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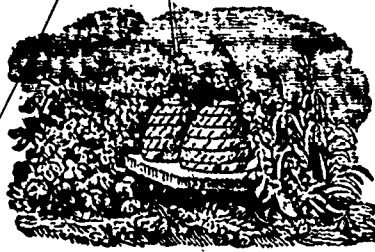
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" JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITUM VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR FRATA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA "

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1836.

NUMBER LII.

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, 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.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

APPLES, Am pr bbl	Hay pr ton	60s
Boards, pine, pr at 50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	25s
" homlock - 30s a 40s	" "	20s
Beef, fresh, pr lb	4d a 5d	Mackarel
Butter, - 8d a 9d	Lamb pr lb	3d a 4d
Cheese, N S - 5d a 6d	Oatmeal pr cwt	12 6d a 14s
Coals, at Mines, pr chd	13s	Oats pr bush
" shipped on board	4s 6d	Pork pr lb
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes pr bush
Coke	16s	Salt pr hhd
Codfish pr Q'l	12s a 14s	Shingles gr at
Eggs pr doz	5d a 6d	Tallow pr lb
Flour, N S pr cwt	16s a 18s	Turnips pr bush
" Aps s, pr bbl	none	Veal pr lb
" Canada fine - none	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	17s 6d
Boards, pine, at 60s	" "	" "	2 12d 6d
Beef, best,	4d pr lb	Mackarel, No 1	35s
" Quebec primo	.50s	" "	2 30s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	" "	3 25s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	1s 7d
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	85s	" Quebec	90s
Coffee	1s 2d	" Nova Scotia	85s
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Flour Am sup	45s	Sugar, good,	45 a 47s 6d
" Fine	38s	Salmon No 1	60s
" Quebec fine	42s	" "	2 55s
" Nova Scotia	35s	" "	3 50s

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Wednesday the 25th May ensuing, if not sold previously by private sale, at the Cross Streets in Pictou,

THE FARM owned by Edward Patterson, situate Two Miles from the Town, on the Main Road, Westward. - It will be sold in whole, or in parts, as may suit Purchasers. There are 12 Acres between the Road and the Harbour, and 62 1-2 on the North of the Road, which may be eligibly divided into 3 Lots. On the premises, is a new DWELLING HOUSE of 28 by 32, nearly finished, and a BARN and SHOP. The terms of sale, will be liberal. Further information can be obtained at the office of Mr. DIXON, or Mr. BLANCHARD.

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq., will please to take notice that unless they make immediate payment to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted against them without distinction.

Nov. 4

MARTIN J. WILKINS

[From the Demerara Gazette, March 1.] INTERIOR OF BRITISH GUIANA.

In pursuance of the intention expressed in Thursday's Gazette, we now give a brief sketch of the information derived from Lieut. Haining's account of the expedition under Mr Schomburgh, now engaged in exploring the interior of British Guiana.

The travellers in no instance diverged to any great extent from the banks of the streams, whose course they traced, and their observations were consequently limited to a narrow range, so far as regarded the objects most interesting to the general reader. The design of the present expedition is, to lay down with accuracy some geographical points - the information on other subjects which has been gained by the party, is to be considered rather as incidental to the progress of the observers through an undiscovered country, than as the result of patient investigation and enquiries directed particularly with a view to elicit it. Researches of this nature will occupy Mr. Schomburgh in the longer expedition which he intends commencing in the course of the present year, but in this his object is more limited.

It is through the incorporated Societies of London, under whose auspices Mr. Schomburgh travels, that the results of his undertaking will be presented to the public, and he is himself debarred from communicating his discoveries except through them, but Lieut. Haining having been permitted to accompany the expedition as a volunteer, without any condition of that kind, we have no hesitation in detailing to our readers the information with which that gentleman has favoured us.

As the lower part of the Essequibo is now tolerably well known, we shall pass over Lieutenant Haining's account of the expedition until it arrived at the confluence of the Ripanoony, where the surface of the river was ascertained by Mr Schomburgh to be about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea.

They proceeded up this river as far as it was navigable, and then crossed the Savannah to reach the Corona - the first fall from the confluence of the Ripanoony with the Essequibo - which is situated in 2 deg 38 min N long, a locality where, in most maps, the sources of the river are placed; after tracing it some miles further through the valleys of the Canucumountains, which they ascended, to see the plant in loco, of which the Indians make their celebrated poison Woral, they prepared to return, and on their descent of the Ripanoony collected a number of specimens in the various departments of Natural History.

There was neither time nor opportunity for geological research, nor does it appear that there were any favourable indications. The immediate banks of the river were generally barren, with occasionally large patches of savannah, producing a most luxuriant herbage, on which countless herds of deer and cattle found subsistence. The mountains, few of which exceed the elevation of 4000 feet, are generally clothed to the summit with forests of lofty trees, which in all the instances particularly examined were found to be of a peculiar kind to those which are found near the coast; some of the mountains however are almost barren - these are of a granitic formation. The only

fruits common on the coast which were found on the banks of the Ripanoony, were the pine apple, the cashew, and the papaw, - there are however several other fruits which were entirely new to the travellers. On a table mountain in the Canuca range, they found the sugar cane growing in abundance, and with extraordinary luxuriance and symmetry. - Lieutenant Haining describes the plants as averaging upwards of six feet, clear of tops, having a circumference of seven to eight inches, and joints seven or eight inches apart.

Specimens of the cane will be brought down by Schomburgh, but their bulk would have incommoded Lieut. Haining. That gentleman, has, however, left at the Commercial Rooms, for public inspection, specimens of cotton, of tobacco, and of several varieties of corn, all of which we understand, are declared by competent judges to be of excellent quality.

Most of the valuable vegetable essencials are produced by nature in great plenty, as plantains, bananas, yams, eddoes, and maize; but the only objects of cultivation with the inhabitants of the interior, as far as our travellers could ascertain, were cassada and tobacco, with here and there a little sugar.

As the travellers ascended the Ripanoony, they found the population much less scattered, and the physical superiority of the individuals increased as they advanced. The Macusi Indians are a powerful muscular race, far superior to those who inhabit the lower banks of Guiana; and the Wabichus as far transcended the Macusi as those do the debauched natives of the coast lands. All, however, are alike indolent and improvident: if the pressing wants of the day are supplied, they have little thought or care for the morrow. They even appear to lack that curiosity which is usually a distinguished trait of savages when first brought in contact with civilization. They made no enquiries as to the purpose of the travellers, but freely surrounded their houses for their accommodation, and, so far from being importunate in their demands, they were always ready to give any assistance that was requested of them, and never expressed discontent at the presents which were made to them.

The cattle which graze on the banks of the Ripanoony are described as being of a superior breed, and the flesh proved a very grateful change of diet to the travellers, who had for many weeks previously subsisted almost entirely on fish. Whenever the track of the expedition crossed their pasture grounds the female part of the herds quietly made way for them, but the bulls invariably stood their ground, and though in no instance offering to attack, they appeared fully conscious of their power to defend. The immense herds which congregate on the bank of the river are wholly unmolested by the Indians, whose religious scruples forbid them to partake of their flesh. There is an immense quantity of deer and smaller game in the forests, and the river itself abounds with fish. Alligators are numerous and very large, several were seen 16 or 18 feet in length. Rattlesnakes were in great plenty. A day seldom elapsed when in camp, but two or three of these reptiles were killed in the huts, whether they had crept for warmth. Fortunately they were of a sluggish disposition, and were destroyed without in any instance causing injury to the party. Scarcely any other varieties of the serpent

tribe were encountered nor were any wild beasts seen except one tapir, although their tracks were frequently met with.

The weather has been uniformly clear and fine during the expedition, until about Haining left it, though the nights were frequently so chilly that a fire was indispensable to the encampment. On their departure from the coast the party had been led to expect a short rainy season to commence in December, but according to the information of the Indians of the interior, there are but too distinct seasons in the year—the rainy season commencing at the end of April, and continuing to the beginning of October, while the other months are regularly accompanied with dry weather. The temperature of the air gradually became lower as the expedition proceeded into the hilly country of the Ripanony, and when it arrived at the Canuca rango, the thermometer at sunrise usually stood at 63 deg. in situations where the sugar cane flourished.

The climate is considered by Mr. Haining to be decidedly healthy, at least during the dry season; for although he, in common with almost every individual in the party suffered from sickness, yet he attributes that circumstance less to the effect of the climate than to the vast change in diet and habits of fatigue and to a want of necessary medicines to suppress the attacks at an early stage. The supply of medicines was originally insufficient for the wants of the expedition, and a second supply, which was sent on to overtake it, was unfortunately lost by the upsetting of a corral, through the drunkenness of the Indians who were employed to convey it.

