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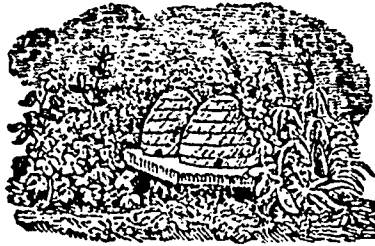
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ANDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1837.

NUMBER XXI.

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, 6s., 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	2s 6d	Hay	per ton	40s
Boards, pine, pr 21 50s-60s		Herrings, No 1,		30s
" hemlock - 30s-40s		Mackarel,		none
Beef, pr lb	3d a 4d	Mutton per lb	3d a 4d	
Butter, -	8d a 9d	Oatmeal pr cwt	18s a 20s	
Cheese, -	5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s 6d	
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 17s		Pork pr bbl	50s a 55s	
" at Loading Ground 17s		Potatoes - 1s 3d a 1s 6d		
" at end of rail road 17s		Salt pr hhd	10s a 12s 6d	
Coke		Salmon,	2s a 2s 6d	
Codfish pr Qll	12s a 16s	Stingles pr cwt	7s a 10s	
Eggs pr doz	6d a 7d	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d	
Flour, n s	22s 6d	Turnips pr bush	1s 3d	
" American s v	none	Veal -	none	
		Wood pr cord	12s	

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	20s	Herrings, No 1	20s
Boards, pine, n 55s a 60s		" "	15s
Beef, Quebec prime,	50s	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	45s	" "	25s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	" "	3 22s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	22s 6d	Molasses per gal	2s
" Sydney,	2s	Pork, Irish	none
cod oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada prime	90s
Coffee	none	" Nova Scotia	85s
Corn, Indian	5s 9d	Potatoes	2s 6d
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar, 55s a 37s 6d	
" Fmo	45s	Salmon No 1	70
" Canada, fine	46s	" "	65
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	5s a 10s

TO RENT,

FOR ONE YEAR:

THE FARM belonging to the Estate of the late David P. Patterson. Possession given on the 10th October. Apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON,

Administrator

September 22. if

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.

WANTED.

A good *MILCH COW*. Apply to

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

Pictou, Sept 20, 1837

THE BRIDE.

A SKETCH.

EMMA had wheeled the sofa in front of the fire, and as Charles rested himself beside her to was certainly a happy fellow. Alas, he had as yet only drunk the bubbles on the cup. Emma looked lovely, for the glow of the warm coal fire had given a bloom to her usually pale cheek, which heightened the lustre of her dark eyes. But there came a shade of thought over Emma's brow, and her husband instantly remarked it. It is strange how soon husbands see clouds over their lego lady's brows. It was the first that Charles ever saw there, and it excited his tenderest enquiries. Was she unwell?—did she wish for anything?—Emma hesitated, she blushed and looked. Charles pressed to know what had cast such a shadow over her spirits. "I fear you will think me very silly—but Mary French has been sitting with me this afternoon." "Not that, certainly," said Charles, smiling. "Oh! I did not mean that, but you know we began to keep home nearly the same time, only they sent by Brent to New York for carpeting. Mary would have me walk down to Brent's store this evening, with her, and he has brought two—and they are such loves." Charles bit his lip—"Mary," she continued, "said you were doing a first rate business, and she was sure you would never let that odious wilton lie in the parlor, if you once saw that splendid Brussels—so rich, and so cheap—only seventy-five dollars."

Now the "odious wilton," had been selected by Charles' mother, and presented to them, and the color deepened on his cheek, as his animated bride continued, "Suppose we walk down to Brent's and look at it, there are only two, and it seems a pity not to recure it." "Emma," said Charles, gravely, "you are mistaken if you suppose my business will justify extravagance. It will be useless to look at the carpet, as we have one that will answer very well, and it is perfectly new." Emma's vivacity fled, and she sat awkwardly picking her nails. Charles felt embarrassed—he drew out his watch, and put it back—whistled, and finally spying a periodical on Emma's table, began to read aloud some beautiful verses. His voice was well-toned, and he soon entered into the spirit of the writer, and forgot his embarrassment; when looking into Emma's eyes, how was he surprised, instead of the glow of sympathetic feeling he expected to meet, to see her head bent on her hand—evident displeasure on her brow, and a tear trickling slowly down her cheeks.

Charles was a sensible young man; I wish there were more of them—and he reflected a moment before he said, "Emma, my love, get your bonnet and cloak on and walk with me, if you please." Emma looked as if she would like to pout a little longer, but Charles said "Come," with such serious gravity on his countenance, that Emma thought proper to accede, and nothing doubting but that it was to purchase the carpet, took his arm with a smile of triumph. They crossed several streets in the direction to Brent's, until they at last stood before the door of a miserable tenement on a back street. "Where in the world are you taking me?" inquired Emma, shrinking back. Charles quietly led her forward, and lifting a latch, they stood in a little room, around the grate of which three small children were hovering, closer, and closer,

as the cold wind swept through the cracks, in the decayed walls. An emaciated being, whose shrunk features, sparkling eye, and flushed cheek spoke a deadly consumption, lay on a wretched low bed, the slight covering of which barely sufficed to keep her from freezing, while a spectral babe, whose black eyes looked unnaturally large from its extreme thinness, was endeavouring to draw sustenance from the dying mother.

"How are you, Mrs Wright?" inquired Charles. The woman feebly raised herself on her arm, "Is that you, Mr West? Oh how glad I am you came—your mother?"—"Has not been at home for a month and the lady who promised her to look after you in her absence, only informed me to day of your increased illness." "I have been very ill," she faintly replied, sinking back on her straw bed. Emma drew near—she arranged the pillow and the bed clothes over the feeble sufferer, but her heart was too full to speak—Charles observed it, and felt satisfied. "Is that beautiful girl your bride? I heard you were married."—"Yes, and in my mother's absence she will see you do not suffer." "Bless you Charles West—bless you for a son of a good mother; may your young wife deserve you—and that is wishing a good deal for her. You are very good to think of me, she said, looking at Emma, "and you are just married." Charles saw that Emma could not speak, and he hurried her home, promising to send the poor woman coal that night. The moment they reached home, Emma burst into tears.—"My dear Emma," said Charles, soothingly, "I hope I have not given you too severe a shock. It is sometimes salutary to look on the miseries of others, that we may properly appreciate our own happiness. Here is a purse containing seventy-five dollars, you may spend it as you please."

It is unnecessary to say that the "odious wilton" kept its place, but the shivering children of want were taught to bless the name of Emma West, and it formed the last articulate murmur on the lips of the dying sufferer.

TIME.

TIME is the most undecipherable, yet paradoxical of things; the past is gone, the future is not come, and the present becomes the past even while we attempt to define it, and, like the flash of lightning, at once exists and expires. Time is the measurer of all things, but is itself immeasurable, and the grand discoverer of all things but is itself undisclosed. Like space, it is incomprehensible, because it has no limit, and it would be still more so, if it had. It is more mysterious in its source than the Nile, and in its termination than the Niger; and advances like the slowest tide, but retreats like the swiftest torrent. It gives wings of lightning to pleasure, but feet of lead to pain, and lends expectation a curb, but enjoyment a spur. It robs beauty of her charms, to bestow them on her picture, and builds a monument to merit, but denies it a house; it is the transient and deceitful flatterer of falsehood, but the tried and final friend of truth. Time is the most subtle, yet the most insatiable of depredators; and by appearing to take nothing, is permitted to take all, nor can it be satisfied, until it has taken the world from us, and us from the world. It constantly flies, yet overcomes all things by flight, and although

it is the present ally, it will be the future conqueror of death. Time, the cradle of hope, but the grave of ambition, is the stern corrector of fools, but the salutary counsellor of the wise, bringing all they dread to the one, and all they desire to the other; but like Cassandra, it warns us with a voice that even the sagest discredit too long, and the silliest believe too late. Wisdom walks before it, opportunity with it, and repentance behind it; he that has made it his friend, will have little to fear from his enemies, but he that has made it his enemy, will have little to hope from his friends.—*Lacon.*

FOREIGN.

