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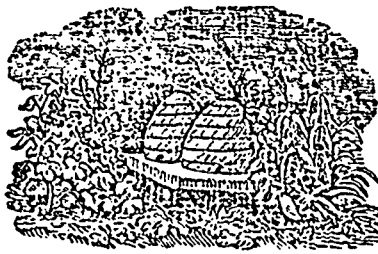
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACLEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INBIANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUAEIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1836.

NUMBER XIV.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 3s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 5s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

For Advertising by the Year, if not exceeding a square, 35s. to Subscribers, 45s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

MRS. SPALKER,

SILK DYER,

HEAD OF THE MIXING COMPANY'S WHARF, PICTOU,

RETURNS her thanks for past favours, and in soliciting a continuance of public patronage, trusts that the experience she has had in her line of business, gives her some claim to their confidence and support, and she begs to assure them that, in future, every attention shall, as usual, be given to please her employers.

She continues to dye every description of Silk, Gause, Satin, and Velvet Dresses; Crapes, Gauze Thread and Lace Veils, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Canton Crapo and Silk Shawls, Ribbons, Ladies and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Stockings Black changed to Green, Brown, Fawn and Purple colours. A few Silk and Canton Crapo Shawls, Ribbons and Handkerchiefs cleaned.

Orders by Post or Carrier promptly attended to. August 3d. if

WILLIAM BROWNRIG, BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his friends and the Public in general for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to notify that he has received a large

STOCK OF MATERIALS

in his line, which he will make up to order in the neatest manner, at the shortest notice, and hopes by zealous exertions to merit a continuance of past favours.

Ready made BOOTS & SHOES constantly on hand.

Two Journeymen wanted immediately. None need apply but such as can give satisfactory testimonials of character.

August 10. a-w ps8

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION,

ON Tuesday, the 6th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises:

ALL the RIGHT and CLAIM of the late ALEXANDER FALCNER to a HOUSE in Church Town, East River, Pictou.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

JAMES FALCNER.

August 9, 1836.

b-w

JUST RECEIVED, FROM BOSTON, BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

An excellent assortment of Sabbath School BOOKS AND TRACTS.

July 13. J. Dawson.

THE INDIAN'S REVENGE.

Ye say that they have all passed away;

That nobler race and brave—

That their light canoes have vanished

From off the crested wave—

That mid the forest where they roamed

There rings no Indian's shout,

But their name is in our waters—

Ye may not wash it out.

Ye say their cone-like cabins,

That clustered o'er the vale,

Have fled away like withered leaves

Before the Autumn gale;

But their memory liveth on your hills,

Their baptism on your shore;

Your everlasting rivers speak

Their dialect of yore.—Mrs Signaney.

THOUGH less celebrated in the history of the early existence of New England than the surrounding towns, Hatfield has not altogether failed of being a subject of interest to those who love to dwell on the events of the past. Though this town in some measure escaped the fury of the savages and has been the seat of but few remarkable events, yet it shared in all the fortunes of the old times—it partook in that part of the miseries of the Indian wars—and the same characteristics that have been remembered with us neighbors will preserve its early history from oblivion. They who are familiar with the country bordering on Connecticut river, may not have forgotten the 'old elm of Hatfield.' One may remember that a resident of these parts has told that this tree is one of the largest in New England, and not only the largest, but so far as is known, the oldest. He feels no interest for the 'charter oak' of Hartford, or the elm on Boston Common. The old elm of Hatfield is all in all to him. He will tell you that when the town was first settled, it was an old tree, and the great freshest of the Connecticut, long before a whiteman trod its banks, will not be forgotten; on the contrary, he will attempt to show you marks which the Indian made at the time to indicate the height to which the waters ascended. Though he may suppose you have seen a taller tree, he will be sure you never saw one whose branches spread as wide, or whose trunk measured twelve feet through. But the old elm is not the only thing of interest in Hatfield. It was its legends—and of one of them I would make mention.

David Wait was not celebrated as a bar-room loungor, nor for his immense farm, nor for the number of cattle he fattened, nor for the quantity of hard dollars he had hoarded up, but for his bravery and success in hunting the Indians and the wild game of the woods. Before King Phillip's war, David Wait then a young man was universally known among the savages of that vicinity, as a hunter, and received from them the name of the 'Long Gun'—from a gun of great length which he always used, and which was a great favorite of his as well as terror to the Indians in battle. When the war commenced, he was one of the bravest and most useful soldiers drafted out of the old county of Hampshire. His manner of fighting when not actively employed with the troops, sui generis. He fought upon his 'own hook'—not an uncommon way of destroying the common enemy. From this manner of fighting he was rather contemplated as an Indian hunter, than as a regular soldier.

So fared was the Long Gun by the Indians, that many compacts were formed amongst them to destroy

him; and if Tradition has been faithful in her record, he many times narrowly escaped with his life. Among the Indians were two brothers who were called the Bloody Hunters. They were the most celebrated for hunting and fighting of any of the tribe, and each could number more scalps than any who had ever before been renowned for their bravery. They were looked upon on all important occasions for advice, and many a wife became a widow, and many a widow became childless, through the cunning and bravery of the Bloody Hunters. Many of their best warriors had been picked off by the Long Gun, and it was seldom a solitary Indian was found in the woods where the Long Gun used to hunt, except for the purpose of gaining a renown by his distinction. But the ill success of the adventurers and the many that perished in attempting to kill Wait, convinced the Indians that if he was to die by them it must be by the hands of the Bloody Hunters. These two brothers at length set out upon their expedition, resolved not to turn until they had obtained the scalp of the Long Gun.

Early one morning in autumn, Wait went out as was his custom, to hunt.—He had proceeded but a little way into the wood before he heard the crack of a rifle and felt himself wounded. He had self possession enough to fall and feign himself dead. Soon he saw two Indians spring from the bushes at different points. The one that came whence he saw the smoke arise, did not advance so fast as the other, whom he supposed came with his loaded rifle to despatch him, if signs of life were detected. Fortunately the spot where he fell was low ground, and he succeeded in placing his gun in the direction of the foremost Indian without being observed. The savage advanced cautiously, holding his rifle in a position for immediate use. Wait was prepared for him, and when within a few feet he fired. The Indian bounded up with a terrific yell, and fell lifeless upon the ground. Wait seized his fallen foe's rifle and sprang behind the roots and dirt of a tree that had been blown down, while the other Indian took to one standing. Here each party remained for some time narrowly watching for each others appearance. Wait pulled out some dirt from between the roots, and through the hole he perceived his adversary slyly creeping round so as to discover him. Watching his opportunity, at the most favorable moment, Wait shot him down.—Thus perished two of the bravest Indians of which the neighboring tribes could boast.

Long did the tribe watch for the return of the warriors.

And the days passed on, and the sun came down To the hills of the west like an angel's crown, The shadows lengthened from wood and hill, The mist crept up from the meadow rill, Yet they came not back, though the stars gave forth Their wizard light to the silent earth.

They sought and found the bodies of the Bloody Hunters where they were slain by the Long Gun. Astonished and terrified at the fate of warriors so renowned for their bravery, they hastily buried their remains; and left the vicinity of such an artful enemy.

But though the pride of the savages had been prostrated, and sadness had come over their feelings, there was one that could not sit contented beneath this blow of affliction. This was the young squaw of the elder of the Bloody Hunters. Though love may be a rare

requisite in the formation of savage character, and its existence in the Indian heart may be doubted by some, yet it does not appear that civilized life can boast of the strongest instances of pure affection. This young squaw had been treated by her master in a style approaching nearer civilization than is the custom among savages. A little son, who was the darling both of his father and mother, crowned their mutual attachment.

When this blow, which fell so heavily upon the whole tribe of Indians that prowled around the settlements came down upon her who was his wife, nothing but revenge could calm the violence of her feelings. Taught as the savage is to right all wrongs with the blood of the aggressor, and to slay whoever kills his nearest friend, this young savage, though a female, resolved that her husband's blood should not stain the white man's ill gotten soil unnoticed and unrevenged. From his infancy, the child was taught to look upon the slayer of his father, as one whose blood must be as a sacrifice to the Great Spirit. She taught him to handle the tomahawk and scalping-knife, and placed in his hand a rifle, that he might become expert in its use. The Indians after losing most of their best warriors and being tired of fighting, concluded a peace, and the settlement once more found repose.—The father when he lay down at night, no longer feared before the dawn that he and his child might be carried into captivity or sent unawares to eternity by the merciless savage. But while the white man sowed and reaped again in peace and the Indian reposed in his cabin, the young son of the Bloody Hunter might be seen firing at a target or chasing his gun through the unbounded forest. His mother would tell him he was destined to be the avenger of his tribe;—that from his hands would hundreds, whose friends had been slain by the Long Gun, receive satisfaction for otherwise incurable wounds.

