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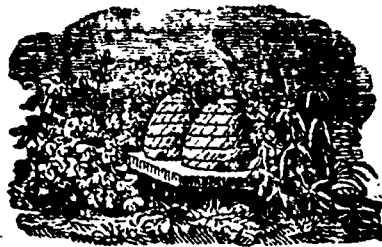
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"JUSTUS, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1839.

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. Single copies 8d. each.

### 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, per bushel	Hay per ton	40s a 50s
Boards, pine, pr 2	Herrings, No. 1,	30s
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Mackerel,	none
Beef, pr lb	5d Mutton	
Butter, -	10d Oatmeal pr cwt	16s a 19s
Cheese, -	5d a 7d Oats pr bush	2s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	17s Pork	4d
" at Loading Ground	17s Potatoes -	1s 6d
" at end of rail road	17s Salt pr hhd	
Coke	Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d
Codfish pr Ql	16s a 18s Shingles pr M	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	7d Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, N. S.	22s 6d a 25s Turnips pr bush	
" American s f	none Veal	3d a 4s
	Wood pr cord	12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alcwives	none	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, M	66s	"	2 15s
Beef, Quebec prime,	45s	Mackerel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	47s 6d	"	2 37s 6d
Cod fish, merchantable	17s 6d	"	3 32s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Molasses per gal	2s 3d
" Sydney,	30s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 9d	" Canada prime	65s
Coffee	1s 3d	" Nova Scotia	90s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes	1s 8d
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar,	37s 6d a 42s 6d
" Fine	40s	Salmon No 1	70s
" Canada, fine	50s	"	2 65s
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10s

## R. FRASER,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

HAVING returned from Philadelphia, respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he has located himself in the store lately occupied by Mr John Crerar, where every article in his line of business will be executed in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. He will constantly

KEEP ON HAND

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BROAD CLOTHS,  
CASSIMERES, VESTING, AND PILOT CLOTHS;

Together with every other article usually kept in a Tailoring Establishment

He will also make up in the neatest manner, Ladies' Cloth Cloaks and Riding Habits; also, Gentlemen's Spanish and Circular Cloaks, Boston Wrappers, New Market and Hunting Coats, &c.

R. F. would also remark, that having made arrangements with Reporters of Fashions both in New York and Philadelphia, he will be able to supply his customers in due season with the latest approved fashions. April 11.

## THE VALUE OF A STAGE-COACH ACQUAINTANCE.

Mr Sergeant Vaughan, as a barrister, occasionally performed some generous actions. I may give one instance out of many which are well known to the profession. Several years ago, while on his way to the Chelmsford assizes, he met with an intelligent and pleasant fellow passenger on the coach. Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, who was on such occasions very fond of what he used to call a little agreeable chat with any talkative person he chanced to meet, soon drew his travelling companion into a lively conversation with him. Having always had a sprinkling of Yankee curiosity, though never venturing to put such point blank American questions to any one as—'Are you married?' 'Are you going to be married?' 'How much money are you worth?' 'Have you got any poor relations depending on you?' 'Have you any children?' 'Was your wife a widow or a virgin when you married her?'—'How much money do you usually spend a year?' Mr Sergeant Vaughan, though never, I repeat, having enough of this Jonathan effrontery to put such questions as these to any fellow passengers he chanced to encounter in his travels, generally contrived to worm out, by a process imperceptible to the party himself, whatever he wished to learn regarding him. On the occasion to which I allude, Mr Vaughan was not long ascertaining from his companion that he also was going to Chelmsford assizes, which were to be held on the following day. 'As a juryman, no doubt?' said Mr Vaughan, on learning the fact itself, 'No, sir, not as a juryman said the other.—'Oh, as a witness I should have said.' Not as a witness either; I wish it were as pleasant as that.' 'Oh I see how it is; you are the prosecutor in some case which is painful to your feelings. However, such things will happen—there is no help for them. 'You are still wrong in your conjecture, sir; I am going to pay away money, for a relative who has a case at the assizes.' 'Ah that's it! very unpleasant certainly, to pay money,' observed the learned Serjeant. 'It is, indeed, for those who have but little to spare,' said the other.—'Well, I hope it is not to any very serious amount?' 'Why, the magnitude of the sum, you know, depends on the resources of the party who have to make the payment.' 'Very true; certainly, very true,' said Mr Vaughan. 'The sum is £200, which to one with my limited means, is a very large sum indeed.' 'Oh, but perhaps you expect to be repaid in some way or other again?' That is very uncertain; it depends entirely on whether my relative who has just taken a public house there, succeeds or not.' 'Well it certainly is a hard case,' observed Mr Vaughan, with a serious and empathic air. 'Aye, you would say so if you only knew it all.' 'Indeed! Are there any particular circumstances in the case?' 'There are indeed' answered the other, with some thing between a sigh and a groan. 'Is the matter a secret?' inquired the Serjeant, his curiosity being now wound up to no ordinary pitch.—'Not in the least,' said the other. 'I'll tell you the whole affair, if you don't think it tiresome,' he added. 'I am all anxiety to hear it,' said the learned gentleman.

Well, then, said the other, about six weeks since a respectable corn dealer in London, when on his way to Chelmsford, met on the coach two persons, who

were perfect strangers to him. The strangers soon entered into conversation with him, and having learned the object of his visit to Chelmsford, said that they also were going there on a precisely similar errand, namely to make purchases of corn. After some further conversation together, it was suggested by one of the parties that it would be much better for all three if they could come to an understanding together, as to what amount of purchases they should make, and under what peculiar circumstances those purchases should be made; for if they went into the market 'slap dash,' and without any understanding together, the result would be that in so small a place as Chelmsford they would raise the prices; whereas, by operating slowly and in concert that would be avoided. The second party pretended to approve highly of the suggestion, and further proposed, in order to show that neither had the start of each other, that they should deposit the amount of money in the hands of the respectable landlord of the principal inn, taking care that they did so in the presence of the witnesses and that special instructions should be given to the landlord not to give up a farthing to either, until all three returned to receive the whole; adding that if he did he would be responsible. The London merchant knowing the landlord of the inn to be a man of undoubted respectability, at once assented to the proposal, and each of the three parties placed in his hands, under the circumstances stated, £240 making £720 in all.—'Well, observed Mr Vaughan, you certainly do interest me in your singular story. And what was the result?' 'Why, this scarcely had the three parties left the inn a minute, when one of the two strangers came running back, and said, that on second thoughts they had all come to the conclusion that it would be better to make their purchases as early in the day as possible, and that consequently the other two had desired him to return and get the money.' 'And the landlord gave him the whole sum at once?' interposed Mr Sergeant Vaughan. 'He did indeed, unfortunately for himself and me,' answered the other. 'And what followed?' inquired the learned gentleman, eagerly. 'Why, the other stranger and the London merchant returned in an hour after and demanded their money.' 'When the landlord, of course, told them he had given it to the other?' 'He did.' On which I suppose, they bring an action against the landlord?' 'Precisely so: and seeing that defence was useless, inasmuch as he delivered up the money to one when his instructions were peremptory not to deliver it until all three were present my friend is to allow the action to go undefended.

The money must be paid to the sharper—for both strangers as the event proved, were sharpeners—and also the London merchant.' And you really have made up your mind to pay it?' 'Oh certainly because there is no help for it.' 'I am a barrister—I am Mr Sergeant Vaughan, and I will defend the case for the poor landlord gratuitously.' The other tendered him a thousand thanks for his intended kindness, but expressed his apprehension that all efforts at defence would be perfectly useless, 'we shall see,' said the Sergeant significantly, 'we shall see. You and your friend the landlord will call on me this evening at 8 o'clock, to arrange for the defence to-morrow.' The

poor inn keeper acting on the advice of Mr Vaughan but not perceiving in what way he could be benefited by it, defended the case. Every thing proceeded so favourably for the prosecution for some time, that although every person in Court deeply sympathized with the unfortunate landlord, they saw no possibility of any other result than a verdict against him. Mr Serjeant Vaughan, when the case for the prosecution was closed, rose and said: 'Now, gentlemen of the jury, you have heard of the evidence adduced. You have seen it proved by unexceptionable witnesses, that the defendant received the most positive instruction from all three not to deliver up the money, or any part of it, to either of the parties except in the presence of all. Gentlemen, my client has got the money in his possession and is ready to give it when all the three parties come to demand it. Let the absent party be brought to this house, in company with the other two, and every one will have his money returned to him.' The defence was equally ingenious and complete. The Jury looked as amazed at each other as if some new world had burst on their astonished gaze; so did all the spectators in Court. The verdict was of course for the defendant. It is unnecessary to add, that the party who had absconded with the money, never returned, and that consequently the poor landlord had never to pry a farthing of the amount. [Bench the Bar.

