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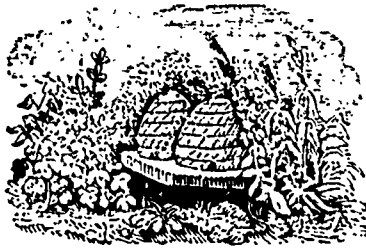
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1835.

NUMBER XII.

THE BEE

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

ADVERTISING.

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

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

R. DAWSON

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

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

ALSO,

Prime fat Herring.

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

JAMES MALCOLM

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

GOODS,

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

BLACK, 's, brown, olive and gr. **CLOTH**,
Pilot Cloth & Flushing,
Cassimere,
Fancy Stuff for Summer Dresses,
Plaiding,
Brown & bleach'd shirting Cottons,
Apron Check,
Striped Shirting,
Printed Cottons,—(great variety.)
Merinoes & Shawls,
Silk & cotton Handk'fs,
Raven sewing Silk,
Patent & common sewing Thread,
Cotton Balls,
Silk and cotton Ferret,
Coat & Vest Buttons,
Writing, deed & wrapping **PAPER**,
Patent Cordage,
Putty,
Boxes Tobacco Pipes,
CUTLERY,—all sorts,
Crates assorted **CROCKERYWARE**,

IRON & STEEL,
Tea Kettles,
Pots & Ovens,
Brass mounted **GRATES & FENDERS**,
Carron do. do.
Plough **MOUNTING**,
PAINTS, Paint Oil and Brushes,
Ivory and Lamp Black,
Coffin Mounting,
Hearth, Shoe and Cloth **BRUSHES**,
Percussion Guns & Caps,
Cannister and Seal **POWDER**,
Cannon Powder & Shot,
Kegs 4dy, 6dy, 8dy, 10dy, 12dy, 18dy, & 20dy, fine **ROSE NAILS**,
Horse Nails,
Shovels & Spades,
Frame, whip, & cross cut **SAWS**,
Hand & Tennon do.,
Fanner Mounting,
Chisels,
Plane Irons,

SCREW AUGERS, LOCKS, HINGES AND FIRE-IRONS.

With a Great Variety of other Goods

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

QUEBEC FLOUR.

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

July 8, 1835.

BEGINNING LIFE AT FORTY.

A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE.

"Five feet eight, broad shoulders, hazel eyes, florid complexion, good nose, white teeth, high forehead, curly dark brown hair." Had I been lost or mislaid at the age of nineteen, such a description my affectionate parents might have circulated, in the fond hope of recovering their youngest treasure. *Now alas!*—but I will not anticipate.

I had good health and good spirits, and thought myself good-looking, and that is sufficient to ensure happiness at nineteen. I was, however, a younger son,—the youngest, indeed, of five children,—and it was therefore my doom to dig out my own path through the world. My father had it not in his power to do more than give me a sum sufficient to buy me the spade with which I was to dig it;—in other words, to pay for my outfit. Away I went to earn my bread by the sweat of my brow, in a climate where European brows are peculiarly addicted to the moisture which in genteel society is rarely named.

An uncle of mine had an estate in a West India island, and, it being prudent to send out somebody to look after it, I was offered an allowance, and at the same time a line of conduct was pointed out which could not fail, if diligently followed, to lead to competence, and indeed to wealth, in the comparatively short period of twenty years.

I acceded to the proposal with delight. The climate was unhealthy; no matter, I relied confidently on the strength of my constitution, and talked of my return at the end of twenty years, with pockets full of money, as gaily as if I had been speaking of events which were expected to take place in a twelve-month!

"How indefatigably will I toil," said I, "and how rapidly will the time pass! In twenty years I still shall be on *this* side forty, still in the very prime and vigour of life; young enough to enjoy wealth and all its advantages, and yet old enough to avoid the shoals and quicksands which would probably destroy me were I now *unfortunately* in possession of the expected treasure. How I long to be forty! would that I could overleap the intermediate years, and see myself reflected in yonder mirror, erect and robust, in the full maturity of good looks, forty years of age, with forty thousand pounds in the funds!"

I will not trouble the reader with the name of the island to which I was to be voluntarily transported, nor will I point out the precise path in which I was to grub my way to independence. Whether my exertions were to be mercantile or legal,—whether I was perched for twenty years on a high stool before a higher desk,—or superintending slavery (for I am speaking of the past) in the open air, in a nankeen suit of *dittos*, with an immense straw hat, shall be matters left to the diligent research of the curious. I at once overleap the laborious interval, and come to the period when I found myself, as had been predicted, thirty-nine, and very rich. Be it most particularly remembered that my life during these twenty years had been one of *anticipation*. I left England for the purpose of enjoying life on my return. Enjoyment during my absence was not thought of. I had an object to gain, and every nerve was strained, every thought was devoted, to its attainment.

The boy who leaves the play ground to go into

school and get through a hard task, when the job is finished rushes back to the scene of his sports precisely as spirited, as capable of exercise, and as alive to enjoyment as when he left them. and I thought myself the prototype of the boy; I felt no change within me,—in the glass which had reflected me daily for twenty years, it was not probable that I should detect an alteration. No; I would go and resume my old position at home, just as if I had never quitted it!

And home I went, with my bags of money and all my golden dreams of enjoyment!

I had left my family residing in a country town, but dignified with the name of a watering-place; for some medical gentleman, most fortunately for the inhabitants, had discovered that the well in his garden tasted peculiarly nasty. Being, therefore, unavailable, for culinary purposes, he declared it to be eminently medicinal, analyzed it, and clearly pointed out how much salt there was in it, and how much carbonate of soda, and other nasty thing; and the end of it was that people came there in crowds of a morning to make wry faces, swallow goblets of the physical stream, and listen to the necessary accompaniment of a band of wind instruments. The only change that the lapse of twenty years had produced in my town was a considerable increase of buildings. There my family still resided, all but my poor father: he was an invalid when I left home, and he had long since been numbered with the dead.

It is high time that I should announce the members of my family. My mother when I left home was fat, fair, and probably forty,—not that she owned to any thing like that age. I have said that I was the youngest of five children. my three sisters were the first born, and my brother was one year older than myself.

How impatient was I during the voyage! the night, too, that I was forced to sleep at the inn at Bristol! and then the next day what weather! how it rained and blew! No inside place in the coach; but what cared I? My heart was in *its teens*, and I never gave a thought to my constitution; off I went, and arrived at my mother's house late in the evening.

Shall I ever forget our first meeting,—the happy meeting that I had so long anticipated! No, never! Was it happy! how could it be otherwise!

My mother received me as mothers ever receive a child,—all tears and affection. But, oh! what a change! The fatness and the fairness so entirely gone;—the *old woman* sat by my side, looking up to my face through a pair of spectacles. And what was my first thought? It was this,—that my dear mother was grown old and infirm, that her life was rapidly on the wane, and that during her best days, the enjoyments of which I might have shared and promoted, I had been far away in a distant land. I am aware that I must very imperfectly describe the feeling that chilled me; I saw a change that I had not anticipated, and for which I was unprepared,—and I cried like an infant.

My brother had married the year after I quitted England, but he still resided in the same town. and, had he been aware of my arrival, would certainly have met me at my mother's, but I was sure to see my former playfellow the next morning. One of my sisters (the eldest) was a widow, the other two still unmarried, and they now all resided with my mother.

"They will come to you immediately," said my mother. "but you were not expected so soon, and you know, George, that ladies of a certain age cannot bear to be caught *en dishabille*."

"A certain age!" said I. "Oh, yes: Matilda is five years older than I."

And presently down came Matilda, the widow, a lady of forty five, who, by dint of overmuch rouge, overmuch black front, and eyebrows artificially arched and blackened, had contrived to make herself appear fifty at the very least. It was not the Matilda I had left twenty years before; there was not the slightest resemblance; face, figure, manner, voice, all utterly unlike my sister "Matty." I saw it,—I felt it. The meeting gave me not the slightest pleasure; on the contrary, it was more painful than I can describe, particularly when I perceived that she never would have recognized me.

But I have not done yet. Presently appeared the older of the two old Maids, aged forty-five; she had never been the least good looking, and had, therefore, I suppose, relinquished all matrimonial views earlier than many women, and was now what my mother hinted at as "rather serious," and what the widow had openly declared to be "very methodical." She was as neat as possible, as mild as milk, and I thought as cold as an icicle. She was soon followed by the youngest spinster (of forty three), who was always called by the other two "child." She was pretty—very much so I thought, when I left home—and she now, I suppose, might be said to have "traces" of beauty! but not a glimpse of my own girl sister Mary! She wore what, to my mind, on a woman's head, is the gratest of abominations—a wig. A male wig is to my fancy a bad business; it never makes any body look younger or better than he would look without it; it deceives nobody, and yet every body who wears one flatters himself that not one in a hundred discovers his secret. When a man above forty is pointed out as good-looking, he is invariably the man without the wig; but a female wig is a hundred times worse! a wig with a long tail, which is twisted up to act as a wig with a flower stuck in it. It is like a garland on a tomb-stone, for a wig, after all, is but a memorial of departed youth! and such a wig was my sister Mary's, with a bit of lily of the valley hitched under one of the curls. I longed to snatch it off and throw it into the fire, but thought perhaps that might not be taken in good part, and I desisted.