By arrivals at New York Paris papers to the evening of August 19th, and London to the 23d have been received.

France, as well as other European Powers, is said to have remonstrated with Switzerland on the subject of the return of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to that country

The King of Naples had embarked for Sicily.

Accounts from Palermo to August 1st, represent the cholera as having nearly ceased there.

In a Thunder storm at Troyes, France, Aug. 10th, the lightning rod of the prison in that town "was observed to be red-hot, in which state it continued about 20 minutes!"

At Malta, August 1st, the cholera was less virulent.

FRANCE.—The advices from Paris are to the 21st inclusive, but there is no intelligence of moment. The king had pardoned forty convicts, (who had behaved well during their imprisonment), on the anniversary of his accession.

It is stated that the long existing disputes with Hayti are about to be settled; the former French Consul at St. Domingo was going out as Ambassador, backed by the squadron of Admiral Mackau.—The difficulties grow out of the claims of the old French colonists.

The cholera was creating some alarm at Marseilles. In one day 19 persons had died, from among 44 who were attacked.

SPAIN.—We received intelligence last night that the Carlist expedition which had advanced within three leagues of Madrid, had retired to the Fonda del Trinidad, where it was on the 12th. We also learn that Gen. Vigo, reinforced by a brigade, occupied on the same day, Las Noras, covering the great road of the Guadarrama and the Escorial. On the evening of the 12th the advanced guard of Espartero entered the capital, where the greatest enthusiasm reigned amongst the militia which was preparing to march against the enemy. But the arrival of Espartero was considered to render this useless. The Pretender was at Chiva, and Oraa, reinforced by Buerens' division was marching against him: A fresh alert took place on the evening of the 11th, in consequence of a skirmish without result between the Carlist advanced posts and the troops of Gen. Vigo, at Torre Lodones, five leagues from Madrid. It is positive, we are informed, that the enemy has evacuated his positions of the 11th. Espartero himself had arrived at Madrid on the 12th. The force of his division was to be that evening at Alcalá de Hazaes. Madrid was tranquil up to the 12th.

SARAGOSSA, August 12.—Every thing is in confusion. Don Carlos is marching by Agreda to Madrid, and Cabrera with 6000 men has been engaged in attacking Valencia ever since the 8th, if we are to believe the reports of a courier just arrived from Requena. All is therefore abandoned, and the town will have

to defend themselves with their own forces. The Central Junta of Barcelona was on the point of being dissolved on the 9th, in consequence of a snare it had laid for the patriots. It had ordered a levy of men, and upwards of 7,700 answered the appeal.

UNITED STATES.

STAND FROM UNDER.—A meteoric stone, weighing some five hundred pounds, fell on the farm of Ezekiel Harrison, near Orangeville, Pa., on the night of the 6th inst and smashing to death a valuable ox, afterwards penetrated the earth about 10 inches. So says the Columbian Republican.

DISTRESSING FROM NEW ORLEANS.—It is with deep regret we perceive the scourge which is afflicting New Orleans is on the increase. The Bulletin of the 13th says, the yellow fever in this city is believed to be on the increase. The interments for the last few days have averaged about 60 a day. A large proportion of these are doubtless the unfortunate emigrants recently arrived there from the north. The Picayune of the 12th gives a yet more appalling picture:—"The 11th of September is upon us and we are in the midst of sickness and death. Scarce a house in this city but has two or three persons prostrate. Physicians and nurses in many cases are not to be had. Truly we are in a bad way; interments daily cannot be less than one hundred—grave yard reports to the contrary notwithstanding. We hope our absent friends though we want to see them, will not return before the middle of October." The same paper says the sickness is more general than ever known before, and that it has attacked also the old inhabitants or creoles, as well as the strangers and unacclimated.

COLONIAL.

St. John, N. B., Sept. 23.

Bank of British North America.—The Manager for the Branch of this Institution in Saint John, (R. H. Liston, Esq.) having arrived, we understand the business of the Bank will commence in a very few days.—*Courier.*

JAMES ROBB, Esq. M. D. of the University of Glasgow, arrived at Saint John last week, expecting to be shortly followed by Mr. DAVID GRAY, of the University of Edinburgh. These gentlemen were invited, on the recommendation of the eminent Dr. Thompson, to receive appointments in King's College, Fredericton; the former, as Lecturer on Chemistry and certain branches of Natural History; the latter, as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Woodstock, Sept. 23.

In our last number we mentioned that two companies of the 43d Regiment were on their way from Fredericton to this place. They arrived here on Sunday in excellent spirits. Their splendid equipments and military appearance, presented more of the "war-like" than, perhaps, has ever been seen in our village before.—The presence of so many "Red Coats" was, no doubt, a novelty to many of our Woodstockers.

One company proceeded on Monday to the Grand Falls,—the other, under the command of Capt. Egerton, remains in this neighbourhood.—*Times.*

HALIFAX, October 4.

We are sorry to state that the Mill belonging to Mr. Jameson, on the Eastern side of the Harbour, was, with a large quantity of Wheat, destroyed by Fire at an early hour yesterday morning. There was, we understand, no Insurance on the Property.—*Gazette.*

REMOVAL.

PETER BROWN,
TAILOR,

BECS leave to notify his friends and the public, that he has removed to the shop next door to Mr Robert Dawson, and directly opposite to Messrs J & W. Joes, where by strict attention to business he hopes still to merit that liberal patronage he has always received since his commencing business.

ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND,

BEST SUPERFINE, WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS,

Kerseymeres, Pilot Cloths, Buckskins, Petershams,
SILK AND COTTON VELVETS,
Excellent Assortment of Silk, and Silk & Wollen Valentias,

MEZILLE AND OTHER KINDS OF VESTINGS.

All kinds of Trimmings, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO:

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Suitable for the Season;

All of which he will warrant to be of the best workmanship and material, and will be sold at the following very reduced prices, for cash only, viz.

Great Coats	from 11 to 15 dollars.
Cloaks,	" 6 " 8 1-2 "
Frock, do.	" 12 " 16 "
Dress do.	" 10 " 15 "
Short do.	" 9 " 11 "
Jackets	" 6 " 8 "
100 prs trowsers	" 2 " 8 "
120 assorted vests	" 1 1-2 " 4 "
Twilled flannel drawers	1 "

India Rubber Clothing, &c. &c. &c.

Pictou, October 4.

if

Co Let.

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

ALSO.

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

R. DAWSON.

August 27th, 1837.

CARD.

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

Entrance to the office, by the Western end of the Building.

May 31st

if

ALEX. McPHAIL,

BECS respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Pictou, that he has

OPENED SHOP,

next door to Mr. James Dawson's Book-store.

Where he offers for sale, an assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the season.

Pictou, June 21, 1837.

BOOTS & SHOES.

ANDERSON HENDERSON,

HAVING returned from the United States, intimates to his friends and the public, that he has commenced the

SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,

in its various branches, in the shop two doors east of store of H. Holton, Esquire, where he is ready to execute orders with punctuality and despatch.

ON HAND:

A quantity of Buckskins, which he will make up into gentlemen's opera boots, according to order.

June 6,

if

20 SIDES NEATS' LEATHER for sale by the Subscriber, low for cash.

JAS. DAWSON.

Sept. 13, 1837.

SPRING, 1837.

R. DAWSON,
Has received *ex barques Sally, from Liverpool,*
and *Isabella from Greenock,*

**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND
CUTLERY,**

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

PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete;
pets, ovons, goblots, and sauco pans; copper and iron
coal scoops; copper, B M., and metal tea kettles;
griddles;

SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS;
coach lacings; cabinet and house brass furnishings;
locks and hinges, (variety), fanner mountings; bod
scrows; 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
gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

TENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;
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:
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE,
superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, wine,
gar, crockery, sets China, shoe leather, &c. &c.
Water street, Pictou, June 16.