It was Autumn; the fruits of the land had been gathered in; the forest was stripped of its verdure, and the many coloured leaves that adorned the woods on the hill-sides and in the valleys but a few days before, now lay scattered over the ground, and were wafted about by the melancholy winds. The sun was low in the West, and the breeze began to blow harder and harder and cooler as an honest farmer was wending his way home on the Eastern bank of the river. He was nearly opposite to the North part of the village of Hatfield when a tall, straight young Indian, upon whom the sun of eighteen summers had scarcely passed—carrying a rifle, intercepted him and enquired for the house of David Wait. The farmer eyed him a moment before speaking, then took him aside a little and pointing in the direction, said, "There across the river, just behind that orchard, in that red house, David Wait lives. He eyed him a moment longer, and continued, 'You must go down the river about a mile, to the ferry before you can cross. He saw the Indian take the direction he had pointed out, then hastened down to the beach, threw himself into the boat, and passed over to Wait's and acquainted him with what transpired between himself and the young Indian.

Wait locked the doors of his house, sent the family all into the cellar, and laid an unction upon them not to make any noise nor come up until called for. He posted himself in the chamber where he could conveniently see all that might be going on without. In the night the doors of his barn were thrown open and left swinging and slamming in the wind—his cattle bellowed as though in distress; but Wait was too cunning to be caught by such a snare. At daybreak he saw a young man standing with a gun in his hand behind a tree that guarded the passage to the barn. Wait carefully unfastened the door, and, with his long gun passed out and succeeded in getting behind the young Indian. He stepped upon a stick which broke beneath his weight with a crack that made the Indian start from his standing place, and each took a tree for shelter.—Wait stood but a few moments—he put his hat upon the top of his gun and slowly reached it out as if in the act of looking round the tree, and soon a ball shot from the Indian's rifle, passed thro' it. He fell to the ground with a groan, and the Indian, supposing himself sure of his victim, drew his scalping knife and hastily came up to secure his trophy of this great exploit. Wait jumped up and presented his gun but a few feet from his breast. The Indian, with a murmur of surprise, threw his knife in the air and resigned himself to his fate. He fell and was buried unobserved upon the neighbouring knoll.

The mother of this young warrior waited long and in vain for the return of her son, until at last the horrid truth flashed upon her mind. She was fearful that the last of her relations and the bravest of them all, must have been dealing with a demon. Revenge no longer dwelt in her breast;—but she believed that the Great Spirit had sent these misfortunes upon her as a judgment.—She found out where her son was buried, and every Autumn at the anniversary of his death, she made a pilgrimage to his grave, till at last

she was discovered one morning, cold and lifeless upon the sod that sheltered the last of her illustrious family from the world forever.—*Boston Pearl.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Correspondent of the N York Evening Star.
LIVERPOOL, June 24.

The repeal of part of the tax upon newspapers was agreed to, on Monday, by a majority of 33, in a full house:—a slight majority.

The Counter question moved by the Tories, was that in lieu of the tax upon knowledge the tax on soap should be reduced. The Tories, at last, see the advantage of having "clean hands." The argument against the repeal of the newspaper tax was that a new description of papers would now spring up low in price and in quality. The American press was repeatedly referred to during the debate, by both parties, and *not* in praise. In fact, it seemed admitted that the American newspaper press had *not* participated, to any considerable apparent extent, in the advancement of literature in the United States.

The reduction of the duty will materially effect the selling price of English newspapers. Some will be published so low as two pence (4 cents) a-piece, while the Times, and other large papers will be sold for five pence each copy, instead of seven pence, as at present. I presume—altho' no definite understanding has yet been reached on this subject—that the Liverpool papers will be of the same price (five pence) as those of London. Thus, the present price of a Liverpool or London paper (published weekly) is now £1 10 4:—under the new system it will amount to no more than £1 1 8:—thus, a daily London paper now costs £9 2 7 per annum: in future, the outside price, (taking 5d as the *maximum* for each copy) will be no more than £6 10 5. I name the prices, because it is no secret that hitherto prices have been paid, in America, for English papers, so enormous, as, in many instances to prevent the demand for such papers.

The reduced prices will commence from July 5:—being the commencement of one of our financial quarters.

We have had a few fighting episodes, as a relief to the dull routine of business in the Commons. On Friday week, (as I named in my last,) Colonel French and Mr. Rigby Wason had a quarrel; it was taken up by the House, and French (in Wason's absence) was committed to confinement, as he denied giving a pledge that he would not accept a challenge. Wason, it seems, had "cut and run" to Dover expecting French to follow and have the duel, "sung and comfortable," as Sir Lucius O'Trigger would say, at Calais. He was nabbed, however, by one of the officers of the House, and, on Monday week, brought before the Commons when, after a two hours' discussion, he and French mutually explained, and the matter ended.

The next day, Walter (the leading proprietor of the *Times*) got up and made a severe speech against Ministers, on the Irish question. O'Connell hates the *Times* for its constant and foul-mouthed abuse of him, and seized this opportunity of castigating it, through Walter, who was a Whig and is a turn coat Tory. He was met with five distinct interruptions from as many Tories; but he went on, in spite of them.

On Thursday, Colonel Silthorpe and Sir John C. Hobhouse (Byron's friend) had a row—but they mutually retracted offensive expressions they had used.

On Monday, while the Commons were in committee upon the newspaper stamp duty, Mr Roebuck made a speech in favor of the reduction of the tax, which did not please Mr Kearsley, member for Wigan, in Lancashire.

Kearsley is a half-witted fellow, who (*entre nous*) is like the immortal Captain Wattle, who was all for love, and a little for the bottle. Kearsley, *more suo*, was "three sheets in the wind," and getting up he strutted out that Roebuck's speech was "most disgusting." This the House could not bear, and he was loudly called to order. But he would not obey, and kept on muttering that he was "disgusted" with what Roebuck had said. There was a mighty *hubbub*: at last, Mr Paul Methuen, M. P. for Wiltshire, remonstrated with Kearsley, who, to the amusement of the House, deliberately put up a quizzing glass over his immenso spectacles, and with the most ludicrous, drunken gravity, cried out in a loud voice, "Paul, Paul, why persecutest thou me!" Mr Paul Methuen was obliged to throw himself at full length upon the bench, so overcome was he with laughter. Kearsley then commenced walking up and down the middle of the floor, amid the roars of the members, for he found it a task to keep his centre of gravity. However, he only stumbled three times. Finally he made an apology for his offensive language. Roebuck sent him a message, by the hands of Sir William Molesworth, but (as he states in a letter to the *Chronicle*) when Sir William delivered the hostile message to Kearsley, who was "in his glory" in the smoking room, (for our members consume tobacco as *yours* do,) Kearsley read it aloud for the good of the company, and said he could not think of fighting. Roebuck has let the matter drop, thinking there is no credit to be gained by a drunken man. Oh that America would send over some Trollope to describe these scenes.

THE PREMIER AND THE HON. MRS. NORTON.—Whilst we admit that Lord Melbourne is thus acquitted, and fully so, of all guilt, as to the commission of the criminal act charged, there are some collateral matters thrown up in the course of the evidence, which appear to us to be fair subject for public and general discussion—both because the facts to which we allude are admitted on all sides, and because, in persons of the eminent station of the defendant, evil appearances are, in fact, evil examples.

It should never be forgotten by any of us, whether great or humble, that our actual example is not what we in truth *may* be, but what we *appear* to be, and, therefore, whether a man be guilty or not of an evil act, he is at least guilty of an evil example, and is responsible for all its consequences, if he wilfully and carelessly follows a course of conduct which leads the public to conclude that he is not innocent.

Now, whatever judgment we may put upon this affair since the verdict of the jury, will any one venture the argument, that the whole course of the conduct of Lord Melbourne towards the Nortons was not such as both to justify a very strong suspicion, and therefore entirely to excuse Mr. Norton for having brought this action; and to be also very ill calculated to confirm or improve public morality by the personal example of the Premier of England? To say the least of it, was there not a cruel levity and indifference both as regards the character of the lady, and the peace and honour of her husband? And, in this point of view, (fully admitting, as we are bound to do, the innocence of Lord Melbourne, as to the main fact charged), has not a cruel degree of private misery been the actual and present result of his conduct? Is not Mrs. Norton rendered a complete outcast from the society of the virtuous portion of her own sex? Can any lady of her own rank admit her into society? Is not the mere suspicion which has been thrown upon her as effectual in this respect as would have been her positive condemnation?

