



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

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1835.

NUMBER XVI.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, 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.

ADVERTISING.

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

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

R. DAWSON

Has now received all his **SPRING SUPPLIES**, consisting of

CLOTHS, Cottons, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Leather, and Groceries, Cooking stoves, Mirrors—variety, and a few best Philadelphia plate Mill Saws.

ALSO,
Prime fat Herring.

Catalogues of the above to be had at the Shop.
July 29.

QUEBEC FLOUR.

JUST received per schooner **PHOENIX**, Caldwell, Master, from Quebec, superfine and fine FLOUR (Phillip's Inspection,) for sale for Cash by
H. ROBERTSON.

July 8, 1835.

TO BE PUBLISHED

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer,

A NEW SELECTION OF

CHURCH MUSIC,

to be called

THE HARMONICON.

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

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

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

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12th Aug. 1835.

15 BARRELS PORK for sale by the Subscriber. **JAMES DAWSON.**
August 1st.

THE BALL,

A STORY FOR FASHIONABLE MOTHERS.

[From "Death's Doings."]

"Even if I were not prevented by this unlooked-for engagement from accompanying you to the hall to-night, my love," said the Honourable Alfred Seymour to his beautiful young wife, "you must nevertheless have declined it, for the child is evidently unwell; look how the pulses throb in his little throat, Sophia!" "So they always do, I believe. I really wish you were less of a croaker and caudle-maker, my dear; however, to make you easy, I will send for Davis immediately—us to the ball, as I am expected, and have gone to the trouble and expense of a new dress, and have not been out such a long, long time, really I think I ought to go."

"You would not leave my boy, Lady Sophia, if"—"Not if there is the least danger, certainly; nor if the doctor should pronounce it ill; but I do not believe it is so—I see nothing particular about the child, for my part."

As the young mother said this, she cast her eyes on the child, and saw in its little heavy eyes something which she felt assured was particular—she saw, moreover more strikingly than ever, the likeness it bore to a justly beloved husband, and in a tone of self-correction added, "Poor little fellow, I do think you are not quite the thing; and should it prove so, mamma will not leave you for the world."

The countenance of the father brightened, and he departed, assured that the claims of nature would soon fully triumph over any little lingering love of dissipation struggling for accustomed indulgence, and as he bade her good bye, he did not wonder that a star so brilliant desired to exhibit its rays in the hemisphere alluded to, which was one in the highest circle of fashion. Nevertheless, as he could not be present himself, he thought it on the whole better that she should be absent. A young nobleman, who had been his rival, and wore the willow some time after their marriage, had lately paid marked attention to a young beauty every way likely to console him; and Mr. Seymour thought it would be a great pity if his lady, whom he had not seen for some months, should, by appearing before him in the full blaze of beauty (unaccompanied by that person whose appearance would instantly recall the sense of her engagement), indispose his heart for that happy connection to which he had shown this predilection.

Unfortunately the fond husband gave indication of his admiration alike in his looks and words; and as the fair young mother turned from him to her mirror she felt for a moment displeased that her liege lord should be less solicitous than herself to "watch the world" with her beauty; and whilst in this humour she called her maid to show her the turban and dress "in which she intended to appear."

"Lauk, my lady! why sure you intends it yet—did ever any body hear of such a thing as going for to stay at home when you are all prepared? Why, you've been out of sight ever so long, because you were not fit to be seen, as one may say; but now that you are more beautiful than ever, by the same rule you should go ten times as much—Do, pray—my lady, begin directly: Miss Somerville may look twice ere

she catches my lord, if so be he sees you in this here plume; cold broth is soon warm, they say."

Could it be that this vulgar nonsense—the senseless tirade of low flattery and thoughtless stimulation to error—should affect the mind of the high-born and highly educated Lady Sophia? Alas! yes—a slight spark will ignite dormant vanity, and the love of momentary triumph suppress the more generous wish of giving happiness to others in a sphere distinct from our own.

The new dress was tried on; its effects were extolled by the maid, and admitted by the lady, who remembered to have read or heard of some beauty whose charms were always most striking when she first appeared after a temporary confinement. The carriage was announced, and she was actually descending, when the low wail of the baby broke on her ear, and she recollected that in the confusion of her mind during the time devoted to dress and anticipated triumph, she had forgotten to send for the medical friend of the family.

Angry with herself, in the first moment of repentance, she determined to remain at home, but unfortunately reconsidered, and went before the arrival of the doctor; 'tis true she left messages and various orders, and so far fulfilled a mother's duties, but she yet closed her eyes to the evident weakness of her boy, and contented herself with determining to return as soon as it was possible.

But who could return while they found themselves the admired of all, and when at least the adoration of eyes saluted her from him whom she well knew it was cruelty or sin to attract? The observation forced upon her of Miss Somerville's melancholy looks told her this, and compelled her to recollect that she was without her husband, and, therefore, critically situated; and she proved, that in the midst of triumph we may be humbled—in the midst of pleasure be pained, and she resolved to fly from the scene of gaudy more quickly than she had come.

But numerous delays arose, each of which harassed her spirits not less than they retarded her movements, and she became at length so annoyed as to lose all her bloom, and hear herself now as man condoled with on her looks as she had a few hours before been congratulated. She felt ill, and was aware that she merited to be ill, and had a right to expect reproaches from her husband, not less on account of herself than her child; and whilst in this state of perplexity, she was summoned to her carriage by her servants, who, in the confusion occasioned by messengers from home, as well as from herself, had increased her distress.

The young mother arrived to see the face of her dying child distorted by convulsions, and to meet from her husband anger, reproach, and contempt. She was astonished, even terrified, by witnessing the death of the innocent being she had forsaken in a moment so critical; and bitter was the sorrow and remorse which arose from offending him who had hitherto loved her so fondly, and esteemed her so highly. These emotions, combining with other causes, rendered her soon the inhabitant of a sickbed, and converted a house so lately the abode of happiness and hope, into a scene of sorrow, anxiety, and death. Lady Sophia, after much suffering, recovered her health; but when she

left her chamber, she became sensible, that although pity and kindness were shown to her situation, esteem and confidence were withdrawn. She had no child to divert the melancholy of her solitary hours; and, what was of more consequence, no husband who could console with her on her loss. Silence of the priest was the utmost act of tenderness to which Mr. Seymour could bring himself on this subject, which required to him with renewed pain that his anxiety was removed for the life of one still dear, though no longer available.

All this misery, the fearful prospect of a long life embittered by self-reproach, useless regret, and lost affection, was purchased by a new dress, and an ignorant waiting maid—a risk so full of danger, and so fatal in effect, was incurred, to strike a man already retired, and wound a woman who never injured her. Such are the deplorable efforts of vanity for temporary distinction, and such the deplorable consequences of quitting the tender offices of affection, and transgressing the requisitions of duty.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.
MAINTENANCE OF THE POOR.

We are going to relate something, which, we think, cannot fail to excite astonishment among our readers, especially in England. The parish of St. Cuthberts, which embraces a considerable part of the suburbs of Edinburgh, besides a large tract of the agricultural environs, and is the most popular district of that kind in Scotland, has a poor-house, supported chiefly by assessment, and containing 460 inmates. The individuals admitted to this establishment are chiefly poor old men and women, who have no relations able to support them, and are too infirm, from age or habitual sickness, to gain their own bread: 180 of the number above stated are boys and girls who have no other means of support or education; and 49 are lunatics confined in cells. The wonder which we wish to present to our readers is the low rate at which these paupers are maintained. The breakfast of the St. Cuthbert's paupers consists of oatmeal porridge, "Scotland's wholesome food," as Burns affectionately calls it; a humble species of boiled pudding, exceedingly acceptable to the palate, and taken in this case with beer or milk as a sauce. As ploughmen and other hard-working men in Scotland need no other breakfast than this, it may be readily conceded that paupers who have little or nothing to do cannot complain of it. The dinner of these paupers consists of broth and wheaten bread, the former being made from ox-heads, houghs and other inferior though nutritious parts of meat, mixed barley and vegetables. A supper of the same materials as breakfast, concludes the allowance of the day. If we are not mistaken, some better kind of meal is allowed—a practice we would recommend as of great utility, seeing how necessary a stimulus is in dieties, and that none is so innocuous as variety. At one time—indeed up to August, 1833—these provisions and the other expenses of the establishment, came to as much as rendered the average cost of each inmate £7 9 4 1-2d per annum, or about 3s. a week. A new management, however, has discovered grievous extravagance in these disbursements, and, by conducting the business on more rigidly correct and economical principles, has greatly reduced the expenditure. The food now used for the four hundred and sixty inmates is as follows:—

