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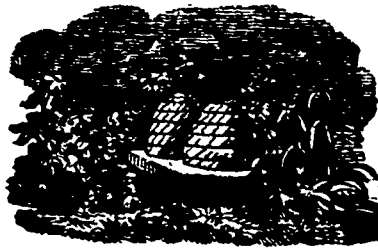
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The Bee.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO
NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, ETC.

—◆—
CONDUCTED BY JAMES DAWSON.
—◆—



**"JUSTEM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI, VIRUM NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS
TYRANFI, MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."**

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VOLUME III.
—

PICTOU, N. S.
J. STILES, PRINTER, WATER-STREET.

—◆—
1838.

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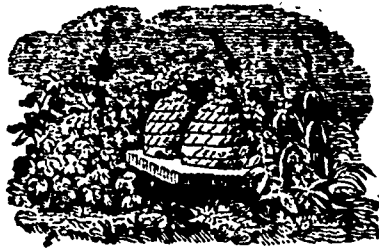
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VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1837.

NUMBER I.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
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JAMES WHITNEY.

St. John, April 1, 1837.

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From "Wilson's Tales of the Borders."

THE GOLD RING.

SOME time about the year 1720, a young gentleman of the name of Campbell, a native of the West Highlands of Scotland, went to London with the view of availing himself of the interest of some friends there in procuring him a certain government appointment, but in this object he did not succeed; and was, eventually, after a residence of nearly twelve months in the Metropolis, obliged to return to his native country in precisely the same situation, as to circumstances, in which he left it.

Campbell, however, though naturally enough desirous to improve his condition, was by no means of the class of needy adventurers. His father was a considerable landed proprietor in the Highlands, and lived with all the state which distinguished the residence of a Highland Laird of that period.

Young Campbell, whose Christian name was George, had had the advantage of an excellent English education, while his manners and appearance were in every respect those of a gentleman. Neither was his character at variance with these pleasing external indications. He was kind-hearted, generous, brave, unassuming; and, in figure, tall, and well made.

Although Campbell, however, had not promoted his interests during his stay in London, he had increased, at least he thought so—his happiness, by forming an attachment to a young and amiable lady of the name of Malvern. This lady was the daughter of a highly respectable and very wealthy man, a brewer in the city, into whose family Campbell had been introduced by a mutual friend. The lovers, very shortly after the first hour of their acquaintance, found that their happiness was bound up in each other, and that this could be secured to them only by their eventual union. This consummation, however, was, to all appearance far distant, as the young man was still wholly dependent on his father.

The young folks, therefore, had nothing for it but to wait for a more propitious season, and, in the meantime, to love on, which they did, with the most sincere affection on both sides.

When nearly a twelvemonth of this aimless felicity had passed away, Campbell's father, finding that his son was making no progress towards obtaining the proper object of his visit to London, pressed him to return; and, with a heavy heart and reluctant step, George prepared to obey. Before he left London, however, the lovers pledged mutual vows of constancy, and made arrangements on the point of maintaining a regular correspondence during their separation. When the moment of parting at length came, George tenderly embraced his betrothed, and, placing a ring on her finger, begged her to wear it for his sake. With this request, the weeping girl not only promised compliance, but vowed that death only should separate her from this token of her George's affection.

They parted; and, in due time, Campbell arrived at his father's house in Scotland. For two or three years after this, George and Isabella wrote each other regularly; and these letters were filled with protestations of unaltered and unalterable love, and with the most sanguine expectations of future felicity. But even this shadowy happiness was not doomed to last. About the end of the period named, a letter from

Isabella, which almost annihilated poor George as he read it, informed him that her father was a bankrupt, and that he had determined on leaving the country immediately, and proceeding to America, to try his fortune in the New-World. "Nay, even before this reaches you, my dear George," said the fair writer, "it is more than probable we shall be embarked; for my father is impatient of a moment's delay. Soon, soon, therefore, my beloved George, will the waves of the wide Atlantic roll between us, and form what I fear will be an eternal barrier to the realisation to all our fond hopes of eternal bliss."

"Nay, by Heaven, it shall not be," exclaimed George, as he hurriedly folded up the fatal letter; "either, Isabella, you shall become mine, and remain in your native country, or I shall accompany you to the land whither you are going."

Such was George's resolution in this matter; and, as he was not a man to trifle with his own determinations, the following day saw him once more on his way to London; but the journey to the Metropolis was not then performed with such expedition as it is now, and it was therefore several weeks before he reached it. The consequence of this delay was, that, long before his arrival, Mr Malvern and his family, including Isabella, had sailed for America. We will not take up the reader's time by attempting to describe poor Campbell's feelings, on finding the fondest hopes of his heart thus cruelly blighted. Suffice it to say that he returned home, if not absolutely a broken-hearted, at least a greatly changed man. From being one of the most affable and cheerful men in existence, he became melancholy and somewhat stern in his deportment.

At this period, Campbell held a Captain's commission in the native Highland regiment called the Black Watch, subsequently the Forty-second. This corps, at the time of our story, was distributed through the Highlands, with the view of keeping down the rebellious spirit which had broken out in 1715, and against which the Government, by a dexterous stroke of policy, had armed friends and relatives of those who entertained it—thus giving at once, by the formation of a native regiment, a legal direction the military enthusiasm of the Highlanders, and adding to the force of their arms against the insurgents the powerful influence of kindred, and, lastly, destroying its enemies by converting them into friends.

To this corps, then, as we have said; George Campbell was attached; and, on his return from London, he hastened to rejoin his company, which was stationed in a wild and remote district of the Highlands, called Assynt, in Ross-shire. This part of the country was at that time infested by a ferocious outlaw of the name of Donald Gorm, who commanded a band of upwards of a score of men of the same desperate character with himself.

At the period of our story, this formidable person happened to be in a small inn or public-house, whose land-lord was more than suspected of standing his friend on occasions at the very moment when Captain Campbell, who was on his way to join his company, entered it with the view of quartering there for the night.

Macloed, the land-lord, with whom Donald had been closeted on some private business, on seeing Campbell,

who was on horseback, approach, started hastily to his feet, and made a hurried sign to his associate to quit the apartment. It was too late however: the horseman had already alighted, and was now in the passage of the inn, calling loudly for the landlord. Donald, finding he could not escape from the apartment, but in such a manner as he conceived might excite suspicion in the new comer, resolved to brave out the threatened interview in the best way he could. With this determination, he resumed his seat, taking the precaution, however, against being recognised, of drawing his bonnet down over his brows, and muffling his plaid closely around him. Thus prepared, the bandit resolutely awaited the entrance of the unwelcome visitor. Unluckily for Donald, as the sequel will shew, it happened that a party of the Black Watch consisting of about twenty men, arrived at the public house, shortly after Captain Campbell, on their march to another part of the country. These men, of whose arrival Campbell was aware, took possession of the kitchen, laid aside their muskets and knapsacks, and prepared so enjoy themselves for an hour or two before resuming their route.

In the meantime, Campbell entered the room which Donald occupied—it being the best, nay, almost the only one in the house; and, having given orders to his host to provide for his horse, which still remained at the door, placed himself at the table at which the freebooter—who still continued to maintain the same discourteous position which he had assumed previous to the entrance of the former—was seated.

The dogged silence, and equivocal appearance and conduct of the outlaw, soon attracted the notice of Campbell; and something like a suspicion of his real profession crossed his mind, as he seated himself opposite to him—a suspicion which was pretty plainly expressed by the scrutinizing glances which he threw from time to time across the table. Hoedless of these, Campbell's mysterious companion maintained his silence and his position, and gave no indications whatever of his being aware of the presence of a stranger.

"Friend," said Campbell, at length, and at the same time filling up a glass of spirits, with which he had been supplied by his host, "will you drink with me?"

"I drink only when I am thirsty," replied Donald, gruffly, and without moving from his position.

"Not a bad rule," replied Campbell; "it will prevent you drinking overmuch, if strictly adhered to."