Upon the whole Lieutenant Haining's account corroborates that of Dr. Hancock, with respect to the beauty and fertility of the country in the interior; but he differs from him in the opinion that these advantages may easily be rendered available. The Ripanony he describes as being itself navigable for large craft even in the dry season, from its mouth upwards to a few leagues below the Corona, but from its confluence with the Essoquebo, there exists in the latter river a succession of rapids which render its navigation extremely intricate and dangerous during the dry season, and which, he thinks, would still offer great impediments even when the river is periodically swollen with the rains.

As ready access to a market for its surplus produce, is a chief desideratum in the settlement of a new colony it is clear that, under the disadvantage set forth by Lieutenant Haining, the fertility of the Macusi and Wabichu country is likely to remain, at least for a long time to come, unproductive, except to the Aboriginal inhabitants. As this tract, however, forms but a small portion of that territory which will be subjected in due course to the researches of the expedition, we are not without a hope that in the course of the next year we may be able to give a more gratifying account of the available resources of this magnificent Province.

REVIEW.

THE GLORY OF THE GOD OF ISRAEL DISPLAYED
A Sermon by Rev. R. COONEY:—Halifax, 1836;
34 pages, 8 vo.

Sermon-making is a field in which laurels are thinly sown, and fortunate indeed must he be who succeeds in gathering either renown or emolument in it.

It is not every publication of this kind to which a favourable notice can with safety be appended, but this will not apply to the little work before us; in it we discover at every step, the neat and classical style of the author of the "History of the Northern parts of New Brunswick;" he advances nothing doctrinal to which, any christian of the most tender conscience can object; he portrays in elegant language the benevolent designs of the Deity to man, from the Fall of Adam till that period when "the Glory of the Lord shall fill the whole earth," and, he illustrates the prophetic intimation of his text by showing, that since the advent of our blessed Redeemer, the general course of Divine illumination has been manifested in a westerly direction; as evidenced in the success of the Gospel, and its universal attendants—refinement and civilization; and he concludes, by a solemn appeal and warning to those who are allowing themselves to be surrounded by the rays of this Divine light, and yet remain in the blackness of darkness.

[A few copies of the above Sermon have been sent us for sale, at the low price of 1s. 3d. each.]

AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATE OF
AGRICULTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA, AND THE
MEANS OF ITS IMPROVEMENT.

No. II.

DRAINING AND DITCHING.

Mr. Dawson,

SIR,—There is no improvement upon a farm (where it is needed,) that will pay better, or be more lasting in its effects, than draining; and as the saying is, it is killing two dogs with one stone: at the same time that it is drying the land, it is disposing of the stones to the most advantage. For the sake of distinction, I shall call that which is covered, a drain, and that which is left open a ditch. When the water is to be led through a field, and but a small quantity of it, the former is the fittest; but when there is a large stream, and can be conveniently led alongside the field, the latter is to be preferred. When it is from flow water that the wet proceeds, it should in ordinary be kept off by a ditch along the upper side of the field; this in many cases, may, with advantage, be made a part of the fence, the size of the ditch must depend upon the quantity of water to be conveyed, the earth should be thrown to the lowest side, and if intended for a fence, the surface sod has to be set on its edge, the sward side to the ditch, beginning about nine inches from the edge: the sides ought to be a good deal slanted, to prevent it from falling in, when one has the choosing of the fall, it should not be very rapid. In many situations the clearing out the channel of a brook would dry fields in its vicinity; there may be a stratum conveying the water where it is little suspected, and giving it a free course may be of great service. When a farm, or part of it, lies on the side of a hill, a good ditch along the upper side is almost indispensable, unless, it be very dry. It would in many cases be the means of letting the plough start a week earlier in the spring, and the land be in far better state for the seed.

In conveying water through low, level land, a ditch is likewise the most suitable as a drain would be apt to get choked up.

There is no other case occurs to me now but what a drain will answer the purpose. In some situations, a pit sunk to a proper depth will allow the water to sink: this in general will be known by a stratum of gravel appearing in the side of a bank near the field;—if there is, the experiment is worth trying; the way of doing it is by digging a pit where the wet appears, say six feet over, and fairly through the clay, taking care not to leave any of it upon the gravel, it has then to be filled with stone or gravel to within a foot of the surface, after which it may be filled with what is dug out of it, or if gravel is used it may be filled with it to the top. When the springs or wet places in a field are nearly in a line, which is often the case, the drain should be cut along the upper side of the place they appear, directing them to a proper outlet; but if they are not nearly on a line, it will often be necessary to open a main drain and branches setting off to the different wet spots. The size of the drains may depend upon the kind and quantity of material to fill them up with, where this is plenty, the larger the better, the depth from two to three feet, and as wide as a man can conveniently work, which is about two feet. In filling the drain, the largest stones should be put in the bottom, and the smallest on the top. When the stones are all in, they should be covered either with the sod that was taken off the top, green side down, or straw, or something of that kind, to prevent the earth falling down and stopping the water; the earth is then filled in and the drain is finished.

In clay land that is wet all over, draining will

seldom be attended with any good effect, plenty of dung and good cultivation are the best drains for it; the ridges should be well rounded up, and not over twelve feet wide, and the furrows between them neatly cleaned out with the plough, after the crop is put in.

Yours truly,

OLD RUSTICUS.

FOREIGN.

From the New Orleans Bulletin

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

It will be seen by the following information, received by the schooner Equity, from Brazoria, that the Mexicans are literally engaged in a war of extermination, and more brutal than the untutored savages of the desert, are making an indiscriminate slaughter of the old and young, sparing neither age, sex, nor condition. The day of retribution is however at hand, and justly odious as their barbarous conduct must ever appear in the eyes of the civilized world, it will have but the effect on the brave inhabitants of Texas, to produce a more determined spirit and concert of action, in sweeping from their plains enemies, who appear lost to every sense of humanity, and only bent upon glutting themselves with the blood of helpless victims.

By the schr. Equity, from Brazoria, Capt Martin reports as follows:

That the fortress at Goliad had been blown up. That Cbl Fannin made good his retreat to the main body of the army on the Colorado, fighting his way with 500 men through the whole Mexican army. The Texian army, 5000 strong, was advancing against the Mexican army, and a decisive battle was momentarily expected.

The Equity brings up a large number of women and children; several vessels had been detained to bring up to New Orleans women and children.

So far as the Mexican army had advanced they had made an indiscriminate slaughter of women and children. The orders given to the soldiery being, to spare the lives of no individual over ten years of age. The whole population of Texas was in the field, burning with a desire to meet the enemy, and revenge the slaughter of defenceless women and children.

We also learn by several gentlemen direct from Texas that on the 20th March, General Houston, with 2000 men, was on the East side of the Colorado, and that he had driven back the advanced guard of the Mexican army and taken two spies. It was daily expected that an engagement would take place between Gen. Houston and Santa Anna on the Guadaloupe river.

The Texian army consists of 5000 men, and reinforcements arriving daily.

Col. Barret from Texas who has a correct knowledge of the situation of that country at this time, will give a more detailed account tomorrow.—*Adv. & Advocate.*

FROM SPAIN.—The following letter, dated Vittoria, March 19, gives a deplorable picture of the British legion, and of the posture of the contending armies in Spain:—

The confounded fever, has I regret to say, proved fatal to many of our countrymen, both officers and men, of the former, I suppose not less than 60 or 70—of the latter, from 1,500 to 2,000. Had they fallen in the action the regret would not have been so great; but to die like dogs, in hospitals, without advancing the cause by a victory, or some advantage gained, is a matter of grievous regret. The opposing armies are, at this moment in a kind of quiescent state, each army strong all round Vittoria—the Carlists, it is said numbering from 22 to 25 battalions; the Queen's troops, as many or more—the two armies regarding each other

UNITED STATES.

From the Eastport Sentinel, May 4th,

like two fighting cocks, willing to wound but yet afraid to strike? Every thing seems to indicate an approaching action. I doubt its taking place. We lost our opportunity at Quevara. There it was, to all appearance, we had the ball at our feet. The generals of the different divisions, and particularly the Commander-in-Chief, Cordova, knows best why we did not avail ourselves of it. Esparto marched yesterday with 8000 men on the Bilbao road. I am told he goes to occupy a town about half way: this is the way and the only way in which the war will ever be finished—by occupation. There are few or no troops in Vittoria; they are all in the surrounding villages. The Legion is picking up in appearance—We are promised all arrears of pay immediately, and regular payment in advance for the future. With no great faith in the sincerity of some of those in power at Madrid, I believe in the truth of this. Colonel Kinloch and Captain Laurie, of the 1st Lancers, have been both ill of the fever. Commissary-General Faxardo, has been ordered to Valladolid—this is Cordova's doing, Gridley is at present at Madrid, and Black, being the next senior officer is acting Commissary-General.

