

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X		12X		14X		16X		18X		20X		22X		24X		26X		28X		30X		32X
																				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		



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

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1837.

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.

### ADVERTISING.

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

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

### PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, per bushel	2s 6d	Hay	per ton	40s
Boards, pine, 31	50s a 60s	Herrings, No. 1,		30s
" hemlock - 30s a 40s		Blackarel,	none	
Beef, pr lb	3d a 4d	Mutton per lb	3d a 4d	
Butter, -	10d a 1s	Oatmeal pr cwt	18s a 20s	
Cheese, -	5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s 6d	
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	17s	Pork pr bbl	80s a 85s	
" at Loading Ground	17s	Potatoes - 1s	8d a 1s 6d	
" at end of rail road	17s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 12s 6d	
Coke		Salmon,	2s a 2s 6d	
Codfish pr Ql	12s a 16s	Shingles pr x	7s a 10s	
pr doz	6d a 7d	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d	
Flour, x s	22s 6d	Turnips pr bush	1s 3d	
" American s r	none	Veal -	none	
		Wood pr cord	12s	

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	20s	Herrings, No 1	20s
Boards, pine, 31	55s a 60s	" "	2
Beef, Quebec prime,	50s	Blackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	45s	" "	2
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	" "	3
Coals, Pictou,	22s 6d	Molasses per gal	2s
" Sydney,	29s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada prime	90s
Coffee	none	" Nova Scotia	85s
Corn, Indian	5s 9d	Potatoes	2s 6d
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar,	35s a 37s 6d
" Fine	45s	Salmon No 1	70
" Canada, fine	46s	" "	65
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10s

### MISS THRESHER

INFORMS the public, that she intends opening her  
SCHOOL on the 17th instant,

FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG LADIES

in the following different BRANCHES,—viz:  
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geo-  
graphy, plain and ornamental Needle-Work,  
Drawing, Painting, crayon, water,  
and transparent Painting.

October 11.

m-w

### SNUFF.

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

A large quantity of SNUFF, of different  
kinds.

### FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

M. B. A large discount to wholesale purchas-  
ers of Snuff.

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

From "Sketches of New South Wales."

### CUSTOMS OF THE NATIVES,

THEIR FOOD—METHOD OF CLIMBING—TAKING  
WILD ANIMALS—BEES AND HONEY.

BEING anxious to become acquainted with their methods of hunting and procuring food, as well as to witness their dexterity in the use of their weapons, I accompanied them to their gunyas, and taking a gun and a couple of dogs we again set out for a morning's sport.

It may here be observed as a peculiar characteristic of the blacks, that whenever they wander about from one place to another, their eyes are continually on the look out, sometimes directed to the ground, then to the tops of the trees, and again to the trunks of them, so that, as they walk they are constantly stopping to examine this, that, or the other. We had not left the tents many minutes, when I perceived one of them cutting away with his tomahawk into the bark of a tree, from which he soon extracted about seven or eight grubs, thick, fat, yellow insects, which he put into his mouth, head, legs, and all, one after another, and pronounced them, tapping his chest, *Capital!*

Another black was seen pointing with his finger to the fresh marks of an opossum that had ascended the tree in the night to take shelter in a hole during the day, upon which he exclaimed, as he looked upwards, as much of English as he was master of, *Me megallits; (Me see-tan); Me-pi-him cobbera direckaly, (Me strike him on the head directly);* and he forthwith commenced climbing the tree.

Their method of climbing trees is very singular, and the facility, fearlessness, and dexterity with which they do so, are well worthy of being noticed. They have two ways of ascending, the one with the use of the tomahawk, and the other by the assistance of the vine, which is used as a rope or hoop. The former method is most generally practiced, and appears to the spectator to be attended with danger. The black, having eyed well the inclination of the tree, commences by cutting a notch just large enough to admit his great toe. The height of this notch from the ground is about two feet and a half, although it generally depends upon the individual, for it is a remarkable fact that two blacks will not ascend by each other's notches or steps, even though the tree has been climbed by several of them. He then cuts another notch from two to three feet higher for his left foot; and when this is done, he fixes his tomahawk as high as he can reach into the tree, and holding by it, ascends the two first notches. His left great toe being in the second cut, he stands supporting his whole weight upon it, with his left arm round the tree, and then makes two more notches as before. In this manner I have seen them get up trees of immense bulk, and rising from forty to fifty feet without a branch, with as much confidence and celerity as a European mounts a ladder.

The other mode, with the vine, is also extraordinary, and can, of course, only be practised by the natives of the country where the vine is prevalent. This method, as described to me, is as follows:—The black, having cut a rope of vine, of proper length and strength, according to the magnitude of the tree, first encircles the trunk with it, and fastens the two ends

in a knot. He then places himself within the hoop of the vine, and raising it with both his hands, leans back with all his power, as if to prove the strength of the vine, as well as the certainty of the knot. Having taken these precautions, he makes a spring, raising at the same time, the hoop higher than himself. In this inclined posture the body is wholly supported by the vine, and as he springs again, he raises himself with his feet and hands, and making similar jumps, he ascends with surprising velocity.

I had an opportunity of witnessing the actions and manoeuvres of a black in ascending a tree after an opossum by the former method, which were highly amusing. Having, by the assistance of his tomahawk, reached the hole where the animal was supposed to be, he made signs to those below, as he thrust the handle of the tomahawk into the hollow of the tree, that he was not deceived, and began cutting away with great earnestness; then, feeling again, he exclaimed, "Look out massa, me pi him directly." So indeed it happened, for the opossum, after another cut or two, darted out, and at that instant received a blow from the tomahawk which sent him to the ground dead. Several opossums were killed in a similar manner by others of the natives.

As we proceeded, I observed another digging away at the trunk of a rotten tree, from which he soon brought to light a nest of small ants of a brown color, which were completely covered with little white eggs of an oval shape. As soon as he had dug them out in a mass, the black procured a piece of bark, which he cut from an elbow of a gum-tree, and which, when removed, formed an oblong concave vessel, in which the nest of ants, with their eggs, were placed, and conveyed to their encampment. I enquired what they were going to do with them? They replied, "Budgerry patta," (Good food). Another black was soon observed watching very attentively the top branches of a tree,—I asked what he was looking at? "Me megallet budgerry honey," (I see good honey!) "You see," said he, pointing upwards to the place. I gazed upwards for some time, but could perceive nothing but the leaves and branches, and it was not until he had ascended the tree, and showed me the hole, that I discovered numerous little flies pouring in and out the hollow of a branch, which, after examining for a short time, he cut down. As soon as it fell I was curious to know where the honey was, as I could perceive nothing but thousands of little insects swarming out of the branch, (they much resembled our common fly, but were rather smaller). My curiosity, however, was soon satisfied, when the black commenced opening carefully, with his tomahawk, the hollowed limb, when, having split through nearly four feet, a complete honey-comb was exposed. The substance of the comb was of a coarse waxy material, and of a dark brown color. It was fashioned into innumerable apartments, or cells, which appeared to be similarly constructed, and designed to answer the same purpose as those in our common bee-hives.

These cells were filled with transparent amber-colored honey, which also, in taste and appearance, exactly resembled the honey of the common bee, and was equally sweet and delicious. These Australian bees (if I may so call them), are perfectly harmless—no armed with a sting, but are very small and black

and, as I have before mentioned more resemble our common fly than any other insect I could compare them with. It would be a subject of very interesting inquiry for a competent person to examine into the nature of them, and show in what respects those insects which are so different in their formation and size from the ordinary bee, are provided with materials and power to effect the same purpose. The honey-comb, when extracted, was placed in a sheet of bark similar to that in which the ants was deposited, and carried away.