From the Southern Rose.

#### THE MAN OF LEISURE AND THE PALE BOY.

"You'll please not to forget to ask the place for me, sir," said the pale, blue eyed boy, as he brushed the coat of the man of leisure, at his lodgings.

"Certainly not," said Mr Inklin, "I shall be going that way in a day or two."

"Did you ask for the place for me, yesterday?" said the pale boy, on the following day with a quivering lip, as he performed the same office.

"No," was the answer. "I was busy, but I will to-day."

"God help my poor mother," murmured the boy, gazing listlessly on the cent Mr Inklin laid in his hand.

The boy went home. He ran to the hungry children with the loaf of bread he had earned by brushing the gentleman's coats at the Hotel. They shouted with joy, and his mother held out her emaciated hand for a portion, while a sickly smile flitted across her face.

"Mother, dear," said the boy, "Mr Inklin thinks he can get me a place, and I shall have three meals a day—only think, mother, *three meals!*—and it won't take three minutes to run home and share it with you."

The morning came, the pale boy's voice trembled with eagerness, as he asked Mr Inklin if he had applied for the place.

"Not yet," said the man of leisure, "but there is time enough."

The cent that morning was wet with tears. Another morning arrived.

"It is very thoughtless in the boy to be so late," said Mr Inklin. "Not a soul here to brush my coat!"

The child came at last, his face swollen with weeping.

"I am sorry to disappoint you," said the man of leisure, "but the place in Mr C——'s store was taken up yesterday."

The boy stopped brushing, and burst afresh into tears. "I don't care now," said he, sobbing, "we may as well starve, Mother is dead."

The man of leisure was shocked, and he gave the pale boy a dollar!

From the Mother's Monthly Journal.

#### DOMESTIC MANAGEMENT.

Child. Mother, I want a piece of cake.

Mother. I haven't got any—it's all gone.

C. I know there's some up in the cupboard; I saw it when you opened the doors.

M. Well you don't need any now: cake hurts children.

C. No it don't; (*whining*.) I do want a piece; mother, mayn't I have a piece?

M. Be still I can't get up now, I'm busy.

C. (*crying aloud*.) I want a piece of cake I want a piece of cake.

M. Be still, I say, I shan't give you a bit if you don't leave off crying.

C. (*still crying*.) I want a piece of cake, I want a piece of cake.

M. (*rising hastily and reaching a piece*.)—There, take that and hold your tongue! Eat it up quick, I hear Ben coming. Now don't tell him you've had any.

(*Ben enters*.) C. I've had a piece of cake you can't have any,

Ben. Yes, I will; mother give me a piece.

M. There, take it; it seems as if I never could keep a bit of any thing in the house.—

You see, Sir, (*to the child*) if you get any thing next time!

(*Another room*.) C. I've had a piece of cake!

Young Sister. Oh, I want some too.

C. Well, you bawl, and mother'll give you a piece: I did.\*

Let us see how many errors were committed by the mother during this short conversation. In the first place she tells a downright lie, and the child detects her in it; I hav'nt any cake. Secondly she gives a false reason, 'cake hurts children,' for not gratifying the child's wishes, at least her next reply would lead him to suppose so. Thirdly, she encourages the child in crying for what he desires.

\* This conversation was actually overheard passing between two children by a lady of my acquaintance

#### P. E. ISLAND

We are glad to observe that the Eastern Agricultural Society intend to promote the importation of Lime Stone. This proves the first instance of an Agricultural Society on the Island, devoting any part of its funds for the purpose of preparing Lime for Agricultural purposes, on a large scale. There can be no doubt that the article is well adapted to anchorate such a soil as ours; and if the Stone could be obtained at a reasonable rate it would in a very short time be very generally used. It has been sold for 5s. per ton deliverable at Charlottetown, and as many persons are now desirous of purchasing, the importer would meet with a ready sale at that price—*P. E. I. Gazette.*

#### AMERICAN.

One of the Representatives to Congress for South Carolina, a Mr Rhetts, has addressed a long and able letter to his constituents, intimating to them that the period had arrived for a change in the Constitution, or a breaking up of the Union, and recommending a Southern convention to effect one or the other. Mr Rhetts assures them that the present is a most favourable juncture for making advantageous treaties with the powers of Europe, and lays it down as an incontrovertible truth that nothing but a separation can save the South from cureless ruin.—We have, on our first page, given the remarks of the Editors of the *Montreal Gazette* on this letter.—The Editor of the *Toronto Patriot* says of it "that it is a document of singular power to convince all who read it,

that the days of the Union are numbered;" and adds, "England will be the foremost of the European Powers to take the Southerners by the hand, and maintain them with irresistible might against the encroachments of the North." "The time for civil war and horrible desolation is at hand. The unemployed mechanics and starving thousands have robbed the States arsenals, and will speedily fall like a whirlwind upon the Rich, whose only refuge will be the cannon and the bayonet. Credit, public and private, foreign and domestic, is extinct, and will never revive under the present form of Government.—The American Rulers are aware of this, and of the approach of civil commotion, and will therefore secretly foment the anger of the populace against Canada, to divert it from themselves.—Canadians, be alert, be watchful, be vigilant; for a storm is rising, such as the World has never seen."—*Bermuda Gazette, April 2!*

We have inserted a letter from Lord Palmerston to the British Minister at Washington, Mr Fox, relative to the North Eastern boundary. It will be seen that the British Government, at length accedes to the proposal to appoint new commissioners to make new surveys, &c., of the disputed territory—provided the State of Maine becomes an assenting party to the arrangements. Thus then the settlement of this question, admitting that Maine does so assent, will be postponed for another series of years. The commissioners and surveyors will consume at least two years—the negotiations two more and perhaps not settle the business after all.—*New-York Albion.*

Specie continues to arrive in masses. By the Mediator, from London, \$1,120,000. By the British armed schooner Arrow from St. Thomas, \$250,000 in specie.—*New York paper.*

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that the head engineer of the "Great Western" scalded himself severely whilst letting off the steam on Monday night. He now lies in a dangerous condition.—*Id.*

#### FOR SALE.

A substantial and comfortable Dwelling HOUSE and STORE, with frost proof Cellar, and a BARN; the whole built within the last two years.—Situate on the West River, and adjoining the Seven Mile Inn, in one of the very best situations for business that is to be found within many miles of Pictou, and a most desirable situation for a dry goods & grocery store—it being nearly in the centre of four of the most public roads in the County. If immediate application is made, a good bargain may be expected, and immediate possession given. Apply to

ALEX. McDONALD, Tailor.  
West River, 16th April, 1838. b-w

#### FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND, situate at Merigomish, bounded easterly by the East River, on the south west by lands belonging to William Hattie, on the north west by land granted formerly to the Eighty Second Regiment.

#### CONTAINING 100 ACRES,

granted by government to Walter Murray. The Land is of excellent quality, and is situate in one of the most thriving portions of the Country; fifty acres of which is in a state of cultivation, twenty acres of the same being

#### INTERVAL LAND.

A more desirable Farm for an industrious man, or a gentleman wishing a retired life, there is not in the vicinity.

Terms liberal, and may be known on application to the Subscriber, at Pictou.

THOMAS MEAGHER.

