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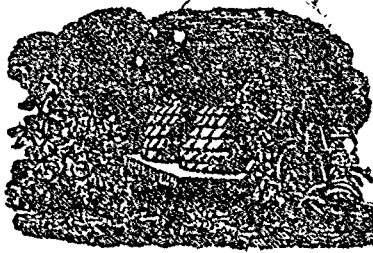
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1838.

NUMBER XXXIV.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 5s. 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.

PUBLIC NOTICE

It is hereby given, that the ANNUAL TOWN MEETING of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Township of Pictou, will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Pictou,

ON MONDAY,

the FIFTEENTH day of JANUARY, next,
at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

for the purpose of making provision for the support of the Poor of the said Township, for the ensuing year; and also, for Voting the Money required to be raised in the Town of Pictou, for Fire Engines, Pumps, Wells, Health Inspectors' Salary, &c. — of which said Meeting notice has otherwise been given, according to Law.

DANIEL DICKSON,
Treasurer, &c

Decr. 18, 1837.

BRIDGEWATER TREATISES,
Half-bound, calf, 8vo.

I.

"On the adaptation of external Nature to the moral and intellectual constitution of Man. By Thomas Chalmers, D. D." 2 vols. £1 1 0.

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For sale by J. DAWSON.
January 10, 1838.

SWEET HOME.

"Home, sweet home:—
There's no place like home."

How many respond to this tender and patriotic sentiment! It is heard, not only from the parour, in the soft *soprano* of the fashionable belle; from the street at midnight, in the lover's harmonious serenade to his mistress; upon the stage, and at the public halls, where music holds her devotees in rapt enchantment; but the merry cow boy and the ruddy milk maid have caught the waching note; the market man in his journey jog to the town, hums it along at morning twilight; and the busy husbandman, as he turns the rich, yielding mould, whistles it to the slow movement of his team. But there is a strange inconsistency after all, and practice is too much opposed to principle. The excellent sentiment of this song so thoughtlessly, it would seem, chanted by old and young, seems to meet with but little approval and correspondence in our conduct. Our ever restlessness, our perpetual longing for change, turning hither and thither, like a sick man labouring under some painful malady, will show if our music is anything more than 'tinkling brass and empty sound.' This love of home must be all affected. We sing of the pleasures and delights, we tell of the conveniences, the comforts, the advantages, and the numberless benefits enjoyed at the old domicile of our fathers, the scenes of our youthful joys, where the old oaks still wave over the pasture lands, cheer us with the remembrance of the rich regales they afforded in days of yore. Still discontent with a restless spirit haunts us at every turn; "away, away!" is the continued echo in our ears, and an incurable desire to migrate and leave this "happy home" is perpetually the attendant of our bosoms.

Look at the young farmer, who might, if he would be happy. His prospects are fair; plenty surrounds him, and, if he only made due improvement of his opportunities, his condition would be enviable. But, alas! how reluctantly he moves over the homestead, where his father and grandfather were wont, for years, to cultivate the fields, and to receive in return the bountiful rewards of their toil! He tugs in the furrow of the old cornfield, he feels heavy at heart, he stops his team, and, seating himself upon his plough-beam, ruminates upon the joys and fancied delights of the far-west husbandman. He says to himself, "no ploughing, no manuring, no hoeing, no digging is there; but, in order to grow rich, you have only to will it, and it is done! Honors too, there crown the wish of every aspirant!" He starts up in the midst of his reverie, and resolves no longer to delve and to tug like a filly-horse upon the old, thread-bare domain of his ancestors. So he hastens to his father, and calls for the "portion of goods that falleth to him," that he may depart and seek a different home, a different fortune, declaring himself to be tired of perpetually labouring, while others grow rich with little exertion. No parental tears, no expostulations can avail against his inclination; but go he must, and go he does. Thus "sweet home" with its three hundred acres, which might suffice for three good farms, is contemptuously deserted by this foolish and inconsiderate young man. Westward he turns his course; but, unfortunately, when too late, discovers that even where the land is said to flow

with milk and honey, and wealth to crown every exertion, the wheat fields will not yield their increase, without cultivation; none can prosper without industry and steady application to business; and that, be where we may, bodily employment is necessary to health and peace of mind.

There are sundry causes for the above besetting evil, and they are signally prevalent at the present day. One is an eagerness to become rich at once, without the usual, wholesome, and proper means — Another is a contempt of manual labour. The latter displays itself more or less among all classes of people, but affects most injuriously the farmer. The honest and industrious husbandman who has, by means of economy and attention, arrived to that independence, so characteristic generally of New England yeomanry; viz, plenty to live on, and something laid up for casualty and misfortune, has a half dozen of stout, lusty sons. He brings them up "in the way they should go," giving them such education as the common town school affords, which is competent for all the purposes and business of common life, short of professional concerns. But as they arrive to the age of usefulness, and are capable of judging and taking some lead in the management of the farm, by some luckless incident or other, it may be from the visit of a city cousin, their heads are, all of a sudden, turned; their minds hitherto peaceful and happy, are filled with a thousand vagaries; a strange and inconsistent notion is implanted, that it is dishonourable to be seen at work, labouring with the hands — especially the labour necessary to agriculture or horticulture; and this, forsooth, because of the dirt. For the hands to be soiled with dirt or to be toughened with the use of farming implements, is disgraceful, low, and unbecoming any one but hoolings and drudges. Thus, this new doctrine is received and foolishly credited. The consequence is disappointment and distress to the parent, and ruin to his once industrious and happy offspring. In their search for a living without bodily labour, they find it too true that "all is not gold that glitters;" they loose their early and valuable habits, and contract others which are alike detrimental to their morals and their health. The farm, which under proper management, might have supported them all, has been necessarily neglected; thistles, thorns, and brambles encompass it, and its income is now scarcely sufficient for the support of its aged occupants, the disheartened and solitary father and mother. Such is the effect of false pride, and the silly notion that manual labour is disgraceful.

An eager desire to gain a fortune suddenly, is another source of evil. Success may sometimes attend such speculators, but generally the riches so gained, are apt to "take wings and fly away," as hastily as they were obtained. When this passion seizes a young farmer, and a thousand *ignes fatui* are dancing around him, too often he is deaf to every warning voice, and nothing save fatal experience will bring him to reason. Suppose that he has settled down upon a rich alluvion in the western country, and by reason of his industry is in a thriving condition, abounding with plenty, how might it have been, had he resisted this love of change, and tarried upon the paternal lot? It is well understood now that the good management of a few acres, even a garden spot, is better than the

poor husbandry of a large farm. The love of being thought a great landholder without improvement is altogether idle. Has anything been gained by removal? Unquestionably not. He is worth no more, enjoys no more, and is no more respected, than he might have been at his former home.

There is an opinion too prevalent among our agriculturalists, that the land of the Eastern Atlantic States is worn out, and incapable of producing to any profitable amount, manage it as you will; and this is another inducement to emigration. But it is quite an incorrect and ill-founded notion. Let such turn their attention to old England, our old home, whose fertility and productiveness are proverbial, and they will see, that by proper attention to all the requisites in the art of agriculture, such as a regular and suitable rotation or change of crops, the mixture of soils, the compounding and application of manures, summer fallowing, — and various other methods of replenishing, sustaining, and invigorating the soil, the principle of nutrition, life, and activity is kept up, and there will be no such thing as “wearing a farm out.”

