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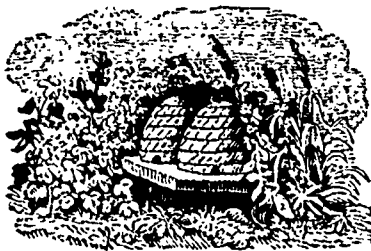
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAYA JUVENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1835.

NUMBER XIII.

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 13s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance, whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

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

QUEBEC FLOUR.

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

July 8, 1835.

Archibald Hart & Mrs. Stalker.

FAMILY DYERS.

(LATE FROM SCOTLAND.)

BEG to intimate, 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; Leghorns 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.

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

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.

A CHAPTER OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The monstrous absurdity, that there is a principle in the economy of nature by which population increases beyond the means of supply, has been stated by men eminent in various departments of political economy, and countenanced by individuals in whom the soundest reasoning and far-sightedness might have been expected. There is *not* a principle in nature having a tendency to increase population beyond the means of subsistence, or to over-people the world. To suppose that there is, is to impugn the magnificent designs of the Creator, and to call in question his vigilant and ever sustaining Providence. When the globe which we inhabit, and all that it sustains in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, was called into existence, and sent forth fresh from the hands of its Divine Constructor, certain fixed principles were ordained and put into unremitting action, by which all were to be sustained, and prevented alike from coming to a stand, or into collision. These principles involved the production and re-production of food for man and beast through an incalculable series of ages, and this process of production was left to be excited or retarded in a great measure by man, for whose convenience all subordinate parts were organized, and by whose thinking faculties the increase or decrease of food was apparently to be proportioned. In a word, it was left to our free will whether to cultivate the soil, or leave it in its rude and unproductive condition.

It has happened in the course of some five or six thousand years after the creation of the world, that a small island, lying in the seas which border on the northern part of Europe, a spot of earth so comparatively small that it may be traversed from one end to the other in the space of little more than a week, has, by the artificial state of its society, and a concourse of injudicious regulations, increased in its population to about seventeen millions of inhabitants; and because, as must necessarily be the case from the influence of these regulations, a number of the people are in impoverished circumstances, and are not so well fed as their neighbours, it has, forsooth, pleased a few men in this large mass of humanity to impeach the God of the universe, and to tell us that He creates millions of thinking beings only to put them to death by starvation.

To show the utter fallacy of this detestable theory, I need only bring under your notice two simple facts, in which all such vicious and shallow-minded reasoning finds an insurmountable obstacle to its establishment. It is a great, a comforting, and an undeniable fact, that there are immense tracts of land, islands, and even continents, which, till this hour, are lying in nearly their primeval state, with the soil untouched since the beginning of the world. So boundless are these almost uninhabited territories, so capable are they of sustaining human life, that, if the proper means were used, they would yield food, clothing, and a place of residence to more people than all that the ancient settlements of the human race at present contain. They could hold all the existing population of the earth, and not be filled. Canada itself could receive and maintain the whole of the population of Europe; and the seventeen millions of human beings belonging to the little Island which has raised such

alarm, might be transported to the banks of one of the mighty rivers in the United States, and it would hardly be known that they had taken up their residence in the country. "Send us over your whole population (says an American writer); we have plenty of room for you all, and a hundred millions more." But such a gratifying fact as this gives but a faint idea of the vastness, the capabilities of the world beyond the waters of the Atlantic. In a former number of the Journal, I honoured these humble pages with the account given by the ingenious naturalist Audubon, of the wild pigeons of America. Have my readers any recollection of the extraordinary number of these animals, and the calculation made regarding the quantity of their daily food? Let me here repeat and extend the calculation. The number of pigeons seen on the wing by Audubon, as computed by allowing two pigeons to the square yard, was *one billion, one hundred and fifteen million, one hundred and thirty-six thousand*, and "as every pigeon (says he) daily consumes half a pint of food, the quantity necessary for supplying this vast multitude must be *eight millions, seven hundred and twelve thousand bushels per day*." The species of food used is the produce of the trees. We thus find that, by a moderate calculation, a single flock of pigeons in the back woods of America consumes in one day as great an amount of food, whether by weight or measure, as would support the whole seventeen millions of people in Great Britain for at least a week. The mind is lost in wonder in contemplation of so magnificent a fact. The faculty of thought is bewildered in pondering on so striking an instance of the astonishing bounty of the great Author of Nature in providing for the wants of his creatures. Where, where, may we then ask, have the predictors of famine been examining the source of food for man? On what have their eyes and their thoughts been fixed, that they have passed over this prospect of inexhaustible plenty? It would seem that they have never looked beyond the confines of that little spot of land in the ocean which I have alluded to, and whose superabundant thousands require only to be transferred to that division on the earth's surface holding out food, raiment, and residence for their gratuitous acceptance, in order that society may right itself.

The above is the *first* fact that I have to offer in the elucidation of this important question; and I maintain, in direct opposition to those who have taken a contrary view of the subject—among whom I am sorry to include persons otherwise distinguished for the clearness and comprehensiveness of their views of the social compact—that until the *whole* earth has been peopled, and until it can hold no more, it cannot rationally be said that the means of subsistence are inadequate for the wants of the population. These means are no more inadequate than that the produce of a kitchen garden is insufficient to support the family to which it belongs; and if this family be prevented from seeking its subsistence beyond its garden walls, and so be half-starved, their miserable case is exactly parallel with that of this over-populated island. Remove, I would say, all restrictions of a certain description; do not unnaturally foster population either in a particular part of the country, or at a particular time; **LET MANKIND ABANDON**; and in the

same manner that fluids find their level, so will the redundant population of Great Britain and Ireland be profitably dispersed over territories hitherto untroubled by the footsteps of civilized men.

My second fact is more hypothetical, but not less obvious to our understanding. It is an old proverbial expression, that "necessity is the mother of invention." Now, in this sentiment we discover one of the wisest provisions of Providence. It is only by necessity that mankind, in a savage state, are compelled to hunt, or otherwise toil, for their subsistence. The same feeling predominates through all the ramifications of civilized society. In proportion as the necessities of men spur them on to seek out new means of subsistence, so do these new means of subsistence open upon their view. If we cast a retrospective glance upon those steps which society has traced from its infancy to manhood—from a state of barbaric rudeness to a condition of luxury and splendour—we invariably find that all improvements have originated in the wants of the people; and that in proportion as they increased in number, so did they whet their invention, and contrive additional means of support. It is from this cause that Scotland, for instance, had no greater surplus of food when it had only a million of inhabitants than it has now, when it supports nearly three times the number. Nay, it had much less food in proportion when it had only a million of people; and hence it is proved that mankind, by their inventions and improvements, greatly increase the means of support beyond the point at which they formerly stood. The power of seeking out, or inventing, new means of subsistence, just as the old ones are perceived to be inadequate, has been actively at work since the beginning of time, and will operate for the benefit of our race as long as sun and moon endure. It is in the exercise of this transcendent faculty of the human mind that we see the beneficence of the Creator in providing unseen means of subsistence; and it is in it that we find the cheering hope, that at no period, however distant, even when the whole earth shall have been covered with inhabitants, shall mankind languish for lack of food. As they go on increasing in number, so will they go on perfecting their contrivances; every succeeding generation may labour under some new difficulty, but so will it be endowed with the faculty of releasing itself from it.

