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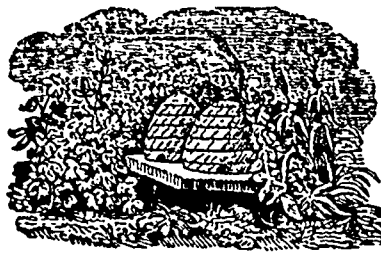
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VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1836.

NUMBER XV.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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From the Amulet, for 1836.

THE WRECK.

BY A POST CAPTAIN.

"Again the dismal prospect opens round,
The wreck, the shore, the dying and the drown'd."

HAVING arranged my affairs, and taken a farewell of my friends and acquaintances, I sailed from Quebec in the Medora, and with heartfelt feelings of delight anticipated returning to my native home, after ten year's absence from England. The vessel was in excellent trim, the crew in high order, and her captain skilful and steady; besides myself there were embarked Mr. P—— and his daughter as passengers.

With light hearts, we dropped down the magnificent St. Lawrence, having all sail spread to a fine breeze, and enjoyed the noble prospect which our advance to either shore presented. As we approached Anticosti it suddenly fell calm; and though we were at some distance, I felt uneasy, for, from having often sailed about the gulf, I was well aware of the risk which attends a proximity to that desolate island. Besides the uncertainty of the reciprocating currents, its coasts are extremely dangerous, being lined with reefs of flat limestone, which extend out to fifty fathoms water, so that there are few spots in its whole extent, where a vessel can anchor.

Shortly after the wind had died away, a heavy rolling swell began to set toward the shore from the south-west,—the common indication of a gale from that quarter. This drove us so fast toward the Island that there was no alternative but to drop the anchors, which was done immediately, in forty fathoms water. Yet there was no chance of their holding, but what might arise from their hooking in some crack in the rock, which was so perfectly clean that an armed deep-sea lead did not bring up a particle of sand. The anchors, therefore, could not hold; but though they came home, they kept the vessel's head to the sea, which had now become so heavy, that she pitched bowsprit in. The weight of the anchors and chain cables retarded our progress toward the shore, and afforded us hope that the wind, which we know was precluded by the swell, would arrive before any serious catastrophe could take place. The situation, however, became truly alarming; for at 6 P.M., we had driven within a mile of the reefs, on which such a surf was breaking, as left us no doubt of the result, if some change did not occur in our favor. At this critical time a man discovered from the mast head, the expected gale on the horizon, approaching rapidly, the waves being capped with foam. We could distinctly hear it roaring as it advanced, and never did any sound give me more pleasure. The men behaved nobly, both anchors were saved, and the Medora was again under a press of sail in an incredible short space of time. We contrived to carry on all night, and every time we tacked, Massey's sounding machine assured us that we were deepening our water, and crawling off shore in the direction of Cape Rosier.

At day break it was found that we were at least a dozen miles to windward of Anticosti, with a brisk gale to work with. This gladdened all parties, especially in the cabin, where the depression of spirits occasioned by yesterday's accident, gave way to an ebullition which made the breakfast table gay, not

withstanding the motion of the vessel. All was confidence and cheerfulness: Miss P——, in the joy of the moment was inclined to laugh at the terror she had manifested: while her father was so well pleased with the cool conduct of the seamen, that he declared he would make each of them a present on anchorage in England.

Moantime the wind strengthened, but as it veered westward in our favor, the hilarity continued, and we stood across the Gulf of the St. Lawrence in the hope that all danger was now over. But the murkiness of the sky, and the difficult navigation around us, made me still apprehensive, though I said nothing that might be disheartening. This continued a couple of days, and we had passed between the Magdalen Islands and Newfoundland, when my fears subsided; and after walking the deck to a late hour, I went down to my berth, confident of soon gaining the open ocean. I had not been long asleep, when I awoke and found the ship lying nearly on her beam ends; and by the rapid tumult of water past her sides, I knew that a heavy squall must have caught her. There was much confusion above and below; and the clattering of ropes and blocks, with the screaming of the wind, and the creaking of the timbers, announced the violence of the assault. I hurried immediately on deck—the night was pitchy dark, and the wind had freshened to a tempest, and the sea, increasing with it, rose mountains high; the top gallant masts were sent on deck, the jib boom run in, spritsail yard placed fore and aft, privateer braces rove, the hatches battened down, and every thing got as snug as circumstances would allow of. They then endeavored to keep the ship close to the wind, but the sea canted her head off, so that she made more lea than headway, and the rigging was terribly strained in the effort.

As the morning broke, the gale seemed, if possible, to increase, the sky was one dense cloud, and the rain fell in torrents. A tremendous gust now split the foresails into ribbons, while at the same moment a sea struck her with a force that made every timber and plank tremble. I grasped a rope near the mizzen rigging, and while thus clinging for safety, heard a wild cry of agony break through the howling of the storm; for, as the vessel righted, the foremast had snapped short off, and crushed several unhappy men in its fall.

The captain and his crew managed so admirably that the ship was prevented from broaching to; and in order to relieve the wildness of the helm, a hawsor was veered over the stern. Broad axes and tomahawks were distributed, and while one party proceeded to clear away the wreck of the foremast, another rigged the pumps and delivered the water which had been pouring in. These exertions were successful in easing the ship, but we discovered with some dismay, that she had opened to the force of the weather, so as to make it requisite to keep the pumps incessantly going.

I now descended into the cabin, where I found all was terror and confusion; every article that could move having rolled into the lee scuppers, and the water was streaming in at every seam. Poor P——, in deep anguish, was endeavoring to soothe the alarm of his daughter, while the interesting girl seemed to be equally intent upon concealing from her father the extent of her fears. My appearance and the tidings

I brought, that the ship was easier, began in some measure, to quiet their apprehensions; and I strove, by treating the matter with affected indifference, to restore their full confidence. The captain, too, soon afterwards joined us, and made some awkward attempts to be cheerful, though I could perceive by his vacant restlessness, the deep concern with which his mind was agitated.

Another heavy sea having struck the ship I returned on deck. At this instant, the boats were washed overboard, and every wave seemed to make a deeper and more fatal impression upon her, for she rose to each with a dull and exhausted motion, as though about to surrender to the force of the opposing elements. And as the water within was gaining upon her, in spite of pumping and baling, it became evident that we were reduced to extreme danger. Even the seamen began to look aghast at the prospect of foundering, when, towards the close of the day, land was announced as being in sight, under the lee beam.

This discovery gave great joy to all on board but myself, for I was too well acquainted with the iron bound shores on either hand, not to know full well the danger of approaching them. In this instance however, it was a case of desperation, for with the probability of otherwise sinking, the slightest chance of anchoring, or even of running on shore, was considered preferable to keeping the sea. In this state, we drove past a rugged head land, and perceiving a sort of bay inside of it, we tried for soundings, and finding bottom with thirty fathoms, the ship was partially rounded to, and bower anchors let go; the cables were then veered away to a long range, and the stream and kedge dropped a-ber toot. The ship took heavily and pitched immoderately, but at the top lumber being taken off, there were strong hopes that she would hold on till the morning. But to me the expectation of riding out the tempest appeared fatal, for the wind continued to rage with unabated violence, the rain fell like a deluge, and the waves tumbled in tumultuous rollers, washing over the forecastle. To add to the horrors of our situation, the occasional glare of the lightning discovered to us, notwithstanding the extreme darkness of the night, a reef of floating rocks, whitened with calcareous, immediately astern of us.

After contemplating the awful scene before us with a dreadful anxiety, the ship's company, who were greatly worn from fatigue, were called aft to snatch a hasty repast. Scarcely was the melancholy meal commenced ere the ship trembled and recoiled to her centre, a huge sea broke in over all, and the cables snapped like twine. "The Lord receive us!" ejaculated the captain, "it is now all over with the Medora." Cries and groans burst from the lips of all, and despair paralyzed every breast. This however was only a momentary effect, for each individual quickly became sensible that it was more than ever necessary to act with discretion and firmness, in order to avert the fate that threatened them in the unavoidable destruction of their vessel.