A professional farmer should have something more than a mere superficial knowledge of the principles of his art. He should endeavour to investigate cause and effect in all his operations, and not be contented to depend on his more industrious, more studious and ambitious neighbour for information in things peculiarly belonging to the business of his calling, and which are easily attained by devoting a little portion of that time, which every one has enough of to study and reflection. The chemical properties of various kinds of soil and substances is a very suitable study for the leisure hours of a young farmer or gardener. Let him attend to these, and watch every operation and every change in the growth of vegetation; let him practice such experiments, as may not be attended with very great expense; let him be ambitious to know something more than his patient and submissive ox, that moves only by compulsion, and whose penetration extends not beyond the shallow furrow in which he treads. He must be alive to new plans, new inventions and improvements, and not be too much a bigot to the superficial practice of his ancestors, believing that he must follow exactly their ways and manner of doing. Thus he may learn that the age of his farm need never be a cause for abandoning it; that its proper cultivation will richly repay for the labour spent upon it; that to labour with the hands brings no dishonour; that the home of the farmer is ever sweetened by the sweat of the brow; and that his station is the one truly honorable and independent. — *New England Farmer.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

OUTRAGE UPON THE QUEEN.—On Saturday afternoon the 4th of November, about three o'clock, as Her Majesty was passing in her open carriage through the Birdcage-walk, St. James's, on her way to Buckingham Palace, whither she was proceeding from Brighton, a person in the garb of a gentleman suddenly sprang to the side of her carriage, and holding up his fist in a threatening manner, made use of obscene language, and with an oath designated her Majesty by the most opprobrious epithet that can be applied to a female, adding, “and I'll have you off your throne, and your mother too.” He immediately ran off and effected his escape. Her Majesty did not appear to feel any alarm, and the carriage proceeded rapidly to Buckingham Palace. Information of the outrage was immediately forwarded to the commissioners of the police, who instructed two police constables, who had been on duty in the Birdcage-walk, to trace the offender.

It appears that they had some clue to him, for they soon discovered his name and address. Under the warrant of the Secretary of State, they proceeded to his lodgings, at the corner of the Regent Circus, where they lingered a-

bout the whole night in the expectation that he would return home. It appeared however, that he had arrived before them, and on Sunday morning one of the constables knocked at the door. On its being opened, they proceeded up stairs and arrested the delinquent. His name is John Good, late a captain in the 10th Hussars. He is described as a man of gentlemanly appearance, and about forty years of age. He wore a star upon his breast, and dared the officers to lay hold on him, exclaiming that he was their liege lord and king of England, and that he would tear the Queen to pieces. He made a vigorous resistance to the officers, and was with difficulty forced into a hackney coach, and was driven to the Secretary of State's office, at Whitehall.

On the way, he broke the windows of the coach, and conducted himself in the most outrageous manner. This was at 1 o'clock on Sunday. Sir Frederick Roe was in waiting at the Secretary of State's office, before whom the prisoner underwent an examination. The witnesses examined were two footmen of Her Majesty, the two police constables already mentioned, and a German gentleman whose name we have not been able to ascertain, who heard the person apply the insulting and opprobrious epithets to Her Majesty. During the examination, the prisoner continually interrupted the witnesses, saying, “He did not care a d—n what they said about him; — he was King of England, King John the Second, and that the present was the eighth year of his reign.” Mr Phillips the under-secretary of state, was present during the examination, which lasted about an hour and a half, and one or two of the ministers were in an adjoining apartment waiting to hear the result. The evidence given was merely a recapitulation of the facts above stated, and at the close Sir Frederick Roe determined to remand the prisoner for farther examination on Saturday next. He was then removed in custody to the new prison, Westminster.

From the Halifax Recorder of Saturday.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.—By Her Majesty's Packet Alert, which arrived yesterday afternoon, we have London dates to 7th, — Devonport and Falmouth to 9th December. Lord Gosford and Sir Francis Head have been ordered home. Montreal papers to Nov. 14 were received at London. The Matland and Barrossa, transports, were under orders to convey the 93d Regt. from Cork to Halifax, in consequence of the disturbed state of Canada:—the Plymouth Gazette of the 9th ult. says, “this looks like coming to blows and shedding blood; but before that happens let it be well considered whether the Canadas are worth keeping at such a risk. As independent states they will cost nothing, and be quite as valuable to the mother country.” On the 9th November Her Majesty attended the Grand Civic Banquet. Speaking of the circumstance one paper says: “The Queen's visit to the city has absorbed, during the week, all thoughts and all feelings. Seldom has England witnessed so universal a burst of loyalty—and loyalty of the best kind—a rational, an enduring, a reasoning loyalty founded upon a just confidence in the merits of her who inspires it, and in a belief that as large a measure of happiness may be attained under her government by her people as human institutions ever yet afforded.” Judging that a plentiful selection of British news would be more acceptable to the majority of our readers than any other matter, we have gleaned the following articles:

LONDON, Nov. 26.

OPENING OF THE SESSION BY THE QUEEN.—The Queen went in state on Monday to open the session of parliament by a speech from the

throne. The royal procession from Buckingham Palace was formed at half-past one o'clock at which-hour her Majesty, preceded by the lord chamberlain and the Marquis of Headfort, lord in waiting, passed from the state rooms, down the grand staircase, and through the marble hall — (which was lined with the women of the guard) — to the state coach. Her Majesty wore a white satin dress, richly embroidered with gold, and trimmed with a deep bullion fringe; a magnificent circlet of diamonds, surrounded with crosses of pattee, and groups of roses, thistles, and shamrock, alternately; earrings of diamonds, an ermine cape, and a robe of crimson velvet and gold; the train borne through the rooms by Lord Kilmarnock, Master Ellice, and Master Cavendish, the pages of honour. A guard of honour of the Foot Guards was on duty on the lawn in front of the palace, and the band, in their state uniform, played “God save the Queen” on the appearance of her Majesty, and continued playing until the procession had passed through the marble arch. About two o'clock her Majesty arrived at the House of Lords, and was received with the usual honours. The procession through the corridor and vestibule was arranged in the same manner as when the Queen prorogued the last parliament; but ministers and officers of state, apparently from a new exclusiveness of loyalty, so closely surrounded the youthful sovereign as almost to conceal her from the view of her other loyal subjects, with whom the passage was thronged to an extent we never saw equalled. The Queen looked rather pale, but not more so than the fatigues and excitement of the last week might well account for. At the same time, there was none of that nervous sensitiveness in her appearance that was so visible on her last visit to her Parliament. Her Majesty's manner and bearing during the procession of Monday presented a happy combination of all the firmness of her family with all the softness of her sex. The Queen made and signed the usual declaration and the Commons were then admitted. Their rush into the space below the bar was, after the customary method, as common as well could be.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,

“I have thought it right to assemble you, for the transaction of public business at the earliest convenient period after the dissolution of the late parliament.

“It is with great satisfaction that I have received from all foreign powers the strongest assurance of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to cultivate and maintain with me the relation of amity; and I rejoice in the prospect that I shall be able to promote the best interests of my subjects by securing to them the advantages of peace.

“I lament that civil war still afflicts the kingdom of Spain; I continue to exercise with fidelity the engagements of my crown with the Queen of Spain, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance.

“I have directed a treaty of commerce which I have concluded with the united Republics of Peru and Bolivia to be laid before you, and I hope soon to be able to communicate to you similar results of my negotiations with other powers.

“I recommend to your serious consideration the state of the province of Lower Canada.”