I have been led into these reflections by cogitating on the probable effects of that species of elemental locomotion in which steam is the active agent, and which appears to come into use for the benefit of our species precisely at the time that the quantity of food produced in this country has begun to be felt as too limited. An exceedingly instructive volume, illustrative of the commercial, political, and moral advantages of elemental locomotion, by means of steam-carriages on common roads, has appeared in London, from the pen of Alexander Gordon, civil engineer; and on turning over its leaves, I am glad to perceive that the same idea, with regard to increasing the amount of food by the introduction of inanimate for animate power, is insisted upon both by the author and by those who have been examined on the question by a committee of the House of Commons.

"The substitution of inanimate for animate power (says Mr. Gordon), if not the panacea which is to cure all the evils of our condition, is at least one that comes recommended as a matter of fact—easy of operation and effectual in its result. If want of food, or, in other words, redundancy of population, be the bane of the country, it does not propose to meet that evil by a visionary project, tending in its operation to unhinge society, tedious in its process, and ending at length in bitter disappointment; but it meets the evil directly, substantially, and effectually, by the substitution of [consumers of] food. And how are all these advantages to be effected? By the substitution of inanimate for animate power. At present, the animate power employed in the commercial transportations of

this great kingdom is estimated to amount to two millions of horses. Each horse consumes as much food as is necessary for the support of eight men. Hence the conversion of its consumption to purposes of human existence would, if carried to this practical extent, amount to a quantity of food equal to support sixteen millions of people. Now, the suppression of our stage horses upon our principal thoroughfares, and of the dray horses in the great commercial towns, may be calculated to economize a saving of food equivalent to the supply of the above human beings. The reduction of farm consumption, the bugbear of the project, will be met and compensated by a steady and proportionate demand from other quarters; whilst in the United Kingdom, the 5,100,000 acres of land now required to feed the horses, together with the capital sunk in their purchase, will, when both applied to other and general purposes, amply compensate for the change. If instead of 20,000 horses we keep 20,000 fat oxen, butcher's meat will be always cheap to the operative classes, whilst the quantity of tallow will of course make candles cheap, and so many hides lower the price of leather. Or the same quantity of land may keep 30,000 cows, the milk of which will make both butter and cheese cheaper to the poor, as well as to the labouring manufacturer. The same thing may be said in favour of more sheep and woolen cloths.

"If then elemental locomotion can be made to supersede the expensive unproductive system of animate labour now in use, it will indubitably be for the vital interest of all classes of society that the substitution should be realized speedily and extensively. That steam can be so applied, has been satisfactorily proved by the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, in which it was expressed as an opinion that 'the substitution of inanimate for animate power, in draught or common roads, is one of the most important improvements in the means of internal improvement ever introduced.'" It would be needless here to particularize the evidence adduced before the committee, and I may only refer to what was said by Colonel Torrens, M. P. "With respect (says he) to the demand for labour, that demand consists of the quantity of food and raw materials which can be cheaply obtained; and, as by the supposition the displacing of horses will leave at liberty more food, and more material, the demand for labour will ultimately be greatly increased, instead of being diminished. If steam-carriages could ultimately be brought to such perfection as entirely to supersede draught-horses on the common roads (not including horses used for other commercial and for agricultural purposes), there would be food and demand for eight millions of persons. But when we take further into consideration, that lowering the expense of carriage would enable us to extend cultivation over soils which cannot now profitably be tilled, and would have the further effect of enabling us to apply, with a profit, additional portions of labour and capital to the soils already under tillage, I think it not unfair to conclude, that were elementary power on the common roads completely to supersede draught-horses, the population, wealth, and power of Great Britain, would at least be doubled. In point of fact, superseding horses by mechanical power would have precisely the same effect in increasing the population and wealth of England, as would be produced were we to increase the extent of the country, by adding thereto a new and fertile territory, equal in extent to all the land which now breeds all the horses employed upon common roads. Such addition to the extent of fertile territory in England, suddenly effected, would, in the first instance, lower the value of agricultural produce, and be injurious to the proprietors of the old portion of the territory; but no person would therefore contend, that if we would enlarge the island of Great Britain, by additional tracts of fertile land, the public interests would be injured by such enlargement. This would economically ab-

surd. It is not less absurd to object to the increase of food available for human beings, by substituting mechanical power for horses."

My readers may now perhaps be satisfied with what has been said on a topic which has in various shapes already excited a good deal of controversy, and which appears to have been strangely obscured by the elaborate essays of a certain description of political economists. In my humble opinion, it requires neither books nor intricate disquisitions to elucidate those principles which govern the production and consumption of food by man. The very simple facts I have here chosen to bring undisguisedly forward, might, I think, convince every one who does not prefer the mystifications of theorists to plain sense and plain truth, that the doctrine as to the means of subsistence having a constant disposition to fall beneath the demand for food, rests on no sure foundation, is irrational in its character, and, in reality, amounts to a scandalous, though perhaps unintentional, libel on the beneficent designs of Providence.—*Chambers.*

THE COMING COMET.

According to the calculations of Astronomers, we are about to be visited by two of those wanderers called Comets. Did our limits permit, we would present our readers with a chapter on the nature and design of those Heavenly Bodies, as far as they are known, and we would show the utter absurdity of the notion, that a dangerous degree of heat may be generated on the surface of this globe, by the near approach of one of these luminaries. Very few instances have been recorded of a comet having approached so near the earth as to exercise any influence on its surface, and the few that have been so, have shown contrary results from the popular belief; the period of their nearest approach have been remarkable for the humidity of our atmosphere. Dense fogs and cloudy weather have generally intervened and prevented the observer from seeing these Luminaries when in the vicinity of the orbit of our planet, and the meteorological observations that have been made on these occasions, have generally shown a lower degree of temperature than at the periods corresponding in other years; hence inferences have been drawn by some that the flood might have been caused by a comet, approaching so near the earth, as to materially disturb the tides of the ocean by its attraction, and surcharge our atmosphere with those watery exhalations, which caused the prodigious rains so emphatically described by the Sacred Historian: "The same day were all the fountains of the Great Deep broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened."

From the reports of historians, and other observations, we select the following notices of Comets. Seneca mentions the appearance of one in the reign of Nero as large as the sun; and one which was seen in the year 1652, did not seem to be less than the moon, though it had a pale, and dummer aspect.

The first Comet of which any proper observations are recorded, appeared in the year 1472; when nearest the earth it excited great alarm, by the magnitude of its body and train: when in its *perihelion*, its velocity was so immensely accelerated, that it moved 40 degrees of a great circle in the short space of one day.

A Comet which appeared in 1080, approached so near the sun in its perihelion as 490,000 miles, which is less than a third part of his diameter; its train extended through a space almost as long as from hence to the sun, and it moved on its course at the immenso rapidity of 1,057,000 miles in an hour, but when in its *aphelion*, or greatest distance from the sun, it will move only 45 miles in the same time.

Another Comet became visible in 1743; it approached within about 10,000,000 of miles of the sun's centre, and when nearest to that luminary, moved at the rate of 600,000 miles in an hour.

The two Comets which make their appearance this year, are those known by the names of Halley's, and Encke's Comets; of the former, the following is an account of its last revolution in 1759, taken from a pamphlet published in 1811.

The period of *Halley's Comet* has been computed at 75 years; it having appeared successively in the years 1456, 1531, 1607, and in 1682. Its re-appearance was expected in 1757, or 1758: A similar comet was discovered on the 21st of January 1759, by *M. Messier*, assistant of *M. de Lisle*, which was observed as often as the weather would permit. It was invisible during March, from the state of the atmosphere, and was not seen again until the beginning of May, when it appeared only as a faint light or cloud.