To this the outlaw merely replied by a slight nod of acquiescence, and at the same moment raising one of his arms to adjust his plaid. While he was in the act of doing this, Campbell's eye was caught by the glittering of a splendid ring which he wore on one of his fingers; for Donald was rather tasteful in the decoration of his person, and had acquired a strong predilection for such ornaments. Campbell thought he knew the ring, and his face grew pale, and his whole frame became agitated with the feelings which this real or imaginary recognition excited. A moment's reflection, however, showed him the extreme improbability of his conjecture, and forced upon him the belief that he must certainly have been mistaken. The motion of the freebooter's hand prevented him, for some time, from following out his scrutiny of the object of his suspicions; but the latter, at length, having unguardedly placed his elbow on the table, and rested his head on the hand which was adorned with the ring, it was thus fully and fairly placed in Campbell's view, who, availing himself of the opportunity, again fastened his eye upon it, and again the idea that he recognised in it an old acquaintance recurred forcibly to his mind. With this conviction his agitation returned; and, though unwitnessed by his companion, his countenance at this moment strongly expressed the workings of deep various, and conflicting feelings. In short, Campbell imagined, however improbable the circumstance, and however unaccountable, that he had discovered, in the ornament which the outlaw wore on his finger, the identical ring, which, upwards of three years before, he had given to Isabella Malvern. How it had come into the possession of its present owner, or how it had found its way into this remote corner of the Highlands, he of course could not possibly conjecture; but, however these circumstances might be accounted for, he felt assured that it was indeed the gift he had presented to Isabella. It was some little time, however, before Campbell could, in the face of so many improbabilities, venture to make any inquiries on the subject of him who alone could answer them. But at length all reluctance, all delicacy of feeling towards the stranger gave way before the impulse of the moment, and—

"Friend, friend," he exclaimed, in a voice rendered indistinct with emotion, "how did you come by that ring? I have particular reasons for inquiring, and I request, as a favor, that you will be explicit with me."

The outlaw, on being thus strangely interrogated, turned coolly round, and for the first time confronted his companion. "This ring?" after contemplating for a second or two the earnest and agitated countenance opposite to him, and at the same time boldly

projecting the finger on which the ring was placed. "Pray, what right, sir, have you to inquire whom or how I got this ring?"

Confirmed in his suspicions of the real character of the person who was with him by his very equivocal manner, and determined to have the information he wanted, Campbell started to his feet, and, striking the table violently with his clenched fist, exclaimed,—"By Heaven, sir, I will know how you came by that ring! It was once mine; it has since been the property of a friend, and I shall learn, before I leave this apartment, how it came to be yours, otherwise it shall be all the worse for one of us." Saying this, Campbell clapped his hand on his sword, drew it, proceeded to the door of the apartment, flung it violently open, and called on his soldiers, who were in the adjoining apartment, to come to him. These instantly answering the call, and recognising in Campbell one of their officers, and a favorite one, stood ready to obey his commands.

In the meantime, the outlaw, undaunted by the unexpected dangers which now surrounded him, remained cool and collected, still keeping his seat at the table with the same air of dogged resolution which he had first assumed, and never once casting his eye upon the soldiers by which the apartment was now filled.

On the entrance of the latter, "Now, sir," said Campbell, again approaching the table at which the freebooter sat, "you either inform me instantly how you came by that ring, or you march off to head quarters under a suitable escort, there to be dealt with as you appear to deserve."

"So," replied the outlaw, looking fiercely over the hand on which his head was resting, "you think this an excellent way of obtaining information doubtless—Ha, ha, ha!" he added with a laugh of bitter scorn. "You never was more mistaken in your life. You have taken the most effectual way you possibly could have taken to shut my mouth. I tell you nothing, sir," he continued, in a resolute and somewhat contemptuous tone, "if you proceed to violence. If you do not, it's hard to say what I may do." Having said this, the intrepid outlaw resumed his first position, and awaited, with an air of apparent indifference, the result of his remarks.

Campbell instantly felt the force of these, of the latter particularly, and saw at once that the person he had to deal with was not one who was likely to yield information on compulsion, whatever might be extracted from him by other means; and while Campbell saw this, Donald upon his part, perceived the hold he had upon Campbell, although he knew not upon what it was founded, beyond its ostensible cause—the ring; and the consciousness of his advantage, increased his confidence and strengthened the resolution to which he had come, of reserving his information for the purchase of his personal safety, the only terms he had determined, on which he would be communicative.

The coolness, promptitude, and dexterity, with which the outlaw thus made the circumstances of Campbell's interest in the ring which he possessed, available to his own advantage, showed a degree of presence of mind worthy of a greater occasion and a better cause.

"Well, friend," said Campbell—who, as has been already said, saw the hopelessness of compulsory measures with the desperate character before him, and who now determined to try the effects of more conciliatory language—"if I order these men to withdraw, and," he added in a whisper, "if I offer you personal safety, will you give me the information I require?"

"I make no promises, sir," replied the outlaw, equally resolved to keep the vantage ground he possessed; "but certainly, if I communicate anything, it shall not be in the presence of these fellows." And here Donald gathered himself up in his plaid, with an air of great dignity.

Campbell took the hint, and instantly ordered the men to withdraw, though not without a quiet intimation that they should not go far away.

"Now," said Campbell, when the soldiers had retired from the apartment, "now that we are left alone, may I beg of you to inform me how you came by that ring. Insignificant as it may appear to you it possesses much interest for me. I gave it—I gave it," he added, with an emotion which he could not conceal, "to a lady in whom I was much interested some years ago; and I know—a least I have always believed—that she would not part with it willingly."

"Ah, you ask from whom I had it?" replied the outlaw, with an air of carelessness. "Why, then, since you seem so much concerned about it, I will tell you. I had it from a lady."

"From a lady!" exclaimed Campbell, in great surprise. "What lady? Where did you meet with her? Did she present it to you? Did she give it voluntarily?"

"Present it to me!—give it voluntarily!" retorted Donald, with a contemptuous laugh. "Oh, no; neither ladies nor gentlemen are in the habit of

giving me anything voluntarily, and therefore ~~that~~ they won't give I take. I help myself in such cases."

This language was to plain too leaves Campbell any longer in doubt as to the real character of the person before him; and he therefore determined to treat with him in the plain terms which his conviction on the subject warranted.

"Ay, friend," said Campbell, with a significant inclination of his head, "I understand, you; and ~~more~~ this is the case, it may be as well that you understand me. In short, let us distinctly comprehend the position in which we are placed with regard to each other. You are in my power. You are possessed of information which I am desirous of having. If you will give me the latter, I will not exert the former. If you do not, I will."

"Very laconic, and very plainly spoken," said the outlaw.

"Why, then, sir," he added, after a moment's pause, "what would you have?"

"I would have you inform me," replied Campbell, "who and where the lady is, that gave you, or rather from whom, according to your own account, you took that ring which you wear?"

"Who the lady is I don't know," replied the freebooter gruffly—"where she is I do. And I'll tell you what," he added, "to end this matter, if you will permit me to depart quietly, the lady shall be brought to this house in less than four and twenty hours—that is, upon condition of your giving me your word of honour that no harm, through your means, either directly or indirectly, shall befall those who may bring her here."

"That proposal will not do, friend," said Campbell, smiling incredulously at Donald's promise, in which he put but little faith. "No, no, in short I am determined not to loose sight of you, until the lady you speak of is delivered up to me—that is, if she be—as I suspect from what you say she is—in your keeping."

"I would have kept my promise, however," said Donald, haughtily, "but it matters not. Will you then accompany me yourself, alone," he went on—"and I pledge my word that no harm shall be done you?"

"I will accompany you," replied Campbell; "but certainly not alone. I will take a score of soldiers with me, and no other proposal or terms will I listen to. On this I am determined. But, in turn, I promise you, on the honour of a gentleman and a soldier, that, if the lady is delivered up to us in safety, without resistance on your part, or on the part of those with whom you are associated, neither myself nor my men shall do you or yours the smallest injury."

The outlaw made no immediate reply to this peremptory proposition, but swung himself backwards and forwards on his chair, apparently in deep cogitation.

"Well, well," he at length said, half addressing Campbell, and half muttering to himself, "he it is so. But," he added, looking full at the latter, "what pledge have I that you will keep your word with me? I have only your promise, and you refused to trust yourself to mine."

"I have promised you, on the word and honour of a gentleman and a soldier," replied Campbell—"I can give no other guarantee, nor would if I could, because I think it sufficient."

"Umph," ejaculated the freebooter—"then, I suppose I must e'en take it."

Here the conversation terminated, and was followed by an arrangement that the proposed party should set out for Donald's retreat in the mountains—where it was now perfectly understood, the lady, whoever she was from whom the ring had been taken, was concealed—early on the following morning.

(To be concluded in our next)

UNITED STATES.

From the Providence R. I. Journal.

The Times.—The times, the sad, disheartening, appalling character of the times, is in every body's mouth. Such a general prostration of business, in the brief space of two months, and such a gloomy prospect for the future, is unexampled in the history of the world. Where and when the tremendous revolution will stay its desolations no man can foretell. Where least expected it has reached. Men who were considered of undoubted credit, and as far removed from the fluctuating nature of trade and the transitory character of riches, the young and the old, the retired gentleman and the busy, aspiring, energetic

financier, many among all classes, have fallen amid the general ruin.

