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

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1838.

NUMBER XLIV.

THE BEE

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d. per annum, if paid in advance, but 15s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance; whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage. Single copies 3d. each.

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 1s. 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.

PROSPECTUS OF THE 4TH VOLUME OF THE BEE.

HAVING lately announced an intended change in the Proprietary part of this Paper, it now becomes our duty to state what that change is. The present Proprietor intends to associate his Son with himself as joint owners; and in future, one of the two will devote his time almost exclusively to the Editing of the Paper, by which means, and the ready access we have at all times to an almost endless variety of reading, we hope to be enabled to make material improvements in that department.

In addition to this, arrangements have been made to have the entire paper printed on a new type, at an early stage in the 4th volume, and to have other important improvements made in the mechanical part.

While we cannot but feel grateful to a large portion of this community, and the Nova Scotia public at large, for the liberal patronage they have extended to us, we trust the exertions we are now making for the general improvement of our periodical, will be duly appreciated, and that our reward will be commensurate with the increased labour and expense.

In all other respects, such as the politics, the price, mode of payment, &c., the paper will remain unchanged for the present, except in this one particular, that no Paper will in future be sent to places beyond this County, where we have no agent, unless they are paid in advance, or satisfactory reference made to some individual on the spot. We take this early opportunity of letting this be known, that those whom it affects, may have timely notice of, and be prepared for the change.

TO LET.

THAT HOUSE AND OUT-HOUSE

In Queen Street,

DIRECTLY opposite Lorrain's Hotel, now occupied by Captain McArthur and Mr Ross. Rent low, and possession given on the 10th April, 1838.

The house can be examined by applying to

PETER BROWN.

ALSO, TO LET:

THAT House in Water Street now occupied by Mr John Joyce. Possession given May 1st, 1838.

For particulars apply as above.

March 14, 1838,

if

ALCHEE.

THE FLOWER OF THE HAREM.

Extract from a Letter written by a French Officer of rank, quartered at Constantine.

Nov. 4th, 1837.

I HAVE just returned from the ball—you will be surprised perhaps at the word,—but we have more fetes and balls at Constantine. This city, so lately the theatre of despair and death, in a short space, as though by the touch of a wand, has become a city of pleasure. Instead of the deaf, pealing shot and the cries of mortal agony, is heard the gay song of our French soldiery and the Arab's tambour—the very breach where so many brave men fell now echoes with minstrelsy—our light hearted fellows are teaching the swarthy descendants of the desert to dance and drink, and it is my belief they like the creed so well, that if we have but time, more converts will be made by us than by a whole army of martyrs. But touching the ball.

Yes, the ball—the ball *par excellence*—such an affair, my dear friend, with all your experience in such matters, as never could have fallen to your lot to make one in. But mark me, I do not mean a ball in your vulgar London or Parisian acceptation of the term—none of your odious *dos a dos*—*chassez croisee*—or *chaine-des-dames*—no fatiguing partners, or dazling oneself by the waltz—no laborious gallopade—no barbarous mazouka—no; we manage things better in Constantine—we smoke our pipes and sip coffee,—and, seated beside our fair partners, or dark, as they may happen to be, we make love to them without coughing asthmatically from intense exercise, or perspiring at every pore from the laborious exertion of the dance— whilst that horror is enacted before us by those who are paid liberally for such display. But this will be revealed to you anon.

In future you need not consider your Lady M W Montagu, a privileged person—Miss Pardoc may no longer boast of her exclusive information, and the Russian doctor who felt the pulse of the Governor's favourite at Adrianople, must hide his diminished head; for the sanctuary is no longer inviolate—the veil has not been rent, but gently lifted from the holy of holies, and the light of the harem has shone upon us—upon us—soldiers of the cross! But I must tell you—I see you are growing impatient—you are not accustomed to any eastern flights.