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----|---|--------|
| Meal, 6½ 1-2 stones, | £1 | 4 | 3 |
| Barley, 38 pounds, | 0 | 3 | 13 3-4 |
| Bread, 43 doz. loaves, | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ox-heads and hough beef, | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Curried milk, 48 gallons | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Sweet milk, | 0 | 6 | |
| Butter, 11 1-4 pounds, | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Salt, 16 pounds, | 0 | 0 | 4 1-2 |
| Whiskey, 1-2 bottle, | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Wine, 1-3 bottle, | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Ten, 2 ounces, | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Sugar, 2 pounds, | 0 | 1 | 0 |

£3 9 6 1-4

This sum of three pounds nine shillings and six pence farthing, divided by 460, gives one penny three farthings daily, or one shilling and a farthing weekly, or two pounds thirteen shillings and a penny yearly, as the cost of each individual to the public. Human beings supported for a shilling a-week! The number of most readers, we are confident, must fly to the conclusion, that, supposing these statements to be true, the St. Cuthbert's poor-house must be a scene of unparalleled starvation and misery. We can assure them how ever that it is a scene of great comfort as could reasonably be wished by a humane individual for paupers of the kinds who are admitted: the food being sufficient in quantity, and nutritious and palatable in quality. Although the expenditure of the new management appears to be, in comparison with the former, as two to three, they have rather improved than deteriorated the allowance of victuals. "The porridge," they state, "is now better than before, being made of round oatmeal instead of small, and the quantity of meal being increased by three stones twelve lbs. per day. The broth has been improved by an additional quantity of houghs and barley, 6 lbs. of the former, and 10 lbs. of the latter, per day, being now used more than under the old management. Each inmate receives a loaf per day, of the same weight as before, but of a decidedly superior quality. Those who work get two loaves a-piece. About sixty inmates get tea, and these get one half-loaf additional, if they can take it." The reduction of cost seems to have been accomplished solely by the prevention of abuses in the establishment.

We bring these circumstances into notice both on account of their surprising nature and in the hope of their suggesting improvements elsewhere.

COLO N I A L.

QUEBEC, Aug. 28.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA COMMISSION.—The frigate which we reported as telegraphed on Friday evening, was H. M. S. *Pygme*, 36, the Hon. Captain Rous, in 29 days from Portsmouth, which she left on the 23rd July. She was brought to at the Station by a gun, as she was passing up, and left it without taking away a certificate of health. This being telegraphed afterwards, on Saturday the Health Officer went down to her anchorage, where she was waiting the tide, about seven miles below, and informed Captain Rous that the vessel could not be admitted without one. The surgeon and a boat's crew were despatched to the Station, who came back on Sunday morning, in time for the vessel to beat up to Quebec.

The Commission is composed of the Right Honorable Earl Gosford (Governor-General); Sir Chas. Grey, bart., and Sir George Gippis, bart.; with Frederick Elliot, Esquire Secretary. The following gentlemen are also, we believe, all or in part attaches of the Commission, viz.—The Hon. Capt. Clements, the Hon. Mr. Moreton, Mr. Walcott, Mr. Pensonby, and Mr. Ingeluck.

Lady Gippis and child, and Mrs. Elliot were also passengers.

Arrangements were made for the landing of the Governor-in-Chief and the Commission, yesterday at half-past two. The *Pygme* manned her yards and fired a salute on their leaving the frigate. They were received by a guard of honor of the grenadier company of the 66th, the band and colors, on the King's Wharf, and on their stepping on shore, the citadel battery saluted them. His Excellency Lord Aylmer and a numerous mounted military staff, were in waiting on the wharf, with carriages: the three Commissioners were carried in His Excellency's carriage, and the whole

party proceeded up to the Castle, where the grenadier company of the 79th Cameron Highlanders received them. Sunday afternoon afforded an opportunity for an unusually numerous collection of people, who walked up in procession, and cheered on their arrival in the Castle: the battery and heights were also covered with spectators.

Lord Gosford, Sir Charles Grey, and Sir George Gippis and Lady, occupy temporarily, we believe, the house on the Cape, formerly the residence of the Hon. Colonel Gore.

SWRANING IN OF LORD GOSFORD.—At half-past two to-day all the Military Staff and the heads of the Civil Departments attended in the large room of the Castle, where His Excellency Lord Aylmer sat at the table with the Executive Council. His Excellency Lord Gosford rode to the Castle, (accompanied by Mr. Walcott, the Civil Secretary who succeeds Col. Craig, and the Aides-de-Camps the hon. Capt. Clements and hon. Capt. Moreton,) and having sat at the table, his commission as Governor-in-Chief of only both the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was read at length. The usual oaths of Governor, of an Executive Councilor and of Judge of Appeals were then severally administered to His Excellency and the Executive Councilors;—the Hon. Messrs. Smith, Derley, J. Stewart and A. W. Cochrane were re-sworn. His Excellency Lord Aylmer retired, and the new Governor was left by the attendants, sitting with his Council. The usual salute was fired from the Citadel on His Excellency Lord Gosford taking the oath. The members of the Commission were not present at this ceremony.

LAST NEWS.—We are sorry to state that from all the passengers in the frigate *Pygme*, which sailed as late as the 23rd July, a week later than former dates, not a newspaper has found its way to the public.

It has been rumoured however that a very important debate between Sir Robert Peel's party and the present ministers had been going on for three nights before she sailing of the *Pygme*, on the subject of the Irish tithe question, and that it was not terminated on the 23d. Sir Robert consents to a commutation of the tithe, but is against the appropriation of it to other than church purposes. This was the question on which Sir Robert retired. The division was expected to be a close one.—*Id.*

On Wednesday last, the body of a man was picked up on the shore of Governor's Island, and brought into town, where an inquiry took place, before Daniel Hodgson, Esquire, Coroner, the body being so much disfigured, and in such a state of putrefaction, that an inquest could not be held. From the wearing apparel of the deceased, the body was supposed to be that of Neil McLean, who, on Friday the 31st ultimo, left the harbour of Charlotte town, in a schooner bound for Pictou, to be landed at Pinette, where he had kept a school for the last six years. It appeared, that, during the voyage, at a short distance from Governor's Island, the deceased and Donald M'Innis, one of the crew, had some conversation about wrestling, and that deceased having laid hold of M'Innis, and attempted to throw him, they both fell overboard—the schooner having no boat, and there being but one man left on board, it was with much difficulty that M'Innis reached the vessel alive. Every effort was made use of to save the life of the deceased, but without effect.—*P. E. Island Gazette, 18th August.*

BOOK-BINDING done to order, by the subscriber,
JAS. DAWSON

LAW and other BLANKS of all descriptions, for sale by the subscriber. JAS. DAWSON
May, 1835

UNITED STATES.

In our last, we promised to present our readers with some account of the American cant phrase, "Lynch's Law,"—we now redeem this pledge, and annex some farther accounts of the late doings in the United States.—Ed.

OUTLAW OF LYNCH'S LAW.—As "Lynch's Law" has recently become almost as general as it is proverbial, and as the question is asked a hundred times a day, "What is Lynch's Law?" it may be well to relate the following anecdote, which may serve as an answer:—In Washington county, Pa. many years ago there lived a poaching vagabond, who, it is believed, maintained himself and family by pilfering from the farmers around. Though universally suspected, yet he managed so adroitly as always to avoid detection. At length, a Mr. Van Swearingen laid the following trap for him, in which he was caught. Having a newly born calf, he concealed it from his neighbours for several days—then rode over to the poacher's and told him that a young calf had recently strayed to his farm, which he had penned, and was anxious to find the owner. The poacher asked him how long he had had it, its size and colour, said it was his, and that it had gone off just at the time spoken of. Being thus detected in a lie with a design to fraud, Van Swearingen reproached him with it, and told him that he would give him twenty-four hours to leave the neighbourhood, adding, that if he remained any longer he would prosecute him. The poacher only laughed at his threats, while the latter went to consult with his neighbours as to what was to be done. At the expiration of the twenty-four hours, five or six of them repaired to the poacher's whom they found perfectly unimpaired. The party, however, proceeded to try him in due form, choosing one of their number, a farmer named *Lynch*, to be judge. Van Swearingen related the offense, which the poacher of course denied. The case was submitted to the judge, who decided that the poacher should be tied up and receive three hundred lashes, "well laid on," and then be given twenty-four hours to leave the place, under a penalty of receiving three hundred more if found after that time. The first part of the sentence was inflicted on the spot, with such good intent as to render the repetition unnecessary. The culprit made off as fast as his lacerated limbs would permit him.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 15th, 1835.
To the Editors of the New York Times.

