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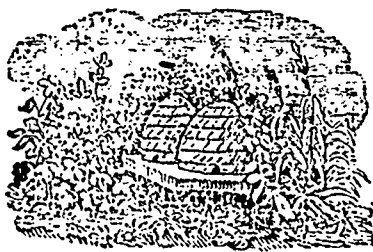
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACLEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVILM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PECTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1836.

NUMBER XXXVI.

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, it 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.

WHOLE STOCK SELLING OFF

ROBERT DAWSON respectfully intimates, that he will sell off his present Stock, consisting of the undermentioned

GOODS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Bar, bolt, and Swedish Iron, Cast, Crawley, hoop L, and blister Steel, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, and Vices, Plough Mounting and Fanner Wheels, Traces, Pots, Ovens and oven Covers, cart & waggon Bushes,

LOCKS AND HINGES of every kind,

Mill, whip, cross cut, hand, and tenon Saws & Files, Augurs, Chisels and Gouges, Tea Kettles and sauce Pans, frying Pans, grid Irons, coffee Mills, bed screws,

ITALIAN AND SAD IRONS,

Door Latches and spring Bolts; Carpenters' Rules and plane Irons; window Glass & Putty; Fenders and fire Irons, spikes, nails, & brads, (variety); garden spade and shovels;

CUTLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

superfine black & blue Cloths, Merinoes, Bombazett, Pelisse cloth and Tartans; silk & cotton Velvet; white and unbleached sluting Cotton, striped sluting, apron check, striped shirts;

MULL, CROSS-BARRED, JACCONET, AND BOOK MUSLINS;

Bobbianett, Laco, Prints, Gingham, gown stripe, Shawls & Handkerchiefs; bed tick, white, red, green, and blue Flannels;

WHITE & UNBLEACHED TABLE CLOTHS AND TOWELLING,

table covers, Irish linen; gent's and youth's Hats, Keg's white Paint, boiled linseed Oil; Brushes (variety); shoe thread and pinners; white rope, bed cord, plough lines, wool card;

GROCERIES, SADDLERY AND STATIONERY;

Sole and Upper Leather, paste and liquid Blacking, CROCKERYWARE,

sleigh Bells, Mirrors, &c &c &c.

Catalogues of his whole Stock to be had at the Shop.

All those indebted to R. D., either by note or book Account, are requested to call immediately, and have their accounts adjusted.

January 6, 1836. if

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.

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Nov. 4. if

From the Glasgow Argus.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT GREENOCK.

NOVEMBER 25.—On Saturday night, one of the most dreadful occurrences, accompanied with an appalling loss of human life, that has been experienced in the West of Scotland during a long series of years, took place at Greenock—the waters of one of the large dams connected with the "Shaws Water" having suddenly burst their embankment, and rushed down upon the village of Carlsdyke with a resistless fury, carrying destruction to every species of property in its course, and death to an awful extent, among the dense population of that crowded suburb. To impart to our readers even a faint idea of the ruin and devastation caused by this catastrophe is beyond our power; but, as the result of anxious enquiries made on the spot, the following may be relied on as a correct narrative of the main circumstances connected with the event; it is a mere outline of the dreadful picture—fancy alone can give a vivid colouring to the misery and wretchedness which it has, in its most pressing and minute forms, entailed upon the humble sufferers, who, almost without an exception, belong to the poorer class of society. For the information of those not acquainted with the locality, we may state that the dam or reservoir referred to, and commonly known by the name of Bath's dam, was formed behind the White Hill—an eminence situated above and nearly a mile from Carlsdyke,—for the purpose of supplying water sufficient to drive the machinery of the public works erected in the higher neighbourhood of the town. This reservoir, which was of great extent, was formed by an embankment, always supposed to be of immense strength, about 150 feet thick; and no doubt was entertained by any person of its capability of resistance to any pressure of water that might congregate in the place. Owing, however, to the late heavy rains, the body of collected water became so great, that on Sunday night about half-past eleven o'clock, it forced a passage through the embankment, equalling in extent that of a large gateway, and rushed down upon the vale below with indescribable fury. It has been alleged that sufficient relief was not given to the water in the reservoir by opening the sluices connected with it, but in the present state of excitement it is almost impossible to ascertain whether this is matter of fact or mere rumour. The gushing waters roared on to another dam or reservoir situated below, called Kennedy's dam, the embankment of which was also carried away by the resistless force of the torrent. Strengthened by an accumulation of water at this place, the terrific flood poured itself into a gully, or deep ravine, and thence, bearing before it immense masses of rock, trees, &c. roaring and dashing in the most frightful manner, rushed into Carlsdyke, by Carlsburn Street, having previously carried away a stable connected with a public work on the banks of the ravine, in which two fine horses were stalled. Having followed the course of Carlsburn Street for a short space, the waters swept away the greater part of Mr. M'Farlane's tan-yards and some other small houses; but, being opposed in its progress by a very large and substantial tenement, the great current was divided, one part of the torrent taking the direction of Sprinkell Street, and thence westward; another,

and by far the most formidable, proceeding down Carlsburn Street, while an immense and overpowering body of the water inundated a mass of small dwelling houses in Stanners' Lane, and bore down that narrow passage with awful destruction. It was here that the dreadful loss of life occurred. The stream, both by Carlsburn Street and Stanners' Lane, at length reached the Main Street of Carlsdyke, along which it flowed eastward as far as the locality known by the name of the Carlsdyke Quay. The branch of the torrent that rushed towards the west, broke down a strong wall surrounding a coal depot, completely swept away the coal, and a stable, in which was a man named Alexander, attending to his horse, both of whom perished. It next demolished the wall on the opposite side, rushed into East Shaw Street, which it crossed with resistless vehemence, and poured itself into the garden of Mr. Steel, ship-builder, destroying the walls and entering St. Andrew Street, down which it passed until it reached Rue-End Street, where it extended as far to the westward as Virginia Street,—the whole line of Rue-End Street, with the Main Street, and the adjoining space upwards, all densely populated, being completely inundated with water. It is impossible to describe the overwhelming power of these various torrents of water, as they swept along their destructive courses. In many places the current was ten and eleven feet deep, and in one spot,—that where the division of the waters took place, it would equal in breadth the Trongate of Glasgow. Here, however, the depth of water was necessarily much lessened; but, as a fair average, it may be stated at about seven feet. The largest trees were borne down with the greatest rapidity, and in several places huge and heavy masses of iron were carried to an incredible distance—in one instance, a large solid piece of machinery, was floated from its position in front of Scott and Sinclair's foundry, a considerable way down the street, and left deeply embedded in the sand. Immense quantities of sand and stones were borne along the torrent; indeed, the streets were literally ploughed, and the bed of the ravine, already referred to, was, as it were, quarried several feet deeper than before. Houses were swept off their foundations in all directions, and throughout the whole of the ill-fated village of Carlsdyke, scenes of desolation every where meet the eye. But the destruction of property, though deeply to be deplored, sinks into insignificance, when compared with the awful loss of human life. As the inhabitants of the deluged district, are very much composed of that class who may be designated the floating population of the town, it has been found almost impossible to obtain either a correct return of the number who have lost their lives, or their names; but, so far as known, they will amount to no fewer than forty, consisting, indiscriminately of men, women, and children. The misery produced is incalculable in amount. We, this forenoon, paid a visit to a considerable portion of the houses which had been subjected to the inundation; and certainly a more heart-rending spectacle it would be difficult to select. The appearance of the houses themselves might have afforded sufficient matter for lamentation, filled as they were with great masses of mud, the wooden work in most of them shattered and dilapidated, and in all of them not a single vestige of clothing or furniture to

