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

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT'R 19, 1836.

NUMBER XXII.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d. per annum, if paid in advance, but 15s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance, whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

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CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, pr bushel 2s 6d.	Hay 50s a 90s
Boards, pine, pr 50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1 22s 6d a 25
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Lamb 3d
Roaf, pr lb 2 1-2d a 3d	Mackarel none
Butter, - 1s a 1 1/2 2 1/2	Mutton pr lb 3d
Cheese, N s - 5d a 6d	Oatmeal pr cwt 20s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 13s	Oats none
" shipped on board 14s 6	Pork pr lb 4 1-2d a 5d
" at wharf (Pictou) 16s	Potatoes 1s 6d
Coke 16s	Salt pr hhd 10s a 11s
Codfish pr Qtl 1 1/2 a 1 5/8	Salmon, fresh 2s
Eggs pr doz 7d	Shingles pr M 7s a 10s
Flour, N s pr cwt 20s	Tallow pr lb 7d a 8d
" Am s r, pr bbl none	Turnips pr bush 1s 6d.
	Wood pr cord 12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowivos 14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1 13s
Boards, pine, M 60s a 70s	" 2 none
Beef, best, 4d a 5d	Mackarel, No 1 none
" Quebec primo 50s	" 2 30s
" Nova Scotia 40s a 45s	" 3 20s
Codfish, merch'ble 16s	Molasses 2s 6d
Coals, Picto', none	Pork, Irish none
" Sydney, 28s	" Quebec none
Coffee 1s 1d	" Nova Scotia 90s a 100
Corn, Indian 5s	Potatoes 2s
Flour Am sup 50s	Sugar, good, 50 a 60s
" Fine 47s 6d	Salmon No 1 65s
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JAMES D. B. FRASER,
September 21. if Druggist.

FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging

to the heirs of the late John Tuller, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.

Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax.

October 5, 1836. if

INDIAN Corn MEAL, in barrels of 196 lbs each, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE. 12th October.

THE MECHANIC'S WIFE.

CONCLUDED.

IN about a week from this time they were invited to the Squire's. Nothing occurred unusual in the family during this time, one circumstance excepted, which I shall note—discord, confusion, and neglect of affairs was common. The description given in Scripture, of a good wife, would be inapplicable to Mrs L. 'She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness.'

Sabbath morn, as Mrs Linal and Georgiana were discussing the taste the ladies displayed in their dress at church, little Ellen came running to her mother and said, 'Now ma, you will toll me what you drank bread and wine for,—as she expressed it,—you have said good many times you would toll me; now you an't doing nothing, won't you toll me?'

'Let go my gown, and go away my child; I am busy, don't ask me any questions.' Looking at her child, and seeing how grieved she was, she said, 'Go and ask your father.'—He was reading a sermon that had been lent him by one of his neighbors: he had not been to church—his wife told him in the morning to stay at home, and take care of the children, for it was communion, and she would by no means be absent.

'I don't profess to know,' replied Mr L.
'Well, if you are not a professor, can't you toll her something?'

'I can toll her for what purpose the sacrament was instituted: she asked, I believe, why you drank, and that I can't answer.'

'And so you would say I am not a Christian, would you?'

'I shall not judge you.' Just then the bell rang, and they put on their bonnets and went, leaving little Ellen and her question unanswered.

At length the day arrived for the party. Mr and Mrs Linal attended; the evening was fine, and there were present a number of strangers, friends of Squire Noyes. There was a cousin of Maria's, from Philadelphia, a fine, genteel, looking young man—a descendant of a very rich and respectable family, and in extensive business—all of which had been told Georgiana. She was desirous of being introduced, but the evening was far advanced before there was an opportunity. 'You have quite a number of strangers present this evening,' said she to Maria. 'I have not been introduced to any of them. What young gentleman is this talking with Miss Emeline True?'

'It is my cousin, Mr Hurd: I will introduce you, if you like.' Georgiana, without making any reply, moved towards him, which Maria considered the same as 'I thank you, I should,' and introduced her. He stopped and chatted with her a short time; she was very sociable, and as he cast his eye over her dress, not because he thought more of dress than mind or deportment, but as it is common with strangers, when they meet, to notice dress and features, many thinking they may find something, whereby to judge the character, he thought within himself, she is a rich man's daughter, of considerable note. He did not have sufficient conversation with her to find that she was ignorant, and self-conceited, although he had made up his mind she was a favorite child. Mrs L. felt not a little pleased when she discovered him conversing

with Georgiana, for she was confident he must soon be captivated by her charms.

Mrs Linal said to her husband next morning, 'You was very unwilling to get Georgiana any thing now; but we don't know what will be the effect of that dress yet. Mr Hurd wouldn't marry a lady unless she could make something of an appearance. A man of his taste—how much he dresses himself.'

'He can afford to dress—but why do you talk o Mr Hurd? a gentleman just come to town!'

'I saw enough last night to make me think he liked the looks of Georgiana.'

'There ought to be something besides dress to admire.'

'Yet dress, you know, helps to set off a person,'—and, looking out of the window, she saw Mr Hurd walking towards the house.—'Don't talk any more, Mr Linal, for Mr Hurd is coming this way, I dare say here; I must fix me up as soon as possible. Ellen, you be ready to go to the door—put him into the parlor; if he inquires after Georgiana or me, you toll him you will come and see if we are at home; then, going to the stairs, she called out 'Georgiana! Georgiana! Mr Hurd is coming; and I would by no means have him see you not dressed.'

'O dear! mother, I shan't get ready, nor look fit to be seen. What shall I wear?'

'O your best black silk will be good enough this morning. Mr Linal don't you be soon; do keep out of sight, for Mr Hurd wont want to see such a looking man as you,' said Mrs L. to her husband as she passed out of the door. Why all this parade, this dissembling, to appear what they wore not—rich ladies?

Mr Hurd walked leisurely along; as he came against the shop, he thought within himself I will call in and see the mechanics' work here also. 'Good morning Mr Linal. I have visited several mechanics' shops this morning, and as I was walking this way, I thought I would give you a call among the rest.'

'Well sir, you will not find much here to interest you; our business is not very extensive—but I make good the old saying, 'keep your shop and your shop will keep you.' Mr Hurd stopped some time with Mr Linal, and was about going, when Mr Linal invited him into the house. Thinking at first hardly proper to call on so slight an acquaintance, he declined; but Mr Linal urged, for he knew how disappointed his wife and Georgiana would be if he did not call. Mr Linal walked with him to the house; they met Mrs Linal at the door, smiling, and very happy to see Mr Hurd; but she gave her husband a look which told him he had better go back to the shop. Mr Hurd spoke of his fine walk that morning—how he enjoyed living in the country, &c.

'Georgiana likes to walk, very much; she has gone out now in pursuit of flowers,' said Mrs L.

'Then she is fond of flowers?'

'O yes! she has a great knowledge of plants—quite a botanist.'

After he had been in about half an hour, Georgiana made her appearance dressed like an actress. After the usual ceremony of introduction, Mr Hurd endeavored to draw Georgiana into conversation, in order to sound her good sense and judgment. The first subject he introduced was her walk. Said he, 'What success did you meet with this morning?' 'What did you say,

sir?—for Georgiana's mind was on the glass she had broken in dressing her—thinking it was a *bad omen*, and she did not hear; and had she heard she would not have comprehended it without some explanation, for she had taken no walk, and know not what a story her mother had been telling.