By letters from the West Indies and North America, it appeared that it was seen there soon after the time of its passing the *perihelion*, towards the latter end of March; from which it advanced far to the southward, its body increasing considerably in diameter, and its train growing broader, but decreasing in length; because the comet was then so placed, with respect to the observer, that its body was nearest the earth, and its train nearly in a line beyond it, but a little inclining upwards. When this comet was in its *perigee*, or that part of its orbit which is nearest the earth, on the 23d of April, and about eight million of miles distant from it, its body was larger than the full moon, and its velocity so extremely rapid, that in three days it ran through fifty five degrees of a great circle.

Dr. Halley remarks, as the reader will do from what I have stated, that the appearance of this comet was a year later than the rest; but from the affinity of all other characters, both he and *Clairaut* concluded that it was the same comet, and conceived that its period might be lengthened by the attraction of Jupiter and Saturn: It might also be supposed that this might occur to prevent its meeting in its course with the earth, or some other planet."

For the information of those who have not procured an Almanac, we subjoin the following conjectures upon its present visit, from *Belcher's Almanac* of the present year:


"This year will be remarkable for the long expected return of the Comet of 1759; commonly designated "*Halley's Comet*," (from its having been successfully predicted by that celebrated astronomer,) which in one of its former returns appeared in great splendour, with a tail 30° in length. If the calculation of the most eminent mathematicians may be relied on, it will come into the vicinity of the earth's orbit early in July, and cross the plane of the ecliptic, about the beginning of August, in near the middle of the sign Gemini; moving among the fixed stars from the west to the east, and north, through the constellations Taurus, Auriga and the Lynx, into Ursa Ma-

gor, or the Great Bear; it will not however probably be visible till it arrives in the constellation Auriga, about the first of September, when it will rise in the N. E. at about 11 o'clock in the evening, and pass the meridian, near the zenith, at a little past 7 the next morning. On the last of September it will be about 20° due north of the stars Castor and Pollux, and will rise in the N. N. E. at about 10 in the evening, and will pass the meridian a little north of the zenith at about 8 the next morning; its apparent velocity of motion through the constellations about this time being incredibly swift, equal to 15° of longitude in 24 hours. At about the beginning of October, when it arrives at Ursa Major, it will have attained so great a northern declination, that it will revolve without setting for several days, but will probably be lost for a few hours, near the horizon in the humidity of the earth's atmosphere. Its distance at this time will be about twenty-five millions of miles from the earth, and will probably exhibit a brilliant appearance. From Ursa Major it will pass rapidly into the constellation of Boötes, thence through the head of the Serpent, into the Serpent-Bearer, but it will now, (near the last of October,) have arrived so near the Sun, as probably to be lost in his rays except it may possibly be visible for a little time early in the morning near the horizon, in the east or a little south of east. It will reach its perihelion about the 4th November, and be invisible during the remainder of the year; but on its return from its perihelion in 1836, it will probably be visible early in the morning in the south east, for a few weeks about the last of January and first of February; but it will soon after reach such a distance from the earth, that the attenuated light of the sun, which it reflects, will cease to make an impression on the organ of sight; and it will be no more visible until the year 1912, as its period is computed to be about 76 years; so that probably not one that has now arrived at the age of manhood, will live to witness another return of this illustrious visitor. Since its last appearance successive generations have arisen and passed away, and more than two hundred millions of the human family have joined the innumerable company of the mighty Dead.

"The year 1832 was distinguished by the predicted appearance of two comets, the most remarkable that have yet fallen under the notice of astronomers. These are the comets of Encke and Biela, the former was not expected to be visible in this hemisphere during its visit: that part of the heavens in which it pursued its track was, notwithstanding, carefully examined night after night, but not the faintest glimmering of it could be perceived. It was, however, seen in the southern hemisphere, at Buenos Ayres, but it exhibited so very faint an appearance, as to induce the suspicion that it had undergone considerable physical changes since its perihelion in 1829. Its return in August, the present year, will also be unfavourable for observation in the northern hemisphere of the earth, and we must wait till the autumn of 1838 before it will again be advantageously situated for tracing it. The latter had been an object of fear to many on account of the nearness with which it approached, not the earth but a point of the earth's path. Towards the end of October it actually intersected the orbit of our planet; happily, however, the comet was in advance of the earth, so that unless our globe had augmented its pace, or the visitant had retarded its journey, there was no risk of any dangerous proximity, much less of a hostile collision. There are many who without going the length of fearing danger from the shock of a comet, nevertheless imagine that any unusually hot weather, which happens while such a body is visible, or going to be

visible, is caused by it in some measure at least. A comet may certainly strike the earth in the next century; not one of these which are known, unless the laws of nature be singularly altered, but some one or other yet to come; and as the Science of Astronomy approaches towards perfection, we shall doubtless add some important and interesting facts to our knowledge of comets. As to the multitude of idle theories with which for want of better information, this part of astronomy has been loaded, such as that the planetary system was formed by matter struck off from the sun by one comet; that another caused the deluge; that the four small planets were formerly one, which was broken in pieces by a third; that the moon was originally a comet, and the like;—we would willingly amuse our readers by an account of them, if our limits permitted.

The revolutions of some comets are completed in much less time than a few years since was supposed; the comet of 1682, whose period is 75 years, was termed by *Dr. Halley*, "*the Mercury of comets*." The following are some of the most remarkable; the comets of Encke, Biela, and Halley, are the only three whose returns have been satisfactorily verified:—Comet of Encke, 3 1-2 years; comet of Biela, 6 3-4 years; comet of 1770, 50 years, 5 1-2 years and 20 years (having had its original period disturbed by the action of Jupiter); comet of 1815, 74 or 75 years; comet of Halley, 75 or 76 years, (this is the comet which is expected to return the latter end of this year;) comet of 1680, 575 years; second comet of 1811, 875 years; comet of 1769, 929 years; comet of 1807, 1713 years; first comet of 1811, 3383 years; and the comet of 1763, 7934 years.

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JOHN RUSSEL.

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Pictou, July 8, 1835.

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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. J. D. May 27.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Maine Farmer.

WHITE WEED, OR OX-EYED DAISY.

We see some of our brethren are calling attention, thus early in the season, to this troublesome weed, and we would also join them, heart and hand, in the clamour. In some towns it has got a rank hold, to the exclusion of much better vegetables, for wherever it gets settled, it will in time kill out all other grass. It is true, that if mown while in blossom, it makes pretty good hay, but although it gives great show, and monopolizes the whole ground to itself, the actual burden per acre is very light indeed. But how shall it be exterminated is the question? Indeed where it has taken root in any considerable degree, it cannot be exterminated by individual exertion alone. There must be a union of forces, and all must move forward at once, for it is of little use for one man to exert himself and subdue it on his own land, when his next neighbour suffers it to go to seed, and that seed to float on the winds in every direction around him, thereby undoing by sloth and negligence what has cost his neighbour much care and labour to accomplish. Associations should be formed; real "whole hog" anti-white weed Societies should be formed, say in every section or school district for the purpose of destroying where it is already seeded, and keeping it out where it has not got rooted. Mowing all that is in blossom, if it does not destroy the present crop, will prevent an immense growth in the future, and by continued mowing and grubbing up, the evil may in time, be wholly eradicated. We look upon it as a pernicious trouble to the farmer, for it actually robs him of much valuable fodder, and reduces the value of his land. Much may be done by preventing an increase in future, and every precaution ought to be taken to keep it out of those districts where it has never made its appearance. The manure made by cattle fed upon hay which contains it in a ripened state, should be suffered to lie over one season and fermented, and stirred often so that the seeds shall either be made to vegetate and destroyed as soon as they grow, or rendered inert by the fermentation. In our estimation, too much judgment, exertion and energy cannot be called to bear upon this unprofitable and perplexing plant. It is time to begin some system of offensive as well as defensive operations upon so strong an enemy.