As we went along, a kangaroo-rat ran out of his nest, which they build on the ground of dry grass and hair; but as he hopped along with incredible swiftness a blow from a tomahawk, thrown by a youth, put a stop to his progress. These little animals are the kangaroo in miniature.—their head, legs, and tails are similar, and they hop in the same manner, though from their colour and diminutive size they bear a resemblance to the rat. They are about the weight of a guinea-pig. Another of the natives knocked down a Bandacoot, an animal which burrows in the ground, and is not unlike the rabbit. Its size is about the same, and its flesh, when cooked, is white and very eatable. Thus in the lapse of only two hours having walked leisurely about a couple of miles, I saw them collecting opossums, kangaroo-rats, a bandacoot, grubs, ants' eggs, and honey, without much trouble or exertion; and they not only excited my surprise by their activity, but afforded me great amusement, by the droll and humorous way they have when engaged in any employment.

We had now arrived at their encampment, but with the exception of one or two old men and women, with their children, the gunyas were deserted. The rest had also gone to procure food. I observed a black approaching towards us walking very lame,—he had lacerated his leg near the instep with a splinter, and when he was sat down, I offered to send for some plaster for him, telling him it would soon heal the wound. He did not understand me, and proceeded to use his own remedy. He had brought with him a small piece of bark, which contained some red gum; with which almost all the species of the eucalyptus abounds, and with this he besmeared the part injured, and stuck a leaf upon it, saying, it would be soon "budgerry," or well. This gum is very bitter to the taste, and of the consistency of glue; it is always used by them in cases of wounds, as a salve, and I have no doubt it possesses a very healing quality.

#### LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship England has arrived at New-York, bringing London papers to Sept. 3. The state of trade in England was growing more favorable. The cotton market had improved and the sales were large at an advanced price, particularly on the lower quantities.—The following extracts are chiefly from the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Another breach has taken place in the Thames Tunnel, and the "great bore" was filled with water in a few hours. The aperture was small, however, and the tunnel filled so slowly that the workmen had abundant time to escape. Immediate measures were taken for stopping the leak, by staking bags of clay, and on the 30th of August the water had been so far pumped out that the tunnel could be entered a distance of sixty feet. The work was to be resumed, as soon as the tunnel could be cleared of water and the loose soil that had run in.

A lighter laden with gunpowder blew up in the Thames, on the 24th of August, near Woolwich, by which a Maltese brig, alongside of which the lighter was moored, was torn to pieces, and some lives were lost.

The meeting of Parliament was expected to take place the second week in November.

The fortune to which Miss Angola Burdett has succeeded by the will of the Duchess of St. Albans, is only £1,800,000—say nine millions of dollars. She has changed her name to Coutts.

London and the surrounding country were visited by a tremendous thunder-storm on Saturday the 26th of August, in which several persons were killed by lightning, at different places.

The Leeds Mercury contradicts the report that Sir William Mulesworth had accepted the agency for Canada, heretofore held by Mr. Roebuck. It had not been offered to him, nor would he have accepted it, if it had.

An express was received from Paris, with a telegraphic despatch, dated Bayonne, August 23, announcing the resignation of the Spanish ministry. A royal decree, dated the 15th, gives the new cabinet as follows:

Espartero, president of the council; Don Pedro Chacon, minister of the war department, *ad interim*; Bardaxi, of state; Vadillo, of the interior; Salvato, of justice; Pizarro, of finance; and Gen. San Miguel, of the navy, *ad interim*. All, except Senor Bardaxi, members of the Cortes.

The Carlists had evacuated Segovia, leaving their sick and wounded, and were moving towards the interior of Castile.

Madrid was tranquil. Don Carlos was in the environs of Camarillas on the 16th.

PORTUGAL.—Advices to the 20th from Lisbon, had been received. The insurrection had neither prevailed nor been put down, nor had any thing of importance taken place, except a partial change of ministry. Lisbon was tranquil.

The Duke of Forceira had gone with about 500 persons, many of high distinction, to join Marshal Saldanha and the charterists. Numerous desertions of the troops were also taking place, and the cause of the charterists seemed to be gaining ground.

ESCAPE OF THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS.—Extract of a letter from St. Petersburg, of the 9th August:—"The Emperor was present, a few days ago, at some practices of the artillery, in exploding mines from a great distance, the ignition produced by means of galvanism.—Two bridges were blown up, but in acting upon the second, the experiment had been very nearly fatal to the Emperor, the charge was either too powerful, or a false calculation of the distance was made. The force of the explosion was so great, that an immense beam, and several other large fragments, fell several yards behind the spot where his Majesty was stationed. He did not show the slightest emotion, and desired that neither the inventor of the process, nor the officer who had the direction of the experiment, should be subjected to any reprimand. Having, however, afterwards learned that the gunner had been mortally wounded, his Majesty ordered the officer to be put under arrest but the next morning he was set at liberty."

#### UNITED STATES.

Steamboat accidents on the Mississippi have become so very common as scarcely to give rise to a passing comment. The steamboat DUNOQUE, on board of which an explosion, attended with great loss of life, took place a short time ago, has since run against a snag and sunk. The crew and passengers were saved. How long will public opinion encourage this gross carelessness? The destruction of human life, on the Mississippi alone, we have seen estimated at 2500—for the past

year. An attempt was made a few years ago to have some law passed upon the subject, by Congress, but failed through the apathy of the members of the country. In England such gross carelessness is punished by the severest penalties. Here the marian practice is to get up a card, signed by the surviving passengers, exonerating the captain from all blame, and recommending the boat to public patronage.—*Providence Journal*.

#### NEW ORLEANS, September 19.

The fever, that all-engrossing topic, still continues to pursue its frightful career with unmitigated severity, almost unexampled in the history of this epidemic. Its virulence even appears to augment; the number of its victims continues to increase, and medical men declare that it is less under the control of remedial agents than at its first appearance. The constant influx of strangers too, by presenting fresh prey to the pestilence, enhances its malignity, and gives it a wild field for destruction. Under such gloomy circumstances, what counsel can we proffer? What means of safety indicate? To the recently arrived we would advise instant departure, as the only certain mode of avoiding the mroads of the malady. For them there is no safety but in flight. Not a day nor an hour should be lost. Every minute residence among us is replete with peril.—*New Orleans Bee*.

SPLENDID PEACH FARM.—The Delaware Journal gives a sketch of the farm of Mr Jacob Ridgeway near Delaware City, which will produce this year fourteen thousand baskets of peaches. It says—

"In the seven years which have elapsed since he commenced the plantation, Mr Ridgeway has planted one hundred and forty acres—100 trees to the acre. The produce of the present year is estimated by our informant at 100 baskets of peaches per acre, or 14,000 baskets of peaches. The peaches, of which he presented us some specimens, are of the finest kind, large and of delicious flavor.—Two schooners are constantly employed in transporting the fruit to the Philadelphia and New York markets, where, we understand, it meets with ready sale, at \$3, 4, a 5 per basket. It is estimated that his peach crop will yield a profit during the present year, of \$20,000."

#### COLONIAL.

#### MONTREAL, Sept. 19.

HORRIBLE.—Three Men Shot by an Upper Canada Sheriff.—We learn from the Kingston Herald that a colored man having been lately arrested at Niagara, U. C. at the instance of some persons from the South, on what is supposed a trumped-up charge of horse stealing, contrived to slake off his irons and to make his escape. Several coloured people, present when he made his escape, gave three cheers on seeing him run away, without making the least attempt to rescue him. The Sheriff of Niagara, without more ado, ordered his men to fire on the by-standers, and after the affray was over, horrible to relate! three colored men were found to have been shot dead on the ground, and others wounded.

So much for the freedom enjoyed under Sir Francis Head's administration. People cannot even cheer in the streets without being shot by one of his Sheriffs!—*Vindicator*.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM AT TORONTO.—It was reported generally in town yesterday that Leut. Governor Head's appointment of Hagerman as Attorney-General of Upper Canada, and of Jamieson as Lord High Chancellor, have been disallowed in Downing-Street. It was also rumored that the Sir Francis

Head's measures relating to the Banks had also been disapproved. We know not what degree of credit is to be placed in these "rumors." A few days will clear all up.—*Vindicator*.