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“The demise of the crown renders it necessary that a new provision should be made for the civil list. I place unreservedly at your disposal those hereditary revenues which were transferred to the public by my immediate

predecessor, and I have commended that such papers as may be necessary for the full examination of this subject shall be prepared and laid before you. Desirous that the expenditure in this, as in every other department of the government should be kept within due limits, I feel confident that you will gladly make adequate provisions for the support of the honour and dignity of the crown.

"The estimates for the service of the next year are in course of preparation, and will be laid before you at the accustomed period. I have directed that the utmost economy should be enforced in every branch of the public expenditure.

"My Lords and Gentlemen.

"The external peace and domestic tranquillity which at present happily prevail are every favourable for the consideration of such measures of reformation and amendment as may be necessary or expedient, and your attention will naturally be directed to that course of legislation which was interrupted by the necessary dissolution of the last parliament.

"The result of the enquiries which have been made into the condition of the poor in Ireland has been already laid before Parliament, and it will be your duty to consult whether it may not be safe and wise to establish by law some well-regulated means of relief for the destitute in that country.

"The municipal government of the cities and towns in Ireland calls for better regulations.

"The laws which govern the collection of the tithe composition in Ireland, require revision and amendment; convinced that the better and more effectual administration of justice is amongst the first duties of a sovereign, I request your attention to those measures that will be submitted to you for the improvement of the law.

"You cannot but be sensible of the deep importance of those questions which I have submitted to you, and of the necessity of treating them in that spirit of impartiality and justice which affords the best hope of bringing them to a happy and useful termination. In meeting this Parliament, the first that has been elected under my authority, I am anxious to declare my confidence in your loyalty and wisdom. The early age at which I am called to the Sovereignty of this kingdom renders it a more imperative duty that, under Divine Providence, I should place my reliance on your cordial co-operation, and upon the love and affection of my people."

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 21.

The Address.—The Queen having formally opened Parliament by a Speech from the throne, their lordships met again, after a temporary adjournment, and proceeded to consider an Address in answer to Her Majesty's most gracious Speech.

The Duke of Sussex on moving the Address, expressed his conviction that the sentiments contained in the Speech were such as to preclude the possibility of all discussion. Were it not so he should have felt great difficulty in presenting himself to their lordships.

Lord Portman seconded the Address, and went over the same topics, studiously avoiding the introduction of any opinions which might disturb the unanimity of the House.

The Duke of Wellington gave his entire assent to the Address, as also to the Speeches of the illustrious Duke and of the noble Lord who had seconded his motion. "The illustrious Duke was pleased to advert to some expressions which had fallen from him at the close of the last session. He recollected those expressions perfectly well, and nothing has since occurred to make him change his mind on the subject.

The Address was then agreed to unanimously.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 1.

LOWER CANADA.—Mr Leader wished to know if within the last six months any increase of troops had taken place in Lower Canada? He wished also to know if Lord Gosford had made any application for additional troops, and, if so, what the cause of that application was? and also when the noble lord intended to bring forward his conciliatory measures for Lower Canada?

Lord John Russell said, with respect to the first question, he could answer that a regiment had been sent from New Brunswick to Lower Canada, which Lord Gosford had been authorised to borrow. The second question he must at present decline answering. With respect to the question as to the time when any measure would be brought forward, by the government, he could state what the present opinion of the government was. Whatever they might feel bound in justice to do, Her Majesty's government were deeply persuaded that it was their duty to support in Canada the cause of those who were well affected to the Crown of this country.


SNUFF.

For sale at the Micmac Tobacco Manufactory, No. 74, Bedford Row, A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N. B. A large discount to wholesale purchasers of Snuff. Halifax, August 14, 1837.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

 THE FARM lately owned and occupied by John Love, at Rogers' Hill, CONTAINING 100 ACRES.

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

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

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

CARD.

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

Entrance to the office, by the Western end of the Building. May 31st

TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

PERSONS desirous of contracting for the boarding, shingling, and inside finishing, of a number of Frames erected at the Albion Mines for the workmen's Houses; can find employment by applying to Mr JOSEPH SMITH at the office of the Albion Mines.

N. B. Contractors to find all materials. Albion Mines, 5th Sept. 1837

IN THE PRESS, AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED (At this Office.) A NEW SELECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."

AS but a limited number of Copies are printing, those wishing to become subscribers to the Work will please hasten in their names without delay. Contributions of favorite and popular TUNES will be thankfully received.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to notify his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced **SELLING OFF AT PRIME COST** his well assorted Stock of the best British **HARDWARE GOODS,** by wholesale and retail.

And Likewise,—

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of the best British Manufactured Hardware Goods,

of various descriptions, which are to be sold in Lots judiciously selected and made up.

Also:—*Gin and Brandy, in Bond.*

The subscriber at the same time begs leave to intimate to all persons who stand indebted to him by Notes of Hand, Book Accounts, or otherwise, for twelve months previous to this date, that they must make payment on or before the 30th day of December, ensuing; otherwise he will place his claims in the hands of his Attorney, for recovery.

JOHN BANNERMAN.

November 28

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of

JAMES SMITH,

late of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ANN SMITH, Administratrix.

Pictou, 13th December, 1837.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,

Island, East River, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, to either of the subscribers; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

JANE MCKENZIE Exr's. }
ALEX. FRASER, Jr. Forks, } Exr's
ROBERT GRANT, } ca-m

East River, 29th November, 1837.

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

DAVID P. PATTERSON,

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

R S PATTERSON, } Admrs.
ABRAHAM PATTERSON, }

Pictou, 28th July, 1837.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

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

JANE DOULL, Administratrix

Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

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

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, } Admrs
THOMAS CAMPBELL, }
ANDREW MILLAR, }

Pictou, 2d May, 1837.

BOOKS

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Mason's Collection 2s. 9d. Select Remains	2 6
McGowan's Lessons, part 1st 3s. do. 2d.	4 3
Millegan's Corderi, (Latin)	3
Morrison's Book-Keeping	12 6
— Arithmetic 4s. 3d. Key to do.	7 6
— Young Ladies' Guide	4
Martin Faber, (a story,)	3 3
Miserimus, (a story,)	3 6
Mysteries of Udolpho, 2 vols.	10 6
Mytne's English Grammar	2 3
— Geography	2 6
Millar's Ruling Elder	4
— Greece	6 6
Memoirs of Leigh Richmond	22 6
— of J. M. Good	7 6
— of Mary J. Graham	7 6
— of Baron Cuvier	5 6
— of Harriet Newell	3
Modern Confectioner	3 6
Marrow of Modern Divinity	7 6
Maunder's Treasury	15
Mead's Almost Christian	3
Manual of Manners	9
Minerals and Metals	4
Mourner's Friend	3 9
Mechanic's Guide	2 3
Merchant and Banker's Guide	3
Moore's Creek Grammar	10
McKenzie's 5000 Receipts	17 6
Mair's Tyro's Dictionary	3 6
Marmontel's moral Tales	7 6
May's Lectures	2
Millwright's and Engineer's Poc. Companion	9
Marshall on Sanctification, 8vo.	12 6
Merchant and Shipmaster's Ass. stant	9
Murdoch's Epitome of the Laws, 4 vols.	25
Nichol's Airs for the German Flute	7 6
New Testament Biography	9
New Life in London	12 6
New Testaments, 12mo. Psalms	2 6
Do. " no Psalms	2
Do. pocket size, Psalms, 3s. 6d. do. gilt	6
Do. Stebbing's Edition	6
Nova-Scotia Songster	6
North American Coast Pilot	12 6
Norrie's Navigation	22 6
Natural Philosophy, by Quetelet, (sheep)	7
(embossed)	10
Old Testament Biography	9
Owen's Voyages, 2 vols.	10
Outlines of Botany	1 6
— of Astronomy	1 3
Old Manor House, 2 vols.	9