The following is the conclusion of an article in the Genesee Farmer on the same subject:—

Cannot the old plant be prevented from going to seed? Can they not be destroyed? And can we not serve the young plants in the same manner? Now let us consider what course will be most effectual for these purposes. Some plants when not in a growing state, will bear to be turned over with little injury. We have had Spear Grass which was planted in autumn, rise nearly two feet through a bed of earth; but late in the spring when its vegetation is vigorous, it would be smothered at half that depth. Let the Ox-eye daisy then be ploughed under, with a deep, even, regular furrow, when in its most growing state, and suffocation must ensue. The ground however, will probably contain unsprouted seeds. When the old plants have rooted, successive ploughings and harrowings may be necessary to destroy the young plants that come forward, and to bring up more seed near the surface of the germinate. Perseverance can conquer all such enemies, and make a profitable business of it to the farmer.

We request the particular attention of our farmers, to the above article; the noxious weed which is the

subject of it, has of late become a denizen among their hay fields; we say of late, because we can remember, that some 20 years ago, it appeared for the first time in this district, in the fields of the late Edward Mortimer, Esq., to which the seed had been introduced by some ballast which was laid upon the adjoining road. For some years, it had not overspread more than an acre of ground; how easy it would then have been to exterminate it. We do not know to what extent this weed is now propagated in the Province, but we are sorry to observe it in many parts of this district, and would by all means advise, that every possible plan be taken for its destruction.—Ed.

TO FARMERS.

If there is any one temporal interest that is of more importance, and entitled to more reward, than another, I think I hazard little in saying that it is the agricultural interest.

Through the medium of agriculture, we receive more real blessings, than through commerce or the arts; agriculture is the only source of national wealth or comfort that can be depended on with safety: without the co-operation of agriculture, commerce and the arts would die; and even virtue, which is so necessary to the support and prosperity of a nation, would lose a powerful support: therefore agriculture is entitled to, and claims the support and protection of the community, and any thing which has a tendency to blight the prospect of the farmer should be speedily removed.

Look for a moment at a well-regulated farm, or a farming community, and contentment, happiness and good order will be seen to exist; the fields will be covered with verdure, and healthy flocks and herds will cover the hills; fences and buildings will be found in good condition; in short every thing will bear the appearance of lasting prosperity: and above all the inhabitants will be governed by the principles of religion and virtue.

Now turn your eyes to the farm or neighbourhood of the slothful; all seem discontented and unhappy; instead of good order, will be found confusion; instead of food for man and beast will be found weeds and briars: unruly and sickly cattle will be found in consequence of poor fences, and inattention in many respects: every thing will wear the appearance of adversity and misery: the minds of children will take a wrong direction, and in time many evils will creep into that community.

Why this difference between two neighbourhoods enjoying the same advantages of climate, location and soil? Ninety-nine times in a hundred the difference is owing to intemperance and the evils which follow in its train: the use of stimulating drinks has ruined more farmers than all the hail storms and whirlwinds since the creation. You may as well look for verdant fields on the desert of Sahara or the ice bound shores of Lapland, as to look for prosperity under the blighting influence of artificial stimulants in common use among farmers.

I can well remember when it was as common as any thing, to hear one farmer accost his neighbour with, "where do you buy your rum for harvest this year?" "have you had in your store of rum for mowing?" and for the store keeper to accost the farmer with, "I have just got in a quantity of rum, and should like to sell you what you may want for harvest," but now such things are becoming more rare; farmers are beginning to find that it is for their interest to exclude artificial stimulants from their premises as unprofitable and hurtful; the aspect seems quite changed; the desolate place is putting on the appearance of cheerfulness, and the wilderness is blossoming as the rose.

May the period soon arrive when intemperance, this scourge of nations shall be banished from land, and when farmers will not sell their products to be converted into strong drink of any kind.—Vermont State Journal.

CLOVER WITH OATS.—Many of the farmers in West Chester and Putnam counties sow clover seed with their oats—thinking it takes better than rye or wheat. The ordinary rotation in most parts of this section of the Union is corn, oats, rye or wheat with clover. In order to secure the enriching properties of the clover, I should suppose, even in this rotation, it would be profitable to sow clover, with a view of turning it under for rye or wheat in the fall. The expense of seed and sowing is but a trifle. The pasture, from the time the oats are cut to that for fall ploughing, will pay for all expenses.

BONE MANURE.—Mr. John R. Watson, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, has communicated to the N. Y. Farmer, a series of experiments which he has made with bone dust as a manure, and which gave the following results:—1st. That its good effects are equally perceptible on a light, and on a heavy loam: 2d. That two rows of corn, planted in drills manured with it, proved better than two other rows manured highly with hog-pen and yard manure, and two others with fish: 3. That an acre of grass with 20 bushels of it spread broad-cast, proved superior to any other manured with any other substance he had ever used, and was matured three weeks earlier than any other around it: 4th. 25 bushels of it sowed broad-cast on an acre of oats, proved greatly superior to farm yard manure: and 5thly, he has found it an excellent manure for trees.

In England, bone dust has been long and freely used among agriculturists, and is highly approved as a manure; but we doubt whether in this country, where land is so plenty and cheap, it can ever be found an object of general use. The difficulty of procuring it here, in sufficient quantities, except in the immediate neighbourhood of large cities, must always operate to prevent its introduction into general use, to any considerable extent. In situations, however, favourable to full supplies, we apprehend, establishments for the collection of bones, reduction into, and sale of the dust, would prove highly beneficial and profitable. Of the eminently invigorating quality of the powder, there can be no doubt in the minds of those who are aware of the elements of which Bones are composed.—Baltimore Farmer.

HEALTH SECURED
BY MORRISON'S PILLS,

THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE
BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

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

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

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

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, May 6th, 1835.

15 BARRELS PORK 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 McMeHEN, 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 McMeHEN, 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, }
 Attorney in person. }

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.]

JAMES MALCOLM

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

GOODS,

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| BLACK, blue, brown, olive and green CLOTH. | IRON & STEEL, |
| Pilot Cloth & Flushing, | Tea Kettles, |
| Cassimere, | Pots & Ovens, |
| Fancy Stuff for Summer Dresses, | Brass mounted GRATES & FENDERS, |
| Plaiding, | Carron do. do. |
| Brown & bleach'd shirting Cottons, | Plough MOUNTING, |
| Apron Check, | PAINTS, Paint Oil and Brushes, |
| Striped Shirting, | Ivory and Lamp Black, |
| Printed Cottons,—(great variety.) | Coffin Mounting, |
| Merinoes & Shawls, | Hearth, Shoe and Cloth BRUSHES, |
| Silk & cotton Handk'fs, | Percussion Guns & Caps, |
| Raven sewing Silk, | Cannister and Seal POWDER, |
| Patent & common sewing Thread, | Cannon Powder & Shot, |
| Cotton Balls, | Kegs 4dy, 6dy, 8dy, 10dy, 12dy, 15dy, & 20dy, fine |
| Silk and cotton Ferret, | ROSE NAILS, |
| Coat & Vest Buttons, | Horse Nails, |
| Writing, deed & wrapping PAPER, | Shovels & Spades, |
| Patent Cordage, | Frame, whip, & cross cut SAWS, |
| Putty, | Hand & Tennon do., |
| Boxes Tobacco Pipes, | Fanner Mounting, |
| CUTLERY,—all sorts, | Chisels, |
| Crates assorted CROCKERYWARE. | 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.