I felt miserably out of spirits, woefully disappointed, and I could not tell one of the family the cause of my depression. I felt relieved when it was time to take my candle and go to bed, and, after so long a journey in the open air, I soon fell fast asleep. The next morning I awoke by no means a giant refreshed; my wetting of the previous day had given me a lumbago and pains in all my limbs, and when I entered the breakfast-room, with my back bent, and one leg following the other with considerable difficulty, I saw clearly that my mother and sisters looked at me with compassion, and considered me a premature Methusalem.

There was, however, an old gentleman standing by the fire to keep me in countenance, and by his side a remarkably fine young man, who, on turning round at my entrance, displayed the very face of my elder brother, just as I had left him twenty years before. I hurried up to the lad without an instant's hesitation, and, calling him by his name, caught him in my arms; to my surprise the young man laughed good-humouredly, but as it appeared rather with a feeling of awkwardness, and, without by any means reciprocating my endearments, walked away to the window. The elderly gentleman, however, endeavoured to make amends; he shook me most paternally by the hand, and apologised for my nephew's coldness. My nephew! yes, he was born two years after I left England! and there was my brother, who, having now been married nearly twenty years, and possessing moreover a numerous family, had left off being a young man, and might, as the phrase goes, be "taken for any age."

Some men leave off being young much earlier than others; a great deal depends upon the constant habit of making up to go into society. By making up, I by no means infer the use of cosmetics, dyes, &c.; but merely the very innocent endeavour to make oneself "look one's best." When once this habit is given up, whether from ill-health or the withdrawing from society, there's an end of the matter—there's no returning it; look in the glass, and the elderly man stands before you!

Here was another disappointment, and a bitter one; however, I made the best of it. I took a great fancy to my nephew, perhaps because I found in him the sole representative of the bloom which time had so ruthlessly wiped away from all the rest of the family. He seemed to take to me too, and my spirits began to rise; but accidentally, as I left the room, I heard him say to my sister, "I say, aunt, what can we do to wause the old gentleman!" and that was a damper!

My disappointments were many, but to describe them in detail would be tedious. At balls I found that nobody expected me to dance, unless indeed there happened to be a lack of beaux, and then my "good nature" in standing up was remarked, or some port girl said, "What! you figuring away!"

I was advised by all my family to marry, by all means the very thing I wished; but I never dreamed of proposing for any woman that was not young and and pretty; I did propose for one that was decidedly both, and was rejected.

And had I spent the twenty best years of my life, incessantly toiling to obtain wealth, in order that I might return home to enjoy myself? and had I returned at last only to discover that the season for enjoyment had passed away? So it would appear; but I had committed one great error, and these little confessions of an elderly gentleman may prove a warning to others who are similarly situated.

Let no one dream of "beginning life at forty;" were I to start again at the age of nineteen, to play the same part, on the same stage, I should know that on that stage my scene of youth must be enacted, and there the heroine of my love-story must be won. If it be your lot to pass so many years in a foreign land, that land must be the scene of your hopes and fears—your joys and sorrows—your loves—your friendships—your associations. Toil and climate may thin the hair and tan the cheek, but the married man and the father is not expected to turn unchanged—he has assumed a new character; while one who, like myself, returns at the end of twenty years *en garcon*, to dance quadrilles and look for a wife, will find that, in his matrimonial researches, it behoves him not be over particular.

T. H. B.

COLONIAL.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.—We have received a description, from a friend who has returned from seeing the effects of a most extraordinary phenomenon, which took place in the township of McNab, by some unaccountable effort of nature. The letter is dated some weeks ago, and has only now reached us. The cause of this delay, we do not know.

There has been about eight acres of land suddenly removed from its pristine position, and thrown almost into a compact body into a large bay, of the Madawaska river, most of the trees standing in their natural position and now forming an island, the distance which it was removed being half a mile. The breach or chasm from which it was thus violently removed, is about one hundred and fifty feet deep, quite perpendicular, and represents a semicircle,—the shock was altogether local, but so powerful as to cause the fish to be thrown out of the river, high upon the bank. It was not occasioned by the action of water, the soil being perfectly dry, and no appearance of moisture of any kind; neither was there any earthquake. But on coming within twenty yards of the lower extremity of the chasm, a strong sulphuric flavour proceeded from it, but it is not so palpable on getting a few yards within the breach; this has been remarked by several people. Considerable damage was done to timber that was lying in the bay.—*Bathurst (U. C.) Courier.*

Light Houses are about to be erected on the Islands of Antigua and Barbadoos, where they have long been wanted.

A CHALLENGE.

To the Religious Teachers of the City of Saint John.

GENTLEMEN:

Since my arrival in this City facts have reached me, which compel me now publicly to address you. Passing by the idle and unsupported rumours of the day as unworthy of notice, it is with regret that I learn from unexceptionable authority that you have given the influence of your names against those disciples of Christ, in this city, who assume no name but Christian, no leader but Jesus, and no creed but the Bible, by denouncing them from your pulpits as Socinians, Arcans, Infidels, Sustanics and Heretics. Having at present too high an opinion of you as Religious Teachers and

and Gentlemen, to believe that you would prefer charges so grievous, against any body of professing Christians without sufficient testimony and they through me pleading not guilty to the above charges, it is to be hoped that you will agree to meet me before the public in some convenient place, and endeavor to substantiate the above charges, or we shall be compelled to regard you as false accusers. With all due respect for your character, and official standing

I am Gentlemen,

Your friend for the truth's sake.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

P. S. An acceptance of the above by any or all of the religious teachers of this City, reaching me at Mr. Barry's Kings Square, before Wednesday July 22, shall be respectfully attended to.

W. H.

[British Colonist, N. B.]

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL, &c.

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

CHAMBERS' INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE,

A semi-monthly Publication,—and

CHAMBERS' HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER, Monthly; all of uniform size, and at the low price of 2d. each number.

JAMES DAWSON.

Of whom may also be had,

The Penny Magazine, from commencement.

The Saturday Magazine, Do

The Penny Cyclopaedia, Do

The Ladies' Penny Gazette.

Parley's Magazine.

The People's Magazine.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

London Family Library.

Lardner's Cyclopaedia.

The Mirror.

Penny Musical Guide.

Musical Library.

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

ALSO.

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

May 27.

30,000 REAL HAVANA CIGARS, (warranted genuine,) in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by

July 22 r-w JAMES D. B. FRASER.

15 BARRELS PORK for sale by the Subscriber.

JAMES DAWSON.

Augst 1st.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from the Royal Oak to the premises which he formerly occupied, two doors west of this Office, where, by strict attention to the accommodation of customers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

June 20th.

VARNAL BROWN.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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

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

LAW, AND OTHER BLANKS

Of all descriptions, for sale by the subscriber, May, 1835. JAS. DAWSON.

HANDBILLS & BOOK WORK

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

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

ALMANACKS FOR 1835.

For sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.

IN THE SUPREME COURT AT PICTOU, MAY TERM, 1835.

Pictou, SS.
CAUSE } THOMAS DICKSON, Plaintiff,
 vs.
 } EDWARD McMEHEN, Defendant.
 To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on Tuesday, Eighth day of September next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property, and demand, of the above-named Edward McMeheh, and of all persons claiming from, by, or under him, of, in, and to, all that lot or piece of LAND, containing fifty Acres, more or less; situated, lying, and being, on the north side of Pictou Harbour, in the District of Pictou; bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—on the East by Lands formerly belonging to the heirs of John Dawson, Esq. late of Pictou, deceased—on the south by the waters of the said Harbour—on the west by Lands formerly belonging to and in the possession of Mr. James Izat, now deceased, and Nathaniel McKeel; being twenty five Rods (or thereabouts) wide in front, and running one mile from the shore of the said Harbour; and of equal breadth, front and rear; together with all the buildings and appurtenances to the said piece or Lot of Land belonging, or in any wise appertaining;—the same having been mortgaged by the said Edward McMeheh, to the above-named Thomas Dickson; and the same having been ordered to be sold by the said Sheriff, at Public Vendue, by a Rule of His Majesty's Supreme Court, at Pictou, made in the Term of May now last past, in the above Cause; and under and by virtue of an Act made and passed in the third year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of Mortgages."

