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THE BEE.

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

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 1. 1835.

NUMBER VI.

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.

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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.

JAMES MALCOLM

HAS just received per Brig DAVENON, 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, Cassimere,	Tea Kettles,
Fancy Stuff for Summer Dresses,	Pots & Ovens,
Plaiding,	Brass mounted GRATES & FENDBERS,
Brown & bleach'd shirting Cottons,	Carron do. do.
Apron Check, Striped Shirting, Printed Cottons,—(great variety,)	Plough MOUNTING, PAINTS, Paint Oil and Brushes,
Merinoes & Shawls, Silk & cotton Hand'ks, Raven sewing Silk, Patent & common sewing Thread,	Ivory and Lamp Black, Coffin Mounting, Hearth, Shoe and Cloth BRUSHES,
Cotton Balls, Silk and cotton Ferret, Coat & Vest Buttons, Writing, deed & wrapping PAPER,	Percussion Guns & Caps, Cannister and Seal POWDER,
Patent Cordage, Putty,	Cannon Powder & Shot, Kegs 4dy, 6dy, 8dy, 10dy, 12dy, 18dy, & 20dy, fine ROSE NAILS,
Boxes Tobacco Pipes, CUTLERY,—all sorts, Crates assorted CROCKERYWARE,	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. if

EASTERN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those interested in the cause of temperance, in the Eastern division of the Province and Prince Edward's Island, that a CONVENTION of Delegates and others will be held in the Court House of this place, on Thursday the 9th of July next, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M.

All those friendly to the object of the convention, are particularly requested to attend.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 9th June, 1835.

Secretary.

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

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE HISTORY OF MANKIND.

Continued from Page 37.

ALBINOS.

In Asia, Africa, America, and even in Europe, we occasionally meet with a remarkable variety of complexion, which is exhibited by those persons denominated white people, or Albinos. The skin of these individuals is remarkably white; the hair, which, in the European Albino is flowing, is of a soft silky texture, and likewise of a yellowish white, or cream colour; their eyes appear at first of a rose colour, but on examining the pupil in the light, are discovered to be decidedly red; the iris, too, or that delicate fringe which surrounds the pupil of the eye, has a constant tremulous motion. During our stay in Otaheite (says Captain Cook), we saw about five or six persons, whose skins were of a dead white, like the nose of a white horse, with white hair, beard, eyebrows, and eyelashes, red tender eyes, a short sight, and scurfy skins, covered with a kind of white down." Mr. Bankes and Dr. Solander thus describe an individual seen on the same island—His skin was of a dead white, without the least appearance of what is called complexion, though some parts of his body were, in a small degree, less white than others; his hair, eyebrows, and beard, were as white as his skin; his eyes appeared as if they were bloodshot, and he appeared to be very short sighted." Here we may observe, that nature, ever provident in her designs, has, in constructing the eye, placed, on a particular coat within it, a dark colouring matter, for the purpose of absorbing those rays of light, the intensity of which would otherwise injure the nerve of vision. It is, we may add, this matter which gives the eye its peculiar colour: in some instances it is black, in others brown, and, according to its different shades, gives rise to blue, gray, hazel, dark, or black eyes. Furthermore, we may observe, that there is generally a sympathy between the nature of this colouring matter and the hair, whence people with light hair have often blue or greyish eyes, while those with black hair, have generally dark or black eyes. The same principle is also observable in animals, among whom variety in the colour of the skin and hair is accompanied by variety in the colour of the eyes; which may be observed in dogs, cats, rabbits, and other variously spotted or coloured animals. Accordingly, it is the want of this colouring matter in the eye of the Albino which gives it the rose or red colour, and at the same time renders it painfully sensible to light. Hence a traveller, describing them, informs us that "they see not well in the sun, poring in the clearest day, their eyes being weak, and running with water if the sun shines towards them; so that, in the day time they care not to go abroad, unless it be a cloudy dark day. Besides, they are a weak people in comparison to the other, and not very fit for hunting and other laborious exercises, nor do they delight in any such; but, notwithstanding their being thus sluggish and dull in the day time, yet, when moonshiny nights come, they are all life and activity, running about in the woods, and skipping about like wild bucks, running as fast by moonlight, in the gloom and shade of the woods, as the other

Indians do by day." Another traveller says, "They have this distinguishing peculiarity, that they cannot endure the light of the broad day. While the sun is up, they cannot look steadily at any object, and, during all that time, they contract their eyelids so, as apparently to exclude vision. But in return, they are gifted with the faculty of seeing every object in the dark. By the Hindoos they are looked upon with horror, and their bodies, like those of persons labouring under skin diseases, are cast upon a dunghill, or left to be eaten by wild beasts."

In Africa, among the black races, Albino negroes are frequently born; they are looked upon as great curiosities, and are often collected by the black kings, and kept as objects of wonder and ornament. One of the kings of Ashantee is said to have collected nearly a hundred white negroes. Buffon has given a minute description of a white negress, born in the island of Dominica, of parents who were natives of Africa. She was not quite five feet high, but well proportioned. Another is described by Dr. Winterbottom, who informs us, "that she had all the negro features, with woolly hair of a dirty white colour, and a skin equalling in whiteness that of a European, without any thing disagreeable in its appearance or texture. Her eyes were between a red and white hazel, and not much affected by light."

Albinos have been said to appear most frequently among dark people, and in hot countries; but they may occur among all races of men, and in every latitude of the globe. This peculiarity is not, we may add, restricted to mankind, but often found among the inferior animals, especially in the horse, cow, cat, mice, rats, and moles.

PYE-BALD OR PARTY-COLOURED BLACK AND WHITE PEOPLE.

Nature presents us with so many varieties of production, both in the vegetable and animal world, that our incredulity is often excited, merely because the related fact happens not to be in accordance with our own individual experience. This disposition to scepticism should not be encouraged; the duty which in such cases devolves upon us being simply to weigh well the evidence on which the narration has been founded. It is certain that instances have occurred of people having been born pye-bald; that is, the surface of the body has been found marked by blotches distinctly defined, and not running into one another—exactly as is observed in pye-bald horses, which are very common in this country. In these instances, the prevailing contrast is between black and white. Thus, in the Zoological Magazine, we read that a girl was born in Somersetshire, with the hair of her head of two remarkable distinct colours; after she had grown up, the hair on the left side was that of a jet black—that on the right side of a caroty red. In Southwark, a few years ago, a person was born with the right side of the body white, and the left side black; another was born with the lower half of the body white, and the upper black. Instances have certainly occurred of negro women, who have been married to Europeans, giving birth to twins, the one completely white, the other completely black. It is impossible for any effort of human ingenuity to explain these irregularities; but certainly they are not more wonderful than numerous other monstrosities

that have been recorded, and still occasionally appear.

THE PROPORTIONS OF THE HUMAN BODY AND STRENGTH OF MAN.

The beauty of the human form depends very much on the proportions which the head, trunk, and limbs bear to each other, and artists therefore, have taken great pains to determine those, which they have in general done by measuring those celebrated ancient statues that have been esteemed the wonders of their art. But as many of these statues are colossal or diminutive in size, and, more especially, as every variety is observable in the height and proportions of men, no standard so taken can be universally applicable; indeed, no definite rule of beauty can be established, for it must depend entirely on the form or model we may choose to prefer. Hence our varieties of taste are interminable. The Greek statues are considered very beautiful, and are those generally chosen by artists; but if we go into nature, and behold man as he actually exists in all climates, what infinite variety of form and proportion shall we find, and these, too, compatible with remarkable bodily vigour! It is probable that all these differences were originally owing to the influence of external circumstances, more especially to artificial habits, which more or less prevail among all nations.