'I have been telling Mr Hurd you have been walking out this morning, and now he wants to know what success,' said Mrs Linal.

'O, I did not understand—I did not go far, it is so very unpleasant to go out alone, and there are so many fences and bushes in the way, and the wet grass; indeed, I am very fond of the city, and prefer living there much to the country.' Mr Hurd was glad to hear her say that, for he felt that, 'if you will you shall live in a city all your days:—yes, it must be owned she deceived Mr Hurd's good sense, as she had others, many others, for her countenance betokened modesty, cheerfulness, and complacency of temper. These good qualities had interested many—but they were disappointed on acquaintance.

Mr Hurd, as he went into his uncle's office in the evening, found a number of men very much engaged in story telling; he stopped to listen—found it was Mr Linal's family of whom they were speaking, & his *dear Georgiana*. They had brought their accounts to leave them, and among them was the gentleman of whom Georgiana bought her dress; he, it seemed had startled all the others by accidentally speaking of the extravagant bill they had run up at his store. Very much to his surprise he was informed that Mr Linal was not worth any property; and, being unacquainted with Mr L., had not so much feeling as those who lived by him, and knew how hard he strove to get a living. He sued—then others felt that they could not lose their debts, and they took from them every thing that they could lawfully. Mr Hurd was very much astonished to hear such truths related, though he considered, at first, they were slanderous reports, raised out of envy and malice—but he saw that his uncle gave credence to them. As soon as there was an opportunity, he asked what these stories meant:—if they were true.

'They meant so much I should have told you them before you had taken another walk,' said his uncle.

Squire Noyes was a man of great discrimination and prudence; his judgment was sought after by all; and as soon as he expressed these words, Mr Hurd's love for Georgiana vanished. 'I cannot,' said he, as he walked from the office to the house, 'fulfil my engagement to ride out with one of so vain and weak a mind. I detest such vanity, such pride and mean-ness.' His uncle overtook him, and they passed into the house. 'I shall return home, I thank tomorrow.'

'Indeed,' said his uncle and aunt, 'why I thought you were going to stay several days longer.'

'I did intend it, but I believe I must return tomorrow.' They were a little surprised, but his uncle soon imagined the cause.

Mr Hurd retired to his chamber and wrote the following laconic note:—

June 6th, 1823.

Miss LINAL.—I shall leave town tomorrow, and cannot fulfil my engagements of riding out, and taking tea with you.

J HURD.

Six months from this time, there had been a great change in the Linal family. Mr Linal was fast declining under a pulmonary complaint, which was thought to have been brought on by anxiety of mind, together with a cold. Mrs Linal had discovered the error in her education, by poverty,—for they were reduced to so low circumstances as not to have the necessaries of life. The neighbors gave willingly to Mr Linal; but their charity was attended with plain words to her, which, at first, very much annoyed her, but after consideration she was convinced of their truth, and they made a lasting impression on her mind, and caused her to give her other children different instruction.

Georgiana remained at home a long time, friendless as it were, with the exception of Emeline Truoe. She was a friend to every one; while she was at school in Philadelphia, she spoke of Georgiana to a lady, who sent for her to come into her family for a seamstress, which was a great benefit to her, both as it regarded pecuniary assistance, and improvement. Georgiana was invited with the family to Mr Hurd's wedding party. As she entered the door, Mr Hurd was heard to say to his wife, 'There is the lady I fancied myself in love with once, but fortunately I found her out before it became fixed. She would have ruined me forever, she was of so vain and weak a mind.'

FOREIGN.

FROM PAPERS BY THE PACKET.

The *Reindeer Packet*, Lieut. Dickens, arrived at Halifax on the 12th. inst. bringing London papers to the 8th ult.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

All idea of the French government interfering in the affairs of Spain is put an end to for the present by the dissolution of the ministry. Our Paris Correspondent in announcing this event, says—

This day a Cabinet Council, at which the King presided, was held at Neuilly, and the question of intervention in Spain was again debated. Notwithstanding the change which has recently taken place in the government of Spain, and the sanction which the Queen Regent has found it expedient to give the promulgation of the Constitution of 1812, M. Thiers still advocated the necessity of a decided and an imposing interference by the French government in Spain; but as he was not able to bring the King over to that opinion, he and the other ministers, who thought with him, felt it their duty to give in their resignations. The intelligence of the dissolution has not had much effect on the funds. The fact is, that the division between the King and his ministers was so generally known, that the breaking up of the Cabinet has not taken any body much by surprise.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

From papers by the *Athabasca*, arrived at this port.

From the Liverpool Albion, Sept. 12.

FRANCE.—The result of Louis Philippe's new feats in Cabinet-making was announced officially in the Paris *Moniteur* of Wednesday:

Count Mole is to be.... President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Persil..... Minister of Justice & Public Worship, and Keeper of the Seals.

Admiral de Rosamel... Minister of Marine.

M. de Gasparin..... Minister of the Interior.

M. Guizot..... Minister of Public Instruction.

D. Duchatel..... Minister of Finance.

The office of Minister of War will be offered to Soult, and its duties in the meanwhile will be performed by Admiral de Rosamel—Duchatel is to act as Minister of Commerce until that appointment is filled up. Count Montlivet, whom the King would have gladly retained, but whom Guizot objected to, is appointed Intendant-General of the Civil List, in the room of Baron Fain, removed to the Chief Secretaryship of the King's Cabinet. Count d'Argout resumes the post of Governor of the Bank of France; Baron Davillier, who was never more than a provisional holder of that office, being made Honorary Governor. Gisquet is to leave the Prefecture of the Police, but his successor is not named.

Of the members of the Administration it may be remarked, that Mole, the nominal Premier, is the mere tool of Louis Philip, and that the Foreign policy will be in future, as heretofore, under the complete control of the ruthless and slippery King; that Guizot, Gasparin, and Duchatel are Doctrinaires; that Persil goes beyond the Doctrinaires in his zeal for an arbitrary system of Government; and that Rosamel is no politician.

The general policy of the Government will doubtless be that of 'resistance' at home, and discouragement of Liberalism abroad.

On Sunday night week, the Parisians were in a state of great alarm. Rumours of conspiracies to assassinate the King and overturn the government were circulated in all direc-

tions. By some, the Republicans were said to be the traitors; by others, it was averred that a strong party of the military had resolved to imitate the example of the Spanish soldiers at St. Idelfonso, and seize the King and Royal family at the royal country residence of Neuilly. Paris was to be set on fire in fifty places at once. Whether there was any plot at all, or whether it was not got up to frighten the peaceable inhabitants into the belief that a strong government, such as was then in process of formation, was necessary, has not been ascertained. It is certain that the movements of the military and police indicated great alarm, real or pretended. Reinforcements from Paris were added to the strong military force which the King had already at Neuilly for his protection. During the whole of the night, patrols of cavalry and police paraded the roads which lead from Paris to the Chateau. Every regiment of the numerous garrison of Paris was posted so as to command different quarters of the city, and the drummers of the National Guard were ordered to be in readiness to beat the *rappel*. The National Guard of the suburbs were under arms, and prepared at a moment's notice to march to Neuilly. Arrests were frequent in all parts of Paris. But, if we except a rumour that some of the prisoners engaged in the secret manufacture of arms and gunpowder had disclosed the existence of a formidable conspiracy, nothing has been stated which throws any light upon the real cause of the alarm.