Dated the 1st day of August, A. D., 1835.
 J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff,
 By J. W. HARRIS, his Deputy.
 THOMAS DICKSON, }
 Att'y in person. }

Archibald Hart & Mrs. Stalker. FAMILY DYERS.
 (LATE FROM SCOTLAND.)

BE G to announce, that, having commenced in this place the Dyeing, cleaning, and renovating of Ladies' Mantles, all kinds of Shawls, worsted and cotton Yarn, do. and do. Stockings; Leghorn dyed black; black changed to green, brown, claret, and other shades; Carpets, crumb and table Cloths, hearth Rugs, &c. cleaned to order. They have a superior method of cleaning & renovating Gentlemen's Clothes, by which the Cloth is not in the least injured, but appears little inferior to new, from the admirable surface produced, and take out spots in almost every case. They hope that the thorough knowledge which they possess of the Business in all its departments, together with unremitting personal attention, will insure them a continuance of that kind support, which it shall be their most earnest study to merit.

Mrs STALKER returns her sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement she has received since she commenced the Dyeing of Silk. She still continues to Dye every description of silk, gauze, and satin Dresses; crape, gauze, thread, and lace Veils; Velvets, canton-crape and silk Shawls, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, and Gloves. Black changed to green, brown, fawn, and plum colours.

Country orders by Post promptly attended to.
 Mining Co's Wharf, Pictou, 24th July, 1835.

Mr. R. ROBERTSON,

HAVING finally completed his arrangements for the purpose of leaving Pictou, on the 1st October, or thereabouts, requests that all persons in any way indebted to him will call on or before 25th Inst., and pay their accounts, as all those remaining unpaid on THAT DAY will be placed in the hands of his Attorney for collection. [1st August, 1835.]

FANCY GOODS.

THE following articles remain from the sale of Friday last, unsold, and will be disposed of low for cash, by private sale.
 3 pairs Plated Candlesticks.
 1 Barometer with Thermometer, mahogany frame.
 2 Cruet stands—plated,
 1 do. silver edged,
 1 8 tuned Organ.

JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, 29th July, 5 1835.

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

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

GOODS,

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

PRINTED Cottons, Muslins & Gingham, Shally Dresses, Oxyrus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbet wool Shawls, gauze Hdksfs., Veils and Scarfs, crapu Hdksfs., Ribbons,

TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND DEVONSHIRE BONNETS,
 Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.

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

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, Imitation & linen Cambric, ladies' fancy silk Boas, prunella, kid & mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians, WHITE & GREY COTTONS,

lining do., Checks, Homespuns, Fustians & Molesters, printed Cantoons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Cassinets, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture, Slops, &c. &c. &c.

—HARDWARE.—

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

CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES, Brace and Bats, Planes of every description, Cramps, Vices, Spoke Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Waiters and Trays, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Spoons, Britt. metal tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, saucopans, Pots, Ovens, and spare covers, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, cod & m'k' Hooks,

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

—GROCERIES & LIQUORS.—

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

R. ROBERTSON.

9th June, 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

200 TONS fishery SALT
 20 Bags fine do
 Lines, Twines, Mackrel and Herring Nets
 40 tons well assorted IRON
 Boxes Window Glass, assorted
 Kegs Nails and Spikes
 Boxes Soap
 Do. Candles
 Do. Starch
 Fig Blue, Roll Brimstonn
 Crates well assorted CROCKERYWARE
 Oakum, Cordage, and Cauvass
 60 M Bricks
 200 qts. Wheat
 150 Kegs Paint
 Linseed oil, sole Leather

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

DRY GOODS,
 Suitable to the Season.

ALSO: ON HAND—
 Anchors & Chain Cables, assorted
 Indian corn Meal, Rye Flour
 Palm Leaf Hats
 Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine
 Pots & Ovens and spare Covers,
 All of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.
 July 1. GEORGE SMITH.

BY THE HUGH JOHNSTON, FROM NEW-YORK,

And for Sale by the Subscriber:
150 BAGS NAVY BREAD,
 50 bbls RYE FLOUR,
 50 bbls INDIAN MEAL.

July 15. b-w GEORGE SMITH.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late DONALD McINTOSH, of the Fox Brook, East River, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to CHARLES McINTOSH, Fox Brook, who is authorised to settle all accounts.

THOMAS MUNRO, } Ex'rs.
 RODERICK MCKAY, }
 East River, 16th April, 1835. b-w

TO LET.



Entry Immediately.

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

D. SPENCE,
 BOOK BINDER,

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

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

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

—A L S O—

By the same vessel, the following scarce Books, on consignment, which will be sold at cost and charges. An early application is necessary.
 Stebbing's Diamond Edition of the Bible and New Testament, with and without Common Prayer and Psalms; and in roman, morocco, embossed, and extra bindings.

- 1 copy Cowper's works, 3 vols. 8 vo
- 1 do. complete in one vol. 8 vo
- 1 Montague's Ornithological Dictionary 8 vo
- 1 Man's Vegetable Physiology, 12 mo
- 1 Roux's French Grammar and Key
- 3 Citizen of the World
- 6 Dramatic Beauties
- 2 Walker's Dictionary with Key to the pronunciation of proper names
- Method of reading the Scriptures in one year
- Rennies' Scientific Alphabets of Angling—Physics—Gardening—Natural Theology—Botany—Chemistry—Zoology—and Medical Botany
- Mothers' Catechisms of Useful Knowledge.
- The following Annuals in silk & morocco Bindings,
 The Sacred Cabinet, in prose at i versis
 The Sacred Offering
 The Infant's Annual

Two pair coloured Globes.
 June 22, 1835 JAMES DAWSON

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

MRS. HENDERSON,

HAS just commenced business in the shop adjoining this office, to the East, in the HAT & BONNET MAKING LINE. Orders are solicited and will be punctually executed in Palmetto, Straw, Tuscan or Leghorn. *Any of the above may be had, ready made, on reasonable terms by calling at the shop.
 Wanted, two Apprentices to the above business.
 Pictou 23d June, 1835.

SITUATION WANTED, as Teacher of a common school. For particulars and reference apply at this office, or by letter (post paid) to W M Lower Settlement, West River. June 17

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

AGRICULTURAL.

THE ROLLER.

This valuable but too often neglected instrument, is of very simple construction. The chief requisite is a large wooden cylinder, to serve as the Roller, of such size and weight as to be drawn by a yoke of oxen. Rollers are sometimes made of stone, but generally of the heaviest wood; but they are far better when made of the lightest wood which can be obtained. For in this case they may be made of greater diameter when of the same length and weight, which gives them the decided advantage of being much more easily drawn, as they mount obstructions with ease, while one of less diameter is greatly impeded or nearly stopped by them. A length of six feet and a diameter, when made of light wood, of from thirty-two to thirty-six inch's are proper dimensions of a roller for ordinary purposes, when drawn by one yoke of oxen: where, however, it is desired to do the work thoroughly it must be of less length and greater diameter. Into the centre of each end are driven two gudgeons of iron about an inch in diameter. The frame consists of two pieces before the roller and one behind, connected at their ends to one on each side in which the gudgeons turn. A tongue is secured to the two forward pieces of the frame, with bracing chains to prevent strain in turning. No iron is necessary in the construction of this instrument except the chain, and gudgeons.

There are modes of constructing rollers which are in some respects more convenient, but much more complex and expensive.

A box for giving it additional weight or for gathering stones may be placed over the roller, thus making it serve at once as a cart and roller.