ALMANACKS FOR 1835. For sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.

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

GOODS,

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

PRINTED Cottons, Muslins & Gingham, Shally Dresses, Cyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbott wool Shawls, gauze Hdkfs., Veils and Scarfs, crapo Hd'fs., Ribbons,

TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND DEVONSHIRE BONNETS,

Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.

Leghorn Flats, gent's Gossamere, beaver and Calcutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdkfs., Laces and Edgings, bobbinette, book, jaconnet, null, cross-barred & cambrie 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 & Moleskins, printed Cantoons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Cassinets, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture, Slops, &c. &c. &c.

—HARDWARE.—

Tennon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chissels, Rasps, Sickles, Scythes, 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, rim, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpenter's Pincers & Hammers, brass window pullies, bell Handles and Triggers, shingling Hatchets, CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES, Brace and Bitts, Planes of every description, Cramps, Vices, Spoko Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Waiters and Trays, Candlesticks, Snufflers, Spoons, Britt. metal tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, saucopans, Pots, Ovens, and spare covers, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, cod & mk'l Hooks,

STEEL YARDS & SCALE BEAMS,

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

—GROCERIES & LIQUORS.—

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

R. ROBERTSON.

9th June, 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

200 TONS fishery SALT

- 20 Bags fine do
- Linos, Twines, Mackarel 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 Brimstone
- Crates well assorted CROCKERYWARE
- Oakum, Cordage, and Cauvass
- 60 M Bricks
- 200 qrs. 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
- Palin Leaf Hats
- Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine
- Pots & Ovens and spare Covers,

All of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

July I. 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 M'INTOSH, 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 M'INTOSH, Fox Brook, who is authorised to settle all accounts.

THOMAS MUNRO, } Ex'rs.
 RODERICK M'KAY, }

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 upprooving to order. [June 29, 1835]

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has lately received ex Brig DEVENON, 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.

—ALSO—

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 roan, morocco, embossed, and extra bindings.

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

June 22, 1835 JAMES DAWSON

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 Falmetto, 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.

UNITED STATES.

Dreadful Riot At Baltimore.—We regret to learn that a serious riot took place in Baltimore on Saturday night and Sunday morning. The mob attacked the houses of Reverdy Johnson, Esq. and John Glenn, Esq. formerly directors of the Bank of Maryland, and caused great destruction in the house of the latter.

The citizens flew to arms, and rumour says that eighteen lives were lost—a great many more were severely wounded; among the latter were Mr. Findlay, Mr. Cheves, and Mr. Adams. Our information is derived from gentlemen who were witnesses to this terrific scene of riot and bloodshed. As they left early in the morning, we are not able to state minute particulars. The excitement, it appears, grew out of the late business of the Bank of Maryland.

Farther Particulars.—We have conversed with a gentleman who was in the midst of the scenes of violence, and has just arrived in the boat from Philadelphia. He says that the persons killed were not chiefly of the mob, and that the number was but seven, though forty or more were wounded.

The horse guards were called out early, but when they came upon the ground, were driven off by the mob. The military fired repeatedly for an hour and a half, but it does not seem with any great effect.—Our informant saw one surgeon who had extracted a handful of buck shot from various individuals.

The work of destruction was pursued on the buildings until 5 o'clock, A. M. when most of the rioters withdrew, but only to renew the war at the return of evening. The persons to be attacked were all designated in anonymous letters. One or two houses were entirely destroyed except the walls.

It was feared that the military force, assisted by the citizens generally, would be unable to control the violence of the populace on Sunday night, and an express had been despatched to the President of the U. States for help. The city was in a state of awful anxiety.—*Jour. of Com.*

AWFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, a young man, named Patrick Daily, of respectable connections and of highly moral character, left this city in the cars on the Columbian Railroad. He stood on the outside of one of the cars. When within a mile of the Falls, the car passed under an apple tree, and Daily caught at an apple. The effort threw his hat off, and endeavouring to catch his hat he lost his balance and fell under the wheels of the car. The whole train passed over his right leg, grinding it to powder.—A doctor was sent for as soon as possible, and arrived; but was so appalled at the sight of the mangled limb, that he advised the friends of the sufferer to have him conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. A car was got ready as soon as possible, and the limb being partially bandaged Daily was placed in the car and set off for Philadelphia. As might have been anticipated the poor man died long before he reached the city. A Coroner's jury was held on the body and returned a verdict of death by accident.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

TIMBER DUTIES.—Our attention has been called to the members of the committee appointed by Mr. Poulett Thomson to "take into consideration the duties on timber, and to report their opinions thereon to the house." It consists of thirty-two members, twenty-four of whom are well known to entertain the most decided opinions on the subject—opinions in favour of the Baltic and foreigners, and opposed to the trade at present carried on by British Shipowners, between this country and our North American Colonies. The object that Mr. Poulett Thomson has in view may be conjectured, when we mention that Mr. Warburton, Mr. Grote, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Hutt, Mr.

Roebuck, and Mr. Ewart, are members of the committee, and that Lord Sandon, Lord Francis Egerton, and Mr. Mathias Attwood, are excluded. Lord Sandon, we understand, is to call the attention of the house to the subject. If ever there was a packed jury in the world, this is one. Our Colonial trade can have no chance in such hands. Why, it is notorious that Mr. Warburton owns large forests on the shores of the Baltic, and is deeply concerned in promoting his own interests at the expense of the British Shipowner, and the colonists and owners of property in Canada. Surely if there had been any regard for decency and impartiality, the name of Mr. Warburton would have been omitted. If the trade of the country is to be placed at the mercy of so many interested speculators and senseless visionaries, no man is safe for a single hour. There will be a petition from Liverpool on the subject in a few days, and we trust the strongest and most urgent remonstrances will be made.—*Liverpool Standard, June 16.*

LONDON, JULY 2.

To-day, in the house of Lords, the marquis of Londonderry adverted to a decree said to have been issued by Don Carlos, announcing that foreigners engaging in the service of the queen of Spain, would not have the benefit of the convention arranged by lord Elliot; lord Melbourne affirmed that the English levies would have the benefit of the convention, and expressed his belief that the decree was a forgery.

Lord Brougham introduced his promised bill on the subject of general education, on the 5d, when it was read a first time.

The official tables for the revenue for the quarter ending on the 5th of July, show a deficiency, both upon a financial year and quarter, as compared with those of the preceding year—upon the year of £1,758,886—upon the quarter of £616,407.

On the 7th of July, Sir Robert Peel gave notice of the course he intended to pursue in relation to the Irish church bill. It was in substance, to move an instruction to the committee to divide the bill, separating that part which goes to the appropriation of ecclesiastical property to other than ecclesiastical purposes, from that which goes to relieve the suffering clergy of Ireland. The former portion, he said, he should ever oppose, while the latter, properly modified, should receive his cordial support. The great battle upon this bill was expected to take place on the 19th or 21st of July.