I went as usual in the evening to pay my respects to two young Princes at the Palace—by the way, a most magnificent place I do assure you, worthy the residence of a Bey, or indeed of any body—and we were talking of the details of our occupation and speculating upon various points, many officers of the staff being present, when we were surprised by the entrance of a tall black eunuch, sumptuously clad, who, after profound salams, made known to His Royal Highness the Duke of Nemours that the ladies of the Harem, in grateful acknowledgement for the protection he had afforded them, begged to invite him, and such officers as pleased to accompany him, to a grand fete and ball in the apartments.

This extraordinary and unexpected invitation was of course accepted with great delight, and such of us as were present accompanied the Princes, the tall eunuch leading the way, and by the gate of the flambax we

traversed the corridors and galleries of the Palace to the sacred precincts of the Harem.

After entering the gates we were led through many spacious ante-rooms into a splendid hall or rather court, for it was open at the top, paved with black and white marble, and surrounded by deep galleries or arcades supported by a double range of slight elegant columns; two fountains played, one at each end, and the slender showers of water glittered with many colours from the reflection of innumerable wax tapers, making the place as light as day. The place was fairy-like, and beautiful to look upon; on one side, supported by cushions, were seated the beauties of the Harem; they were formed in a double row, and occupied the space of a large oblong circle, the centre being reserved for us! They were almost all without veil, and were attired most gorgeously, but without taste. About 150 were present, some were transparently fair, and others jet black; indeed there were all shades of colour, as though the world had been ransacked to procure them.

On our arrival an extraordinary and rather, to our ears, discordant chanting was commenced, accompanied by a peculiar drum, and the loud, measured clapping of hands; this was evidently intended as a guide to the singers, by marking the time. To this strange music was introduced a band of black dancing girls, who executed the religious dances peculiar to the Pagan countries in the interior of Africa. This was the most extraordinary performance I have ever witnessed; it surpassed any thing we have ever witnessed in Europe. They work themselves into a delirium, and their positions, I might say contortions, both of limbs and features, are scarcely credible. To these succeeded the white dancers, who were certainly more graceful, but less surprising.

The guardians of the Harem appeared for that evening to have resigned their office; no austerity was visible, all was amability and condescension. They did not seem to be under the smallest apprehension about the familiarity with which the ladies treated us, and which appeared to be rapidly increasing. But amongst the galaxy of beauty, and really there were many beauties there, I had only eyes for one. If beauty ever deserved a crown, then ought she to be mistress of the world. I have never beheld any human being so lovely. She has completely realised my boyish dreams of eastern beauty. I had in this entertainment a peculiar advantage over my companions, for I spoke the language, having been for two years at Constantinople, and I addressed myself exclusively to this beauty. She told me her name was Alchee—that she was seventeen years of age, and had been brought from Circassia two years since. She said she was quite sure she was the favourite of the Bey, and that he did not care for any of the others. I asked how this invitation was given, and she related that the Bey said, when he quitted, that he had every confidence in the honour of the French—that though they were barbarians and infidels, yet he would trust them, and that we were to treat them in the fashion of their own country.

Alchee was curious to know how many wives I had, and how many ladies my Harem consisted of, and I could not make her comprehend that I was not blessed even with a bare fifty. She appeared to have a mean

opinion of men who had fewer than fifty, so that, in order to keep my place in her esteem. I admitted to eighty! During our conversation she gave me one of her little white hands, under the pretence on my side of admiring a costly ring, and a prettier plaything you will seldom see. Indeed she is the perfection of beauty. I think I should turn Turk myself if Achmet Bey would give up Alchee. Imagine a complexion of dazzling whiteness—eyes large, dark, and of the most melting expression, with eyelashes so long, that, without a word of exaggeration, they cast a shade upon her face, rosy lips and teeth like pearls; imagine these and much more, and you may form some light notion of Alchee.