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assort-
ment of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water
Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c.
Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists
may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
JAMES D. B. FRASER,
September 21. if Druggist.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province
a short time, offers for sale his

FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.
as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pic-
tou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to
Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from
Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Mines, Green Hill,
&c. all of which meet on the property; the new bridge
on the river crosses at the door, — forming one of the
most desirable situations for business to be found in the
county, with every prospect of its soon becoming a
thriving village. Three sides of the property front the
roads, which will cause it to be highly valuable here-
after, should the possessor wish to dispose of any
part of it in Lots. The land is of first quality, well
watered, and lying dry; it abounds in freestone of good
quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for fence-
ing, &c.

For further particulars apply to Mr N. Beck, in
Pictou, or to **ALEXANDER FORSYTH,**
West River, December 20th, 1836. if

A YOUNG LADY, is desirous of obtaining
a situation as Instructress to young Children,
or as attendant on an elderly lady. She would have
no objection to travel, or living in the Country
Apply to W. D. Lawson, jun'r. Esq., Halifax
June 21. if

POSITIVE SALE, OF REAL ESTATE.

**TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,**

On the Premises, on Thursday the 19th day of October
next, at 12 o'clock,

ALL that valuable Lot of Land, formerly owned
by Wm. Simpson deceased, situate at eight mile
brook on the main road leading from Halifax to Pictou,
abuttod and bounded as follows: beginning at a stake
and pile of stones on the south side of the road on the
line between Alexander and William Situpson; thence
south thirty chains, thence west fifteen chains along
Murdoch M-Kenzie's north line thence north 45 dg.
W. thirty-five chains to the Halifax road, thence along
said road to the place of beginning, containing eighty-
eight acres more or less. The same being ordered to
be sold by the Governor and Council, according to
Law.

SARAH SIMPSON,
Administratrix of William
Simpson, deceased.

September 21, 1837.

**TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE COURT
HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF PICTOU,**

On Wednesday, the first day of November next, at one
o'clock, p. m.,

A LOT OF LAND, situate, lying, and being
in Mount Dalhousie settlement, in the County of
Pictou, on the south side of the new road leading
from Salmon River to Pictou, being Lot No. 3, in a
grant from Government to William Corbot, Robert
Patterson, and others, bounded as follows, viz: Be-
ginning at the north west corner of Anthony Richard's
lot on the south side of the said road, and running
thence south 65 degrees west, along said road 41
chains; thence south 80 chains; thence north 65 de-
grees east 41 chains, to the south west corner of said
Anthony Richard's lot; and thence north along the
west side line of said Richard's lot 80 chains, to the
place of beginning,

CONTAINING 300 ACRES.

The Terms of sale will be a deposit of ten per cent
of the purchase money at the time of the sale, and the
remainder on the delivery of the Deed.

For further particulars apply to
DANIEL DICKSON,
Attorney at Law.

September 27, 1837.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

CARBOY'S OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks
Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black,
Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice,
Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass,
Carrhene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21. if

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

DEALERS in Hardware are respectfully informed
that they may be supplied with Goods from the
Manufactory of **Hiram Cutler,** Str. field, late **Furnias
Cutler & Starry,** and established by Thomas Weldon
in 1780, on application to **Messrs John Albro & Co.,**
Halifax, where

A SET OF PATTERNS

may be inspected, consisting of

**SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING
KNIVES,**

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO: — SAMPLES OF STEEL.

N. B. Those Houses who have been accus-
tomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through
the medium of their friends in England and Scotland,
may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns,
and yet transmit their orders as formerly.
Halifax, February, 1837. n-m

NOTICE.

PERSONS intending to leave the Province are
hereby informed, that a Pass, pursuant to Law
in such cases made and provided, can now be had at
the Office of the subscriber, he having been duly
appointed and authorised to grant the same.

THOS. DICKSON,

Dy. Pro. Sec'y for the above purpose
at the Port of Pictou.

N. B. The law relating to the above will be found
in the 1st Volume of the Provincial Laws, folio 32,
September 21, 1837. if

VALUABLE LANDS

Situate in Tatamagouche, Maccan, Nappan, and
Amherst,
FOR SALE.

PERSONS desirous of becoming purchasers of the
whole or any part of the estates of the late Col.
Desbarres, will please make application to the sub-
scribers at Halifax. A plan of the

TATAMAGOUCHE ESTATE

may be seen, and information as to the price of the
Lots into which it is subdivided, and the terms, which
are liberal, may be obtained by reference to Alex'r
Campbell, Esq., by whom applications will be for-
warded to the subscribers, who will, when required
transmit Deeds to purchasers.

Robert McG. Dickey, Esq. will give the like infor-
mation as to the

MACCAN AND NAPPAN ESTATES,
and afford similar facilities to persons wishing to be-
come purchasers.

IN AMHERST,

same time in September next, of which more particu-
lar information will be given to the public before the
day of sale,

**WILL BE SOLD
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,**

And on very liberal terms: —
**TWO EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE
FARMS,**

Part of the Cochrane Estates.

One in the possession of Mrs F. Hunter, the other in
possession of Mr James Shipley. Any information may
be obtained thereon by reference to Alex'r Stewart,
Esq., or to Robert McG. Dickey, Esq.

**JAMES W. JOHNSTON,
ALEX'R STEWART,**

Attornies to the Executors and
Heirs of Col. Desbarres

Halifax, July 12. m-m

TO HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

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

N. B. Contractors to find all materials.

Albion Mines, 5th Sept. 1837

FARM FOR SALE

OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.



THE FARM lately owned and occu-
pied by *John Love,* at Rogers' Hill,

CONTAINING 100 ACRES.

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

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

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

REMOVAL.

MR S MILNES returns thanks for the pa-
tronage she was favored with in her former
residence on Church street, and hereby intimates that
she has now removed to that commodious House on
Water street, lately occupied by J. R. Kitchen, where
she intends carrying on Business in the Millinery and
Grocery lines.

A few Boarders can be accommodated; and she
can let Lodgings for a genteel family either furnished,
or not, as wanted.
Pictou, 13th Sept. 1837.

BOHEA TEA.

THE Subscriber has received a quantity of Bohea
Tea, on consignment, which will be sold by re-
tail at 1s 6d; or 1s 2d by the Chest.

R. DAWSON

Pictou 4th Sept. 1837.

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDER.

JUST received, and for sale low for cash, —
250 pieces Paper Hangings, and
6 pieces Bordering.

JAS. DAWSON

July 1, 1837.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the New England Farmer.]

DRAINS, SWAMPS, &c.

DRAINS, for agricultural purposes, are of two kinds, open and covered. Open drains sometimes answer, not only for conveying off superfluous water, but for inclosing fields. But they make a hazardous and inconvenient fence, without the addition of a bank hedge, or railing. The Farmer's Assistant observes that "when a ditch is made for a fence, it ought to be four feet wide at the top, one or less at the bottom, and about two and a half deep; with the earth all thrown out on one side, and banked up as high as possible." Sir John Sinclair states that "it is a general rule regarding open drains, with a view to giving slope and stability to their sides, that the width at the top should be three times as much as that which is necessary at the bottom, and in the case of peat mosses, or soft soils, it should be such as to allow the water to run off without stagnation, but not with so rapid a motion as to injure the bottom."

But before you attempt to drain a piece of land, it will be expedient not only to calculate the cost, but also to ascertain the nature of the soil, which it is proposed to render fit for cultivation. If the subsoil or under layer be clay, the swamp may be worth draining, though there should be no more than six inches of black soil or mud over it, for the clay and the mud intermixed, will make a fertile soil. But if the subsoil or under stratum be gravel or white sand, it will not, in common cases, be best to undertake draining, unless the depth of black mud be as much as from fifteen to eighteen inches deep; for the soil will settle after draining, and be less deep than it was before. But the situation of the land to be drained, may authorise some deviation from the general rule.