Years of prosperity when they come, cannot put the country where it has been. And the worst is not yet experienced. We have now distress chiefly among the once wealthy and distinguished—it is fast making its way among the mechanics and the laborers. They must and will suffer beyond description. We have already heard of scenes of distress which we would not attempt to portray. Universal bankruptcy is before us, and when its desolating march will be stayed, who knows?

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord John Russell obtained leave on Thursday to bring in a bill to abolish the punishment of death for forgery. It is on the report of the Law Commission, and is to be followed by various other bills for the amelioration of our ferocious criminal code. His speech, which was long and able, contains much curious matter on the state of crime, and pleasing evidence of the growing influence of humanity and justice in the treatment of criminals. The Americans have surpassed other nations in this sort of improvement, and the distinction does them more honor than if they had built a hundred Parthenons. Their republican institutions impress on their minds the grand truth, that men are by nature equal, and that the most abject and degraded, as beings wearing the image of humanity, have still some claims on their fellow-men. The measure affords another satisfactory proof of the zeal of Ministers in the discharge of their duties, and of their capacity for all the multiform varieties of business which their station presents. With so many important measures on the anvil, they had a good excuse for postponing this one if disposed to use it.—*Scotsman, March 29.*

The *Liverpool Albion* of Monday gives the following, as derived from a quarter entitled to implicit belief. We copy it, because a statement nearly to the same effect, reached us about a week ago from a well-informed party. "His Majesty, who is travelling into the vale of years, is, it is said, now 'all for peace and a quiet life.' He expressed himself, without reserve, to be utterly weary of the agitation which the Tories so constantly keep up, for the purpose of ejecting their rivals from office. He is also said unhesitatingly to avow it to be his firm conviction, that, at the present juncture, the Tories could not retain power for four-and-twenty hours. He is, withal, decidedly set against a dissolution of Parliament; but, at the same time, is resolved so far to give the triumph of the session to the Ministers, as to enable them to carry the Irish Municipal Bill. Of course, the mode adopted will be the same style of hunt which was found so efficacious in carrying the great Reform Bill. The royal interference, however, will not be extended to force through any other measure of the session; it will be limited to give success to the Irish Bill. The Tory Lords will be rampant and triumphant on every other point on which it pleases them to exert their destructive powers."—*ib.*

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA'S BIRTH-DAY.—London will be unusually gay this spring. Preparations are now being made at Kingston Palace to receive the King and Queen of the Belgians, who intend to be present on the celebration of the Princess Victoria's birthday. His Majesty has also sent invitations to the Duke of Orleans and Nemours, to the Prince of Orange and his sons, and to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.—*Morning Post.*

IRELAND.—Mr O'Connell arrived in Dublin on Friday morning, and we are happy to say in Excellent health. Morgan John O'Connell and Morgan O'Connell, Esqs., arrived also with their distinguished relative.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

DISTRESS IN LIMERICK.—We understand that the greatest destitution prevails at present, in this city, among the humbler classes of the population. The greatest scarcity of fuel, superadded to the severity of the weather, has caused suffering unparalleled even to the recollection of some of the oldest inhabitants. The appeals constantly made to the Catholic clergy are of the most harrowing nature.—*Limerick Star.*

EX "MARION," FROM BOSTON.

CORN MEAL in barrels,
CORN in 2 bushel bags,
AND
A FEW BARRELS PITCH AND TAR,
For sale by
ROSS & PRIMROSE.
May 24.

NEW BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has received for the "*Isabella*," from Greenock, a very extensive assortment of Books and Stationary, many of which will be found unusually low priced.

ENGLISH BOOKS.

Wilson's Border Tales, Scrap Book, Josephus, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, Brando's Geology, Robertson's Works, Shakspeare, Guy's Geography, Willson on the Sabbath, Hartley's Elocution, Duncan's Reciter, Knowles' Elocution, Fisher's Catechism, Bonycastle's Algebra Mensuration & Keys. The following Annuals: The Anniversary, Drawing Room Album, Bouquet, Amaranth, Wreath of Friendship, Cameo, Juvenile Bijou, Coronal, and Remembrancer. Albums. Murray's English Reader, Higgins' Earth, Hoppus' Measurer, Scotch Haggis, British Constitution. Alphabets of Geology, Electricity, Theology, Natural Philosophy, &c. Song Books, all sizes, from 1d upwards. Psalm Books, all sizes—with and without Brown's Notes. Burns' Works; Brown's Concordance; The Tatler, Juvenile Gleaner; Stebbing's Bibles and Prayer Books, embossed; Combs and others on Phrenology; Science of Etiquette; Book of Fate; Richardson's Primer; Henry on Prayer; Cowper's Works; Fountain of Merit; Falconer's Shipwreck, Juvenile Books from a halfpenny to 2s. 6d.; Tragedy of Douglas, and other Plays; Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, Marion, &c.; Practical Mechanics' Guide; Merchants' and Banker's Guide; Henry's Communicant's Companion; Flavel's Token; Johnson's Dictionary, plain and embossed; Apprentices Guide; Boston's Crook in the Lot; Kirk White's Remains; 1d. 6d. & 1s. Drawing Books. Bibles, Prayer Books, and Testaments, all sizes and bindings. Newton's Works, 4 vols. Bradshaw's, Dover's & Ewing's Atlases, Campbell's Poems; Secession Magazine, Walker's Dictionary; Scott's Lessons; Guide to Domestic Cookery; Recollections of Livingstone; Millar's Ruling Elder; Pleasures of Hope; Hume and Smollet's England; Violin and Flute Music Books & Tutors; Barrie's Assistant; Science of Botany; Howie's Scotch Worthies; Ballads, and 24-page Histories; Queclet's Natural Philosophy, Watt's Psalms and Hymns; Shorter Catechists; Penny Magazine, Saturday Magazine, Penny Cyclopaedia; Chamber's Journal, News, and Information, Educational Course, and Spirit of the Journal; McCulloch's Grammar; Combs's Constitution of Man; Griffin's Popular Library; Pollock's Tales; Gray's Arithmetic and Spelling; Simpson's Euclid. A good assortment of Norie's Charts, latest editions. Harvey's Meditations; Brooks' Village Prayers; Ewing's Elocution and English Learner; Stewart's Geography. Pinnock's and Oliver & Boyd's Catechisms. Maundor's Treasury; Lardner's Cyclopaedia; Gall's Catechisms, and Roward Books; Copy Lines; Francis' Translation of Horace; Edinburgh Cabinet Library; Ewing's Geography; Language of Flowers; Feargus' Testimony; Gardner's Stenography or Short Hand; Guy's Astronomy; Hills' 'It is well'; Budget of Wit; Warbler; Mead's Almost Christian; Norie's Navigation; Pocket Medical Guide; Pope's Poetical Works; Reid's Chemistry; Taylor's Life of Christ; Smith's Wealth of Nations; Social Evils; Adam's First Book, Lennie's Ladder; Mental Arithmetic, Abott's Primer; Beattie's and Collin's Poems; Blair's Lectures; Watts on Prayer; History of the Hindoos; Minerals & Metals; Readings in Science; Christian's Companion; History

of the Church; Bogotsky's Golden Treasury, Mourner's Friend; Theological Gems; William and Melville, Serles' Remembrancer; Manual of Manners; Wilberforce's View of Christianity. The Bridgewater Treatises.

LATIN, GREEK, FRENCH, &c.

Ainsworth's Dictionary; Ruddiman's Rudiments; Dymock's Caesar; French Dictionary; Greek Lexicons, Hebrew Grammars & Lexicons, grammatical Exercises, Stewart's Nepos; Latin Testament; Chambaud's Fables; Adam's Latin Grammar.

GÆLIC.

Bibles, Testaments, and Psalm Books, all sizes and bindings; Erskine's Sermons; Baxter's Call; Life of Joseph; Ballads and other song books; McIntyre's Poems; Burder's Village Sermons; McCrueslag; McKillar; McDonald's Hymns; Willson's Catechism; McLeod's Mountain Sketch Book; Pilgrim's Progress; Spelling Books; McDonald's Catechism; Flavel's Token; Confession of Faith; Directory of Prayer; Willison's Meditations; Grant's Address.

STATIONARY, &c.