September 22.

A Resolution has been adopted in the House of Representatives, Washington, requesting the President to communicate the correspondence between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain, relating to the Northern Boundary of the United States, since the message of the late president to the Senate of the United States of the 15th of June 1836, together with all the correspondence which has taken place since that period between the government of the province and the governor of Maine, on the subject of the alleged aggressions on the rights of the citizens of Maine by British authority.—*Vindicator*.

A large failure has occurred in Brockville. Liabilities are £37,000, of which £20,000, it is said, are due in New York, and the balance here.—*Id.*

**THE CANADAS.**—The Constitutional Association of Montreal has put forth an Address strongly recommending a Union of the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as a panacea for what it considers the evils which afflict the Lower Province. The Kingston Herald, a Conservative paper, is opposed to the scheme, because: "If the proposed alterations were made in the representation of Lower Canada, it would bring the two parties to a nearer equality than at present exists, but would still leave the radicals a decided majority in the United House, therefore we must condemn the union. Amend the representation of the Lower Province, both in the electors and the elected, in any way, feasible, and still the Radicals would have a decided majority. They would carry all the French Counties, and part of the English ones. Their majority united to our minority, would out-number our majority, and controul the United Assembly. This is a sufficient reason for declining any co-operation in the measure. Besides, it is very improbable that the Home Government will consent to alter the representation of Lower Canada in the way proposed. At all events this important preliminary question should be first set at rest. We are far from thinking that the Home Government will do any such thing. From all appearances they will side with the strongest party, and favour the Lower Canada radicals rather than their opponents. If they muster courage enough to carry out Lord John Russell's resolutions, it is the utmost that can be expected from them. And as for the future, they will make the councils radical, and thus harmonize them with the Assembly, and end their difficulties."

These are pretty strong admissions, coming from such a source. But there is another view to be taken of the project of a Union. The two Provinces once formed into a single Government, would become too powerful—too formidable in point of territory, population, and resources, to be long satisfied with a Colonial connexion. The Act that unites them will create a Nation Canadienne, that the British Government would in vain seek to influence or control. A gigantic republic would grow out of the first essential difference of opinion, even supposing that a large and influential party did not already exist, pledged to a rupture with the Mother Country.—*Novascotian*.

St. John, N. B., October 10.

**MADAWASKA, &c.**—During the whole of the recent tour of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor through the Counties of York and Carleton, the reception of His Excellency was

marked by the same enthusiastic feelings which he met with at St. Andrews, St. George's, St. Stephen's, and other parts of the Province which he visited. He received every where congratulations and addresses, expressive of the high confidence with which the measures of his Government have inspired the minds of all classes of persons in the community.

We have inserted in to-day's paper the Address presented to Sir John by the inhabitants of French origin at Madawaska, and his answer. Nearly every individual in the Settlement came to meet him,—at Riviere Verte, the Priest and other leading persons, at the head of several hundred of the inhabitants, met him for the purpose of presenting an Address which they had requested him to receive. The Priest, surrounded by his numerous assemblage, read the Address in French, to which His Excellency, with his usual promptitude, replied in the same language,—his answer, which was delivered in the most impressive manner, drew forth the most enthusiastic acclamations of loyalty; the reiterated vivas from these grateful Acadians, the exultation which they evinced at being so touchingly addressed by a Governor speaking in their own language, can scarcely be conceived, except by those who witnessed the scene.—The loyal attachment and firm support of these people was shewn on every occasion to His Excellency both in passing up the river and returning. His Excellency's answer is certainly calculated to engage their warmest sympathies, and will no doubt have a powerful effect on their minds.

It must certainly be a source of great satisfaction to his Excellency, to find that the judicious and spirited course which he has pursued in the late untoward affair, relative to the Madawaska territory, has been attended with complete success;—all sanction of Mr. Greeley's conduct by the Government of the State of Maine being entirely disclaimed—and all apprehension of any aggression being removed.—*Observer*.

**BOUNDARY LINE.**—It is said that the detachments of the gallant 43d Regiment, will shortly return from the encampments at the Falls and the Township of Woodstock to their old quarters at Fredericton. The stack of ammunition expended on this long march, we we believe does not amount to a great sum, and the correct lists of the numerous prisoners taken, and of the killed, wounded, and missing in the battle field, have not yet been gazetted!—*Chronicle*.

**HEALTH SECURED,**

**BY MORISON'S PILLS.**

*The Vegetal's Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;*

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

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

May 23, 1836

JAMES DAWSON.

**WANTED,**


**A SMART Young Man, as a**

**FARM SERVANT.**

Apply to George Craig, 10 Mile House, West River. if [June 5

**FOR SALE.**

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

 ALL that lot, piece, or parcel of LAND, situate and being in the town of Pictou, on the north side of Church street, and is described as follows, viz't. Beginning at the south west corner of a lot of land formerly owned by John Patterson, sen., deceased, (and now in the possession of Messrs Hepburn and Campbell,) thence running north 8 degrees east, ten rods; thence north 82 degrees west four rods; thence south 8 degrees west, ten rods or until it strikes the north side of Church street aforesaid; and thence south 76 degrees east along the said street to the place of beginning, (excepting out of, and from the same, the dwelling house and school house now in the possession of, and occupied by Mr James Hogue.) There are upon the premises,

**TWO GOOD DWELLING-HOUSES,**  
An excellent SHOP, and Cut-Houses.

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

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

JOHN LINDSAY.

Pictou, 11th October, 1837.

**FOR SALE.**

**A LOT OF LAND IN THE TOWN OF PICTOU,**

(Adjoining the Property of Mr John Lorrain;)

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

Terms easy; apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON,

Pictou, 11th October, 1837. if

**FOR SALE.**

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

ALSO:

**A FEW THOUSAND FOUR YEARS OLD LIVE THORNS,**


For Hedging.

Apply to

J. DAWSON.

**TO LET:**

**ENTRY FIRST MAY NEXT,**

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

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

Apply as above.

[October 11.

**NOTICE.**

**THE** Subscriber being about to leave the Province for some time, has to request all those who are in any way indebted to him, to pay the same before the 20th Octr. All accounts due after that date, will be placed in the hands of his Attorney, to be recovered by legal means. He has also to request all those to whom he is indebted to render their accounts for adjustment.

JOHN CRERAR.

N. B. J. C. is now selling off his remaining stock at greatly reduced prices.  
Pictou, 12th Sept. 1837.

**IN THE PRESS,**  
**AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,**  
(At this Office.)

**A NEW SELECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC,**

**TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."**

[PRICE SIX SHILLINGS.]

**A**s but a limited number of Copies are printing, those wishing to become subscribers to the Work will please hand in their names without delay.

Contributions of favorite and popular TUNES will be thankfully received.

## AGRICULTURAL.

The following very useful "Hints," were published a short time ago, in the *Wexford Herald*, and although more particularly applicable to the "Irish Small Farmer," for whose use they were originally intended, they contain nevertheless, many useful hints for the Nova Scotia Farmers.

## HINTS TO FARMERS.—No 1.

## CONDITION AND QUALITY OF LAND.

Hence let wise Farmers understand,  
The need of draining swampy land;  
The soil that too much wet has got,  
Is worthless as the guzzling sot.

The first thing which you have to consider is the nature and condition of your land. If your land be wet, the wetness proceeds from one, or all, of the following causes:—

1. A close undersoil, or bottom, which prevents the surface water from soaking through it.
2. Land springs, bursting from the bowels of the earth, wanting a free passage.
3. Water from higher lands oozing downwards.