When the bower cables parted, the ship hung for a short interval by the stream and kedge, but then began to drive broad-side on, dragging them along with her. Every man now clung to a rope determined to remain by the ship while she hung together, an effort of some difficulty, as the sea was now making clear breaches over her, and it was only the struggle of desperation that could withstand the rush of waters. A mournful silence ensued among the men, but the horrid howl of the tempest was broken by piercing shrieks from the cabin; at the same instant the vessel struck, and was dashed with such violence on the reef, that the mainmast was thrown over the side, and the rudder forced upwards. Fortunately, she cauled to leeward, or every soul must have immediately perished; but she continued to beat hard, and we heard by the cracking of her timbers below, the progress of her dissolution. All hopes of saving even life had now vanished, and recommending ourselves to the protection of the Almighty, we began to consider ourselves as beings of another world. The ill-fated Medora lay struggling upon her beam ends, groaning and writhing like a giant in the agonies of death; and the darkness that surrounded us seemed the darkness of the grave! Oh, with what anguish did we hear the cries of those who were successively washed away by the breakers that beat over us—at intervals we saw their obscure forms for a moment while struggling on the white foam of the billows, and the next instant they were gone forever!

As it was impossible that the ship could hold together much longer, I determined to get my two foremost life-boards on deck, as the only prospect however slight, of their reaching the shore. With this intent I and another hand, made our way through the sky light into the cabin; the lamp was still burning, and threw its dim rays so as just to lighten up the "darkness visible" of the gloomy scene. The sad father, propped by the fallen furniture, supported his almost maimed daughter in his arms. He raised his head as we approached; but I shall never forget

the careworn expression, and sickly paleness of his countenance. His heart had fainted within him; not that he feared to die, but he was agitated at the approaching fate of his beloved child, to whom every crash of the timbers sounded like a summons to eternity. We slung them both and had them secured under the water bulwark, where they joined in prayer with those next them. A wild scream was now heard from forward. A tremendous sea struck the ship, rending her fore and aft, and engulfing us in its dread abyss. There was a long protracted yell; it grew fainter, and all was hushed save the howling of the gale, and the rolling of the billows. Two of the seamen alone, besides myself were saved.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—The private letters from Spain and the frontiers, says the *Messenger*, are entirely filled with details of the demoralization of the Carlist army. It seems that too much honour has hitherto been done to the inhabitants of the revolted province, in supposing that their resistance was chiefly excited by patriotism. They took up arms because they were paid, fed, and pretty well clothed. Now that they begin to be in want of every thing, they desert in bodies, and the time is not far distant when Don Carlos will find himself alone. This journal confirms the account we have before given, on the authority of all our own private letters, that the demoralization of the Carlists has been in a great measure brought about by their great losses in their unsuccessful attacks on the British troops, and by the difficulty of obtaining provisions. Their discouragement, it is added, becomes every day more conspicuous, and that the Queen's generals do not profit by it, seems to arise either from the grossest incapacity or the vilest treachery. According to the *Phare de Bayonne*, the British Auxiliary Legion is to be augmented by two battalions of the fourth regiment of light infantry, and the whole of the troops under the orders of General Evans will then amount to 16,000 men.

The news from Spain during the past week is far from being satisfactory to the friends of the Queen. Cabrera, it is said, had gained considerable advantages in Valencia, and the Royalist Generals in the North still maintain their usual inactivity. The best hopes they now have, arise from the expedition of Gomez into the Asturias, which promises to be a failure. On the 11th of July, General Evans at the head of 5000 troops attacked Fontarabia, which was stoutly defended by the Carlists, who numbered about 4000. After meeting with partial success the British troops were compelled to retreat with considerable loss. Several women were seen during the engagement fighting bravely on the side of the Carlists.

The intelligence as regards General Evans and his troops, is very contradictory. On the one hand, it is said that the dissatisfaction with the government of Spain continues, and that officers and men are eager to return home; on the other, that Isturiz and the Queen have pacified General Evans with promises of better treatment in future. Espartero seems to have compelled the Carlists to give up their march into the Asturias, and to have driven them again into the mountainous districts of Navarre; but Cordova had done nothing. The Carlists have been completely put down in Catalonia by Mina; but there was some fighting at Figueras, on the 14th; in the course of which the Governor, Tena, who was suspected of treachery, was murdered by the populace. Having killed their victim, the rebels did not offer much resistance to the garrison, and order was restored.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A dreadful calamity occurred in the town of Grosswarden in Hungary on the 19th of June. A fire broke out in the house of a clergyman, which extended rapidly, and continued burning for three days, destroying 1500 houses, four churches, and many public edifices, as well as the fortress of the town. The Cholera was raging at Vienna.

A messenger arrived yesterday at the Foreign Office bringing despatches from Mr. Fox, our Ambassador at Vienna, dated the 2d inst; and we have more than ordinary pleasure in stating that they announce the important fact of the Austrian Government having just received intelligence from Constantinople of the discharge of the Res Evidi. The accounts had left Constantinople on the 16th of June, and were brought by Estafette to Vienna.—*Edinb. Observer*.

The news from Constantinople is of a pacific character. It is stated that the Res Evidi, implicated in the affair of Mr. Churchill, had been dismissed, though some doubt remained of the authenticity of this statement.

By the Paris papers of the 11th and 12th July we learn that the trial of Alibeu took place on Friday and Saturday. Nothing transpired on the one investigation to implicate any other persons in his detestable crime; nor was any thing made known by the trial

with which the public is not already acquainted. He calmly throughout admitted that it was his design to kill the King, and he ascribed his determination to the manner in which the government had, in his opinion, trodden down the liberties of France, and suppressed the insurrections. A great number of witnesses were examined, who in general spoke well of Alibeu in other transactions, giving him a character for generosity and honorable feeling, which did not, however, seem incompatible with sometimes living on others. He evidently wished to play the hero, and claimed a right to kill the King because Brutus slew Caesar. There does not seem to have been one extenuating circumstance brought to light by the trial, and the Court sentenced him to be beheaded, and treated as a parricide.

The trial of Alibeu for the attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe, had terminated in a verdict of Guilty of High Treason. He was condemned to death and executed on the morning of July 11th. It was thought the capital punishment would have been remitted, as the Queen desired it, but he absolutely refused to ask for his life.

On arriving at the scaffold, the carriage stopped, and two of the assistants of the executioner and a turnkey descended from it, and were immediately followed by Alibeu and his confessor. The prisoner was dressed simply in his shirt and trousers, his head enveloped in a black veil which descended below his eyes. His feet were naked. He remained a few moments in conversation with his confessor, and in prayer, at the foot of the scaffold, and was then seen to mount its steps firmly but deliberately. The attending clergyman followed and stood by him while the sentence of the court was read. This over, the executioner took off the veil from the prisoner's head. Alibeu immediately made a gesture and a movement, indicative of an intention to speak; but he was instantly seized by the executioner and his aids—made to stand on the ledge belonging to the plank—strapped to it with the rapidity of thought—the plank descended—was pushed forward—the groove in which the neck was inclosed was too small—and, suffering from the pressure, Alibeu uttered a slight shriek, which had scarcely escaped him, when the axe fell, and he was no more.

The mutilated remains of the wretched man were then placed in the usual receptacle—a huge oblong basket, and removed for interment to the cemetery of Mount Parnesse. The aids of the executioner poured several pails of water on the scaffold and on the pavement, while the executioner himself repaired to a wine shop without the Barriere to draw up his *proceverbal*. The guillotine was dismounted, and placed on the vehicles by which they had arrived, and at half past five o'clock, that is within precisely half an hour from the moment of the execution—the guards, executioners, and the horrible machinery of death had left the Place St. Jacques.

Much excitement was caused in Paris, by the trial and conviction of the Editor of the *Gazette de Paris*, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 4000 francs, for publishing an objectionable article, or, as the *Gazette* says, for defending a principle diametrically opposed to that for which on the morning of the same day Alibeu suffered death. The editor maintained that the celebration of the anniversary of the revolution of July, was 'an act of deep hypocrisy—an attack upon the good sense of the public, and a provocation to moral anarchy, which supports anarchy de facto.'

A tremendous storm, attended with hail, thunder, and lightning, passed over the eastern part of England on the 12th ult., doing immense damage to property. Hail stones fell of great size, destroying many thousand acres of grain, green-houses, &c.; young trees received much injury and many birds were killed. Some of the hail-stones measured five inches in circumference. Several persons were killed by the lightning.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.

TEXAS.—A rumour came through the *Attakapas Gazette*, of July 23d, that another battle had been fought between the Mexican and Texian armies, in which 7 or 800 of the Mexicans were killed. We attach no credit to this rumour, much as we hope it might be true. The intelligence comes through a very circuitous route, and at the time it must have started to reach this city, the forces of the belligerents could not have been in a proper distance for an encounter. But that the Mexican powers are again straining every nerve to raise another army to prosecute their savage intents upon Texas, there can be no doubt, though their final success in the undertaking may be quite problematical.