SPAIN.—The new Spanish Ministry show a disposition to act with vigour. Decrees have been published authorizing the levy of fifty thousand men, and appropriating to the use of the treasury the proceeds of the sale of all suppressed religious establishments, leaving only sufficient funds to provide for the performance of public worship. A forced loan of two hundred millions of reals is to be levied in the different provinces; the interest, at five per cent., to be paid out of the ordinary revenues of the provinces. An exposition of the deplorable state of the finances is given as a justification or apology for these proceedings. The resolution of the Cortes of 1812, that no person shall be employed in the public service who cannot give a guarantee of his attachment to the Sovereign and to Liberty, is ordered to be strictly enforced. The national guards are to be reorganized agreeably to the decree of the Cortes of 29th June, 1822.

From the seat of war the intelligence is unimportant. One of General Evans's jealous quarrels with his officers appears to have led to the resignation of Colonel Shaw. Such is the miserable state of the finances of the Legion that it was with difficulty money was borrowed to pay for men's breakfasts. Several of the soldiers have been tried by courts-martial for mutiny and robbery.

EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—We learn by advices received by way of Alexandria, from his Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, that the new steamer *Tigris*, forming part of the Euphrates Expedition, the loss of which we lately reported as having been caused by a squall on the river Euphrates, has been recovered. She was found, a few days after the accident, keel upwards, without having suffered material injury. The last advices from Colonel Chesney state, that the expedition was doing well.—*Malta Government Gazette*.

SINGULAR FACT.—About two months since Mr John Jones, residing in the upper part of this county, on going, as usual, in the morning to feed a sow and a fine litter of pigs which he had in a pen adjoining the barn, was not a little surprised at finding that a bear, which had for some time past committed various deprava-

tions in the neighbourhood, had killed the sow, and, as he supposed, entirely devoured her progeny. To make amends for his misfortune, as far as he could, he replenished his sty from the stock of a neighbor, and had nearly forgotten his loss, when, a few days since, as he was in company with his son in the woods, in search of a stray cow, he suddenly came in contact with Madame Bruin and his lost pigs, the whole family of which she had adopted as her own. Mr Jones and his son were successful in securing all but one of the little wanderers, despite the threatening attitudes assumed by their new-found dam, and would have succeeded in capturing that, had she not made a hasty retreat with it in her mouth—*Alleghany Republican*.

HORRIBLE WARFARE.—A letter from an English gentleman at Nueva, on the Tigris, communicates some particulars of the operations of the Turkish army, under Reschid Pacha, in the subjugation of the Kurds.

It seems that the Kurdish chieftain roasts alive all the prisoners he takes from the Pacha, and that the Pacha retaliates by impaling all the Kurds who fall into his hands; thus the contest is carried on with an atrocity exceeding even the horrors of Spanish warfare.

LATEST NEWS FROM SPAIN.—The Spanish Press in general complains bitterly of the mischief produced by the irresolute conduct of Generals Cordova and Zarco del Valle, who until very lately had the command of the Queen's forces; but General Seoane has at last succeeded in marching from Madrid at the head of upwards of 4000 men in the direction of Valencia. A spirit of insubordination is said to have been excited in the army by the instigations of a secret society, called the *Junta de Padilla*. The ultras are beginning to express their discontent with the present Ministry, which they charge with following in the footsteps of the late Cabinet. A letter of the 27th ult. states that the capital is quiet, but that public confidence has not been completely restored.—“All the Juntas,” says the writer, “acknowledge the government, but some of them show a disposition to remain embodied. They have not, however, much confidence in the present administration, and have no great desire to confide to it the sole direction of affairs.”

The junta of Grenada has levied an extraordinary contribution on the property possessed by the Duke of Wellington in the neighbourhood of that city, his lordship having been included by that assembly in a list of reputed Carlists from whom the contributions were to be exacted.

The last number of the *Gazette of Onate*, and the bulletin of Don Carlos, contains a proclamation of that prince, announcing that he is going to put a speedy end to the war, but that he is obliged to leave his faithful soldiers for some days, in order to go to Paris, where he will have to treat of affairs of the highest importance.

The Paris Moniteur of Monday states that a telegraphic despatch had been received from Bayonne, dated the 3d inst, announcing that the Carlist General Garcia had repassed the Ebro, at the ford of Rincon, and that a report prevailed that the Carlists were preparing an expedition for Aragon. The *National* asserts that the new Spanish Ministry had, on the 27th ult., sent to the army of the North a new corps of 50,000 men, taken from the different garrisons, and that 200 Carlists had passed over to the constitutionalists, but observes that the details had not yet been received.

TEXAS—GENERAL HOUSTON.—New Orleans papers of the 15th Sept., announce the elec-

tion of General Houston as President, and Gen. Lamar as Vice-President. Another attempt is said to have been made to rescue Santa Anna, but defeated.

A number of prizes had been sent in by the Texian schr. *Terrible*. The Texian army has removed to a new encampment near Matagorda Bay.

A proclamation issued by General Houston, at Nacogdoches, says that he is induced to believe the situation of that place unsafe, expecting an attack from the Mexicans and Indians. He therefore commands the militia of the adjoining counties to be organized, and demands a reinforcement of 145 men, until the Post can be reinforced by Gen. Gains.

UNITED STATES.

EARLY SNOW.—Snow to the depth of one or two inches fell in different parts of New Hampshire and Massachusetts on the 25th Sept'r.—In Boston had fell on the same day, with the air exceedingly raw and uncomfortable.

COLONIAL.

RAIL-ROAD BETWEEN ST. ANDREWS, N. B., AND QUEBEC.—The exploration of a line for the rail road between St. Andrews and Quebec, has been made from the St. Lawrence to the Machias, under the direction of Capt. Yule, who proceeded to Mars Hill, where he found the surveying parties sent to meet him from Fredericton and this place. Captain Yule has appointed his parties to a series of districts from the Machias to Woodstock, surveying, taking levels, and estimating the cost of the intended work. After repairing to Fredericton, where he had an interview with His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell, Capt. Yule returned towards the Restook, to resume the principal direction of the line. When he ascertains the route as far as Woodstock, he will probably visit St. Andrews, and proceed upwards. From letters received here by the Association, and by private Correspondence, we learn that Capt. Yule is perfectly satisfied that the road can be made without requiring any stationary power, and that he expresses himself greatly pleased with the country through which it will pass.—*St. Andrews' Standard*.

From the Quebec Gazette.

The House of Assembly, this day (October 3d), at one o'clock, presented their address to the Governor in Chief, to which His Excellency returned the following answer:

Mr Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

For the portions of this address which are directed to me personally, I cannot but thank you. At the same time my sense of public duty, and the warm interest I take in the welfare of the province, compel me frankly to express to you my deep regret at the conclusions you have come to.

The determination you express never to resume your functions under the existing constitution, virtually deprives the country of a domestic legislature and places it in a situation in which the greatest embarrassments must be felt, until a remedy can be applied by the supreme authority of the empire.

Gentlemen,

Your address shall be transmitted to England with the least possible delay.

Castle of St. Lewis, }
Quebec, 3d Oct., 1836. }

Says the Gazette, “The Provincial Legislature will, we understand, be prorogued tomorrow at 3 P. M.”