200 reams pot, post, and foolscap writing papers, plain and ruled; 100 reams brown and gray wrapping papers; 8 reams sheathing and roofing paper; mill and bonnet board, London and Bristol do.; drawing and music paper; Backgammon and Chess Boards & Men; Gunter's scales, parallel rulers, brass compasses, screen handles; imitation and real gold papers, plain and embossed; gold borders, plain and vandyke; boxes paints, from 6d. to 10s; bone paper folders; white slate pens; red, black, and fancy sealing wax, wafers, pocket ink pots; a great variety of prints & caricatures; gold leaf; violin strings; quills from 2s. to 10s. per 100; desk and pen knives; bark skyvers; Binders' calf skins, parchments, &c.; Porcelain tablets; Pneumological Busto; picture frames; spectacles; blank cards, great variety of size; black and gold edged do; slates; black, blue, and red ink, and powders; Switto. & folio port folios; steel pens; leads for patent pencils; drawing and other pencils; ledgers; journals; letter books, day books, memorandum books, on hand and bound to order.

Pictou, May 23.

JAS. DAWSON.

FLOUR & BREAD.

A FEW barrels American superfine FLOUR, and a quantity of SHIP BREAD, for sale by
May 24. J. DAWSON.

ALBION MINES' RAILROAD.

ESTIMATES WANTED

FOR the Formation of the Rail Road from New Glasgow Bridge to the Loading ground.

SEALED OFFERS

to be addressed to Joseph Smith, Esquire, Agent, at the Mines, until the evening of FRIDAY, the 26th instant, to whom, or to Mr Peter Greer, apply for further particulars.

Albion Mines, 9th May, 1837.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT just received, via Halifax, and for sale by
JAMES D. B. FRASER.
March 29, 1837. if

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:
CARBOY'S OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Ismglass, Carrigehene Moes.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

if

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Chemical preparations. Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

September 21.

if

Druggist.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.

THE subscriber in expectation of a large supply of Goods in the ensuing spring, will sell the present stock at greatly reduced prices.

J. DAWSON.

AGRICULTURAL.

WHEAT.

[We recommend to the attention of the practical farmer the following article, from "The Complete Farmer." The culture of winter wheat, if introduced into Nova Scotia, would lessen materially the hurry which now necessarily attends the Spring work.]

To raise good wheat is considered, both in America and Europe, as an object of prime consequence to the cultivator; and agricultural writers have of course been very voluminous on the subject. We shall select and condense some of their remarks, which appear to us of the greatest importance, and add what our own observation and experience has suggested.

Wheat is thought to be the most useful of the farinaceous plants; and as the bounty of Providence has generally decreed that those things which are most useful shall be most common, wheat accordingly will grow in almost any part of the globe. It thrives not only in temperate, but in very hot and in very cold regions: in Africa and Siberia, as in the United States and Great Britain. It requires a good loamy soil, not too light nor too heavy. The Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, vol. ii. p. 23, state that 'wheat grows best on land which contains just as much clay as can be combined with it without subjecting the wheat to be frozen out.' And the author of that article, Mr Amos Eaton, observes, 'Since it is the clay which absorbs and retains most of the water injurious in wheat soils, I adopted a rule for the consideration of farmers, founded on that principal, and confirmed by all the observations I have been enabled to make. *Rule.*—Wash a little of the soil in a tumbler of water, and observe the time required for it to become clear. If the time required exceeds three hours, it may be considered as liable to be injured by frost.' W. Van Dusen, a farmer of Rensselaer county, New York, says 'that if wheat be sowed the last week in August, on clay soil, it will generally resist the effect of frost in the winter, and of insects in the spring.' 'A clay soil,' according to the same work, 'having absorbed a large proportion of water, becomes cellular as the water freezes, or rises up in various protuberances, so that the roots of the wheat become disengaged from their hold in the soil. It is very manifest that if wheat is sowed so early that each plant may have time to extend its roots into the soil, its chance for retaining its hold will be better.' We believe that not only clay, but lime chalk, marl, or other calcareous substance, is necessary to bring wheat to perfection, and the grounds to our belief we shall exhibit hereafter.

The Complete Farmer says, that 'the best time for sowing wheat is about the beginning of September. But if the earth be very dry, it had better be deferred till some showers have moistened the soil.' Mortimer says he has known wheat to be so mustered and spoiled by laying long in the ground before ruin came, that it never came up at all; to which he adds, 'that he has seen very good crops of wheat from seed sown in July.' We should apprehend however, that it would be necessary to feed wheat sown so early, in order to prevent its going to seed the first year, or getting too far advanced in its growth to resist the frost of the succeeding winter. Sowing in dry ground is generally recommended for seeds; but wheat being liable to be smutty, is commonly prepared by steeping in brine or lime, and in consequence of the steep vegetation commences; and if the seed in this state is placed in earth which is and continues for any time dry, vegetation is checked by the drought which kills or greatly injures the seed.

Early sowing requires less seed than late, because the plants have more time, and are more apt to spread and throw out a good number of stalks. More seed is required for poor than for rich lands, and rich land early sowed requires the least of any. Bordley's Husbandry says, 'The climate and soil of America may be believed to differ greatly from those of England respecting the growth of some particular plants. Wheat sown there two to three bushels on an acre yields great crops. Two bushels an acre sown in Maryland or Pennsylvania would yield straw without grain. In Maryland three pecks are commonly sown. I never had better crops than from half a bushel of seed wheat to an acre, in a few instances. In these instances the ground was perfectly clean and fine, after many ploughings or horse-hoings of maize, [Indian corn,] on which the wheat was sown in September, whilst the maize was ripening. It was a clay loam highly pulverized. But because of the loss of plants at other times, I preferred to sow three pecks to an acre.' 'Grain which is thin sown, says the Complete Farmer, is less apt to lodge. Every one must have observed that in places where foot-paths are made through wheat fields, by the side of the paths, where the corn is thin, and has been trodden down in winter and spring, the plants have stood erect, when most of corn in the same field has been laid flat on the ground; an advantage proceeding from the circumstance of the stalks having more room.'

The Farmer's Assistant asserts, that 'the time for sowing wheat probably depends much on previous habit. Thus if it were sown a number of successive years by the middle of August, and then the time of sowing were changed at once to October, the crop would probably be much lighter on that account; yet, where wheat has become habituated to be sown late, it will do tolerably well. The later it is sown, however, the more seed is requisite. When early sown, a bushel to the acre is believed to be sufficient; but when sown later, a bushel and a half, or more, may be necessary.' The estimate of seed, however, should be formed not so much from the capacity of any particular measure, as from the number of grains which that measure contains. The larger and fuller the seed is, the greater quantity by measure will be required; the smaller, the less quantity. Much therefore, must be left to the discretion of the farmer, who must take into consideration the time of sowing, the quality and preparation of the soil, as well as the plumpness or the shrivelled state of the seed wheat.

If naked summer fallows are used at all, they may as well be made preparatory to a crop of wheat. It may sometimes be expedient to suspend, for one season, the raising of the crops of any sort on land which is exhausted or greatly infested with weeds; and during the summer and autumn plough and harrow it several times, and thus thoroughly subdue it. When such a process is adopted, wheat is generally the succeeding crop. The custom of naked fallowing, however, is not much approved of in modern husbandry, and that mode of preparing for wheat is rarely adopted by scientific cultivators. Sir John Sinclair says, 'The raising clean, smothering, green crops, and feeding stock with them upon the land, is not only much more profitable, as far as relates to the value of the crop substituted in lieu of a fallow, but is also a more effectual method of procuring large crops of wheat, or any other crop, which may succeed the green crop.' There is a disadvantage sometimes attending fallows, which we apprehend may be more detrimental in our climate than in that of Great Britain. Land which is kept in a light and pulverized state is liable to

be washed away by violent rains, and the showers of our summer season are usually more plentiful, and fall with more impetuosity than those of England, although the mean moisture is less, and there is less run falls in the course of a year on this than the other side of the Atlantic.

In modern tillage, wheat more usually follows clover than any other crop; and Bordley's Husbandry says, 'clover is the best preparative for a crop of wheat.' In such a case, English farmers, and indeed all others who work it right give but one ploughing, and harrow in the seed by passing the harrow twice in a place the same way with the furrows. Mr Bordley directs that the operations of ploughing, harrowing, and sowing, should immediately follow each other. Mr Macro, an eminent English farmer, says, 'From upwards of twenty years' experience I am of opinion that the best way of sowing clover lands with wheat, is to plough the land ten or fourteen days before you sow it, that the land may have time to get dry, and after rain to make it dress well. I am at a loss to account for the wheat thriving better on lands which have been ploughed some time, than it does on fresh ploughed lands which dress as well or better; but I have often tried both ways on the same lands, and always found the former answer best.' Mr Bordley, in attempting to account for this effect, says, 'I conjecture that the clover plants being buried and the wheat sown at the same time, they both ferment and run into heat in the same period; the germ then shoots, and the root is extremely delicate and tender for some days; during which, the buried herbage obtains its highest degree of heat; which, added to the internal heat of the germ, may, though only slightly, check and a little injure the delicate shoots of the wheat. In sprouting barely for making malt, a little excess of heat in the bed checks, and a little more totally stops the sprouting or growth of the roots. Both modes give crops superior to what are produced on fallow; farmers may try both methods for determining which to prefer; that is, as well immediate sowing, on ploughing in the clover, as the method of sowing not till ten or fourteen days after having ploughed in the clover suppose a half each way.'