The mud and other materials which are dug out of a ditch or drain, should not be suffered to lie in heaps or banks by the side of the ditch, but should be spread as equally as possible over the surface of the drained land. In this way the matter taken from the ditches will tend to level the surface of the swamp; will, perhaps, serve, in some measure for manure; and, in some cases it may be good husbandry to transport the earth taken from the drains to the farm-yard or hog-pen, to form parts of those layers, which good farmers spread over those places in the latter part of summer, or in autumn, to imbibe liquid manure, or to make into compost with dung. In many cases, it has been told us that the earth, thus dug out of ditches or drains, has been thought to be of sufficient value to pay the expenses in digging such ditches.

The American Editor of Sir John Sinclair's *Code of Agriculture*, has the following, among other judicious remarks on this important subject: "The most expeditious, effectual, and economical mode of making a drain would undoubtedly be to use oxen and a scraper, or ox shovel, as it is sometimes called; an instrument well known in this country in the making of roads. In some cases, this mode might not answer, as in very mucky grounds, and in lands just cleared of timber. But where lands are very mucky, if the process is begun at the outlet of the water, and there indeed, it ought always to be begun, the next adjoining portion will generally be made so dry as to allow being trodden upon in a peculiar season, and in this way a drain may by degrees be carried on towards the centre. In nineteen cases out of twenty, drains may probably be effected in this mode. Where the ground will admit of it, two men and a boy, and two yoke of oxen, will accomplish more business of this sort in a day,

than half a dozen men in the same time with spades and shovels. Wherever the labor of cattle can be substituted for human labor, policy requires it to be done. The surface of wet and mucky land is usually very uneven. If a scraper is employed in draining them, the earth taken from the drain is easily landed in any hollow spot, which needs to be filled; and if there are no such hollows, or they have already been filled, the earth may be spread over the surface in such a manner as to do the most good. If the earth is not wanted for other purposes, it is recommended to drop and spread it, if practicable, in such a manner as to leave the general surface of the land sloping towards the drain, that the water may the more readily incline towards it, and pass off. At some distance below the surface in peat grounds, there is usually found a hard stratum of earth, called in the common language of our farmers, *hard pan*. The hard pan, if ploughed into, scraped out, and spread on the surface, would greatly improve the texture of such soils. This furnishes another argument for using a scraper in draining, for in no other way can the upper earth, taken out of the drains, be so cheaply removed, and put on the adjoining land; nor in any other way can the hard pan be so easily broken up, and carried off; nor in any other way, oftentimes, can suitable earth be so well obtained for the purpose of spreading it over the surface, with a view to improve the texture of the soil. If the object be to pile the earth from the drains, with a view to composts, this purpose is completely effected by means of the scraper."

COMMON SENSE IS MUCH WANTED.—When I see a man whipping a horse, it is a sign he has not common sense.

When I see a man load up his team so heavily that his axle-tree breaks down, it is a certain sign he does not possess common sense.

When I see a man driving a horse as poor as a crow, it is a sign he does not feed him well.

When I hear a man telling how fast his horse will trot, it is a sign he's more fit for a jockey than a man of business.

When a man puts poor window glass in a house, it is a sign he is no judge of his own interest.

When a man leaves his horse untied, he frequently has to pay pretty dear for the whistle.

When you see a farmer's door-yard cluttered up with rubbish, it is a sign of indolence.

When you see a yard in the rear of a house filthy, and old things rotting for the want of a little attention, it is a sign of a sloven.

SCIENTIFIC GARDENING.

GARDEN CHEMISTRY—CONTINUED.

Upon trying, by means of chemical tests, the materials taken up by plants from the soil they are found to consist of water, with which are mixed carbonic acid gas, and nitrogen or azote, along with a few other principles, usually in small proportions, which it may be well to examine separately.

Water.—From experiments made by Van Helmont and Boyle, who reared plants in earth previously dried in an oven, and by Du Hamel and Bonnet, who reared others upon sponges and moss supplied only with water, it was concluded that water alone is the food of plants; though the inference is faulty, in consequence of overlooking what might be contained in the water before it was used, and also what it might afterwards derive from the atmosphere as well as from the earth or the sponge. That water, indeed, is not all the food necessary, was proved by the plants so treated not remaining healthy; and it is well known, that though hyacinths and other bulbs

will flower in glasses containing nothing but water, yet they never in such cases form seed; and if thus kept for a few months, they will infallibly die, as other plants do when placed in calcined or roasted sand, and watered with distilled water. The hyacinths in glasses, moreover are not found to thrive unless the water is frequently changed, indicating, that it is not the water alone, but something in the water which has become exhausted, or at least deteriorated, by the slimy matter thrown out by the roots.

The materials, which water holds or may hold dissolved, are therefore important to be ascertained, and this may be partially known by colour, taste, or smell, but more correctly by chemical tests. It is only, however, requisite for gardening purposes to discover the materials which may prove useful or hurtful, and these for the most part, are but few in number.

Among the substances useful to vegetation dissolved in the water of soils, may be reckoned atmospheric air, carbonic acid gas, hydrogen gas, humic acid, and a small portion of the salts of lime and potass.

Among the things hurtful are most of the acids, the salts of magnesia and iron, metallic substances in general, and stagnant water.

It is also important to bear in mind, that the purest water is not a simple substance, but composed, as discovered by Cavendish, of eight parts oxygen gas, and one part hydrogen gas, or two volumes of hydrogen and one of oxygen, the correctness of which composition is proved by exploding, or burning these proportions of the two gases together, when the result is pure water. Plants seem to have the power of decomposing the water which enters into their system from the earth or the air; that is, of separating it into its component parts, oxygen and hydrogen.

Atmospheric Air.—All water openly exposed contains more or less of the air of the atmosphere, which consists of two gases, namely, twenty-one parts, by measure, of oxygen, and seventy-nine parts of nitrogen or azote with, in general, about one thousandth part of carbonic acid gas. It is chiefly owing to the atmospheric air, and a little carbonic acid gas, that common water, though said to be tasteless, is agreeable to drink; for when these are expelled by boiling, it tastes rapid and unpleasant.

That the air contained in the water which enters into plants is important to vegetation, appears from water being found beneficial, in proportion as it has had opportunities of becoming mixed with air. When meadows accordingly are laid under water artificially in the process of irrigation, it is found rather hurtful than beneficial if the water is not kept in motion, but allowed to stagnate.

It is on this account, that the water of rivers which run a long course, is much better for watering than that of springs or lakes, whose waters contain but a small portion of air, though this does not apply so well to the stagnant water of ponds or ditches, whose deficiency as to the atmospheric air is compensated by the greater portion of carbonic acid and other substances usually abundant in such places.

The best water, however, with respect to quantity of atmospheric air, is rain, which falling in small drops, often tossed about by the wind, has an opportunity of collecting a large proportion of air during its descent to the earth, and hence, the smaller the bore of the holes in the rose of a garden watering pot the better.

As water becomes mixed with air by exposure and agitation, so does the air become mixed with water by its rising in vapour, and the driest air accordingly always contains

more or less water in the state of invisible vapour. The quantity of this vapour is in proportion to the temperature; and hence, the warmer the air the greater proportion of vapour it contains. A beautiful provision for affording some little refreshment to plants at the very time they are exposed to exhaustion in hot weather, the operation of which we shall afterwards see when we come to consider the use of leaves. (To be continued.)

VARIETY.

THE DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN.—The sterility and solitude which have sometimes been attributed to the depths of the ocean, exist only in the fictions of poetic fancy. The great mass of the water that covers nearly three-fourths of the globe is crowded with life, perhaps more abundantly than the air, and the surface of the earth; and the bottom of the sea, within a certain depth accessible to light, swarms with countless hosts of worms, and creeping things, which represent the kindred families of low degree which crawl upon the land.