A young man, who came passenger in the schooner *Henrietta*, who was one of Fanning's men, and who escaped the slaughter by the circumstance of speaking the Mexican language, informs us that at the time of

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his departure from Matamoras, about a fortnight since, the Mexican army quartered there amounted to three thousand men, and that about four thousand were also encamped near the city. He states that he saw and conversed with several Chiefs of Indian tribes, and that it is his confident belief that an arrangement has been entered into between them and the Mexican General Urrea, by which five thousand warriors of the Cherokee, Sac, and Fox nations are to join the Mexicans in their offensive operations. By his account the Mexican army was nearly in readiness to march, their baggage waggons being packed, the soldiers having taken the oath of fidelity, and carried their banners to be "christened" by the Church. This intelligence of a contemplated junction of Mexican and aboriginals, only confirms the accounts we published in letters a few days since from Matamoras. The Mexicans, our informant says, still denounce bitter vengeance against the Texans, and swear they will take no prisoners, but kill every enemy upon the battle field, though there appears to be great repugnance among officers and men against revisiting Texas.

If the Mexicans consummate their plans respecting their savage allies, they will create an "ugly customer" in the person of Gen. Games.—*N. O. paper*

GREAT BRITAIN.

CREDITORS OF THE DUKE OF YORK.—On Monday a meeting of the creditors of the Duke of York was held at the British Coffeehouse, in Cockspur street. Mr Waller, bookseller, Fleet-street, was in the chair.—The report of the Committee, appointed by the general body of the creditors on the 30th July, 1832, was read. The executors of the duke's will, Sir Herbert Taylor and Colonel Sir B. Stevenson, had paid into the court of Chancery the whole sums received on account of his estate since January 1827. These amounted to £75,195 4s 6d. The debts proved under the decree of the Court amounted to £201,585 16s 6d. Out of the sums received £41,188 11s 5d had been paid on account of judgment debts; and the bonds on which judgment had not been obtained amounted to £97,506 14s 4d. The simple contract debts were £62,895 10s 9d, so that there was an apparent deficiency of £126,390 12s. The law proceedings had been stayed by the committee, on an assurance that no delay in payment of the Duke's debts would take place; but the committee regretted to say that they were as much in the dark as ever as to the ultimate payment of the debts. With regard to the Nova Scotia mines, which had been devised by the Duke to Messrs Bridge, Rundell, and Bridge, and by them to the South American Mining Company, the committee had judged it expedient not to dispose of his royal Highnesses interest in them. The report then adverted to the claims of the tradesmen engaged to finish York-house, whose claims amounted to £24,124, and who the committee thought had been treated by the government with much cruelty. It concluded by recommending the creditors to present a petition to the House of Commons.—Mr. Amory, solicitor for the committee then read a detailed account of the legal proceedings which had taken place. Many of the applications made to him, he said, were of the most painful description.—In answer to a question from a gentleman present, on the subject of the Nova Scotia Mines, Mr. Amory stated that George IV had made a grant of them in general terms to the Duke of York, in June, 1826. The grant was for sixty years from that date. The most valuable part of the Nova Scotia mines were those of Cape Breton. This was formerly a province or county of Nova Scotia, but is now disjointed; and the question between the crown and the Duke's executors was, whether or not the grant of the Nova Scotia mines included those of Cape Breton. At the interview which a deputation from the committee some time ago had with Lord Melbourne upon the subject, his Lordship had stated that government were at present in the receipt of £7,000 a-year from the mines in question. A petition to parliament was agreed to be presented.—*Times.*

The third reading of the Established Church Bill was to come on in the House of Commons on the night of the 18th ult. when two important amendments were to be moved, and it was thought the bill would pass.

The bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt was lost in the House of Lords, but will probably be again brought forward in the next session of Parliament.

Sir Francis Feolng, the Secretary of the General Post Office, died on the 19th July, aged 72.

* Mr. Amory's legal opinion, we would think, can not be worth very much, if his legal knowledge be of no higher order than his Historical and Geographical information.—*Ed Bee.*

THE FLORIDA WAR.—The Tallahassee Floridian of the 30th ult. says: "An express was yesterday received by the Executive, stating that a body of four or five hundred hostile Indians had crossed the Chattahoochie near McCrary's Ferry, on their way to Florida. The Georgia volunteers had sharp encounters with them on Sunday and Monday last, in both of which they were repulsed with some loss in killed and wounded. They have since been reinforced, and are again in pursuit. Two armed steamers have been dispatched up the river to prevent the return of the Indians, and Governor Call has ordered one hundred and fifty mounted men to repair to the scene of action. It is reported that Capt. Jernigan, who distinguished himself on a former occasion, is among the slain."

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.—The last Baltimore Patriot gives the particulars of the blowing up of the steam Boat "Motto," and the loss of twelve human lives! The Motto was making her first trip up the Ohio. The cause assigned for this fatal calamity is, that the boat struck a bar and was foiled in her efforts to ascend and in the act of making a second effort to surmount the obstruction, her engineer is said to have declared that she should go over or burst her boiler. Such recklessness could hardly fail of producing a catastrophe.

The Baltimore Transcript contains a letter which gives the following further particulars of the melancholy loss of lives and property: "Those in the cabin escaped uninjured, with a single exception. A young man by the name of William F. Adams, a graduate of Augusta College, was returning to his relatives in Hollidaysburg, Pa., he happened to be on the second deck and was killed instantly; also two engineers. About 70 persons were badly scalded, and when I left, which was at 12 o'clock on Monday, 9 of them had died, making with the three persons instantly killed, 12 lives lost. 3 others were not expected to live 12 hours. Several were blown into the water without receiving any serious injury. There were on board 50 cabin and about 20 deck passengers."

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—The boilers of the Steamer *Gen. Pike*, plying between Louisville and Cincinnati, exploded lately, about 20 miles from Louisville, whilst on her passage—and forty persons were killed and wounded.

The N. Y. Star complains of the high price of coal in that city—caused by the Pennsylvania supply falling short by 200,000 tons in consequence of the riots and high prices of labour. The Star says—"the impost on the foreign coal must be removed, and we must send our ships to Nova Scotia and Liverpool."

THE SHIP MAJESTIC.—A good deal of anxiety has been felt about the fate of this ship, she having sailed from Havre on the 2d June, with 11,138,000 francs and more than 100 passengers on board. On the 21st June, having experienced a hurricane, which carried away all her sails, was compelled on the following day to bear up for Fayal, where she arrived on the 30th; and after undergoing repairs, sailed again on the 29d July, from which place she arrived at New York on the 17th inst.

COLONIAL.

MIRAMICH, August 23.

The week before last, a most outrageous and wicked assault was committed on a respectable and worthy young woman at Richibucto, by a man of the name of Michael Furlong, who met her on the highway, near the residence of John Jardine, Esq. He had the art to disguise his appearance by divesting himself of

his clothes after he had passed her on the road, and then dragged her by the head and shoulders into the woods with monstrous violence; where, notwithstanding her shrieks and her utmost exertions to withstand him, he would have shortly effected his diabolical purpose, had he not been disturbed by the noise of an approaching waggon. He is committed for trial in the gaol at that place, where, on a bread and water diet until the House of Assembly thinks proper to provide for the expenses of the Circuit, he is likely to get his blood cooled. He has a wife and five children, who are now, by his infamous conduct, left in a state of utter destitution.—*Gleaner.*

TORONTO, U. C. July 29.

Our readers are already aware that W. W. Baldwin, Esq. Judge of the Surrogate Court, has been lately removed from that office, which he filled for many years with unblemished character, merely because of his politics!—Mr. Secretary Joseph's letter communicating his Excellency's pleasure, and the Doctor's reply thereto, will be found in another column. The letter will be read with deep interest. It is a document worthy of the venerable Patriot, who, standing on the confines of the two worlds can have no other interest in this than the welfare of his fellow-men. But though submissive and subdued in its style, it was returned by Sir Francis in a blank envelope, within a few hours after he read it, thus heaping indignity upon indignity! Was this unbecoming, ungentlemanly act recommended by the Executive Council?—Is it possible that Mr. Premier Sullivan could have countenanced such an outrage upon our oldest and most respected fellow citizen, and his own uncle? But no effort of the Executive can depreciate the character of Dr. Baldwin in the estimation of the people.

Independent in his fortune, inflexible in his principles, and sustained by the popular voice, and an approving conscience, he may laugh to scorn the impotence of his enemies.