To be continued.

We recommend a trial of the following experiment—at least on a small scale:—

REMEDY FOR THE TAINT IN THE POTATO CROP.—An intelligent individual conversant with farming operations, informs us, that the progress of pickling the seed potatoes with lime, has, for several years past, secured him plentiful and wholesome crops of potatoes. The best proof of the utility of the simple process is, that in the same field, the plants that had been pickled had yielded excellent crops, while those that had not been so prepared failed.—The lime is supposed to destroy the grub. The advantage of this cannot be too greatly made known to the public, especially as it seems to be apprehended that, in many places, there will again be a decided failure in this year's crop.

ON THE CULTURE OF PEAS.—A writer in the Genesee Farmer, observes, that the custom used to be among farmers to sow three or four bushels of peas to the acre, and they usually obtained about fifteen bushels; that some years ago he went from home, directing his farmer to sow two acres of peas just as he sowed wheat, having reference to the quantity, sowed only one and a quarter bushels to the acre. On returning he found his peas very thin, and let it go for an experiment, and it proved to be a good one. He has since followed out the experiment, and generally gets

about twenty fold. This writer disapproves of sowing oats among peas, as the oats weaken the vines and lessen the crop. He thinks that pens are a good substitute for Indian corn in feeding cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and observes, that they produce better in cold seasons than in hot.

MUSCLE BEDS.—In regard to muscle beds, we think no better manure could be found for wheat. It is probably better than marl, inasmuch as it contains animal matter in addition to the usual ingredients of that article. It is not unlikely that the marl region of the south, was once a muscle bed or something similar to it. We wish we had one of those banks of discount within four miles of us.—*Maine Farmer.*

FOREIGN.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman, March 29.

CIVILISATION IN THE EAST.

It is pleasant to observe the arts of Europe striking their roots among the semi-barbarous nations of Asia, where society has been stationary for ages. Though the mass of the people there generally view the wonders of our advanced civilisation with stupid indifference, superior minds start up from time to time, who catch a glimpse of their importance, and become fired with an enthusiastic desire to transplant them among their countrymen. We have examples in the Turkish Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt; and the following letter sent us by a correspondent, brings under our notice another Eastern prince, who seems disposed to tread in their steps. The letter is written by an Englishman. Bankok is a seaport, at the head of the gulf of Siam, fifty miles from Juthia, the capital of the kingdom, and about 1000 miles south east from the mouths of the Ganges. The Siamese are nearly in the same state of civilisation with the people of British India.

BANKOK, 15th June, 1836.

Choufa, brother to the present King and heir to the throne, is devoting his whole attention to the introduction of the English arts. He has at present some hundreds of mechanics at work round his palace, masting masts and fitting out rigging for ships, which he is building from English models. These men are under the superintendence of three or four British sailors, who reside in the palace. He has also a body of soldiers, in British uniform, drilled before him every day. His Royal Highness reads and writes English well. Our language is encouraged at the palace; he has got a library of English books, and a museum worthy of attention. The trade from the West is limited to one or two English ships which visit us once a-year about Christmas, for sugar, and to a few Arab vessels. There is also a considerable trade with the Chinese. The jealousy of the Government, the enormous exactions which the King levies from European bottoms, and the heavy port-dues, are the principal barriers to trade. The natural fertility of the soil, and the valuable products of the country, we would think, would open the eyes of the Government to the interest of the country—make them take off their hurtful restrictions, and open their city to a free and unrestricted commerce. But now the royal prerogative is too much curtailed by a powerful aristocracy. Wallowing in indolence and Eastern luxury, they are jealous of any innovation which might tend to enlighten the minds of the people. When such is the state of the country, agriculture and commerce are neglected, and in a great measure prohibited; the rights and liberties of the lower orders are very restricted and any improvement which might ex-

tend to them, is violently opposed by the nobles. However, the Prince shows symptoms that he will begin his career on principles tending to the improvement of his country. He is excessively fond of the English, for which he runs the risk of the King's displeasure, who hates them. The Prince is a very well made man, very fond of wrestling and feats of gymnastics, in which he excels; he possesses a great deal of ingenuity, a frank disposition, and liberal sentiments. The Christian residents of the capital comprehend only a few American missionaries, a British and a Portuguese merchant, at which houses the Prince is a frequent visitor.

Letters from Lisbon represent the state of Government as very insecure. A small corps of insurgents maintains itself in Algarve; the peasantry influenced by the priests are said to be strongly disposed to favor Don Miguel; and what is by far the worst feature of the case, the army is unpaid, and of course discontented. The Commission had reported the proposed amendment of the constitution. It recommends that the Legislature should consist of two Houses, a Chamber of Deputies chosen for four years, and a Senate composed of members holding their seats for life; the Crown of hereditary; the Roman Catholic to be the state religion, but all others to be tolerated.—*Scotsman.*

The French papers are occupied with Marshal Clausel's pamphlet in vindication of his conduct in Algiers, and with the Report of a Commission upon the same subject. He is accused of peculation, cruelty, and mismanagement. His defence is described by some as successful, by others as lame, evasive, and declamatory. The fall of the Ministry is anticipated, in consequence of internal divisions and external difficulties. France is suffering, like Britain, from a sudden paralysis in the state of trade; and the evil is aggravated by the discontent of the working classes, which has produced, or at least is accompanied by, a panic among the depositors in Savings' Bank. The hands of the Ministers are tied up by their embarrassments, and we regret to observe that the law of public instruction, which was in progress, has been postponed.—*Id.*

The Dutch Government has brought out a new project of a loan for 1,500,000. Its necessities have sprung from the vindictive passions of the King, who has kept up an extravagantly large army, in the hope of finding some opportunity to reconquer Belgium. The Dutch have institutions which would enable them to put a check on the mischievous spirit of their ruler, if they had the resolution to use them, and are most properly punished by the imposition of new burdens, for weakly submitting to be the passive tools of his ambition. The evil will work its cure in due time; for though the Dutchman has little respect for his own liberties or the rights of his neighbours, he has a most tender regard for his pocket.—*Id.*

BET-ROOT SUGAR.—The Minister of Finance, wishing to ascertain the progress of the manufacture of sugar from beet-root, has obtained accounts showing the value of this indigenous produce during the years 1835 and 1836. The number of manufactories at work is 542, and that of the manufactories being now erected 39; making a total of 581. The quantity of sugar produced in 1835 was 668,986,762 lbs, and in 1836 was 1,012,770,539 lbs. The value of the raw sugar from the harvest of 1835 was 30,349,340 f., and the value of that of 1836 was 48,968,605 f.—*French Paper.*

The elections of officers for the National Guard in Paris have disappointed the Liberals. Almost all the old officers have been again chosen; a proof, it is said, that the Paris shopkeepers are still resolved to keep up the present system and stand by the King.

There seems to be little chance that the Spanish troops will recover from the defeat of Hernani for some time to come. Some letters from St. Sebastian talk of a resumption of the offensive by General Evans; but we suspect that he will have difficulty in maintaining his present position. Espinero, has retired into Bilbon with his army of 23,000 men; and Saurfield's corps, now commanded by Iribarren, has taken up quarters in Pampeluna, thus leaving the Carlists in almost undisturbed possession of the open country. So much for the grand combined movement of the Royal troops, of which so much was predicted. A powder magazine at Santander was blown up on the 22d ultimo; and the consequence was, the destruction of two streets,—a conflagration which was proceeding when the last accounts were despatched,—and considerable loss of life.

A decree, dated 23d November, 1836, for the expulsion of British and other barbarian merchants has been published at Canton.—They were all ordered to be off in half a moon—

"They are not to be permitted," says the edict, "to loiter and linger. If they have any business that cannot be completed within the half moon, they at the expiration of that period, must go to Macao for a little time, and their accounts left in your hands, and as soon as all their affairs are settled, they must return to their country. They must not be permitted to stay at Macao as long as they please in opposition to the existing laws. If they presume to be insolent, and act haughtily, & will not listen to our kind words, and obstinately refuse to go in the path we mark out, the celestial dynasty will not heed the consequences. The laws will be maintained; and there is reason to fear the said barbarians will find it hard to get back to their country. The houses in the Creek factory, and in several other hong, will be taken and sealed up. There must be no failure."