SEAMEN WANTED.—Such is the scarcity of seamen in this port, that several new ships now lying here cannot get men under Ten Pounds sterling, and upwards, for the run to Britain; and, in fact, many


ships have been detained several days to make up their crews even at that rate. Seamen in other places waiting employment, would do well to come this way.—*St. John Courier*.

NEW SHIP.—On Thursday last the steamer *Gazelle*, Capt. Smith, towed into this port from Clare, Nova-Scotia, a fine new Ship of about 600 tons, called the “*Ward*,” owned by Messrs. John Ward & Sons, of this City. She was built by Mr. Doucett, and is a first class ship,—a good model, substantial and burthensome.—She is commanded by Capt. Marsters.—*Id.*

COMMERCIAL BANK.—Mr. Leavitt, one of the Directors of the above Bank, and Mr. Murray, the individual appointed to act as Cashier, arrived here yesterday, from St. John, for the purpose of establishing a Branch of this Establishment in Miramichi.—*Gleaner*.

NO DISSOLUTION.—The Gazette of to-day, contains a Proclamation, further proroguing the Assembly to the 24th day of November next; and it is generally understood, that there will be no dissolution of the House this fall.—*Novascotian*, Oct. 13.

FOR SALE.

 ALL that Tenement and building in Pictou, bounding on High Street and James Street, formerly owned by Hugh McKay deceased and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gunn and others, with all the appurtenances and outhouses thereunto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, and the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Geo. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known. JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8th, 1836.

WILLIAM BROWNRIG,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his friends and the Public in general for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in business; and begs to notify that he has received a large

STOCK OF MATERIALS

in his line, which he will make up to order in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice, and hopes by zealous exertions to merit a continuance of past favours.

Ready made BOOTS & SHOES constantly on hand.

August 10. a-w p8

PROSPECTUS

OF A WORK TO BE ENTITLED
THE MEMORANDUM BOOK,
OR LAND-SURVEYING;

BY WILLIAM MCKAY.

THIS work has been prepared with great pains and labor; and with no other view than to diffuse over the Province accurate and useful information, upon a branch of science intimately connected with its prosperity. Perhaps nothing in a new country is more productive of litigation and loss, than careless and defective surveys of Land. To improve the System—to place within the reach of every class in the country—a plain, yet comprehensive Treatise, embracing every thing which a Land Surveyor requires to know, has been the object of the writer. The public must now decide whether or not his labours shall appear in print. If a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expense of Printing he work will be put to Press. It will extend to about 240 octavo pages. Price 10s.

Halifax, August 5, 1836.

Subscribers' names received by Thomas Dickson, Esq., and at this office.

WANTED.—Eight first rate SHIP-CARPENTERS.—None need apply but those of steady habits.

RAYMOND & GRAGAN.

Raymond Town, Cy. Kent, N. B., }
Sept. 21st, 1836. }

b7-p

LANDING

From Brig *COMMERCE*, Captain DIXON, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:

CHAIN CABLES, 1-2, 5-8, 8-4, 7-8, 1 1-4 inches; ANCHORS, suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 13 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

6th September, 1836. G. GEORGE SMITH.

AGRICULTURAL.

ON MANURES.

It being abundantly evident, to every skilful Farmer at least, that scarcity of manure is one of the chief drawbacks on our Agriculture, every practical farmer should therefore employ that degree of intelligence with which he may be endowed, in finding out ways and means of increasing this indispensable article. This too is the proper season of collecting materials for composting—such as peat moss, swamp mud, all vegetable and animal matter, sea mud intermixed with shells, coal and wood ashes, refuse lime, &c. &c. The time has not yet arrived when our farmers can afford lime as a manure; but we believe it is not far distant. If we had an Agricultural Society, its first object should be to get a lime work set agoing, at which lime might be got as cheap as in Britain or the United States; this would have an instantaneous and lasting effect on our agriculture, as that fossil seems well calculated to promote the fertility of our soil. As lime is yet beyond the reach of most of our farmers, except such as are fortunate enough to have it on their lands, we would recommend a search to be made for marl, which no doubt exists in large quantities in this section of the Province, and is an excellent substitute for lime. We give below some extracts on its properties.—EDITOR.

MARL consists of calcareous matter, clay, and sand, or some two of these earths, (of which lime or chalk is always one) in various proportions. The blue clay Marl is free from sand. Clay marl is also sometimes of a yellowish white, yellowish gray, or a brown or red cast. The shell marl seldom contains clay. In schistus or stone marl, sometimes sand and sometimes clay preponderates, generally the former. The sand marl, whether shell or schistus, should be applied to clays, and clay marls to sands. In both cases they correct the defects of the soil, by rendering it in the first, less adhesive; and, in the latter, less open and porous.

The earths are not the food of plants. They constitute the stomach, analogous to the stomach of animals, in which vegetable and animal matter is received, digested, and with the aid of the leaves (lungs) assimilated to animal chyle and blood.—The best soil for this digestive process is that in which the three above-named earths are suitably blended.

A sandy or gravelly soil is called hungry, because it digests rapidly, and dissipates the food committed to its bosom. Hence, green crops, or frequent manurings, are necessary to continue it healthy and productive. Such soils are defective in clay and calcareous matter. Their texture may therefore be improved, and their fertility increased, by the application of clay marl; or, what is the same, by clay and lime separately; though these materials are found most pure and best blended in the substance of marl. The quantity should be proportioned to the natural deficiency of these materials in the soil. From eight to one hundred loads per acre have been applied in one or two dressings; and their beneficial effects have been known to continue thirty years. All the sand soils of Norfolk, England, have been marled, (clayed)—Calcareous matter, combined with sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) is usefully applied to soils in the form of gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, as is also powdered limestone and chalk, both calcareous. I am induced to believe that neither wheat nor sainfoin grass will thrive in a soil destitute of calcareous matter, which is the condition with most of our sands.

A stiff, moist clay, is called cold, and is unfriendly to the finer grasses as well as grains. Its texture is too compact to permit the roots to extend freely, and its temperature too cold to carry on the digestive process sufficiently rapid for the plants which grow upon its surface. Sand and lime, or silicious marl, loosen its texture, render it permeable to heat, &c. and powerfully assist to concoct the food of vegetables.

Marl may be known by the most ordinary observer. The application of mineral acid, and even of good vinegar, will cause an effervescence. This is the operation of the acid upon the lime. Its silicious and argillaceous properties may be ascertained by the sight and feeling, by the aid of water, or of glass.—Sand subsides or settles quicker than clay in a liquid; and will scratch glass, which clay will not.

It is a remarkable fact in the economy of nature, that the indigenous plants of every country are precisely those which are best adapted to furnish the proper sustenance to its animal population, and to satisfy its medicinal wants. So in regard to our soils;

every district generally affords the means of producing fertility. Hence the clay marls generally underlay sands; and shell and sand marls most abound in the neighbourhood of clays. And in addition to the variety of fossil substances which are calculated to increase fertility, every thing that grows upon the earth, every particle of animal and vegetable matter, is reduced to air and water by the chemical operations of nature, and in these forms become the food of new plants, to nourish animals. It is a truth calculated to teach humility, that the animal, the vegetable, and the putrid mass of dung, are found on chemical analysis to be very nearly alike, and that, in the natural order of things, they constantly nourish, feed, and produce each other.