The *Moniteur du Commerce* states that the government of the United States is in treaty with the Emperor of Morocco, for some point on the African coast, on which to form a harbour and erect a fortress for the protection of American vessels in the event of a war between the Republic and any of the maritime powers of Europe. The spot sought for is the bay of Auger, a few miles from Ceuta, so situated as to enable a garrison stationed there to neutralize the advantages which we derive from Gibraltar. The French journal states that this project has been approved of by the Emperor of Russia, with whom the government of the United States has been in secret negotiation for a considerable time back. This intelligence was communicated to us several months ago; but we then thought it nothing more than one of the many rumours set afloat for the furtherance of private views, and therefore we took no notice of it. But now that we are assured of its accuracy, we cannot refer to it without calling the attention of the government to its importance.—The Moorish sovereign has not yet conceded to the terms proposed by the United States; but Russia will soon make him pliant enough unless we put an end to the whole affair by declaring boldly that no such establishment shall exist, no matter by whom undertaken. From the whole drift of this underhand transaction, it is manifest that Russia is actuated by a desire to crush the maritime power of England.

A letter, dated Toulon, 26th ult, states that the new Pacha of Tripoli, finding it impossible to pay a corps of 4,000 Mussulmen, under his command, on account of the reluctance of the country people to send in their contribution, ordered 2,000 Turks to sally out on the 31st of January, to collect them by force. Those troops joined by 1,500 Arabs, laid waste the whole country, and having entered the town of Tajora, committed every sort of excess. They destroyed several houses, killed some inhabitants, and brought off 150 prisoners to Tripoli, with all the cattle they could meet. The people were exasperated to the highest degree against the Pacha, and preparing to rebel with arms in their hands any new excursion he might attempt on their territory.

LONDON, April 4.
We are glad to hear that there is a very considerable increase of the quarter's revenue, to the 5th of April over that of the corresponding quarter of last year. The revenue for the whole of last year will turn out to be of much greater amount than that of the preceding year.—*Cour.*

INDIAN WAR.—From accounts received at Washington relating to the state of things among the various tribes of Indians on the Western frontier, there is good reason to apprehend that a general Indian War, will ensue ere long. A letter from the Secretary of War, to the Chairman of the Military Committee, was read in the House of Representatives, which stated that such an occurrence was not improbable. Atrocities are almost weekly perpetrated by the Indians upon the unprotected settlers on the borders, and a hostile disposition is manifesting itself among most of the savage tribes. In consequence of these accounts, the attention of the House was to be immediately engaged upon the subject, and a part of Thursday and Friday 21st and 22d April, were to be devoted to the consideration of a bill for the protection of the Western frontier, and also one to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, May 7th, 1836.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. S. B. Robie, Alex'r. Stewart, and Daniel M'Farlane, Esquires, to be Commissioners on the part of the Province of Nova Scotia, to be joined with the like number of Commissioners, to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, for ascertaining, surveying, defining and running out the Divisional or Boundary Line between the said Provinces.

Messrs John Taylor, Peter Crerar, Daniel Hockins, Adam D Gordon, and James D B Fraser, to be Commissioners of Streets for the Town of Pictou.

Hugh McDonald and Archibald Fisher, Esquires, to be Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the Upper District, County of Sydney, Abram Patterson, Esq. do. District of Pictou.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following persons to be Commissioners for superintending the repairs of the Roads and Bridges in the District of Pictou, for the ensuing year—

John McLean, A Smith, John Fraser, Jno Taylor, Jas Archibald, James Elliot, John M'Cabo, Alexander McDonald, Alex'r McDonald, James Reid, John Rea, Daniel McKenzie, Robt Stewart, J McCara, Kenneth McKenzie, David Perin, Alex Fraser, D Bethune, Jno Murray, Rev D A Fraser, Roderick M'Kenzie, George McCabo, Ken McLean, T McKimmon, J McGilvray, Robt McDonald, Walter Murray, Alex Robertson, Jno Sutherland, Robt Murray, Jno Olding, Thos Campbell, Jno Fraser, Robert Grant, Wm Wylio.

J. GEDDIE,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto enjoyed. He begs to inform them that he has lately removed to that new House belonging to A. Patterson Esq. nearly opposite to his former place of residence, where by strict attention to such orders as he may be favoured with, he hopes to enjoy a continuation of their favours.
May 17. rw

NOTICE.

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

- Chain Cables, from 3-9 in. to 1 1/2 inches
- Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties
- Anchors—different sizes
- Windlass Irons—do.
- House Pipes—do.
- And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice.
- Ploughs & carts, complete
- With other farming utensils,
- Grist and Saw-mill chains,
- and every other kind of mill-work done to order,
- Bitchein Irons and Hooks
- Back bands and traces
- Logging and ox-chains.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836. t-f

CORDAGE—About a ton of excellent quality, from 1 1/2 to 4 inches, for sale by April 18. ROSS & PRIMROSE.

CARD.

MISS MUNRO begs to inform the Ladies of Pictou, that she has commenced the MILLENARY & DRESS-MAKING BUSINESS.

May 18.

LANDING.

FROM the schooner Gray Hound, from New York, at the subscribers' Wharf, TAR, PITCH, ROSIN and 20 Kegs Manufactured TOBACCO.

GEORGE SMITH

May 8d, 1836. c-m

FEBRUARY 22nd, 1836.

FRESH GARDEN FLOWER, & CLOVER SEEDS.



The Subscriber has just received from London, via Liverpool and Halifax, by the Ship John Porter, an assortment of Garden and Flower SEEDS, also from Boston, via Halifax, one tierce CLOVER SEED, all of

which are WARRANTED fresh, and of the Growth of the year 1835.

JAMES D. B. FRASER, Druggist

NOTICE.

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

B. L. KIRKPATRICK.

New-Glasgow, March 28, 1836. 4f

In the Supreme Court, at Halifax, 1836.

CAUSE { William G. Cochran, Plff. vs. Edward Meagher, Defdt TO BE SOLD,

At the Court House, in Pictou, on Monday, the 30th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy. ALL those certain lots, pieces or parcels of LAND, situate, lying, and being, in the rear of the Town of PICTOU, abutted and bounded as follows:—Beginning on the east side line of JOHN PATTERSON'S Property, at the north-west angle of a LOT formerly in possession of Mrs THAIN; thence running north six chains to a street or road; thence east along the south side of said street or road four chains; thence south six chains, thence west 4 chains to the place of beginning, being LOTS NO. 1 & 2, as laid down on a plan made by Mr Peter Crerar, D^c.

Surv'r, dated 28th day of OCTOBER, 1829, containing 2 Acres, 1 rod and 24 poles; ALSO, all that certain LOT OF LAND, lying and being in the Town of PICTOU, divided & bounded as follows, TO-WIT:—Beginning at the intersection of CHAPEL-ST. with the street leading from COLERAINE-ST., at a certain stake & stones; thence running north 57 feet; thence west 47 feet, thence south 57 feet, to the North side of said street, leading from COLERAINE-ST. aforesaid; thence east 47 feet to the place of beginning, CONTAINING 2,679 SUPERFICIAL FEET OF LAND, more or less, being LOT marked No 4 on a plan made by Mr. Peter Crerar, together with the improvements thereon. The same PREMISES having been Mortgaged by the Defdt. to the Plff, and by rule of said Court, passed in Michaelmas Term, 1834, ordered to be SOLD, pursuant to the Act passed for the more easy Redemption and foreclosure of MORTGAGES.

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.

CHARLES TWINING, Plff's Atty. Halifax, April 12, 1836.

POSITIVE SALE!