**FALL, 1837.**

**R. DAWSON,**  
Has received per ship Westmoreland,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND  
CUTLERY,**

CONSISTING of — English and Swedes Iron  
Crowley, German, blister and cast Steel; Borax,  
spikes, 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;  
gadles;

**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; coffee mills; spades and shovels; brushes,  
candlesticks; **CRIMPING MACHINES;** brass  
sofa and table castors,

**COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS**  
sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushers; chisels and  
gonges; 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, vine-  
gar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c.  
Water Street, Pictou, June 16.

**FAMILY ECONOMY.**

**ARCHIBALD HART,**  
SILK, COTTON, AND WOOLEN DYER,  
James Street, Pictou,

**RETURNS** his most sincere thanks to his friends  
and the public, for the encouragement he has  
already received. He takes the liberty of informing  
them that he has now, in addition to his old, received

**A FRESH STOCK OF DYE STUFFS,**  
by which he will be enabled to give the most brilliant  
colours, to all kinds of Silks and Wearing Apparel of  
every description.

Also, having a superior method of renovating, tak-  
ing out spots, and removing all kinds of filth from  
gentlemen's coats, vests, and trousers, without the  
least injury to the cloth, making the old appear little  
inferior to new,—attention to this would be economy!

A. H. begs to intimate that he has been solicited to  
remain here during the season, with which he has com-  
plied, in hopes that he will be more successful and  
better supported than he was last year; if not, he will  
positively leave this place in June 1839.  
April 11.

**TO LET.**

**THAT HOUSE AND OUT-HOUSE**  
In Queen Street,

**DIRECTLY** opposite Lorrain's Hotel, now occu-  
pied by Captain McArthur and Mr Ross. Rent  
low, and possession given on the 10th April, 1838.  
The house can be examined by applying to  
**PETER BROWN.**

**ALSO, TO LET:**

**THAT** House in Water Street now occupied by Mr  
John Joyce. Possession given May 1st, 1839.  
For particulars, apply as above.  
March 14, 1838.

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

And for sale by the Subscriber; and to be had of  
Mr C. H. Belcher, and Messrs A. & W.  
McKintay, Booksellers, Halifax: \*

**THE HARMONICON;**

A new collection of Church Music, containing  
244 TUNES,

With ANTHEMS, DOXOLOGIES, &c.  
Price, 6s.—payable on delivery. A liberal  
discount made to purchasers of 12 or more copies.  
February, 1838. J. DAWSON.

\* AGENTS.

R. Hartshorn, Esq.	Guysboro',
J. W. Blanchard,	Antigonish,
James McGregor,	New Glasgow,
Charles Blanchard,	Truro,
James B Davison,	Wallace,
William Campbell,	Tatamagouche,
Alexander McKenzie,	River John.

**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 PRINCE SEGARS in quarter boxes, for  
sale as above.  
December 6.

**NEW YORK ALBION, AND EMIGRANT  
& OLD COUNTRYMAN.**

**SUBSCRIBERS** to the above papers, in  
this County, are informed that the un-  
dersigned has received orders to collect all ar-  
rearages immediately, and remit to the proprie-  
tor. Prompt attention to this notice is request-  
ed.  
**JAS. DAWSON,**  
May 1838. Agent.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

**500 ACRES** of Excellent LAND, at  
Kempt Town, in the County of Colches-  
ter, near the head of Salmon River, westward of the  
road leading from Salmon River to E. Town, about  
4 miles North of Mr John Archibald's Inn. The  
said lot was originally granted to Robert Jorral 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,  
Dep'ty Surveyor, Truro, persons wishing to purchase  
may apply to him, or to the subscriber by whom any  
further information can be given.  
**ROBERT DAWSON.**

Pictou, December 1st, 1837.

**ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.**

**THE** Company having determined to renew its  
business in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward  
Island, has appointed the Subscriber its Agent, by  
Power of Attorney duly executed for that purpose.

From the old standing of the Company, from its  
well known liberality and punctuality in the adjust-  
ment and payment of losses, and from the present  
moderate rates of premium, the subscriber is induced  
to hope it will receive that fair share of the business  
of this Province and of P. E. Island, which it before  
enjoyed.

By application to the Subscriber, if by letter post  
paid, the rates of premium can be ascertained and  
any farther information, that may be required will  
be freely communicated

**CHARLES YOUNG.**

Halifax, N. S. Feb. 14, 1838.

\* Mr Young has appointed James Fogo, Es-  
quire, to act as his Agent for the above Company, in  
Pictou. Application may therefore, in future,  
be made to him, who will negotiate the Terms on  
which Policies can be obtained; and impart any  
other requisite information to persons wishing to  
insure.

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.**

**ALL** persons having any just demands against the  
estate of the late

**JAMES FRASER,**

Pictou, deceased, are requested to render their ac-  
counts duly attested within eighteen calendar months  
from this date; and those indebted to the said estate  
are requested to make immediate payment to

**LEVINA FRASER, Ex'rs.**  
**RODERICK FRASER, } Ex'rs.**  
**JAMES D. B. FRASER, }**  
Pictou, 9th April, 1838. if

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

**MICHAEL DWYER,**

of the Gulf, Teacher, deceased, are hereby requested  
to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen  
calendar months; and all persons indebted to said  
estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

**GEORGE McLEOD,**  
**DONALD McDONALD, } Admrs.**  
**HUGH McGILLEVRA, }**  
**DONALD McGILLEVRA, }**  
Gulf Shore, January 1838. if-in.

**ALL** persons having any just demands against  
the estate of the late

**JOHN RUSSELL,**

chain manufacturer and blacksmith, of Pictou,  
deceased, are hereby requested to render the same  
within eighteen calendar months from the date  
hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are  
requested to make immediate payment to Peter  
Grant, at the residence of the deceased, who is  
fully authorised to adjust the concern.

**JOHN RUSSELL, Jun'r, } Ex'rs.**  
**JAMES McINTYRE, }**  
**PETER GRANT, }**  
Pictou, Dec. 7, 1836. ca-m

**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 in-  
debted to the said deceased, are requested to make  
immediate payment to

**JANE MCKENZIE Ex'r's.**  
**ALEX. FRASER, Jr. Forks, } Ex'r's**  
**ROBERT GRANT, }**  
East River, 29th November, 1837. ca-m

**ALL** persons having any demands against the Es-  
tate of the late

**WILLIAM CAMPBELL.**

of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are re-  
quested 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. if

**THOMAS BROWN,  
TAILOR,**

**BEGS** to intimate to his friends and the public  
that he has commenced the  
**TAILORING BUSINESS,**

**IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,**

in that house belonging to Mr Yorston, (nearly op-  
posite Mr John Geddie, watch-maker,) where, by  
strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a  
share of public patronage.

Pictou, April 17, 1833. if

**THE** Firm of Ross & PRIMROSE, of Pictou,  
merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual con-  
sent. All persons having claims on the said Firm, are  
requested to present them to Mr Ross, for liquidation,  
and all indebted to Ross & Primrose, are requested  
to make immediate payment to him.

**A. P. ROSS.**  
**J. PRIMROSE.**

Pictou, 25th January, 1839.

The business heretofore carried on by Ross & Prim-  
rose, at Pictou, will in future be conducted by the  
Subscriber on his own account.

A. P. ROSS.

## AGRICULTURAL.

[From the New England Farmer.]

## WHEAT.

The efficacy of lime in wheat districts, has led to the more general rise of it as a stimulating manure. New soils, even where limestone does not exist, are more suitable to the growth of wheat than older soils of the same character. The components of soil are several and different. The following ingredients enter into the constitution of soil in a general sense, viz: earths, metallic oxides, salts, vegetable and animal matter and water. The earths are chiefly clay, sand and lime. Iron is the most abundant metal; saline substances constitute an important although a small part of soil. The mould being decomposed parts of animal and vegetable bodies is called virgin soil. By a happy mixture either naturally or artificially of these several parts in due proportions, the soil is adapted to the growth of any species of plant. The analysis of a Mr Thær has shown that the best wheat land according to his observation consist of 71 per cent clay, 10 per cent sand,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent carbonate lime,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent virgin soil, in 100 parts. The necessary difference between lime and limestone or carbonate of lime to produce the same result, I have no means of determining. The fact however is the same, viz: that actual analysis has demonstrated what actual accidental experiment has proved. These facts should encourage the farmer to further experiment on his exhausted soils, in order to bring them back to a state of nature or adopt them to the production of the most important and profitable crops.