And as regards the plaintiff himself can any thing be more miserable and hopeless than the condition into which the conduct of the Premier has cast him,—a husband without a wife,—a family without a home; comfortless without the sympathy and pity of the class of life to which he belongs; certain that he has lost much of the actual estimation of a sneering and deriding world, and uncertain only as to the degree in which his honour has been actually impaired. It does not belong to the character of a journalist to assume the formal tone and manner of a professed writer upon morals,—but it does belong to our character, and certainly is a part of our duty, so far to touch upon these subjects, when they affect public interests, as to express very strong regret, that a nobleman of the station of Lord Melbourne, should have inflicted such misery upon the family of his private friend. His conduct, to say the least of it, appears to have been exceedingly frivolous, he seems to have been without a due sense of what he owed to society, to the sanctity of private friendship, and to the dignity,—and, considering his time of life, the manliness of his own character,—as careless of the peace of families, and of the character of ladies, his friends and intimates, as a boy-officer in a French crack regiment.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

The *Liverpool Albion*, in commenting on the trial, remarks:—

“Next to our pleasure at the acquittal of Lord Melbourne, is our pleasure at the innocence of Mrs. Norton; an innocence which the evidence establishes morally as well as legally. The tales which her discarded servants told of her “come not within the compass of belief.” Their very monstrousness renders them incredible, and proves the base and sordid and malignant motives of the wretches by whom they were invented. A woman of remarkable beauty; “of high and pleteous wit and invention; endowed with great conversational powers; at once famous in the world of letters and of fashion, Mrs. Norton seems to have been “the observed of all the observers,” and her house the rendezvous of men of rank as well as of genius. Among the number of her visitors was Lord Melbourne, who frequented the house for five years, with the knowledge, because often in the presence of, the lady’s husband, without either that husband or any of his servants ever suspecting (for Hooke’s story is wholly unworthy of belief) the existence of an improper intercourse between the parties.

How Mr. Norton was first led to suspect his wife’s infidelity and his own dishonour does not appear from the evidence. His suspicions howsoever, and by whomsoever excited, did not arise till March last. Perhaps the public will never know the history of the transaction. Doubtless, however, in this case, as in most other cases of the kind,

“Some eternal villain,
Some busy and insinuating rogue,
Some cogging, cozening slave
Design’d the slander.”

The result has been to excite very general sympathy for the unfortunate wife—who was equally accused morally, though not legally with Lord Melbourne—and nothing but compassion for the unhappy husband.

A plot both domestic and political,—domestic against Mrs. Norton, and political against Lord Melbourne,—there has unquestionably been. Let us hope that the conspirators against the honor of the lady, and the character of the Minister will be detected, exposed, and punished.”

The Duke of Wellington met with an accident on Saturday afternoon, which might have been attended with the most serious consequences, but from which, as it is, we trust his Grace

will only suffer a little inconvenience and pain for a short time. As his Grace was riding on horseback, not far from Apsley-house, the horse took fright and shied at a boy who had climbed up and was hanging on a lamp-post. The spirited animal attempted to run away, but his Grace pulled him up so sharply, that he stumbled, and threw the noble Duke to the ground. In his fall his Grace struck his knee-cap with considerable violence, which caused an immediate swelling to take place. His Grace having been assisted home, Sir Henry Hallford and Dr. Hume were immediately called in, and by their advice twenty leeches were instantly applied to the bruised part. The noble Duke passed a tolerably quiet night, and was considered better this morning by the two eminent medical gentlemen who are attending him. This morning, it is said, his Grace is fast recovering from the effects of his accident.

A variety of statements has appeared, both in the English and Continental press, respecting the course adopted by Lord Ponsonby in the late affair between Mr. Churchill and the officers of the Porte. The facts are—that after investigating the entire transaction, Lord Ponsonby represented the circumstances to the Sultan leaving it to him to offer reparation for the injury inflicted upon a British subject. Lord Ponsonby did not make any specific demand such as he is represented to have done. The Sultan did offer reparation, but not such as Lord Ponsonby felt himself justified in accepting, without referring the entire matter to this government. The most ample details have been received from Constantinople; but his Majesty’s Ministers have not come to any determination upon the subject. While it is obvious that no greater reparation ought to be demanded than is proportionate to the wrong which has been perpetrated, the people of this country may feel assured that nothing less will be accepted.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE REVENUE.—The accounts of the Revenue for the quarter ending 5th July, 1836, exhibit a large increase in every one of the branches except the miscellaneous. The increase on the income of the quarter, after deducting the decrease is no less than £1,306,648; on the income of the year £2,045,456. The income on the quarter’s Customs is £381,260, Excise £713,121, Taxes £110,96, Post Office £70,757. There is however a decrease in the Post Office of this year of £196,911.

COLONIAL.

MONTREAL, July 29.

The weather continued dry until this morning when a most seasonable supply of rain began to fall. The farmers have generally commenced reaping the Barley. The wheat does not appear to have suffered from the fly in the upper part of this district. The Potatoes continue to have a very backward appearance. Rain is much wanted for that root. The Hay crop is generally good.

The last *Brockville* (U. C.) Recorder states that it is rumoured that dispatches had been recently received by Sir FRANCIS HEAD, and surmises that their contents are any thing but satisfactory, inasmuch as they were kept profoundly secret. The Recorder adds, had they been pleasant, they would have transpired long ago. The rumour of Sir F. HEAD’s recall is again afloat in the Upper Province.—*Vindicator.*

YARMOUTH, Aug. 12.

For the last few weeks we have had frequent rains; and notwithstanding the drought in the early part of the season, the crops promise well. The greater part of the grass has been mown, and is a fair average.—*Herald.*

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING,
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each,
(Three-fourths of which have been subscribed in England, and the remainder are reserved for the Colonies.)
With power to increase the Capital.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

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The rapidity with which the British North American Colonies have advanced in prosperity and commercial importance, the vast increase of their population, the high rate of interest, the fluctuation of exchange, the inadequacy of the capital already employed for Banking operations, and the increasing facility of intercourse with the Mother Country, point out the different settlements of British North America, as affording a secure field for the profitable employment of capital; for which purpose, and with a view of promoting the Mercantile and Agricultural interests of the Colonies, the present Company has been established.

The management of the Company’s affairs is invested in the London Court of Directors, and the Banks in the Colonies are to be conducted by local Boards appointed by them.

A general meeting of the Proprietors is to be held yearly in London, to whom a statement of the Company’s affairs will be submitted.

Power has been reserved to the Directors to apply for, and accept on behalf of the establishment, a Charter of Incorporation or Act of Parliament.

A Deposit of £10 sterling per share to be paid within a period to be named in the letter of allotment, at the rate of Exchange therein fixed, and the Deed of Settlement to be signed at the time of payment.

After payment of the Deposit, the remainder of the Capital will be required by instalments not exceeding £10 sterling per Share, at such intervals (of not less than 3 months) as the Directors may find necessary to carry the objects of the Bank into operation, of which due notice will be given.

The undersigned, commissioned to represent the Court of Directors in America, and to visit the several Colonies for the purpose of putting the affairs of the Bank into operation, hereby gives notice that he will be ready to receive and consider applications from persons resident in the Province of Nova Scotia, who may be desirous of becoming Shareholders in the Capital Stock of the Company, addressed to him at the Post Office, at Halifax, on or before the 1st day of September next. ROBERT CARTER.

New York, 14th July, 1836.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Robert Carter, Esq., Post Office, Halifax.

SIR—I request that you will allot to me _____ shares in the Bank of British North America; and I hereby engage to pay the Deposit of £10 sterling each, upon so many of such shares as you may allot to me, at the time, place, and rate of Exchange to be specified in your letter of allotment; and at the same time to execute the Deed of Settlement.

I am, sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

Signature at length, : : :
Place of abode, : : :
Date, : : : : : :

All Letters must be Post Paid.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Complete Farmer.

MANGEL-WURTZEL.