be seen—every thing having been destroyed or carried away by the impetuosity of the waters. But when there was added to this, the wailings and lamentations of the poor inhabitants, without food, and homeless, and mourning over deceased relatives, the scene was the most exquisitely wretched that can well be conceived. In Stanners' Lane, scarcely a single house could be entered in which loss of life had not occurred—in several, three and four had fallen victims—and, in one little apartment, no fewer than six! Of that little district of Cartsdyke, the words of Scripture, given in reference to Egypt, might well be applied,—“And there was not a house in which there was not one dead.” We cannot possibly relate all the individual cases of suffering in this catastrophe, nor enumerate all the hair-breadth escapes which were made in the course of that dreadful evening; but a few of the more prominent we will here subjoin, as adding very considerably to the interest of our narrative. In Stanners' Lane, a poor man informed us, that, on finding his house filled with water, he seized one of his children, and pushed it into a place, formed like a sailor's hammock, near the ceiling, where it remained in safety. He then laid hold of two more of his children, and his wife laid hold of another, with whom they attempted to escape, but, finding it utterly impossible, they remained in the house for the most part of an hour deep in water, and holding the children above their heads. These they saved, but one poor little thing, which was left in bed, perished. Their nearest neighbour, Peter Douglas, a shoemaker, with his son and daughter, were drowned. Widow Ferguson resided in the same lane, with her son and daughter and a lodger, named Macfayden. On finding the water rushing into her house, she alarmed one of her neighbours, and called on him to make his escape. He replied, that it was safer to remain within. The widow, however, with the persons above-mentioned, viz. her son and daughter, and lodger, went to the door with the view of escaping, but they were all carried away by the torrent, the widow and her lodger were drowned, the daughter caught hold of a piece of timber, by which she hung till she was drifted to an amazing distance, when she was picked up by a boat; the brother was saved he knew not how. A man named Alexander Currie, seized upon a large nail in the ceiling, by which he hung till the water subsided—his wife was carried down the street, where she was fortunately rescued from her perilous situation. A lodger in the same house secured his safety by getting upon the top of a tent-bed. In the adjoining house no less than six persons perished—Laurence M'Comie, his wife, and two children, and two lodgers. Five of these unfortunate people were found lying on the floor, and one child in bed—one of the lodgers was in life at the time; but he died in three hours afterwards. The fate of this family excites deep sympathy. Next door, Mrs Gomen and an old man named Robert M'Watters, were drowned. Mrs. Allison, a daughter of the latter, kept hold of two children, and remained deep in water for so long a period, that she was on the point of sinking when she was relieved from her distressing position. A person in the same neighbourhood, in his anxiety to escape from the flood of water that rushed into the house, broke through one of the pannels of the door, and leapt out into the street, but was instantly carried away by the current. At the foot of the lane he rose to the surface, and in attempting to swim, came in contact with a horse also swimming, by which he clung for some time, and latterly caught hold of a beam of wood, which he hung by till picked up. In another house, five small children were saved by being thrust through a trap door into the garret above. Edward Carrigan, who was surprised while in bed, by the sudden rise of the water, attempted to carry out his three children; but finding that impossible, he upheld them in his arms as much above the surface as he could, and in that position stood till the water reached his lips, and again subsided. The tear stood in the eye of this hero of humble life as he described the cries of his children, who, during his painful position, were continually crying that they were drowning. In a house on the ground floor at the present part of the same lane, nine people who resided in it, were forced to fly to the flat above; but the water following even there, they were compelled to take refuge in the garrets, and fortunately all escaped. A case of remarkable preservation occurred to a boy, who was carried down the stream in the Main Street of Cartsdyke, when a man who chanced to put up his window at the moment, thrust out his hand and seized him by the hair of the head, and drew him in from the water. The case of Mr. Paul, plasterer, was also a very remarkable one. His wife and one child perished; he was in bed with other three of his children; on the water entering the house, he leapt out, when the bed almost immediately floated with the three children in it, and continued to do so till the water subsided. The agitation of the water was so great, that Mr. Paul would have been unable to keep himself up, had

not his feet got entangled in a hole torn up in the floor, which held them fast, while his body was beaten about by the action of the water. To these, numerous cases of an affecting character might be added, did our time and limits permit. On the dreadful scene terminating, it was truly distressing for those who first entered the houses to see persons lying drowned in their beds, who apparently had made no effort for self-preservation, the water and mud having, in all likelihood, suffocated them on the instant.

In St. Andrew Street, a female named Mrs. MacLatchie was carried off by the water, and perished. Her husband, with a child in his grasp, was also carried away; he held the infant closely till, coming forcibly in contact with a lamp-post, it was forced from his arms, and afterwards picked up at a considerable distance.—MacLatchie was also fortunately saved.

It is impossible to estimate properly the amount of damage sustained in property; but, as far as can be ascertained, the loss, it is said, will amount to about £30,000. The tan works of Mr. M'Farlane, and Mr. Arbuckle, were nearly wholly destroyed; and, adding to these the immense destruction of other buildings, &c., with the injury done to the embankments of the reservoirs, we are not inclined to think the amount too large.

With regard to the living sufferers by this calamity, we have no doubt that every means will be taken to alleviate their condition, and restore them, as much as can be, to their former comfort.

At a meeting of the Town Council, it was agreed to give immediate assistance in food, clothing, and lodging, to those who had been left destitute, and, at a public meeting of the inhabitants, it was resolved to open a subscription for the same purpose. The subscription list was headed by Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, who set down £200 for the Shaws Water Company, and £100 for himself; and before the meeting broke up the sum subscribed amounted to upwards of £600.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 12.

Within the last few days several British vessels have been taken up at an advance of 15 or 25 per cent. to be engaged in the American trade should a system of non-intercourse be adopted by America towards France.

The transactions in the public securities today have been upon an extremely limited scale. Money continues pretty abundant, the accommodation afforded by the Bank of England, by advances upon deposit stock in approved securities, having wholly prevented any scarcity which might otherwise have been occasioned by the large amount of money which is locked up awaiting the decision of the Commissioners for the West India Claims. Consols for account have only fluctuated during the day between 91 1/4 and 91 3/8, the latter being the quotation at the close. Exchequer Bills are a shade lower than yesterday, closing at 17 premium.

The favourable tenor of the advices from Madrid produced but little effect upon the market for Spanish Stock to-day.

GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S VESSELS.—One of the immediate effects of the anticipated rupture between France and the United States has been to greatly increase the business of ship insurances. Policies have been signed on American bottoms at 10 per cent., which includes the war and common risk. There is also a good deal of activity among the principal shipbuilders on the river, chiefly confined, however, to steam shipping. Several of this class of vessels, of a very superior description, are now on the stocks, the largest and finest of which are for the East India Company, the General Steam Navigation Company, and the Peninsula Trade. The General S. Navigation Company are said to be preparing vessels also for the river trade, of a class and character calculated to excel the surprising performances of some of the present river steam-packets.

Parliament is to meet for the dispatch of business on the 4th of February,

Severe gales were experienced on the English, Irish, and Scotch coasts during the month

of November, which proved very destructive to vessels on the coast, and to property on shore. The papers also contain melancholy accounts of the loss of life.

Mr. Macan, of the Irish bar, has been appointed Justice of Prince Edward Island.

Vice Admiral Sir Peter Halket, G. C. B., had been appointed to succeed Sir George Cockburn in the command of the West Indian and North American stations. He is expected to hoist his flag on board H. M. ship Melville.

THE COMET.—On the 7th of October, a little before midnight, 0 hours, 32 minutes, Sidereal time, there was observed at the Observatory of Milan an occultation by Halley's Comet of a very small but very bright star in the constellation of the Lynx. Notwithstanding the light of the Moon, the star was visible not only through the tail, but also through the nucleus of the Comet.—*Extra Supplement to Allgemeine Zeitung, Oct. 27.*

UNITED STATES.

From the Halifax Gazette.

We received by the Hibernia on Saturday, Boston Papers to the 12th inst. They contain nothing of much interest. The European accounts are of the same date as those brought by the *John Porter*. Mr. Barton had arrived at New York and proceeded to Washington. An important Message was expected by Congress from President Jackson, in reference to the existing state of affairs between France and the United States. Payment of the Indemnity has been refused, Mr. Barton has returned—the French have prepared for war—and it remains to be seen whether the American Government will succumb to the demand which has been made of an apology for the language applied by Mr. Jackson towards France, or, refer the point at issue to the decision of the God of Battles.


There are those who think the alternative will not be adopted, and that it would be better for the United States to put up with the loss of the whole Indemnity than go to war with France. We are not of the number. A fair claim should never be yielded or abandoned under any circumstances: we consider that the Americans have the vantage ground as respects the question at issue. Their demands have been acknowledged. The French Government ought not to hesitate performing an act of justice from any motive whatever.—If an insult has been offered by President Jackson to the dignity of France, let reparation be demanded and insisted upon, but we contend again and again, that it ought not to interfere with the settlement of long standing claims, which have been solemnly and publicly admitted.

MEXICO.—We learn that information has been received by private letters, in this city of the ports of Mexico having been shut against the vessels of the United States; a measure induced probably by the embarkation of so many of our citizens in hostilities against the authority of that country in Texas. We have no further information, however than the naked fact of the shutting of the ports.—*Nat. Int.*


ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

All Persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late
JAMES CARR,
of Carriboo River, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, to the Subscribers, within eighteen calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
MARY CARR, Administratrix.
ROBERT McCONNEL, Adm'r.
Picton, Dec. 26th, 1835


TO BE SOLD OR LET.

 **THAT** commodious new **HOUSE**, on Water st., adjoining the property of Ros^s 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.

ALSO, FOR SALE:

 That two-story House and Garden, corner of Queen and George st., presently occupied by Mr. James Smith, grocer.

ALSO:

 **THAT** two-story House on Water st., at present occupied by Varnel Brown, and as a Printing Office. This House is well finished and has a never-failing spring of water in the cellar.

Terms of purchase of either of the above will be made easy. For particulars apply to **JAMES DAWSON.**

January, 1836.