The ancient Germans were remarkably tall and well-proportioned. The ancient Britons were likewise strong well-proportioned men, capable of undergoing great fatigue and exertion. The Romans were notoriously a fine race of people, until their intermingling with the inferior Asiatic races, and their habits of luxury and effeminacy, vitiated their forms and reduced their strength. Many of the American, and also African tribes, that have not yielded to those sophisticated habits which are engendered by a high degree of civilization, present us with admirable models of symmetry; they have been poetically, but not less truly, described as the "naked Apollon of the woods." The healthy development of the human body must depend much on the nature of the food by which it is nourished; wherefore those tribes that subsist on a scanty and inferior diet have their growth checked, and become ill proportioned and enfeebled. The natives of New Holland are small in stature, with long and slender limbs, which may be attributed entirely to this cause, for we are informed that their food is always of the least nutritious kind, and very scarce; indeed the scarcity is often aggravated to all the horrors of actual famine, under which they are reduced to the appearance of spectres, and not unfrequently perish. The stature and proportions of the negro have often been compared with those of the European, by which it has been shown, that the trunk of the negro is more slender, particularly about the loins, the arm and forearm longer in proportion to the height of the body, and the calf higher up on the leg. While the savages of New Holland have their legs so extremely long, the Mongolians and Americans have their legs and thighs too short in proportion to the rest of the body. Such differences in the stature and proportions of the body necessarily occasion considerable differences in strength; for, as we have observed, it is not on the height of the body, but on the just proportions of all its parts, that physical power is dependent. The art of training men to run races, fight, lift heavy weights, &c., is founded entirely on the principle of supplying the body with just sufficient solid and nutritious aliment to support it, and to enable it to undergo additional exertion.

It has been supposed that man in a savage state possesses a superior degree of bodily strength; but this does not appear to be the fact. A French Philosopher, M. Peron, made numerous experiments on this subject, which he communicated to the French Institute; and these have been regarded as perfectly satisfactory. He took twelve natives of Van Dieman's Land, seventeen of New Holland, fifty-six of the

Island of Timor, seventeen Frenchmen, and fourteen Englishmen, and by the aid of an instrument, which indicated by a dial-plate the force of the individuals who experimented, he determined the strength of the arms and loins. The Englishmen proved the strongest; then the Frenchmen; after them the natives of Timor; then those of New Holland, and, lastly, those of Van Dieman's Land: hence it was fairly concluded that civilization, always excepting its abuse in the luxuries to which it often gives rise, does not impair bodily strength. Desagulier states, that, by means of a certain harness which he has contrived, and by which every part of the body was proportionally loaded, a person was enabled to support, in the erect posture, a weight of not less than 2000 lbs. Besides the nature of the climate and quality of the food, habits of exertion have a great influence on the development of muscular power, hence gymnastic schools were instituted by the ancients, who encouraged their children to persevere in using athletic exercises. The South Sea Islanders, by practice, are enabled to swim about in the strongest surf, which would instantly destroy a boat or vessel. Men accustomed to running will outstrip the speed of horses. The royal messengers of Ispahan, who are trained to running, go thirty-six leagues in fourteen hours. And we are assured by travellers, that Hottentots outstrip lions in the chase, and that those savages who live by hunting outrun and catch deer and other animals. In some efforts of muscular exertion there is a peculiar knack; thus in the Highland games it is observed, that the man who will throw the bar farthest often fails with the hammer, or with instruments of equal weight, but of a different shape. So, too, a porter will carry a greater weight than a sailor; but the sailor will haul a rope or drag a weight with much more ease than the porter. Both in ancient and modern times, individuals have exhibited themselves who displayed the most extraordinary feats of strength. The power of an individual named Ekeberg, a German, and the strength of another named Topham, attracted the attention of many men of science, who bear testimony to the very wonderful actions they achieved. Ekeberg, by the strength of his hand, doubled a thick piece of iron, and, taking another bar of the same hard metal, he twisted it into a corkscrew shape. Topham rolled up in his hand a pewter plate, and lifted the enormous weight of eight hundred pounds. The French philosopher to whom we have referred, Desagulier, has, from his observations, concluded the strength of very weak men to be equal to 125 lbs., that of very strong men 400 lbs. The effects of exertion in increasing the size and the power of muscles may be observed, by noticing the arm of the blacksmith, and also the arms and chests of prize fighters. We observe, too, that dancers have the calves of the legs fully and well developed, while waggoners, who are accustomed to walk without duly raising the arch of the foot, have those muscles very small and weak. Athletic exercises are at present very fashionable in this country, and the use of poles or clubs is now common in almost all schools; but it is not to be forgotten, that all inordinate muscular exercise is prejudicial to health, and tends to shorten the duration of life. When great exertion is made, the action of the heart and blood vessels becomes increased; and when this is often repeated, they become impaired. Hence blacksmiths are particularly liable to diseases of the heart: besides, when from very great and repeated exertion, the muscles are drawn out into the highest possible state of tension, the fibres that compose them are brought into the condition of over-drawn wires, which will give way on the slightest occasion. When one of these athletic men, who has devoted his whole life to the performance of feats of strength, is thrown upon a sick-bed, his whole frame becomes speedily unstrung, and reduced to a state of the most miserable debility. Prize-fighters, wrestlers, men who practise violent gymnastic exercises continually, seldom or

never arrive at old age; they concentrate, and, as it were, bring into a focus the whole vigour of their constitution; they are, for a time, all powerful and triumphant, but their victory is short-lived, their pre-eminence not enviable; they too soon find that they have exhausted the fountains of their strength, and must sink to rise no more. Exercise, moderate and healthy, and also gymnastic amusements, are not only proper, but essential to good health; but let them not be carried to excess—let not the bow be too far bent lest it become irrecoverably broken.

THE INHABITANTS OF ASIA.

When we consider that Asia was the cradle of the human race, it is natural, in taking a general survey of the globe, to fix our attention on this region, which, although no longer illuminated by the arts which once shined over it a glory, still retains, even amidst its ruins, sufficient vestiges of the past to excite our interest and animate our contemplations. Owing to the peculiar aspect of this country, we here find every variety of climate; spring, summer, autumn, winter, seem here to have chosen regions for their perpetual abode, and may be found co-existing beneath the same sky in the same territory. It is no wonder, then, that such varieties of character should here be impressed on the yielding and susceptible frame of man; that he in one district exhibits all the energies of the hardy, bold, and fearless mountaineer or warrior, and that he in another betrays all the effeminacy and weakness incident to excess of languor and luxury.

CIRCASSIANS AND GEORGIANS.