[Further Remarks on this subject will be given in our next.]

FOR THE BEE.

ON SELECTING SEED.

No duty in the whole course of husbandry should be more carefully attended to than that of selecting seed. One rule that ought always to guide the farmer in his choice is, to select the best. The brevity of the present summer and early frosts have, to a very great extent, rendered the products of the soil not only unprofitable for consumption, but wholly unfit for food. During the last few years, many losses have been sustained in the potatoe crops, in consequence of using unripe seed; and if the greatest care is not exercised in selecting and preserving seed for the next season, failures must inevitably follow, not only in potatoe fields but also in those sown with wheat, oats, and other white crops. Let the ripest seed that can be obtained be secured; and those individuals whose crops were injured by the early frosts, ought in no case to use the products of their own farms for seed, if they can possibly obtain seed of a better quality from their neighbors. That these hints may lead to attention on this subject is the desire of

MELVILLE.

October 14, 1836.

ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen comprising the travelling Community, and the public in general, that through the solicitations of a number of his friends, he has taken the

ESTABLISHMENT

well known as the

ROYAL OAK HOTEL,

and fitted up the same in a style of neat and commodious arrangement, with a view to continue its usefulness in the line as formerly.

Disposed to afford comfort and accommodation to such as may favor him with their countenance, he asks of a generous public that share of patronage which he will by attention, endeavor to deserve.

WILLIAM ADAMSON.

Pictou, August 2d, 1836. 11 ps6

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

At the house of George McLeod, Esq., Merigomish, on Thursday the 29th day of December, ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, that

EXCELLENT FARM,

situated on the second division of lands, Back Settlement, Knoydart, Gulf Shore, owned by the late Archibald McGillivray (John Vamey's son), deceased, containing upwards of 100 Acres, nearly square. The superior quality of the soil, the extensive improvements, and the good buildings attached, merit the attention of intending purchasers.

Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE McLEOD,

MICHAEL McDONALD, } Ex'rs.

JOHN MCGILLEVRAI. }

Gulf Shore, 25th September, 1836. cb-w

DR. KIRKWOOD

HAVING returned from Canada, again offers his services to his old friends, and the public generally, of Pictou and its vicinity; and hopes to deserve a continuance of their favour.

Residence at Mrs. Davison's.

N. B. Advice to the poor gratis.

[Pictou, 21st September, 1836.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JAMES SKINNER, M. D.

now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

KEA. JNO. McKENZIE, } Execut

JOHN HOLMES, } tors.

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

DONALD McDONALD, (Glenco)

late of Scots Hill, in the District of Pictou, now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, and all persons that are in any manner indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment

KEA. JNO. McKENZIE, } Execut

PETER CRERAR, } tors.

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ANGUS McKAY,

of the East River of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND } Ex'rs.

DONALD McKAY, }

Sept'r 7, 1836. m-m

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

MARTIN McDONALD, SENIOR,

of Knoydart, in the Upper District of the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render the same within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted unto said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ALEXANDER McDONALD, } Adm'rs.

JOHN McDONALD, }

Upper District, County of Sydney,

21st July, 1836. 1f

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'rs.

JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836. 1f

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's.

THOMAS KERR, }

THOMAS McCOUL, } Adm'r's.

4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.

PETER DONALDSON,

18th April, 1836. Administrator

J. JOHNSTON,

In addition to his former STOCK, has received

FROM LONDON,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF FIFES, FLUTES, AND OCTAVES,

which he offers for sale very low for cash.

Pictou, August 8. 1f

GREAT BRITAIN.

From papers by the barque Athabasca.

ONE OF THE SWELL MEN.—A good-looking young man, dressed at all points in the very *plus ultra* of the mode, was charged with having adroitly practised the respectable avocation of pocket-picking. Police-officers No. 239 and 329 deposed, that they had received orders the preceding day, Monday, to attend upon the process on which was formed for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the new schools. During the performance of the ceremony, officer 329 saw the prisoner try, with great adroitness, the pockets of several ladies and gentlemen, but, seeing the respectable exterior of the individual, he determined to watch farther. He accordingly called the attention of his brother officer, and they narrowly watched the proceedings of the prisoner. Presently he was seen to nestle himself close to some ladies who were intent on what was going forward, and it was now perceived that he had some colleagues, well-known thieves, close behind him. In a short time, the prisoner insinuated his hand into the pocket of one of the ladies, and the officers rushed forward and seized him in the act. His companions made their escape. The prisoner had engaged Mr Dodd, to conduct his case, but that gentleman failed to shake the testimony of the officers. The prisoner then pleaded his innocence, most strenuously urging his great respectability. For the latter several officers of the Court vouched at once, declaring that he had been more than once at their bar charged with similar delinquencies. The prisoner was committed to the Borough Goal for one month. —*Liverpool paper.*

DREADFUL CALAMITY AT SEA.—The Volunteer, Clark, which arrived at this port on Wednesday last, from Ramshag, had on board the master (Clough) and five seaman of the Haunah, of South Shields, fallen in with in the course of their voyage, on the Western Ocean, water-logged. They were the survivors of a crew of twelve men, five of whom had died, and one been drowned, and were in the most distressed and deplorable condition. To such extremities had they been reduced that part of a human body was found on board, with which these unfortunate creatures had been compelled by starvation to eke out their miserable lives. —*Hull paper.*

THE NEW VEHICLE RETARDER.—Much curiosity has been excited in Oxford, by repeated trials of a new invention, intended to regulate the speed of carriages when descending a hill, by means of which the coachman can, instantaneously or progressively, lock both the hind wheels. The apparatus was applied to a four-horse stage, which was loaded with passengers, and, on ascending or descending a hill was found to answer all the purposes intended. The inventor then proposed that the coach should be taken down the hill without the horses, and it was frequently stopped at the rate of 12 miles an hour. Many practical gentlemen had ample proofs of the principle of the invention, by having the coach lifted up, and the two hind wheels allowed to turn free on the axle, when it was found that a two-pound weight, placed on the extremity of the wheel, would bring it gently round; but when the first degree of retarding power was applied, it took a weight, so placed, of fifteen pounds to bring it gently round: the second degree 36 pounds: the third degree, 56 pounds; and the fourth degree, three quarters of a hundred; but with this weight no person was capable of moving either wheel on its axle. Mr B. Pearson, organist of the city church, is the inventor. —*Oxford paper.*

THE KING.—The fact of the Duke of Bedford having subscribed to the O'Connell fund was not made known to his Majesty until a few days ago, when, we are informed, and our information may be fully relied on, the King appeared much surprised, and expressed his indignation at the conduct of his grace by ordering the bust of the Duke of Bedford, which stood in the gallery at Windsor, to be immediately removed, at the same time observing, that, although every man was perfectly right to stand by his party, if he chose it, he would not allow the bust of any nobleman to remain at the castle who should subscribe to the O'Connell tribute. —(*Northampton Herald*).—The *Globe* hazarded a contradiction of this story—supposing it impossible that William the Fourth would have been guilty of such an exhibition of party spite. It is perfectly true, nevertheless, that the King did command the removal of the Duke of Bedford's bust from the Windsor gallery; and moreover he desired it should be pounded to dust! The latter order has not been executed, but the bust no longer offends the eye of Royalty. Is it not probable, that William the Reformer should have been degraded into the King of a Faction? —*Spiritator.*