The common object of creation seems ever to have been the infinite multiplication of life. As the basis of animal nutrition is laid in the vegetable kingdom, the bed of the ocean is not less beautifully clothed with submarine vegetation, than the surface of the dry land with verdant herbs and stately forests. In both cases, the undue increase of herbivorous tribes is controlled by the restraining influence of those which are carnivorous; and the common result is, and ever has been, the greatest possible amount of animal enjoyment to the greatest number of individuals.—*Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise.*

JOHNSON, THE LEXICOGRAPHER, once made a bet with Boswell that he could go into the fish market and put a Billingsgate woman into a passion without saying a word that she could understand. We do not happen to have the original version of the anecdote by us, and shall therefore tell the story in our own way. The doctor commenced by silently indicating with his nose, that her fish had passed the state in which a man's olfactory could endure the flavor. The Billingsgate lady made a verbal attack, common in vulgar parlance, which impugned the classification in natural history, of the doctor's mother.—The doctor answered—"You are an article, madam" "No more an article than yourself, you bloody, misbegotten villain!" "You are a noun, woman!" "You—you—you," stammered the woman, choking with rage at a list of titles she could not understand. "You are a pronoun!" The beldame shook her fist in speechless rage. "You are a verb—an adverb—an adjective—a conjunction—a preposition—an interjection!" solemnly continued the doctor, applying the harmless epithets at proper intervals. The nine parts of speech completely conquered the old woman, and she dumped herself down in the mud, crying with rage at being thus "blackguarded" in a set of unknown terms, which, not understanding, she could not answer.

METHOD AND PUNCTUALITY are sure friends to the man of business. Mutually dependant one on the other, neither can exist in the absence of its proper companion. Strictly adhering to these best of 'emulators,' many a slow man has distanced competitors, who possessed twice his energy and twice his enterprise. Business, with a proper observance of those virtues—for they are no less—is a pleasure; an occupation, but not a fatigue.

A CHILD hearing that his mother had lost a long law suit, ran home and said, "Dear mamma, I am so glad you have lost that nasty suit that used to plague you so."

TURN from thinking of your trials to think of all you have done to forfeit every mercy; yet how many you possess and hope for!

THE GREAT NORTH AMERICAN LAKES—Relative Extent, Elevation, &c.—The Ontario is 180 miles long, 40 miles wide, 500 feet deep, and its surface is counted at 231 feet elevation above the tide waters at Three Rivers, 270 miles below Cape St. Vincent.

The Erie is 270 miles long, 60 miles wide, 130 feet deep, and its surface is ascertained to be near 565 feet above the tide water at Albany.

The Huron is 250 miles long, 100 miles average breadth, 900 feet deep, and its surface is near 595 feet above tide water.

The Michigan is 400 miles long, 50 miles wide, depth and elevation same as the Huron.

Green Bay is about 100 miles long, 20 miles wide, depth unknown, elevation the same as Huron.

Lake Superior is 480 miles long, 100 miles average width, 900 feet deep, and its surface is 648 feet above the tide water.

Bottom of Lake Ontario, 269 feet below the surface of tide water

Huron, 365 do.

Michigan, 305 feet do.

Superior, 305 feet do.

Erie is 455 feet above the surface of the tide water.

—*Norwich Advocate.*

A LUXURIOUS SPENDTHRIFT.—A merchant who had lately died at Isfahan, and left a large sum of money, was so great a niggard, that for many years he denied himself and his son, a young boy, every support, except a crust of coarse bread. He was, however, one day tempted by the description a friend of his gave of the flavor of cheese, to buy a small piece; but before he got home he began to reproach himself with extravagance, and instead of eating the cheese he put it into a bottle, and contented himself, and obliged the child to do the same, with rubbing the crust against the bottle, enjoying the cheese in imagination.

One day that he had returned home later than usual, he found his son eating his crust, and rubbing it against the door. "What are you about, you fool?" was the exclamation. "It is dinner-time, father; you have the key, so I could not open the door: I was rubbing my bread against it, because I could not get to the bottle." "Cannot you go without cheese one day, you luxurious little rascal? you'll never be rich!" added the angry miser, as he kicked the poor boy for not being able to deny himself the ideal gratification. — *Sketches of Persia.*

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are upwards of one thousand two hundred papers printed in the United States. Of these, there are ninety printed in New York, fourteen of which are issued daily.

'Mr Snooks, what do you value my services at, a day?' asked an apprentice just after dinner. 'Why, I reckon about four pence half penny.' 'Well, then, here's three cents—'I'm off for the rest of the day.'

Of all things the most ungrateful and absurd, is to be provoked at a strong breeze in summer, which happens to come in at the window, and blow your papers off the table.

The conductor of a Mississippi journal apologizes for the number of typographical errors in his columns, by stating, that his types have been so often used in notices of rail roads and steam boats, that they have the principle of locomotion so thoroughly infused into them, as to be continually jumping up and down, and not unfrequently alighting in places appointed for others.

Not to feel misfortunes is not the part of a mortal, but not to bear them is unbecoming a man.

We insensibly imitate what we habitually admire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Liverpool Times, August 22.

The Elections are now ended, and the result is that Ministers are sure of a majority of thirty-eight on all trying questions, and have a fair chance of one considerably greater on all questions of a general nature. The following summary is as correct as it is possible to make it, and as it gives the Tories the benefit of several doubtful votes, it is probably rather below than above the mark:—

Reformers. Tories.

Members returned for English Boroughs and Cities—341, being	191	150
Members for Counties in England and Wales—159, being	49	110
Scotch County Members—30, being	12	18
Scotch City and Borough Members—23, being	22	1
Irish County Members—64, being	44	20
Irish City and Borough Members—41, being	30	11

Total number of Members of the House of Commons—656, being 348 310

The majority, therefore, may be stated at from thirty-eight to forty votes. Setting the gains against the losses, we believe that it will be found that the Tories have not gained a dozen votes, notwithstanding the swamping of the English counties with the tenants at will, and the dearly purchased support of the old freemen. Had it not been for the unconquerable energy of the Irish people, the position of Ministers would certainly have been very critical, but they have surpassed the expectations of their friends and the fears of their enemies, and have rewarded the good wishes and exertions of Lords Melbourne and Mulgrave by an amount of support sufficient to enable them to set their opponents at defiance.

We believe that there are very few practical grievances which Ministers, with their present majority, do not possess the power of remedying. The Irish Tithe System, for instance, may be any time changed, and the whole burden of the tithes removed from the Catholic peasantry to the Protestant landlords; the Irish Municipal Corporation, if the Tithe System is once arranged, may be at once reformed; a System of Poor Laws may be enacted for the relief of Irish Misery, and the English Church Rates, the source of endless differences, may be placed on a much better footing than at present. All these things may be done by a Liberal Ministry, if the Liberal party will only act with discretion and forbearance, but if they insist on having every thing done precisely according to their own taste and opinions—if they will insist on every thing, and concede nothing—the result will be that Lord Melbourne will be expelled from office, and that they will be compelled to except from the Tories less than their own friends would willingly have granted, and possessed the ability to carry.

The result of the Election, though not so satisfactory to the friends of progressive improvement as might have been desired, is at all events decisive of some points of the utmost importance, the consideration of which will go far to reconcile the friends of Liberal Government to the present posture of affairs.

It is worthy of observation, as an evidence of public opinion, that not one of her MAJESTY'S Ministers has lost his seat during the late unparalleled contest, though all the Commissioners connected with government represent large and open constituencies.