GENTLEMEN.—You will have seen before this reaches you, that the contagious spirit of mobocracy has invaded our city, and has taken a daring stand against the majesty of the laws and against the peace and order of society. When or where this turbulent domination will end, the future must decide. I hope that the force of the storm has passed over.

When I reflect upon the power and extent of the press in this country, in operating upon public opinion, and know that it is the great lever that regulates the spring of popular action, I am more than surprised at the general silence and apathy that it has observed in reference to the dangerous and growing evils that threaten all our institutions from this unconquered spirit of the mob.

If there ever was a period which more than any other called for the prompt, firm, united and uncompromising support of social order and the supremacy of the laws, it is this—when this disorganizing spirit is abroad throughout the land in all its fury: when the safety of life, liberty and property are invaded, and outraged with a daring hand. It has become too general and formidable to be tampered with or disre-

garded. It is spreading like contagion and is emboldened by impunity. This state of things surely cannot, and ought not, to last, when its tendency and consequences are contemplated. It threatens to unhinge society, to exterminate order, to repudiate law, to disarm government of its authority, and to bring about a dangerous and licentious spirit of anarchy. Ours is a government of laws, and our whole system of civil polity recognizes their unbroken supremacy—the social order of society leans upon them for its protection, and all look to them as a common Aegis. Whilst they stand in the midst of government, respected and honored, they dispense blessings co-extensive with their operation, and they preserve an order and harmony in the vast machinery of the administrative and social system, that makes every thing work for the good, the glory, and the honour of all.

I wish to see the turbulent spirit of the mob met and subdued before it becomes more contagious, and before it inflicts deeper stains upon the reputation of the country. Every honest, good, and discreet man, is called upon by all the admonitions that surround him: by the dishonour of the past, and by the danger of the future, to unite with firmness and resolution, to extinguish this desolating flame. If you view this subject as I do, speak out and give energies to the accomplishment of the object. Call upon the brotherhood of the press everywhere to aid you. It is altogether worthy of your serious consideration, and your labors could not be more importantly or profitably directed.

FOREIGN.

The Turkish authorities have afforded every facility to the English expedition for the Euphrates route to India, and every thing went on prosperously.

The colonists of the Cape of Good Hope have at last secured peace, and succeeded in releasing thirty-seven prisoners from Caffres.

One of the Egyptian Pacha's colonels took possession of Beirut (Syria) and treated the inhabitants, the Greek and Austrian and two English travellers very cavalierly, imprisoning a large number of persons, on the ground of his orders to enlist young soldiers, and levying large ransoms from them. The matter had been referred to the European courts.

At the time the Royal Tar steamer, left St. Sebastian, Don Carlos had 20,000 well organized troops within four miles of St. Sebastian. They had complete command of the bridge, so that the garrison dared not appear in the land side without being fired upon. The Queen's party, including auxiliaries did not exceed 10,000 men.

The accounts of the colera from Toulon are very deplorable. On the 6th and 7th there were 152 new cases, and 141 deaths; the total up to the 7th is 446 cases, and 209 deaths. It is reported that the magistrates have discovered that a band of malefactors (two hundred in number) have conspired to plunder the houses of the persons who have fled from the city.

For Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.



THAT valuable Property on which he now carries on his Chain and Anchor Manufactory, situated on the south end of Patterson's Wharf; the premises are so well known that further description is unnecessary. If not disposed of before the 15th day of September next, it will then be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises.

JOHN RUSSEL.

For Sale as above, on reasonable terms, Best Chain Cables, from 1-2 to 11-8 Inch; Anchors from 3 cwt. to 12 cwt.; house Pipes and Windlass Irons, all sizes.
Pictou, July 3, 1835.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| BOARDS, Pine, per M | 50s a 60s |
| " Hemlock, do. | 30s a 40s |
| BEER, fresh, | 3d a 4d per lb. |
| BUTTER | 7d a 8d " |
| COALS, at the Mines | 13s per chal. |
| " Shipped on board | 14s 6d " |
| " at the wharf. (Town) | 16s " |
| CODFISH per Qtl. | 10s a 12s |
| EGGS per doz. | 5d |
| FLOUR, N. S. per cwt | 16s a 18s |
| " Am. S. F. per bbl. | 45s |
| " Canada fine " | 40s |
| HAY per ton | 35 a 40 |
| HERRINGS, No. 1. | 20s |
| No. 2 | none |
| LAMB per lb. | 3d |
| MUTTON per lb. | 2 1-2d. a 3d. |
| OAT MEAL per cwt. | 12s 6d a 11s |
| PORK per bbl | 60s a 65s |
| POTATOES per bush. | 1s 6d |
| SALT per hhd. | 10s a 11s |
| SHINGLES per M | 7s a 10s |
| TALLOW per lb. | 7d a 8d |



TO BE SOLD,

AT the King's Warehouse, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock, the undermentioned Goods, seized by Officers of His Majesty's Customs, and condemned for illegal importation:
18 CLOCKS—Mahogany Case.
1 Barrel Brazilian DYE WOOD (ground)
1 Keg BALL CARTRIDGES.

I do hereby certify that I have examined the above mentioned Clocks, and that they are perfect in all their parts.

Certified at Pictou, this 2d day of September, 1835.

W. S. FLETCHER,
Clock and Watch Maker.

Custom House, Pictou, N.S.
2d September, 1835.

God Save the King.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED. MACHINE CARDS.

THE subscriber has on hand two full sets of very superior Machine Cards, on Consignment, and has received orders to offer them at the low price of 7s 6d per foot. If not sold in one month from this date, they are to be sent to St. John, N. B.
September 1. JAS. DAWSON

AIR an cuir a mach ann an Gaelic, bhio cheanna a gharid, agus ri bhiair an reic, le Seumas Dawson leabhar reicid air ann an Pictou.

ALVEAMINA URRAMACH CHRISOID,
Le Ulliam Dyer
Prish sia Tarsdain ceangailte, na Cuig Tarsdain, ann am bordalbh.

Mar au Ceudna,
ORAIN SPIORADAIL,
Le Paudrig Grannie.

Prish tri Tarsdain, leth Cheangailte gu greunnte.

100 Bbls. PITCH, 70 Bbls. TAR, 20 do. ROSIN, for sale by July 1. ROSS & PRIMROSE.

FUNERAL LETTERS, VISITING, INVITATION and other CARDS, Executed at this Office in the neatest manner.

D. SPENCE,

BOOK BINDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pictou, that he has commenced business in the above line, in a room below the Bee Office, where, or at the said Office, BOOKS will be received for binding according to order. [June 29, 1835]

HANDBILLS & BOOK WORK Done at this Office, in the most handsome style, and at very moderate prices. May, 1835

AGRICULTURAL.

From Murray's Physiology of Plants.

LOCOMOTIVE POWERS OF SEEDS.

The forms of seeds are very curious, and infinitely diversified; some are like a horn, a crescent, a shield, or a horse-shoe; others resemble a snail (medicago) or a caterpillar (scorpus)—others again will be found like a shuttlecock, as the cyanus; all these forms, we reasonably conclude, have their design—"nothing cometh by chance." These peculiarities in structure are connected with their preservation, their dispersion, their insertion into the soil, and the depth to which they penetrate, as well as their mode of germination. The feather grass, *stipa pennata*, is plumed like an arrow, which will preserve the seed in a particular direction; and as soon as it darts down upon the earth, it worms or screws itself into the soil, to a certain depth; when the plume, having fulfilled its office, breaks off, flies away, and becomes the sport of the winds. Though this be a very singular phenomenon, the shuttlecock seeds of the thistle and dandelion afford examples of contrivances of a somewhat similar kind. The seeds of the tiliassia, or wild pine of the West Indies, a parasite on other plants, are supplied with long threads, which have the property of coiling themselves round the branches of trees, and thus become fixed, until the seeds germinate. Many seeds are remarkably susceptible of moisture. The seeds of the musk cranes-bill are connected with an apparatus which screws itself when moist, and coils up again when dry. When these seeds are moistened, they begin to move, and the minute hairs serve as feet to direct their movements. When the bearded oat is left for sometime undisturbed in the barn, along with other grain, it is found to have escaped from the husks, and crept to a distance from its former attachment.