The pretence for this order is the practice of smuggling—

"The said barbarian merchants, Jardine and others, have many years resided at Canton; and can it be for no purpose? It is made clear, by your statement, that there are received ships in the outer seas; that there is a clandestine trade carried on, and treasure is oozing out of the country; that many native vessels go out to sea, to the receiving-ships; and that there are also smugglers employed in the trade."

STATE OF FRANCE.—The accounts from the department are of a most alarming nature; it appears that the *projet de loi* for the dowry of the Queen of the Belgians and the Duke of Nemours' avarage have produced the most deplorable effects upon the inhabitants. During the last six months no less than 36 prefects have visited the capital, and their reports have been unanimous in describing the bad result of the present system. Several deputies have received letters from their constituents, declaring that they were bound by duty to vote against the above law projects. Not the slightest commiseration has been excited by the state of misery into which the workmen are plunged, and it does not appear that any act of royal munificence has been brought in aid of the starving population of Lyons. It would appear that this great city of the throne was destined to endure sieges and grapeshot, but

not to receive the gifts of benevolence! The reports transmitted by M. Rivet are frightful; 6,000 looms are without work, and 5,000 only have employment, consequently 20,000 persons are deprived of employment and of bread at the same time. Bankruptcies are increasing, and shops are closed in greater numbers than heretofore; the reports of the Prefect of Police mention the shutting up of a 100 shops in a week, in consequence of a cessation of business. Russia was more unfriendly than ever towards France.—Austria maintained a frigid look—an ear of indifference, and playing the part of a mere mediatrix, so consistent with the Metternich policy. As to Prussia some distinction must be made; the King & M. Ancillon were on extremely good terms with the Tuileries, but the Prussian nobility, rallying round the Prince Royal, persisted in their haughty feelings and hatred against France. M. Ancillon, on the contrary, was all kindness, and was most intimately attached to M. Guizot by the ties of religion and philosophy. Indeed it was through the exertions of M. Ancillon, and the good offices of that kind angel (*ange de beauté*) the consort of the King of Prussia, that the ardently wished-for marriage was negotiated with the "little female philosopher of Jenu." as the Princess of Macklenburg was styled in the Faubourg St. Germain.—*La Nouvelle Minerve.*

Extract of a letter, dated Madrid, March 19.—Almost all the members of the Cabinet are confined to their homes by serious indisposition. M. Calatrava is labouring under a violent fever; Count Almadovar has the gout; M. Ladero is ill of the grippe; and M. Gil de la Cuadra is suffering from an attack of pleurisy. Some doubt appears to be entertained in the capital as to whether the next half-year's dividend on the home debt will be paid. The accounts from the interior of Spain are of a most distressing nature. A part of La Mancha is ravaged by the bands of Palillos, who had latterly extended their excursions as far as Truxillo, one of the principal towns of Estremadura. The news of the check sustained by General Evans had reached Madrid on the 19th, and had produced great excitement amongst the population generally, and particularly in the Cortes. It was even expected that in the sitting of the Cortes on the ensuing day some questions would be addressed to ministers on the subject, but it was not apprehended that the tranquility of the capital would be disturbed.

COLONIAL.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

FATAL AFFRAY.—We regret to learn that a young man named George Annand, was recently killed by a person named Blades, at Corbit's Inn, Gay's River. They had been drinking—words, and then blows, ensued; Annand was knocked down, and while lying on the floor, Blades jumped upon him, and hurt him so severely that he died very shortly after. B. fled, and has not since been heard of.—*Novascotian, May 17.*

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, 13th May, 1837.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be Commissioners for superintending the repairs of the Roads and Bridges in the County of Pictou. The Commissions are transmitted to the Clerk of the Peace.

Peter Crerar, John Douglas, William Fraser, Robert Copeland, Anthony Smith, John McKay, Robert McKay, Kenneth McLean, John Douglass, John McLeod, Alexander McLeod Jr., John Henderson, John Patterson,

William Graham, Duncan Cameron, John Olding, John Henry, Donald McKenzie, William McKenzie, Robert McKenzie, David Perin, George McLeod, Alexander Fraser, John Munro, Archibald Fraser, Duncan McDonald, Hugh Fraser, James Muikle Hugh Fraser, Donald McDonald, John McDonald, Adam McKenzie, Robert Murray, Neil McLaren, John McLean, Alexander Gordon, Peter Ross, Duncan McKenzie, Alexander Grant, William Fraser, William McKay, Donald McDonald, Donald Campbell, Duncan Campbell, Angus McBeath, Roderick McCulloch, James McKay, Alexander McRae.

FIRE.—About half-past eight o'clock, on Thursday evening, a fire broke out in a house in George Street, owned by Mrs McPherson. The Inhabitants, Military, and a party from H. M. S. Melville, were soon on the spot, and by their united and active exertions, although the wind blew strong from the northward, the flames were confined to the building in which the fire originated.—*Halifax Journal.*

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1837.

By the arrival of the April Packet at Halifax, London dates to the 6th of that month have been received. We have seen nothing of interest brought by her.

The Bank of British North America, in the city of Quebec, commenced its operation on the 1st May.

GRENADA (W. I.) papers of the 30th March, state that the small pox is prevailing in some of the islands to a great extent—and bids fair to extend through all the West Indies.

We regret to state that the sch'r Lively from this port for Halifax, when off Whitehead, on the 12th inst., sprung a leak, which obliged the Captain to throw overboard the deck load,—which consisted of 36 barrels of pork, belonging to Merchants of this place.

THE CLOCKMAKER has been republished in London, and meets with a ready sale, at 10s sterling.

Our third Volume commences with this day's Paper, and our friends in Town will please observe, that Receipts are ready for the payment of the last Volume, and also for those who pay us in advance.

We have also forwarded receipts to our Agents out of the County, and at New Glasgow, and it will give us much pleasure to be able to say, that we have not had occasion to discontinue a single paper, for bad payment. At the end of the present Volume of the *WEEK*, we intend printing it on a new Type, provided the liberality of our patrons enables us to do so.

Extract of a Letter dated, Wallace May 16, 1837.

"Sir—About an hour after sunrise on Tuesday last, a person entered the School House at the Stakes, in this place, by breaking open one of the windows, and with an axe, he cut up a desk which was in School, and took away several articles; among the rest a small Microscope. He appeared to be about thirty years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, face slightly marked with the small pox, stout and well built, round shoulders, wore a brown coat, blue flushing trousers well patched, large strong boots, old beaver hat, &c. He took the road to Pictou, was pursued a considerable distance, but ultimately escaped. I understand this is not the first School House to which the fellow has been paying a visit, and it is probable he will be visiting some in the County of Pictou."

It is currently reported that His Excellency's Sir Archibald Campbell, and family, intend taking passage for England in the ship *Mozambique*, which vessel will sail from this port in about a fortnight. His Excellency's administration of our Provincial affairs is therefore near its final close.—*St John Observer, May 16.*

TRAVELLER'S MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At Mr Harper's—Rev. Mr Knight, Mr Williams, Mr and Mrs Morris, Mr Jean Captain Nowham, Mrs Williams, Messrs Stewart and Munro.

At Mr Lorrain's—Rev. Mr Wilson, Lady, and family, Miss Stephens and Miss Campbell.

DIED.

At 'chat, on the 10th instant, after three days' illness, a Hubert, Esquire, only son of Clement Hubert, Esq.—much respected as a merchant by all who were acquainted with him, to whom his loss will be long felt.

At Earl Town, on the 16th instant, George, son of Mr George Ross, aged six months.

At Loch Broom, on the 16th instant, Sophia, fourth daughter of Mr Roderick Cameron, aged nine years.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Thursday, May 18th.—Sch'r Catherine, Millard, Tatamagouche—ballast; Sarah, White, P. E. Island—pork; Glory, LeBlanc, Arichat—ballast.

Friday.—Sch'r Uniacke, Landres, Arichat—ballast; Olive Branch, Bonche, do.—do.; Catherine, Butler, Tatamagouche—plank; Eliza, Ganion, Arichat—ballast; Four Sisters, Wooden, Halifax—gen'l cargo; Proxy, Hatch, Waldoboro—ballast; brig Pavo, Harden, Ellsworth—do.; Pandora, Shepard, Boston—do.; Joseph, Smith, do.—do.