The plain fact is, that Radical candidates have at this election fared very ill almost every where. Mr Grote escaped with the skin of his teeth; Mr Roebuck has gone to the dogs; Col. Thompson has been beaten by that superlative coxcomb, D'Israeli, the younger; Mr Hutt has lost his election; and here Mr Ewart, with innumerable claims on the constituency, and Mr Elphinstone, after having fully established his reputation as a man of sense, information, and excellent intentions have been defeated. The advocates of organic reformers will be exceedingly few in the new Parliament, and of those who are in, scarcely any have gained seats except as supporters of Lord Melbourne's government. None but those who wilfully shut their eyes can fail to see that extreme opinions of all kinds, are odious to the people of England, or that those who claim to possess all the confidence of the country in reality possess less of it than any other party whatsoever.

The Queen took possession of Windsor Castle on the 22d August. Triumphant arches were erected at Kensington, Hammersmith, and other suburban towns through which the royal cavalcade passed, at the expense of the inhabitants; and the houses of many were decorated with flags, royal standards, large crowns of flowers, and bouquets and evergreens.

It was reported in political circles that the Earl of Durham would succeed Lord Glenelg as Colonial Secretary.

STATE OF TRADE.—If we were to judge of the state of trade from the Liverpool Barometer, the Cotton Market, we should say, was never more active than at present. The sales the week before last amounted to 40,000 bales, and last week to not less than 7,000. This is very nearly at the rate of 8000 bales per day for six successive days, and is at least 30 per cent above the average sales. This unusual activity in the Cotton Market arises partly from the smallness of the stocks held by the manufactures,—partly from the impression that prices have reached and passed the lowest point, and partly from a very active demand for manufactured goods, and especially for twist at Manchester and other places. The accounts from most of the other manufacturing districts also continue to be favorable. Considering how little has been done in the production of goods in any part of the country since January last, there can be no doubt that stocks generally are getting low; and this circumstance, united to the abundance of money and the favorable prospects for the harvest, both accounts for and justifies the present activity. The prices of raw produce generally are advanced: cotton wool has advanced, on an average, a penny a pound during the last six weeks; silk has advanced still more: iron is five and twenty shillings a ton higher, and lead is improving rapidly in price. Judging from these and other indications, we believe that the pressure is nearly passed, and the prospects for the future are favorable. We should hope that the terrible warning of last winter will not soon be forgotten.

MANCHESTER.—The improvement in the trade of this town, which we noticed last week, still continues. The demand for yarn is extremely active, and most of the ordinary shipping qualities are fully a half penny per pound higher than they were a fortnight ago. There is also a considerably improved demand for many descriptions of goods, the stocks of which are in general very light. We are glad to learn that the improvement has extended to calico-weavers, in the neighbourhood of Burnley and Blackburn, who are very much better employed than they were a month ago; and there

seems to be little doubt, that in a very short time they will have again full work. There is also a decided improvement in the condition of the muslin and counterpane weavers at Bolton, and there appears to be, on all sides, decisive indications of a return of comparative prosperity to the manufacturing population of the district.—*Guardian.*

LFEES—Business continues to improve both in the cloth-halls and in the ware-houses, more goods having been cleared out during the last ten days than for the two months previous; notwithstanding this, there is no improvement in prices. The very low price, however, at which goods are now selling, holds out a strong temptation for speculation, and we have little doubt that business will still farther improve in a very short time; and the result may be fairly anticipated, that from the present low price of wool, far remunerating prices may be obtained.—*Mercury.*

The iron trade is beginning to recover from the late severe pressure, iron having advanced 20s per ton in the manufacturing districts.

LONDON, August 19—The general feature of the Money Market presents no fresh opportunity for remarking this day, but there is more disposition to invest capital in American bonds and other securities which formerly would not have been considered as exactly the objects of legitimate investments.

So far as external commercial affairs appear, they have decidedly taken a favorable turn during the past week. The letters from Liverpool state that on Friday the sales of cotton amounted to 5000 bales, being about 42,000 on the week.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, August 18.—There has been throughout the week a very spirited demand, both from the trade and the speculators, and the transactions are on an extensive scale, amounting to 47,000 bags—prices of all kinds have advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ d to $\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb., with the exception of the good qualities of the American, in which no improvement can be noticed. Speculators have taken 7000 and 4500 Surat, and exporters 1350 American and 600 Surat.

TIMBER.—The demand for pine timber in the Liverpool market, though somewhat improved, is by no means brisk; prices however are fully maintained, and in some instances rather better. Quebec cargoes have been sold at 16d, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, and 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ d per foot; and St. John's cargoes at 16d to 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ d per foot, as in size and quality.

THE HARVEST.—August 22.—Wheat harvest is likely to become pretty general this week in the north of England, a considerable quantity of oats having been already cut. We believe that the quality of grain will be good every where, and the quantity a fair average. Prices are going down rapidly at present, but from the smallness of last year's harvest, and the universal exhaustion of the stock of old corn, we do not anticipate low prices for any length of time.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1837.

LONDON dates to the 21st August, and Paris to the 19th, have been received at Halifax, by way of New York. They furnish pleasing tidings of the steady improvement in commercial and money matters, and the abundance of the harvest, which appears to be general all over Europe.

The civil war in Spain raged with unabated fury. The cholera was again making its progress through Italy, France, and other neighboring countries.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—The very great privations to which many of our Subscribers have been exposed for some months past, from the dearth of provisions, has induced us rather to put ourselves to some inconvenience than them; but now, that a bountiful Providence has put it in their power to pay us without any inconvenience, we certainly expect all debts due to the establishment, up to the commencement of our THIRD VOLUME in May last, will be immediately paid. To enable such as reside in this County more easily to do so, we are ready to take in payment,—pork, beef, flour, oatmeal, and butter, at market prices.

When we commenced THE BEE, we set out upon the avowed principle, that we would not continue to print for those who would not make us regular payments; we see no reason now to decline from that principle, and accordingly we erased the names of a number of delinquents from our list at the commencement of the present Volume. There are now some others due us two years and upwards, who will be dealt with in like manner, if their arrears are not paid up in three months from this date; and at the same time, their accounts will be put in the way of immediate collection.

These remarks of course do not apply to those who make us regular payments, to whom we are always thankful.

CORONER'S INQUEST—An inquest was held at the Albion Mines' loading ground, South Pictou, on Wednesday last, on view of the body of David A. Jenkins, second mate of the brig Waltham. Verdict—"The deceased came to his death by accidentally falling from the job-boom of the ship Superior, to the deck of the brig Waltham."

MARRIED.

At Truro, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. John Waddell, the Rev. James Waddell, Master of the Central Academy, Charlottetown, to Elizabeth, second daughter of E. S. Blanchard, Esq., Truro.

DIED.

On Friday last, Mrs McLaughlin, aged 80 years. Monday, Julia, daughter of Mr Matthew Kennedy, aged 18 months. At Halifax, on Friday evening last, in the 65th year of his age, John Young, Esq., one of the Representatives in Provincial Parliament, for the County of Sydney.

The ensuing term of the LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY of this place, commencing on Wednesday the first day of Nov'r next, the Committee respectfully request those who may intend lecturing shortly after that period, to mention to the Secretary, Mr Charles Robson, the proposed time and subject of their Lectures. [October 11.]

[FOR THE BEE.]

LUNAR ECLIPSE.

MR DAWSON.—The eclipse of the moon on Friday evening next, is likely to be attended with a phenomenon of very rare occurrence. The moon will rise partially eclipsed, at twenty-five minutes after five o'clock, and as the earth must be between the sun and the moon to occasion an eclipse, the sun ought then to be below the horizon; but owing to the refraction of the earth's atmosphere, I conceive that, on high land, we shall see the singular phenomenon of the sun remaining above the western horizon while the moon appears eclipsed in the eastern. Such a phenomenon was seen at Paris in 1750.

October 10.

WATCH.

WANTED,
A SMART Young Man, as a
FARM SERVANT
Apply to George Craig, 10 Mile House, West River. [June 5]

SHIP NEWS

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Friday, October 6th.—Sch'r Isabella, McQuarrie, P. E. Island—ballast.