The last clauses of the Corporations Reform bill, were agreed to in committee on the 5th, but Lord John Russell gave notice that he was not prepared to move immediately for its recommitment. There are some clauses yet to be disposed of, having been postponed by consent, until they could be printed, with the proposed amendments. The discussion of the schedules was expected to occupy some time.—The Morning Herald says, the general impression is, that it will pass the house of Lords without much alteration.

AWFUL SHIPWRECK!—A passenger, who was one of the fifteen individuals saved from the wreck of the *Monarch*, of Liverpool, Capt. Jackson, states that there were 240 souls on board, and that they were six days on their way to New York, when she struck about midnight on Thursday the 28th ult being then in the charge of the mate who was intoxicated. Two hundred and twenty-five persons perished; the captain, three sailors, and eleven passengers, were picked up by the *Francis Mary*, Flynn, master, and brought into Dublin.—The passengers were mostly from Limerick.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

In the House of Commons on the 2d June, a Petition was presented by Mr. H. L. Bulwer from New South Wales—signed by 6000 persons, and praying the adoption of a Legislative Assembly in that Col'y.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—Recruiting for Spain was in progress, but not with great activity. On the 30th of June 300 officers and 2,000 men had offered their services.

SPAIN.—From this distracted country, there are rumours in abundance, and statements which contradict each other as flutly as yes and no. The siege of Bilbao does not appear to have been raised, but the following telegraphic despatch, dated Bayonne, Saturday, July 4th, had been received at Paris.

"The Queen's troops, to the number of 20,000 men, entered Bilbao on the 1st inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. No fighting took place. Don Carlos established his head quarters the preceding day at Onote."

Gen. Valdez is said to have retired, and been succeeded by Gen. La Herald; but this intelligence it must be noted, is given in the Morning Herald of the 4th, as having come by telegraph from Bayonne, the despatch is dated July 1—and is not subsequently confirmed.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—The *Schr. Crawford* arrived at New Orleans on the 24th ult. from Vera Cruz, bringing papers to the 12th. They contain, says the New Orleans Bulletin, intelligence of a complete change in the form of Government in Mexico—changing the federal Republic of the States to a central, consolidated government, over which Santa Anna is recognised as the head or supreme chief of the nation.

The change commenced in Toluca, the chief city of the State of Mexico, whence the plan was sent to the general government, and disseminated through each and every state. It has been adopted in every part of the State of Mexico, and in most of the other States—even those that had prominently adopted the plan of Texca, particularly Zecatecas. This plan of Toluca appears to have emanated from Santa Anna, and its adoption in the various states of the Mexican Republic, to have been premeditated: so that there appears but little doubt of its being generally supported and ultimately successful.

The prominent features of the plan are, to establish a proper representative and central government; the constitution of which is based on the exclusive acknowledgment of the Catholic religion; on the independence of the nation in integrity of its actual territory; on the proportionate division of the powers of the government, and on the constitutional freedom of the Press.

SANTA ANNA is recognised as President and supreme Chief of the nation; and as Protector of its laws freely enacted.

The present authorities not opposing the plan of Toluca, are to continue in office, till Congress shall organize a government on the principles indicated, and this is to be effected as soon as possible.

COLONIAL.

We have been favoured with copies of the bills "For regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," to the British "Possessions on the Continent and Island of North America," and of the bill "to amend and consolidate the laws relating to merchant seamen," and "for forming and regulating a Registry" of the seamen.

The former has already been published, but some amendments in Committee are made, the principal of which are: That vessels shall not carry more than 3 persons to 5 tons, and have 5 1/2 feet height between decks, or a temporary platform where there is no deck, and 3 inches between the deck and lower tier of berths; 50 gallons pure water, and 70 lbs.

weight of bread stuffs for each passenger; ships not having compliment of passengers may carry 3 cubic feet of freight for each passenger, between decks. A Surgeon to every vessel carrying 100 and more passengers, and sufficient medicines if less; Master to pay £20 fine for landing a passenger not at the port of contract; two children under 13, and three under 7 years to count as a passenger; Master to pay 1s. per day to each passenger for avoidable detention beyond the day of sailing; Master obliged to feed and keep on board passengers 48 hours after anchoring in port; wrong lists to be considered as a misdemeanor, and Master punished by fine, from £5 to £20; Master to give bond to Custom for £1000 that ship is seaworthy, and all rules and regulations by this act shall be performed; no suits to be maintained if more than 12 calendar months after arrival in America, or return home. The act not to apply to passenger vessels not having more than one passenger to every five tons. The act not to extend to Bermuda and West Indies.

We shall give in our next an outline of the Merchant Seamen's Bill. It and the Passenger Bill will no doubt become laws without any material alteration.—*Quebec Gazette.*

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1835.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM BRITAIN.

By the *Miramichi Gleaner*, we have London dates to the 6th, and Glasgow to the 9th, both inclusive, brought by the Marchioness of Queensbury, Kerr; and we are indebted to the kindness of Capt. Curtis, of the barque Olive, for Boston papers to the 12th inst., containing London dates to the 7th ult. In our previous columns will be found some interesting extracts we have made.

SUMMARY.

THE Plague continues its most frightful ravages in Egypt,—in Cairo alone the deaths were 200 daily.

The accounts of the death of Zumalacarraguy were confirmed. The accounts from France are contradictory—some papers assert that Prince Talleyrand, that able politician, had prevailed on the French Government to change its intentions with respect to the Spanish auxiliary Force, and that henceforth, none of the subjects of France would be permitted to enter the service of either of the Belligerents in Spain; others maintain, that the recruiting for the Queen of Spain, was going forward, under the sanction of the Government. It was reported, that a telegraphic communication had just been received from the French coast, announcing that an attempt had been made to assassinate the King of France, but it was not believed.

Petitions from Liverpool, Greenock, and nearly all the principal sea-ports in Great Britain, had been sent up to Parliament, against the proposed alteration of the Timber Duties; the committee were still sitting and hearing evidence on the subject, a part of which had been laid before the public, but we have no room for its insertion.

In discussing the *Municipal Corporation Bill* in the House of Commons on the 2d July, a very stormy debate took place on the permanency of the office of Town Clerk, in which, Lord Stanley, and Mr. O'Connell, took a conspicuous part.

We request the particular attention of our Agricultural friends to the article in this day's paper on the weed called "ox-eyed daisy;" although no specific mode is pointed out of exterminating it, we hope every man who is his own friend, and the friend of his country, will use those means which his own good sense may suggest to him, for ridding the country of

this injurious plant. Those who have not yet had it introduced on their Farms, should be careful to procure no hay or hay-seed off farms where it grows. In order to show Farmers something of the propagating propensities of the enemy with which in this instance they have to grapple, we have taken up one plant, the product of one seed, by no means the largest we could find, to examine its productiveness, and the following is the result—233 flowers or heads, each containing on an average, 331 seeds, making the whole product of one seed amount to 77,356 seeds in one year.

[COMMUNICATED]

On Thursday evening last, Mr. Muter entertained the Ladies and Gentlemen of Truro, with a Lecture in his department of literature. We have witnessed several exhibitions of a similar nature, with great satisfaction, but last Thursday evening's crowns all. The number of persons present amounted to more than 100, and from the excitement that prevailed on some occasions, and from the profound silence that at other times reigned, it is natural to conclude that every individual was well pleased. Two of Mr. Muter's pupils made a display on the same occasion, highly creditable to themselves and to their teacher.

