her age—leaving a large family to deplore her death. She was a loving wife, an affectionate mother, and a good neighbour.

At Boston, recently, of apoplexy, Thomas Green Fessenden, Esq., the Editor of the *New England Farmer*. He was a man of most amiable character, of excellent principles, and of extensive information.

SHIP NEWS

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Saturday, Dec'r 9, Sch'r Matilda, Robinson, P. E. Island—oats and barley; Triumph, White, do.—ballast.

CLEARED.

Dec'r 6th,—Sch'r Elizabeth, Hayden, River John—goods.

7th,—Sch'r Margaret, Jerroir, Magdalen Islands—flour, salt, molasses.

8th,—Sch'r Isabella, McQuarrie, P. E. Island—coal.

9th, Sch'r Seal, Longpee, Magdalen Islands—goods; Gracieuse, O'Brien, Halifax—butter, pork, &c.

11th,—Sch'r Matilda, —, P. E. Island—coal.

12th,—Queen Victoria, Stevens, Liverpool.

The barque *Campobello*, from Richibucto, bound to London, was lost on the 25th ult. She got over the bar on Friday afternoon, and came to outside, having three anchors out, which she dragged over the south reef, where the Captain and all the crew left her.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

The barque *Athabaska*, bound to Liverpool, also dragged from her anchors on the 25th. She is reported to be lying on the wreck of the *Young William*, and it is expected she will be condemned. The other vessels in the port were all safe.—*Id*.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY MORISON'S PILLS.

The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;

WHICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloretuz, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all Climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the Eastern Division of the Province, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morison's Directions for their use.

OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD,

A few BOOKS, describing the properties, uses, & almost innumerable cases of Cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine.

May 23, 1836

JAMES DAWSON,

POETRY.

ASPIRATION.

O for the thoughts, which unexpress'd
Awake and die within the breast:
The four winds of feeling stirred,
The music of the soul, unheard.

O! for the flowers which die unseen,
Where never human foot has been:
In stony cave, and woodland gloom,
With angel-purity that bloom.

O! for some isle far in the sea,
From turmoil of all traffic free:
Where never keel has touched the sand,
Some breezy, bloomy summer land.

My spirit pines to dwell apart;
To live alone for mind and heart:
To feel and think—but not the less
To love, and beautify, and bless.

O! to be something more than fair:
More than the secret and the rare.
To be, what God's own creature should,
Sweet fountain of perpetual good!

MISCELLANY.

ON BEING IN DEBT.—To be out of debt is accounted a part of happiness. Debt haunts the mind, a conversation about justice troubles it; the sight of a creditor fills it with confusion; even the sanctuary is not a place of refuge. The borrower is servant to the lender. A life at another man's table is not to be accounted for a life. It is mean to flatter the rich. It is humiliating to be the object of pity. To be the slave of unattainable desires is to be despicable and wretched. Independence, so essential to the virtues and pleasure of a man—independance can only be maintained by setting bounds to your desires, and owing no man anything. A habit of boundless expense undermines and destroys the virtues in a mind where they seemed to dwell. It becomes difficult, and at least impossible to pay punctually.

When a man of sensibility thinks of the low rate at which his word must henceforth pass, he is little in his own eyes; but difficulties prompt him to wrong his creditors without a blush. How desolate and woeful does the mind appear, now that the fence of truth is broken down! Friendship is next dissolved.

He felt it once; he now insinuates himself by means of sentiments and professions which were once there. He seizes the moment of unsuspected affection to ensure the friends of his youth, horrowing money which he will never pay, binding them for debts which they must hereafter answer. At this rate he sells the virtuous pleasures of loving and being loved. He swallows up the provisions of aged parents, and the portion of sisters and brethren. The loss of truth is followed by the loss of humanity. His calls are still importunate, he proceeds to fraud, and walks on precipices. Ingenuity, which in a better cause might have immortalized his name, is exerted to evade the law, to deceive the world, to cover poverty with the appearance of wealth—to sow, unobserved, the seeds of fraud.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

AN INTELLIGIBLE HINT.—Thimblebrig got the blind side of the planter, and every thing to outward appearances went on swimmingly, but suddenly he discontinued his visits at the planter's house. His friends enquired of him the meaning of this abrupt termination of his devotions. "I have been treated with disrespect," replied the worthy, indignantly. "In what way?" "My visits, it seems, are not

altogether agreeable." "But how have you ascertained that?" "I received a hint to that effect; and I can take a hint as soon as another." "A hint! and have you allowed a hint to drive you from the pursuit? For shame, go back again." "No, no, never! a hint is sufficient for a man of my gentlemanly feelings. I asked the old man for his daughter."—"Well, what followed? what did he say?" "Did'nt say a word." "Silence gives consent all the world over." "So I thought I then told him to fix the day." "Well, what then?" "Why then he kicked me down stairs, and ordered his servants to pump water upon me. That's hint enough for me."—*Colonel Crockett.*

IRISH WIT.—The answer of one of the officers of the British brigade to the French King after an action, was long a source of amusement in France, and is still on record as an instance of the pregnant *bisquerie* of the sons of St. Patrick. The King in portioning out his royal praise, observed that one of the regiments had behaved with great gallantry, "as was evident from the number of its wounded." "Yes, your Majesty," said the impatient and gallant Major, jealous for the honour of his own battalion, "they behaved well; but I may take leave to say, we behaved better; they might have many wounded, and no blame to them, but we were all killed."

INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS IN INFANCY.—If we examine the ways of an infant, we shall cease to wonder at those of an infant civilization. Long before we can engage the curiosity of the child in the History of England—long before we can induce him to listen with pleasure to our stories of seven of Poitiers and Cressy—and (*a fortiori*) long before he can be taught an interest in Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, he will, of his own accord, question us of the phenomena of Nature— inquire how he himself came into the world—delight to learn something of the God we tell him to adore—and find in the rainbow and the thunder, in the meteor and the star, a thousand subjects of eager curiosity and reverent wonder. The *why* perpetually torments him; every child is born a philosopher;—the child is the analogy of a people yet in childhood.—*Bulwer.*

"There is a certain hostelry, inn, pot-house, tavern or hotel—for we are not certain which is its proper designation—about a mile beyond Westminster bridge, called the Elephant and Castle, at which fifteen hundred coaches and other vehicles 'pull up' every day. There is one brewery in London to which a rise or fall in the price of beer of one half-penny a pot, makes a difference of forty thousand pounds a-year."

HARD TIMES.—The Eastern girls complain that the young men are so poor down there that they can't even pay their addresses!—*Boston Morning Post.*

KEEPSAKES.—Few things in this weary world are so delightful as keepsakes. Nor do they ever to my heart, at least, nor to my eye, lose their tender, their powerful charms. How slight, how tiny a memorial saves a beloved one from oblivion; worn on the finger, or close to the heart, especially if such loved one be dead. No thought is so insupportable as that of entire, total, blank forgetfulness, when the creature that once laughed and sung, and wept with us close to our side in our arms, as if her kisses, had never been. She and them are swallowed up in the dark nothingness of the dust.

In a village in Picardy, after a long sickness, a farmer's wife fell into a lethargy. Her hus-

band was a willing, good man, to believe her out of pain; and so, according to the custom of the country, wrapped in a sheet, and carried out to be buried. But, as ill luck would have it, the bearers carried her so near a hedge, that the thorns pierced the sheet, and waked the woman from her trance. Some years after she died in reality and, as the funeral passed along, the husband would every now and then call out, 'Not too near the hedge, not too near the hedge, neighbors!'

PROFESSION OF THE LAW.—Dr. Priestly says. "The profession of law, I cannot help considering as much inferior to those of theology and medicine, especially with respect to the principles of the mind. This profession has no particular connection with any branch of philosophical science, and when taken in its utmost extent, requires hardly any other knowledge besides the history of one particular country; and the habit of pleading, indifferently, for or against *right*, must be necessarily hurtful to the mind, and tend to make it indifferent to truth and right in general; just as the practice of acting and assuming any character. And when this indifference to truth and right is produced, the accomplished lawyer becomes a most dangerous member of society—his talents are at the pleasure of all who will pay the lure of them, and especially of kings and courts, whose views are unfavourable to people at large; who have seldom been able to succeed in their iniquitous design without some assistance of this kind, as well as that of a military force."

The following story is from the Charleston Courier. It belongs to a class which we should distinguish by the appellation of *Tough Yarns*. Truth, however, is said to be stranger than fiction, and this may be one of the facts intended to prove the assertion.

MOST WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—Some extraordinary escapes which have recently taken place, have brought my memory to a recollection of an incident told me some time ago, by a gentleman who was an eyewitness to the circumstance. He relates it thus—That while on his passage from London to Rotterdam, he among some other of the passengers, discovered an object at a considerable distance, which had his snakeship ever been seen in quarter, might have been taken for the great Nahant Sea Serpent; but on nearing it, it was discovered to be a cask and much to their astonishment, every now and then they would see the head, or top, fly off and on. This astonished the Captain so much, that he up helm and ran close aboard, when lo and behold, he was hailed from a man in a ship's harness cask; but every moment or two, he would draw his safeguard (the lid) over him, so as to prevent the sea from entering his frail tub. He was ultimately picked up, and stated he was the only survivor from a ship bound from Jamaica to London and while she was sinking he resorted to the harness cask, in which he placed himself, and soon found he was buffeting with the waves and on an even keel, having 50 pounds of salt beef on board, as ballast. He was in this situation for 15 hours, when by the will of Providence, he was thus discovered, and relieved from his perilous situation.—*An old Salt.*

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDEN
Miramichi—Mr. H. C. D. CARMAN.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatmouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.