This instrument is very useful in smoothing the surface of land laid down in grass for hay, causing the grass at the same time to stool and grow thicker, by pressing the latter shoots into the earth; in rolling young clover late in Autumn to prevent its being thrown out by frost; in pressing the roots of wheat again into the soil after it has been thrown out; in rendering light and spongy soils more compact after seed is sown; in breaking and mashing down large clods where stiff soils have been ploughed in a dry season, and which harrows cannot break; and it is eminently useful in flattening and pressing down recently ploughed green sward, previously to the application of the harrow, rendering the sod far less liable to be turned up to the surface, and more completely burying the grass.—*Genesee Farmer.*

PARMESAN CHEESE.—The country between Cremona and Lodi, comprises the richest part of Milanese. The irrigation too is brought to the highest state of perfection. The grass is cut four times a year as fodder for the cows, from whose milk is made the well known cheese called Parmesan. The cows, which are kept in the stall nearly all the year round, are fed during summer on two of these crops of grass or clover, which are cut green, and in the winter on the two which are hayed. The milk of at least fifty cows is required for the manufacture of a Parmesan cheese. Hence as one farm rarely affords pasture for such a number, it is usual for the farmers or menagers of a district to club together. The milk of 50, 60, or even 100 cows, is brought twice to the farm where the dairy is fixed; the person on whom devolves the task of making cheese, keeps an account of the milk received, and the cheese is afterwards apportioned. In this fertile plain a farm of sixty acres is considered as a large one. These farms are subdivided into fields of three or four acres, for the convenience of irrigation: a practice which in the course of

a few years, impairs the quality of the grass to such a degree, that it becomes necessary to discontinue it. In this case the sluices of the Gora are shut, the ground ploughed in autumn, and in the following spring sown with hemp, which shoots up to a great height; when this is pulled, the ground is sown with leguminous plants. In the next spring it is sown with oats, which grow to the height of six or seven feet. The richness of the soil being thus sufficiently subdued, it is next cropped with wheat. Maize is then sown in the following spring; a second crop of wheat succeeds, and finishes the course of cropping. The ground is then left to itself, and is immediately covered with herbage. During the winter it is manured, and the new meadow is then subjected again to the process of irrigation, which is usually continued for fifteen years. Thus the rotation in the Milanese extends to twenty years; five years for the growth of hemp, pulse and grain, and fifteen for the growth of grass. Rice is also grown in some parts of the Milanese; but as it partakes of the nature of an aquatic plant, for the rice grounds are kept under water during nearly the whole period of its growth, its cultivation has been placed under considerable restriction by the government, owing to the malaria, which it engenders.—*Evan's Italy.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF WILLIAM COBBETT, ESQ. M. P.

To the readers of the Register.

Clifford's Inn, Friday, June 19.

It is my mournful duty to state, that the forebodings above are realized, and that the hand which has guided this work for thirty-three years has ceased to move. The readers of the Register will, of course, look to this number for some particulars of the close of my poor father's life; but they will, I am sure be forgiven, if they find them shortly stated. A great inclination to inflammation of the throat had caused him annoyance from time to time for several years; and as he got older, it enfeebled him more. He was suffering from one of these attacks during the late spring; and it will be recollected that when the Marquis of Chandos brought on his motion for a repeal of the malt tax, my father attempted to speak, but could not make his voice audible beyond the few members who sat around him. He remained to vote on that motion, and increased his ailment; but on the voting of supplies on the nights of Friday the 15th, and Monday, the 18th of May, he exerted himself so much, and sat so late, that he laid himself up. He determined, nevertheless, to attend the house again on the evening of the Marquis of Chandos's motion on agricultural distress on the 25th May, and the exertion of speaking and remaining last to vote on that occasion were too much for one already severely unwell. He went down to his farm early on the morning after this last debate, and had resolved to rest himself thoroughly, and get rid of his hoarseness and inflammation. On Thursday night last he felt unusually well, and imprudently drank tea in the open air; but he went to bed apparently in better health. In the early part of the night he was taken violently ill, and on Friday and Saturday was considered in a dangerous state by his medical attendant. On Sunday he revived again, and on Monday gave us hope that he would yet be well. He talked feebly, but in the most collected and sprightly manner, upon politics, and farming; wished for 'four days' rain' for the Cobbet corn and the root crops; and on Wednesday, he could remain no longer shut up from the fields, but desired to be carried round the farm; which being done, he criticised the work that

had been going on in his absence, and detected some little deviation from his orders with all the quickness that was so remarkable in him. On Wednesday night he grew more and more feeble, and was evidently sinking; but he continued to answer with perfect clearness every question that was put to him. In the last half hour his eyes became dim; and at ten minutes after one p. m. he closed them as if to sleep, and died without a gasp. He was 73 years old; but, as he never appeared to us to be certain of his own age, we had some time ago procured an extract from the register of Farnham parish, in which it appears that the four sons of my grandfather, George, Thomas, William, and Anthony, were christened on the 1st of April, 1763, and, as Anthony was the youngest son and William was the third, we infer that he was born one year before he was christened, that is, on the 9th of March, 1762. He might, therefore, have been older, but not much.

JOHN M. COBBETT.

Cobbett died on the morning of the 18th. The particulars of his illness will be found in his Son's letter, which we publish. He was buried in Farnham Church yard, beside his parents. His remains were followed by about 8000 people. His eldest son has declared his intention to conduct the Register; but if he is to be judged by his prefatory article, his father's mantle has not fallen on his shoulders. We copy a few of the opinions of the leading British Journals, which the death of this extraordinary man has elicited, with reference to his character and writings:—(*Novascotian.*)

The *Standard* says of Cobbett:—We but repeat upon his death, what we have again and again confessed during his life time, that Mr. Cobbett was by far the first political writer of his age. No man has written so much upon public affairs, and we think no man has written so well. In the attributes of a severely correct and unaffected, a clear and a vigorous style, Mr. Cobbett was wholly without a rival, we venture to affirm since the days of Swift; nor did this necessary staple of good writing want the ornaments of copious and striking illustration, or strong and well connected arguments. From the immense magazine of Mr. Cobbett's voluminous compositions may, without difficulty, be collected samples of the highest eloquence to be found in our language; while it would be nearly impossible for the most malignant jealousy to winnow from the mass a single dull or feeble article.

The *Times* thinks that 'take this self-taught peasant for all in all, he was, perhaps, a more extraordinary Englishman than any other of his time.'

The *Morning Chronicle* says, 'It would be vain to deny that William Cobbett was one of the most powerful writers that England ever produced. His Rural Rides contain perhaps the very best descriptions of English scenery that ever were written.'

The *Morning Post*—His death creates a chasm in the politics and literature of Great Britain, which will not soon be filled up. We are proud of the name of Cobbett, as that of a writer and a man whom it is impossible that any other country than England could have produced.'

The *Dublin Morning Register* bears this testimony of his social character.—'Thus at least, must be said of him, that he was most regarded by those who best knew him, and that, as a head of a family, he was an object of unaffected love and veneration never surpassed. There are ten thousand acts of benevolence and disinterested friendship, to be told of him.'

The *Glasgow Chronicle* believes that he was undoubtedly the plainest, the clearest, the most effective writer that ever lived. The composi-

tions of Swift and De Foe, who of English Authors came nearest to him, are far inferior to his. Bayle, whose readiness and perspicuity have no rivals among French Authors, is outdone in his forte by Cobbett, and has no pretensions to Cobbett's argument and exuberance of striking illustration. Plutarch, the most perspicuous of Greek authors, is not to be compared to him as an impressive reasoner; and no Roman author can be named who has any resemblance to him.'

Among the presentations at his Majesty's Levee, on the 29th May, was—Mr. Archibald, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, on his arrival from that Colony.

The *Gazette* of the 9th June announces that the Earl of Gosford has been created a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Lord Worlingham, of Beccles, in the county of Suffolk, and that he is also appointed Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Upper and Lower Canada.

Forty notices of amendment in the clauses of the Coporation Bill, have been given by members of the House of Commons.

Colonel Thompson, the Whig-Radical candidate, gained his election at Hull by a majority of 5, owing it is said to the Hull ships being at sea.

Mr. Buxton has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons to suspend the payment of the £20,000,000 granted under the slave emancipation act, on the ground that the stipulated conditions in favour of the negroes had not been complied with.

The City of London has chosen Mr. Solomon a *Jew*, as its Sheriff, the first instance on record.

A line of Steam Packets between London and New York is in contemplation.

1500 quarters of wheat had been shipped at London for Boston, U. S.

Matthews, the celebrated Comedian, died on the 26th June—his disease was ossification of the heart.

FOREIGN.

From the London Standard, July 1.

A letter of the 22d ult. from Munich contains the following:—We learn from a source upon which we can rely, that the Russian government recently addressed to the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin the following proposals, in case of an intervention in Spain by France and England. According to the terms, or at least the real tenor, of the preamble, the Court of St. Petersburg maintains that Spain is sincerely attached to the legitimacy and to the person of Don Carlos. To prove this position, it instances the facility with which King Ferdinand ruled his dominions, while the new constitution was surrounded with difficulties and involved in a civil war immediately after its establishment. The desertions from the Christians are also cited as evidences of the favour in which the cause of Don Carlos is held; and finally, it urges that France herself, by admitting the intervention to be necessary, acknowledges the impotence of his adversaries. After the preliminary observations, the court of St. Petersburg maintains that the French intervention, not being founded on any European contract, nor intended to preserve or avenge any misconstrued or violated rights of France, cannot but be considered as one of those arbitrary acts by which a government, yielding to its passions, neglects to maintain its friendly relations with other powers; and that Europe cannot see with indifference a measure calculated to impose upon her a revolutionary system. Consequently, the Court of St. Petersburg, in the interest of its neighbours

and allies rather than its own, and observing that passing events in Spain must unquestionably have a greater effect in Germany than in Russia, proposes to the greater powers of Germany—1. There shall be issued by Austria, Prussia, and Russia, a joint protest against the intervention of the French in Spain. 2. This protest shall not contain any formal declaration in favour of Don Carlos, the formal acknowledgment of that Prince shall not be announced by it, but it shall call upon France to observe that strict neutrality which has been observed by the courts of the East. 3. If France does not listen to these counsels, no provisional measures, beyond the diplomatic protest proposed, shall be taken, or at least there shall be no public avowal of such measures as necessity may demand for preserving the balance of Europe; but the three powers shall hold a congress to consult on the line of conduct they shall adopt. All the princes of the German confederation shall be invited to take part in that conference, to which there shall be also admitted Envoys from Sweden and other countries. It is said that these propositions have for some days been known to the cabinet of Munich, and a journey of King Louis to Toplitz has been seriously discussed. The Duke of Nassau will be there also, but we are told that Saxony, Wirtemberg, and Baden, have raised difficulties. It may be naturally supposed that Hanover will refrain from attending this Congress. Besides, there is every reason to believe that before the Congress can come to any resolution, the war in Spain will be brought to an end, and the powers of the East will not act when the question is decided. But if the war should be continued till after Congress, the same powers may derive therefrom additional force to their arguments, which it is the interest of both France and England to prevent by putting an end to all hesitation."