Saturday.—Marion, Godfrey, Boston—corn, corn meal, &c.

Monday.—Brig Eleanor, Simpson, Hull—wheat, oats, Broad, &c.

Tuesday.—Sch'r Brothers, McGunniglo, Miramichi—ballast; barque Sally, McKenzie, Liverpool—dry goods, hardware, &c. At Tatamagouche, Barque Kingston, Nowham, Hull—bread, ale, brick, &c.

CLEARED.

17th—Sch'r Superior, Dwyer, Boston—coal.

18th—Sch'r Elizabeth, Simpson, Mag. Islands—salt, shoes, &c.; Sophia, Keenan, Halifax—coal; Elizabeth, Haden, River John—flour, oats, potatoes, &c.; Jolly Tar, Stephen, Arichat—coal; Catherine, Millard, Tatamagouche—flour, potatoes, &c.

19th—Brig Splendid, McKenzie, Boston—coal; Montano, Gray, New York—do; sch'r Rosario, Sears, Portsmouth—coal.

20th—Sch'r Shannon, Boudrot, Boston—coal.

22d—Brig Alpine, Bayley, Boston—coal; sch'r Glory, LeBlanc do—do; Richmond, Jerron do—do.

23d—Sch'r Catherine, Butler, Tatamagouche; Eliza Ganion—fishing voyage.

Arrivals at Halifax from Pictou.—May 10th, sch'r Enterpr'se, LeBlanc—coal. 13th, sch'r's Maria, and Two Brothers—coal. 15th, sch'r's Lady, staves; Lively—pork and oatmeal; Esperance—beef, pork, hides, &c.

PASSENGERS—In the barque *Sally* from Liverpool—Mr David McCulloch, Mr Milward, Captains Pennington, Blaisfield and Webster.

THE Subscriber has just received a few handsome

CHINEAL SHAWLS,

Fifty dozen Palm-leaf HATS, and Rowland's Mill Saws.

R. DAWSON.

May 21.

if

ENGLISH SEED OATS!

240 Bushels, prime quality, just received by the brig "Eleanor," from Hull.

ALSO:

EIGHT THOUSAND BRICKS,

For Sale by

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

May 24.

TIMOTHY SEED, &c.

Ex Brig "Pavo," from New York:

4 TIERCES fresh TIMOTHY SEED, And one Barrel Indian Corn, for seed.

May 24.

J. DAWSON.

KEYS FOUND.

TWO small Keys were lately found near this Office. The owner can have them on identifying them to be his property.

[May 24.]

SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On the Premises, at the West River of Pictou, on Wednesday, the 26th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Governor and Council:

ALL that Farm belonging to the estate of the late John Jamieson, Esq., deceased, situate on the West River of Pictou, aforesaid, facing the public highway, and about 8 miles from the town of Pictou, containing

ONE HUNDRED & TWENTY ACRES, more or less. There is a BARN and STABLE on the Premises. TERMS made known at the time of sale, or on application to the subscriber.

The above Premises will be sold subject to a lease which will expire on the first day of May, A. D. 1839

JOSEPH CHIPMAN, Adm'r.

Pictou, March 27th, 1837.

The above Sale is POSTPONED, until Tuesday, the 30th instant, when it will positively be made at the COURT HOUSE, in Pictou, precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOSEPH CHIPMAN.

Pictou, May 3d, 1837.

FALL, 1836.

THE Subscriber has received per the ANN from Liverpool, and the ACADIAN from Greenock A very complete Assortment

OF IRON-MONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, &c.

Very superior half-bleached COTTONS, fine yd. wide SHIRTINGS, Checks and Stripes and Woolens—suitable to the season. Fur Caps.

ALSO ON HAND.—A small assortment of SADDLERY, Mill Saws, Plough and Fanner Mountings, a variety of Mirrors, a few sets Tea and Coffee China, Groceries, Shoe Leather, Stone ware, Powder and Shot, &c. No. 1 Herring and Mackerel:

Which will be sold,

on the most moderate terms; and the highest price will be given, either in exchange for Goods or in Cash or Flour, Meal, Pork, and Butter.

R. DAWSON.

Water street, Pictou, 1st Nov'r, 1836.

For Sale.

(And immediate possession given)



AN EXCELLENT FARM, Fronting on the Gulf Stream, the property of the Subscriber, consisting of

110 ACRES,

Sixty of which have been ploughed.

There is a DWELLING HOUSE and BARN on the premises; a school about 3-4 of a mile distant, and grist and saw Mills about 1 mile off. Salmon, herrings, codfish, &c. may be caught off the shore in their season. Hundreds of cart loads of seaweed are annually thrown on the shore, which may be advantageously used as manure. The mail road from Pictou to Cape Breton passes the House.

ALSO:

Separately, or with the said farm, a lot of **WOOD LAND,**

consisting of 50 acres, distant from the House half a mile, and from the mills quarter of a mile.

For particulars apply to James Purvis, Pictou, or here to JOHN McDOUGALL.

Merigomish, 19th April, 1837.

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

THE subscriber has just received a few copies of the following celebrated American Annuals:—

- The Token, The New-Years' Box,
- The Gift, The Religious Souvenir,
- The Pearl, The Violet.

The Union Annual,

JAS. DAWSON.

SEEDS.

AMERICAN RED CLOVER, FLAX, TURNIP, CABBAGE, PEAS, BEANS; with an extensive assortment of **GARDEN SEEDS,**

For Sale by JAMES DAWSON.

A few thousand HEDGE THORNS may be had as above, on early application.

IN THE INFERIOR COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FOR THE COUNTY OF PICTOU.

WILLIAM MATHESON, Plaintiff.

vs
WILLIAM BAILLIE, Defendant.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy, at the Court House in Pictou, on the eighteenth day of April next ensuing, at one o'clock in the afternoon:

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property, demand, and equity of redemption, of the above named William Baillie, of, into, and out of all that certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate, lying, and being in the town plot of New Glasgow, in the County of Pictou, abutted and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the east side of Glasgow street, where it is intersected by Forbes's street, thence along the north side of Forbes's street, south sixty degrees east; eighty two and one half feet, or until it comes to the south west corner of a lot conveyed to Hugh Fraser; thence north thirty degrees east, along the line of said Hugh Fraser's lot fifty six feet; thence north sixty degrees, west eighty two and one half feet, or until it meets the aforesaid Glasgow street; and thence south thirty degrees west along Glasgow street fifty five feet to the place of beginning;—together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.—The same having been taken in execution at the suit of the above named William Matheson, against the said William Baillie, and the equity of redemption thereon as prescribed and provided by law, having expired.

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.

By J. W. HARRIS, his Deputy.

Thomas Dickson, }
Att'y of Pluff. }

Pictou, January 18th, 1837. if

The above SALE is Postponed until Wednesday, the 31st day of May next, at one o'clock, P. M., when the same will take place at the place above-mentioned.

JOHN W. HARRIS, Sheriff.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

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

A SET OF PATTERNS

may be inspected, consisting of **SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING KNIVES,**

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO:—**SAMPLES OF STEEL.**

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

TO BE SOLD,

BY JAMES DAWSON, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Before the Court House in Pictou, on Friday, the 16th day of June, at ten o'clock, a. m.

SEVEN LOTS, marked A, C, D, E, F, G, and H, on a plan of the late Mr Mortimer's Estate to be seen at Mr Dawson's, and exhibited at the sale. They contain about

TWO ACRES EACH,

and as they lie within a short distance of the Town, are well adapted for building or gardens. Possession will be given at the end of the year. The title is unexceptionable.

Terms—A deposit of ten per cent at the sale; 25 per cent more on delivery of the deed; the remainder with interest, in two years, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

AT THE SAME TIME,

Will be offered for Sale:—**FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,** Belonging to the heirs of the late John Tuller, lying on the northern side of River John, and bounded by lands granted to Robert Patterson and others.

Terms—A deposit of ten per cent at the sale; the remainder on delivery of the deed.

Wm. YOUNG.

Pictou, May 1837.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

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 Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.

THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.

THOMAS MCCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

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 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,

13th April, 1836. Administrator

NOTICE

THE Subscriber, intending to wind up his present business forthwith, requests all to whom he stands indebted to present their accounts for payment; and those who are indebted to him to come to an immediate settlement, to prevent expenses; as all his outstanding accounts, not adjusted previously to the first June next, will be put in a legal course of recovery, without further notice.

GEORGE McKAY.

Pictou, April 24th, 1837.

NOTICE.

OWING to a contemplated change in the subscriber's business, he is under the necessity of calling in all his outstanding debts; he therefore requests all those indebted to him by note, book account, or otherwise, to pay the same without delay; and he sincerely hopes this notice will render other measures unnecessary.