Field Culture of the Mangel-wurtzel Beet and the Sugar Beet. Soil and Preparation. The soil for these roots should be a loam, inclining to clay, in good till, well manured, and made fine to a good depth. John Hare Powell, Esq., corresponding secretary to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, in giving an account of his mode of cultivating this crop, says, "My soil was not naturally strong; it has been gradually so much deepened as to enable Wood's plough, No. 2, drawn by four oxen, to plough fourteen inches deep. Fresh barn-yard manure was equally spread upon the surface, and ploughed under in the early part of April, in quantities not larger than are generally used for potatoe crops in this country. Early in May the land was twice stirred with Beaton's swarder, harrowed, rolled; after stirred, harrowed and rolled again in the opposite direction." The soil on which Messrs Tristram Little and Henry Little, of Newbury, Massachusetts, raised their premium crop in 1824, is a clay loam. In 1823, about three fourths of the same was sowed with onions, and manured with about eight cords of compost manure to the acre. The other quarter was sowed with wheat without manure. In the fall of 1823 there were about ten cords of compost manure drawn on the lot, and put in a heap. Most of the said compost was drawn from the salt marshes, when ditching the same; the other part was from the barn yard. In the month of April, 1824, the heap was thrown over, and well mixed.

Planting. Colonel Powell says, "The holes for the seeds were made by a wheel, containing pegs in its circumference, which penetrated the ground about an inch, leaving intervals of four inches: the rows were made two feet asunder; two capsules were dropped into each hole; the wheel of a common barrow was passed over them, thus compressing the earth and leaving a slight rut for the retention of moisture."

Messrs Tristram and Henry Little observe that, "Between the 8th and 11th of May, the land was ploughed and sowed in the following manner:—After one deep ploughing the land was furrowed two and a half feet apart, and the manure put into the furrows, and covered with a double mould-board plough; a roller was then passed on the top of the ridge, and the seed dibbled in with the finger over the manure, about six or eight inches apart." The quantity of seed, according to English writers, is four pounds to an acre. Mr David Little, in obtaining a premium crop, sowed 4 pounds, but observed that he thought half that quantity would have been sufficient.

Cultivation. In raising Colonel Powell's crop, "A small cultivator, which I had contrived for the purpose, was drawn between the rows soon after the weeds appeared: a three inch triangular hoe remove like alternate plants—leaving the others at distances varying from eight to twelve inches asunder. The cultivator was twice used before the 20th of July. The heavy rains of August made another hoeing necessary, and surcharged the ground so much with moisture, that all roots increased much less in that month than during the same time in the two last years." The Messrs Little, "in the course of the season, thinned their plants, and left them from six to twelve inches apart in the rows. They were once hoed, and ploughed three times between the rows." Mr Powell, in raising a previous crop, had placed the rows three inches apart, and left the plants six inches apart in the rows. He says, "I this year desired smaller roots, which might grow

so closely as by their leaves to protect the soil as much as possible from the rays of the sun. My cultivator, by its peculiar form, enabled me to cut off the weeds when the plants were so young, that, if I had applied the plough, their crowns must have been covered in many instances by earth occasionally falling from its land side. The failure which attends the cultivation of most root crops in drills, proceeds from the neglect of weeds in their early stages. Four or five days of delay frequently make the difference of fifteen days in the labor of making clean an acre of ground. The same weeds which a boy with a sharp shingle could remove at the commencement of one week, may before the end of the next require the application of an instrument drawn by a horse.

"I ascribe my success in great measure, to the use of Wood's extraordinary plough, which enters the soil more deeply, and pulverizes it more perfectly, than any other I have ever seen, with equal force, in any country; to the use of cultivators, which complete the production of fine till; to the destruction of the weeds on their first appearance—leaving the smallest space upon which a horse can walk between the rows; and, above all, to planting the seeds of a proper kind upon a surface which is kept perfectly flat."

General Remarks. Agriculturists have not agreed whether it is most expedient to plant the seeds of this root on ridges or on a level. Colonel Powell condemns planting on ridges in this country, as a practice not adapted to our soil and climate, in which vegetables are very liable to suffer by drought. He says, "Among the various practices into which we have been seduced by the plausible theories of the advocates of European husbandry, there is none which appears to me more absurd than that which has led us to drill or dibble our crops on ridges. The English farmer wisely contends with the evils produced by too much rain; the American husbandman should as anxiously guard against his most formidable enemy, drought. I am inclined to think that there is no crop cultivated in this state (Pennsylvania) which ought not to be put on a flat surface." The climate of New England, especially its northern part, is not so warm and dry as that of Pennsylvania, and in that part of the United States, perhaps, the nature of the soil should decide the question; if dry, level planting, or if moist, ridge planting should be adopted.

We have heard complaints from American farmers, that the seed of this root is slow and uncertain in coming up. Perhaps the seed or soil, or both, may be too dry at the time of sowing. A writer in the English Farmer's Journal says, "I have of late years steeped my seed at least forty-eight hours. I made the experiment with twenty sound seeds not steeped, twenty steeped 24 hours, and the same number steeped 48 hours; every seed of the latter produced plants, which came up two or three days sooner than either of the others, and some of those not steeped did not come up at all." Mr Cobbett, in treating of the culture of the common garden beets, (American Gardener, p. 198.) directs to soak the seed four days and nights in rain water before it is sowed; and observes, that the mangel-wurtzel should be cultivated in the same manner as the other kinds of beets. American writers, so far as we have observed, give no directions for soaking the seeds of this vegetable before planting; and it is possible that the omission of this part of the process may cause the slowness and uncertainty of vegetation complained of. The capsule, or husk, which contains the seeds, is dry, and it requires a long time for the moisture which it may derive from the earth to penetrate this integument, so as to cause the seed to sprout. But if the soil be

very moist at the time of sowing, soaking the seed had better be omitted.

Much has been said and written on the subject of stripping these plants of their leaves for feeding cows and other economical purposes. An English writer observes, that six or seven crops of leaves or stocks may be taken off during the growth of the root. Women and children can take off the leaves, which is done as follows: they should place their hands on each side of the root, at the foot stalks of the leaves, leaving about six of the smallest central leaves between the forefinger and thumb of each hand; (the small leaves are to be left on the root to grow, to make a fresh top;) then, spreading the hands flat with their face downwards, push them both at the same time towards the ground, and thus, by one motion, will the whole of the top of each root, except the small leaves to be left to form a fresh head, be removed without unsettling the root or its fibres, which would check its growth. Some affirm that stripping the plant of its leaves is no injury to the root, and others are of opinion that the root is injured by this means. We have doubts, whether in field cultivation, it will often be deemed expedient to expend time and labor in this manner. The thinnings or superfluous plants, however, should be preserved, as they make excellent food for milch cows or store swine.

Some cultivators affirm that it is never worth the trouble to transplant these roots to fill vacancies. "I have seen," says an English writer, "much labor and expense employed in transplanting into vacant spots, when the seed has not been dibbled thick enough, but have never seen the transplanted roots worth half the trouble; the tap root being broken in the drawing, nothing but the top and useless rough roots and fangs are produced." It has been remarked by other writers, that the most common cause of failure in transplanting this root is the taking them up when too small, before the plants have obtained strength and size sufficient to bear the operation of transplanting.

Use. The following remarks are from a paper communicated to the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural society, by J. Lowell, Esq., president of said society. They are derived principally from a French publication, by the Abbe Rosier.

"This root is very little affected by the changes of weather. It is attacked by no insect; drought affects but little its vegetation. It prepares the land extremely well for other crops. It may be sown and treated precisely like the common beet, except that it ought to stand eighteen inches asunder.

"In good land they often weigh eight or nine pounds, and are stripped eight or nine times. In a light, sandy, but well manured soil, they sometimes weigh fourteen, and even sixteen pounds each.

"The first crop of leaves in France is taken off in the latter end of June, or the beginning of July. In this country, probably, the latter period would be preferable. The lower leaves, those which incline towards the ground, are those which are taken away, and care must be taken to preserve the top leaves, or the crown of the plants. The leaves may be taken off every fifteen days after the first gathering. Oxen, cows, and sheep, devour them greedily, and fatten readily upon them. All domestic poultry eat them readily, when chopped fine and mixed with straw. Hogs also fatten upon them.

"Cows fed upon this root solely give a greater quantity of milk and cream, and of better quality for the first fifteen days, after which they grow too fat, and the milk lessens. The food of cows must therefore be varied. Oxen and sheep fatten very well upon them.