The presence of lime in the form of carbonate in regions destitute of limestone *in situ*, as for instance in a newly cleared region, is attributable to the slow acquisition from animal remains and the like, for ages before. The most insignificant means by accumulation produce the most efficacious result, so wonderful is the operation of nature. Nothing is lost or is inert, but a ceaseless change is apparent, and in busy effect.

The diseases of grain are often attributable to the growth of parasite fungi, upon the several parts of the living plant. The smut of wheat has been effectually eradicated by sifting out the poor imperfect seed, which process also rids it of cockle and other weeds, than washing and mixing it afterwards with quick lime. This article probably acts in a two fold way: by stimulating the young plant to great vigour and by the destruction of whatever *sporidia* or germs of smut are dormant in the envelopes and skin of the wheat. Adjacent fields show distinctive marks of the use or neglect of this precaution. Probably a similar application would destroy that more fatal disease, the rust.

Another serious enemy to this most valuable grain is the "fly," an anomalous insect of which nothing certain is known. Its ravages in this section of the country have been great. Notwithstanding all our inquiries relative to its habits we could gather little information of much value. So general is the ignorance of the necessity of precision on matters of entomology, and so neglected have been all efforts to afford a better and more skillful determination of the economy and destruction of insect pests among the agricultural community, nothing but personal observation can satisfy the enquirer. Arriving at a season too late to detect the intruder in its ravages, or secure its chrysalis change, we could only learn the effect of the soil instead of the operation of means. The worm or larva has been more looked after than the fly, and while the former is described as resembling a flax seed and be-

ing quite within the husk, the latter is described in general terms as a "fly," something like a house fly, only slimmer, but with two or four wings, deponent south not.—A writer in the Albany Cultivator, seems to think it identical with that "seen in pen pods preying on the tender pea." We know of a single insect only inhabiting that plant in that stage of growth, a small beetle called the "bug" which is no "fly" by the way, (*Bruchus Pisi*.) The insects hereabouts quit the grain and probably undergo a change in the earth while the pea bug remains behind, to add to the delicacy of green peas, or to devour the seed when dry. Efforts have been made to avoid its ravages through early or later sowing, but probably a change to a new variety of grain would be advisable. Information on the habits of the insect is indispensable before much good relative to its extirpation can be expected. Specimens should be collected and preserved in all stages of the growth of the ravager, to facilitate the inquiry of the occasional and intelligent traveller. We respectfully invite attention to the subject, assured as we are of the benefit likely to accrue from it.

J. L. R.  
Lancaster, N. H., Feb. 1838.

The subjoined extract has been handed to us by an obliging friend. We were not unaware of the fact which it relates. Similar examinations have been made with respect to the roots of the Indian Corn; and they have been traced a distance of six feet below the seed. What nourishment they can find in the cold subsoil, it is beyond our sagacity to determine or even to guess; but they are themselves the best judges of what they are looking for. We have no doubt, for experience has well attested the fact, that if the subsoil could be loosened thoroughly by such a plough as is described in the Agricultural Commissioner's first Report, and made accessible to air and water and heat, all which would be effected by loosening it, some chemical action conducive to and connected with vegetation would take place; and great benefits result from it. In Great Britain the operation of the subsoil plough has been stated to have doubled the crops.

## DEPTH OF WHEAT ROOTS.

"A few years ago, Mr Paddock, a very sensible and considerable farmer in Pyadon, in Oxfordshire, having occasion to dig for the foundation of a building, in a field at that time under a crop of wheat, was much surprised by observing that the small fibres of the roots of the wheat had penetrated much deeper in the earth than he had any idea they did. He endeavoured to ascertain how deep they could be traced through the different strata of the earth. For this purpose, he had the ground opened close to the plant of wheat, and dug perpendicularly down to the depth of six feet; and having fixed a narrow board close against it, proceeding in the same manner on another plant; and so on till he had secured the earth to that depth between the four boards firmly lashed together. He then had it placed upon an inclined plane, and, carefully removing the boards, with great caution and perseverance washed away all the earth adhering to the root and its very small fibres, and was very much surprised at their extent. He repeated the trial on several others plants of wheat, and traced their average depth to between five and six feet."—*Transactions of the Society of Arts, Vol. 48.*

MR DAWSON,

SIR,—A few days ago a most astonishing phenomenon appeared to a respectable and creditable inhabitant of this settlement, which, probably, some of the learned readers of your Bee may account for from natural causes.

On a moonlight night, the person alluded to, went out with the intention of shooting wild geese, in a piece of open water, in Savage Cove (so called), situated at the west end of the Big Island in this place. After sitting some time in his ice house, watching the geese,—it was about two o'clock in the morning, and the moon had just gone down—when he observed, far to the westward from him, and at a great height in the sky, a luminous object descending, which he at first took to be one of those meteors, vulgarly called falling stars, but was much surprised at seeing it rapidly approaching him. It so illuminated the atmosphere, that he could see every object around him; when it had come within about twenty or thirty yards of him, and from fifteen to twenty feet above the earth, it hovered in the air, shaking and fluttering its wings, after the manner of fishing hawks when eagerly looking for their prey. Its wings, he says, were similar to the flaps of a saddle. It then descended a little, hovering and fluttering its wings, as before; and again ascending, acted in the same manner. This it did several times, alternately descending, ascending, hovering, shaking, and fluttering its wings, like an animated being, and at last descending altogether, and skimming the surface of the water and ice, with a quick motion towards the mouth of the harbour, it disappeared.

In describing this strange appearance, the person who saw it, says, its back exactly resembled a kite, but that its front, or fore part—for it turned round, so that he had a distinct view of every part of it—partook of the "human form divine," being about the size of a child of four years of age—the back and lower part of its body being like the red face of the full moon; but that from the breast to the top of the head it was as effulgent as the sun in his meridian splendour on a summer's day; so that he could not look steadily at it, but drew his cap over his eyes. He says that at such a superhuman and preturanatural sight, he was very much affrighted,—so much so, that like Belshazzar the king, when he saw the handwriting upon the wall, "his thoughts troubled him, so that the joints of his loins were loosed, and his knees smote one against the other," and when he attempted to walk away his limbs refused their natural functions.

I endeavoured to persuade the man that as it was the time for natural rest, he had insensibly fallen asleep in his ice house, and that it was all the vagaries of a bewildered fancy in a dream, to which he coolly replied, that he was perfectly awake, and though much agitated, was quite in possession of his senses, and that the occurrence, in every particular as he had related it, was real, and no dream or fiction, and that he was as conscious of the reality of what was passing before his eyes, as he is of his own existence, or of any other transaction in his life.

Now, sir, as the person who narrates this strange story, is a man of veracity, and I implicitly believe him, especially as he is no wise given to the marvellous, or hyperbole in his conversation, I am very desirous that one of the learned readers of the Bee would endeavour to explain this singularly strange phenomenon, upon the principles of meteorology, or in some other way.

I am yours, &amp;c.

R\*\*\*\*.

Merigomish, 30th April, 1838.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The public are respectfully informed that the PICTOU OBSERVER is speedily to make its reappearance among the Provincial Periodicals.

THIS announcement will be hailed with satisfaction by the lovers of sound, loyal political principles, when they are assured that the Proprietary is changed, but nought besides. Like the Old, the New Series of the PICTOU OBSERVER will maintain and advocate the cause of Monarchy and freedom. That Constitutional patriotism and independence which, heretofore, sought and gained the favour of the intelligent and right thinking, shall be unwaveringly exhibited under the new ownership.

The same talents which sustained the OBSERVER's previous progress are engaged to render its further career of public advantage, and are pledged to justify its claim to an extension, even, of that general approbation which it formerly enjoyed.

It is almost needless to state, that, firmly holding national and monarchical principles of Government, the revived Periodical can never fraternize with Radicalism, support Utilitarian fancies, or practise any dalliance with covert treason under the pretext of reform. Whatever changes may visit the Councils of the great Empire of which this as yet peaceful colony forms a portion, the watchwords of this paper shall be "THE ALTAR, THE THRONE, AND THE PEOPLE."