Proceeding on the principle of selection, we may perhaps with impunity begin with describing those people who are considered to exhibit the finest models of the human form, and whose surpassing beauty has become proverbial throughout Europe; we allude to those particular races living on the great chain at the foot of the Caucasus—the former the *Circassians*, the latter the *Georgians*. Blumenbach is inclined to believe they represent what was the primitive form of man; but this, of course, is a mere fancy, founded only on the fact, that the human race was created in this region, and that here the human form seems to exist in its highest state of perfection. The Circassian men, especially in the higher classes, are mostly of a tall stature; their form is thin, but Herculean in structure; they are slender about the loins, have small feet and uncommon strength in their arms. The women are distinguished by a white skin, regular features, and dark brown or black hair, which some travellers describe to be intermixed with red, constituting, perhaps, what we term an auburn colour. It is the fashion among them to compress the waist by means of straps in early infancy, considering, like the turks, that a very small waist adds to the grace or elegance of the form. Painting the face is considered to denote a want of chastity, therefore never practised; but the girls are allowed to dye their nails. At the foot of the Caucasus live the Georgians, who, like the Circassians, are considered to be the most beautiful women in the world; indeed, one traveller assures us that they are more beautiful than the Circassians, but the complexion is not so fair. Chardin describing them in the French language, says—"The Georgian race is the most beautiful in the East, I may say, in the world. I have not observed an ugly face in the country neither among the one nor the other sex; they are all angelic. Nature has spread graces over the most part of the women we find no where else. I hold it impossible to see without loving them; we can neither paint more charming countenances, nor more beautiful forms, than they possess." But while nature has thus gifted them with pre-eminence of personal beauty, she has left them, like the Turkish women, in a state of intellectual and moral degradation, inasmuch as they are deplorably ignorant, and possess no mental activity, they have no idea of commerce, but indulge in that species of traffic from which human nature recoils, viz. the sale of their own children—sometimes sold to gratify the animal passions of the purchaser, and sometimes to be converted into slaves.

(To be continued)

COLONIAL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Legislature of New Brunswick met on the 15th inst. when the Session was opened by the following Speech from His Excellency:

*Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

At the close of the last Session of the General Assembly, I had to express to you the regret which I felt at the loss of the appropriations. This feeling has since been very much increased by the Petitions I have received from many of the Counties, representing the inconvenience and distress likely to arise from this unhappy circumstance, which, if not remedied will create difficulty and embarrassment in every branch of the public service, and cannot fail to prove particularly discouraging to the poor classes, who derive benefit from the expenditure of the public monies, which the bounty of the Legislature is accustomed annually to distribute throughout the country.

The earnest solicitations contained in those Petitions that I should re-assemble the Legislature at an early period, for the purpose of relieving the country from the anticipated evils, have alone induced me to call you together at this unusual and inconvenient season. If, however, you should deem it expedient to confine your proceedings to this single object, your absence from your homes need not be of any long duration.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

"I rely upon your liberality and zeal for the public good to make such Appropriations as the public service requires.

*Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

"I earnestly trust that a spirit of wisdom and moderation will guide your deliberations to such a result as will promote the welfare of the people, advance the interests of the Province, and thereby afford the most solid and lasting satisfaction to your own minds.

The following are the Addresses of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in answer to His Excellency's Speech.

To His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Baronet, &c. &c. &c.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency—

Deeply participating in your Excellency's regret for the loss of the Appropriations of the last Session of the General Assembly, we gratefully acknowledge your regard for the well being of the Province, evinced by the prompt manner in which you have responded to the urgent requests addressed to your Excellency from the different parts of the Country, soliciting you to re-assemble the Legislature at an early period; by which judicious measure, we trust a remedy will be afforded for the difficulties and embarrassments under which the various branches of the public service would otherwise labour, and the evils anticipated as likely to press with peculiar hardship on the poor classes, by the withholding of the expenditure of the public monies will be avoided.

Anxious as we are to confine our attention to the object which induced your Excellency to call us together at this unusual season, we trust no obstacle will occur to retard us in the immediate dispatch of the business before us.

It will be our constant endeavour to cultivate that spirit of moderation and wisdom so ear-

nestly recommended by your Excellency, and we hope that our deliberations will be attended with the happiest result of promoting the welfare of the people and the best interests of the Province.

To His Excellency Major General Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Baronet, &c. &c. &c.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency—

We, the Representatives of His Majesty's Loyal Subjects the people of New Brunswick, thank your Excellency for the Speech you have been pleased to make at the opening of this Session

We participate in the regret expressed by your Excellency for the loss of the Appropriations, and we are gratified in having, through the judicious exercise of your Excellency's Prerogative, an opportunity afforded us of doing every thing in our power to remedy the inconvenience and distress likely to arise from the want of the necessary expenditures throughout the country.

In making such grants as the service of the Province requires we shall be guided by our usual liberality and zeal for the public good, and we agree with your Excellency in the expediency, at this inconvenient season, of confining our deliberations chiefly to those objects for which we are specially called together.

Influenced by no other considerations than an anxious desire to promote the welfare of our constituents and to advance the general prosperity of the Province, we feel that we shall best consult those important interests by keeping constantly in view, that spirit of moderation in our proceedings which cannot fail to afford us solid and lasting satisfaction.

LOSS OF THE SHIP THOMPSON—This splendid ship, built and owned by Mr. G. Thompson of this City, sailed from this port on the 1st of May last, for England, with several passengers male and female on board. Shortly after the ship left the port the Master showed signs of insanity, produced it is supposed by intemperance, the mate (his son,) caused all the liquor in the ship to be thrown overboard; but this step appeared to have no effect in allaying his outrageous conduct. He armed himself with pistols, and kept charge of the cabin for several days, driving the passengers on deck, whereby the females in particular suffered much from exposure and want of comfortable lodgings. He several times came on deck and shortened all sail when the vessel was not going two knots through the water. He steered away to the North'd for fourteen days, when at 11 o'clock at night she struck on the rocks near the bay or harbour of Bulls, Newfoundland. A heavy surf was on the shore at the time, and as the vessel was fast breaking up, the stern boat was lowered down and as many as could get into her did so, and rowed off shore. The sea was making a fair breach over the vessel, which carried away her cabin and top gallant fore-castle, clear off deck. Her head fortunately turned toward shore with her jibboom ranging over the Rocks, the passengers and the remainder of the crew, took advantage of this circumstance, and as the sea receded, dropped one by one on the rocks and reached the shore, those who escaped in the boat returned next day with assistance, and secured what they could of the wreck. The vessel has since been towed into a place of security a perfect wreck, but a great part of the cargo will be saved. The cries of the people on the wreck the night that she struck, were terrific in the extreme, and their sufferings while on the rocks for the space of 12 hours, drenched as they were with the surf of each angry wave, as it lashed the inhospitable

shore, can better be conceived than described. They were taken off the next day by fastening a rope round each person and dragging them through the surf to the boat outside. Females and young children in such perilous circumstances, must add additional horror to the scene.

The passengers and crew were all rescued except two of the seamen, one of whom was drowned, and the other unfortunately killed with the chain cable.—*Colonist, St. Johns, N.B.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—We have copied from the *City Gazette* of Thursday, the report of the Debates in the House of Assembly.—It comprises the first day's proceedings, and part of the second. We learn, verbally, that the *Members' Pay Bill* had been passed by the Assembly, & sent to the Council, and that the absent Councillors had been sent for by express. It is also stated that the grant, passed at the late session, making provision for the amount embezzled from the *Savings Bank* in this City, by the late Secretary of that Institution, has been rejected in the House of Assembly.—*Courier, N. B.*

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
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- Kegs Nails and Spikes
- Boxes Soap
- Do. Candles
- Do. Starch
- Fig Blue, Roll Brimstone
- Crates well assorted CROCKERYWARE
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SPRINGFIELD COTTON, superior quality CLOTHS, bleached and unbleached Cottons, Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Flannels, Slop Clothing, Hats & Straw Bonnets, with a General Assortment of

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- Indian corn Meal, Rye Flour
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All of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

July 1.

GEORGE SMITH

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has lately received ex *Brig Devon*, 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, 2 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
- Rennies' Scientific Alphabets of Angling—Physics—Gardening—Natural Theology—Botany—Chemistry—Zoology—and Medical Botany
- Mothers' Catechisms of Useful Knowledge.
- The following Annals 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

AGRICULTURAL.

TURNIPS.