The Princes were excessively amused; but could not speak a word, neither indeed could any of the officers present; but when did a Frenchman ever want words to express his admiration of beauty? I of course considered Alchee as mine exclusively; if any one addressed her she turned to me for explanation; if any thing excited her attention she inquired of me what it meant—in fact, we quite understood each other, and I am only living now in hope of another interview.—In all probability I shall write you further respecting Alchee.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

KINGSTON, Jan. 21.

THREATENED ATTACK UPON KINGSTON.—A considerable degree of excitement has prevailed in this place within the last few days, in consequence of various reports that our sympathizing neighbors, in conjunction with Mackenzie and others, were meditating an attack upon Kingston. Certain intelligence has from time to time been received, that the people of Jefferson county, were frequently seen drilling at night, holding private meetings, collecting money and provisions, and that they contemplated the taking of our good old town and Fort Henry by a *coup de main*. On Monday the news reached us, upon undoubted authority that the sympathizing rabble actually broke into the arsenal at Watertown, and stole from 600 to 800 stand of arms. This glaring and monstrous outrage has been allowed to pass unnoticed by what is called the respectable portion of the community; as for proper authorities, whose duty it would be to recover the stolen arms and punish the perpetrators, we presume there are none. From such a rabble government we most fervently say, "*Good Lord deliver us!*"

Yesterday news reached us that the pirates had deposited the stolen arms on Sir John's Island, on the St. Lawrence, a few miles below Kingston. Accordingly, yesterday evening a party of riflemen under Captain Sanders, proceeded to reconnoitre the place, but could find nothing, and returned about 10 o'clock last night.

It is certain, however, from various suspicious movements observed along the south side of the St. Lawrence, that an immediate attack upon Canada is meditated; upon what point, remains to be seen. All we can say at present is, "Let them come if they dare." We venture to say, that the gallant subjects of Her Majesty will not long permit our soil to be polluted by the presence of such miscreants.

Troops are pouring in on us from all quarters.

Since writing the above, intelligence has reached us that the pirates have concentrated on Grindstone Island, opposite Gananoque. It is a small island belonging to the United States. In what force they have assembled we have not ascertained.—*Chronicle and Gazette.*

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, March 7.

THE INVADERS OF CANADA.—The following paragraph, from the Albany Argus, informs us on official authority, that the piratical bands which had assembled on the Champlain and Michigan frontiers, are dispersed, and the respective expeditions apparently abandoned. The Albany Daily Advertiser states in addition, that Ichabod Miller, at Buffalo, and several persons in Jefferson County, had been arrested on the charge of setting on foot military expeditions against Canada, and that Van Rensselaer had been again arrested at Syracuse. Mackenzie, the first author of the rebellion in Upper Canada, and the chief instigator of the lawless proceedings in New York, was at large on Friday last, on his way to Johnstown.

THE LOWER CANADA BORDER.—The Burlington Free Press, of March 2, gives the following account of the late piratical movements on the Northern Frontier.

LOWER CANADA.—The patriots are again in motion, and perhaps blood has flowed at the present moment. On Tuesday night, the patriots who had been driven from the province, together with such as were disposed to volunteer in the cause of Canadian liberty, assembled near the line at Champlain, for the purpose of entering Canada. Their number has been variously stated at from three to eighteen hundred. Gen Wool, however, was immediately on the ground, with the New York militia to prevent any organization on this side of the line. Finding themselves foiled at this point, they crossed over to Alburgh during the night, where they were followed by Gen. W., but with a force too small to accomplish his design of arresting their operations. On Wednesday, about ten o'clock, they organized in the neighbourhood of Swanton, to the number of 1832, under the command of Dr Robert Nelson, and a French Colonel, who arrived in this country a few days since, and moved towards the French settlements. They were perfectly armed, and furnished with munitions, and carried with them the means of arming the Frenchmen who might join them. On planting the patriot standard on the Canada side, the Province was proclaimed free and independent of the British crown; a provincial government established, and a written declaration of the independence promulgated. Robert Nelson was proclaimed President.