JAS. DAWSON.

May 10.

POETRY.

Like sounds and scents of yesterday they come.
Long years have past since this was last my home!
And I am weak, and toil-worn is my frame;
But all this vale shuts in is still the same.
'Tis I alone am changed; they know me now:
I feel a stranger—or as one forgot.

The breeze that cooled my warm and youthful brow,
Breathes the same freshness on its wrinkles now.
The leaves that sung around me sun and shade,
While gazing idle on them, as they played,
Are holding yet their frolic in the air;
The motion, joy, and beauty still are there—
But not for me!—I look upon the ground:
Myriads of happy faces throng me round,
Familiar to my eye; yet heart and mind
In vain would now the old communion find
Ye were as living, conscious beings then,
With whom I talked—but I have talked with men!
With uncheered sorrow, with cold hearts I've met;
Seen honest minds by hardened craft beset;
Seen hope cast down, turn deathly pale its glow,
Seen virtue rare, but more of virtue's show.

From "The Offering," for 1837.

TO MY MOTHER.

'MOST pleasure, trouble, indigence, or wealth,
Thou hast watched o'er me, guardian of my health,
My Mother!—Tell me, can I e'er requite,
Can words express, the care both day and night
That thou hast ta'en of me?—How, by my bed,
Thou'st carefully watched, while weary moments fled?
Each hour to Heaven my prayers for thee shall rise;
Rude, but sincere, they'll penetrate the skies!—
Each hour I'll pray—"May blessings from above
Reward thy care, affection, kindness, love!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MONKS OF DRYBURGH.

THESE worthies were celebrated for "good hail,"
but they were no less remarkable for their ingenuity
in directing the wealth of their neighbors and dependents
into their own coffers.

In common with others of their profession, they assailed
the death beds of the wealthy, and persuaded the dying
sinner that he had no chance of Heaven, unless he came
handsomely down for their holy brotherhood before his
departure.

They were thus constantly on the alert when the death
of a person in good circumstances was reported to be
at hand. This intelligence no sooner reached them—and
they were always well informed on such subjects—than
they hastened to the couch of the dying person, at once
to prepare him, by spiritual discourse, for the approaching
change, and to secure what they could of the sinner's
temporal possessions in return.

It was for such purposes as these that two of the brethren
of Dryburgh set out, one day, in great haste, to visit
the old Laird of Meldrum, whom, they had been informed,
was suddenly brought to the point of death, but had
passed it, and that ere they came. In other words,
the laird was dead when they arrived, and their services,
of course, no longer required.

This was a dreadful disappointment to the holy men;
for they had reckoned on making an excellent thing
of the job, as the laird had been long in their

eye, and had been carefully trained up for the finale
of a handsome bequest.

It was with long faces, therefore, and woeful looks,
that the monks returned to their monastery, and reported
the unlucky accident of the laird's having slipped
away before they had had time to make any thing
of him in his last moments. The disappointment
is felt by all to be a grievous one, for the laird had
been confidently reckoned upon as sure game. While
in this state of mortification, a bright idea occurred to
one of the brethren, and he mentioned it to the rest,
by whom it was highly approved of.

This idea was to conceal the laird's death for a
time: to remove his body out of the way, and to procure
some one to occupy his bed, and pass for a laird
in a dying state: then to procure a notary and witnesses;
having previously instructed the laird's representative
how to conduct himself—that is, to bequeath
all his property to the monastery. This done, the living
man to be secretly conveyed away, the dead one
restored to his place again, and his death publicly
announced.

This ingenious scheme of the monk met with universal
approbation, and it was determined that it should
be instantly acted upon.

Fortunately, so far, for the monks, there was a poor
man, a small farmer in the neighborhood, of the name
of Thomas Dickson, who bore a singularly strong personal
resemblance to the deceased—a circumstance which
at once pointed him out as the fittest person to
act the required part. This person was, accordingly,
immediately wanted upon, the matter explained to
him, and a handsome gratuity offered him for his services.

"A bargain he't," said Thomas, when the terms
were proposed to him; "never ye fear me. If I dinna
mak a guid job o't, blame me. I kent the laird weel,
and can come as near him in speech as I'm said to do
in person."

The monks, satisfied with Thomas's assurances of
fidelity, proceeded with their design; and, when every
thing was prepared,—the laird's body removed out of
the way, Thomas extended on his bed, and the curtains
closely drawn round him—they introduced the notary,
to take down the old man's testament, (having
previously intimated to the former that he was
required by the latter for that purpose,) and four witnesses
to attest the facts that were about to be exhibited.

Everything being in readiness—the lawyer with pen
in hand, and the witnesses in profound attention—one
of the monks intimated to the dying man that he
might now proceed to dictate his will.

"Very well," replied the latter, in a feeble, tremulous
tone. "Hear me, then, good folks a'. I bequeath
to honest Tammas Dickson, whom I hao lang respect
for his worth, and pity for his straits, the half o'
my movable goods and lym' money. Put doon that."
And down that accordingly went. But, if the house
had blown into the air with them, or the ghosts of their
great grandfathers had appeared before them, the
monks could not have expressed more amazement or
consternation than they did, at finding themselves thus
so fairly outwitted, by the superior genius of the canny
farmer. They dared not, however, breathe a word of
remonstrance, nor take the smallest notice of the
trick that was about being played on them; for their
own character was at stake in the transaction, and the
least intimation of their design on the laird's property
would have exposed them to public infamy—and this
Thomas well knew. It was in vain, therefore, that
they edged towards the bed—concealing, however,
their movements from those present—and squeezed
and pinched the dying laird. He was not to be so
driven from his purpose. On he went, bequeathing
first one thing and then another, to his honest friend,
Thomas Dickson, till Thomas was fairly put in possession
of everything the laird had worth bequeathing. Some
trifles, indeed, he had the prudence and discretion
to bestow upon the monks of Dryburgh; but trifles

they were, truly, when compared to the valuable
legacy he left to himself.

When the dying laird had disposed of everything he
had, the scene closed. The discomfited monks returned
to their monastery—the notary and the witnesses
departed—and Thomas Dickson, in due time, stepped
into a comfortable living, and defied the Monks of
Dryburgh, on the peril of their good name, even to
dare to hint how he had come by it.

LOVER AND HUSBAND.—The following sentences
were put to paper by a set of saucy fair ones,
in the presence of their husbands, whom, forsooth,
they accuse of having adopted since their marriage,
a phraseology different from that which they used
when Lover.

Lover. You do every thing well, Madam.
Husband. My dear, you don't seem to know
how to do any thing.

Lover. How well you look to-day; indeed
you are charming in any dress.

Husband. How frightful you are—I wish
you would put on your clothes a little more
becomingly.

Lover. That's a pretty cap; how elegant is
your taste.

Husband. That hideous hat—my dear you
will never learn to dress yourself.

Lover. What pretty sentiments; how well
you express yourself on every subject.

Husband. You know not how to talk on
any subject as you ought to do; therefore hold
your tongue.

Lover. Let me know your opinion, my
dear Madam; it shall ever guide me.

Husband. What does it signify, my dear,
what you say on this subject; I never consult
women.

Lover. How neatly you carve that fowl; it
is a pleasure to see you.

Husband. How awkward you are; the meat
grows cold before you can eat it up; and after
all, it is done in such a manner I cannot eat it.

Lover. I am so concerned to see you
indisposed; can I offer nothing that will be of
service to you Madam.

Husband. It is all your own fault, my dear,
that you have got this cold; you never take
care of yourself.—*Dedham Patriot.*

LUXURIOUS INDOLENCE.—It is related of
Goldsmith as a characteristic of his indolence
and carelessness, that his mode of extinguishing
his candle, when in bed until he was inclined
to sleep, was by throwing his slipper which in
consequence was usually found in the morning
lying near the overturned candlestick, daubed
with grease.

A BURNING BRIDEGROOM.—A pair of lovers
presented themselves at the altar, at Norfolk,
England; but in the midst of the ceremony,
smoke was seen issuing from the person of the
bridegroom. The alarm being given, the
Parish Clerk, with the assistance of the wed-
ding party, extinguished the conflagration—
which was caused by a short pipe which the
bridegroom had been using, and which, in the
luxury of the moment, when called upon to
go through the interesting ceremony, he had
thrust in his pocket.

Lightness of conversation is often but a
flimsy veil covering a thoughtful head and a
heavy heart.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURRY.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRENO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PERVIS.
Guysboro—ROBERT HARTSHORN, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.
Aricat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.