The grain of *epistim sylvaticum*, when placed on a table, and viewed through a lens present an appearance like insect motion, and may be seen to leap over an intervening object. If we shake a frond, for instance over damp paper when examined by a lens, the minute seeds will appear to crawl about like so many spiders. Thus the apparatus of the awn of the wild oat for the purpose of hygrometry, and the still more sensible Indian grass employed in Captain Kater's ingenious and beautiful instrument. The peculiar inclination in the inequalities of the surface in the awn of barley will prevent its retrogression, while its expansion by water will impel it from the spot where it originally fell. Its march onward therefore, will be incessant from moisture, and it will merely pause in its progress, when that moisture exhales. Mr. Edgeworth constructed an automaton figure on the principle of the animated oak, which in a few weeks, walked across the room. The screw-like structure of the bearded oat is very apparent, resembling in some measure the remarkable stem of the screw pine, which is perhaps designed to serve a somewhat similar purpose in its relations to moisture: if we breathe on the seed, the awn, which is a little elevated above the plane of the horizon, will be put in motion, and describe the segment of the circle. When the *avena fatua*, or mad oat, is therefore moistened, it writhes like a being possessing life: of this description is the seed of the geranium cucurbitarium, and others. The seed vessel of the *didyma carpus rexi*, which is twisted up in the form of a spiral coil, unwinds with moisture, and drops its seed under circumstances favorable to their germination.

HAWTHORN HEDGES.—The berries of the hawthorn should be buried one year in beds or pots of sand, before they are planted.

From the Maine Farmer.

WHY SHOULDN'T A FARMER KNOW A THING OR TWO?

Why should not a farmer know more than other folks? They certainly ought to, for they have in this country more to do than others. They have to make more use of the powers or laws of nature than other folks; they have to use the elements for tools—they are indeed practical chemists (whether they are aware of it or not,) for they have to make use of: in various substances which nature gives them—they have to combine, separate, modify, and change, both simples and compounds. Their farm is at one and the same time a laboratory and a workshop, and in proportion as they operate in such a way as to afford the several elements of which the substances are composed, and upon which they are operating, to disintegrate or combine will be their success. They depend upon the vegetable world for subsistence—their labour is among and upon the plants of the earth—why should they not know the proper name and nature of every tree and herb and plant? They have to contend with insects and animals—why should they not know the habits and the natures of these as well or better than any other class of people? They have to work upon the earth, they have to put it into a condition to bear a good crop, they have to change the state of it and adapt it to the various purposes and crops,—why should they not know more and better respecting the ingredients of their soils—the various mineral or fossil substances which they may find either upon their own or other's farms? They have to "discern the face of the sky," and watch the changes of the atmosphere, and regulate their movements in accordance to the changes of the weather, temperature, &c. Why should they not know as much or more of the air or atmosphere, and the science of meteorology, than any other people? They must use tools or implements of labor. They must take the advantage of the principles of mechanics, and the application of mathematics to practical life. Is there any good reason why they should not know as much or more than others, respecting the science of Mechanics or Natural Philosophy? In this country they have to contribute largely to the support and formation of the government, and upon them depends the election of rulers and law-makers—why should they not understand the fundamental principles of national law—political science, and political economy? They have to administer to the sickness of animals under their charge,—heal wounded and restore health,—why should they not perfectly understand comparative anatomy, at least, and also physiology and treatment of diseases, as well as surgery? Indeed, so wide is the field of his labors, so numerous the objects with which he is connected, so various the operations which he has to perform, that we verily think the farmer ought to be the most learned man on earth. But can one man conquer or make himself perfectly familiar with every science and everything? By no means—yet nevertheless he should have his mind so well stored with the general principles of all sciences, that he can be guided by them when it becomes necessary to be more particular: and to know when he employs a man devoted particularly to any one branch, whether he is competent to the task, and will discharge his duty to him with fidelity and precision.

From the Farmer's and Housekeeper's Manual.

SEEDS OF A GOOD FARMER.

His corn land is ploughed in the fall. He seldom lets his work drive him. Has a cooking stove with plenty of pipe to it. The wood lots he possesses are fenced; his sled is housed

in summer, and his cart, ploughs, and wheelbarrow, winter and summer, when not in use: has as many yoke of good oxen as he has horses. Does not feed his hogs with whole grain. Lights may be seen in his house often before break of day in winter. His hog pen is boarded inside and out; has plenty of weeds and mud in his yard in the fall. All his manure is carried out from his buildings and barn yard twice in the year, and chip dung once a year. His cattle are almost all bed up in the winter. He begins to find out that manure put on land in a green state is the most profitable. Raises three times as many turnips and potatoes for his stock as he does for his family; has a good ladder raised against the roof of his house. Has a house on purpose to keep his ashes in, and an iron or tin vessel to take them up. He has a large barn and small house; seldom has more pigs than cows; adjoining his hog pen he has a hole to put weeds and sods, and makes three loads of best manure from every old hog, and two from every pig. A good farmer in this country begins to find out that steaming vegetables can be done at one third the expense of boiling: and that Mangel Wurtzel, Millet, Carrot, and Ruta Baga root crops are things worth thinking of; he fences before he ploughs and manures before he sows. He deals more for cash than on credit. £D

From the P. E. Island Royal Gazette, Aug. 18.

THE CROPS.

A correspondent just returned from the Eastward, has favoured us with the following observations on the appearance of the crops on that quarter of the Island.

As far, he says, as he was capable of judging, the crops are on the average later, by a fortnight, or three weeks than last year. Hay will be by no means abundant, which is not readily accounted for. The mantle of snow in which, during last winter, the vegetable world was so long and effectually enveloped, should have been a sufficient protection for the clover roots, from the influence of the atmosphere. Yet, that the partial failure of this nutritious fodder is mainly attributable to the vital principle having been destroyed, is sufficiently apparent, from the very luxuriant patches which interperse the fields. There is a great deal of hay still uncut, but the greater part is in cock, and a considerable quantity stacked. Of the grain crops, oats look the best; but they require heat, and are inclining to lodge. Wheat is thin. The rains of last week could have done it no good, as it was generally in bloom—a precarious period of its growth. Barley does not seem to be cultivated with the pains and attention which its adaptation to the short season of this country would lead one to suppose; already its waving ears, here and there met the eye, suffused with the yellow tints of Ceres; while every other crop still luxuriates in the uniform livery of spring. At this time last year the barley crop was in the shock—in some instances in the barn. Potatoes have been extensively injured by dry rot; and Turnips in some cases sown down where the former perished. In a large field of new land he marked the result of experiments on the potato by an intelligent farmer. The seeds planted were of three sorts, cut and uncut: one sort the produce of the Island, the other two imported from Scotland. Of the uncut, not a seed suffered from the rot; while, of the slips, foreign and indigenous, one third of those cut immediately before planting, and two of those that had been long cut perished. He saw few turnips. These few looked uncommonly well. The appearance of flint and hemp indicates that these could be cultivated to advantage.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has lately received ex Brig Devereon, from Greenock, a valuable addition to his stock in the above line; which, together with those formerly imported, he offers at prices considerably under his former printed quotations. Catalogues may be had gratis, by applying at the store.

—A. I. S. O.—

By the same vessel, the following scarce Books, on consignment, which will be sold at cost and charges. An early application is necessary.

Stobbing's Diamond Edition of the Bible and New Testament, with and without Common Prayer and Psalms; and in roman, morocco, embossed, and extra bindings.