NAILS, ON CONSIGNMENT.

THE Subscriber has received, ex Sch^r ADELE, from Montreal, a large consignment of best bending or tough Cut Nails, of all sizes, from 2lb. or shingling, to 30lb per thousand, and which he now offers wholesale or retail, very low for cash. These nails have been pronounced superior to any wrought nails for house work, wherever they have been introduced.

JAS. DAWSON.

December 1.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

 That valuable and well known property, near the centre of the town of Pictou, part of the real estate of the late John Dawson, Esquire, deceased; consisting of the Eastern half of the

LARGE HOUSE AND LOT,

at present occupied by Mr. James Skinner and Dr. Martin, and the Lot and Wing adjoining, occupied by Mr. Thomas Fraser, as a paint shop.

This property admeasures, on Water Street, forty feet, on Kempt Street, eighty feet, and can be disposed of in one lot, or divided, and sold in two lots. A warranted title will be given, and terms of payment liberal.

For Particulars, please apply to

ABRAM PATTERSON.

Pictou, 15th Dec'r, 1835. if

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Inhabitants of, the Township of Pictou, held this day in the Court House, it was

“Resolved, That Messrs Anthony Smith, John McLean, and James Primrose, be appointed a Commission to investigate the Claims against the Inhabitants of this Township, incurred by George McKenzie and John Geddie, while Overseers of the Poor, and not considered by a previous Arbitration, and that George Smith and Jotham Blanchard, Esquires, be requested to procure the passage of a Law enabling this Township to assess themselves for such Sum, as by those Gentlemen shall be found to be justly due.”

Now notice is hereby given, that the said commissioners will meet at the Court House, in Pictou, on the said second Tuesday of February, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the unsettled claims against the Township, which were incurred during the said period; and all persons having such claims, are requested to present the same without delay to said Commissioners, for adjustment, in order that provision may be made for their liquidation.

“By order of the Commissioners.”

Pictou, 21st Dec'r, 1835. if

REMOVAL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER, DRUGGIST, has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Yonston's, and directly opposite the store of D. Crichton & Son. September 15, 1835.

TO BE LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, **THAT** Dwelling **HOUSE**, and **GARDEN**, and also the **SHOP**, lately occupied by Mr James Beaton, tailor. The house is well adapted for a small family. For Particulars apply to the Subscriber, who offers

FOR SALE,

1. That valuable **LOT of LAND**, on Sutherland River, Merigomish, formerly possessed by Hugh Skinner, containing 200 acres, and on which there is one of the best **MILL SEATS** in the Province.

2. That **HOUSE** and **LOT** on Colerain Street, situated between Messrs. Adamson's and McKenzie's properties.

3. A **LOT of LAND**, containing 120 acres, on Mount Dalhousie, bounded on the East by land belonging to Mr John Robertson, W. R.

4. A **LOT of LAND**, containing 71 acres, on Scotch Hill, bounded on the North by land belonging to Mr Thomas Lowden.

A liberal Credit will be given,

THOMAS G. TAYLOR.

15th December, 1835. m-m ce-s

POSITIVE SALE.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on the 10th day of April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all the Real Estate of **WILLIAM MORTIMER**, of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, consisting of the following Lots:

1. **DWELLING HOUSE, STORES,** Wharf, &c. in the Town of Pictou, comprising an excellent Mercantile Establishment.

2. **TWO LOTS** on the West of the above-mentioned house, sixty feet front each, with water extending to the channel of the harbour.

3. A **LOT** on the East of the building used as a store by the late Mr. Mortimer, fronting twenty-five feet on Water street, and extending south to the channel of the harbour.

4. A **LOT** situate in the Town of Pictou, on the south side of Water street, bounded on the west by a line parallel with the house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Mooring, thence eastwardly 25 feet, extending south to the channel of the harbour.

5. A **WATER LOT**, situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the south-west angle of James Dawson's store, on the south side of Water street; thence westwardly 25 feet to a lot the property of the late William Mortimer—extending south to the channel of the harbour.

6. A **LOT of LAND** situate in the Town of Pictou, beginning at the Lot now in the possession of John Davis, thence north 123 feet to Church street, thence west 42 feet, thence south 123 feet to Water street, thence east along the line of said street 42 feet.

7. A **LOT of LAND** situate on the North side of Pictou harbour, known as 'Battery Hill,' containing 22 acres. This field will be sold in small lots, according to a plan of the same that may be seen in the office of the subscriber.

8. A **LOT** from 30 to 35 ACRES, being the rear of the one hundred acre lot, of which the last mentioned lot forms the front. This will be sold in Lots of 5 or 10 acres to suit purchasers, according to a plan of the same to be seen in the office of the subscriber.

9. **THAT LOT OF 29 ACRES** (with 19 acres to be added to it in the rear) on which a new and commodious house has recently been erected—this lot of 29 acres is nearly all under the plough—completely fenced and in good cultivation.

10. A **LOT of LAND** situate in the suburbs of Pictou, near the house at present occupied by Mrs. Sarah Mortimer, bounded on the east and south by the harbour of Pictou.

11. **THE EASTERN END OF GREAT CARRIBOO ISLAND**, adjoining the lands of Messrs Harris, containing 50 acres.

12. A **LOT of LAND** situate in Chance Harbour, being Lot No. 18 of the Grant to the late S2nd Reg't, containing 100 acres, formerly the property of John Cameron.

13. A **LOT of LAND** situate on the West side of the Middle River of Pictou, beginning at a stake on the bank of said River, and bounded by the lands of Samuel Archibald, William Porter and James Porter, containing 27 acres. Also—a **LOT** adjoining the above, containing 25 acres.

14. A **LOT of LAND** on the East side of the Middle River, in the 2nd Division of Lands on the said River, being John Porter's share or third part of Land granted to John, James, and William Porter, containing 116 acres.

15. A **LOT of LAND** situate on the East side of the Middle River, containing 20 acres, formerly the property of Robert Matheson.

16. A **LOT of LAND** fronting on the Middle River, known as Brydon's Lot, containing 160 acres, more or less.

17. A **LOT of LAND** situate on Mount Thom, fronting on the main road leading from Truro to Pictou, being part of a Lot of Land granted to the heirs of the late Thomas Harris, Junior, containing 300 acres.

18. A **LOT of LAND** situate on the East side of River John, beginning at the south angle of Land granted to William Rankin, containing 250 acres—formerly the property of Murdoch McLean.

19. A **LOT of LAND** situate on the West side of Talmagouche River, being Lot 25 on a plan of the estate of the late Col. Desbarres, Esq., containing 100 acres. There is on this lot a new and commodious dwelling house.

20. A **LOT of LAND** situate in New Annap, fronting on the south branch of the French River or of Talmagouche, containing 300 acres. On this lot there is a saw Mill.

21. A **LOT of LAND** situate in part of the River John, bounded on east and south by lands owned by William McConnell, on the west by lands of Alexander Logan, on the north by lands of John McKeel and John Geddie, containing 300 acres more or less.

22. A **LOT of LAND** situate upon the forks of River John, bounded on the north by lands granted to Windsor College, on the south and west by lands granted to James Marshall and John Marshall, containing 300 acres, being the whole of a tract granted by Government to John Moor and Susan his wife.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of ten per cent, and a handsome credit for the balance, to be made known at the time of sale.

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Sole Executor and Devisee

Pictou, 24th Nov. 1835. if

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having left this Province, has appointed Messrs. D. & T. McCULLOCK as his Agents, to whom all Accounts must be paid, they having power to grant discharges for the same.

JAMES MALCOLM.

Pictou, 7th December 1835. r-w

AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE, AT PICTOU.

By virtue of the Act of this Province for the more easy Redemption of and Foreclosure of Mortgages, **THOS. H. GIBBS, Plaintiff,**

vs.

In the Cause of **JOSEPH CHIPMAN, Adm'r. of the Estate of John Jamieson, late of Pictou, deceased,—Def.**

TO be Sold at Public Auction on the premises, in the Town of Pictou, on Monday, the 29th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon, by the Deputy Sheriff of the District of Pictou, the following Lands and Premises:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, in the Town of Pictou, formerly part of the farm lot of George Smith, Esq., and abutted, bounded, and described as follows, that is to say:—Beginning on the North side of Spring street, at the point formerly the South east corner of the said George Smith's farm lot; thence to run North one hundred and twenty seven feet; thence North 26 degrees West, fifty feet; thence South one hundred and twenty-seven feet, to the North side of Spring street aforesaid; thence South 76 degrees East, along said street to the place of beginning, being the lot of Land sold by the said George Smith to James Kitchen, jun'r., and sold by James Kitchen, jun'r. aforesaid, to one William Kitchen, and by him to the said John Jamieson. **TERMS OF SALE.**—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder on delivery of the Deed.