The first case is, I think, the worst, especially if the ground be flat. One remedy is to score the land with drains—the closer the better. These drains need not be more than from 2 to 3 feet in depth, and 12 or 16 inches in breadth at top, and 9 inches at bottom. They should be shored with flat stones, or filled with round stones or coarse gravel, (covered with bushes, straw, rushes or sods, the latter the best, with the grassy side downwards,) and care should be taken not to throw the stiff yellow or bluish clay, you dig out, over the stones, else you will defeat your object, by hindering the water from trickling downwards. Ground of this kind, from the nature of the bottom, will never become perfectly sound, nor fit for working in winter, during which time (it in a broken state) it should be carefully ribbed up with spade and shovel, and when in leaf, cattle should not be allowed to tread on it.

Another mode of cure (which I recommend in preference), is the following:—

Take your spade and shovel, throw off all the loose earth, or upper soil, into rows 30 feet asunder, then shape the hard clay underneath, in the intermediate spaces, into ridges 4 feet high in the centre; work as if you were forming a road 30 feet in breadth, (only making your ridge much higher than if for that purpose,) and then spread the earth which you had removed equally over this new surface. by this treatment you will render your land perfectly dry at all times, which, with such an undersoil as I am supposing, cannot be the case in very wet seasons, even if with much draining; all the upper soil will be of uniform depth; and when these ridges are thrown into this shape, they preserve it for ever—running the ridges, as much as can be done, north and south, by which one side will receive the morning sun, the other the mid-day and evening sun.

When wetness is caused by springs on the ground, bursting upwards and requiring vent, cut drains (of depth according to the depth of the springs,) in the best line for a fall, and if you happen to cut off the real or principal spring, which supplies all the others, they will speedily dry up. Skill and practice are much required in this branch of draining, but so long as a spring makes its appearance, you must cut it off. Since the object here is to carry off under, not surface water, you may throw on as much clay over the stones in filling, as you please.

When the wetness arises from the oozing of

water from higher land, you should cut a good lead-drain between the wet and dry ground, of such depth, if practicable, as will cut off the communication; if the vein (or porous stratum) should not lie too deep, and if you can cut completely through it and reach a hard bottom, which will conduct the water along its channel, without suffering any of it to soak downwards, your work is done at once; but in general it is not easy to stop all communication in this way; you must therefore often proceed in a different manner, and if the springs appear in your field, at different levels, on a slanting surface, and (according to the season's wetness) continue to run at the bottom, while the higher ones are dry, it is plain that they are connected, and flow from the same point; in which case you are to draw your line of draining along the level of the lowermost springs, which will keep all the others dry.—But if you make your drains along the line of the highest of the spots where the water breaks forth, without being sufficiently deep to reach the level of those below, (which in a steep field cannot well be done,) you would only carry away the overflowings of the spring while the main spring still continues to run, would wet all the land below the level of the bottom of the drain, by discharging itself lower down over the surface of the ground. When finishing your drains, give a very gradual fall, otherwise they will be choked from the earthy particles brought down by a rapid flow. I have only to add a caution, that you should keep the outlets of all your drains clear, and scour the main drain whenever it requires it. Where stones are scarce, and tough sods plenty, sod draining in many cases will answer well; this operation proceeds quickly, and only requires a spade of a particular make. Wet land, when perfectly drained, becomes loose and productive; otherwise it is of very inferior value; if under grass, its herbage will be stunted and sour, and it will produce a particular weed, which gives the rot to sheep. Immense portions of land are half waste, from want of draining. The man who has idle hands at home, and possesses an undrained field, deserves to be poor and miserable.

The opposite description of land is that which has a shingly or gravelly bottom; here the moisture escapes too fast; but, alas! you cannot remedy this deficiency; however, when I come to treat of cropping, I shall give you a few hints as to the best mode of farming on it, merely observing that slacked lime is the manure best calculated to remedy every defect of nature in soil, rendering a loose soil more adhesive, and a heavy soil more friable.

## SCIENTIFIC GARDENING.

## GARDEN CHEMISTRY.—CONTINUED.

*Carbon and Carbonic Acid Gas.*—Carbon is pure charcoal, which is well known and easily proved to form a large proportion of most vegetable substances,—the oak, for example contains sixty ounces in a cubic foot; consequently the living plant must have the power of deriving it from carbonic acid gas, for it has been proved by the experiments of Sir H. Davy, that the most finely powdered carbon is not taken up by plants in the acid form. Nothing, indeed, is more hurtful to plants than smoke, which is carbon mixed with watery vapour; though soot, which is condensed and collected smoke, is useful when spread upon the soil, so that water may derive from it a portion of its gases.

All animal and vegetable substances, in a state of fermentation, give out a considerable portion of carbonic acid gas, and if it is not dissipated by heat, but confined on or beneath the surface of the soil, it will become mixed

with the moisture there, and be taken up by the spongelets or the roots of plants. A great quantity of carbonic acid is also produced by the breathing of animals and by burning wood, peat, or coal; and being heavier than the air of the atmosphere, it must all descend, in the first instance, to near the surface of the soil, into which much of it must be carried by rains and dews. When it becomes diffused in the air however, its weight has little influence in causing it to descend.

The carbonic acid gas thus mixed with water, and taken up along with it into the system of plants, is there decomposed, as we shall afterwards see, into its constituent parts of oxygen and carbon, part of the oxygen being given off into the air, and the rest with the carbon remaining in the plant, where it goes to form most of the solid parts as well as the nutrient pulp.

The carbonic acid also exists in soils combined with lime, magnesia, iron, and some other substances in the form of carbonates, which are soluble with great difficulty in very small quantities in water, but readily in humic acid, as we shall immediately see.

*Nitrogen or Azote.*—This gas, as we have already seen, constitutes by much the largest portion of the atmospheric air, and consequently must enter largely into the system of a plant, though it is not found in general to contribute so much to vegetable as it does to animal substances, in all which azote is in considerable proportion.

Azote is found in larger quantities in cabbages, savoys, cauliflower, brocoli, sea-kale, turnips, radishes, mustard, and cresses, than in any other garden plants, and it is this which produces in these the peculiar acrid taste which most of them possess. It is also a chief ingredient in starch and in the gluten of wheat. It is the nitrogen also, which, escaping from these when boiled, or in a state of fermentation or decay, is diffused around and produces an odour in general very strong and disagreeable.

It will follow, that as these plants when healthy, contain much nitrogen it ought in rearing them to be abundantly supplied from its two chief sources—the air and decaying animal substances,—in other words, by free air and animal manure. Though when it is an object, as in rearing of sea-kale, to render the flavour mild, the supply of nitrogen must for this reason be diminished.

*Humic Acid or Humin.*—This important substance was first discovered by Klaproth in a sort of gum from an elm, but it has since been found by Berzelius in all barks; by M. Raconnot in saw-dust, soot, starch, and sugar; and what is still more interesting for present purpose, it has been found by Sprengel and M. Polydore Boullay to constitute a leading principle in soils and manures. Humin appears to be formed of carbon and hydrogen and the humic acid of humin and oxygen, but the difference between the two requires farther investigation. Pure humic acid is a deep blackish brown, without taste or smell, and water dissolves it with great difficulty and in small quantities; consequently it cannot when pure, be available as food for plants.

Humic acid, however, which, I may remark, is not sour to the taste, readily combines with many of the substances found in soils and manures, and renders them, and itself, easy to be dissolved in water, which in their separate state could not take place. In this way humic acid will combine with lime, potass, and ammonia, in the form of humates, and the smallest portion of these will render it soluble in water, and fit to be taken up by the spongelets of the root fibres.

It appears to have been from ignorance of the important action of the humic acid in thus helping to dissolve earthy matters, that the

Older writers were so puzzled to discover how lime and potass got into plants, and it seems also to be this chiefly which is so vaguely treated of in the older books on gardening, &c., under the names of *extractive*, *vegetable extract*, *mucilaginous matter*, and the like. Saussure, for instance, filled a large vessel with turf, and moistened it thoroughly with pure water; when putting 10,000 parts of it by weight under a heavy press, and filtering and evaporating the fluid, he obtained 26 parts of what he termed *extract*, from 10,000 parts of well dunged and rich kitchen garden mould, he obtained ten parts of *extract*; and from 10,000 parts of good corn-field mould, he obtained four parts of *extract*.