THE INVADING FORCES DISBANDED.—Official despatches from General Wool, and Colonel Worth, from the former of the 2d inst and the latter of the 1st, show that both on the Northern and Western frontiers the disturbing forces have been dispersed, and that tranquillity had been nearly restored.

Gen. Wool writes that the entire force under Drs. Nelson and Cote about 600 strong, surrendered to him at 2 o'clock, p. m. on the 1st inst. near the Canada line, about one mile north of the village of Albuegle Springs, Vt., with all their cannon, small arms and ammunition. Previous to this, Gen. W. had taken one piece of artillery, and nine loads of ammunition prepared for artillery and muskets. Drs. Nelson and Cote were in the custody of Gen. W., by whom they would be surrendered to the civil authorities.—The British troops were within six or eight miles of the invading camp at the time of the surrender.

The whole frontier from St Albans to Watertown, is entirely tranquillized—probably not to be again disturbed.

Gen. Wool left St Albans for Plattsburgh and Champlain yesterday morning.

FROM THE UPPER CANADA FRONTIER.—Gov. Marcy of New York has issued his proclamation offering a reward of \$500 each, for infor-

mation which will lead to the detection and conviction of the robbers who broke open and stole arms from the Arsenals at Watertown, Elizabethtown and Batavia.

ATTEMPTED INVASION OF UPPER CANADA.—About the 13th of the month the military authorities here received information that an expedition was on foot, designed to invade Canada. Some developments which were made on Saturday morning, led to the belief that the attempt would be made that night, and the deputy marshals and assistants were posted in the principal avenues leading to the city.

About 8, P. M. it was reported that several hundred men had assembled at Comstock's tavern, on the lake shore, 8 miles from town, and Colonel Worth immediately started with the small force of regulars and four volunteer companies under his command to intercept them. When within 200 yards of Comstock's, the road was found to be barricaded by a rail fence and other obstacles.

These were immediately removed—the cry was raised among those assembled at the tavern, "the regulars are coming!"—and these gallant invaders of Canada fled. About 150 took to the ice on the lake with their teams. They were pursued, but having some 2 or 300 yards the start, were not overtaken. They, however, left a howitzer and swivel, which were taken possession of.

The night was piercingly cold, and it was feared that the men on the lake would perish; but toward morning they began to return, some of them frost-bitten, and all heartily disgusted with the enterprize they had undertaken. Not a man, so far as can be ascertained, succeeded in getting into Canada. They had no leaders, and were all provided with arms.

It is deserving of remark, that every fact elicited in the examination of Major Chase, has been confirmed to the letter.

AND YET ANOTHER.—On last Friday night the arsenal at Batavia was broken open, and 75 kegs, containing about 1700 lbs. of powder, were stolen.

LOWER CANADA.—We learn from the Montreal Morning Courier, that the installation of Sir John Colborne, as Administrator of the Province, took place on Wednesday last, at Montreal, with the usual formalities. There was an illumination in the evening, as a tribute of respect to the new Administrator. It had been arranged that Lord Gosford, the late Governor General, would leave Quebec at one o'clock on that day. He will probably soon arrive in this city by way of Maine.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, March 5.*

Lord Gosford, late Governor General of the Canadas, and his suite, arrived in this city on Monday from Quebec, by way of the Kennebec road and Portland, and took lodgings at the Tremont House.—*Ibid, March 7.*

FOREIGN.

From the Boston Pearl and Galaxy.

SIX WEEKS LATER FROM CANTON.—By the ship Hornum, the Journal of Commerce has received the advices from Canton to October 6, and from Manilla to October 30th.

The Governor and Posyuen of Canton, have issued a decree ordering the British superintendent to send their ships out of the Chinese waters. What course the superintendent would take is not known.

The ship Morrison had returned from Japan to Canton. She was absent 56 days, 48 of which were passed at sea, 3 days in the harbor of Yeddo, and 3 days in the harbor of Kyo-sima, on the south of Kinsin, the western of the three great Japanese Islands,

At Loo-choo she met with the usual mild reception.