The benefits derived from turnip husbandry are of great magnitude; light soils are cultivated with profit and facility; abundance of food is provided for man and beast; the earth is turned to the uses for which it is physically calculated; and by being suitably cleaned by this preparatory crop, a bed is provided for grass seeds, in which they flourish with greater vigour than after any other preparation.

To prepare the Ground.

The first ploughing is given immediately after harvest, or as soon as the wheat seed is finished, either in length or across the field, as circumstances may seem to require. In this state the ground remains till the oat seed is finished, when a second ploughing is given to it, usually in a contrary direction to the first. It is then repeatedly narrowed, often rolled between the harrowings, and every particle of root-weeds carefully picked off with the hand; a third ploughing is then bestowed, in this stage, if the ground has not been very foul, the seed process generally commences; but often a fourth ploughing, sometimes a fifth, is necessary, before the ground is sufficiently clean. Less labour, however, is necessary now than in former times, when a more regular mode of cropping was commonly followed.

To Sow the Seed.

The next part of the process is the sowing of the seed; this, almost in every case since turnips were introduced into this country, has been performed by drilling machines, of different sizes and construction, though all acting on the same principle. At this time, the machine is drawn by a horse in a pair of shafts, sows two drills at a time, and answers extremely well, where the ground is flat, and the drills properly made up. The weight of the machine insures a regularity of sowing hardly to be gained by those of a different size and construction. From two to three pounds of seed are sown upon the acre, though the smallest of these quantities will give many more plants, in ordinary seasons than are necessary, but as the seed is not an expensive article, the greater part of farmers incline to sow thick, which both provides against the danger of part of the seed perishing, and gives the young plants an advantage at the outset.

Turnips are sown from the beginning to the end of June; but the second and third weeks of the month are, by judicious farmers, accounted the most proper time. Some people have sown as early as May, and with advantage; but these early fields are apt to run to seed before winter, especially if the autumn be favourable to vegetation. As a general rule, it may be laid down, that the earliest sowings should be on the latest soils; plants on such soils are often long before they make any great progress; and, in the end, may be far behind those, in other situations which were much later sown. The turnip plant, indeed, does not thrive rapidly till its roots reach the dung; and the previous nourishment afforded them is often so scanty, as to stunt them altogether before they get so far.

Cleaning Process.

The first thing to be done in this process is to run a horse-hoe, provincially termed a scraper, along the intervals, keeping at such a distance from the young plants that they shall not be injured; this operation destroys all the annual weeds which have sprung up, and leaves the plants standing in regular stripes or rows. The hand-hoeing then commences, by which the turnips are all singled out at a distance of from eight to twelve inches, and the redundant ones drawn into the spaces between the rows.

The singling out of the young plants is an operation of great importance, for an error committed in this process can hardly be afterwards rectified. Boys and girls are always employed as hoers, but a steady and trusty man-servant is usually set over them, to see that the work be properly executed.

In eight or ten days, or such a length of time as circumstances may require, a horse-shoe of a different construction from the scraper is used. This, in fact, is generally a small plough, of the same kind with that commonly wrought, but of smaller dimensions. By this implement, the earth is pared away from the sides of the drills, and a sort of new ridge formed in the middle of the former interval. The hand-hoers are again set to work, and every weed and superfluous turnip is cut up; afterwards the horse-shoe is employed to separate the earth, which it formerly threw into the furrows, and lay it back to the sides of the drills. On dry lands this is done by the scraper; but where the least tendency to moisture prevails, the small plough is used, in order that the furrows may be perfectly cleaned. This latter mode, indeed, is very generally practised.

TO CULTIVATE THE YELLOW TURNIP.

This variety, as now cultivated in the field, is quite different from the yellow garden turnip, being larger in size, containing more juice, or nutritive substance, much easier cultivated, and preserving its powers till the middle of May, when the grass-season may be expected. Upon ordinary soils it is superior to *ruta baga*, because it will grow to a considerable weight, where the other would be stunted or starved; and it stands the frost equally well. No farmer who keeps stock to any extent should be without it. The mode of culture required is in every respect similar to what is stated concerning common turnips, with these exceptions, that earlier sowing is necessary, and that the plants need not be set out so wide; as they do not swell to such a size.

RUTA BAGA, OR SWEDISH TURNIP.

The process of management is precisely the same with that of turnips, with this addition, that more dung is required, and that seed-time ought to be three or four weeks earlier. Rich soil, however, is required for this article: for it will not grow to any size worth while, on soils of middling quality, whatever quantity of dung may be applied.

Ruta Baga is of great advantage in the feeding of horses, either when raw or boiled, or with broken corn. If a sufficient quantity were cultivated, a great deal of grain might be saved, while the health and condition of the working stock would be greatly invigorated and augmented. An evening feed of this nutritious article would be of incalculable benefit; even most horses are fond of the common turnip in a raw state; and it is a subject well worthy of every farmer's attention, whether it would not be for his interest to raise these esculents in such a quantity as to serve them during the long period when grass cannot be obtained. That the health of the animals would thereby be benefitted is unquestionable; and the saving of grain would greatly exceed the trouble occasioned by furnishing a daily supply of these roots.

TO DESTROY THE FLY ON TURNIPS.

Lime sown by the hand, or distributed by a machine, is an infallible protection to turnips against the ravages of the fly. It should be applied as soon as the turnips come up, and in the same daily rotation in which they were sown. The lime should be slacked immediately before it is used, if the air be not sufficiently moist to render that operation unnecessary.

Another Method.

Let the farmer carefully watch his turnips

as they come up, and whenever the fly makes its appearance, take a certain quantity of brimstone, about 2-12 or 3 pounds to an acre; put this into a kettle, and melt it in the turnip field, in a situation the most eligible for the wind to carry the fume over the ground, then take any combustible matter calculated to make a considerable smoke, which being dipped in the liquid brimstone must be strewed all over the field in a state of ignition, and so close together that the fumes of the burning matter may completely cover every part of the ground.

Remedy against the bite of the Turnip-Fly.

It is upon the principle of creating an offensive smell that turnip seed is recommended to be steeped in train oil before it is sown. This has been found to be a perfect security against the bite of the turnip fly.

Another.

Take up some flower of sulphur in a piece of muslin or fine linen, and with this the leaves of young shoots of plants should be dusted, or it may be thrown on them by means of a common swansdown puff, or even by a dredging box.

Fresh assurances have repeatedly been received of the powerful influence of sulphur against the whole tribe of insects and worms which infest and prey on vegetables. Sulphur has also been found to promote the health of plants, on which it was sprinkled; and peach-trees, in particular, were remarkably improved by it, and seemed to absorb it. It has likewise been observed, that the verdure, and other healthful appearances, were perceptibly increased; for the quantity of new shoots and leaves formed subsequently to the operation, and having no sulphur on their surfaces, served as a kind of comparative index, and pointed out distinctly the accumulation of health.

To prevent the fly in Turnips.

Sow good and fresh seed in well-matured and well-prepared ground.—*Universal Receipt Book.*

[To prevent Turnips from being destroyed by flies and other insects, the following method has proved successful in Pictou: Soak the seed in water, and when thoroughly wet, pour the water off, and mix the seed with as much flowers of sulphur as will adhere to it; sow the seed in this state, and no insects will come near the young plants; the sulphur will also fertilize the soil.]—ED.

TO MAKE HAY TEA FOR CALVES.—Take about one pound of red clover hay, well got in, and six quarts of clear spring water; boil them together till the water is reduced to four quarts; then take out the hay, and mix a pound of barley, oat, or bean meal, amongst a little water; pour it into the pot or caldron, while it is boiling, and keep it constantly stirring until it is thickened. Let it cool, then give it to the calf, adding as much whey as will make a sufficient meal. This is a cheap way of rearing calves, and the valuable article of milk may be saved for other purposes.