Mr Polydore Boullay found that the liquid manure drained from dung-hills contains a large portion of humic acid, which accounts for its fertilising properties, so well known in China and on the Continent; and he found it also in peat earth, and in varying proportions in all sorts of turf. It appears probable, from Gay-Lussac having found a similar acid, on decomposing the prussic acid, that the humic acid may be found in animal blood, and, if so, it will account for its utility as a manure for vines, &c. Döhreiner found the gallic acid convertible into the humic, from which indeed it only appears to differ in its water of crystallisation. (To be Continued.)

VARIETY.

**THE HUNDRED LARGEST CITIES IN THE WORLD**—A recent German publication gives the following curious calculation respecting the hundred most populous cities in the world: These are Jeddo, in Japan 1,650,000 inhabitants; Pekin 1,500,000; London, 1,300,000; Hans Ischen 1,000,000; Calcutta 900,000; Madras 817,000; Nankin 800,000; Congo Ischem 800,000; Paris 717,000; West Chans 600,000; Constantinople 497,000; Banares 530,000; Kio 520,000; Su Ischem 497,000; Hough Ischem 500,000, &c. &c. The fortieth in the list is Berlin, containing 190,000; and the last, Bristol, 87,000. Among the hundred cities, two contain a million and a half, two upwards of a million, nine from half a million to a million, twenty-three from two hundred thousand to five hundred thousand, and fifty-six from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand, and six from eighty-seven thousand to one hundred thousand. Of these one hundred cities, fifty-eight are in Asia, and thirty-two are in Europe, of which four are in Germany, four in France, five in Italy, eight in England, and three in Spain; the remaining ten are divided between Africa and America.

**AN ESTIMATE OF COURAGE**.—A wide spread hypocrisy has resulted from the so-far false light in which we view courage and cowardice. All of us tacitly or openly claim to be considered men of courage. An imputation of the reverse would rouse the veriest coward in the world into a temporary paroxysm of bravery. Yet that much cowardice exists, is a matter beyond doubt. An honest soldier, after many years' service in one of the bravest armies in the world, has avowed his opinion that it is greatly more predominant than courage. "Tha' body," says he, "which possesses the most confidence on coming to the charge, will be successful. In the whole course of my military career, I never saw two bodies of any size cross bayonets. I have heard that such a thing occurred at the battle of Maida; but it will require stronger evidence than I have yet seen to make me believe it. Before such a collision takes place, one side always gives way; and I hold it as a maxim in warfare, that, if one body will only stand still, another of equal size will not come up to it. Any one who has seen a charge by the best troops will be convinced of this fact. Before the assailing body arrives within twenty paces of their enemy, it will be found to be divided into three

parts, the first composed of your rash, daring fellows, who outstrip their companions; the next, of your steady hands, who will do their duty and no more; and the last of those who would stay behind if they could. Fear is the most powerful of human passions, and is more evinced than the world generally supposes. We hear of armies and corps 'covering themselves with glory,' but we seldom hear of them covering themselves from the fire of the enemy. Yet doubtless any man who has seen much service has observed more of fear than of courage—witness the difficulty often experienced in getting men from under cover into an exposed situation. What stooping, and bobbing, and running back! Indeed I have seen a great deal more to make me ashamed of my species than proud of it. Individuals may be found, certainly, in whom fear seems scarcely to exist; but in bodies it is always apparent."—Chambers' Journal.

**PERSIAN WIT**.—When Abbas the Great was hunting in the little town of Netheny, which lies in a narrow valley between two mountains, he met, one morning, as the day dawned, an uncommonly ugly man, at the sight of whom his horse started. Being nearly dismounted, and deeming it a bad omen, he called out in a rage to have his head struck off. The poor peasant, whom they had seized, and were on the point of executing, prayed that he might be informed of his crime. "Your crime," said the king, "is your unlucky countenance, which is the first object I saw this morning, and which had nearly caused me to fall from my horse." "Alas!" said the man, "by this reckoning, what term must I apply to your majesty's countenance, which was the first object that my eyes met this morning, and which is to cause my death?" The king smiled at the wit of the reply, ordered the man to be released, and gave him a present, instead of taking off his head.—Sketches of Persia.

**THE NEWS-MONGER**.—Some people are never happy but in hearing or telling the news. A person being in a public house one day, asked a stranger who came in, "What news?" Says the stranger, "Why 40,000 men have risen to day. The news-monger, supposing the stranger referred to a rebellion in the country, asked him, "What do they intend to do." "Why, go to bed again, at night," said the stranger.

**FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS**.—A letter dated Oahu, May 26, says,—“This place is in an uproar in consequence of an insult to the British flag recently perpetrated by the natives, in the seizure of two Catholics upon the Island, upon religious grounds. The flag was publicly burnt upon the street.”

**A MANUFACTURER** near Fewsbury has discovered an improvement in the manufacture of glass, rendering it so pliable that they can make a cloth or fabric of the finest texture. They have pieces of this glass two and a half yards long, and from nine to thirty-five inches in breadth; they have also made some very fine ladies' head dresses, or ornaments, from this material, which are considered both curious and useful.

**ANIMAL MAGNETISM** is coming into vogue in London. One of the papers contains an account of some curious and puzzling experiments by a magnetizer, from Paris, named Duportet.

**THE English Engineer**, Stephenson, has invented a locomotive, which will go with facility about eighty miles the hour.

**COMING DOWN**.—Genesee flour of the best brands were sold in New York on Tuesday, for \$8 25, and dull at that.

A man in Lowell, in attempting to hang himself, forgot to put the rope around his neck, and jumped off the barrel into a mud hole. He did not discover his mistake until he attempted to kick.

REMOVAL.

PETER BROWN,

TAILOR,

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

ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND,

BEST SUPERFINE, WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS,

Kerseyacres, Pilot Cloths, Buckskins, Petershams, SILK AND COTTON VELVETS, Excellent Assortment of Silk, and Silk & Wollen Valentias,

MEZILLE AND OTHER KINDS OF VESTINGS.

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

ALSO:

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Suitable for the Season;

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

Great Coats	from 11 to 15 dollars.
Cloaks,	“ 6 “ 8 1-2 “
Frock Coats	“ 12 “ 16 “
Dress do.	“ 10 “ 15 “
Short do.	“ 8 “ 11 “
Jackets	“ 6 “ 8 “
100 prs trousers	“ 2 “ 8 “
120 assorted vests	“ 1 1-2 “ 4 “
Twilled flannel drawers	1 “

India Rubber Clothing, &c. &c. &c.

Pictou, October 4. if

CO LET.

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

ALSO.

His new Shop in the stone building adjoining Mr Robson's. Entry at the first November next.

R. DAWSON.

August 27th, 1837.

CARD.

MR JAMES FOGO, Attorney at Law, has opened office in Mr Robert Dawson's new stone building, opposite the establishment of Messrs Ross & Primrose, where he will be prepared to transact business in the various branches of his profession.

Entrance to the office, by the Western end of the Building.

May 31st

if

ALEX. McPHAIL,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Pictou, that he has OPENED SHOP,

next door to Mr. James Dawson's Book-store, Where he offers for sale, an assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the season.

Pictou, June 21, 1837.

BOOTS & SHOES.

ANDERSON HENDERSON,

HAVING returned from the United States, intimates to his friends and the public, that he has commenced the

SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,

in its various branches, in the shop two doors east of store of H Hutton, Esquire, where he is ready to execute orders with punctuality and despatch.

ON HAND:

A quantity of Buckskins, which he will make up into gentlemen's opera boots, according to order. June 6. if

20 SIDES NEATS' LEATHER for sale by the Subscriber, low for cash.

JAS. DAWSON.