LONDON, June 20.

The Paris papers of Thursday announced the intention of the King to imitate our Government in permitting enrollments for the service of the Queen of Spain.

Bayonne letters, under date the 14th inst. state that Zumalacarréguy was then marching on Bilboa, where, should he attack that town, he will, for the first time, come in contact with Englishmen, the crew and guns of a British ship-of-war in that harbour having been landed to assist in the defence of the place. Valdez marched on the 9th to Leira, but it does not appear that he did any thing. The *Iris* (a British merchant ship) had brought supplies of arms and ammunition, which had also been landed. From St. Sebastian, under date 11th inst. we learn that the English steamer *Reina Gobernadora*, had disembarked 50 Congreve rockets and 35 English artillerymen.

EXPEDITION TO SPAIN.—The *Quotidienne* publishes the following as a proclamation issued by Don Carlos, and which it had received from Bayonne:—"Considering that we have been informed that adventurers from different nations have formed a project for uniting together in order to feed the fire of civil war in our kingdom, we do decree as follows—1. Every foreigner who shall thus be taken in arms against us, on the territory of Spain, shall be declared out of the pale of the common law of nations, shall be delivered up to a court-martial, and immediately shot.—2. We enjoin our civil and military authorities, and all our faithful subjects to use every means in their power to destroy these promoters of anarchy by attacking them wherever they may be found.—3. A reward shall be given to all such of our faithful subjects as shall deliver up any of these adventurers to the public authorities, who shall condemn them and have them shot.—4. This shall in no degree affect the convention of the 29th April last, for the exchange

of Spanish prisoners, nor with regard to such foreigners as shall have placed themselves under the standard of the rebels previous to this decree.—Given at our royal residence of Onate, this 7th June, 1835.

The organization of the Spanish Expedition, under Colonel Evans, is rapidly progressing. Upwards of two hundred officers in the British army have already sent in their applications, and the only difficulty seems now to be, to choose from the list such as will be most effective in furthering the interests of the expedition in its commencement. The entire force will be 10,000 men, to be divided into 8,448 infantry, 552 rifles, 700 cavalry, and 305 artillery. The troops are to land at Bilboa, whence they will march to the Bastan.—An auxiliary legion of 10,000 men is also raising in Belgium.—Expresses are said to have been sent off yesterday to prepare quarters at St. Sebastian and Bilboa for the reception of the British auxiliaries. It is intended that two battalions, of 500 men each, shall embark at Falmouth, in the *Royal Tar*, and other steam vessels, in the latter end of next week. This will be the first division of the force of 10,000 men raising in this country. The remainder will follow in quick succession.

LONDON, June 22.

SPANISH AUXILIARY FORCE.—The time of service is to be one or two years, at the option of the enlistee.—The pay and allowances to be the same as in the English service. The force to be governed in conformity with the British military articles of war; and in matters not of a military nature, by the laws and institutions of Spain.—At the conclusion of the service, each officer will receive a compensation equal to the amount of the pay of one half the time of their respective service, without prejudice to any further recompense which the Spanish government may confer for special services on the recommendation of the commanding officer of the Forces.—The amount of bounty for each recruit, on being attested, will be £2 sterling. Each non-commissioned officer and private will receive at the conclusion of their respective service, a compensation equal to the pay of two, four, or six months, according to their conduct, at the discretion of their commanding officers.—All compensation whatever to be absolutely forfeited in case of any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, being dismissed the service, or retiring from it without the sanction of the commander of the force, unless, on account of wounds or sickness acquired in the service.—Should the Spanish government find it expedient to dispense with the services of any individual, he shall receive the compensation corresponding to his time of service.

The East India Company's Barracks, near the East India Docks, have been engaged for the accommodation of the Spanish auxiliary troops; the first detachment, consisting of above 1,500 men, is already quartered there.

LONDON, June 26.

Russia appears to be meditating some great movement. Positive information has been received at Constantinople from Odessa, that a Russian force, consisting of upwards of 40,000 men, had been marched down to the principal ports of the Black Sea, and that transports had been sent to the coast of Circassia to convey the disposable troops remaining in that country into Bessarabia. Their fleet at Sebastopol is ready for sea, armed, stored, and provisioned for active service, and the troops are daily exercised in embarking and landing, as if in the presence of an enemy. From other quarters we learn that a sanguinary insurrection has broken out in Bosnia, which will afford a pretext for Russian interference; and the first corps of the troops destined for Ralisch, composed of savage tribes, Kurds,

&c., has entered Poland, where it is described as acting with great barbarity. Eighty thousand Russians and five thousand Prussian Guards are to assemble in the Duchy of Posen in the month of September.

The news of the instalment at Tripoli of a Turkish governor sent from Constantinople is deserving of attention.—“For two hundred years,” says the *Temps* “the same dynasty has reigned at Tunis and Tripoli.” Of the princes of this family, France supported the nephew, and England the uncle, whilst in walks the Turk at the suggestion of Russia, and dispossesses both.

June 29.

SPANISH EXPEDITION—It is proposed to raise fourteen battalions of infantry, three of artillery, and one of rifles. The principal recruits will be raised in Devonshire, Lancashire, and Ireland. A Belgic auxiliary corps, and a body of French volunteers, will be raised in their respective countries. The steam vessels which are engaged to transport the first division of the English auxiliary legion to Spain are to be in sailing order early next month. Six thousand men are to sail from Algiers for Malaga, as the French quota.—They compose the legion of foreign auxiliaries in the French African army. Ten thousand British Volunteers under Colonel Evans and Colonel Hodges, and the Portuguese force, will place altogether 30,000 fighting men, admirably equipped and disciplined, at the service of the Queen of Spain, besides the naval force of England and France to guard her shores. This morning a supporter of Colonel Evans waited on him to know his intentions with respect to his seat in Parliament. The Colonel replied as follows:—“I shall not resign; it is not necessary I should do so, I shall not quit the country just yet, and before the next session I shall be back again. My constituents will sustain no injury by my absence.”

It is believed in Paris that the Duke of Angouleme is really going to join Don Carlos in Spain.—An Agent of the French government has reached Paris from Prague, to communicate this news in person. His report is, that the Duke, accompanied by the ex-Dauphiness and the Duchess de Berri, is really about to place himself at the head of an expedition preparing in Holland, destined to act as an auxiliary to the insurgent army of the Spanish Pretender. It is further stated that the present attack on Bilbao forms a part of this combined movement, the possession of a seaport being indispensable to the arrival of these welcome supplies. The stock-purse of the Holy Alliance having been placed at the disposal of his Dutch Majesty, he has undertaken to furnish 6,000 men and to contribute 6,000,000*l.* to the military chest of the Pretender.

PARIS, June 29.

The royal army of Navarre has just sustained a dreadful loss; Zumalacarraguy has fallen amongst the brave before Bilbao, which was on the point of surrendering to his arms. He was wounded by a ball in the midst of a melee of the besieged and the besiegers, and only survived a few days the excruciating suffering of a tetanus fever, which is always mortal in this country, especially when accompanied by the over excitement of camps and combats. His death must be envied by every soldier, he dies deplored by his king, and carrying to his tomb the deepest regret of his whole army, the esteem of his enemies, and the admiration of Europe.