J. W. HARRIS,
Dep. Sheriff of Pictou.

J. BLANCHARD,

Pliff's Attorney.

Pictou, 16th January, 1836.

BOOK BINDING done to order, and on the shortest notice. Apply at this Office. 24th Nov.

AGRICULTURAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. DAWSON,

Sir,—If you deem the following directions worthy of a place in the Agricultural pages of the Bee, they are at your command. They are founded, principally, on the experience of English and American cultivators of the present age, whose improvements are adapted to climates similar to that of Nova-Scotia.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF APPLE-TREES.

Soils.—The primary observation with respect to the soil, is, that it be warm. Though there are many varieties of the apple-tree that endure cold equally as well as our native forest trees, yet a warm soil is that in which they are proved by experience to prosper. If the fruit to be raised is intended for sale, the ground on which it is cultivated should be dry and sandy, but if for table use or other purposes, it may be moist and loamy. Stoney land that cannot be cultivated with advantage for any other purposes, is admirably adapted for apple-trees, as the small stones on its surface attract very powerfully, the rays of the sun, and thus cause the earth to possess a more than ordinary degree of heat.

Location, &c.—The orchard, if possible, should be situated on the south side of a hill of moderate descent, as in this situation are united the advantages of warm soil and protection from the northerly winds. As a further protection from the winter blasts, it should be surrounded with closely-planted evergreens. For this purpose, the spruce or white hemlock may with advantage, be selected, which are hardy natives. As cattle must at all times be kept from the orchard, it should be enclosed by a strong stone-wall or hawthorn hedge, situated immediately on the outside of the evergreens.

Raising of Trees.—It is generally believed in this part of the Province, that raising apple-trees from the seed is equal to grafting, and much safer than importing them from abroad. I once entertained similar opinions, but experience and observation have fully convinced me that I was in error. I have seen trees raised from seed, but their fruit was small and unpleasant; and French and American cultivators assert, that they have raised trees from the seed of the best table-fruit that their countries could afford, but the fruit which they produced was comparatively worthless. Good fruit can be obtained from seed, but three or four generations of the tree must elapse ere it can be such, during which time a course of cross fertilization must be carried on. Our safest and speediest way to obtain trees is to import them, either from Europe or the United States. An English writer asserts, that the catalogue of an extensive Horticultural Society in England, presents a list of twelve hundred varieties of the apple-tree alone, many of which are cultivated in much more northern latitudes than that in which we live; and the varieties cultivated in the United States are nearly as numerous. Surely selections may be made from these sources, adapted to the climate of Nova Scotia, and with less expense than they can be raised from seed.

Transplanting.—Trees, when removed to the orchard, should never be planted within the distance of twenty feet from each other, or their subsequent growth will cause the tops to meet; if the soil is fertile they should be twenty-five or thirty feet apart,—and American cultivators, where the soil is extremely fertile, plant them forty, and sometimes fifty feet asunder, and even then, before the trees become old, they completely shade the ground. The best guide then, for the cultivator to adopt, is the fertility of the soil, for, according as it is rich or otherwise, he may vary the distance from

twenty to fifty feet. Not a few persons in this section of the Province adopt a very destructive mode of transplanting fruit trees. After depriving the tree of all its long and principal roots, the remaining ones are gathered into small compass, and forced into a hole in the earth not more than 15 or 18 inches in diameter. Nothing can be more destructive to the vitality of the tree than this. The progress of the sap is thus impeded, and the consequence is, that the tree during the first or second season after being thus treated, withers and dies. Its owner then, unconscious that he himself was the cause of its destruction, supplies the place, by a similar process, with another, and another, but without success, until his patience and trees are exhausted, and then he boldly asserts that the climate is not adapted for fruit-trees. The roots, if possible, must be preserved entire, and the hole for their reception should be large enough to admit them without being bent or changed from their natural position. The opening in the earth must first receive a quantity of compost, the tree is then to be carefully inserted, to the same depth that it was in its former situation, and with the side that was previously to the north, still in that direction. The opening is then to be filled up with rich soil or compost. If barn-yard manure is used, it should never be permitted to touch the roots, as it would have a tendency to corrupt them, and cause disease in the tree. The process of transplanting should be performed in autumn,* immediately after the frost has arrested the growth of the trees.

Grafting.—This process is performed in Spring, and about two years previous to removing the tree from the nursery to the orchard. The process is by no means a difficult one, but is of great utility in propagating good fruit. The principal object is to have the inner barks of the scion and the stock or tree in which it is to be placed, to meet, so as to unite; there are several ways by which this is accomplished, such as the following: "The upper part of the stock is prepared in the form of a wedge, by two sloping cuts, one on each side. The scion is prepared by splitting it upwards, and paring out the middle part on each side to a point. When the stock and scion are of equal size, the adjustment may be made perfect; but if unequal, one side at least must exactly meet. The whole is secured by a strong matting and covered with the composition or clay. The string however is to be removed when a perfect union takes place." Another mode is very successfully adopted, which varies very little from the above, excepting that the stock is split, instead of the scion, and the latter prepared in the form of a wedge.

Inoculating.—This process, in its objects, is similar to grafting, and is performed in the latter part of summer. The first part of the operation is, to make a perpendicular slit in a small stock or branch of the tree, near the top of which a cross cut is to be made through to the wood; a bud is then taken from the tree intended to be propagated, with a small strip of bark above and below it, from half an inch to an inch in length, which is inserted into the stock to the bottom of the slit, and the whole, excepting the top of the bud, firmly bound round and covered with a strong wet bass matting. The string is to be removed in about ten days, and in the following spring the stock is to be cut off immediately above the bud, with a slope downwards on the opposite side.

* When trees are to be imported, this rule cannot be adopted, as it would necessarily require them to be taken from the ground while the leaf is expanded, and imported in summer. The Spring, when this is the case, is a more successful season for transplanting, if the trees can be obtained at an early period.

Cross fertilization—consists in the application of the pollen or prolific powder, contained in the anther of the flower of one variety of the tree, to the blossom of another; but as there are a number of other ways by which the apple can be propagated as successfully, and with less labour, than by this mode, I deem it unnecessary at present to give a further description of the process.

Pruning.—The most suitable time for pruning, is, after the ground is freed from frost in spring, and previous to the opening of the leaf. If performed earlier, it causes inveterate canker—the wounds blacken, and the bark for several feet below becomes dead, in consequence of the bleeding. It is necessary that the trees have an equal proportion of branches on every side, and to accomplish this, a part of the limbs when necessary, should be removed from the sides on which they are most numerous. If this is attended to while the tree is young, there will be little necessity for future pruning, further than to remove suckers, dead branches, and limbs which interfere with and chafe each other.

Manning.—In this I must condemn the unsuccessful proceedings of many of my fellow-countrymen, whom I have frequently observed heaping up piles of compost and even barn-yard manure, around the trunk of the tree. The manure when placed there is not only of no use to the tree, but has a direct tendency to breed insects. Trees derive their nourishment through the extreme ends of their roots, every one of which acts as a mouth to receive food from the soil. It is there then, and not at the trunk of the tree that the ground requires to be fertilized.

INSECTS.

There are several species of insects that are injurious to the apple-tree; the most destructive of these are, the borer, the bark louse, the caterpillar, and the curculio,—for the extermination of which a few directions are necessary.

The **borer** is a destructive worm that perforates the wood, at or a little below the surface of the earth. If the insect has entered the tree, it must be dug out, or destroyed by introducing a small wire into the aperture, and the hole filled with clay. To prevent its attacks, the trunk of the tree at the surface of the earth, should, in April, be surrounded with a mound of clay. Small trees are preserved by applying with a brush, a solution of two pounds of good potash in six or seven quarts of water, from the surface of the ground to the height of a foot up the trunk of the tree.

The **bark louse** is a species of insect in form not unlike half a kernel of rye, but much smaller, with the flat side adhering to the bark of the tree. The following mode of destroying this insect has been adopted with success: with two parts of soft-soap and eight parts of water, add lime enough to make a thick white-wash, and apply it with a brush to the tree. This not only destroys the insect, but causes the outer bark to separate from the tree, which soon exhibits a healthy and vigorous appearance.

The **caterpillar** makes its appearance with the opening of the bud in spring. The most successful way of preventing their depredations is, to dislodge the nest from the tree ere they have left it.

The **curculio** is a winged insect or beetle, and is very destructive to fruit. They rise from their earthy bed and chrysalis state when the young fruit is forming, in each of which, after ascending the tree, they deposit an egg. This soon hatches, and produces a small worm, that, by its depredations, disfigures the fruit, diminishes its size, and finally causes it to fall from the tree ere it has received its growth. They then retreat into the earth, where they await

the arrival of spring, that they may re-ascend the tree and renew their depredations. Various modes of destroying this insect have been tried: domestic fowls devour them in great quantities while they are within their reach; "Hogs," says an American writer, "are stated to be extremely useful in orchards, by devouring at once the fallen fruit and the insect which it contains." Admitting hogs into orchards cannot, I think, be too highly recommended, as it is not only a speedy way of exterminating the insects, but is proved to cause the animals to fatten rapidly. A "Young Farmer" asserts, in a late American paper, that these animals fatten as fast in an orchard, while the fruit is falling, as they will upon corn. This fact alone ought to induce every farmer to have a portion of his ground under fruit trees.