OUT OF THEIR ELEMENT.—On Wednesday last, a skull of Black-fish, to the number of 95, were driven on shore at Knoydair, by several persons who got seaward of them in boats, and the whole of them became an easy prey to their pursuers, who hauled them to highwater-mark with oxen. The blubber, which was about 1-2 inches in thickness, was immediately stripped from them—it produces excellent oil, being superior to the common or black whale oil. Some of them measured upwards of 20 feet in length.—*Com.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—If "Vox Populi" will bring forward specific charges relative to the misapplication of the Miramichi fire fund, and favour us with his proper name, we shall not hesitate in bringing the matter before the public; but we do not feel ourselves so redoubtable, even were we so inclined, as to attack the "long-headed Nabis of Chatham;" neither do we feel inclined to measure lances with "Tyrants and presumptive aristocrats," having no other weapons of defence but anonymous names. The lines of "Varo," are inadmissible:

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week,

- At Mrs. Davison's—Messrs. Brimo, Burke, Willison, Dunnington, and Clifford.
- At Mr. Harper's—Mr. Baker, Dr. Brown, Mrs. Brown, Messrs. Hamilton, Tunlin, and Willis, Miss Helleman, and Mr. and Mrs. Romans.
- At Mr. Lorrain's—Mr. and Mrs. Watts, Mr. Longworth, W. C. Monckton, Esq., Mr. McQuarry, and Dr. Johnston.
- At the Royal Oak—Mr. Tobin and Mr. Coligo.

MARRIED.

On Friday evening, by the Rev. K. J. McKenzie, Mr. John Watt, to Miss Christian Gordon, both of the town of Pictou.

DIED.

On Monday last, at the house of William Monro, Mr Michael Walsh

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

- Aug. 12.—Shal. Fanny, Jerrio, Arichat—ballast to master.
- 13.—Schr. Oncko, Nickerson, New York—corn meal to G. Smith; shal. Fortitude, Cummings, Arisaig Wharf—staves to H. Hatton.
- 15.—Shal. Gracious, O'Brien, Halifax—general cargo to H. Hatton; schr. Bee, Graham, Miramichi—2 M. shingles and four passengers; Two Farmers, McKay, New London—flour to Ross & Primrose, saved from the wreck of the schr. Seaflower, noticed in the Bee of the 5th inst.
- 16.—Schr. Susan, Rossister—from a fishing voyage; Orleans, Norris, N. York—corn meal to G. Smith; Bee, Graham, do.—do. to master; barque Olive, Curtis, Boston—ballast to Ross & Primrose.

- 17.—Schr. Star, Vigneau, Arichat—ballast to master; Caledonia, Smith, Boston—ballast to Ross & Primrose; Fairy, Jackson, Pugwash—limestone to master.

CLEARED.

- Aug. 12.—Schr. Eliza, Forrest, Boston—coals by the Master; Jolly Tar, Vigneau, Halifax—coal by do. Allison, Forrest, Boston—coal by Ross & Primrose, Mary Ann, Fraser, Miramichi—live stock & butter.
 - 12.—Schr. Ann, Number—fishing voyage.
 - 14.—Shal. Fanny, LeBlanc, Sydney—bricks; brig Kate, Greerson, Fall River—coals; Union, Frink, do.—do. by Ross & Primrose; schr. Maria, Bay Chaleur—corn meal; Florist, LeVach, Boston—coals; Mermaid, Jerreyway, do.—do. by Ross and Primrose; shal. Fortitude, Cummings—Arisaig.
 - 15.—Brig President, Googang, New Bedford—coal by Ross & Primrose; schr. William Henry, Rader, Boston—do. do.
 - 16.—Brig Jane, McLeod, Fall River—coal by Ross & Primrose.
 - 18.—Schr. Ellen, Lunt, Salem—coals by Ross & Primrose, Two Farmers, McKay, P. E. Island—ballast.
- Arrived, at Fall River, Mass., July 26th, ship Atticus, Burr, from Pictou; Aug. 6, brig New Caledonia, do.; 10th, Nerens, do. At Newark, Aug. 6th, brig Hope, hence.
- At the Clyde, July 7th, brig Mercator, from Pictou.

Prices Current, and Advertisements omitted in this No. will be carefully inserted next week.

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

DR. BROWN of the city of New York, SURGEON-DENTIST, may be consulted at Harper's Hotel, on and after the 19th inst. in relation to all disorders, irregularities and defects of the TEETH, for the term of one week.

Teeth that have become hollow by dental gangrene will be effectually saved by metallic stoppings; those covered with tartar, and black, from neglect, will be restored to their proper healthfulness and colour, irregularities of the Teeth will be regulated, and lost Teeth restored either singly or in sets—in the most approved manner, and no charge made unless perfect satisfaction be given in relation to the quality of the work.

As great impositions have been practised on the public in the treatment of the teeth, Dr. Brown brings letters of introduction to several gentlemen in Pictou, and also other credentials calculated to indicate his claim to general confidence, and he assures the public that his charges shall be sufficiently moderate to suit the reasonable wishes of his professional friends.

August, 1835.

PICTOU ACADEMY.

AS the third Teacher in the Institution, is about to relinquish his charge, so notice is hereby given, that the first Wednesday of August next is the day appointed for the examination of such as may feel disposed to appear as Candidates for the situation. The Branches to be taught are, English, English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Practical Mathematics including Navigation, Geography, Latin, Greek, and French. The salary is £100 currency annually.

All who make application must be provided with certificates of their moral character.

By order of the Trustees,
JOHN MCKINLAY, Sec'y.

June 2, 1835.

Editors of Papers will confer an obligation by giving insertion to the above.

The examination of Candidates for the above situation is unavoidably postponed until Tuesday, the 21st September next.

NAILS.

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

30,000 REAL HAVANA CIGARS, (warranted genuine,) in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by July 22 r-w JAMES D. B. FRASER.

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

HANDBILLS & BOOK WORK

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

BLANKS for Sale at the Bee Office.

POETRY

[FOR THE BEE.]

DAVID'S LAMENTATION FOR SAUL AND JONATHAN,

A Jewish melody, (In imitation of Byron.)

Al! why are the Mighty all fallen around;
The beauty of Israel lies slain on the ground,
'Tell not in Askelon! 'ell not in Gath!
How the Mighty have fallen in midst of their wrath,
Lest the Philistines' daughters rejoice in their fall,
And triumph aloud at the conquest of Saul,
Gilboa!!!

Oh never!!!

Oh never again!!

May thou ere be refreshed by the dew or the rain,
'Till barren thy soil, and leafless thy tree,
May the blast of the desert descend upon thee;
A barren thy valleys, a barren thy mountains,
O dry be thy wells, thy rivers and fountains;
For there vilely upon thee, in midst of the fray,
The shield of the Mighty was casten away.
O Saul thou wert lovely! and lovely thy son!
In life were united, in death they were one,
With the wing of the eagle, more fierce than the lion,
They strode o'er the field they were destined to die on.
From the blood of the mighty, the fat of the slain,
Their sword was not stay'd, nor turned they in vain.
As the bright sun of morning, that morning beheld
Them in armour bedight, as they strode o'er the field.
Before its last ray had that night hid its head,
Its sheen was bedimmed and the lovely lay dead.

Weep daughter of Israel!

The Mighty's laid low,

The anointed of heaven,

The Philistine's foe,

Thy monarch who clothed thee, in scarlet, lies cold,
That deck'd you in purple, in jewels and gold.
Jonathan my brother! absent is thy bow,
The dread of the heathen, that thousands laid low.

My friend! my companion!

My brother! my all!