Cows should have grass in proportion of one third to the beet leaves, or every third day they should be turned to grass. In this mode their milk will be excellent. The trouble of gathering the leaves is less than gathering that of any other green fodder. It may be done by children, while men are required to cut other green food for cattle. It is the surest crop, since the plant will stand the longest droughts. The roots are gathered and treated like those of the common beet. The skin is very tender, and care should be taken to handle them so as they may not be wounded, as they will, in that case, not keep so well. In order to preserve the seed in purity, care must be taken to change the ground in which the seed beets are planted. The seed can be preserved, after it is gathered, three or four years without injury. In giving these roots to cattle for food, they are first washed, and then cut into pieces about the size of a nut. It is always best to accompany them, when given to horned cattle, with clover, or other hay or straw, and if the hay or straw has been previously cut fine, it will be preferable. If horses are fed with this root, with a proportion of hay or cut straw, (half of each,) they will be fat, vigorous and healthy. If they are worked severely, a little oats or corn may be added. It is thus they are treated in Germany, where this root stands in the stead of meadows or grass lands, and whose excellent horses are well known.

"Hogs, fed upon them raw, after they have been cut up fine and mixed with milk or other drink, fatten as well upon them as upon boiled potatoes, by which the fuel and trouble of boiling is saved.

"As to the quantity given to animals, much will depend on the proportion of other fodder which you allow them. Cows fed twice a day in winter upon eighteen pounds of these roots at each time, together with four pounds of hay or cut straw, will give as much and as good milk as in summer, and they will be kept in the best possible state.

"Oxen fed with forty weight of these roots per day with ten pounds of hay, for one month, and after that with fifty weight per day of the roots alone, will be fat enough for sale in two months more.

"Any person disposed may, from the facts above stated, calculate how many cattle may be supported by a single acre of land on which this vegetable is cultivated.

"Man can eat this vegetable throughout the year; it is agreeable and healthy. The leaves form alone an excellent food for every species of domestic quadruped, during four months in the year. Turnips and other vegetables are, besides, liable to be destroyed by insects, whereas this beet is not. The roots can be preserved eight months in a sound state, while turnips are of little value after March. In some soils turnips will not grow, particularly on those which are very stiff or strong. The root of scarcity grows everywhere. The milk of cows fed on turnips has a bad taste; that of those fed on this plant is excellent, as is also the butter made from it. This forage or green fodder comes also at the hot seasons, when almost all other green fodder is scarce, and sometimes not to be procured. Cattle never get tired of it. In many parts of Germany, where it is raised with success, they prefer it to every thing else to fatten those large herds of cattle which they annually export to France. In feeding cattle with beets, the same dry food must be given which is given with turnips."

TO SABBATH SCHOOLS.
A number of second hand Volumes of Library Books, may be had at the Subscriber's Shop.
R. DAWSON
July 1. if

STEAMBOAT



"CAPE BRETON."

Captain THOMAS GRAHAM,

LEAVES the Mining Company's Wharf at Pictou every Thursday evening after the arrival of the mail from Halifax, for Charlotte Town and Miramichi; leaves Charlotte Town every Friday morning, and returns to Pictou calling at Charlotte Town, leaving Miramichi every Monday morning,—and will take such

FREIGHT

from these places as may offer, at the following RATES:

FROM PICTOU TO CHARLOTTE TOWN.

Cabin Passengers, - - -	12s each,
Steerage do. - - -	6s "
Horses, - - -	20s "
Gigs and Wagons, - - -	10s "
Goods, per barrel, bulk, - - -	1s 3d.

CHARLOTTE TOWN TO MIRAMICHI.

Cabin Passengers, - - -	20s each,
Steerage do. - - -	10s "
Horses, - - -	20s "
Cattle, - - -	15s per head,
Sheep and Pigs, - - -	2s each,
Goods, per barrel, bulk, - - -	1s 3d
Wagons and Carriages, - - -	12s each,

PICTOU TO MIRAMICHI.

Cabin Passengers, - - -	30s each,
Steerage do. - - -	15s "
Horses, - - -	25s "
Cattle, - - -	22s 6d pr head,
Sheep and Pigs, - - -	2s 6d each,
Gigs and Wagons, - - -	15s "
Goods, per barrel, bulk, - - -	1s 6d.

Passengers found on paying for their meals.

No person allowed to smoke in the cabin or steerage.

Pictou, July 20, 1836. if

COLCHESTER HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to Notify his friends in the town and country, and the travelling community generally, that he has fitted up in the neatest manner, and opened a house of entertainment, opposite the Episcopal Church in Truro, where, from the pleasant situation, the extent of the accommodation, which the house affords, the convenience arising to travellers out of the Coach and Post Offices being annexed to the establishment, together with the knowledge he possesses of the business, and his unwearied assiduity to administer to the comforts of those who may favour him with a call, induces him to solicit public patronage.

JOSEPH R. DODSON.

Truro, 1st June, 1836.

N B Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. r-m

BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL.

AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND, AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf:
1000 hhds Liverpool salt,
75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON,
Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage,
Cans No 1 a 8,
Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,
1 Caplin seine,
Chain Cables, 1 1-4 a 1-2 inches, and
40, 60, & 100 fathoms each,
Anchors of all descriptions,
which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
GEO. SMITH.
25th May, 1836. if

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL continue to sell off during the summer, the remainder of his old stock, at large reductions.

A small and SEASONABLE ADDITION to his former stock, has recently been made, which will be sold low for cash, or produce.

PRESENTLY ON HAND:

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND IRON LAMPS, Mirrors, and Mill Saws.

WANTED.

10,000 Feet GOOD one inch PINE BOARDS, for which one half in cash will be given.
R. DAWSON.

VALUABLE PLASTER ROCKS AND FREESTONE QUARRY TO LET.

THE Plaster and Freestones on Monk's Head, near the entrance of Antigonish Harbour; the plaster is in great abundance, of easy access, and of first quality; and the freestones of excellent quality; equal to any in Nova Scotia. For particulars apply to Duncan Chisholm at Monk's Head, or to the subscriber here.
GEORGE SMITH.
Pictou, August 15, 1836. u w

TO LET.

A Commodious Dwelling House, in the Town of Pictou, with Stables and Garden attached, very convenient for a small family, and the premises in good condition. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to the Subscriber.
GEORGE SMITH.
Pictou, August 15, 1836. ca

INFORMATION WANTED.

ANY person who will give information where my wife Mrs Charles Stewart, who absconded with one Michael Power about the first of June last, is now residing, will confer a favor on her disconsolate husband.
CHARLES STEWART.
Pine Tree Gut, 25th August, 1836. m-w

ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen comprising the travelling Community, and the public in general, that through the solicitations of a number of his friends, he has taken the

ESTABLISHMENT

well known as the

ROYAL OAK HOTEL,

and fitted up the same in a style of neat and commodious arrangement, with a view to continue its usefulness in the line as formerly.

Disposed to afford comfort and accommodation to such as may favor him with their countenance, he asks of a generous public that share of patronage which he will by attention, endeavor to deserve.

WILLIAM ADAMSON.

Pictou, August 3d, 1836. if ps 6

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

MARTIN McDONALD, SENIOR,

of Knoydart, in the Upper District of the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render the same within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted unto said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ALEXANDER McDONALD, } Admrs.
JOHN McDONALD, }

Upper District, County of Sydney,
21st July, 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

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.
THOMAS MCCOUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.

PETER DONALDSON,
Administrator

13th April, 1836.

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

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR EDITOR,

Sir.—When disgusting and profligate scenes are exposed in a public print, it cannot be a pleasing task to its conductor to exhibit such, and particularly when such attach blame to a community that stands high on its merits as a moral and an orderly one. But a stranger viewing the scenes acted on our streets during last week, would put his positive and unqualified negative on any claim we have to either. I in common with many others was compelled to witness human nature in its most degrading and profligate state. Men and women for this some time, have been exhibiting the humiliating condition to which the love of strong drink is capable of reducing humanity. But it is only of late, that the hitherto retiring and modest character of the female Indians has entirely disappeared, (with the exception of elderly females). A few, very few years ago, and who was more sensitively alive to female delicacy? But alas! they are now what rum has made them, dead to every feeling that adorns the female character! How strongly they exhibit the polluted source they have come in contact with! I dare not ask you to pollute your pages, by reciting the degree of profligacy and total disregard of shame which now characterises the once modest daughters of the *red Man*.