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Having fully determined to wind up their business at Richibucto, as soon as possible—offer for sale the following Properties in Real Estate, viz.—

No. 1—That large and well known commodious **N HOUSE** in the centre of the town, fronting on Water-street, designated as the "King's Arms Inn," and occupied by Mr Donnelly for several years.—This House is forty feet by thirty eight foot basement—two stories high, and finished in good order to the garret; under which is a frost proof cellar, (double wall) as large as the House, well built with stones and lime, seven feet clear of the Joists, and a never failing well of water pumped up in the kitchen. On said basement story to the rear of his House is a large Shed or building, extending to the barn, forty-five feet, said Barn is thirty six feet, by thirty foot, and commodiously fitted with stalls and other improvements for stabling purposes—in the rear of, and connecting with these buildings, is an Acre of land running back to Pagan-street, under the highest cultivation as a garden.

No. 2—A property in rear of number One, fronting on Pagan-street, in the highest cultivation, containing one acre and two porches.

No. 3—A property in front of the King's Arms Inn, with a building thereon, bounded on Water-street, in extent about seventy-five feet, with a wharf from high water mark, extending into the harbour fifty-six feet by seventy feet.

No. 4—A building occupied by the subscribers as a Dry Good Shop and Warehouse, thirty-seven feet by forty-seven feet, two stories high on a wharf, extending into the Harbour ninety-six feet in length, by twenty-eight feet in breadth.

No. 5—A property in the town, well known as formerly belonging to Mr Patrick Fahey, on which is a large two story House, well adapted for a tavern with an acre of land.

No. 6—A property, at Ball's Creek, (so called) on the Richibucto River, in the neighbourhood of Mr Ford's Mills, formerly owned by Mr James Shirley, containing two hundred acres, on which upwards of thirty acres is under cultivation.

No. 7—A property on the St. Nicholas River, well known, formerly as the property of Curran & Brown, a part of which is cleared land with a house thereon.

No. 8—A property once owned by Mr Turner Ward, fronting on the Harbour of Buctouche, bounded on the north by lands formerly owned by Thomas Ostle, Esq containing fifteen acres, all cleared land.

ALSO:

A Mill Property on the East branch of the St. Nicholas River—in excellent order, now in operation at the head of the tide, and foot of, and across said branch—with all the advantages of the standing timber on said branch, which is principally young White Pine, and in the greatest abundance, from ten to twelve miles up. This is one of the most desirable situations in that part of the country; there is 200 acres of land, a great part of which is under cultivation, with a good House and out-houses thereon, and the premises extend across the branch to the proportion of about one third of the property, and only about nine miles from the town. Application of this property to be made to Mr John Curren, on the premises, as well as to the subscribers, as directed.

For rate and terms of properties, Nos. 1 to 8, please apply to the subscribers at their office, at St. John and Richibucto. Sales will be positive, without reserve, and advantageous bargains may be expected on accommodating terms.

N B. The above Store and Town Property is a desirable situation for parties wishing to enter the timber and deal trade. The business of the store, from its being an old stand, is very important. Terms of Payment made easy.

They also request all persons to whom they are indebted in this concern to present their accounts for adjustment and payment; and those indebted to them to make payment or satisfactory arrangements by the end of this year, without which compulsory steps may be taken.

HACKAY, BROTHERS & CO.
St. John, October 17, 1837. cd-w

SOLE LEATHER,
Of a very superior quality, for sale by
ROSS & PRIMROSE,
October 25.

FALL, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

Has received per ship Westmoreland,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND
CUTLERY,

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

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

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

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

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

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS

sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushor; chisels and gouges; Tailors and other scissors; combs;

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;

Franklin, Cooking, and Shop Stoves; Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue irons; bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass; putty,

PAINT AND OIL;

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

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

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

ALSO:

Hyson, Congo, and Bohea
TEAS;

SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,

superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c.
Water street, Pictou, June 16.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE following splendid new Works are now in the course of Publication in London, and will be completed in 1838:—

THE WALDENSES,

Or, Protestant Valleys of Piedmont and Dauphiny.

By WILLIAM BEATTIE, M. D.

Illustrated from a series of Views and Drawings, by the most eminent artists of the day.

The Work will be completed in 20 parts, at 2s 9d currency,—each containing at least 4 plates and 12 pages letter press, quarto.

SWITZERLAND;

By the same; illustrated with a series of Views taken expressly for the Work. In 27 parts, uniform with the above,—2s 9d each.

SCOTLAND;

By the same; illustrated by a series of Views taken on the spot, expressly for the Work. In 24 parts; uniform with the above,—2s 9d each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to either of the foregoing Works will be received and forwarded to the Publishers, by the subscriber, with whom specimens of the Works may be seen.

J. DAWSON.

November 1.

TO LET.

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

ALSO.

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

R DAWSON.

August 27th, 1837.

COLONIAL.

LOWER CANADA.

The Montreal Morning Courier gives the following account of the engagements at St. Eustache and Grand Brulé:—

St. EUSTACHE, Thursday night, Dec. 14. My dear Sir,—The operation of to-day has resulted in the capture of this village, after a ridiculous but obstinate defence of two hours.—We cannot ascertain the number of rebels who stood their ground, but by all accounts I should fancy about 400, under the command of Dr. Chenier, who was killed in the Church; which the rebels had taken possession of, and from which they kept up a constant but ineffectual fire. This building and several others belonging to the enemy took fire, and are entirely destroyed; and the flames having spread, more than half the village is now in ashes. It is a melancholy sight, and ought to be a lesson to all agitators and promoters of Civil War—the horrors of which are disgusting to humanity. The number killed is not ascertained, but there must be at least 100. Girod left the village about 12 o'clock, and proceeded to St. Benoit, where it is said they were entrenched. Our loss is only one man killed, and 3 or 4 wounded, Mr Gagy amongst the letter.

Half-Past Three, P. M.

We have just seen a gentleman who was in the engagement, and who who left St. Eustache at 9 this morning, (Dec. 15). He states that Sir John Colborne and the troops marched upon Grand Brulé about eight o'clock. Half an hour before they left, some thirty Canadians came in with a flag of truce. They stated that about 300 men were at or near Grand Brulé and ready to surrender their arms and themselves without resistance, and that Girod, Girouard, and all their other leaders of any note were missing.—Sir John marched on, however, carrying them as prisoners in the rear of his column.

The ice at the place where the troops crossed was not broken up by the rebels, as we learn from this gentleman, but gave way in some places of itself. Few shots were fired before the troops came in sight of the village, when the cannonading commenced. One rocket was fired from this distance, and, we believe, set fire to a small house near Scott's. The wind was unfavourable for taking aim, and no more were discharged. After a short time the troops advanced, and extended considerably to the right, the Cavalry being extended beyond them in that direction, so as to cut off the main road leading to Grand Brulé.

The Royals entered the village by the street leading to Grand Brulé, into which they came near Scott's house. Two pieces of artillery were planted at this spot, and effected a breach in the barricade erected about the church. The church was stormed by a party of Royals under Major Ward. The Priest's house, to the right of the church coming down the street, was the first building that took fire; and it is reported that it was fired by some of the rebels themselves, to cover their retreat. The church, the convent adjoining, and the houses of Mr Dumont, followed in order. The houses of Scott, Chenier, and the others were fired afterwards.