The German papers bring gloomy accounts of the state of Egypt. The populace of Cairo is extremely incensed against the Franks, to whom they attribute the introduction of the plague. Great apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the Europeans in Egypt, if any

thing should happen to Mehemet Ali—one writer anticipates nothing short of a general massacre.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—Accounts have been received at Malta, dated June 1, by the *Columbine*, of the arrival of Colonel Chesney's expedition at the mouth of the Orentes, in Syria, on the route to India. He had experienced considerable difficulty on his arrival, from no official orders having been given for his assistance; but he had determined to proceed with the means in his power, and had dispatched a party to procure camels and other means of conveyance, intending to proceed for the Euphrates with as little delay as possible. Lady Hankey (wife of Colonel Sir F. Hankey) died on the 26th of May after a long illness, W. Robertson, Esq. A. G. C., serving on the staff of the garrison, died on the 1st instant.

According to accounts from Hamburg of the 23d ult., brought by the captain of a merchant vessel from Constadt, the Russian government had in the previous month discovered a conspiracy against the Emperor and the State, organized by the same persons who were similarly implicated in 1826, but were not brought to trial. More than 60 persons have been arrested at St. Petersburg and the provinces.

MEXICO.—The accounts from Mexico by the *Elba*, to the 22d ult. do not vary the aspect of affairs in that Republic. The Plan of Toluca, in favour of a central form of government, was gradually gaining adherents, Puebla, Queretaro, and many other towns had declared in its favour.—The Mexican *Sol* gives an account of the assassination of Capt. Zanorio of the Mexican Army, by the American settlers in Texas. From this statement it appears that Capt. Z. who had landed at Galveston bay with 21 soldiers, for the purpose of protecting the Custom House officers stationed at Anahuac, was taken by surprise and murdered, as the account says, by the North Americans.—The Custom House officers and the soldiers, unable to resist their assailants, abandoned their establishment and fled in all directions. This occurrence has raised the indignation of the Mexicans to such a pitch that it was rumoured in the City of Mexico that Santa Anna himself would go to Texas at the head of an army, to put a stop to what they call the intrusion of the North Americans in that Province.—*Jour. of Com.*

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1835.

NEWS BY THE PACKET.

SINCE our last, the July Packet has arrived at Halifax, by which we have received London News to the 2nd ult. Their contents are unusually important; we have therefore devoted the most of this day's paper to the most interesting articles we could select from our files.

The War in Spain has become a subject of commanding interest, and the intervention of England and France in the strife, has opened a wide field for the Cavalry of Europe to signaze itself. The Cabinets of London and Paris have got themselves into what may be termed an *untoward* position; when they became parties to the Quadruple Treaty, it would appear they did not calculate upon the probability of a direct intervention becoming necessary; they thought that the moral effect of the promulgation of the treaty, would put down the insurrection of Don Carlos: they now find that their little *protege* wants help, and having put their names to the treaty, they cannot with any sort of grace recede from the position they had taken. But here another difficulty presents itself; if they interfere directly in the affairs of Spain, it will give high offence to the Northern Despots, and may bring on a General war. In this puzzling dilemma, they have resolved on a sort of non-committal interference, which they hope will answer all the purposes of the other. In the first place, they have arranged for a Portuguese Legion marching into Spain, to join the Queen's forces;—secondly, England, by an order in

Council, allows 10,000 of its subjects to volunteer into her service, and for this purpose has removed the restrictions and disability heretofore imposed upon British subjects, engaging in foreign service; and in addition to this it is understood, that a British Squadron will be stationed on the shores of the Peninsula, and that arms and munitions of war will be freely supplied to the Queen's army. Franco has stationed an army of observation on the Frontiers, has recalled part of its Troops from Algiers for the service of Spain, and has also given unlimited permission for its subjects to enter the service of the Queen of Spain. It has also prevailed on the King of Belgium to give similar permission to his subjects. The fortified towns of St. Sebastian and Bilbao, on the northern coast of Spain, and in possession of the Queen, had been agreed on as the point of disembarkation of the various forces, where at the last advices some of them had already arrived.

It may now be enquired what Don Carlos is doing to counteract these movements? In the first place, he has issued a Decree, that all Foreigners found in Spain, bearing arms against him, its lawful Sovereign, shall be seized and shot as traitors; and has further entered into a negotiation with the King of Holland for supplies of men and money, who appears to have entered most cordially into his views, and at the date of our last advices, Dutch troops and money, were on the way to aid Don Carlos; it is said the Duke of Angouleme is also on his way to join the Pretender, and that the King of Holland is acting in concert with the other despotic Powers in support of Don Carlos. The forces of Don Carlos were, early in June, concentrated in the Northern Provinces, under General Zumalacarraguy, evidently with the view of crushing the invading mercenaries in detail, and about the 14th of that month, they invested Bilbao, before which this renowned General received a mortal wound, and soon after expired.* The siege of this fortress at the last dates still continued, altho' fresh troops were daily arriving by sea.

The British Press is much divided, as to the policy pursued by the Cabinets of London and Paris in this transaction. Some of them say that the measures now taken were necessary, on the score of humanity, and that they will speedily effect the object contemplated. Others contend, that the interference is wholly unjustifiable,—they denounce the course pursued, as a cruel waste of life and property, on account of its inefficiency; and they maintain that it would comport more with the dignity of France and England, with the peace of Europe, and the welfare of Spain herself, to put an end to the civil war at once, by marching in a force sufficient to crush the insurrection.

What the Northern powers will do in the present crisis we know not, but some extraordinary movements are taking place.

A Congress of Sovereigns at Kalisch, is spoken of.

The Emperor of Russia is collecting a numerous army on the Frontiers of Poland, and at the ports on the Black Sea: conjecture is busy as to its object, it will certainly be a hard matter for these Despotic powers to look on and see the brightening prospects of their favourite co-adjutor in the Peninsula, blasted, but we are inclined to think, that in deference to the moral and physical energies of France and England, they will grin and bear it.

In Parliament, the business of the nation is making respectable progress; in almost every question in which the House has divided, the administration have had a fair majority.

The Municipal Reform Bill was progressing rapidly, notwithstanding the efforts of the Tory faction to cripple

* Although the death of this General is officially announced in a letter from the Baron De los Nallas, and appears to be confirmed by the appointment of Eraso to the command of the army; yet many papers have pronounced the whole to be an impudent stock-jobbing fabrication.

ple it. On the 27th June Lord Morpeth brought forward the Irish title adjustment Bill; and about the same time Mr. O'Connell presented a Petition from Dublin, praying for the introduction of Poor Laws into Ireland. Numerous Petitions both for and against further endowment to the Church of Scotland, had been laid before both Houses of Parliament, which had created some animated discussion—on motion of Sir W. Rae, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till the 1st July.

The Colonial Secretary, whose title reads the same backwards and forwards, has in consequence become the subject of many Editorial puns. We may remark that he has acquired a very singular predilection for the letter G.—we refer to the appointment of the Governor General of British North America, and the Commissioners for settling the affairs of Lower Canada, all of whom begin their names with G.

[COMMUNICATED]

On Wednesday last, the annual examination of the Pictou Academy took place. We regret exceedingly that the more advanced Students had not an opportunity of exhibiting their progress in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, as on former occasions; as the second Teacher who conducted these branches has been obliged, some time ago, to relinquish his situation, in consequence of his salary not being paid him. The Trustees are deeply in arrears to him, and from the discontinuance of his labours, a most injurious chasm has occurred in the system of education. The only subject of examination, belonging to the superior branches, was Moral Philosophy; and the manner in which the young gentlemen acquitted themselves, both in giving answers to the numerous questions proposed to them on that science, as also in the qualities of the several Essays read, formed a most satisfactory proof both of their own diligence, and of that of their Instructor.

In the examination of the lower School, the exhibition was equally gratifying. The boys performed their tasks with great precision and accuracy, affording a striking evidence of what the united industry of teacher and pupils, is able to effect.

The public ought to know, that, chiefly from inadequacy of funds, the Institution, under the operation of the present Bill, has not prospered. The resources of the Trustees are exhausted; all the lands formerly possessed having been disposed of, to meet necessary and urgent demands. It is not likely that the Legislature, when they framed the Bill, contemplated these difficulties; but when it is now proved that the system cannot be supported with efficiency, it becomes plainly their duty carefully to examine the case; and introduce those alterations or additions, which seem most calculated to insure success. The Trustees have not been wanting on their part, and they certainly had a right to expect, that the report of the last official Visitant of the Institution, would, long before this, have been submitted to the inspection of those, for whom it was designed. The Pictou Academy has still many warm friends; and these, in justice to themselves, and to their past exertions, ought to come forward and state their views to the Legislature, during the ensuing Session. Shall every small village and town in Britain have its literary Institution, and patronize it with increasing zeal; shall the laudable and improving spirit of the times pervade every section of the United States; shall the same taste discover itself in many quarters of the Colonies; and shall the friends of the Pictou Academy allow, through any neglect on their part, the country which many of them have selected as their home, to sink into a state of semi-barbarism? The Seminary, though at all times it has had enemies, has proved of much service, both directly and indirectly. As respects the former, we refer to those who have received their education in it; and as a proof of the latter, we venture to assert, that had it not been for the general taste inspired by the presence and operations of the Insti-

tion, the "Literary Society" that commenced its proceedings last winter, in this town, had not yet been formed. M.