I put it to you sir, I put it to every man in this community, I fearlessly ask every man in this town, whose duty and example should be otherwise than it is, as regards the original proprietors of the soil, what palliation of our conduct towards them can we plead at the Bar of retributive Justice, who, instead of mitigating their untoward position in the scale of humanity, have stood by, and looked on as unconcerned spectators? Instead of endeavoring to impart to them morality and sobriety, we are daily viewing them made the victims of unprincipled beings who supply the article that has undone them. To the disgrace of this town five houses at least are tolerated to sell spirits, not to Indians only, but to all that choose to apply, and that even without the license the law requires. Two of those houses are in the east end, two in the centre, and one in the west end of the town. Hoping something will be attempted to redeem Pictou from the very just odium that such proceedings are calculated to attach to it, I am, &c. G.

22d August, 1836.

P. S. How would it do to call the attention of the inhabitants to a public Meeting, in order to exclude such beastly scenes from our streets?

In reply to our Correspondent's query, we think some good might be effected by a public Meeting, provided he is prepared to name the five houses which are so grossly violating the law of the land, and insulting morality and common decency. There is another plan which we think would put a stop to this gross immorality, and that is, to offer a reward to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offenders. We are aware that this is the duty of the conservators of the peace; but as they are determined to leave their duty to others, others who cannot but feel deeply interested, must perform it. We are therefore ready to join our Correspondent and any other respectable townsmen, in the performance of this laudable, but unpleasant duty. Many of the Indians have lately been reduced to pauperism with the beastly vice of intemperance, and unless a speedy stop be put to it, their extermination will speedily be accomplished.—EDITOR.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG 24, 1836.

The arrival of H. M. packet *Skylark*, Lieutenant Ladd, at Halifax, has put us in possession of London dates to the 6th July; we perceive however, that we anticipated every article of interest in our last publication, with the exception of the cheering fact, of the year's Revenue ending the 5th July last, having exceeded that of the preceding year by upwards of £2,000,000 sterling.

THE late trial of Lord Melbourne, the Prime Minister of England, for crim. con. with Mrs Norton, has excited a good deal of interest, and many of the English papers, and also some of our contemporaries in the colonies, have published it at length; but we think their doing so proves every thing but good taste, and certainly displays a wanton disregard of the moral feelings.

Many parts of the trial are extremely indelicate, and wholly unfit to meet the eye of British youth of either sex. The evidence produced on behalf of the prosecution was so vague and contradictory, and the characters of the witnesses themselves were so low or suspicious, that the Jury, without leaving their box, gave a verdict for the noble defendant; thus we admit, although it frees Lord Melbourne from the legal consequences of the charge, still leaves him and the fair Poetess before the bar of public opinion; and could we believe that one tittle of the evidence adduced against them was true, we would say, that such conduct in the first officer of the crown, ought to disqualify him forever from holding office of any sort, even although his Royal Master is said to have congratulated him on his acquittal; and we would say of Mrs Norton that she is a disgrace to her sex, and is well deserving of the obscurity and odium to which we fear she is now irrevocably, though perhaps unjustly, consigned. But we believe, as we always did, that the whole affair is a plot got up by his Lordship's political enemies, who stuck at nothing to get him removed, and that Mr Norton has been made the miserable dupe of this faction; Mrs. N. with whom it appears he lived happy until March last, being the unfortunate victim. She is a grand daughter of the famous statesman, Mr Sheridan, and can boast an ancestry of five or six generations, famed alike for their literary talents and splendid genius.

When we first heard of this love affair, we fearlessly pronounced it to be a tory plot; a British Jury has now confirmed that opinion, and were any thing wanting to eventuate the parties, we think the very fact of Lord Melbourne being on the verge of 60 years of age, might well have put his enemies to shame in charging him with crim. con. with a young and beautiful woman, living in the affections of a young husband of her own choosing, to whom she had several children; neither do we think it comes within the compass of probability, that the pride of lineage would have permitted her so far to forget herself, as to risk her own happiness and the prospect of a peerage to her family in a *tete a tete* with a single gentleman of fifty nine.

The whig and tory papers are upon this question, as upon all others, antipodes. The former assert that upon the Grand Jury pronouncing the verdict, the house was filled with the most desecrating plaudits of joy, cheering, &c., the latter could hear nothing but groans and hisses, and both admit that order was with difficulty restored. We present our readers with specimens of the opinions on both sides, in our extracts.

THE "ODE" on our last page is no mean production, we hope our Correspondent will continue to cultivate his acquaintance with the Muses.

We invite the attention of our Agricultural readers to the article on the culture of Beets. We know no root so well adapted to extensive field cultivation in Nova Scotia as the Beet, in all its varieties; it is not liable to disease as potatoes, nor to the attacks of insects as turneps or carrots, nor is it so liable to be destroyed by either drought or rain as these roots are.

Beets are easily preserved all winter and even into the succeeding summer, and are exceedingly valuable as food for man and beast. The best mode of preserving them is in dry sand, either in covered heaps in the field or in the cellar. In the United States as much as 2000 bushels have been produced on a single acre, and in Great Britain upwards of 3000 bushels,

besides an immense quantity of tops which are fed to cattle.

The varieties our articles treat of is the Mangel Wurtzel, a large pale red beet, and the Sugar Beet which is also large and white. With a view to introduce these roots we have sent for a pound of the seed.

LAUNCHED on the 12th inst. from the shipyard of Messrs. Nelson, Hyndmar, & Millard, Tatamagouche, a Brig of about 150 tons burthen. Built for Alexander Campbell, Esq. This is the fourth vessel which has been launched this season for her enterprising proprietor and his Brothers.

THE Legislature of Lower Canada are summoned for the dispatch of Business on the 22d Sept. next.

SCIENTIFIC.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. McCulloch arrived in this city last evening, for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures on Chemistry. While we bid him a hearty welcome, we also most sincerely hope, that our fellow citizens will at once evince their love of science, by becoming pupils of such a truly worthy and scientific preceptor. When we reflect on the amusing and instructive course of lectures which the Rev. Gentleman delivered in this city last winter, we feel satisfied, that those who then heard him will again embrace the present opportunity of improving themselves, as well as encouraging others to drink deep at the pure fountain of science while they have it placed within their reach. As knowledge is power, we hope that every person of ambition in this community will avail himself of the present and every other opportunity of acquiring scientific, as well as practical information on every subject, whatever, for it is only by keeping pace with the march of improvement that we can expect to retain a respectable standing in society.

As the Rev. Lecturer's stay in this city, must necessarily be of short duration, we hope that those intending to study with such an excellent teacher, will at once enroll themselves under the true banner of science.—*Courier, St. John, August 13.*

MARRIED,

At Truro, on Tuesday 17th inst. Mr. John A. Dickson to Miss Jane Walker, daughter of the Rev. John Waddell.

DIED,

At Rogers Hill, on Monday the 8th inst. Mrs. Nancy Rogers, widow of the late Mr. John Rogers, in the 68th year of her age.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At the Royal Oak—James Gilmour, Esq. and family (Miramichi), Mr A. Gilmour (Quebec), Mr Ritchie Mr Jest, Captains Harden, Berner, Churchill, and Turner.

At Mrs Davison's.—Mrs McDonald and daughter, Messrs Hendry and Miss Hendry, Mr Owens, and Mr Nichol.

At Mr Harper's.—Messrs Galt, Ross, Kay, and Willard.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, 17th.—Sloop Lady, Dwyer, R. John.
Friday—Sloop George Wood, P. E. Island—ballast; schr. Mary Bell, Cameron, Miramichi—dry fish; Tom Cringle, Pickering, St. John, N. B.—ballast; Mary Nickerson, Halifax—do; Restigouche, Grant, New York—Am. produce; Brig Attacapas, Cousins, do—do.
Saturday—Schr. Catherine, Millard, Tatamagouche.
Monday—Schr. Diana, LeBlanc, P. E. Island.
Tuesday—Schr. Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—goods; Brig Agnes, Blye, Fall River; Euphrates, Smith, Boston; schr. Kosusco, Duell, Fall River.

CLEARED,

Wednesday, 17th—Brig Jubilee, Burnham, Newburyport—coals.

Thursday—Schr. Queen Adelaide, Clawson, Miramichi—meal; Brig Emerald, McKenzie, New York—coal; Caspian, Ryan, Philadelphia—do.; Busy, Allen, Providence—do.

Friday—Brigs Stirling, Chase, New York—coal; Hibernia, McDonough, Miramichi—meal; Schr. Elizabeth, Simpson, River John—pork, &c.; Sloop Lady, Dwyer, do.—flour, &c.