Sept. 13, 1837.

## THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1837.

By papers from Boston, London dates to the 3d ult. have been received. Extracts will be found in a previous page.

LOWER CANADA.—Under the head of "Reign of Terror," the Montreal Vindicator of the 19th ult. gives another list of dismissals from the Commissions in the Militia, for holding up reform opinions. It consists of one Major, five Captains, four Lieutenants, and one Ensign. Were any thing wanting to show the heartless and tyrannical nature of the present government of that unhappy Country, facts like the above are overwhelming evidence. But the reader will be astonished when we tell him, that the above dismissals were all of men who had some time previously resigned their Commissions, having been disgusted and ashamed to serve under such a Government. This something akin to what was often practised in the glorious days of feudalism and religious persecution, when men were dug from their graves to be burned or hanged. The Lords of Downing-street will scarcely envy Lord Gosford his laurels in this victory over civil liberty.

The Attorney General, too, it appears, in imitation of his master's heartless policy, is driving a smart trade in filing *ex officio* against the Reformers; but all these doings will only tend to strengthen and consolidate the cause they would crush. It is in vain that the Catholic Bishops and their Clergy of both Upper and Lower Canada have publicly shown how much they prefer the loaves and fishes of a corrupt government, to maintaining the cause of civil liberty; they will only earn themselves a full harvest of hatred from the one party, and contempt from the other. Bishop McDonald of Upper Canada, has lately communicated to his Clergy, that he has made the important discovery that the rulers of both countries are appointed by divine right.

The Reformers of Lower Canada, amidst these discouragements, have the satisfaction of seeing a very general movement taking place in their favor in the Upper Province. Numerous public meetings are announced there, at which resolutions have been passed, denouncing the Russell atrocity, and pledging themselves to use no dutiable goods whatever.

The Ladies of Montreal, too, and other places, are displaying their patriotism. Only read the following:

Honour to our Patriot Ladies.—A party of two hundred and fifty ladies, belonging to the parish of St. Antoine, celebrated, on Thursday, the 10th instant, their love of country and their patriotism, by a public dinner, from which every imported article was rigidly excluded. Various patriotic toasts, appropriate to the spirit of the times, were proposed. A guard of honor, composed of forty men belonging to the parish, was in attendance with their muskets, and occasionally complimented the fair party by firing a *feu de joie*. So far from being frightened by the smell of powder, or the roar of musketry, many of the ladies to show that they can act in case of need, took the muskets and discharged them with the most admirable tact and courage. When the women of Canada are displaying such patriotism, it is not very probable the men will be backward when the day of trial comes.—*Montreal Vindicator*, Sept 22.

POST OFFICE DELINQUENCIES.—We have had frequent complaints of late, made by our subscribers to the westward, of the non-delivery of the *Bee* at the Post offices. We have therefore to request our patrons along the coast from hence to the Bay de Chalour, to let us know when the *Bee* does not reach them, and we shall promptly take public notice of the office at which it should have been delivered, that the delinquent may be traced out and dealt with accordingly. We can assure our friends that the fault does not lie with us, as they are regularly mailed. We will be glad to find that no more complaints are preferred.

## DIED,

At the Albion Mines, on Sunday last, Alexander, infant son of Mr James Grant, aged 16 days.

## SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

## ENTERED.

Thursday, Oct. 12.—Barque Benezotte, Brownell, New York—ballast; ship Plato, Merrill, do.—do; brig Curtis, Thomas, Boston—do; sch'r Maria, Le Blanc, Halifax—fish; Eliza, McNeill, P. E. Island—potatoes.

Friday.—Brig Two Sisters, Anderson, Boston—ballast; sch'r Melonov, Thomas, Arichat—fish; Barbara, Gerroir, Halifax—goods; Gracieuse, O'Brien, do.—do.

Saturday.—Sch'r Enterprize, LeBlanc, Halifax—ballast.

Tuesday.—Brig Duan, Sheffield, Boston—ballast.

## CLEARED.

October 11.—Sch'r Eliza Ann, Hopkins, P. E. Island—coal; Swan, LeBrocq, do—do.; Lady, Mooring, Wallace—bricks.

October 12.—Ship Mogul, Gallagher, New York—coal; sch'r Maria LeBlanc, P. E. Island—barrels.

16th.—Brig Grand Turk, Chambers, Providence—coal.

17th.—Ship Superior, Moore, New York—coal; Mary Ann, Childs, do—do.; sch'r Psyche, Coffin, Gaspe—do.

British Schooner Grasshopper, Landry, from Philadelphia for Halifax, attempted to go to sea without a pilot on the 23d, and the wind heading her off, she was returning, when she went ashore on pitch of Cape Henlopen, and went to pieces; part of her cargo, corn meal and flour, has been landed.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*, Sept 30.

SALE AT AUCTION,  
AT THE QUEEN'S WAREHOUSE,  
TO-DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK:

THE BOATS, RIGGING, SAILS, and STORES, saved from the American brig 'Ceres,' wrecked at Morgomish.

Also:—At the same time and place,  
THE HULL, CABLES, ANCHORS, CAMBOOSE, &c., as they now lie at Big Island, Morgomish.  
ROSS & PRIMROSE.

October 18.

## PICKED UP,

BY the subscriber, on the 8th instant, at Cape John,

## A BOAT,

length of keel 24 feet, breadth of beam 12 feet, with a white painter. There was in the boat, a broad axe, a narrow axe, a handsaw, an adze, a carpenter's mallet, a chest, tartan coat, vest, pair trousers, two rugs, and three shirts.

GEORGE HEIGHTON.

Cape John, 9th October, 1837. if

## TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

On Thursday the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the Premises:

## TWO ACRES OF TURNIP,

in a field adjoining James Kitchin's farm, to the west. They will be sold in lots of six or twelve drills, to suit purchasers. Terms cash on delivery.

At the same time,  
THE FARM

will be offered to be let for one or more years. Terms made known at the time of sale.

J. DAWSON.

October 18.

## CATTLE SHOW.

A Cattle Show, or Fair, will take place at Lower Settlement, River John, on Wednesday, the first November. [October 18.

## A PUBLIC FAIR

WILL be held at the Three Mile Inn, on Wednesday next. [Oct'r 18.

PRIME new OATMEAL for sale by the Subscriber, J. DAWSON.

## ALBION MINES RAIL ROAD.

TENDERS will be received by Joseph Smith, Esq until Tuesday 31st October next, for furnishing 5000 Sleepers for the Rail Road. The above are to be of good sound Hemlock, and of the following dimensions, to wit:

8 feet long, 14 inches on the Bed, and 8 inches deep, sawn on the under side, and either sawn or hewn on the upper side. The first thousand to be delivered on the 1st day of May 1838, at the Rail Road, and one thousand on the first of every succeeding month until the whole is completed.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr Smith at the Mines, or to Mr Peter Crerar at the Rail Road.

Sept. 12th, 1837.

## VALUABLE WORKS.

A complete set of the  
BRIDGEWATER TREATISES,  
12 vols. bound in calf—containing

CHALMERS—On the Wisdom and Goodness of God, as manifest in the adaptation of Nature to the Constitution of Man.

KIDD—On the adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man.

WHEWELL—On Astronomy and General Physics, considered in reference to Natural Theology.

BELL—On the human Hand, as evincing design.

ROGET—On Animal and Vegetable Physiology.

BUCKLAND—On Geology and Mineralogy.

KIRBY—On the history, habits, and instincts of Animals.

PROUT—On Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion.

ALSO.

THE BRITISH CYCLOPEDIA,  
in 8 volumes. For sale at the Bookstore of  
July 26, 1837.

JAMES DAWSON.

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

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

DAVID P. PATTERSON,

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

R. S. PATTERSON.

ABRAM PATTERSON, } Admrs.

Pictou, 28th July, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

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

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, }

THOMAS CAMPBELL, } Admrs

ANDREW MILLAR, }

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

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

JANE DOULL, Administratrix

Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq.,

of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.

JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836 if

**SPRING, 1837.**

**R. DAWSON,**  
Has received ex barques Sally, from Liverpool,  
and Isabella from Greenock,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND  
CUTLERY,**

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

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

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

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

Coopers' tools; lines and twines; Blacksmiths' and  
other files; coffee mills; spades and shovels; brushes,  
candlesticks; **CRIMPING MACHINES;** brass  
sofa and table castors,

**COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS**  
sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushers; chisels and  
gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

**FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;**  
Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue irons;  
bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass;  
putty,

**PAINT AND OIL;**  
scythes, sickles; weavers' reeds; fiddle strings, mirrors,  
(variety); Tinsmiths' iron and wire; &c. &c.

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

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

ALSO:

**TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,**  
superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vine-  
gar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c.  
Water street, Pictou, June 16.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

**K**EEPS constantly for SALE, a large assort-  
ment of  
**DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water  
Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c.  
Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists  
may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**JAMES D. B. FRASER,**

September 21. if Druggist.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

**T**HE Subscriber intending to quit the Province  
a short time, offers for sale his

**FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.**

as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pic-  
tou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to  
Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from  
Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Mines, Green Hill,  
&c. all of which meet on the property; the new bridge  
on the river crosses at the door, — forming one of the  
most desirable situations for business to be found in the  
county, with every prospect of its soon becoming a  
thriving village. Three sides of the property front the  
roads, which will cause it to be highly valuable here-  
after, should the possessor wish to dispose of any  
part of it in Lots. The land is of first quality, well  
watered, and lying dry; it abounds in freestone of good  
quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for fen-  
cing, &c.

For further particulars apply to Mr N. Beck, in  
Pictou, or to **ALEXANDER FORSYTH.**  
West River, December 20th, 1836. if

**A YOUNG LADY,** is desirous of obtaining  
a situation as Instructress to young Children,  
or as attendant on an elderly lady. She would have  
no objections to travel, or living in the Country  
Apply to William Lawson, jun'r. Esq., Halifax  
June 21. if

**POSITIVE SALE, OF REAL ESTATE.**

**TO BE SOLD,  
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,**

On the Premises, on Thursday the 19th day of October  
next, at 12 o'clock,

**A**LL that valuable Lot of Land, formerly owned  
by Wm. Simpson deceased, situate at eight mile  
brook on the main road leading from Halifax to Pictou,  
abuttod and bounded as follows: beginning at a stake  
and pile of stones on the south side of the road on the  
line between Alexander and William Simpson; thence  
south thirty chains, thence west fifteen chains along  
Murdoch M'Kenzie's north line thence north 45 dg.  
W. thirty-five chains to the Halifax road, thence along  
said road to the place of beginning, containing eighty-  
eight acres more or less. The same being ordered to  
be sold by the Governor and Council, according to  
Law.

**SARAH SIMPSON,**  
Administratrix of William  
Simpson, deceased.

September 21, 1837.

**TO BE SOLD,**

**AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE COURT**

**HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF PICTOU,**

On Wednesday, the first day of November next, at one  
o'clock, p. m.,

**A** LOT OF LAND, situate, lying, and being  
in Mount Dalhousie settlement, in the County of  
Pictou, on the south side of the new road leading  
from Salmon River to Pictou, being Lot No. 3, in a  
grant from Government to William Corbet, Robert  
Patterson, and others, bounded as follows, viz: Be-  
ginning at the north west corner of Anthony Richard's  
lot on the south side of the said road, and running  
thence south 65 degrees west, along said road 41  
chains; thence south 80 chains; thence north 65 de-  
grees east 41 chains, to the south west corner of said  
Anthony Richard's lot; and thence north along the  
west side line of said Richard's lot 80 chains, to the  
place of beginning.

**CONTAINING 300 ACRES.**

The Terms of sale will be a deposit of ten per cent  
of the purchase money at the time of the sale, and  
the remainder on the delivery of the Deed.

For further particulars apply to

**DANIEL DICKSON,**

Attorney at Law.

September 27, 1837.

**JUST RECEIVED,**

And for sale by the subscriber:

**C**ARBOY'S OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks  
Blue Vitriol, Salt Petro, Soda, Ivory black,  
Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice,  
Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass,  
Carrhene Moss.

**JAMES D. B. FRASER.**

September 31. if

**HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.**

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

**A SET OF PATTERNS**

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

And every description of Cutlery.

**ALSO: — SAMPLES OF STEEL.**

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

**NOTICE.**

**P**ERSONS intending to leave the Province are  
hereby informed, that a Pass, pursuant to Law  
in such cases made and provided, can now be had at  
the Office of the subscriber, he having been duly  
appointed and authorised to grant the same.

**THOS. DICKSON,**

Dy. Pro. Sec'y for the above purpose  
at the Port of Pictou.

N. B. The law relating to the above will be found  
in the 1st Volume of the Provincial Laws, folio 32.  
September 21, 1837. if

**VALUABLE LANDS**

Situate in Tatanagouche, Maccan, Nappan, and  
Amherst,  
**FOR SALE.**

**P**ERSONS desirous of becoming purchasers of the  
whole or any part of the estates of the late Col.  
Dosbarros, will please make application to the sub-  
scribers at Halifax. A plan of the

**TATAMAGOUCHE ESTATE**

may be seen, and information as to the price of the  
Lots into which it is subdivided, and the terms, which  
are liberal, may be obtained by reference to Alex'r  
Campbell, Esq., by whom applications will be for-  
warded to the subscribers, who will, when required,  
transmit Deeds to purchasers.

Robert McG. Dickey, Esq. will give the like infor-  
mation as to the

**MACCAN AND NAPPAN ESTATES,**  
and afford similar facilities to persons wishing to be-  
come purchasers.

**IN AMHERST,**

same time in September next, of which more particu-  
lar information will be given to the public before the  
day of sale,

**WILL BE SOLD**

**IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,**

And on very liberal terms:—

**TWO EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE**

**FARMS,**

Part of the Cochrane Estates.

One in the possession of Mrs F. Hunter, the other in  
possession of Mr James Shipley. Any information may  
be obtained thereon by reference to Alex'r Stewart,  
Esq., or to Robert McG. Dickey, Esq.

**JAMES W. JOHNSTON,**

**ALEX'R STEWART,**

Attornies to the Executors and

Heirs of Col. Desbarres

Halifax, July 12. m-m

**TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.**

**P**ERSONS desirous of contracting for the board-  
ing, shingling, and inside finishing, of a number  
of Frames erected at the Albion Mines for the work-  
men's Houses; can find employment by applying to  
Mr JOSEPH SMITH at the office of the Albion  
Mines.

N. B. Contractors to find all materials.

Albion Mines, 5th Sept. 1837

**FARM FOR SALE**

**OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.**

**T**HE FARM lately owned and occu-  
pied by John Love, at Rogers' Hill,  
**CONTAINING 100 ACRES.**

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

**FRAME HOUSE AND BARN**

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

**REMOVAL.**

**M**R S MILNES returns thanks for the pa-  
tronage she was favored with in her former  
residence on Church street, and hereby intimates that  
she has now removed to that commodious House on  
Water street, lately occupied by J. R. Kitchen, where  
she intends carrying on Business in the Millinery and  
Grocery lines.

A few Boarders can be accommodated; and she  
can let Lodgings for a genteel family either furnished,  
or not, as wanted.

Pictou, 13th Sept. 1837.

**BOHEA TEA.**

**T**HE Subscriber has received a quantity of Bohea  
Tea, on consignment, which will be sold by re-  
tail at 1s 6d; or 1s 2d by the Chest.

**R. DAWSON?**

Pictou 4th Sept. 1837.

**PAPER HANGINGS & BORDER.**

**J**UST received, and for sale low for cash,—  
250 pieces Paper Hangings, and  
6 pieces Bording.

**JAS. DAWSON**

July 1, 1837.