TO PRESERVE CARROTS, PARSNIPS, AND BEETS IN THE WINTER.—A little before the frost sets in draw your beets or parsnips out of the ground, and lay them in the house, burying their roots in sand to the neck of the plant, and ranging them one by another in a shelving position, then another bed of sand, and another of beets, and continue this order to the last. By pursuing this method, they will keep very fresh. When they are wanted for use, draw them as they stand, without disturbing those that remain.

JUST RECEIVED,

THE LATEST LONDON FASHIONS.

PETER BROWN,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of his Friends and the Public, (whose liberal patronage he has hitherto received), to his excellent selection of SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE GOODS

IN HIS LINE.

ALSO:—A Choice Assortment of Gentlemen's ready made CLOTHING, suitable for the Season, made up in the best manner in his own shop.

All orders to measure executed with despatch, and in the handsomest style of workmanship and fashion. P. B. feels confident that for variety, quality, and cheapness, his stock will be found worthy the attention of the Public.

Please call and examine for yourselves. WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—One or two Superior Workmen.

Shop, directly opposite Mr. John Lorrain's and next house west of the Court House. June 3

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 Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.

The Subscriber has been appointed agent for the Eastern Division of the Province 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.

BOOK BINDING

Done to order, by the subscriber, May, 1835. JAS. DAWSON.

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 Cyclopadia, Do
The Ladies' Penny Gazette.
Parley's Magazine.
The People's Magazine.
Edinburgh Cabinet Library.
London Family Library.
Lardner's Cyclopadia.
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. J. D. May 27.

HANDBILLS & BOOK WORK

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

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.

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.

THE ANNUAL SERMON in behalf of PICTOU S. S. SOCIETY, will be delivered in the Rev. John McKinlay's Church, on Sabbath evening the 5th July next, at half past six o'clock,—by the Rev. John Baxter, of Onslow. A collection to be made at the door. R. DAWSON, Sec'y. June 23, 1835

FOR SALE.

The SLOOP LADY



Lying at the Subscriber's Wharf.

THE LADY has lately undergone a thorough repair, and can be sent to sea without any expense—has good accommodation; and is well calculated for a Packet, or for the Mackerel Fishery. Terms liberal, apply to the Subscriber.

GEORGE SMITH.

Pictou, 6th June, 1835 b-w

TO LET.



THE Convenient COTTAGE on the Subscriber's Farm;—having a frost proof Cellar, Dining Room, one Kitchen, and three good Bed Rooms: also the privilege and use of the Garden and Stable attached to the premises. For particulars, apply to GEORGE SMITH. Pictou, 6th June, 1835. b-w

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.

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 Palmotto, 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

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

GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at Prices unusually low,

FOR CASH OR PRODUCE:

PRINTED Cottons, Muslins & Ginghams, Stally Dresses, Cyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbott wool Shawls, gauze Hdks., Veils and Scarfs, crapo Hdks., Ribbons,

TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND

DEVONSHIRE BONNETS,

Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.

Leghorn Hats, gent's Gossamere, beaver and Calcutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdks., Laces and Edgings, bobbinetto, hook, jaconnet, 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 & Moleskins, printed Cantoons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Cassinets, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture, Slops, &c. &c. &c.

—HARDWARE.—

Tannon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chissels, Raeps, 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, 1dy 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 carpenters Pincers & Hammers, brass window pullies, bell Handles and Triggers, shingling Hatchets,

CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES,

Brace and Bits, 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, eod & mk' 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, Ram, Wine, Gin, Brandy, Shrub, Peppermint, &c. &c. —For sale, for cash only, OATMEAL and N. S. FLOUR. A quantity of Canadian Flour daily expected, from Quebec.

R. ROBERTSON.

9th June, 1835.

AIR on cuir a mach ann an Galic, who cheanna aghaid, agus ri'bh air an reic, le Soumas Dawson leabhar reicedar ann am Pictou.

AINEAMANA URRAMACH CHRISD,

Le Ulliam Dyer.

Prish sia Tasdainn ceangailte, na Cug Tasdain, ann am bordalbh.

Mar an Ceudna,

O RAIN SPIORADAIL,

Le Paudrig Graund.

Prish tri Tasdain, leth Cheangailte gu greaunte.

LAIN, AND OTHER BLANKS

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

R DAWSON

HAS received Ex Barque BRIDE and Brig MERCATOR, part of his

SPRING SUPPLIES,

(the remainder daily expected) consisting of Clothing, Cottons, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, and

Groceries, &c.

Catalogues of the above will be printed very soon Pictou, June 1st, 1835

FLOUR. Canada and American fine and superfine Flour, for sale by

June 17 ROSS & PRIMROSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for Sale a few Barrels COD OIL,

June 17 ROSS & PRIMROSE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, June 17.

The Packet Ship *Orpheus*, Capt. Bursley, arrived yesterday, having sailed from Liverpool on the 16th May. By her the Editors of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, have been put in possession of files of Liverpool papers to the 16th, London to the 15th, with Paris dates to the 12th.

Respecting the Constitution, we find the following paragraph in the Liverpool Chronicle of the 15th:—"The late Ambassador from the United States to France, Mr. Livingston, is sojourning for a few days with his family at Plymouth. His Excellency arrived here on Wednesday, in the Constitution, American frigate, 50 guns, 465 men, Capt. Elliot, bound to the United States, from Havre. The frigate fired a royal salute, which was answered by the San Josef guardship, Capt. Falcon, C. B. the Commander having previously gone alongside the Constitution. A royal salute was also fired from the batteries of the Citadel in compliment to the American Ambassador."

Neither the English nor the French papers say one word on the subject of American affairs.

It will be seen that Lord John Russel is a Candidate for Stroud—Colonel Fox (Lord Holland's son) having resigned in his favour.

In England the Journals appear to be wholly occupied on the subject of recent elections. Parliament re-assembled on the 12th May.

Nothing definite has taken place in Spain. Lord Elliot has negotiated an important treaty for the exchange of prisoners.

No doubt seemed to be entertained by the friends of Lord John Russell, of his success in the borough of Stroud.

The business in Parliament on the first days after the re-opening of the session, was of a desultory and not very important nature, the new Ministry, probably, not having got ready for the introduction of the principal measures connected with the system of Reform.

DUBLIN, May 11.—This morning, at a quarter past eleven, our new Viceroy (Earl Mulgrave) landed at Kingston, amidst the cheers and greeting welcome of several thousands, who had been congregated together from an early hour of the day, to testify their respect for the most universally popular Lord Lieutenant, that perhaps ever assumed the government of Ireland.

The intelligence from the Continent of Europe is not of an interesting character. The affairs of Spain seem to be in the same uncertain condition in which they have been for a good while past.

The negotiations between France and England, relative to Eastern affairs, interrupted by the accession of the Tories, are to be resumed. M. de Talleyrand is intreated to return to London to conduct the negotiation. The fleets of the two nations are expected to sail for the Dardanelles.

Large quantities of Wheat have been shipped from Liverpool to the South of Spain, where a scarcity amounting to almost a famine at present exists.

A Company had been projected in London for the purpose of promoting the Herring and other fisheries in the Shetland Isles. The Capital is to be £100,000, branched out into 250 shares.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th, numerous Petitions were presented from Scotland, for legislative protection to the Established Church in that part of the United Kingdom.

The English Government has announced its intention of reducing the duty on tea.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COMMISSION TO CANADA.