GOVERNMENT DEEDS.—A correspondent informs us that for three weeks previous to the the Upper Canada Elections, three or four extra scribes were busily employed late and early, in the Provincial Secretary's Office, making out the deeds to be sent to all parts of the country to those who were not Freeholders, but who would vote against the friends of the country.

The last Montreal Vindicator states that 7000 of these Patent Elective Deeds were issued by the U. C. Government!—What a specimen of Sir Francis Head's corrupt Administration.

Comparative statement of arrivals, &c. at the port of Quebec, to the 14th August, 1835 and 1836:

	Vessels	Tonnage	Settlers
1836	690	197676	23639
1835,	638	180516	10239
Difference in favour of 1836.	52	17160	13400

HALIFAX, Aug. 24.

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.—Yesterday, as a small boat belonging to Mr. Swain, in which were three men who had been fishing, and were returning, came near the N. W. Arm, the jib hal-yards being foul, one of the men went aloft to clear it, when melancholy to relate, the boat immediately upset and went down. The accident was seen from Point Pleasant, but before assistance could be procured a considerable time elapsed, and ere it reached the spot, two of the individuals had found a watery grave. The third, who is a German, saved himself by clinging to the rudder—and states that one of the men held on by his pea jacket, until exhausted, when he sank. The names of the deceased are Peter Rigby and John Nichols, natives of Liverpool.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Halifax Times.]

There is one important subject, involving Provincial welfare, which we would endeavour to impress upon the Country at the approaching crisis. All others sink in comparison—we do not even rank it secondary to the Fisheries in our estimation of Provincial prosperity.—That subject is the Agriculture of Nova Scotia. It may suit the purposes of interested persons, of men in business who are filling their pockets, by preventing the Agricultural resources of this fine country from coming into action, to deery its capabilities in this respect, and impress upon its people that all efforts are useless towards a dependence on the Province for a supply of agricultural produce. And this false impression has gone abroad, and is gathering force and weight, from no other cause than its constant assertion, backed by the difficulties incident to bringing a new and forest covered country, into proper cultivation. Unluckily for Nova Scotia, her peasantry though industrious, have neither the means nor the method, to improve her soil to its utmost extent or quality of production; in most instances they are content with the old routine, and emigration has done little as yet to better her condition in this respect,—yet we put it to any foreigner or Englishman to say, if in their respective countries they have seen better crops of any description of grain or other produce, than in Nova Scotia, where the lands are under the most approved system of husbandry. Agriculture, the basis of all other branches of industry, is at a low ebb in this Province, and therefore should the Farmers at the ensuing Election, return Members who will especially look after its interest in the Legislature, endeavouring there to bring into action, what their own poverty, and the consequent lack of improvement, prevents them from doing individually.

It may be very well to raise a cry for the reduction of exorbitant salaries. Let the people however reflect on the small amount that could be saved, if the overcharged salaries were reduced to the very lowest computation of judicious expenditure. If the public functionaries were barely paid for their services, the gain would be but a drop in the bucket, compared to those great interests which the people sacrifice, by allowing their passions to be stirred, and their minds wholly occupied with other matters. We are desirous,—as much as any, of necessary economy and retrenchment, but are not at all convinced by what has been put forward to inculcate the idea, that the prosperous state of the Province is owing to the influence acquired by a few officials in being paid overmuch, or that the few thousands thus paid take so materially from its revenue as to occasion a stoppage of improvement. The facts are, in our opinion, far otherwise. We have too long “strained at girds and swallowed camels;” it is high time the public energies should be devoted to bring capital, skill and enterprise to the country, to quicken the body politic, and infuse into it the warmth and vigour of active life, to enable it to run the race and not be distanced, with the neighbouring Colonies which are making such rapid strides, towards the goal of steady and increasing prosperity.

Agriculture always implied labour. At the present time something more is needed, and skill and capital must be added to ensure successful competition,—sheer labour, perhaps, has shown all it can do, in the absence of wealth and enterprise for the country's improvement. The object should now be, to apply the other elements of prosperity, and this we trust may in a great measure be accomplished by choosing men for representatives,

who have a knowledge of the science theoretically and practically—impressing it upon them, that they are sent for the purpose of endeavouring a change of opinion with regard to the agricultural resources of the country, and to concentrate Provincial funds in the most effectual way to develop them. Let the people look to this object as one of the means of salvation held out to the Colonial interests.

Who is there, feeling a pride in the country, (he it his native or adopted one,) from a knowledge of its agricultural capability, but must lament its present passive condition. Let such an one place himself on any of the main outlets from the capital within twenty miles, and take observation from passing occurrences. In the morning he will observe the teams laden with plunk, shingles, lambs, calves, and at times will meet a drove of oxen, a flock of sheep, and other live stock on their way to market; but the essentials of husbandry, grain—barley, oats, wheat, corn—a precious small sample of these ever make their appearance. The teams are returning,—has the Farmer been supplying himself with the implements of his calling? Do we see him taking home, and viewing it with pride as he travels along, some new and well proved invention, which shall lessen his labour in the field? No. Speak to him,—has he gathered or looked for any information in the Metropolis, whereby a theory in Agriculture has been put into successful practice, enabling him to lay out his land to greater advantage, or gather his crop twenty-fold? Will he tell you of experiments attempted, or methods discovered, by the members of an Agricultural society, of which he is one? Will he discourse of the rotation of crops—the advantages of draining—the diseases of wheat—or how many bushels he raises to the acre, with his mode of cultivating? No, none of those things; but, says he, I have sold my shingles, &c. and bought Flour, which though coarse is almost as cheap as I can raise it. Flour—from wheat, which the bonded warehouses in Britain have perhaps been obliged to cast out under the operation of the Corn Laws—And with this he feeds his family, in preference to the wholesome and superior article which he could grow and manufacture, doing himself and his country service. This state of things does require some examination, by those more competent to the task than we profess ourselves to be—we can only hope the suggestions we have thrown out, will not be lost.

[From the Scotsman.]

THE CROPS—June has been characterised by the finest growing weather that could be desired, the genial heat and regular supply of moisture causing vegetation of every description to shoot into luxuriance with amazing rapidity. Wheat and barley are now generally in the ear in this neighbourhood, and the crops in general promise an abundant harvest. The agricultural reports from all quarters hold out cheering hopes of the autumnal returns, with the exception of the potatoe crops, which we are sorry to observe, have this season, as in several by-past, been extensively attacked by the mysterious blight which prevents the sets from germinating, and whole fields have had to be ploughed down in consequence. The following facts, as observed by the farmers in Renfrewshire, are worth notice:—“In all cases where the drills after being planted, were most exposed to drought, the failure has been most general, and where they were well protected from the sun, or where the ground was damp, then there has been little failure. The exposure of the ground to the sun, so as to dry it severely, appears likewise to have had great influence in destroying the sets. One farmer in the neighbourhood of Paisley, in

planting a field of potatoes this year, had to drive his dung from a distance, so that some parts of the dung in the small drills was laid on in the morning, and other parts in the afternoon, the whole having been covered up towards evening; and the result is, that in those parts where the dung was laid on in the morning and thoroughly drilled, the potatoes are nearly a total failure; where the dung was laid on at mid-day or thereabout, the failure is more partial, and where it was laid on in the afternoon, and the drills closed up immediately after, the crop is excellent, and no failure whatever.”

[From the Scotsman.]

THE PRINCIPLE OF JUSTICE BETWEEN SECTS.

—Lord Lyndhurst refuses corporate rights to Ireland avowedly because the majority of the people are Catholics, and might oppress the Protestant minority. Now, there are two tests by which every man may try the justice of this decision.

The first test is the golden rule, of doing to others as we would be done by. The Episcopalians are a majority in England. How would a proposal be received to deprive them of municipal rights, lest they should oppress the minority of Catholics? The majority in Scotland are Presbyterians; but who would think of denying them municipalities lest they should make use of them to wrong the small body of Episcopalians? There are 120,000 Protestants of various classes in Edinburgh, and 15,000 Catholics; but midst all the rampant bigotry which shows itself at times in this city, does any one dream of the Town-Council maltreating the Catholics, or disturbing them in the enjoyment of their rights? Would we, Scotsmen, not have considered it an insult, if the Episcopalians had influenced the Upper House, in 1833, to abolish our civic corporations on the ground that their persons and property would not be secure, under the rule of a Town-Council, freely chosen by a Presbyterian community?