MELVILLE.

January 18, 1836.

PICTOU AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

[On Monday, the 19th Inst. the Annual Meeting of this Society was held in the Court House, which, although the evening was unusually stormy, was numerously attended. The following REPORT was read by the Secretary, and adopted.]

Our operations, since the last Anniversary, have been few and unimportant; and so require only a very cursory notice.

16 Bibles and 14 Testaments have been given gratuitously to persons who were deemed unable to purchase them; and 96 Testaments have been sold, besides a considerable number of copies which have been disposed of by those persons, to whom, as mentioned in last Report, parcels of them had been committed for sale. And there are now in the Depository, including 100 Bibles and 200 Test's. received from the Parent Society, 119 Bibles & 224 Testaments in Gaelic, 226 Bibles & 270 Testaments in English, 2 Bibles and 79 Testaments in French, 3 Danish Bibles, 2 Bibles and 6 Testaments in Irish, 1 Spanish Bible, and 1 Hebrew Testament; in all 353 Bibles, and 550 Testaments.

The sum of £28 15 9 has been received for books sold; £9 5 8 1/2 has been raised by subscription; and the liberal donation of £20 has been contributed to our funds by a benevolent friend of the Bible cause.

Remittances to the amount of £31 14 0 sterling have been made to the Parent Society; and there is now in the hands of the Treasurer, the sum of £41 6 5 1/2 cur'y. which will be forwarded by the first opportunity.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, after their abundant and long continued labours for the good of mankind, are still proceeding in their benevolent course, with undiminished activity and zeal; and their exertions are powerfully supported by the augmented contributions of the friends of the Bible cause. The sums received, into the funds of the Society, during the year preceding the last anniversary, make the unprecedented amount of £107,926 1 9. During the same period, 653,601 copies of the Scriptures have been issued from the depositories: making considerably more than 9,000,000 of copies since the Institution of the Society. The Scriptures are now translated into 153 languages and dialects: and £2,121,640 15s 11 st'g. have been expended.

The operations of the Society in the British Islands, and on the continent of Europe, are prosecuted with unabated liberality and energy. New channels of distribution are anxiously sought for; and, when found, they are promptly improved; and notwithstanding the immense number of the copies which have been already put in circulation, the demand is increased instead of being diminished. They are now to be found in houses and in villages in which they were lately utterly unknown. Old and young peruse them with attention; and they are more extensively put into the hands of the children in the schools. This unexam-

pled diffusion of the lively oracles of God may be reasonably expected to produce, in due time, the most glorious results. The seed may be, for a season, buried under the clods, and impatient observers may conclude that it hath utterly perished; but, through the genial warmth of the sun, and the fertilizing showers of heaven, it will ere long spring up, and cover the fields with verdure, and amply repay the toil, and satisfy the hope, of the husbandman. "As the rain cometh down," says God himself, "and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater; so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth; it shall not return unto me void; but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."

In Asia, Bible distribution is carried on with increased facility, and with growing success. A Missionary at Karass says, "The Mahomedans are peculiarly prejudiced against the Gospel of the grace of God; yet it is encouraging to see that the more they come in contact with the word of truth, their prejudices appear in some measure to be weakened. Although we cannot speak of many conversions having taken place in this station, yet the appearance of things is different from what it formerly was. Many of the Mahomedans around us now begin to hear the Word of God read or spoken, with some degree of patience; whereas formerly the peculiar doctrines of the Gospel irritated their minds to such a degree, that they were ready to throw the New Testament out of their hands while reading it; or if they received a copy, were apt to cut out the pages containing the passage they so much abhorred, if not destroy the book altogether.

In India, the desire of possessing copies of the Scriptures is greatly on the increase; and where they are possessed, they are producing the most excellent effects.

The Rev. Mr. Rhenius, a missionary at Palamcottah, observes, "Among our numerous congregations the word of God is read daily. Many idolaters around hear it; and of these, not a few forsake their idolatry, and begin to learn the way of the Lord, requesting portions of the Gospel."

The Rev. Mr. Mead of Neyoor, says, "Our annual report, ending in October last, shews an increase of nearly 300 families, who have renounced their idols in the course of the year; and subsequently several other heathen families have placed themselves under Christian instruction. In consequence of the interest excited by these circumstances, and the labours of the native readers and schoolmasters, we have increasing calls for the sacred Scriptures."

The Rev. Mr. Spring, one of the Secretaries of the Madras Auxiliary, says, "I believe I have now touched upon the principal points of interest in our proceedings, except, perhaps, that which must now hold the most prominent place, the continued demand from very many quarters, for the word of God. Large calls are especially made on us for schools, which are rising up among us on every side, and bid fair to produce, in the next generation, a competent knowledge at least of the letter of sacred Writ.

Very considerable numbers of persons, in India, are now learning the English language, and are eagerly inquiring for English Bibles. The Secretary of the Calcutta Auxiliary writes, "The calls for English Bibles are more loud and extensive than ever. This arises from the great increase of intelligent native enquirers. If you could look into the schools at Calcutta, and see the number of native youths who are capable of reading and understanding the Bible: if you could see the desire of those youths to obtain copies thereof, and the extreme caution which is adopted in giving them, by the missionaries who are placed over the Schools; you would need no farther arguments to press you to send out as many as you can spare of English Bibles and Testaments: and as English

schools are likely to be extended throughout the whole of the Empire, the demand for them will be greater than ever. The fruits of the former labours of God's servants are becoming more and more manifest; and of numbers who have been prepared by them it may be said, that they are not far from the Kingdom of God."

No direct communications have been received during the preceding year, from Mr. Gutzloff, the zealous and active Missionary in China; but he is still exerting himself for the illumination of that vast and benighted country; and the Parent Institution is taking prompt measures for improving the openings which he has discovered for introducing among its population numerous copies of the Holy Scriptures.

From the Western coast of Africa, the Rev. Mr. Dove says, "I have every reason to think that the system of Mahomedanism is (here) rapidly on the decline, and must ere long fall before the light and force of truth. I have distributed several copies of the Arabic Scriptures, which were kindly furnished by the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Incalculable good is likely to result therefrom, for the people who can read appear anxious to obtain a copy. I believe that some of the Bibles, Testaments, and Psalters, have been carried hundreds of miles into the interior of the country.—Of late, I have had many interviews with the priests of Mahomet, and some have, with no small degree of candour, said, that the white man's religion must prevail, and overthrow their system."

But in no country does the Bible cause seem to advance so triumphantly as in the great African Island of Madagascar. In the latest communication received from that Island, one of the Missionaries expresses himself thus, "I entertain the expectation that the whole of the population in this part of the Island will become, within a very short time, a reading population. The thirst for learning to read, at the present time, is not merely gratifying, it is surprising. The desire has increased so rapidly and so extensively, that we have not been prepared to meet it; nor is the desire confined to any particular class of the people. There are persons of all ranks and of all ages busily learning to read. I had, this very afternoon, on returning from our (Thursday's) public worship, not less than forty young persons soliciting spelling-books. There were as many yesterday. I expect three times as many to-morrow; and it is like this almost every day, beside, applications from those who can read, who come for tracts, reading lessons, portions of Scripture, &c. We are sowing and reaping almost at the same moment. We have abundant encouragement in our work; but we are craving for more copies of the Scriptures; seed to sow; that the harvest may yet be more abundant, and the Lord of the harvest be magnified from north to south in Madagascar."

The emancipation of the negroes in the Brit. Colonies caused great joy in every quarter; and it is pleasant to observe, that the measure was carried into effect, without any of those dismal consequences which its enemies predicted with so much confidence. A letter from Antigua says, "The day of wonders, of anticipated confusion, riot, and bloodshed, has passed by; and all is peace, and quietness, and order: no obullition of any kind, no martial law, no ostentatious display of power. The Churches and Chapels of all denominations were thronged to excess; and the day was more like a Christmas holiday than any thing else."

The resolution of the Parent Society to give a copy of the New Testament, together with the book of Psalms, to every emancipated negro who should be found able to read, caused a thrill of approbation and delight in every corner of the empire, and produced a powerful sensation in the negro population. Their hearts were filled with gratitude, and their mouths with thanksgivings; and great numbers of them, who had never thought of it before, were stirred up to com-

mence learning to read, in the hope of being made partakers of the promised bounty. The Rev. Mr. Knibb, of Jamaica, says, "On behalf of my church and congregation, and on my behalf, I beg to return you unfeigned thanks, for the very valuable present of Testaments, with the Psalms, which we have received. The impetus given by the promise of the grants to lettered instruction, is astonishing; so much so, that, did I not perceive it, I could scarcely give credence to it. The numbers who have already learned to read is delightful; and while hearing them, and giving them your valuable present, I have longed that you should personally participate in the joy."