Mr. HUME—I rise to ask the honourable Baronet opposite, when the noble Lord who has been appointed to go to Canada is to proceed thither, and how far measures have been taken for the settlement of the differences in Lower Canada.

Sir GEORGE GREY—I have to inform the honourable Member for Middlesex, that the first subject which occupied the attention of the present government, after accepting office, was the condition of Canada, and the interest regarding it was increased by the arrival of despatches, a few days after the appointment of the Ministry, which did not give a more favourable representation of affairs, but rather the contrary. The cabinet took into its view the instructions proposed to be given by Lord Aberdeen to Lord Amherst, the intended commissioner, but it was thought, in the first place, that the personal position of Lord Aylmer with relation to the House of Assembly was such, without pre-judging the question, and not indeed having sufficient information to enable them to decide upon it, that it would oppose a barrier to the settlement of the matters in dispute. This barrier would exist, whether Lord Aylmer continued Governor, or resumed that office after the departure of Lord Amherst. The Crown was, therefore, advised to remove Lord Aylmer; and then arose the question upon the commission—whether the object in view could best be attained by the appointment of one commissioner or several—whether it would not be fit that some assistance should be afforded to Lord Amherst—and whether one or more Commissioners could not be advantageously employed in inquiring into the state of the Provinces, and reporting to the chief Commissioner. Ministers decided that the latter would be the better course for obtaining satisfactory information for the speedy and final settlement of the points in dispute. Having arrived at this conclusion, they invited Lord Amherst to become the head of the Commission, thinking that his appointment would tend greatly to the advantage of the public service; but his Lordship, feeling the investigation would occupy a larger portion of time than was originally contemplated, declined the offer. The noble Lord now at the head of the Colonial Department is, therefore, proceeding with his duty in filling up the appointments in such a manner as, it is hoped, will best accomplish the purpose in view, by a full and impartial investigation of the whole of the differences now distracting the Colony.

Mr. G. F. YOUNG withdrew the motion of which he had given notice, on the understanding that it would be inconvenient now to press it, and relying on the assurances he had received from Ministers of affording him facilities in fixing a future day.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The cone may stand upon its apex; but it is when a mechanical science is called 'unstable equilibrium'—a standing with a general tendency to falling, a position of repose with the least possible security against perturbation. Such is precisely the state of Ireland. A faction occupying the post which common sense assigns to the nation; the small in place of the great, and the great of the small; everything out of natural order; government but another name for anarchy, scarcely an institution in the country standing upon the only ground where any institution is secure—the broad basis of the people. There is nothing national in Ireland. The stamp of faction is upon every thing. An Orange Church and an Orange Magistracy; Orange Corporations and Orange Constables; Orange Judges and Orange Juries;—all the departments of the public service

Orange. When it is not the dye, it is the tinge. Where it does not exist, it is suspected. But indeed, the Orange influence is in Ireland almost omnipotent; an evil spirit that haunts all regions, from the council-chamber in the castle, down as low in the scale of corruption as the knot of calandered bankrupts who compose the Dublin Corporation. The colour of the nation is nowhere visible; everywhere, upon every public officer, upon every public institution, is the livery of the public enemy. It is a great mistake to think that the measure called Catholic Emancipation was the downfall of Orangeism in Ireland. It was a blow, certainly; but when the blows of the Legislature are not followed up by the Executive, nuisances abated in law continue to flourish in fact, and the foes of public tranquility walk abroad more insolent and mischievous than ever. The act of 1829 deprived the Orange-men of nothing, it elevated the Catholic a little, but it left his enemy in possession of his old vantage-ground of annoyance—it did not extract from the blood-hound a single fang. Now his fangs must be extracted, or there is no safety for the country. That humane office the Irish people call upon the English House of Commons to perform. They say to that Assembly, "Now you are a Reformed Parliament, complete our Emancipation; we were but half-emancipated by your predecessors who represented the Gattons, deliver us now wholly out of the hands of our persecutors; we are the people, let us no longer be the slaves and victims of a faction—we are millions, we ought not to be the sport and spoil of thousands." This is the language of the people of Ireland let the Whigs, returning to power, pay it deep attention. Observe, there is nothing demanded that is not most just and altogether reasonable. What! Ought not the people to be something in their own land?—ought the nation to be nothing?—ought a handful of sectarians, no matter how pure their religion, to possess the whole country, all emolument, all patronage, all dignity, all power? What is the present state of affairs but confusion?—confusion in the name of law, confusion by the authority of statute. To establish order, there must be an end to the Orange system. The Orange lily must be rooted out of the State garden. Here is a field yet untrodden by a British statesman: all the vulgar paths of government have been beaten, all the violences have been tried, and all the frauds. The only experiment that has not yet been made is—justice. Favour, the Irish people ask none, they do not petition to be placed in the ascendancy from which they require Parliament to dislodge the Protestant. Equality is the simple amount of their prayer. They object to plunder; they object to oppression; they wish for freedom of conscience, and to have no superior in the country that God has given them. Do they ask for more than free men ought to desire? With the spirit of free men, could they contract their desires within closer limits? They do not ask for a transfer of the wealth of the Church Establishment into Catholic from Protestant kitchens. Were they so to do, the request would be no more than reasonable. There is no single principle advanced in defence of Established Churches that would not warrant them applying to the Legislature to have Catholicity made state-mistress in place of Protestantism. But they are better advised; or it were fitter to say, that they have evidence so good before them that the plants of piety do not thrive best in the soil of courts, that were the splendid ignominy offered to them they would spurn it from them with indignation. Give them equality, and you will give them enough. Put down Orangeism both in religion and politics; that will satisfy them. As they are the nation numerical-

ly, physically, morally, let them also be the nation legally. The reformers returning to office with Lord John Russell's resolution in their hands, may have the whole heart of Ireland. Returning with curses of the Beresfords and Jocelyns upon them, popularity with the nation may console them from Orange hatred. That popularity is within their reach. Let them grapple with faction boldly, and determine to subdue or destroy the monster. Some say the Orangeman is incorrigible; who knows? Has correction with proper vigour been applied? Has the system of discipline proper to his vices been resorted to? We have tread-mills for thieves, penitentiaries for pickpockets; the gaol for one sort of criminal, and the colonies for another. For grand offenders there is discipline as well as for petty; for bodies of malefactors, as well as for individuals. Let Orangism be the road to exclusion, as hitherto it has been the only way to favour, let not only the law, but the authorities under the law, proscribe and frown upon it. Let the Orangeman have every right of citizenship, but no more—every privilege of a citizen, but no power to disturb or violate the rights and privileges of others. Let him have fair trial when accused, but do not suffer him any more to deprive his fellow subjects of the same advantage. Let him not any more, in any situation of the country, have it in his power to molest the peace of the realm, or pollute the stream of justice. Protestants! you must be content to be the equals of the Catholics. If you seek to be more you shall be less.

By that sin fell the angels!

You that are somewhat lower than the angels, how can you hope to win by it.—*London Examiner.*

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The attention of the people of Paris is almost entirely engrossed by the proceedings in the "Proces Monstre," or Monster Trial, as it is called. A great error seems to have been committed by the Government in withdrawing the individuals implicated in the commotions at Lyons and elsewhere, from the actions of the ordinary tribunals of justice. In bringing them before the Chamber of Peers, instead of giving greater solemnity to their trial and thereby holding up an impressive warning to the discontented, as was probably the intention, a melo drama of pageantry, and farce appears to be enacting, and how it will end is very doubtful. At present we should think, in the discomfiture of its authors.