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on the 31st day of MAY next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the Real Estate of WILLIAM MORTIMER, of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, consisting of the following Lots:

1. DWELLING HOUSE, STORES, Wharf, &c in the Town of Pictou, comprising an excellent Mercantile Establishment.
2. TWO LOTS on the West of the above-mentioned house, sixty feet front each, with water extending to the channel of the harbour.
3. A LOT on the East of the building used as a store by the late Mr. Mortimer, fronting twenty five feet on Water street, and extending south to the channel of the harbour.
4. A LOT situate in the Town of Pictou, on the south side of Water street, bounded on the west by a line parallel with the house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Mooring, thence eastwardly 25 feet, extending south to the channel of the harbour.
5. A WATER LOT, situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the south-west angle of James Dawson's store, on the south side of Water street, thence westwardly 25 feet to a lot the property of the late William Mortimer—extending south to the channel of the harbour.
6. A LOT OF LAND situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the Lot now in the possession of John Davis, thence north 123 feet to Church street, thence west 42 feet, thence south 123 feet to Water street, thence east along the line of said street 42 feet
7. A LOT OF LAND situate on the North side of Pictou harbour, known as 'Battery Hill,' containing 22 acres. This field will be sold in small lots, according to a plan of the same that may be seen in the office of the subscriber.
8. A LOT from 30 to 35 ACRES, being the rear of the one hundred acre lot, of which the last mentioned lot forms the front. This will be sold, in Lots of 5 or 10 acres to suit purchasers, according to a plan of the same to be seen in the office of the subscriber.
9. THAT LOT OF 29 ACRES (with 10 acres to be added to it in the rear) on which a new and commodious house, has recently been erected—this lot of 29 acres is nearly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation
11. THE EASTERN END OF GREAT CARRIBOO ISLAND, adjoining the lands of Messrs Harris, containing 50 acres.
12. A LOT OF LAND situate in Chance Harbour, being Lot No. 18 of the Grant to the late 82nd Reg't, containing 100 acres, formerly the property of John Cameron.
13. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of the Middle River of Pictou, beginning at a stake on the bank of said River, and bounded by the lands of Samuel Archibald, William Porter and James Porter, containing 27 acres. Also—a LOT adjoining the above, containing 25 acres.
14. A LOT OF LAND on the East side of the Middle River, in the 2nd Division of Lands on the said River, being John Porter's 1st or 3rd part of Land granted to John, James, and William Porter, containing 116 acres.
17. A LOT OF LAND situate on Mount Thom, fronting on the main road leading from Truro to Pictou, being part of a Lot of Land granted to the heirs of the late Thomas Harris, Junior, containing 200 acres. To be sold in lots of 100 acres each.
18. A LOT OF LAND situate on the East side of River John, beginning at the south angle of Land granted to William Rankin, containing 250 acres—formerly the property of Murdoch McLean.
19. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West side of Tatmagouche River, being Lot 28 on a plan of the estate of the late Col. Desbarres, Esq., containing 100 acres. There is on this lot a new and commodious dwelling house.
20. A LOT OF LAND situate in New Annapolis, fronting on the south branch of the French River of Tatmagouche, containing 300 acres. On this lot there is a saw Mill.
21. A LOT OF LAND situate in part of the River John, bounded on east and south by lands owned by William McConnell, on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKeel and John Geddie, containing 300 acres more or less.
22. A LOT OF LAND situate on the West River, being the Northernmost angle of James Marshall's Farm, containing 50 acres, more or less, and now in the occupation of Donald Marshall.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of ten per

cent. and a handsome credit for the balance, to be made known at the time of sale.

MARTIN J. WILKINS
Sole Executor and Devisee
Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835.

EASTERN STAGE COACH.

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify the Public, that from and after MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, the Coaches will as usual, leave Halifax and Pictou Three Times in each week. The Pictou Coach will start at 6 o'clock on the Mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in each Week, and arrive in Halifax on the following Days at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Halifax Coach will start on the Mornings of Monday and Friday at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Pictou next day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. On Wednesdays the Coach will leave at the usual hour, (3 o'clock, P. M.) and stop all night at H.H.'s Inn.

By this arrangement the Public will perceive, that every attention is paid to the comforts of Passengers, while the utmost dispatch is afforded in travelling between the Metropolis and the Eastern parts of the Province.

The Establishment does not hold itself responsible for Parcels, containing Money, Silk, or any other valuable commodity over Forty shillings, unless the person booking such an article acquaints the Agent that the parcel so booked contains valuables to a greater amount; and in that case the Fare will be greater.

No smoking allowed in the Coaches under the penalty of the offender forfeiting his seat.

All passengers to be taken up and set down at the office of the Agent.

All fares to be paid for at the time of booking, and no passenger will be considered as having engaged or having any claim to a seat, until the money is paid.

FARES.

From Halifax to Truro	£1 0 0
" do. to Pictou	1 10 0
" Pictou to Truro,	0 12 6
" do. to Halifax,	1 10 0

WAY-PASSENGERS, Five-pence per Mile.

Each passenger is allowed to carry 25 lbs weight. No parcel charged less than six-pence; parcels under 20lbs, 3d per lb—if over 20lbs and under 40lbs, 2 1-2 per lb, and over 40lbs, 2d per lb. Band-boxes, and light cumbersome packages charged by bulk.

JOHN ROSS.

AGENTS—In Pictou, Mr J D B'Frasor. Truro, Mr J W Ross. Halifax, Mr Joseph G Ross.
Pictou, April 20, 1836

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED to their NEW STORE, immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an extensive and general Assortment of PRIME GOODS,

will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand
W. & J. IVES.
Nov 18, 1835.

THE Subscribers are duly authorized to collect and want discharges for, all Notes and Book Accounts due to Mr. Robert Robertson; and they request all persons so indebted, to make immediate payment at their Office

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 7th March. 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of "James Carmichael & Co." is this day Dissolved, by mutual consent. [January 20, 1836.]

All outstanding Accounts will be settled by either of the undersigned, at their respective shops, adjoining their Dwelling-houses—where they particularly request that all open Accounts be immediately settled to save expenses and trouble.

JAMES CARMICHAEL,
JOHN M'KENZIE.

New-Glasgow, 16th March, 1836.

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.

FOR SALE.

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

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late DUNCAN GORDON, of the Middle River, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to HUGH McDONALD, West River, 6th May, 1836. m-m Executor

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JOHN GORDON, of Scotch Hill, are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber. W. GORDON, Adm'r. Pictou, April 20, 1836. m-m.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late HUGH DENOON, Esq., of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r. JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r. Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of ROBERT BROWN, Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers, within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r. THOMAS KERR, Adm'r. THOMAS McCOUL, Adm'r. 4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JESSEY LOGIE, of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months from this date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax. PETER DONALDSON, Administrator. 13th April 1836.

FOR SALE, or TO LET:

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

ALSO, FOR SALE:

THAT House and Lot adjoining the above commonly called the 'Barracks,' at present occupied by A. Monro and A. McLeod. A liberal credit will be given. Apply to ABRAHAM PATTERSON. 12th May, 1836. if

FOR SALE:

THAT WELL-KNOWN FARM,

ON which the subscriber now resides, containing 400 Acres, about 70 of which are cleared, and 12 under the plough; on the premises there is a

DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN,
and a new double-gear'd GRIST MILL,

with three pair stones, and a Kiln;—with a constant supply of water. For further particulars apply to ANDREW LAUDER. Little Harbour, 11th May, 1836. if

WANTED.—By the Subscriber:


- 4 Bushels Field Peas,
- 10 do clean Timothy Seed,
- 1 ton good Country Flour,

For which cash will be paid on delivery. May, 1836. JAMES DAWSON. Daily expected, from England:— 25,000 Thorns, for Hodging. J D

SHOE BLACKING,

At a Reduced Price.

THE subscriber has a few casks of Herbert's superior Liquid and Paste BLACKING, which he offers below the Halifax wholesale price, to close a consignment. J. DAWSON. April 20th, 1836.

TO LET.
 THAT large and commodious House lately occupied by Mrs Johnston, as a Boarding House. A moderate RENT will be accepted.
ROSS & PRIMROSE.
 Pictou, 13th April, 1836.

PRIVATE TUITION.
 A TEACHER is wanted in a Gentleman's family in this vicinity, to whom a moderate salary will be paid, and suitable boarding and lodging furnished in the House. The applicant must be qualified to teach the Latin language in addition to the usual branches taught in common Schools, and produce testimonials of a good moral character. For particulars apply at this office. [April 19th, 1836.]

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

SHIP-WRIGHTS, JOINERS, AND LABOURERS,
 WILL hear of employment by applying to
ROSS & PRIMROSE.
 Pictou, April 27.

TO BE PUBLISHED,
 As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses of publication,
AN ANALYSIS OF THE CRIMINAL AND PENAL LAWS OF NOVA-SCOTIA;
 Shewing—The Nature, Definition, and Punishment, of every Offence in force on the Statute Books of the Province.—The prosecution and application of the Penalty.—The Volume and page in which it is contained.—The year, chapter, and section of the Act; and whether perpetual, annual, or limited; with an Appendix, &c. &c.
 For the benefit of the Public.
 By DANIEL DICKSON.
 Pictou, 1836.

The Work is divided into three Chapters: The first containing Capital Crimes, viz. Treason and Felonies, without benefit of Clergy. The second, Crimes not capital, viz. Clergyable Felonies and Larcenies. The third, Misdemeanors of all kinds.
 Prospectuses will be circulated for subscriptions.
 April 27.