Saturday.—Brig Mary Cole, Watts, Thomastown—ballast; sch'r Cathorino, Chambers, Tatamagouche—boards; Elizabeth, Hayden, River John—barrels; Swan, LeBrocy, P. E. Island—ballast.

Monday.—Sch'r Mary Ann, Graham, Miramichi—50 hhds salt; Sarah, Mattetal, Tatamagouche—barrels; Elizabeth, Simpson, Merigomish—donls.

Tuesday.—Sch'r Juventa, Coffin, Pogwash—Immo- stone; Jane Ann, McLean, P. E. Island—ballast.

CLEARED.

October 4th.—Brig Iddo, Pierce, Providence—coal. 6th.—Sch'r Mary Jane, Jones, P. E. Island—coal; Matilda, Robinson, do.—do.; ship Sarah Shoafe, Mer- ry, New York—do.; sch'r Rival, Churchill, Portland do.; Oneco, Farrow, do.—do.; General Cobb, Cobb, Somerset—do.

7th.—Sch'r Mary, Faylor, Chobucto—salt. 9th.—Sch'r Nimble, Howett, P. E. Island—coal; Janet Grant, Simpson, St. Stephens, N. B.—coal. Sailed from Tatamagouche, ship Frances Lawson, Barter, Cork—timber, &c.

10th.—Brig Waltham, Barlow, Providence—coal, sch'r Brothers, Eisan, Halifax—butter and pork.

The Brigantine *Betsy*, Captain Stephens, of and from St. John's, Newfoundland, laden with fish, flour, tea, sugar, and dry goods, went on shore on Cape John, near Tony River, on the 8th inst., in a squall, where she soon became a total wreck. A part of the cargo was got out of her, all of which was more or less damaged, which will be sold, together with the hull, rigging, &c., to-day at 11 o'clock, for the benefit of all concerned.

The Am. brig *Ceres*, Nichols, of Boston, was driven ashore on Big Island, Merigomish, on Sunday night last. Crew saved.

Arrived, at Cork, August 20.—Solon, from Pictou. At Shields, August 17, Liddell, Brown, from Pictou.

Brig Emigrant, at Warren from Matanzas, on the 3rd instant, fell in with the wreck of the barque Janot, of and for London, from Honduras, and took off the captain and ten men, who had suffered greatly for provisions and water; two men had died. The Janot had been capsized on the 21st ult. and the crew saved only what they had on.

Notice to Mariners.—Extract from the Log Book of the Bremen brig Siern, Capt. D. Spille, on her voyage from Bremen to New York:—"On the 10th August, 1837, at 6 p. m. in lat. 43 deg. 20 min. W. saw a Rock, which on referring to the chart, was not laid out in the same. It being calm and clear weather, we lowered down the boat and approached the said rock within a few yards; we found a platform level with the water of about 15 feet in diameter, and a piece of rock in the middle, of the form of a sugar loaf, about 8 or ten feet high. No other rocks were to be seen—the sea of a dark blue color, and very clear.

Ledge on Grand Banks.—Capt. Thompson, of schr. Paragon, at Castine, from Grand Banks, reports having seen on the Banks, lat 44, 46, long. 53, 10, (being foggy, does not know as he is correct in the longitude,) a ledge near the west edge, with about three fathoms water; appeared long and narrow. Capt. T. thinks it is in the track of ships going to England;—he does not recollect of ever having seen it mentioned, and it is not laid down in any chart.

MISS THRESHER

INFORMS the public, that she intends opening her SCHOOL on the 17th instant,

FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF YOUNG LADIES in the following different BRANCHES,—viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geo- graphy, plain and ornamental Needle-Work, Drawing, Painting, crayon, velvet, and transparent Painting.


October 11. m-w

FOUND ADRIFT,

IN the Gulf, off Toney River, on the 7th in- stant, a BOAT'S MAST, and RIGGING attached. The owner may have them restored on application to James Mullons, Wallace, and paying expenses. October 11.

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES, On Monday the 20th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, a. m. If not previously disposed of at private sale :

 ALL that lot, piece, or parcel of LAND, situate and being in the town of Pictou, on the north side of Church street, and is described as follows, viz: Beginning at the south west corner of a lot of land formerly owned by John Patterson, sen., deceased, (and now in the possession of Messrs Hep- burn and Campbell,) thence running north 3 degrees east, ten rods; thence north 82 degrees west four rods; thence south 3 degrees west, ten rods or until it strikes the north side of Church street afore- said; and thence south 76 degrees east along the said street to the place of beginning, (excepting out of, and from the same, the dwelling house and school house now in the possession of, and occupied by Mr James Hogue.) There are upon the premises,

TWO GOOD DWELLING-HOUSES, An excellent SHOP, and Out-Houses.

It will be sold in one or two lots to suit purchasers. The premises can be viewed at any time on applica- tion to the subscriber. Terms liberal, and will be made known at the time of sale.

JOHN LINDSAY.

Pictou, 11th October, 1837.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF LAND IN THE TOWN OF PICTOU,

(Adjoining the Property of Mr John Lorrain;)

MEASURING on Church street about forty feet, and extending north along James' street about one hundred and fifty feet. Terms easy; apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON,

Pictou, 11th October, 1837. if

FOR SALE.

1 Baking or Cooking STOVE, 1 DOUBLE SIZED, very neat.

ALSO:

A FEW THOUSAND FOUR YEARS OLD LIVE THORNS,

For Hedging.

Apply to **J. DAWSON.**

TO LET:

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

Apply as above. [October 11.]

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave the Province for some time, has to request all those who are in any way indebted to him, to pay the same before the 20th Octr. All accounts due after that date, will be placed in the hands of his Attorney, to be recovered by legal means. He has also to request all those to whom he is indebted to render their accounts for ad- justment.

JOHN CRERAR.

N. B. J. C. is now selling off his remaining stock at greatly reduced prices. Pictou, 12th Sept. 1837.

IN THE PRESS, AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, (At this Office.)

A NEW SELECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC, TO BE CALLED "THE HARMONICON."

[PRICE SIX SHILLINGS.]

AS but a limited number of Copies are printing, those wishing to become subscribers to the Work will please hand in their names without delay. Contributions of favorite and popular TUNES will be thankfully received. March 1837.

ALBION MINES RAIL ROAD.

TENDERS will be received by Joseph Smith, Esq until Tuesday 31st October next, for furnishing 5000 Sleepers for the Rail Road. The above are to be of good sound Hemlock, and of the following di- mensions, to wit:

8 feet long, 14 inches on the Bed, and 8 inches deep, sawn on the under side, and either sawn or hewn on the upper side. The first thousand to be de- livered on the 1st day of May 1838, at the Rail Road, and one thousand on the first of every succeeding month until the whole is completed.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr Smith at the Mines, or to Mr Peter Crerar at the Rail Road.

Sept. 12th, 1837.

VALUABLE WORKS.

A complete set of the BRIDGEWATER TREATISES, 12 vols. bound in calf—containing

CHALMERS—On the Wisdom and Goodness of God, as manifest in the adaptation of Nature to the Constitution of Man.

KIDD—On the adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man.

WHEWELL—On Astronomy and General Physics, considered in reference to Natural Theology.

BELL—On the human Hand, as evincing design.

ROGET—On Animal and Vegetable Physiology.

BUCKLAND—On Geology and Mineralogy.

KIRBY—On the history, habits, and instincts of Ani- mals.

PROUT—On Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Func- tion of Digestion.

ALSO,

THE BRITISH CYCLOPEDIA, in 8 volumes. For sale at the Bookstore of July 26, 1837.

JAMES DAWSON.

100 B BARRELS CORN MEAL for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.** Pictou, August 29.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the **DAVID P. FAIRBANKS,** of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscri- bers.

R. S. PATTERSON, } Admrs. **ABRAM PATTERSON,** }

Pictou, 29th July, 1837. if

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

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

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

JANE DOULL, Administratrix Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

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

POETRY.