There is another test of easy application, which indeed ultimately resolves itself into the golden rule we have been illustrating. Let us assume—to simplify the problem—that there were only three sects in the empire, the Episcopalians predominating numerically in England, the Catholics predominating in Ireland, and the Presbyterians in Scotland. Now, suppose each of these three kingdoms independent, as they once were, and the three to coalesce voluntarily, for the sake of securing mutual peace, free commerce, and security against attacks from stronger powers. We ask, upon what terms this coalition would be fracted? Is it not evident that whatever plea, connected with religious distinctions, was urged by the one party would equally serve the other? If the English Episcopalian said—“I know that the Catholics and Presbyterians are small minorities in England—but this is no reason for depriving us of the advantages of local self-government: We, therefore, insist upon having Town-Councils elected by the inhabitants at large, among whom the Catholics and Presbyterians will have the influence due to their numbers.”—“Is it so?” quoth the Presbyterian; well, I concur; but upon condition that the same rule is observed in Scotland: We shall have municipalities there, and Episcopacy and Popery must put up with the share of influence due to small minorities.”—“If that be the order of the day,” says the Catholic, “then we Irishmen demand municipal institutions upon the same principle. If our sect is safe from oppression in England and Scotland, yours is equally so in Ireland.”—“Blasphemous, horrible!”—exclaim some *critical Bishop* and bigotted Presbyterian.

"What! commit the government of a town containing some thousands of true orthodox Protestants to Catholic *Idolaters*—never, never!"—"Just as you please, gentlemen," rejoins the Catholic;" "you call us *Idolaters*, and we call you heretics; perhaps both parties are in the wrong; but remember this, that if you do not concede to us what we concede to you—if you refuse to treat with us on equal terms—*there is and can be no union.*" Who doubts that in such a case overruling necessity—that necessity which has sometimes produced a friendly understanding between the *Mufti* and the *Pope*, the *Pope* and the *English Primate*, between fanatics and atheists, regicides and ultra loyalists—would have vanquished all scruples, and led to a union on equitable terms?

A political community, in its most perfect state, is merely a *benefit society on a large scale*. Its advantages are purchased by concessions, but they are concessions required from all. The rich surrender right of private war, and submit to heavy taxes, that they may enjoy their property in quiet. The poor give up "tugging" and "sorning," robbing in bands, and levying "black mail," that they may earn a decent and sore subsistence by wages;—and the bigot renounces the power of persecuting "idolaters," that he may escape persecution itself under a change of circumstances. A political society, we grant, is rarely or never the result of a compact; but its perfection consists in approaching as near as possible to what an equitable compact would have rendered it. The stronger party may impose tyrannical terms on the weaker; but the union thus effected, is not real, but apparent, and carries the seeds of dissolution or repeal, in it—for there can be no permanent union unless founded on a perfect community of rights, such as would satisfy each party, if both were at full liberty to accept or refuse the conditions held out. Down to this day Ireland has not been united to England; it has been merely held to it by violence.

The history of civil government is a history of usurpations, and the gradual destruction of these usurpations constitutes the progress of freedom. It cost immense efforts to disabuse mankind of the notion that the victors in battle had a right to murder their prisoners, or sell them into slavery. It cost immense efforts to dissipate the idea that king's were God's viceregents, and had a right to govern as they pleased unchallenged. It cost immense efforts to convince Europe that a silly, toothless, old man in Rome had not a right to dictate what the whole intellectual world should or should not believe, and to burn those who dissented from him. It cost immense efforts to persuade those who upset the *Pope's* authority in some countries, that they had not a right to lord it over the conscience as he had done, and copy his barbarities. It will cost immense efforts at this day to convince certain bigots and hypocrites, fighting under the banners of Episcopacy and Presbytery, that Papists (men holding the faith of Alfred and Robert Bruce, Fenelon, and Pascal) are not outcasts, blasphemers, perjurers, worse than heathens, scarcely worthy of toleration, and never entitled to share civil and political rights on equal terms with Protestants? The source of these errors lies in the proneness of the mass of mankind to mistake power for right, ancient usurpations for embodied justice. Kings arrogated irresponsible power because they had bands of armed men to enforce their claims. The *Popes* assumed the right to slay heretics, because they found themselves in possession of the power to do it. The English reformers having got the same power, asserted the same right; and the mass of the people acquiesced in all these tyrannical pretended rights; because they saw them constantly in operation,

and thought them part of the order of nature. To this day the bigot of each sect sees all things through his own party-coloured medium. Men of great benevolence or high intellect, such as Pen and Fenelon, Robertson, Adam Smith, Stewart, Campbell, Channing, rise above this region of clouds and rainbow hues, and see in the diversity of sects, and their incessant contests, only a reason for placing them all on an equal footing; but their opinions gain ground slowly. *Inequality of power* has generated the persecuting doctrines which still infest society. Had the slaves in ancient times been always able to make terms for themselves, they would have been slaves no longer, but citizens; and the usurpation of the stronger party would not have been converted into a right. If the Hussites and Huguenots had been strong enough to set the *Pope's* mandates at defiance from the first, the right to burn heretics would never have been acknowledged. If the Irish at the Reformation and the Revolution, had been in a condition to treat with England as an independent party, their religion, the Catholic, would have enjoyed the same privileges in Ireland which Episcopacy obtained in England, and Presbytery in Scotland. The pretext for keeping them in a degraded state, is, that they are Papists and unworthy of trust—the cause is, that they are (or rather were) the weaker party, and do not get justice at the hands of the stronger. In the long run, however, justice and policy coincide; and Ireland, which might have added greatly to the strength, prosperity, and glory of Britain, has been to her a constant source of insecurity, weakness, and disgrace.

PROSPECTUS
OF A WORK TO BE ENTITLED
THE MEMORANDUM BOOK,
OR LAND-SURVEYING;
BY WILLIAM MCKAY.

THIS work has been prepared with great pains and labor; and with no other view than to diffuse over the Province accurate and useful information, upon a branch of science intimately connected with its prosperity. Perhaps nothing in a new country is more productive of litigation and loss, than careless and defective surveys of Land. To improve the System—to place within the reach of every class in the country—a plain, yet comprehensive Treatise, embracing every thing which a Land Surveyor requires to know, has been the object of the writer. The public must now decide whether or not his labours shall appear in print. If a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expense of Printing, the work will be put to Press. It will extend to about 20 octavo pages—price 10s.
Halifax, August 5, 1836.

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

NOTICE.

The Subscriber intending shortly to leave the Province, hereby notifies all those having claims against him, to render their accounts without delay; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate settlement, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. DUNCAN McLELLAN.
Tatamagonche, 23d August. b-w p

TO LET.

A Commodious Dwelling House, in the Town of Pictou, with Stables and Garden attached, very convenient for a small family, and the premises in good condition. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to the Subscriber. GEORGE SMITH.
Pictou, August 15, 1836. cwt

INFORMATION WANTED.

ANY person who will give information where my wife Mrs Charles Stewart, who absconded with one Michael Power about the first of June last, is now residing, will confer a favor on her disconsolate husband. CHARLES STEWART.
Pine Tree Gut, 25th August, 1836. m-w

BANK
OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING,
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each,
(Three-fourths of which have been subscribed in England, and the remainder are reserved for the Colonies.)
With power to increase the Capital.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

- George De Bosco Attwood, Esq.
- Edward Blount, Esq.
- Robert Brown, Esq.
- Sir Robert Campbell, Baronet.
- Robert Carter, Esq.
- William Robert Chapman, Esq.
- James John Cummins, Esq.
- James Dowie, Esq.
- Oliver Farrer, Esq.
- Alexander Gillespie, Jun., Esq.
- William Medley, Esq.
- William Pemberton, Esq.
- George Richard Robinson, Esq., M. P.
- John Waldron Wright, Esq.

The rapidity with which the British North American Colonies have advanced in prosperity and commercial importance, the vast increase of their population, the high rate of interest, the fluctuation of exchange, the inadequacy of the capital already employed for Banking operations, and the increasing facility of intercourse with the Mother Country, point out the different settlements of British North America, as affording a secure field for the profitable employment of capital; for which purpose, and with a view of promoting the Mercantile and Agricultural interests of the Colonies, the present Company has been established.

The management of the Company's affairs is invested in the London Court of Directors, and the Banks in the Colonies are to be conducted by local Boards appointed by them.

A general meeting of the Proprietors is to be held yearly in London, to whom a statement of the Company's affairs will be submitted.