OUR Towns-people were, last Friday evening, gratified with another exhibition in Elocution, by Mr. MUTER and his pupils. The increase in the audience each successive night, sufficiently indicates the estimation in which Mr Muter's performances are held. The proficiency of the pupils is highly respectable, and they ought to rejoice at the opportunity they have enjoyed, of receiving lessons from so accomplished a Teacher. Mr. Muter is about to take leave of Pictou, for Truro and Halifax, at both of which places, he will probably be solicited to open classes. We cannot allow him to depart without expressing how highly the whole community appreciates his liberality, in devoting this second night's proceeds to a charitable society.—*Communicated.*

We have just been informed of a very singular sort of juvenile pilfering, said to be practised by some of the boys of this town. While they are bathing about the Wharves, they scramble under the stores that are built thereon, and have found in some instances loose latches in the floors, which they raise, and thus enter the store, from whence they take sugar, spirits, and other articles, and distribute them among their companions out side. We give this hint both on account of the children themselves, and that the owners of all such stores may have them properly secured, against the inroads of those amphibious marauders.

We are sorry to have to add that some of the boys have lately been discovered breaking open the lock on the fire-bell post; and we would strongly recommend to all the friends of good order, that they be on the alert to secure some of those most active in such disorderly proceedings, that the penalties awarded by the laws for such crimes, may be enforced on them, as a warning to others.

We are happy in having it in our power this day, to offer the *Box* to our subscribers, embellished with a new *Vignette and Title*; and we beg to assure them that as their liberality shall enable us, we will make other suitable improvements.

The London Courier of the 27th May says that "Mr. ARCHIBALD, the Attorney General of Nova Scotia, had an interview with Sir George Grey yesterday at the Colonial Office."

DOWNING-STREET, JUNE 19.

The King has appointed the Earl of Gosford, Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knt.; and George Gipps, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the investigation of all grievances affecting his Majesty's subjects in Lower Canada, in what relates to the administration of the Government of the said Province; and also to appoint Thomas Frederick Elliot, Esq. to be Secretary to the said Commissioners.

TO OUR ADVERTISING FRIENDS.—As our paper is always put to press on Tuesday evening, owing to our having to issue it early the following morning, we particularly request that all advertisements intended for the paper will be sent to the office by 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The "Jewish Melody" will appear in our next. "P. J. S." will please call for his manuscript.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week,

At Mr. Lorrain's—Adam Reid and John Albro, Esqrs., Colonel Littler, Miss Dupuy, and Dightman, Shannon, Milwood, and Stewart, Esqrs.

At Mr. Harper's—Mr. Apleby, Mr. and Mrs Keith and Mr. Whitham.

At Mrs. Davison's—Mr. James Hadley, Capt. McDonald of 30th Regt. and Mr. Brien.

NAILS.

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

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

- Aug. 5.—Brigantine Julia & Helen, Thorndike, Thomastown—ballast to Mining Association; schr. Bee, Bay Chaleur—ballast to master.
- 7.—Shal Fanny, LeBlanc, Bay Verte—plank to G. Smith.
- 8.—Schr. Jolly Tar, Vigneau, Boston—ballast to master; shal. Adela, Jerron, Arichat—ballast to master, schr. Maria, Murray, Bay Verte—plank to G. Smith; brig Union, Frink, Sonorasul—ballast to Ross & Primrose; bar. President, Gougins, Bremen—ballast to the Mining Association; brig Jane, McLeod, Fall River—do. do.
- 9.—Schr. William Henry, Rader, Boston—ballast to Ross & Primrose; brig Kate, Greison, Providence—ballast to do; sloop Lady, McNeil, R. John—7 tubs butter to G. Smith; ship Cornelia, Salisbury, New York—ballast to Mining Association, and 3 boxes Music and other Typo to J. Dawson; Schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Crow Harbour—fish to J. Carmichael & Co.; Harriet, Lavach, Boston—ballast to Master; Eliza, Forrest, Arichat—do. do; Albion, Forrest, Boston—do. do. Mermaid, Jerraway, Arichat—do. do.
- 10.—Schr. Ellen, Lunt, Newburyport—ballast to Mining Association; shal. Fortitude, Cummings, Miramichi—ballast and passengers; ship Bob Logic, Errington, Cork—1 case boots and shoes to Alex. Campbell.

CLEARED.

- Aug. 5.—Brig Pandora, Carr, Providence—coal by Mining Association; schr. Arichat, Boudroit, Boston—do. do; Maria, Gerroir, do.—do. do.; Ben, Forrest, Boston—coal by Master.
- 6.—Agenoria, Spooner, Providence—coal by Mining Association.
- 7.—Schr. Mary, Belfountain, Boston—coal by Mining Association; Teazer, LeVache, Boston—do. do.; Bee, Graham, Miramichi—provisions by W. & J. Ives and others.
- 9.—Brig Julia & Helen, Thorndike—coal by Mining Association; Exchange, Carr, Fall River—do. do.

Spoken, on the 30th ult. by brig Exchange, Carr, brig Good Intent, of and from Yarmouth, N. S. bound to Berbice—long. 66° 20, W., lat. 42° 24, N.

TO BE PUBLISHED

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer,

A NEW SELECTION OF

CHURCH MUSIC,

to be called

THE HARMONICON.

UNDER the impression that a work of the above sort, was much wanted in these colonies, the Subscriber issued a prospectus, in 1831. The work he then proposed publishing, was to contain about 350 pages, and to cost 7s. 6d. each copy; but finding the general opinion to be that the size was too large and expensive, he has now resolved to publish the HARMONICON in about 250 pages, and at the reduced price of 6s. each copy; and having imported a Fount of Music Type, thus removing the difficulties which formerly stood in his way of getting it printed in the Province, he is now enabled to assure those friendly to the proposed work, that the printing will positively be commenced as soon as 300 Subscribers shall offer. The Subscriber being desirous of making the HARMONICON as extensively useful as possible, requests all those who are interested in its appearance, to send him a list of the Tunes they would wish to appear in it, and state the collection from which the selection is made; and, as no agents will be appointed, he farther requests the friendly offices of such individuals, in taking lists of subscriber's names in their respective places of abode, and forwarding these to him (post paid) with the least possible delay; and for every 12 subscribers, guaranteed by such Correspondent (if responsible) one copy will be given gratis.

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

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12th Aug. 1835.

WHEREAS, the premises of the subscriber were entered on Monday night last, by some person or persons unknown, and a large quantity of fruit taken therefrom; a reward of FIVE POUNDS, is hereby offered to the person who shall give such information as will lead to the discovery, and conviction of the offenders. JAMES DAWSON.

Aug. 12, 1835;

POETRY.

CONTENTMENT.

No glory I covet, no riches I want,
Ambition is nothing to me;
The one thing I beg of kind Heaven to grant,
Is a mind independent and free.

With passions unruffled, untainted with pride,
By reason my life let me square;
The wants of my nature are cheaply supplied,
And the rest are but folly and care.

The blessings which Providence freely has lent,
I'll justly and gratefully prize;
Whilst sweet meditation and cheerful content
Shall make me both healthful and wise.

In the pleasures the great man's possession display,
Unenvied I'll challenge my part;
For every fair object my eyes can survey,
Contributes to gladden the heart.

How vainly, through infinite trouble and strife,
The many their labours employ!
Since all that is truly delightful in life,
Is what all, if they please, may enjoy.

BIOGRAPHY.

ROBERT BURNS.

FROM THE SATURDAY MAGAZINE.

We inserted, in a former number, an extract from a Lecture on Popular Literature, for the purpose of pointing out the futility of some of the objections frequently urged against cultivating the minds of the poorer orders; and also for the purpose of citing the cases of some individuals, who had improved and refined themselves by education, without becoming in any way unfit to discharge the duties of their humble station in life. The man of whom we are now going to give a slight biographical sketch, was, we need hardly say, possessed of genius and powers of mind, which not only raised him vastly above the persons named in that paper, but which have seldom been surpassed in any rank or condition of society. There are, however, some circumstances in the history of Robert Burns, which should be known to every humble candidate for knowledge and fame: neither, we trust, can the principal incidents in the life of such a man be uninteresting to any of our readers.

Robert Burns was born in 1759, on the 25th of January;—and it happens, by a singular coincidence, that the corresponding day of the year 1772, witnessed the birth of another Scotch Poet, who has raised himself to celebrity, from a yet humbler origin than the Ayrshire ploughman,—we mean the simple, unsophisticated James Hogg, better known in the literary world by his more poetical name of the Ettrick Shepherd.