THE THINGS THAT CHANGE.

BY FELICIA HEMANS.

Know'st thou that seas are sweeping
Whose domes and towers have been?
When the clear wave is sleeping,
Those piles may yet be seen;
Far down below the glossy tide,
Man's dwellings whose his voice hath died.

Know'st thou that flocks are feeding
Above the tombs of old,
Which kings, their armies leading,
Have lagored to behold?
A short smooth greenward o'er them spread,
Is all that marks where heroes bled.

Know'st thou that now the lichen
Of cities one renown'd,
Is but some pillar broken
With grass and wall flowers crown'd,
While the lone serpent tears her young
Where the triumphant Lyre has wrung?

Well, well I know the story
Of ages pass'd away,
And the mournful wrecks that glory
Hath left to dull decay,
But thou hast yet a tale to learn,
More full of warnings, sad and stern.

Thy pensive eye but ranges
Thro' ruin'd fane and hall—
Oh! the deep soul hath changes
More sorrowful than all!
Talk not, while these before thee throng,
Of silence in the place of song.

See Scorn where Love hath perish'd,
Distrust, where friendship grew,
Pride, where once Nature cherish'd
All tender thoughts and true,
And shadows of oblivion the ground.

Grieve not for tombs far scatter'd,
For temples prostrate laid;
In thine own heart he shatter'd
The alters it had made!
Go, sound its depths in doubt and fear—
Heap up no more its treasures here!

MISCELLANY.

From the Pickwick Papers.

THE COBBLER.

He was a sallow man—all cobblers are; and had a strong bristly beard—all cobblers have; his face was a queer, good-natured, crooked featured piece of workmanship, ornamented with a couple of eyes that must have worn a joyous expression at one time, for they sparkled yet. The man was sixty by years, and heaven knows how old by imprisonment, so that this having any look approaching to mirth or contentment was singular enough. He was a little man, and being half doubled up as he lay in bed, looked about as long as he ought to have been without legs. He had got a great red pipe in his mouth, and was smoking and staring at the rushlight in a state of enviable placidity.

"Have you been here long?" inquired Sam, breaking the silence which had lasted for some time.

"Twelve years," said the cobbler, biting the end of his pipe as he spoke.

"Contempt?" inquired Sam.

The cobbler nodded.

"Vell, then," said Sam, with some sternness, "wot do you persevere in bein' obstinat for, wasting your precious life away in this here

magnified pound? Vy don't you give in, and tell the Chancellorship that you're werry sorry for makin' his court contemptible, and you won't do so no more?"

The cobbler put his pipe in the corner of his mouth while he smiled, and then brought it back to its old place again, but said nothing.

"Vy don't you!" said Sam, urging his question strenuously.

"Ah!" said the cobbler, "you don't quite understand these matters. What do you suppose ruined me now?"

"Vy," said Sam trimming the rushlight, "I s'pose the begimn' was that you got into debt, eh?"

"Never owed a farden," said the cobbler; "try again."

"Vell, perhaps," said Sam, "you bought houses, vich is delicate English for gain' mad, or took to buildin', vich is a medical term for bein' incurable."

The cobbler shook his head, and said—"try again."

"You didn't go to law, I hope?" said Sam, suspiciously.

"Never in my life," replied the cobbler. "The fact is, I was ruined by having money left me."

"Come, come," said Sam, "that won't do. I wish some rich enemy 'ud try to work my destruction in that 'ere way. I'd let him."

"Oh, I dare say you don't believe it," said the cobbler, quietly smoking his pipe. "I wouldn't if I was you, but it is true for all that."

"How was it?" inquired Sam, half induced to believe the fact already by the look the cobbler gave him.

"Just this," replied the cobbler; an old gentleman that I worked for, down in the country, and a humble relation of whose I married—she's dead, God bless her, and thank Han for it—was seized with a fit and went off."

"Where?" inquired Sam, who was growing clearer after the numerous events of the day.

"How should I know where he went?" said the cobbler, speaking through his nose, in an intense enjoyment of his pipe. "He went off dead."

"Oh, that indeed," said Sam. "Vell."

"Well," said the cobbler, "he left five thousand pounds behind him."

"And wery gen'leel in him so to do," said Sam.

"And being surrounded by a great number of nieces and nevy's, as was always quarrelling and fighting among themselves for the property, he makes me his executor, gives me a thousand pounds, and leaves the rest to me in trust, to divide among 'em as the will provided."

"Wot do you mean by leavin' it on trust?" inquired Sam, waking up a little. "If it ain't ready money, vore's the use on it?"

"It's a law term, that's all," said the cobbler.

"I don't think that," said Sam, shaking his head. "There's verry little trust at that shop. How's ever, go on."

"Well," said the cobbler, "when I was going to take out a probate of the will, the nieces and nevy's, who was desperately dissatisfied at not getting all the money, enters a caveat against it."

"Wh' it's that?" inquired Sam.

"A legal instrument vich is as much as to say, it's no go" replied the cobbler.

"I see," said Sam, "a sort of brother-in-law o' the have-his-carcase. Vell."

"But," continued the cobbler, "finding that they couldn't agree among themselves, and consequently couldn't get up a case against the will, they withdrew the caveat, and I paid all the legacies. I'd hardly done it, when one

nevy brings an action to set the will aside. The case came on some months afterwards before a deaf old gentleman, in a back room somewhere down by Paul's Churchyard; and after four counsels had taken a day a piece to bother him regularly, he takes a week or two to consider and read the evidence in six volumes, and then gives his judgment that how the testator was not quite right in his head, and I must pay all the money back again and all the costs. I appealed; the case come on before three or four very sleepy gentlemen, who had heard it all before in the other court, where they're lawyers without work; the only difference being that they're called doctors, and in the other place delegates, if you understand that; and they very dutifully confirmed the decision of the old gentleman below. After that we went into Chancery, where we are still, and where I shall always be. My lawyers have had all my thousand pounds long ago; and what between the estate, as they call it, and the costs, I'm here for ten thousand, and shall stop here till I die, mending shoes. Some gentlemen have talked of bringing it before Parliament, and I dare say would have done it, only they hadn't time to come to me, and I hadn't power to go to them; and they got tired of my long letters, and dropped the whole business. And this is God's truth, without one word of suppression or exaggeration, as fifty people in this place and out of it very well know."

The cobbler paused to ascertain what effect his story had produced upon Sam, but finding that he had dropped asleep, knocked the ashes out of his pipe, sighed, put it down, drew the bed-clothes over his head, and went to sleep too.

KIDNAPPING A SHERIFF—Dublin, August 2.—A most singular story is afloat in Town to-day of the kidnapping the Sheriff of Waterford with the election Writs in his pocket, by the eccentric Marquis of Waterford. They were both walking on the quay, the day being warm, when the Marquis hospitably invited the High Sheriff to partake of a glass of champagne. The Sheriff accepted the offer, requesting that his Lordship would delay it until he went to the Post Office to get any letters which might have arrived for him. He did so, got the election Writs which had arrived by that day's mail, put them into his pocket, went on board, and neither the vessel, the Marquis, nor the Sheriff, have since been heard of. The noble Marquis was about to sail for Norway, and the first account of the Party is expected to be from the inhospitable shores of the Scaggerack.

AN EXTRA-ORDINARY.—An avaricious person, who kept a very scanty table, dining one Saturday with his son at an ordinary in Cambridge, whispered in his ear, "Tom, you must eat for to-day and to-morrow." "Oh yes," reiterated the half starved lad, "but I ha'n't eaten for yesterday and the day before yet, father."

FATAL RASHNESS.—A certain Editor in Massachusetts has lately got married!—The Southern Telescope thinks he is crazy, unless his wife has an appetite to live on old exchange papers.

Foots has defined marriage as bubbling for a single eel in a barrel of snakes.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr DENNIS REDDIE
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. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.