I weep for thy death,

And I mourn thy fall.

Not the love of earth's fairest, nor children of air,
Not the love of the turtle with ours could compare.

Ah why are the mighty, the weapons of war,

All fallen! all perished!

A bright morning star.

W.

COLUMN FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

As we would not wish to be found guilty of neglecting the interests of any class of our readers, and remembering with what eager curiosity, we were wont in our juvenile days to scan the pages of Newspapers, we have selected the following hints from a late publication, for the especial benefit of our youthful readers, of both sexes, and, as we have a variety of other select pieces of the same sort, in preparation for future Numbers of the BEE, it will afford us much pleasure to hear that they have been eagerly sought after, and read by those for whom they are intended.—Ed.

YOUR CONDUCT AT TABLE.

Come not to table without having your hands and face washed, and hair combed. Sit not down until your elders are seated. It is unbecoming to take your place first. Offer not to carve for yourself, or to take any thing, though it be something you much desire. Ask not for any thing, but tarry till it be offered to you. Find no fault with any thing that is given you. When you are helped, be not the first to eat. Speak not at table. If others are discoursing, meddle not with the matter; but be silent, except when spoken to. If you wish any thing from the servants, call them softly. Eat not too fast, nor with greedy behaviour. Eat not too much, but moderately. Eat not so slowly as to make others wait for you. Make not a noise with your tongue, mouth, lips, or breath, in eating or drinking. Be sure never to speak with victuals in your mouth. Endeavour so to eat that none can see your victuals whilst chewing. Stare not in the face of any one, especially your elders, at the table. Grease not your fingers nor tablecloth more than necessity requires. Bite not your bread, but break it: neither crumble it

about the tablecloth. Lean not your elbow on the table, nor on the back of your chair. Spit not, cough not, nor blow your nose at the table, if it can be avoided; but if there be necessity, do it aside, and without noise. Take not salt with a greasy knife. Never come to table, if you have a cold, without first cleaning your throat and nose. Never raise phlegm into your mouth at table and swallow it: it looks very disgusting. Stuff not your mouth so much as to fill your cheeks; be content with small mouthfuls. Blow not your meat, when too hot, but wait with patience till it be cool. smell not your meat, nor put it to your nose; turn not the other side of it upward to view it on your plate. Hold not your knife upright in your hand, but sloping; and lay it at your right hand, with the blade upon your plate. Spit not forth any thing that is not convenient to be swallowed, such as the stones of plums, cherries, or the like; but with your left hand neatly move them to the side of your plate. Fix not your eye upon the plate of another, nor upon the meat on the table. Lift not up your eyes, nor roll them about while you are drinking. Throw nothing under the table. Bend your body a little downward to your plate, when you move any thing that is carried to your mouth. Look not earnestly on any one that is calling. Gnaw no bones at table, but clear them with your knife (unless they be very small ones), and hold them not with your whole hand, but with two fingers. Put not a bit in your mouth till the former is swallowed. Before and after you drink, wipe your lips with your towel, if you have one. Never pick your teeth at table; neither pick your nose, nor scratch your head. Never drink till you have quite emptied your mouth, and do not drink often. Frown not nor murmur, if there be any thing at table which your parents or strangers with them eat, whilst none is given to you.

YOUR CONDUCT AT CHURCH.

Decently walk to the pew; run not, nor go playing. When you enter the seat, do not open nor shut the door violently, nor dispute with others who will sit nearest the foot of the pew. Sit where you are directed by your parents. Shift not seats, but continue in the place where you are desired. Talk not in church, especially during service. Fix your eye on the minister; let it not wildly wander to gaze on any other person or thing. Attend diligently to the words of the minister. Pray with him when he prays, at least in your heart; and, while he is preaching, listen attentively, that you may remember.

YOUR CONDUCT IN COMPANY.

Enter not into company without a bow. Sing not nor hum in your mouth, while you are in company. Stand not wriggling with your body hither and thither, but steady and upright. Play not wantonly, like a mimic, with your finger or feet. When you blow your nose, let your handkerchief be used, and make not a noise in so doing. Gnaw not your nails, pick them not, nor bite them with your teeth. In coughing or sneezing, make as little noise as possible. If you cannot avoid yawning, shut your mouth with your hand or handkerchief before it, turning the face aside. Lean not on the chair of a superior standing behind him. Spit not upon the fire, nor sit too wide with your knees at it. Turn not your back to any but place yourself so that none may be behind you. Read not letters, books, or other writings, in company, unless there be necessity, and you ask leave. Touch not, nor look upon the books or writing of any one, unless the owner invite or desire you. Come not near when another reads a letter or any other paper. Let your countenance be moderately cheerful, neither laughing nor frowning. Laughing not too frequently, but silently smile, upon proper occasion. Stand not before superiors with

your hands in your pockets; scratch not your head, wink not your eye, but modestly look straight before you. Walking with your superior in the house or garden, give him the right hand, and walk not too near, but a little behind him: yet not so distant as that it shall be troublesome to him to speak to you, or hard for you to hear. Look not boldly or wishfully in the face of your superior. Do not look upon one in company and immediately whisper to another: it is unmannerly. Whisper not in company. Be not forward and fretful among your equals, but gentle and affable.

YOUR CONDUCT IN CONVERSATION.

Among superiors, speak not till you are spoken to, or asked to speak. Hold not your hand, nor any thing else, before your mouth when you speak. Come not very near the person you speak to. Speak neither very loud, nor too low. Speak clear, not stammering, stumbling, nor drawling. Answer not one that is speaking to you, until he is done. Loll not when you are speaking to a superior, or spoken to by him.

YOUR CONDUCT AT SCHOOL.

Bow at coming in, pulling off your hat; especially if your master or usher be in the school. Loiter not, but immediately take your seat, and move not from place to place, till the school time be over. If your preceptor be discoursing in the school with a stranger, stare not confidently on them, nor hearken to their conversation. Interrupt not your master while a stranger or visitant is with him, with any question, or request, or complaint; but defer any such matter till he be at leisure. At no time quarrel or talk in the school; but be quiet, peaceable, and silent. Neither deceive yourself, in trifling your precious time in play. If your master speak to you, rise up making your answer standing. Bawl not aloud in making complaints. A boy's tongue should never be heard in the school but in answering a question, or saying his lessons. If a stranger speak to you in school, stand up and answer with the same ceremony, both of word and gesture, as if you spoke to your master. Make not haste out of school, but go soberly when your turn comes, without noise or hurry. Go not rudely home through the streets. Stand not talking with boys who delay you. but walk, and with all convenient speed. When it is time to return to school again, be sure to be there in season, and not loiter at home while your master is at school. Divulge not to any person whatever, elsewhere, any thing that hath passed in the school, whether spoken or done.

YOUR CONDUCT IN THE STREET.

Go not singing, whistling, or hollowing along the street. Quarrel not with any body you meet or overtake. Affront no one, especially your elders, by word or deed. Jeer not at any person whatever. Always give the right hand to your superiors, when you walk with them. But when three persons walk together, the middle place is the most honourable; and a son may walk at his father's right hand, when his younger brother walks at his left. Give your superiors leave to pass before you in any narrow place, where two cannot pass at once. If you go with your parents, master, or any superior, go not playfully through the street, nor go too slowly; wag not to and fro, nor use any antic or wanton postures, either of head, hands, feet or body. Stare not at every unusual person or thing which you see, &c. Whilst in the street, do not throw any thing; such as dirt, stones, &c. And offend not the master or scholars of another school.

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