## POETRY.

## THE NIGHTINGALES.

SEE in her nest, the nightingale's mute mate  
Hatching her young, her patient vigil hold,  
See how with love her fostering wings dilate,  
As if to screen her nurslings from the cold.

Her neck alone, with restlessness upraised,  
O'erlooks the nest in which her brood reposes,  
And her bright eye, with weary watching glazed,  
Closing to sleep, with every sound uncloses.

Care for her callow young consumes her rest,  
My very voice her downy bosom shakes,  
And her heart pants beneath her plumy vest,  
And the nest trembles with each breath she takes

What spell enchains her to this gentle care?  
Her mate's sweet-melody thro' the groves among,  
Who, from some branching oak, high poised in air,  
Sends down the flowing rivoir of his song

Hark! dost thou hear him, drop by drop distilling  
The sighs that sweetest after transport be,  
Then suddenly the vault above us filling  
With foaming cataracts of harmony?

What spell enchains him in his turn—what makes  
His very being thus in languor melt?—  
But that his voice a living echo wakes—  
His lay within one living heart is felt?

And ravished by the note, his mate still holds  
Her watch attentive through the weary time;  
The season comes, the burating shell unfolds,  
And life is music all, and love and prime.

Lamartine.

## MISCELLANY

## THE ESQUIMAUX SNOW COTTAGES.

BY CAPTAIN ROSS.

THE village consisted of twelve snow huts, erected at the bottom of a little bight on the shore, about two miles and a half from the ship. They had the appearance of inverted basins, and were placed without any order; each of them having a long, crooked appendage, in which was the passage, at the entrance of which were the women, with the female children and infants. We were soon invited to visit these, for whom we had prepared presents of glass beads and needles; a distribution of which soon drove away the timidity which they had displayed at our first appearance.

The passage, always long and generally crooked, led to the principal apartment, which was a circular dome, being ten feet in diameter when intended for one family, and an oval of fifteen by ten when it lodged two. Opposite the doorway there was a bank of snow, occupying nearly a third of the breadth of the area, about two feet and a half high, level at the top, and covered by various skins: forming the general bed or sleeping place for the whole. At the end of this sat the mistress of the house, opposite to the lamp, which, being of moss and oil, as is the universal custom in these regions, gave a sufficient flame to supply both light and heat; so that the apartment was perfectly comfortable. Over the lamp, was the cooking dish or stone, containing the flesh of deer and of seals, with oil; and of such provisions there seemed to be no want. Every thing else—dresses, implements, as well as provisions, lay about in unspeakable confusion, showing that order, at least, was not in the class of their virtues.

Of these huts, built entirely of snow, I must add, that they were all lighted by a large, oval piece of clear ice, fixed about half way up on the eastern side of the roof, while the variations among the different ones that we inspected,

were trifling. But we also saw afterwards, what had escaped us before where there was so little light to discern any thing, that about the middle of each passage was an antechamber leading into a recess for the dogs. It was obvious too, that the external aperture could be turned at any time, so as to be always on the lee side, and thus prevent the wind from entering. We found that these huts had been but just erected: they were scarcely a day old, so that the architectural processes of this country do not occupy much time. It was also ascertained that their winter stock of seal and reindeer was buried in the snow, that this store was laid up in the summer, and that they returned to it in winter. Hitherto, this practice had not been found among the natives of these countries; whether overlooked or not, we could not decide.

## BEAVER CATCHING IN NORTH AMERICA.

PRACTICE, says Captain Bonneville, has given such quickness of eye to the experienced trapper, in all that relates to his pursuit, that he can detect the slightest sign of a beaver, however wild; and, although the lodge may be concealed by close thickets and overhanging willows, he can generally at the single glance make an accurate guess at the number of its inmates. He now goes to work to set his trap, planting it upon the shore in some chosen place, two or three inches below the surface of the water, and secures it by a chain to a pole set deep in the mud. A small twig is then stripped of its bark, and one end is dipped in the 'medicine,' as the trappers term the peculiar bait which they employ. This end of the stick rises about four inches above the surface of the water, the other end is planted between the jaws of the trap. The beaver possessing an acute sense of smell, is soon attracted by the odour of the bait. As he raises his nose towards it, his foot is caught in the trap. In his fright he throws a somerset into the deep water. The trap being fastened to the pole, resists all his efforts to drag it to the shore; the chain by which it is fastened defies his teeth; he struggles for a time, at length sinks to the bottom and is drowned. Occasionally it happens that several members of a beaver family are trapped in succession. The survivors then become extremely shy, and can scarcely be 'brought to medicine,' to use the trapper's phrase for 'taking the bait.' In such cases the trapper gives up the use of the bait, and conceals his trap in the usual paths and crossing places of the household. The beaver being now completely 'up to trap,' approaches them cautiously, and springs them ingeniously with a stick. At other times he turns the trap bottom upwards by the same means, and occasionally even drags them to the barrier and conceals them in the mud. The trapper now gives up the contest of ingenuity, and shouldering his traps, marches off, admitting that he is not yet 'up to beavers.'

ALARMING.—The New York Times says,—"The prospect for our City next winter is really frightful. Persons well acquainted with the subject estimate that 50,000 persons, male and female, are out of employment, comprising mechanics of every description, labourers, hat-trimmers, book-binders, folders, tailoresses and seamstresses. Added to this, our provision and coal dealers show no disposition to lay up a store in advance of the close of river navigation. In fact, but few have the means of doing so, and the necessaries of life will be scarce and high. Many persons during the summer months obtain sufficient to support life among the farmers; but the harvest is over, and they are again in the cities. What is to become of them God only knows.

## COLUMN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

## RICH AND POOR.—PART I.

BESIDES those who work for their living, some at a higher rate and some at a lower, there are others who do not live by their labor at all, but are rich enough to subsist on what they, or their fathers, have laid up. There are many of these rich men, indeed, who hold laborious offices; as magistrates and members of parliament. But this is at their own choice. They do not labor for their subsistence, but live on their property.

There can be but few of such persons, compared with those who are obliged to work for their living. But though there can be no country where all, or the greater part, are rich enough to live without labour, there are several countries where all are poor. And in those countries where all are forced to live by their labour, the people are much worse off than most of the labourers are in this country. In savage nations, almost every one is half-starved at times, and generally half-naked. But in any country in which property is secure, and the people industrious, the wealth of that country will increase; and those who are the most industrious and frugal, will gain more than such as are idle and extravagant, and will lay by something for their children; who will thus be born to a good property.

Young people who make good use of their time, and are quick at learning, and grow up industrious and steady, may, perhaps, be able to earn more than enough for their support; and so have the satisfaction of leaving some property to their children. And if these, again, should, instead of spending this property, increase it by honest diligence, prudence, and frugality, they may, in time, raise themselves to wealth. Several of the richest families in the country have risen in this manner from a low station. It is, of course, not to be expected that many poor men should become rich, nor ought any man to set his heart on being so: but it is allowable, and a cheering thought, that no one is shut out from the hope of bettering his condition, and providing for his children.

And would you not think it hard that a man should not be allowed to lay by his savings for his children? But this is the case in some countries; where property is so ill-secured, that a man is liable to have all his savings forced from him, or seized upon at his death. And there, all the people are miserably poor; because no one thinks it worth his while to attempt saving any thing.

There are some countries which were formerly very productive and populous, but which now, under the tyrannical government of the Turks, or other such people, have become almost deserts. In former times, Barbary produced silk; but now most of the mulberry trees (on whose leaves the silk-worms are fed) are decayed and no one thinks of planting fresh trees, because he has no security that he shall be allowed to enjoy the produce.

[Parts 2d and 3d will be given.]

AMUSEMENTS.—The New Yorkers have five theatres in full operation, at some of which upwards of 2,000 persons may be seen in an evening.

## AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN  
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. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.