Our loyalty is thus independant of fleeting popularity of opinions, or of temporary possessors of power. It is of the genuine British character, which profoundly respects all the Orders in the State, and all the institutions established by our unequalled Constitution, but spurns at all suberviency to the few or the many. Our religious feelings prompt us to have charity towards all men, and strongly repudiate every species of intolerance and bigotry.

We have known enough of the small intriguing of Colonial Governments and Legislatures, to convince us of the duty of carefully watching their movements; and it is our full determination to make a fearless exposure of whatever they may attempt injurious to the true interests of the People. Their wise doings shall cheerfully have our humble mead of praise; for Conservatism delights not in gloating on the errors of rulers. It judges of the measures of Government with that candour which the often difficult position of their proposers has a right to claim, and it regrettingly condemns what it can neither sanction nor defend.

Our local rights and resources demand, and shall have, our best consideration and advocacy, while an occasional reference to those grievances peculiar to this County, will give a piquancy to the choice *melange* which we are preparing to provide for our readers.

Without entering into further detail, a liberal subscription list is respectfully but confidently looked for, by those who commence the New Series of the PICTOU OBSERVER, with the purpose of working out its principles in all their design, vigour, and spirit.

The Paper will be published Weekly, and the first Number of it issued as early in June as the necessary arrangements can be completed. Timely notice will be given of the appointment of Agents throughout the country, and Subscriptions, in the mean time, received in Pictou, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. TERMS—15s. per annum exclusive of postage.

Pictou, May 3, 1838.

TO LET.

ENTRY FIRST AUGUST:

THAT shop now occupied by Mr Charles Robson. Also, the Rooms above, and Kitchen and Cellar below. Entry to the latter immediately.

JAMES DAWSON.

May 9, 1838.

TO SADDLERS AND OTHERS.

THE Subscriber has on hand an assortment of Saddlery Hardware, which he will sell considerably below the first cost, for cash only, consisting of Saddle Trees, Buckles, (great variety,) Tuft Nails, Cantle and Head Plates, Stirrup Irons, Bridle Bits, Spurs, Gig Harness Mounting, Girth and Straining Web, &c. &c.

Early application, will be necessary. JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, May 1838.

BARGAINS.

THE Subscribers intending to close their business will continue to sell their present stock of GOODS, for a short time, at very reduced prices.—Persons having demands against them will please present them for payment, and those indebted to them will oblige by an immediate settlement of their accounts.

D. & T. McCULLOCH.

May 8, 1838.

FOR SALE.

2500 THORNS for Hedges, and a few Gooseberry Bushes, of choice sorts. J. DAWSON.

May 9, 1838.

WANTED.

AS an Apprentice to the Painting Business, an active youth about 15 or 16 years of age. THOMAS R. FRASER.

Pictou, May 9, 1838.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING about to leave Pictou, intends to dispose of his present stock at considerably reduced prices. Those who are indebted to him will please to make immediate payment to the Revd. James Robson.

CHARLES ROBSON.

Pictou, 8th May, 1838.

TO LET:

ENTRY FIRST MAY NEXT, One half of the new and well finished HOUSE, a part of which is now occupied by Mr Charles Robson,—containing A SHOP, CELLAR, KITCHEN, and SIX ROOMS,

Or, the premises can be let as a dwelling, exclusive of the shop.

Apply to J. Dawson. [October 11.]

WANTED,

A GOOD MILCH COW.—one newly calved will be preferred. Apply to JAMES D. B. FRASER.

March, 1838.

PICTOU, 5TH Mo. 2d., 1838.

WANTED—by the Subscriber, an Apprentice to the PAINTING BUSINESS. WILLIAM KITCHIN.

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.

R. DAWSON

HAS received a quantity of red top N. A. CLOVER SEED, growth 1837; And has also for sale, about 30 bushels of red CANADA WHEAT, for seed. Pictou, March 21, 1838.

Farm Servant Wanted Immediately,

BY the subscriber; none need apply but those who have a thorough knowledge of farming in all its branches—and of steady habits. JOHN MURRAY.

Town-Gut, May 2.

A NEW PAPER

Will speedily be issued in Pictou, entitled

THE MECHANIC AND FARMER;

A WEEKLY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS, AND GENERAL LITERATURE.

IN publishing the prospectus of a periodical of the nature, we have not been influenced by premature conclusions. We have long witnessed the necessity of a Work in Nova Scotia, disentangled from party prejudice, and devoted to the mental improvement of the labouring classes. Though an unsuccessful attempt at a work of a similar nature has recently been made in another part of the Province, this circumstance has not diminished our sanguine anticipations, that the present effort will be crowned with usefulness to the community and profit to ourselves.

Though it is unnecessary now to detail our intentions respecting the character and appearance of the paper, it may be proper to give an analysis of what will be its general contents:

MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT.—Under this head, the practical mechanic will find much useful information. Knowledge is power, and though we cannot erect mills or construct engines, we shall faithfully communicate to our readers, the discoveries in science and improvements in the arts, which, in this enlightened age, are becoming so numerous and so important.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.—It is not necessary that our industrious husbandmen should become either professional chemists or professional botanists; but, if they possessed a general knowledge of agricultural chemistry and agricultural botany, the fruits of their labour would be surer, and more abundant, than they are by the present uncertain mode of procedure. A weekly journal can effect much in the agricultural improvement of any country; and we shall assiduously endeavour to make our weekly Miscellany useful, in this respect, to our native Colony and the neighbouring Provinces.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.—Mothers read newspapers; and, by the assistance of popular Works on the moral and physical training of youth, it is hoped that this department of our paper will be made worthy of their attention.

LITERATURE.—A considerable portion of the paper will be devoted to literary articles. While light reading, of an interesting moral nature, is sought by all classes, its tendency to familiarise us with the various relations of society and duties of life, is universally felt and appreciated.

THE GATHERER.—Under this head, we shall collect a weekly budget of witticisms, anecdotes, and oddities, to gratify the lover of wit, and administer to the innocent delight of the mirthful.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We hope never to depart from our determination to avoid promulgating the prejudices of any party. When, however, public utility is the object, our columns shall be the ready vehicle of unbiased investigation. Well written Essays, Narratives, and Literary Articles, will always meet that thankful reception which original productions deserve.

EDITORIAL.—We are not so ostentatious as to promise any astonishing achievements in this department. Our youth and limited abilities are known to the public, and though undivided attention will be paid to the duties we have undertaken, doctrines will never be advanced or opinions promulgated, that cannot bear the test of reason. News and Politics will be confined to the editorial columns, where a summary of the latest and most important events will always be recorded.

The *Mechanic and Farmer* will be printed with new type, on good paper, royal size, in the folio form; and published every Wednesday morning. Terms, 15s per annum, or 12s 6d in advance. Papers sent by mail are charged 2s 6d additional, for postage; but when 12s 6d is remitted to the Office free of expense, previous to receiving the third number, the postage will be paid by the Publisher. Societies or individuals ordering ten Copies, to one address, are only required to remit the price of nine papers.

AGENTS are now being procured, and their names will be published in the first number of the paper.

Letters, per mail, to come 'post paid.'

JOHN STILES, Editor and Proprietor.

Pictou, March 14th 1838.

R. DAWSON

HAS on hand, a quantity of SHEET COPPER; and BOAT NAILS, assorted.