A party of Globenski's Volunteers were stationed on a small island in the river, opposite the village, to cut off the retreat of the rebels in that direction. One man of the 32d is mentioned by this gentleman, as killed, besides the one man of the Royals above referred to. The little execution done by the fire of the rebels, is most astonishing.—It appears, however, that some of them were poorly supplied with ball. In the pockets of several of the

rebels, were found a considerable supply of marbles, which it is supposed they must have been using in place of ball. If so, their lightness may, to some slight degree, account for the inefficiency of their fire.

Many of the arms taken, were also found to be defective.

The Montreal Transcript gives the following horrible account of the murder of Lieutenant Weir:—

After Lieut. Weir had been betrayed into the hands of the rebels, Mr Wolfred Nelson ordered his removal from St. Denis to St. Charles. The person entrusted with this duty was Jalbert, and another man under him, whose name we forgot, also mounted, the former armed with a sword, the latter with an axe; and they proceeded toward St. Charles. The roads were in so very bad a state that the horses became fatigued, and with difficulty continued at a foot pace. Jalbert first ordered the man to get out and walk—he afterwards got out himself, and finally he made a sign to Mr Weir, who though in so helpless a condition, descended as best he might. He had just reached the ground, and was steadying himself with one hand rested on the back of the cart, when Jalbert made a rush behind him, and plunged his sword into Mr Weir's back with such violence that he transixed his body.

Surprised, writhing with pain, *helpless!* and influenced by the first impulse of nature, the weapon was no sooner withdrawn than Mr Weir got under the cart, where he lay bleeding and in agony. After a short conference, the two assassins approached the cart and commenced a most savage and brutal attack on their victim, one on each side; the one stabbing with his sword, the other striking with his axe, as the wheel and the position of Mr Weir gave opportunity. At length the axeman inflicted a severe wound on Mr Weir's left side, close to the hip. Roused by the brutal character of the attack, and the reflection that to remain where he was would be to die by inches, Mr Weir crept from under the cart, and regained his legs. Seeing these wretches again advancing upon him, he resorted to the only possible expedient left, and, weak as by this time he was, he raised his leg and made a kick at Jalbert.

The man with the axe seized the advantageous moment, and aimed a blow at the left side of Mr Weir's head. He saw the blow coming, and instinctively raised his hand. The blow took effect across the side of the head and on a line with the temple; and after cutting off all the four fingers of Mr Weir's hand, the axe laid his skull completely open, nearly severing the top off the head. The young man then sunk upon the ground, a dreadful object to behold.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.

From the success of the Queen's forces in both Provinces, the insurrection may now be said to be smothered; but although the fire is got under, it will require vigilance and activity to prevent it again bursting out.

Never, perhaps, was there a revolt of such an alarming appearance, which has been so soon and so effectually crushed by the promptitude and energy of Sir John Colborne and Sir Francis Head, and the spirit of the English population. Instead of having, as was expected, 50,000 insurgents under arms, we find them subdued, their leaders all taken or killed, and 20,000 volunteers raised in the short space of three weeks, and hundreds still pouring in from all quarters.

Although the country will probably be disturbed for some time yet, and marauding parties have to be put down, there is little fear of any more combinations taking place. The

Canadian gentlemen, and people of property, are now desperately loyal, and are getting up addresses to the Governor; but the fact is, they are almost to a man implicated in the rebellion, and the truth will come out before long. Many of the first Canadians in Quebec are now trembling at the arrival of every post from Montreal.

Dr. Masson and Demerchelle (St. Benoit leaders) are taken. Young Cartier has been found dead in the woods. We have advices from Colonel Maitland, who is marching towards St. Scholastique. The rebels have laid down about 50 stand of arms on his route.

LATER FROM MONTREAL.—We have conversed with a gentleman who arrived in this City on Saturday evening from Montreal, which he left on the 19th.

The intelligence contained in our correspondent's letter, is fully confirmed by this gentleman, who further informs us that Amury Girod, who had been the leader of the insurgents at Grand Brulé, shot himself at Long Point, near Montreal, on the 18th, to avoid falling into the hands of the loyalists, by whom he was hotly pursued. Scott, another leader, has been taken prisoner. All the troops and volunteers who had marched against the insurgents at Grand Brulé, had returned to Montreal, with the exception of the 32d reg't. which had been detached to different villages, to preserve the tranquillity which at length appears to have been established. No day had been fixed, on which to determine the course to be pursued with respect to the prisoners who had been taken. Mr Papineau's abiding place has not yet been discovered. Mr Brown continued at Middlebury, Vt., and was untiring to excite a sympathy in behalf of the insurgents.

From the Novascotian.

T. S. BROWN.—We have inserted in another page a letter from an aged correspondent, and an article from the St. Andrew's Standard, which agree in showing that this individual is a native of St. Andrews, and the grandson of a person who formerly kept a school in Halifax. It now turns out that Mr Brown was the author of the letters on Canadian affairs that appeared last summer in the New York Express, an extract from one of which we copied into our paper of the 10th August. It is curious to contrast the predictions of this revolutionist with the performances of himself and his condjutors. The conclusion of his letter runs thus:—

“With the passing bill for robbing the Canadian Treasury, will commence the separation of Canada from the British Crown. I speak not thus confidently because *I wish*, but advisedly because *I know*. Though a nominal allegiance may for a while continue, it will be only nominal. The people have wary leaders, who will not hurry them into premature and partial rebellion, merely to gratify the impatience of city loungers, but preparations are already commenced that will render them invincible, whenever they choose to say, “*We are ready.*”

FROM UPPER CANADA.—The Albany Argus, Daily Advertiser, and Evening Journal, contain extracts from Buffalo papers to the 22nd inst. One of the papers publishes the following letter.

FORT ERIE, Dec. 1827.

Gentlemen,—during my stay in Buffalo yesterday, a number of your citizens were desirous of ascertaining the truth respecting the defeat of Dr. Duncombe, in the London District. I have this morn'g ascertained from His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head, Lieut. Governor of the Province, who is now on this frontier, that he had an official despatch from Col-

McNab, stating that his force had increased on the march from Hamilton to Oakland, in the county of Norfolk, London District, to 1,600 men; that 150 of the rebels, or what you call patriots, simultaneously laid down their arms and marched in with a petition to Colonel McNab, stating the gross manner in which they had been deceived by their leaders, whom they declared had betrayed and deserted them. They offered to join in supporting the government and laws, and to assist in taking the leaders, who, by false promises, had induced them to rebel.

I am Sirs,
Your obedient Servant,
Wm. HAMILTON MERRITT.

From the Halifax Recorder by Saturday's Mail.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.

The papers contain news from Buffalo to the Continent, and from other frontier places, of the same date.

The settlement at Navy Island, under General Van Rensselaer, was daily increasing, by recruits from both sides of the line. The number of men estimated, by a person who has just visited the Island, to be about 500, and by some as high as 6 or 700. They have six cannon, one pounder and others sixes. They were thought to be one third Canadians. The extent of the Island is stated to be 386 acres, and it is situated a mile and a half from Chippewa, east from the Canada shore, and about an equal distance from Grand Island—the jurisdiction line running between the two islands. The current on each side of the island is rapid, but not impassable by boats.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of the 20th, stated that the loyal forces, under Sir F. B. Head in person, might be expected to make an attack upon Navy Island in a few days, by a cannonade from the main land, and that a steamboat loaded with shells, congru rockets, and other missiles, was expected at Queenstown. In a postscript it is stated that Sir Francis had arrived at Chippewa.