Burns was born in the parish of Alloway, about two miles from the town of Ayr, in a cottage by the way side, which was long pointed out to the traveller as his place of nativity; though, we believe, it has since been pulled down, and the timbers of the roof have been formed into boxes and various articles, highly prized by the admirers of the great bard. At the time of his birth his father was gardener to Mr. Ferguson of Ayr; though he afterwards became tenant successively of two or three small farms in the neighbourhood. Humble as was this station, we must not, however, suppose that it carried with it all the disadvantages incident to a like situation in South Britain. The Scotch peasantry enjoy great advantages for obtaining education. They have a school established by law in every parish, where elementary instruction may be obtained at the lowest price; and, as it is the habit and in the most thinking of the parents lead them to practise the utmost self-denial, in order to procure yet farther information for their children. Neither can we forbear to pause for one moment, for the purpose of remarking, that when we consider in how great a degree the rural population of Scotland is free from crime,—a fact known and acknowledged on all sides,—this circumstance, even assisted, as we admit it to be, by some others, favourable to the innocence of the people, must be allowed to speak volumes in behalf of the great cause of popular education.

The father of Burns was an extraordinary character, of high principles, and of no common talents; and he yielded to none in his anxiety to procure every advantage of instruction for his children. Beside sending them to the parish school, he paid a master to instruct them at home; so that Robert, the eldest, not only was taught to read and to write, but was conversant with

the English grammar, and even learned some French; to which knowledge he afterwards added the elements of geometry and mensuration. Burns, therefore, started in his literary career with advantages superior to many, who have since been called self-taught poets. Still it should be remembered, that he passed the first twenty-three years of his life in sough toil. He was literally, as he styled himself, a ploughman. His father worked his farms only by the labour of himself and his sons; a labour, that was exacted to the utmost; and it is melancholy to think that, even with the closest industry, combined with the strictest frugality, and the humblest mode of living, the poor old man was unsuccessful in all his efforts, and, after having been obliged to retire successively from three farms, died at last in poverty. Still, during the few hours of leisure that this laborious course of life afforded, Robert Burns eagerly devoured every book, which chance, or the kindness of friends, threw in his way.

He also sharpened his intellect by forming an association of young men, who met periodically to discuss subjects of importance and interest. But, much more than all, he occupied his mind, during this period of his life, in composing several of those poems, which have since inscribed his name in the rolls of fame. As he guided the plough or wielded the flail, his mind expatiated in the bright regions of fancy; and the little incidents of agricultural life, and the simple habits of agricultural economy, gave rise to the beautiful poems of the "Field Mouse," the "Mountain Daisy," and the most delightful of all, the "Cotter's Saturday Night." It is also remarkable that, while thus labouring for a bare subsistence, and never having extended his personal observation beyond the neighbouring market-town, Burns was yet able to form a just estimate of his own powers, and was conscious that they qualified him to take his place among the eminent and the great. At the same time, apprehensive that his humble and indigent circumstances would bar him from assuming his proper station, he felt within himself a restlessness and uneasiness, which we could well understand in such a mind. In a letter written to his father, when he was twenty-two years of age, he says, "As for this world, I despair of ever making a figure in it. I am not formed for the bustle of the busy, nor the flutter of the gay; I shall never again be capable of entering into such scenes:—indeed, I am altogether unconcerned at the thoughts of this life. I foresee that poverty and obscurity probably await me, and I am in some measure prepared, and daily preparing to meet them. I have but just time and paper to return you my grateful thanks for the lessons of virtue and piety you have given me, which were too much neglected at the time of giving them, but which, I hope, have been remembered ere it is yet too late."

But at length the time arrived, that was to form the great epoch in the life of Burns. He had lost his excellent father; he had made an imprudent marriage; and farming had proved unprofitable. In despair, he came to the resolution to go out to Jamaica in the capacity of an assistant on the estate of Dr. Douglas;—but not having sufficient money to pay his passage, he was advised to endeavour to obtain the means, by publishing his poems by subscription. The success of the experiment exceeded his most sanguine wishes: they were warmly and universally admired, and procured for their author a sum of money, sufficient not only to induce him to abandon his design of quitting his native country, but also to give him the means of establishing himself in credit and comfort, in his former line of life, in any part of Scotland. His reputation also procured him invitations to Edinburgh, for which place he set out in November, 1786, and where he was received by the learned, by the great, and by the gay, with a cordiality and hospitality, which at once placed him among society widely different from any to which he before had been used, and which also, we fear, engendered tastes and habits, which were most injurious to his respectability, to his morals and religion, and to his happiness in his after life.

It is our desire to speak with the utmost tenderness of such a man as Burns. We wish it ever to be remembered, that to the end of his career, he maintained an integrity and independence of spirit, which no poverty could bend, and which we delight to see associated with so much genius. But we make no apology for his vices; neither, certainly, is it our intention to follow those scenes of irregularity, which at length brought his career to a premature close on the 21st of July, 1796, in his thirty-seventh year. Our object is principally to illustrate one point: by the successful sale of his poems, Burns had found himself in possession of nearly £500; a sum, that was sufficient to one whose means had always been so scanty, and certainly forming a sufficient capital to have enabled him to embark steadily and systematically in the reputable occupation of agriculture. In fact, he took the farm of Ellisland, on the banks of the Nith, a few miles above Dumfries, on which he entered at Whitsonide

1788. But his rustic labours soon grew distasteful to him, and were neglected, every thing on his farm went amiss, and, after an occupation of three years and a half, he resigned it into the hands of his landlord. In the mean while, Burns had also been appointed to an office of no large emolument in the excise, but this appointment, while it diverted him from the steady prosecution of his agricultural labours, threw him also into situations by no means favourable to the virtue of temperance; and from this, as well as from other concurrent circumstances, he became gradually more and more addicted to excesses in drinking, which undermined his health, and brought him to an early grave. It may also be added, that, although many passages in his writings, both in prose and verse, show that Burns was deeply impressed with the sentiment of religion; a sentiment, in which we can hardly conceive how by any possibility a real poet can be deficient; yet his devotional feelings do not appear to have sprung from sound Religious principle nor to have been sustained and strengthened by regular, constant, and systematic acts of worship. In short, the main purpose for which we have sketched the life of this extraordinary and unfortunate man, has been to show how the brightest genius may be obscured, and a mind of the highest and noblest aspirations may be laid low, by want of steadiness, by want of prudence, by want of perseverance, and above all by want of practical Religion.

Burns is not properly an instance of lowly talent cultivated and improved by its owner to his cost; his misfortunes were occasioned by other causes. His cultivated intellect would have added both to his respectability and to his happiness, if, at the same time he had learned to control his appetite, and acquire habits of regular application to business,—making his poetry a solace from care, a recreation from toil, or, to put it upon a lower footing, a source of profit, valuable and acceptable, but still secondary and subordinate to some fixed employment.

Immediately after the death of Burns, noble subscriptions were raised, in behalf of his destitute family: splendid monuments have since been erected to his memory.

The Scottish peasant feels his heart swell with pride, as he recollects that he is of the same country, and of the same class with the AYRSHIRE PLOUGHMAN. We think that not an honour beyond his desert has been lavished upon his memory as a genius:—we only wish his sad fate to be borne in mind, in order that it may serve as a beacon to mark the rocks on which genius may make shipwreck, when it is not under the guidance of religion, and not kept steady in its course, by regular and constant occupation.

MISCELLANY.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—The Gazette, published at Now Albany, Ind. gives the details of a horrid transaction which recently took place at Corydon, in that State. One Ladd, the editor and publisher of a newspaper called the "Indianian," attempted to kill his own wife, and after stabbing her several times she fell, as he supposed dead. He then stabbed himself through the heart, and after he had fallen, he perceived that his wife was not dead, and said to her "I believe I shall die first;" giving her at the same time another blow, which was parried with her arm. He died in a very short time, and his wife was still living, though but feeble hopes were entertained of her recovery.

BEWARE OF RED WAFERS.—In this week's *Lancet*, a curious case is mentioned, in which the secretary of a public institution was twice attacked with a very violent fit of salivation, so as to render medical aid indispensable, from his having wafered 500 circulars with red wafers, which he wetted in his mouth.

A NEW DEFINITION.—A young lady being on an examination as to her proficiency in the science of Grammar, was asked why the noun bachelor is singular, replied with great apparent candour—because it is very singular that they don't get married.

In writing or speaking, give to every person his due title, according to his degree and the custom of the place.

When a man does all he can, though it succeeds not well, blame not him that did it.—*Washington*.

Why is a nobleman like a book? Because he has a title.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

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