Power has been reserved to the Directors to apply for, and accept on behalf of the establishment, a Charter of Incorporation or Act of Parliament.

A Deposit of £10 sterling per share to be paid within a period to be named in the letter of allotment, at the rate of Exchange therein fixed, and the Deed of Settlement to be signed at the time of payment.

After payment of the Deposit, the remainder of the Capital will be required by instalments not exceeding £10 sterling per Share, at such intervals (of not less than 3 months) as the Directors may find necessary to carry the objects of the Bank into operation, of which due notice will be given.

The undersigned, commissioned to represent the Court of Directors in America, and to visit the several Colonies for the purpose of putting the affairs of the Bank into operation, hereby gives notice that he will be ready to receive and consider applications from persons resident in the Province of Nova Scotia, who may be desirous of becoming Shareholders in the Capital Stock of the Company, addressed to him at the Post Office, at Halifax, on or before the 1st day of September next. ROBERT CARTER.
New York, 14th July, 1836.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Robert Carter, Esq., Post Office, Halifax.
SIR—I request that you will allot to me shares in the Bank of British North America; and I hereby engage to pay the Deposit of £10 sterling each, upon so many of such shares as you may allot to me, at the time, place, and rate of Exchange to be specified in your letter of allotment; and at the same time to execute the Deed of Settlement.
I am, sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
Signature at length, : : :
Place of abode, : : : :
Date, : : : : : : :
All Letters must be Post Paid.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 31, 1836.

We have been favored with the perusal of N. York papers to the 20th, and Boston to the 23d instant, containing London dates to the 20th ult. Their contents are uninteresting. The news from Spain is unfavorable to the Queen's cause. No action had taken place in Texas up to the 1st August. Insurrectionary movements are still spoken of, as having occurred in the Mexican provinces. The Indian war in Florida is still waging with unabated activity; the Red Men are being hunted down and exterminated much in the same way as lions, tigers, bears, or other beasts of prey are in other countries. Truly the laurels to be won in this war are not to be envied.

GOVERNOR HEAD of Upper Canada having by foul or fair means, succeeded in getting a Tory House of Assembly returned, now fancies himself securely seated, and able to carry out any measure, however daring and unconstitutional. Since the elections were closed, he has found ample employment in sweeping from office every judge, colonel, or other public officer who was hardy enough to support a liberal candidate at the hustings. We observe long lists of those dismissed in the Upper Canada papers, and among them we perceive the names of some gentlemen of long and well tried standing—names which have been conspicuous in maintaining British interests in their country in the days of her sorest trials,—names which, notwithstanding this exercise of misplaced power, will be handed down unsullied to posterity, when that of Sir F. Head will have long ceased to be remembered, save for the acts of injustice he has perpetrated. Viewing these proceedings at the distance we are removed from them, we may safely venture to predict that the elements of reaction will soon produce the removal of his Excellency.

A contemporary concludes in the following manner an article on the dismissal of George Ridout, Esquire, from the colonelcy of a militia regiment, and who had been refused the reasonable request of a trial by court martial.

"Whatever Sir Francis may say to the contrary, the only true cause for the dismissal of Judge Ridout from office, is his having voted for his brother in law Mr Small at the last election; and the only true cause for the dismissal of Mr Small is, that in obedience to the instructions of his Constituents he dared to act independently in the last Parliament. Nothing beyond this has been proved against them, and until proof be given of his Excellency's charges, his conduct will be viewed by an indignant people as an unmix'd tyranny, and the usual stigma which the etiquette of society attaches to blunders will fasten on his character. *He that makes an allegation is bound to prove it.* Will his Excellency prove his allegations against these gentlemen or take the humiliating alternative?"

* Previous to this he had been dismissed from the judiciary.

The Legislature of this Province has been further prorogued till Thursday, the thirteenth day of October.

The Royal assent has been given to the Act passed last session, entitled, "An act relating to the fisheries, and for the prevention of illicit trade in the Province of Nova Scotia, and the coasts and harbors thereof."

The Rev. Dr Porter having retired from King's College, Windsor, upon a pension; the Rev. George McCawley, D. D. of King's college, Fredericton, has been appointed his successor.

We have alluded on a former occasion to the impropriety of suffering the fire bell to be rung on every trifling occasion, such as the burning of a chimney, or of a pile of shavings on the street. If the inhabitants are thus to be alarmed when there is in fact little or no danger, as was the case yesterday morning, its effect will be to prevent a turnout when their services will be most needed. Every person having charge of

the fire bell keys ought to know, that all such unnecessary ringings come immediately under the head of false alarms, in law, and are subjected to a heavy penalty. We hope the Fire Wardens will see to this in futuro.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR AUGUST.—This month was ushered in by rains at once seasonable and in sufficient quantity to have the most refreshing effect upon the product of the soil. There is at present the prospect of a most abundant crop of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips: it is true they are late but there is plenty of time to bring all to maturity; the hay crop is nearly all housed, but it is deficient in quantity fully to the extent we last reported. The past summer has been remarkable alike for drought and the almost entire absence of thunder, lightning, and other electrical phenomena.

LAND SURVEYING.—In our last Number, and this day's paper, we have inserted a prospectus of a work on this useful art, by Mr William McKay, author of the excellent map of this Province, lately published in London. This County has the honor to claim Mr McKay as a native, and this circumstance connected with his already acknowledged and rising fame as an author, we hope renders it unnecessary on our part to call the attention of the inhabitants to peruse a work of so much acknowledged utility.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At the Royal Oak—His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia and Son, Mr and Mrs Daley and child, John Levit, Esq. Lady and child, Miss Irvin, captains Gibbins, Hatch, Huckins, Sargent, and Stafford.

At Mr Lorrain's.—J. McLeod, and N. McLeod, Esquires, Mrs McDonald, Miss McGregor, Miss McLeod, Messrs McLeod, Creighton, McDonald, and Craig.

At Mrs Davison's.—Mr Hazard, Mrs and Miss Burns, and Mr McDonald.

At Mr Harper's.—Captain Dolton, Mr and Mrs Green, Mrs Davison and child, Mrs Cummins, Messrs Anderson, Murdoch, Gainsford, Carnate, and Lennox.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, after a tedious illness which he bore with resignation, Mr Thomas Quinlan, aged 84 years, formerly of Shannon Grove, county of Limerick, Ireland. He was an affectionate husband, and a kind parent.

At Fisher's Grant, on the 18th inst. after an illness of eight days, which he bore with resignation to the Divine Will, for which he has always been exemplary, Mr Alexander Gordon, aged 80 years, leaving a circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss. He was of the old 82d regiment, and one of the earliest settlers in the District of Pictou.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, 24th A. gust.—Barque William Smith, Stafford, Portland,—ballast; Brig Wallace, Chamberlain, Boston—do; Schrs. Brothers, McDonald, Miramichi—do; Bee, Graham, do. do.

Thursday—Brigs Leonidas, Croker, Fall River—ballast; Clyde, Liscomb, Bristol—do.

Friday—Schooner Isabella, Sutherland, Magdalen Islands—fish.

Saturday—Brigs Pavo, Reid, Castine,—ballast; Granite, Coggins, Boston—do; Speed, Huckins, Portland—do; Mary, Sully, Hatch, Portland—do; Ship Superior, Evans, New York—corn meal; Schooners Corinthian, Chase, New Bedford—ballast; Rebecca, Dunn, Merigonish—boards, &c.

Monday—Schr Paul Jones, Messerveoy, Marblehead—four and chairs; Elizabeth, Dwyer, R. John ballast; Bee, Graham, Arisang, spars, &c. from the ship Atticus.

Yesterday—Brigs Enterprise, Brayton, Warren—ballast; Nixcus, Gladding, Bristol—do; Grand Turk, Snow, Burton—rice, indian rubber goods, &c.

CLEARED.

Wednesday—Schr. Squanto, Chase, Philadelphia—coal; Brigs Plymouth Rock, Gibbs, Plymouth; Louisville, Rogers, Philadelphia—do.

Thursday—Schr. Diana, LeBlanc, Rustigouche N. B.—corn meal; Lucy, O'Brien, Bathurst—do; schr.

Ambassador, Tinker, New York—coal; Pan Matanzas, Bears, Providence—do; Brig Mark, Grant, Somerset, do; Sloop George, Wood, P. E. Island—coal; Friday—Brigs Eliza, Adamson, Providence—coal; Mary, Harden, Providence—do.