On the morning of the 15th, a body of troops proceeded to St. Thomas for the purpose of arresting the editor of the St. Thomas Liberal, and other suspected persons.—All was quiet at St. Catharines and Hamilton, except the alarm produced by the news of the force collected at Navy Island.

On the 17th, an elegant sword and military dress were presented to Gen. Van Rensselaer.

We have received the following additional particulars of the proceedings at St. Eustache.

ST. EUSTACHE, 4 o'clock, Thursday.

St. Eustache has fallen. The Church, the Priest's house, the Nannery, Dumont's house, Chenier's and Scott's all the leading radicals, and many others, are in a heap of blazing ruins. Five of the Royals I hear are killed and three of the artillery wounded; Gagy is the only man of consideration hurt. He had dismounted from his horse and was storming the Sacristie in the most gallant manner, when he was hit on the top of the left shoulder by a ball which came out of his right arm; most happily devoting the course of the ball must have been. He looks very well, and the Doctors say that it is by no means serious. I know not the number killed among the rebels. I should suppose that I have heard of, and seen 60, but the village having been surrounded there was no possibility of escape and the prisoners say that numbers retreated into the vaults of the Church, and the cellars of the houses destroyed, where they must have perished miserably. A prisoner assured me that Girod was in the Church to-day with Barceolo and Chenier; they therefore must have fallen. Such a scene you never witnessed, it must

prove an awful example; I trust to God a satisfactory one.

A prisoner at my elbow declares that both Chenier and Girod were in the Church, with between two and three hundred—they must have fallen. The Artillery first opened at about $\frac{1}{2}$ past one. Every thing was over, except the shooting of a few fugitives, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past three.

I give this intelligence as I receive it—a day or two will decide which is correct.

The Halifax Recorder gives the following paragraphs:

We are indebted to the attention of John Howe, Esq. for the Quebec Gazette of the 29th ult (yesterday week.) The first division of the 42d Regt. arrived at Quebec, the day before, and met a hearty welcome. Notwithstanding their long march and exposure to the weather, the men appeared in good health and spirits. The second division was to come in next day.

We are glad to hear (says the Gazette) that throughout the whole of the French Canadian settlements on the south shore, they were received with that good feeling and hospitality which distinguished the inhabitants in the winter of 1812-13, when Canada was reinforced by the 104th Regt. from the same quarter.

The march from Fredericton, 350 miles, has been performed in about 20 days, but great part of the way in winter carriages.

Messrs Girouard and A. B. Papineau, members of the Assembly, implicated in the proceedings of the county of the Two Mountains, have given themselves up,—the former to Mr Simpson, of Coteau du Lac, and the latter to Mr Belanger, of St. Martin, both Magistrates.

L. J. Papineau is reported, by a Vermont paper, to have gone to Washington.

The only war news we have now to look for in the Canadas, is from the Niagara frontier. The Traveller steamer left Kingston on the 21st instant, with Major Cameron of the artillery and munitions of war for that frontier.—Sir F. B. Head had reached that frontier. The militia had shown the best spirit, and although all the resources in men and arms and ammunition on the American side, should be combined for the attack, it will be a failure. It is hardly fair, however, that people should be thus assailed from a Country to which you cannot return the compliment.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Advices from that Island to the 6th December have been received. On the 18th November, the first Session of the 2nd General Assembly of the Colony was closed, after a duration of upwards of four months. The Supply Bill, being the fourth which the Assembly had sent up to the Council, met the fate of its predecessors, and was rejected. The Council have addressed Her Majesty, explaining the reasons which have induced them to refuse their concurrence to the Supply Bill, as sent up from the Assembly. * * * *

The House of Assembly, in anticipation of the rejection of the Bill by the Council, prepared a series of Resolutions animadverting in strong terms on the conduct of the latter body with reference to the Bill under consideration. As soon as the rejection of the Bill had been formally announced to the House, the Resolutions were ordered to be communicated to the Council, and certain members appointed to deliver the same in the prescribed form. On the Committee being admitted into the Council Chamber, the President of the Council rose from his seat, and advanced to the bar to receive the message, when the chairman of the committee commenced reading the Resolutions. As soon, however, as he had read a few lines,

the President of the Council (Chief Justice Boulton) left the bar, and resumed his chair; and immediately after rising, proposed to the Council "that the Resolutions should not be received," which motion was carried—the Chairman of the Assembly continuing to read on. Here a scene ensued which it will be well for the dignity of Newfoundland legislation that the author of the Pickwick papers does not get hold of. The President of the Council standing up, called out "Bar! Bar! Usher of the Black Rod, clear the Bar!" The Chairman of the Committee, notwithstanding, went on reading, as if nothing had happened; when the Usher said to him that if he did not desist he would be compelled to eject him by force; whereupon he threw the paper he had been reading with all his force inside the bar, exclaiming, "We have done our duty towards our country." The deputation then withdrew. The President of the Council immediately ordered the paper to be sent back to the Assembly, upon which that body ordered their Messenger to throw it into the Council Room, which was accordingly done, and what became of it ultimately we have not heard. The day following this little *coup de theatre* the Governor put an end to the Session.

Among the items in the Supply Bill to which the Council objected, was a grant of £500 to defray the expenses of certain delegates, appointed by the House of Assembly, to repair to London, for the purpose of "treating with Her Majesty's Government" upon the affairs of the Colony, and particularly with reference to the administration of justice. The Attorney General (Mr Summs) was the only member of the Council who voted in favor of this grant. The delegates, viz. the Speaker, (Dr. Carson), and Messrs Morris and Nugent, are determined to proceed upon their embassy, notwithstanding the loss of the Supplies, trusting, no doubt, to be remunerated for their expenses at some future period.

Such were the appalling accounts of destitution among the working classes, received from the out harbours, arising from the failure of the fishery, that the Governor had been strongly advised to advance part of the unappropriated funds in the treasury for their relief. In the rejected Supply Bill three thousand pounds were appropriated for that object.—P. E. Island Herald.

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1838

WE are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the loan of last Saturday's Halifax Recorder, from which we extract the very late items of European intelligence, contained in our previous columns.

WE are in possession of nothing later from Lower Canada since our last, except the few extracts we make from the Recorder. Our dates from the Upper Canada lines, by way of the United States, are down to the 22d ult. At that time the American authorities along the frontier were taking active measures to prevent arms and men from passing over the lines in aid of the Patriot force under McKenzie.—the Governor of the State of New York having issued his proclamation to that effect.

McKenzie, with a few hundred followers had taken possession of a small Island on lake Erie, which they were fortifying. His little army was commanded by a General Van Rensselaer, son of an American General of the same name. McKenzie also had issued a proclamation, which is too chimerical for publication. It is dated from Navy Island, and offers a reward of £500 for the apprehension of Sir Francis B. Head. It sets forth the objects of the patriots (namely, independence of British rule), and gives the oat-

lines of a new constitution for Upper Canada. He also offers a bounty of 200 acres of land to every man who shall personally aid in securing the object of the patriots, and enjoins upon all his followers to commit no excesses on the persons or the properties of the Royalists.