Also: Codfish Oil. if January 17.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**TARTAN DRESSES FOR THE QUEEN.**—A few weeks ago a firm at Tillicoultry received an order from Sir Henry Wheatley, keeper of the Queen's privy purse to furnish three dresses of tartan for her Majesty's own use. As no particular patterns were named they found themselves at liberty with respect to these, and came to the conclusion that at least two of the dresses should be composed of national "sets." The Royal Stewart, as being that worn by her Majesty's ancestors, while King of Scotland, was at once fixed upon as one; and the 42d, or Black Watch, the other. Still there was a third, and it was resolved, in very good taste, that a new one should be formed for the occasion, which should be called the "Victoria Tartan," in honor of her Majesty.—*Stirling Obs.*

**CORONATION OF ENGLAND'S QUEEN.**—Among our fashionable circles, this approaching event is beginning to create a deep sensation. The arrival of the two British Steamers, both of which will return in time for that celebration, has given additional impulse to this feeling. The *Siddons* on the 1st instant, and every other Packet for the present month will go out to England full of passengers—many of them purely to be present on that occasion. Now that a fresh and more brilliant opportunity presents itself, in the return voyage of the Steamers, our fashionable people are almost beside themselves.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The bill for the abolition of Slave Apprenticeship, had passed the Commons. Lord Durham was to leave England, for Canada, about the 20th April—Accounts from Spain state, that the Carlists were acting with great energy, and important events were daily expected. H. M. ship *Apollo* had sailed from Portsmouth for Halifax. Lieut. Colonel McGrigor 63rd Regiment has been appointed Inspector General of the Constabulary Force in Ireland.

London, April 13.—Money continues very abundant, but as there is at present an increasing stagnation in commerce generally, it continues difficult of employment but at extremely low rates.

At Leeds last week, there was a very limited demand for goods in both bulls, and business may be pronounced as dull.

**SEAMEN'S WAGES.**—Such has been the demand for Seamen at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, in consequence of the sailing of the large North American Woodman and other ships, that their wages have advanced from £2 10s. to £3 per month; and even with that advance, a full crew of able seamen can hardly be obtained.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

We find in our English papers the following account of resuscitation after drowning. It deserves the attention of medical men:—

A youth, named Rice, had fallen into the Basin, City-Road, a quarter of an hour elapsed before he could be got out, when two surgeons attended, but after an hour's exertion, were unsuccessful in their attempts to restore the youth to life. A drunken man, from the tap-room waking from his sleep, and hearing that the medical men had failed, staggered into the room and said he could restore the Boy, and applying his mouth to that of the youth (at the same time closing his nostrils) by strong suction, as if to draw the breath from the patient, actually renovated him in a few minutes, to the astonishment of all present. This was the ninth person this individual had restored in a similar manner. This case has excited much speculation, and led to the conjecture that an instrument might be made to answer the means adopted in these instances of resuscitation which would be highly beneficial in every point of view.—*Brockville Recorder.*

## FOREIGN.

**WAR WITH MEXICO!**—By the brig *Pastora*, at New York, 17 days from Vera Cruz, we learn that the French fleet were still there.

By mercantile letters we learn that the French ultimatum contained, the following hard terms, namely, that the Mexicans should pay \$600,000 for claims, and \$55,000 to the families of five Frenchmen who had been shot by order of the authorities, and that Government should cashier two Judges at Mexico, one at Puebla, and Gomez commandant at Tampico. If these terms were not complied with by the 15th of April, hostilities were to commence.

## COLONIAL.

**APPRENTICED LABOURERS IN DEMERARA.**—The address of Sir James Carmichael Smyth, on opening the late session of the legislature of Demerara, speaks in the most flattering terms of the industry, order, and good conduct of the apprenticed negroes during the last twelve months. The happy and prosperous condition of the colony—the great diminution of crime, and the growing anxiety on the part of the negroes for moral and religious instruction, as evinced by the erection of churches and school-rooms, induce his Excellency to challenge the state of society in British Guiana with that of any county in England.

**UPPER CANADA.**—All the prisoners under sentence of death, at Toronto and Hamilton, have been reprieved, except Theller. We could not learn to what time the reprieve extends—probably until the arrival of Lord Durham. There is a great deal of force in John Wilkes' maxim, that the worst use to which you can put a man is to hang him; and the Colonial authorities will soon find out its truth. Sutherland, we understand, is to be transported for life. It will be the luckiest accident that ever happened to him.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

**MONTREAL, April 19.**—The Special Council met yesterday, at two o'clock, when sixteen Members appeared and were sworn in. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, after nominating the Hon. James Cuthbert, to preside at the Council Board, and laying before it the drafts of several Bills, retired, and the Council continued in session till five, when it adjourned till to day.

The trials for high treason of the numerous prisoners in Montreal will not commence until after the Earl of Durham's assumption of the reins of government in the lower province.—*Ib.*

The editor of the *New York Albion*, in noticing the last changes in the Councils of this Province, says—

It will be seen that reference is made to Lord Durham, who is to act as a sort of Dictator in the business. We trust his lordship will have no extraordinary powers, to act in any new or extraordinary manner in the peculiar and local affairs of other provinces. We do not indeed see any necessity for his lordship's interference in the business at all. The constitution of Nova Scotia is not suspended; she has a Lt. Governor appointed by the crown, in direct and independent communication with the home government, and she is under the protection of British Laws.—The communication with Downing street too is as easy as it is with Quebec. Why then should she be referred to Lord Durham for decisions, when she can and ought to receive them from the fountain head.

There is evidently a design to mix up the difficulties of all the colonies together, and to

apply general remedies for the whole notwithstanding one Colony is without any constitution at all. This will not do, and we again caution the Constitutionalists of the other colonies, to be careful how they allow their own affairs to be mixed with those of Lower Canada. Let Lord Durham proceed to the latter province with all possible diligence, and there apply such remedies as appear needful, but there is no necessity for him to meddle with either Upper Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.—We tell our friends to take care that an Elective Council in disguise be not some day fastened upon them when they least expect it.—They had a narrow escape in the late act passed for Lower Canada, to which escape they are indebted to Sir Robert Peel.

\* What a horrible prospect!!

From the *Novascotian.*

HALIFAX, May 10.

**AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The first general Meeting of this Society occurred on Monday evening last, Wm. Young, Esq. President of the Society in the Chair. The rules were read and explained, by the Secretary, and by Mr. Irons, vice President. Mr Oal suggested the propriety of offering several prizes, and was answered, that that was one of the objects of the Society, but that the regulation of the question depended on future operations,—on the number of members, and amount of funds. Mr John McDonald suggested the propriety of more frequent Meetings than the rules contemplated; he spoke of the many subjects of interest which might occupy the attention of agriculturists, met for the purpose of mutual instruction in their profession. He was answered that the more frequent meeting might be an object, but that it was better not to make the duties or expenses heavy at first. The rules passed. Mr Winters suggested the Propriety of having ploughing matches; members seemed to generally agree, that such an arrangement would be a cause of interest and benefit to the Society; the committee were understood to have the subject before them for consideration. A conversation occurred on some approaches to an Agricultural Library, but the subject was considered premature, under the present circumstances of the Society Mr Young spoke, for a short time, on the want of energy, generally, among agriculturists, as compared with other bodies of the people,—and the consequent neglect which that great interest suffered. He urged the members to be zealous, and mentioned the strong inducements they had to be so. The soil of the vicinity, although not so fertile as other parts of the Province, was capable of doing much, and persons resident on it had many advantages not possessed by those at a distance from a large town; members, he said, should endeavour to set an example to the Province, by showing what could be performed on the peninsula at Halifax. The rules provided for the usual objects of such Societies; the supply of good seed, introduction of improved implements, and the spread of agricultural information generally. Members pay ten shillings entrance fee, and ten shillings yearly, in half yearly payments, in advance. The committee are to meet quarterly; at each of which Meetings a report is to be prepared. General meetings of the Society are to be held half yearly; at each semi-annual meeting two reports are to be submitted preparatory to publication. Some new members gave their names—the necessity of an accession of members was urged, and hopes were expressed that many would soon come forward in support of so important and interesting a society,—one peculiarly interesting to the Farmers of the Peninsula, and which has the strongest claims on their best exertions.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1838.

**VALEDICTORY.**—In taking leave for a time, of our numerous readers, we beg to offer our unfeigned gratitude for the firm and steady support they have favoured us with, during the three years the BEE has existed; and we can assure them that it is not because they have ceased to appreciate the straightforward and independent course we have pursued, but from prudential motives that we have discontinued our periodical at this time. The question has been frequently asked us whether we intend to recommence the BEE? In reply to which we have to say, that, at present, we have no such intention; but should those others who are about to take the field, prove unfaithful to the important interests assigned to their care. If they lend their aid in keeping up all those corruptions and grievances, which invariably lead to discontent, or involve those Eastern Counties in fresh quarrels about their local affairs, for the purpose of promoting particular political interests; our friends have only to rally around us, and we shall once more enliven the social circle with such matters as shall promote good neighbourhood, contentment, and general information.