Saturday—Brigs Tuscany, Prince, Fall River, coal; Florida, Gorry, Newark—do.; Ship Charlotte, Rawson, Fall River—do.; Schr. Elizabeth, Hadley, Guyahoro—salt; Catharine, Millard, Tatamagouche—anchors, ropes, blocks, &c.

MIRAMICHTI, Aug. 16.—The Brig *Domus*, Wrightson, arrived here this morning, picked up, on the 3d inst. a boat, with the mate and four men of the barque *Renewel*, of Newcastle. They had left that vessel for the purpose of boarding a schooner, to procure some salt, but the weather setting in thick they were unable to discover their own ship. They had been in the boat about 24 hours. After remaining on board the *Domus* a day and night, they were put on board a brig bound to Waterford.

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of Gentlemen held at the *Royal Oak Hotel*, on Monday the fifteenth instant, to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a CANOE RACE, to be contested by Indians, it was resolved that the object of the meeting is purely charitable, and that the prizes to be awarded shall be paid in provisions, blankets, and other articles suitable to the necessities of the Indians, and shall be delivered to them, at the discretion of the Committee, at such times during the ensuing winter, as shall be found best calculated to effectuate the humane object of the Meeting.

Notice is therefore hereby given that Monday, the nineteenth day of September next, is the day appointed for the contest, when the following PRIZES will be awarded:

FIRST RACE—for all Canoes conveying two men each.

The winner to receive	£2 0 0
second canoe,	0 10 0
third canoe,	0 5 0.

SECOND RACE—canoes carrying two men each.

The winner to receive	£1 0 0
second canoe,	0 10 0
third canoe,	0 5 0.

THIRD RACE—canoes carrying two men each.

The winner to receive	£0 17 6
second canoe,	0 10 0
third canoe,	0 5 0.

FOURTH RACE—canoes carrying two squaws each

The winner to receive	£1 10 0
second canoe,	0 15 0
third race,	0 10 0
fourth race.	0 5 0.

The winners of the first and second races to be prohibited from running for any subsequent race. There is to be no race unless at least 2 canoes are entered.

Races to commence at 12 o'clock, precisely.

By order of the Meeting,

M. J. Wilkins,
James Purves,
Daniel Hockin,
William Corbet,
Thos R. Muter. } Committee.

Pictou, August 16, 1830.

P.S. Subscriptions for carrying the above into effect will be received by JAMES JOHNSTON.

PROSPECTUS

OF A WORK TO BE ENTITLED
**THE MEMORANDUM BOOK,
OR LAND-SURVEYING;**

BY WILLIAM MCKAY.

THIS work has been prepared with great pains and labor; and with no other view than to diffuse over the Province accurate and useful information, upon a branch of science intimately connected with its prosperity. Perhaps nothing in a new country is more productive of litigation and loss, than careless and defective surveys of Land. To improve the System—to place within the reach of every class in the country—a plain, yet comprehensive Treatise, embracing every thing which a Land Surveyor requires to know, has been the object of the writer. The public must now decide whether or not his labours shall appear in print. If a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expense of Printing, the work will be put to Press. It will extend to about 240 octavo pages.

Halifax, August 5, 1836.

Subscribers' names received by Thomas Dickson, Esq., and at this office.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber intending shortly to leave the Province, hereby notifies all those having claims against him, to render their accounts without delay; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate settlement, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. **DUNCAN McLELLAN.**
Tutunagouche, 23d August. b-w p

FLOUR!

D. & T. McCULLOCH have received by the Barge "Perseverance" 100 Barrels Fine Canada FLOUR, which will be sold low for Cash. [Aug 23.

FOR SALE.

ALL the Tenement and building in Pictou, bounding on High Street and James Street, formerly owned by Hugh McKay deceased, and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gunn and others, with all the appurtenances and outhouses thereunto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, and the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Geo. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known. **JAMES BAIN.**

Halifax, August 8th, 1836.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

John Gordon and William Gordon, } Pltfs
Adm's &c. of Alexander Gordon, }
deceased, vs. }
Norman Campbell, } Defend't

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Sydney, at the Court House, in Antigonish, on Saturday, the 29th day of October next, between the hours of 12 o'clock at noon, and 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of the same day:

ALL that certain Lot of LAND situate, lying, and being at Doctor's Brook at the Gulf Shore, in the Upper District of said County, bounded and bounded as follows, that is to say; on the North by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the East by lands in the possession of Donald McKinnon; on the South by the main post road leading to Antigonish; and on the West by the lands of one John McIsaac; containing in the whole thirty-one acres, more or less; together with all and singular the houses, buildings and improvements thereon; the same having been levied and extended upon agreeably to Law, under, and by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Supreme Court at Pictou, at the suit of the above named Plaintiffs against the said Defendant and the equity of redemption thereby established, having expired.

E. H. HARRINGTON, High Sheriff.

H. BLACKADAR, }
Att'y for Plaintiffs. }
Dated 25th July, 1836. } if

J. JOHNSTON,

In addition to his former STOCK, has received FROM LONDON,

**A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
FIFES, FLUTES, AND OCTAVES,**

which he offers for sale very low for cash.

Pictou, August 3. if

TO BE PUBLISHED,

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses of publication,

**AN ANALYSIS
OF THE**

**CRIMINAL AND PENAL LAWS
OF NOVA-SCOTIA;**

Shewing—The Nature, Definition, and Punishment, of every Offence in force on the Statute Books of the Province,—The prosecution and application of the Penalty,—The Volume and page in which it is contained,—The year, chapter, and section of the Act; and whether perpetual, annual, or limited; with an Appendix, &c. &c.

For the benefit of the Public.

By **DANIEL DICKSON.**
Pictou, 1836.

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

WANTED,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

(for home consumption.)

40 BUSHELS clean **TIMOTHY SEED,**
5 do. do. **FLAX SEED.**
for which cash will be paid on delivery.
August 3. **JAMES DAWSON.**

NOTICE.

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

B. L. KIRKPATRICK.

New-Glasgow, March 29, 1836. if

FOR SALE, or TO LET:

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

ABRAM PATTERSON.

12th May, 1836. if

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firms of **SCAFFE & BAIN** and **JAMES BAIN & Co.**, of Halifax, are informed that unless their accounts are paid, or satisfactorily secured, on or before the 10th September ensuing, that they will then be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8. m-w

NOTICE.

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

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

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836. t-f

JUST PUBLISHED.

And for sale by the subscriber, and at the Book stores of C. H. Belcher, and A. & W. McKimlay, Halifax:

**A LITHOGRAPHIC PLAN
OF THE TOWN OF HALIFAX,**

Including the North and South suburbs.

29 by 18 inches—price 5s.

ALSO,—For sale by the Subscriber :

The **CATHOLIC MANUEL**, translated into the Gaelic by R. Rankine, M. A., Badenoch.—Price 3-6d.

Butler's **CATHOLIC CATECHISM**, translated into Gaelic by A. McGilvray.—Price 7 1-2d.

The **YOUTH'S COMPANION**, being a collection of moral and entertaining sentences, translated into Gaelic by A. McGilvray—Price 2s 6d. August 3. **JAMES DAWSON.**

FINAL NOTICE.

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

Nov. 4. **MARTIN J. WILKINS**

CORDAGE—About a ton of excellent quality, from 1 1-2 to 4 inches, for sale by April 13. **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THAT commodious new HOUSE, on Water st., adjoining the property of Ross and Primrose to the east. It is divided into two self-contained sets of apartments, each containing a Kitchen and frost-proof Cellar on the ground floor; a SHOP 20 feet by 16, and a Parlour on the second floor; a Dining Room and Drawing Room, in the third floor, with the addition of a bed-room to one end; two good bed-rooms in the attic story. Possession can be given early in May. **JAMES DAWSON.**

POETRY.

[FOR THE BEE.]

ODE.