In the Supreme Court, at Halifax, 1836.

CAUSE { William G. Cochran, Plff.
 vs.
 David Rogers, Defdt.
TO BE SOLD,

At the Court House, in Pictou, on Monday, the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy.

ALL that certain lot or piece of LAND, situate, lying and being, at CARRIBOO, in the district of PICTOU, abutted and bounded as follows, TO-WIT:—Beginning at the north-west corner of LOT NO. 5, as laid down on a plan made by Messrs. Millar & McLean, thence south 40 chains; thence west 25 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 25 chains, until it comes to the place of beginning, containing 100 Acres more or less, together with the BUILDINGS and IMPROVEMENTS thereon. The same Premises having been mortgaged by the Defdt. to the Plff., and by rule of said Court, passed in Michaelmas Term, 1834, ordered to be SOLD pursuant to the Act, passed for the more easy Redemption and Foreclosure of Mortgages
 J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.
 CHARLES TWINING, Plff's Atty.
 Halifax, April 12, 1836.

SEEDS,
 Growth of 1835.
 The Subscriber has received his usual supply of Garden, Field, and Flower SEEDS, among which are 1500 lbs. of American red clover seed, 20 bush. timothy seed, dwarf and pole peas and beans, &c. Feb'y 1836.
JAMES DAWSON.
 Those disposed to cultivate red clover for the seed, are informed that J. D. will give 10d per lb for any quantity they can raise, if it be well cleaned,

[FOR THE BEE.]
 To the Young Gentlemen who have not yet completed their Philosophical Studies, at the Pictou Academy.
GENTLEMEN,

To me it affords unbounded satisfaction, that now you have the prospect of immediately commencing, and perhaps of finishing your studies in the department of Natural Philosophy. To you individually it would be truly mortifying, to the Seminary to which you belong it would be discreditably, and to the general cause of liberal Education in this Province, it might be injurious, were you to mingle with the world, and to appear on the stage of public life, without those scientific attainments, which add lustre, embellishment and usefulness to the character of man. Without these acquirements, your intelligence would be circumscribed, your mental resources would be stinted, and you would be obliged to retire into the shade, while others would stand in a prominent attitude, and by their varied acquirements, would command the esteem and excite the admiration of their fellow men.

Throughout the whole range of science, there is no department more instructive, more pleasing, or more attractive than that of Natural Philosophy. Here the mind is neither distracted nor overwhelmed by Logical distinctions, by Metaphysical disquisitions, nor by abstract reasoning. Here we have the most lucid and fascinating Lectures, combined with beautiful and grand experiments. Here there is a charming landscape presented to the view, adorned with a succession of variegated and beautiful scenery, where every object is richly decorated, and calculated to arrest attention, and to excite the admiration of men. Here the mysteries of nature are unfolded in all their variety, wonders, and splendour; and profitable and delightful excursions may be made from one scene to another. Here instruction and entertainment are combined, and on the bounties and delicacies of nature the mind may feast in a luxuriant manner. By this branch of science, we become acquainted with the constitution of things; with the inherent properties of matter: with the ends which external objects are designed to subservise, and with the various modifications of which they are susceptible.

Is it not then an object of paramount importance to traverse the regions of natural Philosophy, and to cultivate the knowledge of this science? What pursuit more noble than to explore the recesses of nature, and what study more sublime than to contemplate the variety, the magnitude, the beauty and the grandeur of external objects! Can we envy the feelings and the dispositions of those who would deliberately extinguish the torch of science, as well as the lamp of literature; who would retard the march of intellectual improvement, and who in the nineteenth century, would almost plunge a whole community in the abyss of Heathenish darkness, and Gothic barbarism. But the light of the Sun cannot be extinguished by the feeble efforts of man, neither can the light of Science be quenched by puny mortals. The flame has long been kindled in Pictou, there it has glowed for years, and there at last it will burst forth, and swell into a brilliant and magnificent blaze.

Gentlemen, of you it is now expected, that you will approach the Temple of Science with alacrity and vigour; that you will relish the substantial and alluring knowledge that will be presented, and that with ardour and avidity you will prosecute the study of this charming science. From the known capabilities and experience of your venerable professor, from his zeal and devotion to the cause of Literature and Science, you may expect Lectures more complete than have yet been delivered, and experiments more varied and splendid than have yet been exhibited in this Province. I truly regret that my local situation and public duties preclude the possibility of my attendance with you. Since the time that I had the opportunity of studying Natural Philosophy, the Rev. Doctor has

been able to avail himself of new discoveries in Science; to search more extensively into the arcana of nature, and thus at present he will be enabled to widen and to enlarge the circle of the course. By ordinary exertions you may climb the hill of Science with facility and delight, and thus in Scientific knowledge, you may far outshine the most of those who have preceded you at the Institution.

Perhaps I may be permitted to state, that I feel interested in your success, and also in the advancement of learning and science in this Province. I view the Academy not only as subservient to the interests of general learning, but also as closely identified with sound morality and true religion. It was for those purposes that the Fathers of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, planned its Constitution, contributed to its establishment, and prayed for its success. Though some of those venerable Fathers are now sleeping in the dust, yet their labours will not be ineffectual, their prayer will be answered in due time, and we are assured "That Judah shall dwell forever, and Jerusalem from generation to generation."

It is perhaps on account of its connection with morality and religion, that this seminary has been so long and so mercilessly persecuted; and that it is now almost entirely crushed. Such as have opposed it from motives of this kind, must have been woefully infatuated, and have a fearful account to render when they are arraigned at the bar of Christ. If simultaneous and combined exertions are made by the zealous friends of learning and religion, the Legislature may yet be induced to repair the Temple which they have wantonly demolished: to open the fountains which they have sealed, and to diffuse the refreshing and the salutary sifoams which they have stopt at their source, and dried up in their channels. At one time with the Legislature, there was a specious appearance of liberality toward this Seminary. But it has now been demonstrated, that their policy toward it was rotten at the core, and eventually it must be overturned by the potent arm of a free and intelligent people. If the friends of this Seminary choose to exhibit them, they have all the talents, the power, and the wealth that are necessary to make it independent. The time for silence and non-resistance is now past. The enemy has felt no delicacy in laying his ruthless hand on our fair Academy, and shall we now be prevented by squeamishness, from attempting to restore the Institution to an effective state.

Gentlemen, permit me to remind you, that as you have now the prospect of completing your philosophical studies, partly through the assistance of others, it becomes you therefore to be actuated with a sense of gratitude. Among those Gentlemen, there are a few in my congregation who have cordially responded to the call which I made on their liberality. At present I suppress their names, and all that I request of you is, that you will recollect, that in this obscure and hitherto much neglected part of the country, there is perhaps more liberality than can be found in some other older and wealthier communities.

With best wishes for your intellectual, moral, and religious improvement,

I am, Gentlemen,
 Yours, respectfully,
HUGH ROSS.
 Tatamagouche, May 6th, 2836.

[FOR THE BEE.]
 MR. EDITOR,
 Agreeably to my former promise, I shall now lay before you, partly at least, what the scriptures evidently authorise on the subject of temperance.
 All who are only in a slight degree conversant with the sacred Oracles must admit, that temperance is a duty which they positively enjoin. Of this it is unnecessary to enter into any formal proof. In the strict sense of the term, by temperance we are to understand the moderate use of that, which is not prohibited in toto. Of such a use of any thing, two