In taking a cursory survey of our past career, we have every reason to be satisfied with the course we have pursued; we have suffered neither man nor party to exercise influence or controul over the press in our charge. We have denounced such unconstitutional measures and abuse of public trusts as came to our notice; we have advocated reform by all lawful means, when it appeared necessary, although we, together with all our brother reformers in the Colonies, have been identified with rebels and traitors, by a miserable pack of Tories, who unhappily infest every community in the colonies, and under the hallowed, but much hackneyed name of loyalty, are the real traitors to their Queen and country. If a grievance is complained of, or a remedy sought, they raise the shout of rebellion, while with an undeviating eye on the loaves and fishes of office, they encourage irresponsible power, and dishonesty in public officers, and may be viewed in every sense of the word as the enemies of the public peace. A few of these worthies once crossed our path, but their malevolent designs had no other effect than of making our friends draw closer together; and we shall ever remember with gratitude the ample encouragement they gave us on that occasion.

We conclude these remarks by wishing that prosperity may attend the honest exertions of all our late Patrons, and by assuring them that our services shall always be at their command, should the public good require it.

By the Lady Paget, arrived at Halifax, London dates to the 13th, and Liverpool to the 14th ultimo, have been received. A few extracts from the papers brought by her, will be found in this day's paper.

**NEW PAPER.**—By last Post we received "THE WESLEYAN," No. 3, by way of Upper Canada. It is printed in Halifax, on a half sheet imperial, 8vo. It is intended to disseminate more widely the Methodist doctrines. Its selections appear to be judicious.

The Pro-byterians and Roman Catholics of Nova Scotia, are the only religious bodies of any note, who have no periodical organ of their opinions.

**MERIGOMISH,** May 9th, 1838.—To-day the combined Grammar and Common School of Mr Roderick Sutherland was publicly examined. The number of pupils is 55. Of these 11 learn English Grammar, 12 Geography, 2 Practical Mathematics, and 6 Latin. In these and the Lower Branches the proficiency of the pupils merit, both for themselves and their teacher, the highest credit.

THOMAS COPELAND,  
ROBERT P. PATTERSON,  
DONALD ROBERTSON,  
DAVID MURRAY, } Trustees.

For the benefit of those who have preserved the third volume of the BEE for binding, we have printed a few copies "Index and Title Page." Those wanting it will please call or send for it.

**DIED,**

Yesterday, Mr George Robson, seaman, of Long Hopo, Orkney Islands, aged 24 years. At P. E. Island, on the 4th inst., of apoplexy. James Fulton, Esq., Barrister at law, in the 49th year of his age. About one o'clock, he appeared to be in his usual health; in less than two hours afterwards, a person having occasion to go into his room, found him lying dead on the floor.

**SHIP NEWS**

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

**ENTERED.**

May 9,—Sch'r Unacko, Landres, Arichat—ballast.  
14,—Sch'r Thistle, Shea, River John—lime.  
15,—Ship Mary Ann Hatton, Gate, Liverpool—salt; Isabella, Auld, Greenock—general cargo; Thotis, Baker, London—wheat.

**CLEARED.**

May 11,—Sch'r Sarah Millar, Greenlaw, Boston—coals.  
12,—Sch'r Margaret Ann, Curry, Halifax—coals; Lady, La Vacho, Boston—do; Unacko, Landres, Richibucto—porter.  
14,—Sch'r Rambler, McKinnon, New York—coals; Thistle, Shea, fishing voyage—stores.  
15,—Richmond, Getroit, New York—coals.

**FOR SALE, BY AUCTION.**

On Thursday, the 14th of the 6th Month, on the Premises:

**THE LOT and BUILDINGS** owned, and lately occupied, by James Kitchin, Senior, situated near "Roddicks Mills," West River. The lot measures 120 feet on the street. TERMS—5 per cent at time of sale, and one third of the remaining sum in 8 months, one do. in 16 months, and one do. in 24 months.

**ALSO:**

A quantity of **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**—terms of which will be known at sale. N. B. All those having claims against the said James Kitchin will please render their Accounts on or before the day of sale.

JAMES KITCHIN, Sen.  
JAMES KITCHIN, Jun.  
JOHN R. KITCHIN.

**J. DAWSON**

**HAS** just received by the *Isabella*, from Greenock, a large addition to his former **STOCK OF BOOKS & STATIONARY** all of which he offers for sale at unusually low prices.

**ALSO:**

By the above vessel, and the *Mary Ann Hatton*, from Liverpool—

**A choice Assortment of FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,**

comprising 2240 lbs red Clover, at 1s2d pr lb. white do early Hopton, early Angus, and early Blainley Oats, Field and Garden Pens and Beans. [These seeds having been selected with great care, of the best quality and earliest sorts, by a competent person on the spot; and gain not being the object of the Importer, it is to be hoped that farmers generally will avail themselves of this chance of getting good and early sorts of grain introduced on their farms. They will be sold in quantities as small as a quart, with a view to render their benefits as general as possible.] Turnip seed, 6 sorts; Cabbage seed, 7 sorts; Cauliflower, Celery, curled Cress, Squash, Pumpkin, Majorum, Thyme, Summer Savory, Lettuce, 4 sorts; Cucumber, 4 sorts, a variety of Flower Seeds, &c. &c. Pictou, May 1838.

**NOTICE.**

**THE** Subscriber intending to leave the Province for a short time, has to request all those indebted to him, whether by note, book account, or otherwise, to settle the same without delay, as he is extremely reluctant to put his friends to the expense of legal proceedings, which must be inevitable unless attention be given to this notice.

May 16. **JAS. DAWSON.**

**SUPERIOR DRY SALTED HIDES,**  
For sale by the Subscriber,  
A. P. ROSS.  
Pictou, 14th May, 1838.

**TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.**

On Tuesday the eighth day of May next, in small Lots, according to a plan to be seen on application to Mr John McKay, or at the Office of M J Wilkins, Esq :

All that valuable piece of **LAND,**

consisting of 22 Acres, commonly called the "Batterry Hill," fronting on the Harbour of Pictou.

As the Town of Pictou has a natural tendency to extend itself in the direction of this PROPERTY, the Subscriber has been induced to lay it off in a neat and convenient Town Plot, in which the Streets are so laid out as to correspond with the Streets of the Town of Pictou, in such a manner that no inconvenience will occur in extending the present Streets; and those who are desirous of purchasing the Lots above offered, will have the advantage of broad and regular Streets, the want of which constitutes so great an objection to the erection of buildings in the present town. The front of this property possesses every advantage to those about engaging in Commercial Business, or desirous of erecting wharves and Stores, as the channel of the harbour passes very close to the land at this place, and a very trifling expenditure of labour in cutting down the bank, would make an easy inclined plane, almost to the channel's edge. This Property is in fact the natural site of a town, and probably would have been at this time covered with buildings, had it not been for the state of the title, which is now no longer undisputed. Persons therefore desirous of laying out money to advantage, cannot make a better investment than in the purchase of these Lots.

At the same time, the Subscriber will offer **NINE LOTS,**

Of five Acres each, in the rear of the property in possession of M. J. Wilkins, Esq.

These Lots are of an excellent quality; and though they have never been cultivated, they have been in pasture a great many years and are nearly fit for the plough.

**TERMS OF SALE:**—10 per cent deposit, 20 per cent in 6 months, 20 per cent in 12 months, and the remaining 50 per cent 2 years from the date. To be secured by mortgage bearing interest. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

**STEPHEN BINNEY.**

April 4th, 1838.

**POSTPONEMENT.**

The above sale is postponed until Tuesday, the 15th instant, when it will positively take place. May 8th, 1838.