NAVAL ARMAMENT.—Accounts from Toulon, dated April 21, state that an extraordinary levy of sailors is to be made throughout the whole of the 5th maritime arrondissement.—Similar orders are in course of execution at Caen, and in all the other maritime districts, and the levies as soon as raised are sent to Brest.

CHINA.—Canton papers to the 7th January have been received. They contain the announcement of an edict just promulgated by his celestial Majesty the Emperor, prohibiting the importation of opium into any part of his dominions. They further state that the Chinese Government sought reparation from the British superintendent at Canton, for the injury sustained by the cannonading of Wampoa by the English vessels immediately previous to the death of Lord Napier. This question is settled by arbitration, but the result has not transpired.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The following is an extract from a Cape of Good Hope paper of the 12th March. 'By the latest intelligence from the frontiers we learn that all the military operations between the Fish River and the Kousskama have been successful, and that the country between these two streams called the neutral territory, has been completely cleared.—Our loss during the operations has been 12 killed and 11 wounded.'

SPAIN.—Accounts from Spain state that the forces of Don Carlos have recently gained

considerable advantage over those of the Queen, and that Her Majesty had called on Portugal for assistance, under the treaty existing between the two countries.

THE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1835.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—In this day's paper we have given the proceedings at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature of this Province.

On the first day of its sitting, (Monday the 15th ultimo,) Mr. SRAVER asked leave to bring in a Bill for paying the Speaker, and Members of the House of Assembly. Tuesday, the 16th ult. leave was granted.

Mr. END then introduced the following resolutions, relative to the Quit Rents:—

"Whereas the collection of Quit Rents in this Province has been resumed by order of His Majesty's Government, and is found in operation to bear extremely hard on the poor description of settlers, as well as productive of great inconvenience and difficulty. And whereas there appears no reasonable hope of relieving the country otherwise than by a commutation of those Rents.—

"Therefore resolved, That it is expedient to offer to His Majesty's Government a permanent annual grant, from the ordinary Revenues of this Province, of ————pounds in lieu of all claims and demands due or to become due for Quit Rents in this Province.

"And further Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he may give orders for the suspension of the collection of those Rents, and acquainting His Excellency that this House will, at its next meeting, make provision for the said permanent grant, in case His Majesty's Government shall still deem it expedient to persist in the collection of the Quit Rents."

After some discussion, in which Messrs. END, PARTELOW and CHANDLER took a part, the motion was postponed.

The house then went into a Committee of Supply, Mr. HAYWARD in the Chair.

Mr. PARTELOW's resolution, as amended, passed in the affirmative, and is as follows:

"Resolved—That in the opinion of this committee, the Resolutions of Appropriation, which passed the House by bill at the last session, should be adopted without alteration, and that no further matter be considered by the Committee, except making the usual annual provision for the expenses and travelling charges of Members of this House serving in General Assembly, and also the annual allowance of the Clerks of the Legislative Council and of this House."

NEW YORK, June 19—Sylvester W. Sheldon, late Post Master of Londonderry, Vt. has been sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in the State Prison, for breaking open letters, and purloining money therefrom.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

At Mr. Lorrain's—Messrs. Goreham, Smarden, McKinnon, Porter, and White, and Mrs. Gainsford.

At Mr. Harper's—Messrs. Green, Knight, Timilin, Capps, and McLennan.

At Mrs. Davison's—Mr. Dugin.

MARRIED.

At Musquodoboit, on the 11th ult. by the Rev. J. Martin, Mr. W. Archibald to Miss Christina McDougal, both of that place.

DIED.

At Rogers Hill, on Wednesday 24th ult. Mr Robert Fraser, leaving a wife and two children to lament their loss.

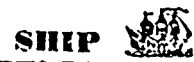
On the same day, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Unie, a native of Elgin, aged 26 years.

D. SPENCE,

BOOK BINDER,

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

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



SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Miramichi—hides, &c. to the master.
Am. Brig Waltham, Sheldon—Ballast.
Am. Schr. Susan and Phoebe, Blanchard—hay to the Mining Association.
Am. Brig Enterprise, Brayton, Ballast to the Mining Association.
Schr. Geo Henry, Shelnot, Halifax—general cargo to J. Dawson and others; Mary Ann, McPherson, Arisaig—materials and rigging of the Mary Ann.
Brig Jane, McLeod, Halifax—bal. to Mining Association, Kate, Greason, Halifax—bal. to do.
Schr Bold Jack, Vignou, Arichat, Isabella, Kennedy, Arisaig—rigging of Mary Ann; Fanny, Gerra, Halifax—ballast; Mermaid, La Vache, Arichat—ballast; Charlotte, McEachen, Antigonish—ballast; Eliza Munro, Arichat—do; Bear, Boudrot, do—do; Margaret, Boudrot, Mag. Islands—ballast; Fortitudo, Cummings—P. E. Island; Fairy, Jackson, Pugwash; Catherine, Mattatel, Tatamagouche.

CLEARED.

Schr. Bee, Graham, Miramachi—coal and provisions by Messrs Ives.
Brig Ann, Thoms, Hull—timber &c. by A. Campbell.
Schr. Mary Bell, Cameron, Bay Chaleur—flour and W. I. produce by Master and others; Maria, Gerra, Portsmouth, U. S.—coal by the master; Ben, Forest, do.—coal by master.
Brig Union, Turner, Somerset—coals by Ross & Primrose.
Barque Marie, Kemp, Hull—timber &c. by G. Smith.
Schr. Uniacke, Landres, Bay Chaleur—live stock and Provisions by A. McIntosh.
Brig Attention, Bowman, Boston—coals by Mining Association.
Schr. Mary Ann, McDonald, Newfld.—live stock; Mary Ann, Fraser, Miramachi—live stock and provisions by J. Carmichael &c.
Schr. Isabella, Goodwin, Pugwash; Elizabeth, Simpson, on a fishing voyage.
Shal. Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax.

Brigantine Samuel Freeman, Blake, 44 days from Liverpool, bound to Cumberland, N. S. laden with salt and dry goods, went ashore on Missep point, at the mouth of this Harbour, in a thick fog, on Thursday evening about half past 9 o'clock.—she is much damaged being nearly full of water, the salt will be totally lost and the goods are all very much damaged.—*British Colonist,*

The schr Albion, Ingalls, of Grand Manan, from Windsor, N S for Boston, loaded with plaster, was run down off Mount Desert, on the morning of the 7th ult. by an American coaster. She was struck in the stern. The plaster was thrown overboard to lighten the vessel, but the leak gained so fast, that the people were obliged to leave her, and she soon after sunk.—She was partially insured.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

SALES AT AUCTION.

SALE OF SPLENDID JEWELRY, PLATED AND CABINET WARES, (Without reserve) At the store lately occupied by John Romans, On TUESDAY the 7th, and FRIDAY the 10th July, CONSISTING OF REAL JET, GOLD & CORNELIAN EAR RINGS, Plated and Silver mounted Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Bottle and Cruet Stands, ELEGANT MAHOGANY AND ROSEWOOD WORK BOXES, Desks and Tea Caddies, Large and Elegant MIRRORS, *British plates*, with mahogany and rich gilt Frames, THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, CHINA VASES, Ink Stands and Night Lamps, Children's Bells and Corals, Toys, Chess, and Backgammon Boards, CLOCKS, TELESCOPES, Steel Pens, Patent and other Pencil Cases and Pencils, UMBRELLAS, CORAL NECKLACES, Two very handsome London made TABLE LAMPS, with Globes, &c., SPANISH FIGURES, &c. &c. &c. The Sale will commence each day at 12 o'clock. Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale, and the Goods may be viewed by intending purchasers on Monday the 6th instant. July 1.