We beg to tender our acknowledgements, for the very handsome addition we have lately had to our subscription list, in this County. This is, to us at least, the most gratifying evidence of the liberal, as well as loyal principles upon which the BEE has been conducted, notwithstanding the obloquy with which a few designing and factious men have endeavoured to stigmatise our labours. An intolligent and loyal public are decidedly the best judges in those matters; and our petty officials would do us wrong to leave us wholly in their hands, as they have it most effectually in their power to punish us, should we at any time commence printing radicalism.

We request the particular attention of our readers to the details given to day, and in some previous numbers of the BEE, of the carnage by fire and sword in the French villages in Lower Canada, as we intend shortly to revert to the subject.

TOWN MEETING.—The inhabitants of this Township will please attend to the notice in another column, of a Public Meeting to be hold on the 15th instant.

The Halifax Recorder says,—The following particulars of an Express which arrived in town from Canada this morning (Saturday), we copy from the Exchange Reading Room :

“ A Requisition from Sir John Colborne for another Regiment to proceed to Canada. Two Regiments have marched to attack Navy Island. Sir J Colborne does not think that the rebels are so settled as to be kept under by the troops that are now there.”

The Honourable J. Cunard, of Miramichi, has been appointed a Member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK SENTINEL — We have received the 2d, 3d, and 4th numbers of the *Sentinel*, published by Mr Ward, at Fredericton Its selections appear to be good, and the mechanical part well executed. It ranks on the Tory side. New Brunswick appears not to be a congenial soil for reform papers and principles.

THE LEGISLATURE of New Brunswick met on the 28th ultimo, when Mr Simonds, their former Speaker, was again chosen to that important office.

Numerous enquiries have been made to us respecting the probability of an Election in this County, as it is pretty generally understood that George Smith, Esq. goes into the Legislative Council. We have conversed with some gentlemen who are tolerably well informed in those matters, and they are of opinion that no Writs can be issued, till after the meeting of the Legislature.

THE WEATHER.—For the last ten or twelve days, the weather has been unusually mild for the season of the year. The ice on the harbour, which was made in the end of December, and was sufficiently strong for horses, began about Thursday last to give way, and on Monday the heat became so great that the thermometer rose to 54° in the shade, and would have stood much higher in the open air. The ice melted rapidly away, and yesterday morning we were surprised to find the whole harbour open, and boats in requisition.

This change is the more remarkable, that little or no rain has fallen during the time we speak of. We believe such a circumstance has not happened within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. The ice has also disappeared from the adjacent sea.

We have been obliged to defer further, the Address of the Inhabitants to the Executive; and also the pro-

ceedings of the late Annual meeting of the Agricultural Society.

THE Legislaturo of Upper Canada was to meet on the 21st December. That of P. E. Island is to meet on the 23d instant.

LITERARY SOCIETY.—Lecture this evening, by Mr Hepburn—On Mechanics. Mr H. will continue the subject on Wednesday evening next.

DIED,

On the 4th instant, Thomas William, son of Mr William Corbett, merchant, aged 1 year 7 months and 13 days.

On the 24th instant, at High-field, Gulf Shore, Mr. Donald McGillvray, aged 23 years,—a young man deservedly regretted by his friends and acquaintances.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE FARM, occupied by Mr Robert Gass, situated $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile west of this town,—consisting of nearly EIGHTEEN ACRES, all fit for the plough.

There is on the premises, a neat STONE HOUSE, and near it an excellent spring of water. There are two thorn hedges planted the entire breadth of the Lot; and the whole will be delivered completely fenced if required. It will either be sold whole, or in two or four equal lots, as can be agreed on. For further particulars, apply at this Office. January 10.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has appointed a person to look after his land in Mount Thom, commonly known by the name of “Hadley’s Lot;” and that any person found trespassing thereon, by cutting timber, or otherwise, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Law.

And whereas a quantity of timber has lately been felled on the aforesaid land, by some person or persons unknown, a reward of FIVE POUNDS will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the offenders.

January 10. JAMES DAWSON.

HEALTH SECURED,

BY MORISON’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 & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloroux, King’s Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all Climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.

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

OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD,

A few BOOKS, describing the properties, uses, & almost innumerable cases of Cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine.

May 23, 1836 JAMES DAWSON.

MILK AND CREAM.

A person residing in the western end of the town can supply a few families with Milk or Cream, during the winter. Enquire at this Office.

70 BBLs. of prime fall Mackarel, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE. January 1, 1838.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

Of all kinds, will be received in payment of the BEE. January 3.

MOFFAT’S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, AND PHENIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory, Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Palsy, Piles, Injuries from the use of Mercury, Costiveness, rush of blood to the head and violent Head Aches, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptive Complaints, Dropsy, Asthma, & Consumption, Diarrhœa, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.

For further particulars of the above Medicine, see Moffat’s Good Samaritan, a copy of which can be obtained on application at the store of Mr J. D. B. FRASER, Pictou,—where the Medicine is for sale.

December 6. if

LAND FOR SALE.

500 ACRES of Excellent LAND, at Kempt Town, in the County of Colchester, near the head of Salmon River, westward of the road leading from Salmon River to Earl Town, about 4 miles North of Mr John Archibald’s Inn. The said lot was originally granted to Robert Jerrat and Margaret Lindsay. The Land is mostly covered with hardwood and spruce, and is surrounded with good soil, sufficient to make a thriving Settlement in a few years. Two families now reside within three quarters of a mile of said Lot, and others are about to settle in its vicinity. As the Land has lately been surveyed, and lines marked by Mr Alexander Millar, Deputy Surveyor, Turo, persons wishing to purchase may apply to him, or to the subscriber by whom any further information can be given.

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou 1st December 1837.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN PROUDFOOT

HAS just received from London, an Extensive Assortment of FALL GOODS, OF THE BEST QUALITY, which he offers for sale at unusually low prices, for cash or farm produce; VIZ:—

BLUE CLOTHS and Cassimeres, Moleskins, checks and stripes, grey and white cotton, brown Holland,

LINEN AND COTTON BED TICK, white counterpanes and diapers, woollen shawls, flannel and serge, 9-4 blankets, black coffin cloth.

MEN’S AND BOY’S CAPS, haloon, black and col’d merino, edgings and quilings, stays, patent thread, cotton reels and bails

MULL, BOOK, & JACONET MUSLINS, mixed pins, shoethread, ribbons, gauze, Bandanna and Barcelona silk handkerchiefs, Turkey, red, and other colour cotton handkerchiefs, gauze veils,

GROS DE NAPLES, tapes, crapes, womens’ black, worsted, and cotton hose, scissors, sewing silk, cotton ferret,

NAVY, BLUE, AND FANCY PRINTS, Chintz furniture, shirting cottons (great variety), MIRRORS,

double-bladed knives, blue, red, and white cotton welt, and white warp. December 6. if

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

BY late arrivals, the Subscriber has received large additions to his STOCK of MEDICINES, which is now very extensive; comprising a general assortment of every thing usually kept by persons in his line;—all of which are offered for sale at moderate prices, for prompt payment.

JAMES D. B. FRASER, Chemist & Druggist.

13,000 PRINCIPES SEGARS in quarter boxes, for sale as above. December 6.

POETRY.

VICTORIA'S TEARS.

"O maiden heir of kings,
A king has lost his place;
The majesty of death has swept
All others from his face.
And thou, upon thy mother's breast,
No longer lean adown—
But take the glory for the rest,
And rule the land that loves thee best."
The maiden wept,
She wept, to wear a crown.

They docked her courtly balls—
They reined her hundred steeds—
They shouted at her palace gate,
"A Queen succeeds!"
Her name has stirred the mountain's sleep,
Her presence has filled the town.
And mountains, God had stricken deep!
Looked looking up, and did not weep!
Alone she wept,
Who wept, to wear a crown!