- 1 copy Cowper's works, 3 vols. 8 vo
- 1 do. complete in one vol. 8 vo.
- 1 Montague's Ornithological Dictionary 8 vo
- 1 Main's Vegetable Physiology, 12 mo
- 1 Roux's French Grammar and Key
- 3 Citizen of the World
- 6 Dramatic Beauties
- 2 Walker's Dictionary with Key to the pronunciation of proper names

Method of reading the Scriptures in one year
 Rennie's Scientific Alphabets of Angling—Physics—Gardening—Natural Theology—Botany—Chemistry—Zoology—and Medical Botany

Mothers' Catechisms of Useful Knowledge.
 The following Annuals in silk & morocco Bindings,
 The Sacred Cabinet, in prose and verse
 The Sacred Offering
 The Infant's Annual

Two pair coloured Globes.
 June 22, 1835. JAMES DAWSON

By the MARY ANN from Liverpool, and other arrivals, the Subscriber has received the following

GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at Prices unusually low, FOR CASH OR PRODUCE:

PRINTED Cottons, Muslins & Ginghams, Shally Dresses, Cyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbett wool Shawls, gauze Hdks., Veils and Scarfs, crape Hdks., Ribbons,

TISSUE, TULSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND DEVONSHIRE BONNETS,

Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.

Leghorn Flats, gent's Gossamer, heaver and Calcutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdks., Laces and Edgings, bobbinette, hook, jaconet, mull, cross-barred & cambric MUSLINS, ladies' and gent's Gloves, hosiery, India rubber & other Braces, blk & fancy silk Stocks, white and col'd Stays,

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

Imitation & linen Cambrie, ladies' fancy silk Boas, punella, kid & mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians, WHITE & GREY COTTONS,

lining do., Checks Homespuns, Fustians & Moleskins, printed Canteons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Cassimets, Linnen. Long Lawn, furniture, Slops, &c. &c.

—HARDWARE.—

Tonnon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chissels, Rasps, Sickles, Seythies, Knives & Forks, Carvers, pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Augers japan'd & brass coal Scoops, shoe, hearth, hair, tooth, weaver's, cloth, paint, white-wash & scrubbing BRUSHES, sprigs, 4dy 6dy 8dy 10d, & 30dy NAILS, painted & brass henders, steel & brass Fire Irons, coffin Furniture, chest, rim, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpenters Pincers & Hammer, brass window pullies, bell Handles and Triggers, shingling Hatchets,

CRIMPING & GOPPERING MACHINES, Brace and Bats, Planes of every description, Cramps, Vices, Spoko Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Waiters and Trays, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Spoons, Britt. metal tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, sauce-pans, Pots, Ovens, and sparo covers, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, cod & mk'l Hooks,

STEEL YARDS & SCALE BEAMS, col'd & white Spectacles, Mathematical Instruments, Spades & Shovels, and an excellent assortment of English Iron, &c. &c. &c.

—GROCERIES & LIQUORS.—

White & Brown Sugar, Hyson & Souchong TEA, Coffee, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Nuts, Currants, Rum, Wine, Gin, Brandy, Shrub, Peppermint. Also.—For sale, for CASH only, OATMEAL and N. S. FLOUR. A quantity of Canadian Flour daily expected, from Quebec.

R. ROBERTSON.

9th June, 1835.

ALMANACKS FOR 1835.

For sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.

JAMES MALCOLM

HAS just received per Brig DEVERON, from GREENOCK, his SPRING SUPPLY of

GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at VERY LOW PRICES for CASH OR PRODUCE:

BLACK, blue, brown, olive and green CLOTH.

Pilot Cloth & Flushing, Cassimere,

Fancy Stuff for Summer Dresses,

Plaiding, Brown & bleach'd shirting Cottons,

Apron Check, Striped Shirting,

Printed Cottons,—(great variety.)

Memmots & Shawls, Silk & cotton Handk'fs,

Raven sewing Silk, Patent & common sewing Thread,

Cotton Balls, Silk and cotton Ferret,

Coat & Vest Buttons, Writing, deed & wrapping PAPER,

Patent Cordage, Putty,

Boxes Tobacco Pipes, CUTLERY,—all sorts,

Crates as-sorted CROCKERYWARE,

IRON & STEEL,

Tea Kettles, Pots & Ovens,

Brass mounted GRATES & FENDERS,

Carron do. do. Plough MOUNTING,

PAINTS, Paint Oil and Brushes,

Ivory and Lamp Black, Coffin Mounting,

Hearth, Shoe and Cloth BRUSHES,

Percussion Guns & Caps, Cannister and Seal POWDER,

Cannon Powder & Shot, Kegs 4dy, 6dy, 8dy, 10dy, 12dy, 18dy, & 20dy, fine ROSE NAILS,

Horse Nails, Shovels & Spades,

Frame, whip, & cross cut SAWS,

Hand & Tennon do., Fanner Mounting,

Chissels, Plane Irons,

SCREW AUGERS, LOCKS, HINGES AND FIRE-IRONS,

With a Great Variety of other Goods.

The above STOCK has all been selected by J. M; from the different Manufacturers in Great Britain. May 25. if

BY THE HUGH JOUNSTON, FROM NEW-YORK,

And for Sale by the Subscriber:

150 BAGS NAVY BREAD, 50 bbls RYE FLOUR, 50 bbls INDIAN MEAL.

July 15. h-w GEORGE SMITH.

CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, CORDAGE, and OAKUM, for sale by June 17 ROSS & PRIMROSE.

HEALTH SECURED BY MORRISON'S PILLS,

THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

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

Take care of Counterfeits! The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing spurious Medicines which may be offered them as genuine, as Dr. Morrison never allows more than one Agent to be appointed in any one place, and these are in no instance Medical practitioners or Druggists.

The Subscriber has been appointed agent for the Eastern Division of the Province and Prince Edward Island, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morrison's directions for their use.

Of whom also may be had a few Books describing the properties, uses, and almost innumerable cases of cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine. See also McKimlay's Advertisement in the Novascotian. JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, May 6th, 1835.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ALMANAC (36 pages), price 3d, each. Also: Crawley on Baptism—price 3s.

NAILS.

BEST Bending Cut NAILS on hand and for sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON. July 29th, 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per BRIDE from Liverpool, and CANTON from Hull,

- 200 TONS fishery SALT
- 20 Bags fine do
- Lines, Twines, Mackarel and Herring Net
- 40 tons well assorted IRON
- Boxes Window Glass, assorted
- Kegs Nails and Spikes
- Boxes Soap
- Do. Candles
- Do. Starch
- Fig Blue, Roll Brimstone
- Crates well assorted CROCKERYWARE
- Oakum, Cordage, and Canvas
- 60 M Bricks
- 200 qtrs. Wheat
- 150 Kegs Paint
- Lanseed Oil, sole Leather

Blacksmiths' Bellows & Anvils, sup'r quality CLOTHS, bleached and unbleached Cottons, Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Flannels, Slop Clothing, Hats & Straw Bonnets, with a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Suitable to the Season.

ALSO: ON HAND—

- Anchors & Chain Cables, assorted
- Indian corn Meal, Rye Flour
- Palm Leaf Hats
- Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine
- Pots & Ovens and spare Covers,
- All of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

July 1. GEORGE SMITH.

TO LET.



Entry Immediately.

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

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ANY person desirous of subscribing for the New England Farmer, can be furnished with a copy, commencing with Vol. 14th No. 1, dated July 15th, 1835, by applying at this Office. [August 1st.

CHAMBERS'

EDINBURGH JOURNAL, &c.

The Subscriber having been appointed agent for the above literary work, is now ready to receive subscribers for this excellent Weekly Miscellany. The Numbers can be furnished from the commencement of the work in February 1832, down to April 1835, together with its appropriate companions,

CHAMBERS' INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE,

A semi-monthly Publication,—and CHAMBERS' HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER, Monthly; all of uniform size, and at the low price of 2d. each number. JAMES DAWSON.

Of whom may also be had,

- The Penny Magazine, from commencement.
- The Saturday Magazine, Do
- The Penny Cyclopaedia, Do
- The Ladies' Penny Gazette.
- Parley's Magazine.
- The People's Magazine.
- Edinburgh Cabinet Library.
- London Family Library.
- Lardner's Cyclopaedia.
- The Mirror.
- Penny Musical Guide.
- Musical Library.

Together with a variety of other Periodicals of high literary standing.

ALSO

A few copies of a New and Correct MAP of Vera Scotia and Cape Breton, just published in London; size 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet. J. D. Pictou, 1835.

30,000 REAL HAVANA CIGARS, (warranted genuine,) in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by July 23 r-w JAMES T. B. FRASER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 13.—On the vote that £14,200 18s 6d. be granted to defray the expenses of the Ecclesiastical establishment in the British North America Provinces.

Mr. Potter thought the Provinces ought to defray the whole of the expenses.