O MEXICO! 'tho' in thy leaf
 Be many tales that waken grief,
 And many scenes on which the eye,
 Refused to rest while they were nigh,
 Yet in thy sacred, hallow'd treasures
 Dwells a fond of mental pleasures
 Tired of chasing any dreams
 Through dim futurity's abyss,
 The mind returns to scenes
 Of bye gone, real bliss—
 She quits the giddy bow'rs
 Where fancy loves to lead,
 And eulls from thee, the flow'rs
 Which yield delight indeed:
 The sunny, happy days
 Of childhood and of youth
 Return with soft'ner'd rays,
 And the wounded feelings sooth.
 Mellow'd by the hand of Time,
 Every harsh, offensive line
 Serves but to throw
 A higher, richer glow,
 By pleasing contrast, on the view;
 Like as the rock and mountain blue,
 At distance seen,
 Melt into beauty, and bestow
 A magic charm upon the rural scene.
 "O Caledonia, stern and wild!
 Meet nurse for a poetic child!"
 Land of the brave, the free!
 On thee my thoughts recoil,
 And fondly doat a while,
 Thou dearest gem of memory!
 To thee, the rapt mind must fly
 For joys which other climes deny—
 Joys for ever, ever past—
 Joys too richly sweet to last.
 Castalia's font no longer plays,
 To crown its votaries with bays,
 Arcadia hears no happy swans
 Breathe their mellow strains
 On her happy plains,
 And o'er Parnassus lies a woe—
 Its glory fled—
 Its Delphi mingled with the dust—
 Its muses dead!
 But thou, "my own, my native land,"
 Home of the picturesque, the grand!
 Tho' the muse forgot thee long,
 Art now the chosen theme of song;
 And, while the reckless savage roves
 Through Tempe's ivy mantled groves,
 Thy thousand scenes of sun and shade,
 Of plain and mountain, heath and mead,
 And sheeted lake in light array'd,
 And wild precipitant cascade,
 Devoted genius daily woos
 To gain the favors of thy muse,
 And con from Nature's tone, unbought,
 The vivid image and the glowing thought—
 "The grace beyond the reach of art!"
 Which all its blandishments can ne'er impart.
 How oft, in life's unthinking morn,
 Have I those scenes roam'd thorough,
 And quaff'd the cup of joy, in scorn
 Of future pain or sorrow!
 Where frowns the rough precipice, sombrous and stern,
 The hall of the echo, the home of the horn,
 How oft have I watch'd the impetuous wave
 Scour frantic and fierce through the brave polish'd cave,
 Or, shrouded in foam, on the tempest have gar'd
 And heard the wild war-shout the elements rais'd.
 How oft, upon the mountains breast,
 Mantled in the silver mist,
 Have I drank my fill of song,
 And felt my youthful soul expand,
 To see around myself the land
 Where Fingal fought and Ossian sung!
 Where, stretch'd along from sky to sky,
 The desert wild for ever sleeps,
 And hears no sound save the eagle's cry,
 And the vigil the moor cock keeps.
 There, oft have I mus'd on the dark days of yore,
 When "coming events cast their shadows before,"
 When the spell of the wizard distorted the sight,
 And the day-star of Reason lay buried in night!
 When Fairies, all in moonbeams veil'd,
 On the midnight zephyr sail'd
 Whiles in dance and whiles in song
 Chasing the fleet hours along,
 When the evil plotting Gnome,
 In the cavern's sombre gloom,
 Lur'd, with siren strains, away,
 The day born traveller to stray—
 When whisper'd the sylph in the wanderer's ear,

If peril beset, or protection was near
 When the rushing ruthless Sprite
 Flash'd upon the brow of night,
 Or along the hush'd lake sail'd,
 Or the tow'ring cygne seal'd.
 When the elf, like wild fire gleaming,
 Pierc'd upon the mountain's crest,
 O'er the eagle's giddy nest,
 Wan'd the live long night in screaming;
 Till the sleeping desert borne
 Woke, and scream'd in wild return,
 As if Eris burst her urn,
 And, in a freak,
 Had made the echoes rear
 A second Babel here
 To foul their speech.
 And teach
 Their tongues in pythan howls to speak!

R R M.

MISCELLANY.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Chas. Caldwell, of Jamestown, Chautauque county, was shot on Friday night last, on the towpath of the canal, about sixty rods above the village of Albion, and robbed of about \$900 and some clothing, and rolled into the canal. About \$700 of the money was of the Jamestown Bank, two or three fifty dollar bills, the remainder in fives and tens. About \$250 are on Buffalo, Canada, Warren, and Pennsylvania banks. He was robbed also of a new suit of blue clothes, a drab hat, and a pair of boots.

After the robbers left him, he so far recovered as to get out of the canal, and walk to the house of his sister in Albion, and to state as follows:—Near Knowlesville, a tall, slim man dressed in grey, came on board the boat, of whom he enquired the price of land in the vicinity. The Stranger told him likewise of a farm near by, for sale, for thirty dollars per acre, and which he accompanied him to see in company with another man. He left them at Eagle Harbour, and proceeded on his way by the towpath. He heard footsteps behind him, turned round, saw two men—thinks the same he rode with at Knowlesville—when one shot him down—the ball entered his breast—rifled his pockets, and rolled him into the canal.

STEALING A HEART.—At the Chelmsford adjourned Session, Sarah Rentall was put to the bar, charged with an offence very common among the ladies of these realms, but which, through the mercy of poor suffering man, the criminal law has hitherto forborne to deal with—viz., stealing a heart from one William Ames, at Sible Hedingham. She admitted her guilt, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour. Listen to this, ye fair plunderers, if the downcast look, leading even unto suicide, and the pale face of the lover, excite not your pity. At least have the fear of the treadmill before your eyes. Hereafter the constable's warrant, a bill of indictment, and the Quarter Session, will be resorted to by the "rejected one," instead of a farewell note, oxalic acid, and the sexton. Then—

"The time will come when thou
 Shalt feel far more than thou misleest now;
 Feel for thy dear self-loving self in vain."

It is true the lady above-named took the heart from a butcher's shop, but this was a mitigation of her offence; for all the world—at least all the male portion of it—knows, by sad experience, the injury which might otherwise have been inflicted; and we have no doubt that, if she had taken the heart from a human breast, she would have been transported.—Chelmsford Chronicle.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—On Friday evening, 29th ult. about 11 o'clock, the family of Mrs. Routh, of this city, were startled and somewhat alarmed by the heavy fall of a human body, apparently within a few feet of the house. The occurrence was attended with a sort of hissing noise, and resembling the rattling

of a shower of hail on the roof. On arriving at the spot, which was so well defined as not to be mistaken, a compact mass of vegetable bitumen was found, which, on examination, left no doubt of its being of meteoric origin. The weight of the mass was about five pounds. It must have been a detached portion of an extensive meteor, similar to that which traversed our atmosphere a few years since, the particulars of which were published in Silliman's Journal, and portions of which fell to the earth in various parts of the United States. The fragment which fell on Friday evening bears a striking resemblance to portions of this meteoric body, which are yet to be found in the possession of scientific individuals.—Norwich Con., Courier.

A MISS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—A strange-looking thing, retaining very little of the human form about it. It spends its time at home—dressing and undressing, cutting, reading Annuals and all sorts of sentimental periodicals, copying out love songs, clipping and carving coloured papers, inventing match-boxes, yawning, strumming, and humming; abroad—chattering, giggling, singing, and playing, waltzing and quadrilling. Can this thing have a soul? It is not altogether a mere machine; there are indications of volition about it; and at times, when the actuating spirit does manifest itself, it betrays a spice of malevolence and envy, selfishness and dissimulation.

A TALL KENTUCKIAN.—I have said the Louisvillians can boast of one thing, they can boast of two, the best public house in the West, and the tallest man in all christendom. They challenge, and well they may, not only this, but any other country, to exhibit what they can—a youth of 19 years of age, measuring 7 feet 6½ inches in height! I have seen him, and without knowing his length, should judge it to be nearer 10 than 7 feet! I conversed with him but with difficulty. Standing on the ground and conversing with a man in a steeple, or holding converse with the spirits of the clouds is no easy matter. He informed me that at the age of twelve, he was unusually small—and growing three inches and a half last year, he is sensible of being still on the increase. His patriotism who can doubt? He stands, or stood when I saw him, a living monument to his country's greatness. He is not corpulent but rather slender—hence he appears taller than he really is—but really he is tall enough. Add, or rather superadd, anything to a man that has attained to anything like his height, and inches appear almost like feet.—American paper.

NOSE TOLOGY.—An action at present depends in the Sheriff Court, Forfar, at the instance of a carrier in Coupar-Angus, against a farmer in that neighbourhood, for biting off his nose! Fifty pounds is the amount of damages sought to be recovered for his alleged outrage, which seems to indicate the estimated value of a nose in Coupar-Angus. When the case comes to be decided, we shall notice the valuation which the Sheriff puts on that important organ.—Montrose Review.

A great hotel is now building on the "burnt district," N. York. The edifice is to extend from Pearl to Water-st., 150 ft. with 52 ft. front on Pearl-st. & 75 on Water. Height 7 stories.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

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