Saturday—Brig Sir Charles Hamilton, Blake, Nfld.—block and flag stone; Tom Cringle, Pickance, St. John, N. B.—coal; Mary and Susan, Elwell, Philadelphia—do; Samson, Purkes, Providence, do; Schuoner Brothers, McDonald, Rustigouche—corn meal; Brig Helen, Smith, Providence—coal;

Monday—Schooner Isabella, Sutherland, Miramichi—corn meal;

Tuesday—Attackapas, Cousins, New York—coal.

August 11, arrived at Magdalen Islands, schooner Patapasco, Devereux, master, of Castine, with loss of foremast. Also, schr. Eliza, Wilburn, of Chester, U. S. with loss of foremast.

JOHN O'GROAT'S INN.

THIS conveniently and beautifully situated accommodation for the public, has been recently fitted up and neatly furnished, by the subscriber, in the most comfortable manner. It has hitherto been known as the "Ten Mile Inn," that being its distance from the town of Pictou;—and its present occupier, in giving it a new designation, is confident in assuring travellers that even between the far famed "John O'Groat's and Maiden Kirk" there will not be found a house of entertainment wherein greater exertions are made for the accommodation of wayfarers. Private rooms are prepared for family parties, and for gentlemen sportsmen, who may feel disposed to fish the fine stream of the West River, which passes close by the Inn, or range the adjoining woods for game. The best description of Stabling is provided, and every convenience suited for such an Establishment can always be had at such moderate charges as will, upon trial, induce the traveller who has once visited the "John O'Groat's Inn" to repeat his call should he have future occasions of requiring the subscriber's services.

His friends in the District are respectfully informed that *Dinners, &c. &c. & all kinds of Entertainment,* are in readiness for them whenever he may be honored with their patronage.

August, 1836. GEORGE CRAIG.

PASSAGE TO QUEBEC OR MONTREAL.

THE fast sailing Barge **PERSEVERANCE**, Capt. SAVAGE, will sail for the above ports on or about Saturday next. She has excellent accommodations for a few cabin and steerage Passengers. Apply to H. Hatton, Esq., or to the Master on board, at the E. River "Loading Ground." August 31.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL, &c.

JUST received and for Sale by the Subscriber, Chambers's Edinburgh Journal from commencement to April last. Those who are Subscribers to the above work will please send for the continuation from last date of delivery.

Also Received. Edinburgh and British Almanacks for 1836. August 1836. J. DAWSON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in Business; and now informs them he will always have on hand, or made at the shortest notice at his manufactory on his wharf, the following articles, at the most moderate prices, viz:

- Chain Cables, from 3-8 in. to 1-1-2 inches
- Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties
- Anders—different sizes
- Windlass Irons—do.
- Hause Pipes—do.
- And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice.
- Ploughs & carts, complete with other farming utensils.
- Grist and Saw-mill chains, and every other kind of mill-work done to order.
- Britchin Irons and Hooks
- Back bands and traces
- Logging and ox-chains.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836. t-f

WANTED,

40 BUSHELS clean TIMOTHY SEED, 5 do. do. FLAX SEED. for which cash will be paid on delivery. August 3. JAMES DAWSON.

NOTICE.

AT a Meeting of Gentlemen held at the *Royal Oak Hotel*, on Monday the fifteenth instant, to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a **CANOE RACE**, to be contested by Indians, it was resolved that the object of the meeting is purely charitable, and that the prizes to be awarded shall be paid in provisions, blankets, and other articles suitable to the necessities of the Indians, and shall be delivered to them, at the discretion of the Committee, at such times during the ensuing winter, as shall be found best calculated to effectuate the humane object of the Meeting.

Notice is therefore hereby given that Monday, the nineteenth day of September next, is the day appointed for the contest, when the following Prizes will be awarded:

FIRST RACE—for all Canoes conveying two men each.

The winner to receive £2 0 0
 second canoe, 0 10 0
 third canoe, 0 5 0.

SECOND RACE—canoes carrying two men each.

The winner to receive £1 0 0
 second canoe, 0 10 0
 third canoe, 0 5 0.

THIRD RACE—canoes carrying two men each.

The winner to receive £0 17 6
 second canoe, 0 10 0
 third canoe, 0 5 0.

FOURTH RACE—canoes carrying two squaws each.

The winner to receive £1 10 0
 second canoe, 0 15 0
 third race, 0 10 0
 fourth race, 0 5 0.

The winners of the first and second races to be prohibited from running for any subsequent race. There is to be no race unless at least 2 canoes are entered. Races to commence at 12 o'clock, precisely.


By order of the Meeting,

M. J. Wilkins,
 James Purves,
 Daniel Hockin,
 William Corbet,
 Thos. R. Muter. } Committee.

Pictou, August 16, 1836.

P.S. Subscriptions for carrying the above into effect will be received by **JAMES JOHNSTON**.

FOR SALE.

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

Halifax, August 8th, 1836.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

CAUSE. { John Gordon and William Gordon, } Plifs
 { Admr's &c, of Alexander Gordon, }
 deceased, vs. Norman Campbell, } Defend't

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Sydney, at the Court House, in Antigonish, on Saturday, the 29th day of October next, between the hours of 12 o'clock at noon, and 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of the same day:

ALL that certain Lot of LAND situate, lying, and being at Doctor's Brook at the Gulf Shore, in the Upper District of said County, abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the North by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the East by lands in the possession of Donald McKinnon; on the South by the main post road leading to Antigonish; and on the West by the lands of one John McIsaac; containing in the whole thirty-one acres, more or less; together with all and singular the houses, buildings and improvements thereon; the same having been levied and extended upon agreeably to Law, under, and by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Supreme Court at Pictou, at the suit of the above named Plaintiffs against the said Defendant and the equity of redemption thereby established, having expired.

E. H. HARRINGTON, High Sheriff.

H. BLACKADAR, }
 Att'y for Plaintiffs. }
 Dated 26th July, 1836. }
 tf

A Few Copies of **THE COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST**, for sale at Office. Price \$2 each. [Oct. 21.]

AMERICAN Superfine FLOUR, Pilot and Navy BREAD, for Sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE.

July 27.

ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

well known as the **ROYAL OAK HOTEL,**

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

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

WILLIAM ADAMSON.

Pictou, August 3d, 1836. tf ps6

WILLIAM BROWNRIG, BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

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

STOCK OF MATERIALS

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

Ready made **BOOTS & SHOES** constantly on hand.

August 10. a-w ps8

JUST RECEIVED, FROM BOSTON, BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

An excellent assortment of Sabbath School **BOOKS AND TRACTS.**

July 13. J. DAWSON.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

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

ALEXANDER McDONALD, } Admrs.
JOHN McDONALD, }

Upper District, County of Sydney,
 21st July, 1836. tf

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. tf

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

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

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS MCCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late


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

PETER DONALDSON,

19th April, 1836.

Administrator

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION,

 ON Tuesday, the 6th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises:

ALL the RIGHT and CLAIM of the late **ALEXANDER FALCNER** to a **HOUSE** in Church Town, East River, Pictou.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

JAMES FALCNER.

August 9, 1836.

b-w

J. JOHNSTON,

In addition to his former **STOCK**, has received **FROM LONDON,**

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF FIFES, FLUTES, AND OCTAVES,

which he offers for sale very low for cash.

Pictou, August 3. tf

NOTICE.


ALL persons indebted to the late firms of **SCARFE & BAIN** and **JAMES BAIN & Co.** of Halifax, are informed that unless their accounts are paid, or satisfactorily secured, on or before the 10th September ensuing, that they will then be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8.

m-w

COLCHESTER HOTEL.

 THE subscriber begs leave to Notify his friends in the town and country, and the travelling community generally, that he has fitted up in the neatest manner, and opened a house of entertainment, opposite the Episcopal Church in Truro, where, from the pleasant situation, the extent of the accommodation, which the house affords, the convenience arising to travellers out of the Coach and Post Offices being annexed to the establishment, together with the knowledge he possesses of the business, and his unwearied assiduity to administer to the comforts of those who may favour him with a call, induces him to solicit public patronage.

JOSEPH R. DODSON.

Truro, 1st June, 1836.

N.B. Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. r-m

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber:

ONE Case PAPER HANGINGS, and BORDERING to match—five patterns. July 27. **J. DAWSON.**

BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL.

AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND,

AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf:

1000 hhd's Liverpool salt.
 75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON,
 Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage,
 Canvas No 1 a S,
 Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,
 1 Caplin seine,
 Chain Cables, 1 1-4 a 1-2 inches, and
 40, 60, & 100 fathoms each,
 Anchors of all descriptions,
 which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

GEO. SMITH.