Mr. Hume concurred with the hon. member, and with the view of getting rid of this objectionable vote, should take the sense of the house upon it.

Sir G. Grey trusted that the hon. member for Middlesex would not press the Committee to a division, because the grant was not intended to be a perpetual one; and would only continue during the lifetime of those who had up to the present moment received pecuniary assistance from this country. Mr. Stiel said that the Roman Catholic religion was the established religion of Lower Canada, and yet he observed that the Roman Catholic Bishop received only £1,000 a year, while £3,000 a year was given to the Bishop of the Protestant church, who was in fact a Dissenting minister in Lower Canada. He did not think that the house ought to suffer this great disproportion in the amount of the incomes of the two bishops to continue, and he should propose that the grant to the Protestant Bishop be reduced from £3,000 to £1,000.

Mr. French considered that the circumstance of the Protestant Bishop having a family to support was a good reason for allowing him a larger income than was given to the Roman Catholic Bishop.

Mr. Stiel felt the force of the observation made by the hon. member, and would therefore move, that the grant to the Protestant Bishop be reduced to £1,500, instead of £1,000 a year.

Mr. Laboulière thought it probable that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Lower Canada had other sources of Revenue besides the Parliamentary Grant.

After some further conversation,

Mr. Stiel consented not to press his amendment, on the understanding that he should be at liberty to notice the subject on the bringing up of the report.

The vote was then agreed to; after which the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

On the 14th of July Mr. F. Buxton brought forward his motion on the treatment of Aborigines in British Settlements.—In the course of his introductory speech, the hon. member was understood to instance several cases of oppression, which, he asserted, had been exercised toward the Aborigines in various British settlements, and to have quoted, with reference to the Indians of Canada, a work on America, in which it was stated that "a village near the city of Quebec contained the last of the Huron Indians; famine and gunpowder had done their work among them, and aggression and oppression had nearly completed what these had left undone."—The motion was agreed to and the matter referred to a Committee, to be named on the following day.

From the Liverpool Times of July 21.

The Corporation Reform Bill has made its way unopposed through the House of Commons, except so far as the third reading is concerned. The ultra-Tories (who have all but revolted from Sir Robert Peel), led on by Sir Richard Vyyan, threaten to oppose the principle of the measure at that stage. Of course they will be soundly beaten, for if they could do nothing against the bill when united, they are not likely to effect much now that they are divided. This split, may, however, be of some use to the Liberal party.

From the London Weekly Despatch of 19th July.

It is generally reported, and as generally believed, that another change of Administration is about to take place. Bets have been made in the Club-houses and other gambling circles, that Lord Melbourne and his conductors will be out of office in a month. For some time past the Tory papers have confidently predicted this event, founding their hopes of the restoration of their party to office, on the too well-known predictions of the Court, and announcing direct indications of the Royal feeling. Little attention was, however, paid to statements from such a quarter, till *The Morning Chronicle*, which is understood to be the official organ of the Whigs, confirmed the assertions of its Tory contemporaries, by openly acknowledging, in the course of the week which has just expired, the marked hostility of the Court. From this journal we learn that from the day of the present Ministers entering upon office, they have been subjected to one series of cold neglect and studied incivility from the highest quarter. Dinners and fetes have been suspended at St. James's to mark the dissatisfaction of the Court. The Ministers have been almost wholly excluded from the fly table, and when they have gone down to Windsor on official business, they have not been admitted to a night's lodging in the Castle. Sir Charles Grey, one of the Commissioners to Canada, received personal orders from the King at variance with the advice given by his constitutional advisers, and impugning their conduct and opinions. This unbecoming scene took place in the presence of the household, and was made the theme of glorification in the Tory journals. In like manner, after the late review, at a dinner to about seventy officers at St. James's, various toasts were given, and extraordinary speeches made, which, if we are to credit the version given of them by the Tories, were distinguished by the most hostile feeling to the actual Government, and the most marked expression of favour and partiality to their opponents. Other symptoms of the same feeling, and of the interference of an unconstitutional cabal, are visible in other quarters. Royal Dukes are said to state boldly, and without disguise, their knowledge that the Royal assent will be withheld from some of those important measures now before Parliament, for the introduction of which the King has signified his consent through his Ministers, and the most exaggerated reports of unadvised conversations and communications with persons having no right to approach the Royal presence on such subjects, are spread with an eagerness and a zeal only to be accounted for by the coincidence which the cabal entertain of the result or their intrigues. The Tories have named the 21st of August next as the day fixed for the dismissal of the Government.—We have all along warned our countrymen, that the Corporation Reform Bill—a measure quite as important as the Bill for reforming the House of Commons—would be swamped by the Peers, and we have shown the hollowness of the pretended consent of Sir Robert Peel to the principle of this great measure. The wily Baronet threw off the mask the other day, when in his after-dinner speech at the opening of the new Goldsmiths' Hall, he lavishly eulogized the Goldsmiths' Company, congratulated them on their having been wise enough to build on the ancient foundations, and expressed his ardent hope and desire that they might long remain in possession of those privileges and that wealth of which they had made so noble a use. And what is the noble use which this Company have made of their enormous wealth? Why, they have erected a splendid palace from property bequeathed for purposes of public benefits and benevolence. If the principle of

the Corporation Reform Bill which is now before the House of Commons were followed up, according to promise, by a Bill for the Reform of the London Municipal Institutions, the Goldsmiths' Company would not have another opportunity of lavishing enormous sums of money in the building of an edifice of more than regal splendour, which is in itself a monument of corruption—a glaring instance of the necessity of a sweeping measure of reform. But whether the Court and Tory factions have resolved to wait till the Corporation Reform has been thrown out or mandated to worthlessness by the Peers, or whether the Ministry be dismissed ere that dirty work of hereditary legislation has been achieved, it is quite clear that another plot against the people will soon be developed. Yes, a fresh attempt is to be made to restore the reign of Toryism. We confess that we have little sympathy for the Whigs; but then the nation ought not to endure the Tories, and when the threatened change involves the loss of such invaluable measures as the Municipal Corporations' Bill and the Irish Tithes' Bill, there can be no doubt that the whole voice of the country should be raised against the conspirators. Nor can we allow that the rank of any parties ought to shelter them from public animadversion. The determination of the people of this country not to submit to Tory despotism, with its long train of infamies, has been too fully expressed to leave a doubt on the mind of any man as to the feelings, the wishes, the interests of the nation at large; and are they at this period to succumb to an anti-national and a justly detested faction, merely because Court sycophants exercise an undue influence over the mind of him who is but the chief Magistrate of a free people—who ought to be only the instrument of that people's will? Some idea may be formed of the desperate lengths to which the Tories are prepared to carry their opposition to the progress of reforms, from the fact that their journals actually recommended the adoption of a regular system of exclusive dealing in trade—a plan which, if adopted, would divide the whole country into parties, warring against each other with deadly animosity, and precipitate civil war. And let not our countrymen be deceived: however Whigs and Radicals may differ as to the extent of reforms, and however Tories may affect, for a time, to be reformers, the Tories are the deadly foes of all such improvements in our public institutions as tend to give the people the power of self-government, the authority to check corruption, the ability and the virtue to prevent public robbery. If these men, unhappily for the general cause of mankind, should once again be firmly seated in office, they will bind us with fetters of iron. But again is legislation to be suspended—again is the country involved in an election—again are all the engines of bribery and perjury to be employed in the corruption of voters—again are months to be wasted in the strife of parties, in the vain hope of obtaining for the Tories a majority in the House of Commons. Is there not some danger in these repeated experiments on the patience of the people?

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1853.

On Thursday last, His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, LADY CAMPBELL and Suite, landed here from the Government Brig *Velocity*, under a salute from the Fort.

His Excellency embarked again on Friday, and proceeded on a cruise to the Westward. The *Velocity* returned here on Monday evening, His Excellency having landed about the Bay Verte to make an excursion.

... through the County of Cumberland, and arrived at the Royal Oak Inn, at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR AUGUST—The hay crop has been chiefly housed in good condition, and is a far average crop; farmers however, should profit by the experience of last winter, and either keep less stock, or make a very economical use of their Turnips and straw, of which there will be great abundances.

During the latter part of the month, heavy rains have fallen which has lodged a part of the winter crops, but although something later than usual, there is every prospect of an abundant harvest. The grain in general, appears free from disease; potatoes and turnips look well, and if the weather keep dry for two or three weeks more, there will be abundance for man and beast.