From the particulars which have been mentioned, illustrative of the present condition and future prospects of the Bible cause, it appears that they are well calculated to encourage the hearts of its friends, to excite them to bless God who hath been pleased so eminently to smile upon it in the course of his Providence, and to animate them to continued and augmented liberality and zeal in urging it onward to its fullest consummation.

After the Report and the pecuniary affairs of the society were disposed of, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. This Society regards with the highest pleasure the prosperous state of the Bible cause throughout the world; and the wise and energetic and liberal measures of the Parent Institution for the illumination of heathen and Mahometan lands, and for raising the long oppressed negro population in the British Colonies to the rank of enlightened freemen.

2. That this meeting view with pleasure and approbation, the increasing interest manifested in the Bible cause in this district, by the liberal sums of money raised in the form of donation, and otherwise.

3. That the thanks of this Society be given to the benevolent donor of Twenty Pounds cur'y. in aid of its funds.

The following Gentlemen were elected Office Borears for 1836.

PRESIDENT.

George Smith, Esquire.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Rev'd. Thomas M'Culloch, D. D.	Rev'd Charles Elliot, Thomas Dickson, Esq.
Rev'd. J. M'Kendry,	A. Patterson, Esq.
" K. J. M'Kenzie,	J. Blanchard, Esq.

TREASURER.

Mr. John Patterson.

SECRETARIES.

Rev'd. J. Robson, | Mr. James Dawson.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. Thomas G. Taylor,	Mr. Wm. Ives,
" J. D. B. Fraser,	" Jas. Primrose,
" W. Goodwin,	" M. Patterson,
" R. Dawson,	" R. M'Kenzie,
" J. Forster,	" D. M'Colloch.

DEPOSITORY.

Mr. John Geddie, 73, ...

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. DAWSON,

SIR,—The import of this communication is evident to you, on perusing the following letter; I respectfully solicit you to publish the same, if you consider that it has no tendency to violate the principles which you have so strongly evinced in the Prospectus, and so strictly observed in the execution of your present publication.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Arisaig, January 12th, 1836.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 13th of last month yet remains unanswered, as do also others of similar import.—Through a friend I acknowledged the receipt of it, and only stated my reluctance of a formal reply in the mode you wished me to do, as you have again expressed so strong a desire that I would make some comment on the subject matter of your former letter, I do not feel myself warranted to persevere in my obstinacy, although my observations do not extend to the limits you might prescribe. You complain of your feelings being wounded, but allow

me to say, that the remedy which you call for would rather irritate than be a cure for the sore. By way of preface I will now repeat in writing, what I already expressed verbally. My apology for not appearing publicly in the theatre of religious controversies. Let—A numerous and efficient number of that profession have always been and now are in many places before the public, whose talents and abilities can render their labours useful: and as for mine, in the usual acceptation of the phrase, my claim to them is but slender, and moreover, would rather act a looker-on from principle. My motives in these have no taste for religious controversies, either in public or in private, unless I were absolutely forced into the field.—I am as regards religion, as I am on the score of politics—I lament divisions, and, if possible, would weep at the exhibition of angry feelings, especially when the holy religion of our divine Redeemer is made the cause of such exhibition; whilst at the same time, that I respect the feelings of those who honestly and therefore innocently differ from me in both. If all parties in religion and in politics were just and fair towards each other, much mischief would be prevented and much good promoted. Controversy thus conducted becomes a source of instruction, and the most certain avenue to the acquisition of truth: for it would enable us thoroughly to know ourselves, and to understand our opponents. And when pursued on these principles, it must unquestionably subserve to the establishment of truth, of charity, peace and good will among all men. If individuals engaged in religious disputations have views ulterior to this happy and desirable end, they leave themselves open to the charge "you know not by what spirit you are led."

But you will excuse me if by the way I offer an advice, which if not called for by you might be useful in future to some persons, whose enthusiastic principles precipitate into a controversy; the result of which might be more rooted aversion on the part of their opponents, to the religion which they so zealously advocate. Happily in this country the bane of religious controversy, which so often agitates the most powerful Kingdoms, and so often has been the cause of revolutions, dissensions, and separations, does not prevail,—we live on the strongest bonds of unity and peace, with our dissented brethren—they know that the religion we profess has been the prevailing religion of the world since the first bright dawn of Christianity;—that almost all the great and most enlightened nations of Europe, monarchies and republics rejoice in its profession, and flourish under its auspices: that among its numbers are to be found the most munificent benefactors of mankind, in the discovery, the promotion, and the extension of the fine arts and liberal sciences: that the presidential and professional chairs of some of the most polished countries on the map of the world, are filled with them; that they have their valour in the tented field; their wisdom on the bench; their eloquence at the bar, their industry in trade and commerce; their love of liberty; and, their venturing advocacy of the most liberal principles. In fine we are not considered in any degree by the discerning portion of the community as persons wedded to principles destructive to civil or religious liberty. Therefore, what a single individual, however respectable in the circle of his own society would say concerning our ignorance, and the defectability of our tenets, and on which you request me to offer some remarks in order to disprove the charge, I will only observe that the charge is gratuitous—assertion is not proof; and while we are not considered so by the intelligent portion of our dissenting countrymen, it matters not whether we are so or not with that gentleman.

In conclusion, knowing you to be a reader of and a zealous admirer of the Bee periodical, I have the less reluctance in addressing you in the columns of that hitherto liberal and well conducted paper. Recollect "That we must have compassion on one another, being lovers of the brotherhood, merciful, mo-

dest, humble, not rendering evil for evil, not railing for railing, but contrariwise."

I am, dear sir, yours, &c.

A. M'G—.

To Mr. J. M'D—, }
Antigonish.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. EDITOR,

SIR.—A Correspondent in the last Bee, who signs himself Gamma, and who seems to have adopted the opinion that "ridicule is the test of truth," after a pathetic lamentation on the want of proper institutions for the education of the canine species; asks, why "the dogs that prowl about our streets" are not taught mathematics and the principles of government. This would perhaps not be impossible, if any works upon these subjects were translated into the canine language, the study of which I would advise Gamma to undertake, if he be at all serious in his dogmatical schemes. But how they can be taught morality and religion, or how they can be accountable beings, I cannot comprehend, unless Gamma can prove that they exercise conscience as well as reason, a doctrine which I, for one, would be very reluctant to admit.

Wednesday evening.

DELTA.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

From the Novascotian—Thursday's Edition.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

At two o'clock to-day his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber, and, after the usual formalities, opened the Session with the following Speech: *Mr. President and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council, Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

It affords me great pleasure to meet you again in General Assembly. Since our last meeting I have visited many parts of this beautiful and interesting Province, and was much gratified with its appearance, and the industry manifested by its inhabitants.

I have the satisfaction to congratulate you that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, an abundant harvest has spread plenty throughout the country; and I have also the satisfaction of informing you that the affairs of this Province are now generally in a state of steady and progressive improvement, with regard to trade and agriculture. The Fisheries on our coast have been more productive this season than for some years past. This important branch of industry and commerce should be encouraged and protected, as it is a source of wealth to those engaged in it, as also to the Province. I anticipate that these indications of reviving prosperity will continue to increase; and I hope by our joint exertions to advance the public good.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I shall direct the Public Accounts of last year to be laid before you for your inspection; and I trust that you will find the supplies granted to His Majesty have been faithfully applied. I shall also direct the usual Estimates to be submitted to you; and I confidently rely upon your making the necessary provision for the services of the year.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have again to recommend to your favourable consideration, a more effectual system for the improvement of the great Roads and Bridges, leading from the Capital through the Province: experience shows that the sums annually allotted to this service, restricted as they have been by local divisions in the expendi-

ture, cannot, upon so extended a line, produce a beneficial effect: the present system is admitted to be defective, as the labour of one year is, in many instances, scarcely perceptible on the return of another.

Concurring entirely in the resolution expressed by you in the last Session, I have directed reports of the state of the different Main Post Roads to be prepared and laid before you; and I confidently trust that you will adopt measures to remedy the existing evil. The Union of King's and Dalhousie Colleges having formerly been brought to your notice during the Session of 1835, by the then Governor; and His Majesty's Government being desirous of bringing this protracted and important measure to a settlement, have instructed me to submit the subject again to your consideration; and they confidently trust that the House of Assembly will relinquish their claim, made last Session, upon Dalhousie College; that there may be sufficient funds for establishing and maintaining an United College upon liberal principles; so that the means of facilitating the diffusion of the higher Branches of Education, may be attainable by all classes. I feel assured that, to facilitate this desirable object, you will be disposed to meet the wishes of His Majesty's Government. I expect that I shall have occasion to communicate with you further on this subject during the present Session—in which case I shall do so by Message.