She saw no purples shine,
For tears had dimmed her eyes:
She only knew her childhood's flowers
Were happier pageantries!
And while the heralds played their part
For million shouts to drown—
God save the Queen, from hill to mart,
She heard through all, her beating heart,
And turned and wept!
She wept, to wear a crown!

God save thee, weeping Queen,
Thou shalt be well beloved!
The tyrant's sceptre cannot move,
As those pure tears have moved!
The nature, in thine eyes we see,
Which tyrants cannot own—
The love that guardeth liberties,
Strange blessings on the nation lies,
Whose sovereign wept,
Yes, wept, to wear a crown.

God bless thee, weeping Queen,
With blessings more divine,
And fill with better love than earth's
That tender heart of thine;
That when the thornes of earth shall be
As low as graves, brought down,
A pierced band may give to thee,
The crown which angels shout to see,
Thou wilt not weep,
To wear that heavenly crown.

MISCELLANY.

THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.—British philanthropy, which has achieved so many triumphs over selfishness and oppression, and which has conferred so many and such important advantages on various classes of men, has attempted little, and accomplished less for the benefit of the Indians of North America; than whom no portion of the aborigines of our Colonial territories have suffered so much from our injustice and cupidity. It seems to be taken for granted, in many quarters, that, as a race, the righteous Governor of the Universe has doomed them to destruction, and that these red children of the same merciful God and Father with ourselves, are to be swept away with the woods and forests, in which they and their forefathers have dwelt, that provision may be made for his white offspring. Men have not been slow to act upon this heartless assumption. It was convenient, and as they thought profitable, for them to do so, and, in consequence, the flagitious principle involved in it, has been carried out to such an extent,

that only a small remnant of the Indians continues to exist. "We are driven back," exclaimed one of their ancient chieftains, "until we can retreat no further. Our hatchets are broken, our bows are snapped asunder, our fires are nearly extinguished. A little longer, and the white man will cease to persecute us, for we shall cease to exist!" To counteract this result, Christian missionaries have done much for a part of that remnant in Upper Canada, and, if they be not thwarted, will, we trust, by the Divine blessing, do much more. One of the fruits of this mission has spent upwards of a year in this country, under the care of the Wesleyan Miss. Society; and the name of Shah Wundis or John Sunday is familiar to many of our readers, who have listened to the interesting statements respecting the great things which the Gospel has done for him, as well as for many of his countrymen,—statements which put to shame the heartless theory that can consign them to utter decay and ruin. We are happy to find that the condition of these Aborigines of our N. American possessions is beginning to attract public attention.—*London Watchman.*

THE-TOTALLERS.—On Monday last a person brought his wife to the Edinburgh Police Office, on a charge of habitual drunkenness. The wife, stung by the complaints of her husband, retorted, "You're no sober yourself, man."—"Me no sober!" exclaimed the man; "it's four months the noo sin' I joined the 'Fee-Total Society, and I only fell through last week a wee; but you wasna joined a week, woman, till you began to smuggle, and you've scarcely ever been sober sin-syne. There's waur members o' the Society than me; but as for you, you're a disgrace to a' connected wit."—"Haud your wheisht, man; I kept steady enough till I got haud o' a' drap o' your ain ae Sunday that ye had hidden in a corner, whar ye thought I wadna' look for it."—"Eh, Jean, was't you that steal't that? That's waur than ever—you deserve to be sent to Bridwell for that itself; lock her up, policeman." The police, however, refused to interfere, and dismissed them both.

NEW MUSIC.—We publish the following little story for the benefit of all families who pretend to high accomplishments and possess a great deal of false pride. It is from the *Haverhill Gazette*:

"A young lady of high accomplishments, (and no pride) in the absence of the servant, stepped to the door on the ringing of the bell, which announced a visit from one of her admirers. On entering, the beau glancing at the harp and piano, which stood in the apartment, exclaimed, 'I thought I heard music, on which instrument were you performing, Miss?' 'On the gridiron, sir, with the accompaniment of the frying pan!' replied she, 'my mother is without help, and she says I must learn to finger these instruments sooner or later, and I have this day commenced taking a course of lessons.'

HONOUR AMONG THIEVES.—A gentleman was at the theatre in Paris, one evening, with a friend. Towards the close of the performance, seeing his friend's handkerchief projecting from the pocket, he drew it out gently and cautiously, and thrust it into his own pocket, intending to amuse himself awhile with the owner's vexation when the loss should be discovered. At the same moment a snuff-box was slipped into his hand by a well dressed personage sitting behind him, and a voice whispered in his ear, "I beg pardon, Sir; I did not know you belonged to the profession, or I would not have picked your pocket. It is against my rule to practice on a brother." The snuff-box was his own.

WEST INDIES.—A late Barbadoes paper asserts that the uniform testimony of Planters is, that *Apprenticeship works better than Slavery*. The results of the new system are said to be, more work in less time, better cultivation, less sickness and skulking, not more expense, less trouble and care to the Master, and increased facility in procuring labour. The Planters now say, that in getting rid of slavery they got rid of an intolerable burthen, and that they would not see slavery restored for any consideration. What an extraordinary change of feeling this exhibits within the last few years. Who that recollects the agitation, the abuse, the threats, the symptoms of rebellion or the expressions of it at least, which were displayed some time ago, but must be pleasingly surprised at this revulsion,—and fell the wisdom of abiding by good principles through evil report and through good report; the wisdom of nations as well as individuals, holding the old maxim, "honesty is the best policy."—*Halifax Telegraph.*

A NEW WLAPOK.—The Memphis, (Tenn.) Enquirer, noticing the death of Mr Graham, says, "He died of that unappeasable battle-axe of Death, the congestive fever."

MAKING BAD WORSE.—An Islington wight being charged with the dog-tax (as he thought, unjustly,) wrote to the commissioners of taxes on the subject. He was about to wafer the letter, when a friend (save us from our friends!) said to him "Don't you go for to send it in the common way: seal it, my boy, seal it." Mr Wikes, being thus advised by his friend Tompkins, dropped into the shop of a seal engraver (another friend), who lent him a dashing aristocratic crest, and the letter was dispatched in the first style of rank. Alas for friendship! back came a letter from the commissioners, declining to take off his dog-tax, and clapping upon him the duty for "armorial bearings!"

A DESPERATE RESOLVE.—Married on the 14th inst. F. Madden, Esq., to Emily Sarah, daughter of W. Robertson, Esq.

"No longer," quoth Emily, "single I'll tary,
For solitude can only sadden me;
To banish dull care and blue devils I'll marry,
Although such proceeding should Madden me!"

A FRIEND IN NEED.—Married on the 14th inst., J. W. Need, Esq., to Letitia Mary, only daughter of the late Major-General Hall.

She sigh'd for wedlock's joys, 'tis said,—
What joys can those exceed?
And when she felt inclined to wed,
She found a friend in Need!

A BANK.—The Rev. Henry Colman, in a late sermon, said, "the best bank ever yet known is a bank of earth; it never refuses to discount to honest labour, and the best share is the ploughshare, on which dividends are always liberal."

A poor Yankee, on being asked the nature of his distress, replied—"that he had five outs and one in"—to wit, *out* of money, and *out* of cloths, *out* at the heels, and *out* at the toes, *out* of credit and in debt.

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE.
Niramichi—Mr. H. C. D. CARMAN.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.