views may be adopted, either that it is permitted, or directly required, as it stands opposed to total abstinence. As to the different kinds of drink of which the Scriptures speak (of water nothing need be said.) I do not find that they inculcate indulgence in any degree. What Paul says to Timothy, "use a little wine for the stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities," is to be regarded as a special exception, which the advocates of Temperance societies allow—viewing ardent spirits simply in the light of a medicine, and as such only to be taken. Since then the Scriptures lay down nothing in the shape of a general injunction to indulge in any measure, it follows, as respects the moderate use of all those liquors which they do not prohibit altogether, that this is simply by permission. But where there is no law, there is no transgression. Where there is no authoritative rule that enjoins drinking to any, even the slightest extent, so total abstinence may be observed, without any moral violation. If therefore any number of persons agree to proceed on this principle, none have any just cause to blame them on this account. If they act with impropriety in other respects, this is totally a different matter. I admit, that the Scriptures do not, in so many words, enjoin abstinence; but all may know that they instruct us by various methods, and that every mode in which they convey direction to us, is, and must be, of equal authority. The principles of moral obligation are in themselves immutable, but as no person can stand, at any given time, in every possible relation, so we may be called upon to perform what is our duty at one season, or in a particular combination of circumstances, but if placed in different circumstances the former requisition may cease to be made. Thus, no man is bound to act with propriety and justice towards his servant, till such time as he becomes a master; nor is any one expected to show fidelity as a servant till he acknowledges a superior. We have the explicit recognition of the Apostle Paul, in certain cases, as regards abstinence. His views are particularly unfolded in the 8th Chap. of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians. In order to form a proper estimate of what he states, there may be no impropriety in reminding some of our readers, that it was customary among heathen idolaters, to offer animals that were fit for food to their respective divinities. A part of these sacrifices was consumed on the altar, and the remainder was divided between the priest and the offerors who, feasting upon it, often invited their friends to a share of the entertainment—sometimes in the idol temple, and at other times in their own houses. What was not disposed of in this manner, they frequently sold in the public market. Some of the Corinthians maintained that since "an idol is nothing," it could not affect the meats which the devotees had presented, and that therefore it was not unlawful to participate of them, either in the heathen temples, or in private families. But as all the members of the Corinthian Church had not made the same attainments in knowledge, so there was a danger that those who were further advanced in correct notions of the subject, might make such a use of their liberty (perfectly innocent in itself) as should prove the occasion of moral offence in those who had less accurate views of the case; in other words, who might combine with their feasting, a degree of actual veneration to the false deity, at the expense of that pious regard which is due to God only. It is against a risk of this kind that he warns them. Accordingly he thus speaks, "Take heed lest by any means this liberty of yours become a stumbling block to them that are weak. When you sin so against the brethren, ye sin against Christ." The language is strong and pointed. He did not view the subject as one of a trivial, but most serious nature—that although the better informed might, with perfect innocence, and a good conscience, partake of such meats, still, if their example should prove the means of misleading any of their weaker brethren, with this liberty they were bound scrupu-

lously to dispense. His conclusion follows, "Wherefore if meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend."

Here then is an instance of abstinence of the highest, even Apostolic authority—abstinence viewed as a positive duty which Paul regards as obligatory, in the given circumstances on himself, and equally so on those whom he is addressing. The idea of obligation is prominent and leading. Had circumstances been different, in other words, had the intellectual attainments of all the members of the Corinthian Church been of such an elevated cast, as to have precluded the possibility of mutual detriment in participating of the meats in question, then, what the Apostle here inculcates had been altogether unnecessary. But we ought to take the matter as it stands. Although the immediate subject of his remarks is "meats," still, as could be easily shown, were it requisite, it is a general principle which he advances, and which can be applied to every case, of conduct on the part of professing christians which may prove, if persevered in, the occasion of moral trespass in any of their brethren. It is accordingly conceded, by the most respectable of those who have written against the system, that it *does* apply to the subject of temperance. Of this concession therefore, we may, in all fairness, avail ourselves; and this being the case, the above reasoning with respect to "meats," will hold valid in defence of the cause which we have espoused.

Following out the admission, which indeed the force of truth commands, the circumstances in which the Apostle gives his directions, are not to be understood to have occurred at that time only, and never again to happen in the world, but that they are in relation to the principle which comes into operation of possible future occurrence; and farther, that as regards temperance they do now actually exist. Surely, if ever indulgence in ardent spirits indicated its noxious tendency and disastrous effects, whether as applies to individuals, families, communities, or countries, in all the revolting forms of poverty, feuds, development of the basest and most unhallowed of passions, destruction of health, and premature death; if ever moderate drinking on the part of those who, it is admitted, could not justly be styled drunkards, operated in the way of pernicious example to persons of less firmness and self-control, and thus laid gradually the foundations of habits which in multitudes of instances soon discovered their blasting power; if ever the conduct of sober men (quite unintentionally on their part) proved an occasion of offence and injury to their fellow men and christian brethren; of all this, very recent and melancholy examples have been strikingly furnished. Our own times are the very seasons for the application of the principle of the Apostle. And what form that could have been adopted so good as that of Societies? Of this mode long experience, in other departments, is decidedly in favour. To impugn this I would account as the worst quibbling. It has been often said, in the form of objection too, let other methods be adopted; such as raising the moral feelings of the community to that wholesome pitch, as that all such practices shall be relinquished and avoided. Certainly, I reply, let all be done that can, by moral and religious instruction. But this, temperance Societies by no means set aside; nor are they inconsistent with it. They are far from engrossing the whole field of culture; and I think I have shown, that as respects their principle, there are two points which chiefly claim notice; viz: that neither from reason nor Scripture can any objection be urged against voluntary abstinence, that, in certain circumstances, to this there are direct obligations, and that these circumstances now exist.

The temperance question is in point of fact eminent-ly a practical one. While I respect the learning and industry which of late have been displayed on the

subject of wines, still I conceive this is quite away from what I would call the real practice of the case. Were there no danger but from wines, I should say, that situated as we are in this country, of temperance societies there were no need. It is from the abundance and cheapness of ardent spirits that our perils are to be apprehended. This is the simple view of the matter, and it is to this that all rational supporters of Temperance Societies will look.

Yours, truly,

M.

COLONIAL.

MIRAMICHI, May 10.

THE NAVIGATION—THE WEATHER.—The navigation we are most happy to say, has been open for some days. Last week we announced that the ice had left the shores in front of the settlements of Newcastle and Chatham, but it remained quite firm until Thursday last, opposite Oak Point, when it gave way, and on Sunday morning we had the satisfaction of witnessing the arrival of a square-rigged vessel and several schooners.

The weather has been very unseasonable, for "Winter has lingered in the lap of Spring" until yesterday, which was the only day we have experienced this season that reminded us of May.—*Gleaner*.

HALIFAX, May 10.

Halifax at the present moment has an appearance of business worthy of its best times. The wharves are crowded with shipping, the streets with bales and packages of merchandise, and a stranger would almost wonder, from appearances, that so short a time since, the town laboured under extraordinary depression. Much of this briskness is caused by the number of Spring arrivals, and the vast importations which have been made, and which we hope will not disappoint the enterprise of the merchant. Emigration is still going on to a great extent, every vessel to the United States taking a full compliment of passengers—a state of things which implies, that labourers and tradesmen, (who form the main bulk of those who are leaving the place,) are not at all satisfied that the prospects of the country are permanently changed for the better. Provisions continue very high, and this with the scarcity of mechanics and labourers, owing to the emigration, has caused several strikes for higher wages. Among the tradesmen, carpenters and shipwrights stand out for an increase, and labourers will not work under 4s. per day. A cargo of Irishmen, though not very agreeable on the whole, would we dare say, find profitable employment for a few weeks at least.—*Times*.

QUEBEC, May 2.

THE WEATHER.—There is every appearance this afternoon of a heavy storm. The wind has risen from the eastward, and is rather cold; the thermometer at 33°. The tides have been high, and if the wind helps them, we may get rid of that present nuisance, our ice-bridge. The ice on the river St. Charles has sunk, and a channel is open for a considerable distance. Macadamized roads in the vicinity of Quebec, are excellent for summer carriages.

SHIP-BUILDING.—This trade has employed a large number of hands in the winter, as usual, and is one in which the labourer profits very largely. The following is a statement of the different vessels at present on the stocks at Quebec, most of which will be ready for launching at and soon after the opening of the navigation:—

At Jeffrey's,—A ship, 517 tons, old measur'n't.
At Black's,—A ship, 746 tons, do do.
At Sharples',—A ship, 1050 tons, new do.
do. 950 tons, do do.

At Gilmour's,—Two ships of between 700 and 800 tons each, old measurement.
 At B Nicholson's,—A brig of about 250 tons.
 At Bell's,—A ship, 440 tons, new measurement.
 do. 460 do. do. do.
 do. 375 do. do. do.
 At Nelson's,—A ship, 550 do. do.
 At J. S. Campbell's,—A ship, 350 tons, do.
 At Mann's,—A bark, 600 tons, do. do.
 A brig, 290, do. do.

At Bonner's,—A steamboat of about 60 horse power.

The new measurement is nearly 50 per cent more than the old, Mr Black's vessel, 746 tons old measurement, being equal to 1071, new measurement.

St. John, N. B., May 10.

NEW TREASURER.—We understand that his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has appointed Beverley Robinson, Esquire, to be Province Treasurer, in the room of the late hon. Richard Simonds. Mr. Robinson has until very lately filled the office of Deputy Treasurer at St. Andrews, and, we believe, in the execution of his duties gave very general satisfaction.—*Courier*.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, P. E. I., May 10.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—On the night of the 5th inst. while William Douse, Esq. Land Agent for the Earl of Selkirk, slept in the dwelling house attached to Pinette Mills, a large stone was thrown in through his bedroom window which might have been attended with serious consequences, as the bed was immediately opposite the window, had not Mr. Douse, the night previous, taken the prudent precaution of placing a strong pair of shutters inside. Whether the perpetrator of this daring outrage had any felonious intent, or designed it merely for the purpose of intimidation, has not yet been ascertained.—*Gazette*.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1866.