The Act with regard to Common and Grammar Schools being about to expire, the important subject of public Education will demand your earliest attention.

I submitted a Message to you last Session, accompanied by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, regarding a general arrangement of the Post Office, and the internal postage in the North American Colonies. As the Act in question was intended to come into operation on the 1st January, in the present year, I trust you will give the subject, also, your earliest attention.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that His Majesty's Government have intimated their readiness to apply to Parliament for the funds necessary for erecting Light Houses on the Island of Seattarie, and St. Paul, provided that the Colonies, whose trade is to be benefited by the measure, will engage to defray the expense of their future maintenance; the liberality and anxiety which have been evinced by His Majesty's Government to adopt any precautions for obviating the recurrence of the melancholy accidents by Shipwrecks upon these Islands will be duly appreciated. The humanity and liberality which heretofore been displayed by the Legislature of this Province in succouring those who have been Shipwrecked upon her coasts, assure me that you will cordially co-operate with the Home Government, and with the neighbouring Colonies, in promoting a measure so important to the Commercial Interest of the whole of North America.

I am happy to congratulate you, Gentlemen, upon the health and tranquility which the Province has enjoyed during the past year: and I earnestly hope that these blessings may be long experienced. I beg to assure you that you will ever find me ready to co-operate in such measures as may be found conducive to the welfare and prosperity of this Province so distinguished for its loyalty and attachment to the Parent State.

C. CAMPBELL.

Government House, 21st Jan'y. 1836.

From the Halifax Royal Gazette, Jan. 20.

HIS MAJESTY'S PACKET STAR.—The following communications were received by the Deputy-Postmaster-General on Saturday last:—

“British Consulate, Boston, Jan. 8, 1836.

Dear Sir—I beg to annex a Copy of a Letter rec'd this day from the Acting Commander of His Majesty's

Packet Star, relative to a most unfortunate and melancholy accident which happened to that vessel on her voyage from Falmouth to Halifax with the November Mail.

I am, &c. &c.

GEORGE MANNERS.

To John Howe, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.
(Copy.)

“H. M. Packet Star, at Sea,
Dec. 6, 1835.
Lat. 29, 30, long. 30, W.

“SIR,

I beg leave, to communicate to you, for the information of My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that His Majesty's Packet Star, bound to Halifax with the November Mail, in Lat. 46, long. 80, W. met with a heavy gale of wind, which threw her on her beam ends and dismasted her—wrecking aboard Lieut. J. BINNEY, Commander, and eleven seamen; By your making this communication known to the Admiralty, as also in Halifax, you will oblige me. I am now making the best of my way to Antigua.”

I am, &c. &c.

JAMES BROWN.

(Signed)

Acting Lieut. and Commander.

To the British Consul, Boston.

Although truly distressing is the intelligence of the fate of Lieut. BINNEY, and of those who, with him, sunk into a watery grave—still it is gratifying to find that the Packet is safe, and that at least forty of our fellow creatures have been providentially preserved to their families and connexions. The time when the gale was encountered is not mentioned—but as the Packet was spoken on the 17th November, in lat 47, and as the deplorable occurrence took place in lat. 46, it is probable it happened a day or two after that in which she was fallen in with. On the 6th Dec., according to the acting Commander's Letter, she was in lat. 29, 30. long. 30, between 600 and 700 miles from Antigua, where we trust she has lately arrived. If the Commander in Chief, who, we understand, left Bermuda about two months since, was at any of the Windward Islands, it is likely a ship of War would be ordered to convey the Mail hither immediately, but if not, and they are detained until the Star's damages are repaired, a fortnight or three weeks we should think will elapse before they come to hand.

We cannot close this article without offering to Mr. Binney, his Family and Relatives, our sympathy, and the expression of deep regret at the loss they have sustained in the death of their near and dear connexion, who has been prematurely and suddenly taken from amongst them. His Widow and Orphan Boy, now living in Falmouth, have yet to learn the dreadful tidings—to them, this affliction of Providence will long be keenly and severely felt.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 27, 1836.

TEXAS.—Several of the leading papers state, that the affairs of the Texans are going on gloriously: that they have taken the Town of Bexar, or St. Antonio; General Cos being shut up in the Citadel, where he must shortly yield to his besiegers: it is also asserted that Tampico and San Patricio had been taken by the Texans. A New Orleans paper states, that on the 7th November, at a General Convention of Delegates, a solemn declaration of Independence was made, and a Provisional Government was formed, consisting of Henry Smith, Governor,—J. W. Robinson Lt. Governor,—and a Council of thirteen.

The Texans have fitted out a few armed vessels, which have cleared the coast of Mexican Cruisers. A New York paper says, it was reported that the Mexican Government had laid an embargo on the U. States shipping in their ports, until the latter power should explain its motives in suffering its citizens to embark for Texas, with hostile intentions. This is not yet confirmed.

MARRIED.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. David Roy, Mr. Edward Turnbull, McLellan's Brook, E. R., to Miss Jessie Colquhoun, Little Harbour.

On the 16th, by the same, Mr. Robert McCoul, Green Hill, to Miss Catherine Culton, East River.

On the 21st, by the same, Mr. William McDonald, West Branch, E. R., to Miss Jessie Fraser, McLellan's Mountain.

On the 17th ult. at Antigonish, by the Rev. Thomas Trotter, Mr. James Wilkie, Merchant, to Anna Eliza, eldest daughter of Alexander McDonald, Esq. M. D.

On Thursday last, by the Rev'd James Ross, Mr. Richard Blackie, of Green Hill, to Miss Jane Fraser, of Rogers Hill. Same day, Mr. Donald McDonald, of Rogers Hill, to Miss Elizabeth Madden of Chance Harbour.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, Mr. David Pollock, Mason, a native of Kilbride, Scotland.

At his residence in London, on the 21th October last, after a short illness, John Bainbridge, Esquire, one of the Agents for the Province of New Brunswick, much and deservedly lamented.

The following draft of a proposed Petition to the Legislature, has been handed to us for insertion, and is submitted for the consideration of the community at large. Editors of other Nova Scotia Papers are requested to give it an insertion.

TO the Honorable the House of Assembly, of the Province of Nova Scotia, at present in General Session convened.

The Petition of a number of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the District of Pictou,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

THAT Your Petitioners, taking into consideration the unnecessary expense and delay occasioned to Suitors, in recovering their rights in the higher Courts of Law as at present constituted in this Province, and deeming it a matter of sound policy in every country, that Justice should be administered with the least possible expense, and without oppression to any party, would recommend to your Honorable Body such alterations and amendments in the Laws at present regulating the recovery of Debts, as your Petitioners would humbly suggest, viz: That all actions for Promissory Notes, and actions of account for all sums under Fifty Pounds, and which can be legally proved, and to which no legal defence can be made, shall, or may be brought before any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the County or District wherein such cause of action may arise: And that no appeal from the decision of said Justices shall be allowed, unless the party desirous of obtaining the same shall make affidavit in writing to be taken before such Justices, setting out the general grounds of such appeal, the names of the Witnesses (if such there be), and the probable facts to be substantiated by them, tendering at the same time a Bond with good security, that such appeal shall be prosecuted at the first sitting of His Majesty's Supreme or Inferior Court, to be holden in said County or District, wherein such Cause shall have so originated; and that the said Affidavit, and Bond, shall be filed in the Office of the Deputy Prothonotary for the said County or District, and shall become matter of Record in the Court to which such appeal shall be made. And whereas it is notorious to your Petitioners, that the Justices resident within the Town of Pictou, are in the universal habit of convening their Courts and giving decisions upon such matters as may come under their observation in their private rooms and offices, to which your Petitioners would not seek access, and contrary (as your Petitioners feel) to the spirit and intention of the several Laws designed to regulate such Justices' Court; Your Petitioners would therefore respectfully recommend to your Honorable Body that a clause be inserted in said Bill, making it imperative upon all Justices to hold their Courts in the County Court Houses within the several districts (excepting those who live remote therefrom), all which proceedings shall be open and free to public resort and inspection, but subject nevertheless to the statutes at present enforcing and maintaining due obedience and respect to all judicial proceedings. And whereas also, no security is required from Constables, in the collection of Moneys upon Executions emanating from the Justices' Courts as at present constituted. In case an act should pass your Honorable Body, giving to your Petitioners the bonus sought for in this Petition, they would respectfully recommend, that all final process such as Executions should be directed to the High Sheriff of every County, (or to his Deputy,) wherein such Judgment shall be so obtained, and that every thing and matter in the Law, at present regulating the duties and responsibilities of Sheriffs, shall be embodied therein: Hoping that your Honorable Body will take the merits of this Petition into your consideration, your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

NOTICE.