25th May, 1836.

tf


NOTICE.

WHEREAS William McDonald of Barney's River Merigomish, trader, did by assignment, duly executed, assign and transfer to the subscriber, all his debts and effects; all persons therefore in any manner indebted to the said William McDonald are hereby required to settle the same without delay, or legal measures will be adopted to compel the same. And as the payments must be made to the Subscriber individually, he hereby notifies those indebted that no other person is authorized to grant receipts.

B. L. KIRKPATRICK.

New-Glasgow, March 28, 1836. tf.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET:

 THAT Dwelling House and Garden, fronting on George street, near Messrs Hockins's Brewery, at present occupied by A. D. Gordon. Possession given the first of July next.

ABRAM PATTERSON.

12th May, 1836.

tf

FOR SALE.

A FEW Thousand Spruce and Pine dimension **DEALS**, at Antigonish Harbour. Terms moderate: Apply at this Office. [19th April, 1836.]

POETRY.

THE CHILD AT PRAYER.

'Twas summer's eve—the rosy light
Had faded from the sky,
And stars came twinkling pure and bright,
Through the blue arch on high,
The western breezes softly stole,
To kiss the sleeping flow'r,
And nature wore her sweetest smile,
To bliss the twilight hour.

There sat within a curtain'd room,
A mother young and fair,—
What voice comes softly through the gloom?
'Tis childhood's voice in pray'r,
A cherub boy is kneeling now,
Beside that mother's knee,
Saw who had taught him when to bow
Before the Deity.

A father on the distant deep,
A sister slumb'ring near,
A babe upon his mother's breast,
And that kind mother dear;
For ev'ry living thing he loves,
His pray'r ascend's to heaven,
And for himself he humbly asks
Each sin may be forgiven.

And oft in after years, when grief,
Shall bow his spirits down,
And the world, the cold and bitter world,
Shall meet him with a frown;
Or when allur'd from virtue's path,
He tread's a dang'rous way,
Oh! he will turn to his lost hour,
When first he knelt to pray

And the kind hand which then was laid
Upon his silken hair—
And the soft voice which taught his first
His simple words of pray'r;
Will come again with thrilling pow'r
To still his pulses wild,
And lure him back in that dark hour,
As sinless as a child.

The pray'r is o'er, he last fond kiss
By that kind mother given;
But rises not from scene like this,
That childish pray'r to heaven?
It does, it does, an angel's wing
Has borne its tone with joy,
And th' earnest blessing which it sought
Comes on the sleeping boy.

MISCELLANY.

A BEDLAM CITY.—The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says, that every thing in New York is going mad, and in illustration of this, adds the following:

Dogs go mad and bite, editors go mad and fight, brokers and stockjobbers go mad and snarl, judges go mad and pervert the laws, public prosecutors go mad and discharge their duties as if afraid of them, juries go mad and acquit the guilty and condemn the innocent, fashionable ladies go mad and run off with the footmen of their daddies, and last, not least, cows go mad and run bellowing through the streets, trampling upon little children, upsetting apple women's tables, knocking down the big bugs of Wall street, and, in short playing all sorts of mad pranks.

TEMPERANCE.—The Duke of Wellington has added his sanction to the Temperance cause, so far as the British army is concerned. He is Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, and has issued to them a regimental order, in which he expresses his opinion of the great advantages that might arise from the general forma-

tion of Temperance societies among the troops. He intimates, at the close, that those who are disabled from the service by intemperance, may expect little or no pension at Chelsea.

A young lady named Sarah Shepard, during a sailing excursion on Monday last, flung herself into the Delaware, opposite the north part of the city, and was drowned. Unrequited love, and jealousy, were the causes of the act. There was a lady rival on board, to whom her favorite showed so much attention as to drive her to desperation.—*Philadelphia Gaz.*

NEW DISCOVERY.—We have seen this week, at Leeds, a specimen of bleached flax, prepared by Mr. Harwood, chemist, of York, which appears to us as presenting a decided improvement in the manufacture of that article. It has created a great sensation amongst the manufacturers, and has been taken for silk. It is capable of being manufactured into the finest bread for the construction of veils, lace, cambric, &c., and which will supersede those articles of French manufacture. The texture is most beautiful.—we never saw any thing equal to it, and have no doubt that, if properly brought into notice, the discovery will prove a national benefit, and introduce quite a revolution in those articles of trade.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

COINING.—At present there are five of the eight coining presses at work on the coining of the new silver four-pence. Each press is capable of coining seventy a minute, or on the average about four thousand an hour; so that, supposing them to be at work ten hours each day, the daily produce of the five would be equal to two hundred thousand, or one million two hundred thousand a-week.—*Eng. paper.*

MARRIAGE INVITATION.—About sixteen years ago, one of our townsmen emigrated to Canada, where he has succeeded in life, and is in comfortable circumstances. Desirous to share his comforts with an agreeable partner from among the daughters of his own people, he, about a twelvemonth ago, wrote home to Paisley, offering terms to a woman whom he never saw, but with whose friends he is acquainted, and with whose excellent character he is fully satisfied. The lady, who never saw her future bridegroom, after giving the invitation a year's careful consideration, and satisfying herself as to his character, and the sincerity of his intentions, came lately to the resolution of accepting the terms offered, and sailed from Glasgow on Tuesday last to join her future husband. The meeting scene of the two lovers, unknown in person to each other as they are, will be rather interesting, and may hereafter furnish materials to some great Canadian Unknown, for a novel of two or three volumes.—*Paisley Advertiser.*

DON'T QUARREL.—One of the most easy, the most common, and the most perfectly foolish things in the world is—to quarrel; no matter with whom—man, woman, or child; or upon what pretence, provocation, or occasion whatsoever. There is no kind of necessity in it, no manner of use in it, and no species or degree of benefit to be gained by it. And yet, strange as the fact may be, theologians quarrel, lawyers, doctors, and princes quarrel, the church quarrels, and the state quarrels; families, nations, and tribes, and corporations, men, women and children, dogs and cats, birds and beasts, quarrel about all manner of things, and on all manner of occasions.

Now that a great deal of mischief comes of this every body sees and feels and admits, but what good? Many things, evil in themselves, have their redeeming results, and produce at least their kernel of wheat to the bushel of

chaff, but if any body ever discovered a good thing out of a quarrel, if he'll give us its length, breadth, quality and description, we'll insure him a patent for it.

If there is any thing in the world that will make a man feel bad—except pinching his fingers in the crack of the door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after a quarrel, he degrades himself in his own eyes and in the eyes of others—and what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other.

Some things look very well in theory which do not answer at all in practice; and it is possible for a man to reason himself into the belief that a particular system is right, which when reduced to practice, will turn out entirely wrong. *But neither the theory nor the practice of quarrelling is good.*

The reason people quarrel about religion is: because they really have so little of it, and the harder they quarrel the more abundantly do they prove it. A man has a right to stand fast by his religious faith—a right to insist upon it—a right to present it respectfully on all proper occasions, to the consideration of others; but he has no right to quarrel, and any man that will quarrel about these things, in my opinion, has not much to quarrel about.

Politicians need not quarrel. Whoever quarrels with a man for his political opinion, is himself denying the first principle of freedom—freedom of thought—moral liberty, without which there is nothing in politics worth a groat—it is therefore wrong upon principle. You have on this subject a right to your own opinions—so have others; you have a right to convince them, if you can, they have the same. Exercise your rights,—but again I say—*don't quarrel.*

The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get on the better—the better for ourselves, the better for our neighbours.

In nine cases out of ten, the wisest policy is, if a man cheats you to quit dealing with him; if he be abusive, quit his company; if he slander you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him, no matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is, generally, just to let him alone. There is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.—*Emporium.*

A SISTER.—He who has never known a sister's kind ministration, nor felt his heart warming beneath her endearing smile and love beaming eye, has been unfortunate indeed. It is not to be wondered at if the fountains of pure feeling flow in his bosom but sluggishly, or if the gentler emotions of his nature be lost in the sterner attribute of manhood.

"That man has grown up among kind and affectionate sisters," I once heard a lady of much observation and experience remark:

"And why do you think so?" said I.

"Because of the rich developement of all the tender and more refined feelings of the heart which is so apparent in every action, in every word."

The celebrated Abbe Sieyes, of revolutionary and constitution-making notoriety, died at Paris on the 20th June.

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.
Tyuro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tas'magouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.