By the kindness of Mr. Duncan McGregor, a passenger in the brig *Cumberland*, from Newfoundland, we have been favoured with St. John Papers up to the 25th ult., containing English dates to the 27th July, inclusive. We refer our readers to the following extracts.

From the Newfoundland Royal Gazette
August 25, 1835.

We have been politely favoured with the loan of a Portsmouth paper of the 27th ult., received per *Boz Irish Lass*, from which we make the following extracts:—

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Paris papers communicate some particulars relative to the defeat sustained by General Trezel, commander of the French troops, at the hands of Abdel Kader, the Arab chief near Malta on the coast of Africa. This serious affair is modified in these journals by the name of a check, although it is admitted that 500 men had fallen, that the fugitives, in their retreat, had not time to bring off all their guns and baggage, nor even the wounded; that it was with the utmost difficulty that the infantry were embarked; and that General Trezel, with the remains of the cavalry, found his way back to Oran. The forces under Abdel Kader are represented as having been exceedingly well armed and amounting in number to 15,000; the strength of General Trezel's brigade having been greatly inferior. This misfortune appears to have taken place on the 27th of June a preliminary engagement having occurred on the 26th in which the French lost 92 men, including 9 officers, in killed and wounded. It was evidently in the knowledge of this defeat that Marshal Clausal received sudden order to embark for Algiers, in order to resume the governorship of the colony. The foreign legion intended for the service of her Catholic Majesty of Spain appears to have suffered severely in the affair, so that it may be doubted whether what remains of it can be spared until reinforcements are sent out to strengthen the army of occupation.

JULY 24.

The Paris papers of Tuesday are received.—The latest news from Spain is contained in the following telegraphic despatch:

GENERAL HARISPE TO THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

Bayonne, July 20.

"The affair of the 16th is confirmed. The engagement took place on both sides of the Argu, at Larraya and Artojons. On the left bank the Carlists were beaten back on Legarda; on the right they retired on Oteiza, and Don Carlos on Estella. General Cordova caused a reconnaissance to be made on the 17th but the result is not yet known. It is the third Carlistan battalion, which passed over to the Christians.

JULY 25.—The Paris Journals of Thursday have arrived. A telegraphic dispatch of the 21st announces that Don Carlos retired on the 17th to Arbeiza, where he was joined by Erneo, and the rest of the Carlist forces. Their loss

has been considerable; and amongst the wounded are many officers, with Generals Villareal and Segatzbilza. The greater part of the Queen's army entered Pampeluna with their prisoners on the 19th. The Carlist accounts admit their repulse by Cordova, but assert that they afterwards regained the advantage.

Letters from Martinique of the end of May announce the burning of seven or eight houses at St. Lucia, which the negroes of the English island are said to have set on fire.

From the Hampshire Telegraph, July 27.

The Municipal Corporation Reform Bill passed the Commons on Monday *without a division*, notwithstanding Sir R. Vivian and Sir R. Inglis opposed the principle of the measure, adhering to the ancient creed, that any alteration from "established custom" could only be considered as a spoliation of "vested rights."

Two-day Lord J. Russell with a considerable number of members, appeared at the bar of the House of Lords with the Bill, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next, when the principle of the measure will undergo discussion. It is generally understood that their Lordships will accede to the second reading, but that they will adopt some modifications in committee although they will not attempt to impair its efficiency.—This, however, is mere matter of conjecture. On Tuesday, in the Commons, on the motion that the House go into Committee on the Irish Church Bill, Sir Robert Peel made his promised motion, to divide the Bill into two parts, sanctioning, to a certain extent, the proposition for the redemption of Tithes, but objecting to Church Property being applied to other than Ecclesiastical purposes, in opposition to the resolution of the House previously agreed to. The debate was adjourned on Tuesday, and again on Wednesday, and on Thursday night on a division the numbers were, for Sir R. Peel's amendment, 282—against it, 314—majority in favour of Ministers, 37.

STATE OF THE POOR IN IRELAND.—The accounts from Mayo are frightful. Young and hitherto healthy persons are dying—absolutely dying of starvation. The statement is made in a letter from the parish priest of Newtown Pratt, the Rev. James Hughes, inserted in a Contemporary Journal. It is this: "Yesterday morning, about twelve, A. M. died of starvation, in the village of Murrivough, in the western part of this parish, Mary Cerolan, aged about 20 years; her family I have known to be, the entire season in the greatest destitution. This unfortunate girl had been always remarkable for good and strong health; she lived at service up to the present distress, when she was sent home. It must be truly frightful to reflect what effect famine must have on the debilitated constitutions of more than 7000 individuals out of a population of 11,761 who have not the usual clothes worn by persons moving in the humblest walks of life, and of more than 8000 who sleep on the bare ground, with no better beds than rotten straw, heath, or green rushes.—The two principal landed proprietors in this parish, whose starving drivers I fed last week with the meal sent here by the London Committee, and who take annually out of the parish nearly 5000*l.* from their present starving tenantry, have not contributed so much as a single farthing towards the alleviation of the present distress."

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week.

At the Royal Oak—Sir Colin Campbell and Lady Campbell, Captain Campbell, Commissary Hewetson, Mr. Sims, Lieut. Young, Mr. Romans, Mr. Blyth and Lady, Judge Wilkins, Wm. Young, Esq. and Lady, Messrs. Harris, Gray, Bailey, Morphath, and Maynard, At Mr. Harper's—Mr. Pheen, Captain Fisher, two Miss Demerits, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Chandler, and Mr. Romans.

At Mrs. Davison's—Mr. Baker, Mr. Archibald, and Miss Brennan.

At Mr. Lorrain's—Charles Twining, Esq., and Mrs. Twining and Son, G. N. Russell, Esq., and Mrs. Clarke.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Sept 2.—Schr. Rebecca, Aitken—to Mining Association; Rich'd Smith, Langhous, St. John, Newfld.—to master; Umacke, Landers, Dalno.—to A. McIntosh; Maria, Meney, do.—to master; brig Cumberland, James, St. John, Newfld.—to do.
7.—Majesty, Grant, Fall River—to Mining Association; ship Atticus, Burr, do.—do.; schr. Fortitude, Cummings, Rabbuto—to master; brig Leader, E. C. C. St. John, N. B.—do.
8.—Len, Forrest, Boston—to master; Albion, Forrest do.—do.; brig Packet Chadwick, Newburyport—Mining Association, schr. Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—to J. Yonston and others.

DEPARTED.

Sept. 4.—Schr. Mary, Jerroir, Miramichi—corn men by G. Smith; brig Splendid, Brunswick, N. York—coal by Mining Association; Alfred, Mitchell, Somerset—do, do.; schr. Corinthian, Chase, Wareham—do, do.; Lucy, McKenzie, Boston—coal and groceries by Master.
5.—Schr. Hazard, Jackson, Providence—coal by Mining Association; schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Miramichi—live stock and provisions by J. Carmichael & Co.; Morning Star, Chase, Fall River—coal by Mining Association; brig Sampson, Doane, Providence—do, do.
8.—Schr. Dove, Marmad, Boston—coal by Mining Association; brig Jane Dunn, Lucy, Sunderland, —umber by G. Smith; schr. Rebecca, Aitken, Boston—coal by Mining Association; Gentlemen, Bahad, do.—do, do.
Big Mary Ann, Ellis, Gloucester, 40 days, passed this on Sunday last, for Bay Verte.
Puffin, Aug. 21.—Arr'd schr. Queen, Buskirk, from Mag. Islands, with 300 qts. codfish to the master and others. Spoke the Lovely on Sunday, from Pugwash, with a full cargo of fish, bound home, and to sail with first fair wind.

TO BE SOLD

At Public Auction, on Thursday the 8th day of October inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the Premises.

WHAT well known farm belonging to the estate of the late Rev'd Duncan Ross, situated on the east side of the West River of Pictou; the same to be sold in two lots, each containing about 70 acres more or less: the front lot subject to the Widow's Dower, the other free of encumbrance. A more particular description will be given at the time of sale.

At 1.30—at the same time and place will be sold, Stock to the amount of fifty pounds by appraisement, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

A liberal credit will be given on all sums above ten shillings. Further particulars made known at the time of sale.