By the arrival of the April Packet at Halifax, we are furnished with London dates to the 7th of that month. Much of the news they bring were anticipated by former arrivals; every thing additional by this source is highly gratifying,—such as continued accounts of the almost boundless prosperity of trade; the passing of the Irish Corporation Act in the Commons, by a large majority; the demonstration made by his Majesty's Ministers to assert the rights of British subjects in the Black Sea, against Russian and Turkish aggressions; and the orders which appear to have been given to the British Naval Commanders on the Spanish Coast, to afford effective aid to the Queen's cause, both by sea and land. We are inclined to doubt the soundness of the policy which has dictated the latter measure. We refer our readers to previous columns for some extracts we have made.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The present Number completes Volume I. of the BEE, to which, in a week or two we shall add a Title page and Index. In taking a cursory view of our past proceedings, we regret that the very limited number of subscribers we have had, has not enabled us to print on a larger sheet, and thus furnish additional matter, both for instruction and entertainment, for the same price. Were every family in the district of Pictou alone, to take a copy, we would thereby be enabled to furnish much additional information both useful and entertaining; we believe there are very few families in this district and the adjoining counties, but what could afford to pay 15s a year for a weekly paper, were they to pay that attention to economy, which their health and pecuniary interest, their present comfort and their future prospects demand. To a rising family, we know not a more valuable acqui-

sition than a well conducted newspaper: so much is this the case, that we know many respectable and valuable members of this community, who have derived nearly all their knowledge and education from this cheap and pleasing source.

We are aware that the bygone nature of our local politics have had no small weight in limiting our success and usefulness; but we are glad to see better days dawning on our political horizon; men of opposite opinions, no longer speak and think of one another as demagogues and demons. Instead of turning over to the inside of a Pictou newspaper in quest of the editorial, to see what new slanders and vituperations have been invented against themselves or their neighbours, they quietly sit down, and con over the literary, agricultural, or parliamentary columns of the BEE. From this it is quite evident, that the literary taste of Pictou society is gradually acquiring a new and more healthy tone; it matters little from what source this happier state of things has arisen; it is sufficient to know that it is a reality, and it will contribute much to the respectability and comfort which ought to characterize every community, in the estimation of strangers,—that all continue to cultivate a friendly feeling towards one another.

Among other causes which may have contributed to blunt the asperity of party feelings, it would be unjust not to mention the share which the recent formation of Temperance, Friendly, and Economical Societies and Conventions have had in the desirable result, by bringing men of opposite sentiments frequently together, to promote a common cause; and in this town, the formation of a *Literary and Scientific Society* has contributed much to breaking down invidious distinctions, and rooting out unfounded prejudices. Our own humble abilities ever have been and ever shall be devoted to the promotion of peace and good order, and it is only when these are disturbed by the malpractices of public functionaries, that we shall lend the powerful aid of the press to restore them to a healthy state.

We feel grateful to such of our friends as have assisted us, whether in a pecuniary or a literary way, and now solicit a continuance of their favours. To such as have not yet paid us, we would say, that, to the heavy expense of setting in operation a printing Establishment, we have had to add a weekly expense for mens' wages, paper, &c. &c., and we trust that a sense of justice will induce them to act upon the golden rule, to do to others as they would wish others to do to them.

Flour, oatmeal, and butter, are taken at this office in payment for the BEE.

Our several AGENTS are respectfully requested to receive payment for the present volume, and also for volume 2nd in advance, and give receipts accordingly; they are also requested to give us the earliest information of removals, or other causes whereby we may sustain loss.

SOMETHING NEW.—We have been favoured with some copies of a new paper in the quarto form, about the size and shape of the Bee, called the "*John O' Groat Journal*," published at Wick, Caithness-shire, Scotland. It is a well executed paper, and the selections show that the editor is neither void of talent nor discrimination. Some time hence we may have occasion to notice an Orkney Gazette, or a Shetland Courier. What comes next?

A report appears in some of the American papers, of a battle having been fought between the United States' troops in Florida, and the Seminole Indians. It wants confirmation.

CAPRICIOUS WEATHER.—On Wednesday and Thursday, last week, we seemed to be transported to the tropics; the heat was unusually intense; all nature seemed to be sensibly affected by the sudden transition; the process of vegetation advanced with almost

magical rapidity. But on Friday the wind veered to the N. West and North, and towards night it snowed, blowed, and froze, as in one of our last Deco'r nights. On Saturday morning the snow was from three to six inches deep, and since then the air has been very cold.

By a letter just received from Miramichi, dated 14th instant, we are informed that the snow was of such depth that sleighs were in requisition. Several ships had arrived. Fears were entertained that the timber would not be got down for want of water.

There seems to exist a considerable degree of dissatisfaction among the constituency of P. E. Island. Some Meetings have been held and resolutions passed, expressive of the propriety of taking an early opportunity of petitioning the new Governor to dissolve the Assembly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We think the Communication of "Echo" premature, and would request the writer to have a little patience; his remarks may serve a good purpose hereafter; this we will keep in view. The verses by "Bryan the Grinder," had they been sent us in time, would have had our best attention; the writer must be aware that they are out of season.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.
 At Mrs Davison's,—Mr Redden and Son, Mr. and Mrs Ramsay, Mr Wilson, Mr Brennan, and Mr McGill.
 At the Royal Oak,—Mr McDonald, Capt. Smith, and Mr McDonald.
 At Mr Lorrain's,—Capt. Horsford and Mr Brown.

PASSENGERS in the British Merchant, from Liverpool, G. B., Mr and Mrs Purves, and Mr J. Gordon

MARRIED.

At Roger's Hill, on Thursday last, by the Rev J Ross, Mr Mathew Craig, to Miss Nancy Stewart, both of that place.

DIED.

At the West River, on Friday the 22d ult. in the 87th year of his age, respected and admired by all who knew him, Mr. Donald M'Kenzie, a native of Ferintosh, Ross shire, Scotland, leaving ten children, sixty-nine grand children, and five great grand children, to lament their loss.

On Sunday last, at the West River, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian resignation to the Divine Will, Mr Joseph McDonald, formerly of Merigonish, aged 87 years.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Thursday 12th May—Brigs Helen, Smith, Providence—Apples to Master; Elba, Edmands, do.—bal.; Schrs. Meckanic, Martin, St Peters, U. S.—ballast; Bee, Graham, Halifax—a general assortment of groceries, goods, fruits and furniture to N. M'Kay, A. Campbell, J Blanchard and others; Gentlemen, Babin Arichat—ballast.

Friday—Barquo British Merchant, Kirkby, Liverpool, 34 days—sailed on Sunday for Miramichi; Schrs. Dispatch, Cormick, P E Island—oats, wheat and barley; Shallop Catharine, Buckler, Tatamagouche.

Saturday—Swedish Barquo Rattursin, Hedlund, New York—ballast; Sloop Sarah, Mullins, Three Rivers, P E Island—oats, wheat and barley.

Yesterday—Brig Mary Selsby, Staples, Portland, Maine—flour and bread; Schrs. Pictou, Graham, Miramichi—bound to Halifax.

CLEARED.

Friday—Schrs. Royal Miner, Babin, Boston—coal by the Mining Association; Albion, Landres, do.—do.; Teazer, LeVacho, do.—do.; Courier, Gervois, do.—do. Shal. Catharine, Tatamagouche—pork and meal by J. Dawson, and British goods, fruit, &c. by G. Campbell.

Saturday—Schrs. Luke, Blanco, Boston—coal; Greyhound, Landres, New York—do.; Arichat, Boudrot, Boston—do.; Mechanic, Martin, Boston—700 fathoms chain cable, 300 grindstones, anchors, and a box fur; Marie, Murio, Bridgeport—bricks.

Monday—Schrs Mary Bell, Cameron, Dalhouse, bay de Chaleur—oat meal, corn meal, & pork.

Yesterday—Brig Elba, Edmands, Providence—coal by the Mining Association; Helen, Smith, do.—coal by do.; Schrs. Gentleman, Babin, Nantucket—do. by Ross & Primrose; Bee, Graham, Halifax—pork, meat, hams, and lard, by W. & J. Ives.

POETRY.

LINES

TO THE MEMORY OF JAMES HOGG, THE ETTRICK
SHEPHERD.