ASTONISHING DISCOVERY.—At the late meeting of the British Association at Bristol, Mr. Cross, of Broomfield, Somerset, stated that he had devoted much of his time to electricity, and he had latterly been occupied in improvements in the voltaic power, by which he had succeeded in keeping it in full force for twelve months by water alone, rejecting acids entirely. Mr Cross then proceeded to state, that he had obtained water from a finely crystallized cave at Holway, and, by the action of the voltaic battery, had succeeded in producing from that water, in the course of ten days, numerous rhomboidal crystals, —resembling those of the cave. In order to ascertain if light had any influence in the process, he tried it again in a dark cellar, and produced similar crystals in six days, with one-fourth of the voltaic power. He had repeated the experiment a hundred times, and always with the same results. He was fully convinced, that it was quite possible to make even diamonds, and that at no distant period, every kind of mineral will be formed by the ingenuity of man. By a variation of his experiments, he had obtained blue and gray carbonate of copper, phosphate of soda, and twenty or thirty other specimens. Mr Cross, some years ago, was engaged in carrying on the most gigantic experiments attaching volt lines to the trees of the forest, and conducting through them the streams of lightning as large as the mast of a seventy-four gun ship, and even turning them through his house with the dexterity of an able charioteer.

LONDON, September 2.

GREAT FIRE.—One of the most dreadful fires which has occurred for several years past in the metropolis, and which has destroyed buildings and merchandize to an amount which is variously estimated at from £300,000 to £500,000, burst forth between two and three o'clock on Tuesday morning at the end of Tooley street, Southwark, and at the corner of the new street, called Duke street, where these streets abut upon the south-east foot of the new London Bridge.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.—An Act of Parliament has just passed which settles a disputed point in regard to bills of exchange, and which ought therefore to be known to men of business generally. The point alluded to is that respecting acceptors or referees for honour, in which no uniform practice existed, some houses presenting the bills so marked on the day when they became due, and others the day after. It is now declared, however, that it shall not be

necessary to present such bills of exchange until the day following that on which they become due, and if the address of the acceptors or referees for honour shall be in any other place than that in which the bills shall be made payable, they need not be forwarded until the day succeeding that in which they become due. If the following day shall be either Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, they need not be presented or forwarded until the day succeeding such day of non-business. —*Liverpool Albion.*

From the London Morning Herald.

THE BANKS.—We are enabled to state with some degree of confidence, that it is the intention of the joint stock Banks in Lancashire to call a meeting of their various directors, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of declining to receive Bank of England notes, and of taking the notes only of such banks as oppose the measures of the Bank of England, with the view of putting an end to that constant tampering with the currency by the Bank direction, under which the property of every merchant and manufacturer is placed in constant jeopardy. The natural consequence of this important measure will be the complete excretion of the manufacturing, commercial, and agricultural interests, from the thralldom by which they have so long been oppressed. In fact, it becomes daily more evident to every practised mind, that, however adequate the Bank of England may have been to give a circulation to the country 50 or 60 years ago, it is now no longer able to meet the increased wants of the empire, more especially when two-thirds of its capital is foolishly lent to government, instead of being applied to the commercial purposes for which the Bank of England was originally intended. We cannot conclude these remarks without stating that we are fully aware that the notes of the Bank of England have become a legal tender; but a determined demand for gold will soon remedy that point, and create a feeling in favour of a provincial circulation; and we only regret that an establishment which, under wholesome and monetary laws, might be the foster parent of many other useful banking establishments, and confer a benefit upon the country, should, from the ignorance and perverseness of its directors, resolve itself into a national pest.

From the Liverpool Times.

There has been a suspicion all along that the motive for the visit of the deputation of Liverpool bankers to London to confer with the bank directors has not been fully explained, and we are now enabled, by the courtesy of a party who is not likely to be very wrong in the matter, to throw some further light upon it. It has struck every one who has bestowed any reflection on the subject as very strange that the casual rejection of a few bills, however good, at the discount-office of the Bank, which is no very uncommon event, should have brought up to London three gentlemen among the first in wealth and consequence in Liverpool. The fact is that they had received an impression that the Bank Directors intended to place under an absolute stigma, as to credit, some of the most eminent houses in London, no possible motive for which could at the time present itself to their minds. It arose in this way:—The bank directors, on the day when they created such general consternation in the commercial world by throwing out the bills of the houses in question, naturally reflected that they had branch establishments in Liverpool and in Manchester, where the same bills might possibly be presented, and if they were, that they would certainly be discounted. Letters were

therefore, despatched to the managers of those branches with instructions not to discount any bills on which the names of any of those firms appeared which they had already placed under an interdict in London. How the secret oozed out it is difficult to say. Probably the astonishment of the managers at a denunciation which they conceived to be the forerunner of a terrible commercial crisis in London, overcame their discretion. Some say they talked of it in their sleep. However that may be, the secret got wind, and a deputation to London was resolved upon as the only means, without exciting a general alarm among the trading interests, of getting at the truth of what the bank directors really meant by this step. They have contrived, as we know, to come to some sort of compact; were told, and discreetly resolved, to say as little as they could about it; and are now gone back to those who sent them.

T H E B I B L E .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT'R 19, 1836.

By the Packet, arrived at Halifax, from Falmouth, we have London dates to the 8th ult. and by the *Athabasca*, arrived at this port, we have Liverpool dates to the 12th and London to the 10th. The principal article they furnish is the change of the French Ministry, and the great danger there is of another revolution at no distant period, in that unhappy country. The state of the war in Spain remained unchanged. In England there was nothing of importance agitating the state of politics, save that the Bank of England had resolved to refuse discounting Bills of Exchange drawn by Continental and American houses, however high may be their standing or credit. This had created a strong sensation among the monied and mercantile men.

By a paragraph we have copied from the *Quebec Gazette*, it will be seen that the Assembly of Lower Canada have refused to grant the Government any more Supplies, or transact any more business in their Legislative capacity, until the Home Government concede the changes they have demanded in the Constitution.

In reply to our Correspondent "B," whose communication we published last week, Mr Dickson has requested us to state that he has postponed the publication of his "Analysis of the Penal and Criminal Laws of the Province," in order to ascertain the fate of a Bill brought into the House of Assembly, during the last session of the Legislature, entitled, "An Act for consolidating and amending the Statutes relative to Offences against the Person;" which, if passed, will materially affect the present plan of his Work, and render it comparatively useless. In the mean time, he offers to the public another small Work, to be entitled, "A Guide to Town Officers; shewing their Appointment, Duties, Liabilities and Privileges." This Work will go to press immediately, and next week we will publish a Prospectus, with a sample of the Work.