JOHN McLEAN,
JOHN DOUGLAS, } Ex'rs, &c.
JAMES ROSS, }
West River, Sept. 3d, 1835. b-w

SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE subscriber offers for sale on very reasonable terms, that excellent corner Lot, fronting on Queen and Farm Street, formerly owned by Mr. Adam Gordon, cooper. Also—another one story house, about 36 feet by 18, standing at the east end of the dwelling house of Charles Erskine, and formerly occupied by him as a shop;—the purchaser to remove the house when the owner of the ground requires it. The subscriber being about to leave the province, is now selling off his stock of Goods, in his shop on Water st., at very reduced prices, and will continue to do so, by private sale, till the 6th of Oct. next, at which time what remains unsold of the above, will be disposed of by Auction.

All those having claims against the subscriber, are desired to present the same for adjustment, on or before the above named day, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment; otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect.

JAMES YOUNG.

Pictou, 8th Sept. 1835. b-w

200 American CHAIRS for Sale by July 1.] ROUS & PRIMROSE.

POETRY.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MINDEN.

The sun had set on the battle plain,
And the hoarse night wind was sighing;
A dismal requiem o'er the slain,
Where warriors brave lay dying.

And there a female form was seen,
Where earth's last tie had bound her;
No torch she held—but the lurid gleam
Of lightning quivered round her.

Her eye was sunk—her cheek was pale—
Her men betokened sorrow—
But thank you that, where thousands wail,
Her heart relief could borrow.

Was there relief in moans that rose,
From mangled forms beside her,
The mingled groans and dying throes,
Of the wat horse and his rider?

Alas! she courted—sought it not—
Her fondest hopes must wither—
All else on earth was now forgo,
Save that which brought her hither.

She heeded not the frowning skies,
The threatening voice of Heaven—
She heeded not the frightful cries
Of souls that died unshriven.

She heeded not the dismal tones
Of mountain wolves so savage;
As they gnawed the flesh from human bones
And growl'd amid their ravage.

One only fear absorbed her breast—
"Where was her absent lover?"
She trembled lest, where thousands rest,
His form she might discover.

And as the lightnings lurid gleam
Along Heaven's concave trembled;
The mangled forms beneath were seen,
In ghastly heaps assembled.

Their eyes half closed—their lips all pale—
Their clotted locks so grey—
The blood and dust upon their mail;—
Was this a field of glory?

She paus'd—to view a heap of dead,
O'er the deep scarred faces bended;
Where the purple streams profusely bled,
Conceal'd the forms they blended.

She search'd—there was no face that met
Her eye of recognition,
'Mid gallant sons, whose death had set
A curse on man's ambition.

But a hand rose o'er that heap of dead,
That bore her last love token;
"O Heav'n! 'tis he!"—'twas all she said—
For her widow'd heart was broken. A

MISCELLANY.

BALLOONS.

In No. 14, we introduced an article on Aërostation, copied from a London paper by the Miramichi Glenner. At the time, we were afraid to venture any remarks, being under the apprehension that it might be a piece of waggery, played off upon the gullibility of the credulous. Since then, however, our fears have been removed, and it now appears certain, that in a very short space of time, we may expect to hear of the result of this aerial scheme.

It is not we believe very generally known, that the European E. Society have adopted the new principle of Dr. Weinholf in navigating their vessel. We wish that all manner of success may attend them,—and that their fond hopes may not vanish in the air, like those of their predecessors. The following extract will explain the subject a little further: Eboron.

PROJECTED AERIAL VOYAGE FROM LONDON TO PARIS IN SIX HOURS.

It will be in the recollection of most of our readers that the last year several scientific individuals, who had formed themselves into a Society at Paris, projected opening an aerial communication between that capital and London: and after numerous experiments, so convinced were they of the practicability of the undertaking, that they named a day on which they would start on their first voyage.

On the day announced all Paris went to witness the departure of the intrepid aeronauts, but, alas! the hopes of the projectors were doomed to be blighted, for the machine being overcharged with gas, burst with a loud noise, just as it was on the point of leaving terra firma.

Since that period nothing had been heard of the projectors until within the last month, when it was rumoured that they had arrived in England, and had taken premises in the neighbourhood of Kensington, for the purpose of renewing their experiments. The report has proved correct. On Saturday last a large board was erected across the top of the Victoria road, nearly opposite the avenue leading to Kensington Palace, on which was the following inscription:—"European Aeronautical Society. —First Aerial Ship.—The Eagle, 160 feet high, and 40 feet wide, mounted by a crew of seventeen persons, and constructed for establishing a direct line of communication between the several capitals of Europe. The first experiment of this new system of aerial navigation will be made from London to Paris, and back again."

Yesterday we were favoured by Count Lennox, the President of the Society, with a view of the stupendous machine, which is at present only partly filled with rarified atmospheric air. The Balloon is of a cylindrical form each end terminating in a cone, and has very much the appearance of an enormous whale. When filled it is of the dimensions stated on the board, and contains about 7,000 feet of gas. It is made of lawn, of which material upwards of 2,400 yards were consumed in its manufacture, and it is covered by a thick netting. The car or packet boat, as it is termed, is 75 feet long, seven feet high, and the cabin or centre is about six feet wide. It is made of wood, enclosed in a very strong netting to prevent any of the passengers from falling out. To the balloon are to be attached four wings, two on each side, which are to be moved by a rotatory motion, caused by the motion of a wheel, &c., worked in the centre of the cabin, each wing consisting of 80 flaps, each about two feet six inches long, and nine inches wide, made of oiled lawn, strained over cane.

We understand the experimental ascensions will commence in about a fortnight, and the projectors anticipate starting on their first voyage about the latter end of July, or beginning of August, on which occasion the balloon will be filled with pure hydrogen gas, or coal gas purified in the dock-yard.

Although Solomon has said "there is nothing new under the sun," still we pretty particularly guess, as brother Jonathan would have it, it would be something new to see a machine like the present descend from the regions of "Boundless space," and after landing a

number of passengers, for the conductor to call out "London, London! the first ship going sir!" and then, when their time is up, mount again into ether, to soar through the heavens back to the place from whence it started.

It is intended to exhibit it at the Dock-yard, commencing to-morrow morning, at one shilling each person; and the Duke of Sussex has signified to the president, through Lord Charles Churchill, his intention of visiting the exhibition in a few days, and of entering his name as a member of the Society. Several noblemen, members of scientific societies, have already been admitted to a private view.—*English Paper.*

HALLEY'S COMET.—This Comet now arrests the attention of the astronomical world.—It is making its way in its elliptical orbit towards the sun, and also the earth. It is now in the neighbourhood of Jupiter, but as yet invisible even to a good telescope. I expect this comet will be seen by assisted vision in July and August, and become visible to the naked eye in September. It will be nearest to the earth about the 5th or 6th of October, and in its perihelion, or nearest point to the sun, about the 4th of November. It may be expected to be a splendid object from the end of September to the middle of October. Its revolution is about 76 years—was last seen in 1759—having been observed also in 1682. When the comet is nearest the sun it will be about an equal distance with Venus from that luminary—and when at its greatest distance from the sun it will be almost twice as far off as the Georgium Sidus.—*Plymouth (Eng.) Gazette, June 13th.*

BEAUTIFUL CHEMICAL EXPERIMENT.—Aqua-fortis and the air which we breathe are made of the same materials. Linen, and sugar, and spirits of wine are so much alike in their chemical composition that an old shirt can be converted into its own weight in sugar, and the sugar into spirits of wine. Water is made of two substances, one which is the cause of almost all combustion or burning, and the other will burn with more rapidity than almost anything in nature. The famous Peruvian bark, so much used for strengthening stomachs, and the poisonous principle of opium, are formed of the same materials.

THE CROWN OF THORNS.—There still exists a plant in Palestine, known among Botanists by the name of the "Thorn of Christ," supposed to be the shrub which afforded the crown worn by the Saviour at his crucifixion. It has many sharp prickles well adapted to give pain, and as the leaves greatly resemble those of ivy, it is not improbable that the enemies of the Messiah chose it from its similarity to a plant with which emperors and generals were accustomed to be crowned; and thence that there might be calumny, insult, and derision, meditated in the very act of punishment.

"Why in such a hurry?" enquired a person of his neighbour not long since, who was "going ahead" at the rate of six knots an hour. "Sir, I have just bought a new bonnet for my wife, and want to get home before the fashion changes."

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN MCCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Messrs. RITCHFORD & LUDWIG.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Toronto—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.