(As recited at the Burns' Anniversary Club, London.)

By John Walker Ord.

And ye sterner studies, for a while,
And let me meditate a gentle strain:
Another light hath fallen from our tale
To toll of might and genius on the wane.
Oh, when shall we behold the like again?
How must we weep to see each lofty name
Fade one by one in a melancholy train,
Whist! Death doth revel, without fear or shame,
Blotting the fairest sheets that deck the Book of Fame!

Scotland shall mourn, and England weep o'er him,
Who gave for them his age and youthful prime—
Who sung of nature, and the abyss dim
Of fairy land, and did the empyrean climb!
Scotland shall wait for one who gave to Time
Fresh wreaths to deck his brow, and scattering
flowers
O'er black oblivion, made his path sublime;
A glory hath departed from her bowers,
A light that glom'd afar, o'er all her spires and towers!

Shepherds by Altrive's solitary lake,
Weep ye aloud, your nobler bows his head!
Fair bird—that warble out from every brake
Lament—a singer sweet as you is dead!
Ye flowers bloom bright upon his charnel bed,
For in your praise full oft he tuned his lays!
And you high hills, wherewith his flocks were fed,
And on whose craggy heights he won his bays—
Echo his dirge aloud, and celebrate his praise!

Streamlets that glide from many a mossy nook;
Green, leafy groves where Inspiration dwelt;
Lone silent dells where oft his way he took,
And seeking Nature, at her footstool knelt—
Who as a Prophet and a Bard he felt!
Oh join his obsequies!—Yea Nature come,
Come to his grave, and opening wide thy bolt,
Pour forth thy offerings on his latest home—
For in thine arms he lived—and there he finds a tomb!

Oft by St Mary's post-haunted shore,
At evening when the sun descended low;
And when the heaven's with gorgeous hues ran o'er,
Bemish'd from human hearts each lingering woo—
With him our Bard I've wandered to and fro!
Oft have I trod each mountain's towering height,
(Whose lonely paths few human footsteps know,)
And watch'd the eagle 'mid his realms of light,
With him whose spirit now, hath pass'd the shades of
night.

A weary turmoil is the poet's life;
A thankless task—a pilgrimage of pain.
A tender flower, he braves the tempest's strife,
The ever pitiless storm and pelting rain.
His is a weary heart and burning brain,
Spur'd of the world—neglected—and alone—
He bears upon his brow the curse of Cain.
Grief, wrong and madness, wring each sweetest
tone.
And smiles will mantle oft where pride restrains a
glean!

So ho, our Bard, sleeps well. The fang of care
Nor hate can reach him in his dwelling low.
He can no more the world's wild turmoil share,
Nor feel the beating breast and aching brow—
No more through wintry tempests guide his prow!
He sleeps in peace with nature pure and fair;
Want's bitter fangs can never harm him now,
For he hath risen to a sorer air—
And soars 'mid highest heavens, and hath his dwell-
ing there!

Edinburgh, Jan. 20, 1836.

MISCELLANY.

DISCOVERY OF A MOUND.—In clearing a piece of ground on the Genesee River, a few days since, a mound of 90 feet in circumference, 30 feet in diameter, 8 feet in height, with a piece of ground about 6 rods square, in the centre, was discovered about 300 rods from the river. On making an excavation into the mound, the following discoveries were made:

A skeleton was discovered, with the head placed to the centre, lying on the back, the head resting on a flat stone, and the arms folded

across the breast, and the feet extended towards the circumference of the mound; large stones from forty to eighty pounds weight were placed on each side of the skeleton, and over those and the skeleton were placed flat stones. The bones were in a very decayed state, and would not preserve their form when exposed to the air. Parts of three skeletons were discovered in about one eighth of the whole mound, or the section in which the excavation was made.

Over one of the skeletons, were placed 25 arrow heads, one stone knife, and a stone cleaver; also a copper skewer of about 6 or 7 inches in length, the size of a pipe's tail, flattened a little at one end, and slightly twisted. The stone knife, is of very fine and hard stone, clouded green, 3 or 4 inches in breadth, and about 7 in length, with a hole in the middle. The cleaver of about the same dimensions as the knife, cut off square, and several notches made in one end, with a hole in the middle. This is of soft slate stone. The pipe bowl was made of a coarse sand stone, about an inch square, and rudely ornamented by rubbing notches on the upper end of the bowl.

All the articles are of the rudest workmanship. Even the arrow heads are the rudest that can be found, and seem to have been made when the skill of making arrow-heads was yet in its infancy. Large trees were found standing on the mound.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE ON SOCIETY.—In the history of every age and nation, woman's social condition affords the truest estimate of the progress of civilization. Amongst savage tribes, she is almost reduced to a level with the beasts of burden; in a somewhat more elevated state, she becomes an equal participant with her harder companion in the drudgery of uncivilized life; through numerous shades she thus proceeds onwards, till she becomes enslaved to another passion of nature, that hardly leaves her in a more enviable condition than that entailed by her coarsest servitude. When, at length she comes to be treated as an intelligent being, her state receives the last and grandest impulse to improvement, in the advancement of which, too, is founded the more extended progress of the human race; for the reaction of women on civilization is based upon her conformation, her duties, and upon all the actual relations of the social compact. Her acute sensibilities, her fine understanding, and nice taste, when placed under the vigilant dominion of a pure and enlightened philosophy, such as is beautifully delineated in the Christian system, fit her for controlling the destinies of man, and leading them towards intelligence and peace. And when we behold her placed as the sole and endeared guardian of his earliest years; when his young mind and heart have to receive not merely their development, but their bias and inclination from the influence to which they are exposed, is it too much to anticipate, from judicious efforts to fit her better for the sacred duties nature thus imposes upon her, an amelioration for the human state? Is it even too much, when it is confessed that the efforts hitherto made in the largest and most influential classes of society have been either altogether meagre, or almost entirely misdirected, to anticipate from a more correct and comprehensive system, a greater advancement of society than may be expected from any other cause? It has been for some time the writer's opinion, that more is to be hoped from the proper education of females of the middle and lower classes, by fitting them for the all-important office of mothers from leading them to estimate themselves more as creatures of intellect than of heart, and from discountenancing the present method, which absorbs far too much of their best talents in accomplishments, at most only adapted to adorn,

in promoting the further improvement of society, than from almost any other compatible design; which must plead an excuse for what he would hope may not be an unprofitable, however much, at first view, his readers may be disposed to consider it a speculative digression.—*Davis's Popular Manual of the Art of Preserving Health.*

EXTRAORDINARY CLOCK.—A very ingenious and useful piece of mechanism has been constructed and just completed by Mr. Richards, residing at Dronowich, by which the uses of the clock are materially extended. Upon the dial plate is seen (in the centre) a representation of the earth, accurately mapped, around which are the zodiacs perpetually moving, surrounded by the firmament studded with stars. Amongst the stars is seen the moon showing the appearance she exhibits in the heavens, and making her daily circuit round the earth; her exact age; the time of her rising, southing, and setting; the point of the compass she is in; the number of degrees she is distant from the sun, and pointing to the precise spot in the heavens where she may be seen. The sun, showing the hour and minute of the day, the point of the compass he is in, the place in the heavens where he may be seen, the number of degrees from any point, and the minute he rises and sets each day; also the sign of the zodiac he is passing through, the day he entered the sign, and the number of stars in the sign. The day of the month, and the name of the month, and the number of days in the month. The day of the month is shown accurately throughout the year without rectifying, and exhibits the figures for the day only, so that it needs no second look to avoid mistake in the day. The changing of the moon, and the sign of the zodiac is accomplished instantaneously, either part moving away, and showing its succession at the proper time. *The day of the Week, and a representation of the heathen god from which the day took its name.* A view of London, with the Thames, and London Bridge, showing the true time, the rise and fall of the tides at London. This part, as also the moon, is calculated to work to the greatest nicety; the exact period of time the moon occupies in performing her daily revolution round the earth, is most difficult to represent by wheel-work, yet in this clock the approach is so near to accuracy, that it will require several years to effect a deviation of one minute from the real mean time. The value of this clock is enhanced by the simplicity of its construction and consequent freedom from derangement. The whole is attached to an ordinary eight day movement, and works without the assistance of extra springs or any oil, so that its motion is not likely to be retarded by glutinous matter or accumulated dust. Each part is quite detached from the other, and may be removed without stopping, or at all intercepting the motion of the clock. The entire index is seen within the space of a common clock face, but without confusion; each part showing distinctly its allotted portion. The expense of a clock upon this principle will but little exceed double that of a common eight-day clock.—*Worcester Guardian.*

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.

END OF VOLUME I.