We observe that we have inadvertently given offence to our Contemporary at the other end of the Province. We never offer any apologies for having stated the truth, neither do we envy the prosperity of others; on the contrary, we shall rejoice to see the statement he has made, regarding the shipping of Yarmouth, borne out by a printed abstract of the trade of that port for the year 1836.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—On Saturday last, while Mr William Harris and Brother, Mr M. T. Smith, and Mr James Bone, were returning in a boat from Pictou Island, whither they had gone on business, the boat was taken with a sudden squall and up-

set, when she immediately filled and went down. Mr Angus McDonald pilot, happened providentially to be passing about a mile to leeward at the time, and saw the accident; he immediately pulled to the spot, and was the means of saving all the four, who, but for his timely assistance, must have inevitably perished.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—The Halifax Recorder of Saturday last, says, "Just as our paper was going to press, we learned, from an undoubted source, that the House of Assembly is immediately to be dissolved, and a new Election to take place."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Communication of "A friend to Carrillo and a foe to Malevolence," is too personal for insertion in our pages, even although the writer were to furnish us with his name, and pay us besides. If he had read our prospectus, he would not have sent us his communication.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—We are sorry to be under the necessity of again adverting to the subject of delinquencies; but there is still a large portion of our Subscribers, who have paid us nothing for the first Volume of the *Bee*; and we must give them a gentle hint, that, while almost every article we consume has risen in price, and commands ready money, we have not yet raised the price of our paper; but, neither have we learned to live on nothing. Such persons must, therefore, not deem it any hardship, if in a short time we should stop their papers, and at the same time adopt measures for the recovery of our money; were they at all aware of the weekly expense of our Establishment, we think they would be more punctual.

We copy the following extract from the *St. John, N. B. Observer* of the 11th inst.:

CHOLERA AT HONDURAS.—Accounts from Belize, Honduras to August 30th, state that the Cholera had prevailed in that place and vicinity for some weeks previously, that on some days the number of deaths had been about thirty, but had fallen off, and were at last accounts about four or five per day. It had also prevailed down the coast among the mahogany cutters. The disease was supposed to have been brought by a vessel from Havana. The mortality prevailed chiefly among the negroes and the lower class of the people.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.
Arrivals during the past week.
At the Royal Oak.—Harishorne, Esq. Messrs McDonald, Spratt, Sutherland, and Champion, and captains Ladd, and Hum.
At Mrs Davison's.—Messrs Harrington, Redden, Munsey, and Morris.
At Mr. Harper's.—Colonel Cox, and servant, W. McDonald, W. C. Delaney, and S. Archibald, Esqrs., Messrs Melson and Dixon.

DIED,
On Friday the 14th instant, after a short illness, Amelia Sarah, second daughter of Thomas Dickson, Esq., in the 16th year of her age.
At Cariboo, on Sunday morning last, Mr William McKenzie.
On Monday morning, Mr Hugh Munro, in the 68th year of his age.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Thursday 13th inst.—Schr Mary, Pratt, Portland—ballast; Stirling, Chase, Wilmington, U.S.—corn meal; Ship Athabaska, Nesfield, Liverpool—British goods. Brig Sailors' Return, Dodge, New York—hay and onions.
Friday—Barque William Smith, Safford, Portland—apples and onions; Brig Ann, Gale, Liverpool—merchandise.
Saturday—Brig Canton, Drinkwater, Bath—bal.; Shallop Gracious, O'Brien, Halifax—general cargo dry goods, liquors, &c.
Monday—Brig Nonpareil, Champion, St. John, N. B.—bound to Quebec; Schr Fly, Boudrot, Sydney—chains, &c; Brig Eley, Wall, New Haven—ballast.
Yesterday—Schr Industry, Hamen, Pugwash—salmon, &c.; Maria, Muri, Arichat—ballast.

CLARED,

Wednesday 12th—Schr William, Coleteh, Boston—coal.
Thursday—Brig Pandora, Shephard, Providence—coal, Barque Elizabeth, Kelly, Falmouth—timber.
Friday—Schooner Nonpareil, Sturdivant, Stamford—coal; Azula, Chase, New York—do.; Beo, Graham, Kosmaquick, Bay Chaleur; Esperance, Vigneau Halifax—coal; Brig Galen, Killgore, Boston—coal.
Saturday—Schooner Mary, Taylor,—a voyage to the fisheries.
Monday—Brigs Splendid, Branscomb, New York—coal; Eathor, Cooper, do.—do.; Stephen, Harvey, Newcastle—timber; John Decatur, Dellingham, Boston—coal; Schr Brothers, McDonald, Halifax—do.

CAUTION TO MARINERS.—Extract of a Letter from Capt. Bayfield, R. N., dated Magdalen Islands, Aug. 1836:—

"There is a shoal known only to one or two persons on this Island, that has probably caused the destruction of some of the vessels which have from time to time been missing; it has never been shewn in any Chart, has on it 18 feet of water, and it is seldom seen, never breaking except in very heavy weather; it lies nearly 7 miles S. E. 1-2 E. Compass, from the east point of the Magdalones, a very small ledge of rocks, exactly in the way of vessels passing to the Southern end of those Islands."—(*Mercury*).

The Captain of the *Orus*, Arrived at Miramichi, on the 30th ult., about 40 miles south east of St. Paul's Island, saw a Brig, about 300 tons burthen, with a gilded figure head, white sides, & black painted port, go down. There was a Bark lying to near her at the time, and as she set sail immediately after the occurrence, it is presumed the crew of the sunken vessel was taken on board of her.

CARD.

To Mr Angus McDonald, one of the branch Pilots for The Port of Pictou:

SIR,
The Subscribers beg leave to tender to you and your Sons, their sincere thanks for your humane and manly exertions, in rescuing them from their perilous condition, when on the wreck of a sail boat in the Gulf, on Saturday last; as well for the kindness and attention received from your family on our arrival at your house.

WILLIAM HARRIS.
M. T. SMITH,
JAMES BONE.
WALTER P. HARRIS.

Pictou, 18th October, 1836.

West River (Middle Settlement) Fair,

WILL be held, as usual, on Thursday the 27th inst. at the premise of Mr ANGUS MCKAY. October 17th, 1836.

PUBLIC MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a public Meeting of the Freeholders of the Township of Egerton, will be held on the first Monday of November next, being the 7th day of the month, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. at CHRISTOPHERS INN, New Glasgow; to provide for the support of the Poor of said Township, for the present year; and all Constables are hereby notified and required to give notice 10 days previous to the day of said Meeting, to the said Freeholders residing within the limits of said township, to attend at said time and place, for the purpose above mentioned; at which time also the several Assessors and Collectors who shall be deemed necessary will be appointed.

JAS. FRASER, Jr } Overseers
JAS MCGREGOR } of Poor.
New Glasgow, Oct. 17, 1836.

WINE.—A few quarter casks light Maderira, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE. 12th October.

FINAL NOTICE.

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

Nov. 4 MARTIN J. WILKINS.

POETRY.

[From the Token for 1837.]

THE DYING PHOENIX.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

I've lived long enough! In my grandeur alone
I've ranged the free air, and conversed with the
spheres.

My bright, starry eyes full of kindness have shone,
But met not their kindred, through hundreds of
years.

I've looked for my likeness by morn's early blush,
To find it alone in the lake or the stream—
At noon 'twas but there; and by night's shady hush
The false water vision stole back in a dream.

How vain were the graces, that played in my crest,
And round my proud neck with its collar of gold;
The rich purple plumage that clothed my lone breast,
How worthless, with none like myself to behold!

Though perfect in beauty, O! who would be one
Where earth all around a wide solitude lies?
Unique in creation, I've moved like a gem,
In splendour to set ere another can rise.

And thus to the end of my course do I come,
Alone have I built my rich funeral pyre;
On wood of the myrrh-tree, spices and gum
Triumphant I sit as they're turning to fire!