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

POETRY.

THE ADIEU.

Written in 1808, by LOAN BROWN, under the impression that he would soon die.

Adieu, thou hill where early joy
Spread roses o'er my brow;
Where Science wrecks each loitering boy
With knowledge to endow.
Adieu, my youthful friends or foes,
Partners of former bliss or woes;
No more through Ida's paths we stray,
Soon must I share the gloomy cell,
Whose ever-slumbering inmates dwell
Unconscious of the day.

Adieu, ye hoary Regal Fanes,
Ye spires of Granta's vale,
Where Learning robed in sable reigns,
And melancholy pale.

Ye comrades of the jovial hour,
Ye tenants of the classic bower,
On Cama's verdant margin placed,
Adieu! while memory still is mine,
For, offerings on Oblivion's shrine,
These scenes must be effaced.

Adieu, ye mountains of the chime
Where grew my youthful years:
Where Loch na Garr in snows sublime
His giant summit rears.
Why did my childhood wander forth
From you, ye regions of the North,
With sons of pride to roam?
Why did I quit my Highland cave,
Marr's dusky heath, and Dee's clear wave,
To seek a Southern home?

Home of my sires! a long farewell—
Yet why to thee adieu?
Thy vaults will echo back my knell,
Thy towers my tomb will view;
The faltering tongue which sung thy fall,
And former glories of thy hall,
Forgets its wanted simple note;
But yet the lyre retains the strings,
And sometimes, on Æolian wings,
In dying strains may float.

Fields which surround yon rustic cot,
While yet I linger here,
Adieu! you are not now forgot,
To retrospection dear.
Streamlet! along whose rippling surge
My youthful limbs were wont to urge
At noontide heat their phant course
Plunging with ardour from the shore,
Thy springs will lave these limbs no more,
Deprived of active force.

And shall I here forget the scene
Still nearest to my breast?
Rocks rise, and rivers roll between
The spot which passion blest;
Yet, Mary, all thy beauties seem
Fresh as in love's bewitching dream,
To me in smiles display'd:
Thy slow disease resigns his prey
To Death, the parent of decay,
Thine imago cannot fade.

And thou, my friend! whose gentle love
Yet thrills my bosom's chords,
How much thy friendship was above
Description's power of words!
Still near my breast thy gift I wear,
Which sparkled once with Feeling's tear,
Of love the pure, the sacred gem;
Our souls were equal, and our lot
In that dear moment quite forgot;
Let Pride alone condemn!

All, all, is dark and cheerless now!
No smile of love's deceit
Can warm my vanus with wonted glow,
Can bid life's pulses beat.
Not o'en the hope of futuro fame
Can wake my faint, exhausted frame,
Or crown with fancied wreaths my head.
Mine is a short inglorious race,—
To humble in the dust my face,
And mingle with the dead!

Fame! thou goddess of my heart,
On him who gains thy praise
Pointless must fall the spectre's dart,
Consumed in glory's blaze;
But me she beckons from the earth,
My name obscure, unmark'd my birth,
My life a short and vulgar dream:
Lost in the dull, ignoble crowd,
My hopes recline within a shroud,
My fate is Letho's stream.

When I repose beneath the sod,
Unheeded in the clay,
Where once my playful footsteps trod,
Where now my head must lay;
The meed of Pity will be shed
In dew-drops o'er my narrow bed,
By nightly skies, and storms alone;
No mortal eye will deign to steep
With tears the dark sepulchral deep
Which hides a name unknown.

Forget this world, my restless sprite,
Turn, turn thy thoughts to heaven:
There must thou soon direct thy flight,
If errors are forgiven.
To bigots and to sects unknown,
Bow down beneath the Almighty's throne;
To him address thy trembling prayer:
He who is merciful and just,
Will not reject a child of dust,
Although his meanest care.

Father of light! to thee I call,
My soul is dark within,
Thou, who canst mark the sparrow's fall,
Avert the death of sin.
Thou, who canst guide the wandering star,
Who calms't the elemental war,
Whose mantle is yon boundless sky,
My thoughts, n., words, my crimes forgive;
And, since I soon must cease to live,
Instruct me how to die.

MISCELLANY.

CURRAN.—One morning, at an inn in the south of Ireland, a gentleman travelling upon mercantile business, came running down stairs a few minutes before the appearance of the stage coach, in which he had taken a seat for Dublin. Seeing an ugly little fellow leaning against the doorpost, with dirty face and shabby clothes, he hailed him and ordered him to brush his coat. The operation proceeding rather slowly, the impatient traveller cursed the lazy valet, for an idle, good-for-nothing dog, and threatened him with corporal punishment on the spot, if he did not make haste and finish his job well before the arrival of the coach. Terror seemed to produce its effect; the fellow brushed the coat and then the trowsers, with great diligence, and was rewarded with sixpence, which he received with a low bow. The gentleman went into the bar, and paid his bill, just as the expected vehicle reached the door. Upon getting inside, guess his astonishment to find his friend the quondam waiter, seated snugly in one corner, with all the look of a person well used to comfort. After two or three hurried glances, to be sure that his eyes did not deceive him, he commen-

ced a confused apology for his blunder, condemning his own rashness and stupidity—but he was speedily interrupted by the other exclaiming, "Oh, never mind, make no apologies—these are hard times, and it is well to earn a trifle in an honest way—I am much obliged for your handsome fee for so small a job—my name, sir, is John Philpot Curran, pray what is yours?" The other was thunderstruck by the idea of such an introduction; but the drollery of Curran soon overcame his confusion; and the traveller never rejoiced less at the termination of a long journey, than when he beheld the distant spires of Dublin glitter in the light of the setting sun.

THE AIR WE BREATHE.—Nothing is more interesting than those general laws by which God preserves the order of the world. If we had complete knowledge of all the wonderful contrivances that surround us, we should be filled with admiration and awe: to contemplate those with which we are acquainted, is the highest of intellectual pleasures.

One of these contrivances may be made intelligible even to those who have no acquaintance with Natural Philosophy.

The air is made up of *two different gases*, or airs, mixed together in a particular proportion. Of these, *one (oxygen)*, which we will call *life-air*, is necessary for the support of men and all other animals, which would die without it; neither could any thing *burn* without the help of this *life-air*. Since, then, a vast quantity of it is consumed every hour, how is the supply kept up? How is it that the stock of *life-air* is still sufficient for us, and our fires and candles?

Now, besides these two gases, there is also present in the atmosphere another gas, called carbonic acid, which is made up of *carbon* and *life-air*. The name will be unknown to many, but all are well acquainted with the thing: it is what gives spirit to ale, wine, &c., and even to water, which is insipid after boiling, from the loss of its carbonic acid.

This carbonic acid is produced by the breathing of animals, and the putrefaction of animal and vegetable substances. Now, this constant supply *must be got rid of*, or it would kill us; and *it is got rid of* thus: all vegetables—grass, herbs, trees, &c.—suck in this carbonic acid during the day; nourish themselves with the *carbon*, and give back the *life-air* that was combined with it. In the night, they do the reverse; but still, taking a whole day, they lessen the quantity of carbonic acid gas, and furnish the atmosphere with that supply of *life-air* which is necessary for the existence of the animal creation.—*People's Magazine*.

SCOLDS.—I never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold, is, because they cannot govern themselves. How then can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm.—They are prompt and resolute but steady and mild.

Think nought a trifle though it small appear,
Small sands the mountain, moments make the year;
And trifles life: your care to trifles give,
Or you may die before you learn to live.

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramachie—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. Johns, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & LUGGIN.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Tyuro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatamagouch—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
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