THOSE who are Subscribers for the NOVA SCOTIAN, in this District, are hereby informed, that their Accounts for 1835, for that Paper, are lodged with the Subscriber, and they are requested to call and settle them, at their earliest convenience.

Jan'y 27.

JAMES DAWSON.

POETRY.

THE FOREIGN-HUNTER.

Love in a Cottage sounds right well,
When maids are just fifteen;
When thirty comes, a chaise and pair
Sounds sweeter far I ween!

Some say the lips of those they love
Are sweeter than the honey,
But what care I how sweet she be,
Unless she has the—Money.

She may have eyes of deepest blue,
With shining flaxen locks,
But what would please me better far,
Is money in the stocks.

She may have ankles neat and clean,
With waist to be jump'd in small,
But if she had a lump of gold,
'T would please me best of all.

She may have roses on her cheek,
And lilies on her neck,
But what is far more dear to me,
'S an honour'd banker's check.

Her skin may be as soft as down,
Her voice hot, sweet and clear,
But the sweetest sound would be to me,
A thousand pounds a year!

Summary from the Scotch Papers.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ACCIDENTAL ENTOMBMENT.

On the morning of Thursday the 5th ultimo, part of the roof of the coal-works belonging to the Duke de Coligny, at Kilgrammie, near the village of Dolly, set down, and before the men could get clear of the workings, John Brown, a native of Mel-Lothian, about sixty years of age, was intercepted in his egress, and consequently confined in this subterraneous abode until Saturday last the 31st, at four in the morning, when he was restored again to light and liberty, being thus 23 days without one morsel of food. When entombed, he had with him a small portion of tobacco, sufficient for one day's consumption, and two small flasks of lamp oil, some of the latter he attempted to swallow, but he was unable to do so, and the only substance he took besides the tobacco, during the whole period of his confinement, was a strong chalybeate water within the range of his prison, and which he declared was "very bad indeed." His mind remained quite composed and continues very distinct—he never despaired of ultimately escaping, and his greatest anxiety, he says, was for the fate of Thomas Watson, the person with whom he had for more than two years resided, whom he supposed had perished when the accident occurred, leaving a wife and helpless family. He calculated time by the noise made by the men at their stated periods of work:—for the first and second week he moved about in his gloomy cell, an area of thirty yards, seeking every avenue of escape, but latterly he became so weak as to be unable to reach his only, but disagreeable beverage—the water. The feeling of hunger left him about the second day, which may be attributed, in some measure, to the astringent quality of the water. When found he was extended on the ground, and lying on his breast, nearly extinct, his extremities cold, his voice reduced almost to a whisper, or childish treble, and his emaciation so great as to make him a complete personification of the *Anatomia Vivante*. His dark unshaven beard, sunken features, and glistening eyes have given him an unearthly appearance. Generally, great danger arises from imprudently giving food too freely to persons who have suffered from abstinence, but in Brown's case his brother labourers cautiously first lubricated his parched mouth with butter, then gave him milk, arrow-root and sherry in

small spoonfuls, at regular intervals—milk being the first thing he asked for when he was discovered. His pulse is regular and strong, and his tongue clean and moist; indeed, there is every hope of his ultimate restoration to health, should he receive sufficient nourishment in the same cautious way. When D. Hall, the minister of the parish, visited him, he put out his hand to the reverend Doctor and asked him to return thanks to God for his deliverance. He feels much pleased at the interest his case has excited in the country, and he bestows a ghastly smile of satisfaction on the numerous gazers, which the circumstance has drawn from considerable distances, to the humble cottage where he now lies. On a former occasion he was entombed in a coal pit for three days and three nights, and we have also been informed that he once suffered shipwreck. A subscription has been opened on Brown's behalf.—*Ayr Observer*.

The revenue accounts supply many facts illustrative of the comparative social condition of the three kingdoms. Thus, for instance, a return of last session shows that the quantity of colonial spirits (rum), foreign spirits (brandy and gin), and wine, consumed in the three kingdoms was—

	England. gallons.	Scotland. gallons.	Ireland. gallons.
Rum	3,237,000	111,000	27,300
Brandy and Gin	1,311,000	43,000	27,600
Wine	5,275,000	335,000	519,000

These are the quantities "entered for home consumption." Rum, brandy and Geneva, are chiefly in use among the middle classes; and it will be observed that Scotland, with one-third of the population, takes three times as much as Ireland, or one million of Scotsmen on an average consume nine times as much of these articles as the same number of Irishmen. In wine, on the other hand, which is sparingly used by the middle classes, but it is universal on the tables of the gentry, for ostentation perhaps, quite as often as pleasure, the consumption of Ireland exceeds that of Scotland, though not in proportion to the population. There is something characteristic too, in the fact that Cape wine, which is chiefly used for adulterating Sherry, in order to reduce the price, forms 1-5th of the whole consumption of Ireland, while it is only 1-15th of the consumption of England, and 1-33d of the consumption of Scotland. The cheap wines are rarely drunk for pleasure, but generally sported for ostentation. The greater proportional consumption of rum, brandy, and gin, in England than in Scotland, results partly from the more limited use of whiskey in the former, but the difference in favour of England in wine, must be put to the account of its superior wealth and luxury. Generally speaking, we may say that a thousand Scotsmen drink one and a half times as much wine, two times as much whiskey, and nine times as much rum, gin, and brandy, as a thousand Irishmen. These facts go to prove the very small proportion which the middle classes bear to the mass of the population in Ireland.—*Scotsman*, Nov.

THE LATE MR. JOHN RICHARDSON.—This truly remarkable man died at his residence, High Street, on Thursday last, the 19th cur't. For the long period of fifty years he was the principal Sheriff-officer in the county, and, notwithstanding of occasional eccentricities, was deservedly a great favourite with Sir T. Kirkpatrick, his Substitute, Clerk, and, in short, every official character with whom he came in contact in the way of business. Although in some measure a self-educated man,—experience, sagacity and the greatest acuteness enabled him to master much of the spirit, and most of the forms, of Scottish law; and as this fact was generally known, he was fre-

quently, while in the country, applied to for advice by persons about to appear in the character of litigants. And his acquaintance was so unbounded, that we believe every child within Dumfries-shire, and many beyond its bounds, was familiar with the name of John Richardson. Wherever he went, he was treated with much respect, even while in the execution of a disagreeable duty; and, though sufficiently familiar with vice in others, sustained the rectitude of his character to the last.—*Dumfries Courier*.

CHALLENGE TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—Mr. Rotch, Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions, has sent a challenge to another judge, the Lord Mayor of London, on account of some observations made by an Alderman, (not the Lord Mayor, but Alderman T. Wood,) regarding the prison of Newgate. The Lord Mayor replied to the message by pointing to the door and desiring the messenger to walk out, and subsequently directed the City Solicitors to apply for a criminal information against the fighting judge.—*London paper*.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—A duel took place on Thursday between Mr. Roebuck, M. P. for Bath, and John Black, Esq. the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. The duel occurred at Mudford, near Christchurch, and ended by the exchange of two shots each, happily without injury to either party, but also without accommodation.

The particulars of the quarrel are as follows:—Mr. Roebuck in one of his pamphlets, imputed cowardice to Mr. Black, and applied to his conduct the epithets "base" and "utterly disgraceful." On Friday week, Mr. Black wrote to Mr. Roebuck, calling upon him to retract these offensive epithets without qualification or reserve, which letter was delivered to Mr. Roebuck at Christchurch by Mr. McGillivray. Mr. Roebuck answered verbally, that he was the author of the paper in question—that he had no retraction to make—and that he would send for a friend, who would be at Christchurch on Thursday morning at twelve. Mr. McGillivray said this was inconvenient, and asked Mr. Roebuck to go to London. Mr. Roebuck declined, and said that his friend would be at Christchurch at the time mentioned. On Thursday Mr. Revans arrived, and acted for Mr. Roebuck. Mr. Revans said he felt authorised in saying that Mr. Roebuck had never intended to impute cowardice to Mr. Black.

Mr. McGillivray desired a retraction of the words "base" and "disgraceful," which was not granted. Thereupon a meeting was immediately arranged. Two shots were exchanged without effect; and Mr. Black's second did not deem it necessary on his behalf, to carry the matter further.—Mr. Revans states that Mr. Roebuck received Mr. Black's first fire, and fired in the air, himself; to which Mr. McGillivray replies that if Mr. Roebuck fired in the air, he was not aware of it, and that the idea of its having been the case, never occurred to him till he saw the statement in the columns of the *Globe*. He cannot say from his own knowledge, whether Mr. Roebuck did or did not fire in the air and that Mr. Black is equally unable to confirm or to contradict that statement.

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.
Talmagouche—MR. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.