My wings fanned the pile till they kindled the flame,
That wraps in its brightness my form as I burn,
From ashes and odours to being I came!
To odours and ashes content I return!

My heart melts with pity in death, for the heir
To all the fair kingdom of nature I've known,
With no one its wealth and its glory to share.
The joy is in dying—that's tasted alone!

The smoke rises sweet as my bosom consumes,
And softly it weaves a dark shade o'er my eyes.
It waves round my head—it is wreathed in my plumes!
My life mounts the cloud rolling off to the skies!

MISCELLANY.

UNITED STATES INDIANS.—We have heard so much within a few years, of the wrongs done to the Indians—so much has been written on this subject, merely to show how prettily sentences can be rounded off—for the theme is a fruitful one for young quill-drivers, that our feelings have become callous to their sufferings. We read with the coolest indifference, every new act of oppression they are called upon to endure. Or if any sympathy is expressed towards them, it is generally in pretty much the same language that one would use towards a suffering brute. We frequently read of "the poor devils being cheated—driven to despair—killed," and in such language as this, our sympathy evaporates. No plan is suggested for their relief—no protection to shield them from the blood-suckers who are draining their very life-blood—driving them from their lands—hunting them as they would wild beasts—Oh, no,—“poor devils, how they suffer,” is the sum and substance of our regard for their injuries. But when the red man, in his desperation turns and pierces the heel that is crushing him to the earth—when he lifts his hand to stay the march of the spoiler—when, to preserve his hearth and household gods, from the all-grasping clutches of the white man, he presumes to do that, which a white man would be scoffed at for not doing, viz standing up fearlessly and manfully for his rights—then, we say, one universal cry echoes and re-echoes throughout our whole country of 'savage barbarity.' 'Indian outrage,' &c. &c.

In our paper last week, we gave some extracts, exhibiting a painful picture of the condition of some of the Indians in Mississippi. We there read of one Indian shooting himself in despair, having been cheated out of all his possessions—of another destroying his wife and three children first, and then taking his own life for the same cause. And every day's mail brings us intelligence of the same shocking nature, from the same accursed cause.—And yet these horrid barbarities—these acts so disgraceful to every principle of humanity—so doubly disgraceful to the people and government who suffer them to take place within their jurisdiction, are passed by almost in silence. It makes us blush for our country when reflecting on this subject. A nation that prides herself on her strict justice,—on the faithful administration of her laws—and yet that suffers the commission of deeds within her borders, almost without a parallel in the history of any country—civilized or uncivilized. We use strong language we are aware, but no stronger than the facts of the case demand. The press should wake up on this subject, and not cease their efforts, until the strong arm of the government is interposed to protect the weak and trodden down Red Man, from the sweeping avarice and worse than brutal cruelty of the whites.—*Portland Daily Times.*

HARD TIMES.—High prices for every thing we eat and wear, are themes of universal complaint. Bacon, beef, veal, lamb, poultry, eggs, butter, and all the little et ceteras of the table, are double former prices; and not only double, but difficult to get at any price. Under such circumstances economy should be the word with all those who have to toil for their livelihood. Cut down every useless expense and useless indulgence; get up an hour sooner in the morning, and go to bed an hour later at night; work in a little additional elbow grease during the day, and if blessed with health, the poorest among us may soon bid defiance not only to high prices, scarcity of money and prospective starvation, but in due time to debts, duns, and difficulties in the bargain. Live light and live cheap; it is easily done. So much for cheap living; now for cheap wear-

ing: Brush up and repair the old shoes and stockings; pull the fad d waistcoats and pantaloons out of the closet and try them on again; they don't look as well as new to be sure, but they fit loosely and pleasantly, besides they are paid for. Get last year's summer coat from the garret, have the elbows patched, the missing buttons replaced, the dust brushed off, the grease spots taken out, and slip it on; then have the old hat brushed and ironed up, and look in the glass at yourself reader, if you have heeded and followed our counsel, and see how you like your personal appearance? The patches on the elbow are objectionable; true they are not very sightly, but which is the best, a patch on the elbow of your coat by a tailor, or a tap on your shoulder by a sheriff's officer.—*Petersburg (U. S.) Constellation.*

HOW TO GAIN A SUIT.—On Thursday afternoon, a person having the appearance of a labouring man, called, in great haste, at the residence of W. P. Ranney, Esq. in this city (St. John, N. B.,) and stated that Mr. R. had got wet from falling into the water from the Bridge now building near the Falls, and had sent for a suit of clothes that he might change his apparel before coming to town. As Mr. R. is an Agent for the Company, and is in the habit of constantly visiting the Bridge, no suspicion was entertained by Mrs. R. of the story being a fabrication, and she accordingly lost no time in despatching a complete suit of wearing apparel, as she thought to her husband: but judge of the mutual surprise that

followed, on Mr. Ranney coming home shortly afterwards, when it was ascertained that no accident of the kind had occurred, and that no person had been sent on such an errand! The rogue, no doubt, aware of Mr. R.'s presence at the Bridge, took this very feasible method of obtaining a respectable and comfortable outfit, with which he is perhaps now cutting a figure in the land of liberty!—*St. John Courier.*

RISE OF A MAN OF SCIENCE.—Mr. Faraday—now aged forty-two years at the head of one of the noblest of sciences, honoured as the compeer of Cuvier, Laplace, and Buckland, was the son of a black-smith; he was apprenticed at nine years of age to an obscure book-binder in Blandford street, London, and earned his bread at that humble calling until he was twenty-two. Mr. Magrath, now secretary to the Athenæum, happening five-and-twenty years ago to enter the shop of Ribean, observed one of the backs of the paper-bonnet zealously studying a book he ought to have been binding. He approached—it was a volume of the old "Britannica," opened at "Electricity." He entered into conversation with the greasy journeyman, and was astonished to find in him a self-taught chemist of no slender dimensions. He presented him with a set of tickets for Davy's lectures at the Royal Institution; and daily thereafter might the nondescript be seen perched, pen in hand, and his eyes starting out of his head, just over the clock, opposite the chair. At last the course terminated, but Faraday's spirit had received a new impulse, which nothing but dire necessity could have restrained, and from that he was saved by the promptitude with which, on his forwarding a modest outline of his history, with the notes of these lectures, to Davy, that great and good man rushed to the rescue of kindred genius. Sir Humphrey immediately appointed him an assistant in the laboratory; and, after two or three years had passed, he found Faraday qualified to act as his secretary. The steps of his subsequent progress are well known; he travelled over the continent with Sir Humphrey and Lady Davy, and he is now what Davy was when he first saw Davy.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ABERNETHY AND SPIRITS.—The late Mr. Abernethy was once consulted by a gentleman whose habits had greatly impaired his digestive powers. After receiving the advice of the celebrated physician we have named, the patient said, "But, sir, what spirits will you recommend me to drink?" Mr. Abernethy, in disgust, replied, "Why, sir, you may take tincture of rhubarb, that is a spirit; or you may take tincture of jalap, that is a spirit; and they have the advantage above other spirits; you may take them into your body yourself, but they will take themselves out of your body as fast as they can."—*Temperance Penny Magazine.*

BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK.—Eight hundred and fifty-three buildings, of different dimensions, have been erected in this city, from the 1st of last May to the 15th September, being a period of less than six months.—*New York paper.*

The Bowery, one of the fashionable Theatres in New York was lately burned down.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE,
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. McKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.