The above Sale is further Postponed until Saturday, the 19th inst. If the weather prove unfair on that day, it will be disposed of on the first fair day following. May 16

**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 Doloureux, 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.**



## POETRY.

## JUST TOO LATE.

I knew a man, a worthy man  
Few were his faults and small,  
Who kept his temper and his word,  
Whatever might befall;  
But that he had—one little sad,  
With deep regret I state;  
For ever and anon had he  
To make his trite apology,  
That he was—just too late;

This was his fault when he was young,  
A bonny boy at school;  
Nor e'er could dame or pedagogue  
Conform him to their rule;  
Yet it is sad, that brude and maid  
Were both compelled to wait;  
When on his wedding morn, (strange crime!)  
Instead of long before the time,  
He came—but just too late!

How oft to dine, to sport, to bathe,  
Receive accounts, or pay;  
Go with his children, wife, or friend,  
Or meet them on the way;  
His aid to lend, to help a friend,  
Or purchase an estate;  
To go by horse, or coach, or sea,  
How oft, with all his haste, would he  
Be just—but just too late.

To field, to market, or to church,  
As all his friends well know,  
Though sure as every duty calls,  
Is he so sure to go;  
But then alas! it comes to pass,  
Sure as a thing of fate,  
That he, whatever be the hour  
With every means within his power;  
Is always—just too late!

## MISCELLANY.

**THE WILD BOY OF THE WOODS.**—The following account of a boy found wild in the state of Indiana, is from the *Canton (Ill.) Herald*.

We have seen in several papers an account of a boy, apparently thirteen or fourteen years old, who was found in the woods in the vicinity of Chatham Primitives, in the State of Indiana. It is said the boy is now in the family of Col. Clark Clarkson, of Bush Hill, a place not far from the spot where he was found.—He is handsomely formed, has fine limbs, very elastic in his movements, stout, with clear, full and intelligent black eyes. He has been several months with the Colonel's family, during which time he has uttered no articulate sound, expressed no wish by any sign, though he evidently pays particular attention to things and events around him. He sometimes gives a piercing screech, which by its being always at a measured elevation, and after which he seems to listen with care, affords grounds for the conclusion, that the poor fellow has been accustomed to some sort of answer from a source to us unknown. He chooses the naked earth for his bed, and utterly rejects all covering save a deer skin, which he wraps round his body. He takes his food in a raw state—principally beef, poultry, potatoes and nuts. It is astonishing with what voraciousness, he consumes small birds. He will strip off its feathers and entrails, and devour it with a relish amounting to an extacy. He has thus far evinced a melancholy temperament, choosing to be much alone, and makes for the woods whenever an opportunity is presented, but when found attempts no escape but passively

returns. He manifests no attachment for any human being, save for a servant girl of the family. By her request he has occasionally eat a little corn bread, and sat down for a moment on a chair. Wheat bread he peremptorily refuses. He has made comparatively no advancement towards civilization.

**ADVANTAGES OF LOW PRICE.**—A gentleman in one of the steam-boats asked the steward when he came round to collect the passage-money, (one shilling each for the best cabin,) if there was no danger of being blown up. The steward promptly replied, "No sir, not the least; we can't afford to blow people up at a shilling a head."

**RETORT.**—A very loquacious female witness, whom the opposing council could not silence, so far kept him at bay, that, by way of browbeating her, he exclaimed, "Why, woman, there is brass enough in your face to make a kettle!" "And sauce enough in your's (she instantly rejoined) to fill it."

**IDLENESS.**—There is no character in society more despicable than the idler. He is not only unhappy, but in a fair way to become a criminal being. Bishop Taylor observed to a lady, who neglected the education of her son, on the plea that he was too young to be confined to study, 'Madam, if you don't fill his head with something believe me the devil will.'

On the decease of a certain great man, not much beloved, the following was inscribed in chalk, upon his coach-house door: 'He that giveth unto the poor, lendeth unto the Lord.' N. B. The Lord oweth this man nothing.

A Dutchman describing the appearance of his two horses, said that—

'They were so much alike, that when you saw the one you would think it was the other. One was a plack horse mid a white spot in his face, and the other was a white horse mid a plack spot in his face.'

A an officer in the Dublin garrison recently advertized for a wife, who must be possessed of £10,000, because he possessed nothing but his commission.

**FEMALE HEROISM.**—A lady lately boasted that she had trod on a kitten and crushed it to death without screaming.—*Boston Herald*.

## COLUMN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

## LETTING AND HIRING.—PART II. CONCLUDED.

Land is desired, therefore, on account of the crops that may be raised from it; and rent is paid for it, because it cannot be had without rent. You can have land for nothing in the Arabian deserts; but no one desires it there, because it will produce nothing. But, again, in many of the uncleared parts of America, land may be had for nothing, though the soil is good and will bear plentiful crops. But there the land is so abundant, and the people so few, that any one may have as much as he chooses to clear. In this Country, therefore, land that will produce any crops is of value, because the supply of it is limited; in the wilds of America it is of no value; not because (like the Arabian deserts) it will produce nothing, but because, though it is fertile, there is enough, and much more than enough, for every one who wants it. But even in the newly settled parts of America, the land becomes of some value, as soon as it is cleared of wood, and has roads made through or near it, and many persons are willing to buy, or pay rent for, such land, even when they might have land for nothing in the depth of the forests. But then they would have to clear the ground of trees, and would

be obliged perhaps to send some hundreds of miles to market, to sell their corn and to buy what they wanted.

But as land grows scarcer in proportion to the number of people (that is as the people multiply), the owners of it find that they can obtain a higher and higher rent. This, as I have explained, is because every thing that is useful becomes an article of value (that is, will fetch a price), when it is limited in quantity.

Some persons fancy that the reason why land fetches a rent, is because the food and other things, produced by land, afford the necessary support of man's life, but they do not consider that air, which we do not pay for, is as necessary to life as food; and no one would pay for any thing which he might have without payment. If good land were as abundant in this country, in proportion to the people, as it is in some of the wilds of America, every one might take as much as he pleased for nothing. It would produce corn and other necessaries, as it does now; yet he would pay nothing but the labour of cultivation. Here on the contrary, the only kind of land for which no one would pay rent, is that which will produce nothing, and is of no use at all? like the shingles of the beach on many parts of the coast. However scarce either land or any other article may be, no one will pay for that which is useless; and however useful it may be, he will not pay for that which is so plentiful as to be had for nothing. As was explained in a former Lesson, the value of any thing is not caused by its scarcity alone, or by its usefulness alone, but by both together.

Some, again, fancy that the rent is paid on account of the expense which the owner of the soil (or Landlord, as he is called,) has laid out in enclosing the land, manuring it, and bringing it into cultivation.—And most of our land certainly has in this way cost the Landlord a great expense; which he would not have bestowed, if he did not expect to be repaid by the rent. But it is not this expense that is the cause of the rent's being paid. For if he had laid out over so much in trying to improve the land, still if he did not bring it to produce the more, he would not obtain the higher rent. And on the other hand, though your land may have cost you nothing, still if it will produce any thing, and there is not enough of it for every body, you may always obtain a rent for it.—There are chalk-downs, and other hilly pastures, of great extent in some parts of this country, which have never had any expense laid out on them. But they naturally produce grass for sheep; and farmers accordingly pay rent for them.

Again there are, on some parts of the coast, rocks which are bare only at low water, and are covered with the sea at every tide. On these grows naturally a kind of sea-weed called kelp; which is regularly cut and carried away to be dried and burnt, for the sake of the ashes, which are used in making soap or glass. These rocks are let by the owners of them to those who make a trade of gathering this kelp for sale.—Now you see by this, that the rent cannot depend on the land's producing food for man, or on the expenses laid out in bringing it into cultivation. For there is rent paid for these rocks, though they produce no food, and though they never have been, or can be cultivated.

Sometimes, again, rent is paid for a piece of ground on account of its situation, even though nothing grows on it. A fisherman, for instance, may be glad to rent a piece of sea-beach, in a spot where it is convenient for him to draw up his boat, and spread his nets to dry, and build his cottage and store houses.

AGENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Tatmagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.