In the two Japanese harbors she was fired on, under circumstances which amounted to sheer cowardice and treachery.

Bengal was a prey to cholera and famine. Fatqua, the unfortunate Hong merchant, died at his residence Sept 2. The law against the introduction of opium is more rigidly exercised. Its price has risen.

THE TIMES.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1838

It is gratifying to observe, that the accounts we published last week on Canadian affairs, without vouching for their accuracy, have in some respects been exaggerated. This will appear from what we publish to-day from the Boston Daily Advertiser of the 7th instant; and also the further fact, that where any armed organisation had made its appearance on the Frontier, it had been promptly put down by the American authorities.

A silly report has obtained circulation among American papers, that Malden had been taken by the insurgents from the neighbourhood of Detroit, with the loss of 150 men on the side of the royalists. This, we believe, will prove equally as groundless as the reported capture of Brockville.

Indeed little credit can be given to any report coming from that quarter, as exaggeration is the order of the day. We cannot allow ourselves to believe, that in the present state of affairs in the Canadas, any serious design can exist of making an incursion into those countries by the agitators on the Frontier. Those claiming American origin among them may entertain a hope that by menace, and such petty acts of aggression as they are permitted to accomplish, they may ultimately succeed in involving the two countries in war, and thus open a wide field for plunder and devastation; and having nothing to lose themselves, this unhappy state of things would be the very soil for them to vegetate in. We believe that the Canadian seafarers, their associates, can have no other hopes in exciting disturbance at present, beyond that of putting the government to expense in keeping up war defences in the Colonies, and more especially on the Borders.

Some time ago, we noticed a most barbarous scene which occurred in the House of Representatives, in the State of Arkansas, when the Speaker descended from his chair, and in the midst of the Assembly, drew forth a bowie knife and inflicted a mortal wound upon a Member, for a pretended insult; and this guilty individual, we have since been informed, has never been called to account for the murderous deed.

We have now to record an event from a similar cause, which has just occurred in the highest Assembly of that Nation, which, whatever sanction it may obtain from the laws of honour, falsely so called, is utterly at variance with the benign and peaceful precepts of the Christian faith. It is truly painful to see with what apathy all such scenes as those to which we refer, are treated by the press of that country; and this, together with the fact that in many, if not all the states every gentleman feels himself under the necessity of carrying concealed arms for his personal safety, convinces us that a flood of infidelity is fast setting in on that country, engulfing in its progress every Christian sentiment and moral feeling.

The New York *Albion* states the affair as follows: We regret to state that a duel took place on Saturday last, between two honourable members of Congress, Mr Cilley, of Maine, and Mr Graves, of Kentucky, in which the former lost his life. The subject which gave rise to the meeting originated in some alleged personalities made use of by Mr Cilley, in debate, against the principal Editor of the *Courier & Enquirer*, journal of this city. The latter gentleman went to Washington to seek the explanation of the of-

fensive remarks, and made use of Mr Graves' interposition, to bring it about in a courteous manner.—Circumstances, however, conspired in the course of the negotiations, to bring Messrs Graves and Cilley into a hostile attitude. A challenge ensued; Mr Cilley as the challenged party, chose rifles for the weapons, and a hundred paces as the distance. The parties went outside the boundaries of the District of Columbia, and exchanged two shots; between and after which, attempts were made by the seconds to terminate the disputes; but the party of each was immovable, and at the third shot Mr Cilley fell to rise no more.

We forbear making any comment upon either ground of the quarrel, or of the manner in which it was conducted, but we cannot refrain the expression of our sorrow for such an event. The influence of such examples, is baneful to society, more particularly, when given by those, who having an important public duty to fulfill, and are engaged in the making of laws for the common weal, should be among the foremost in promoting obedience to them, and the last in setting examples of contempt for their observance.

The death of Mr Cilley was formally announced in congress. His remains were interred with the solemnities due to his public character, and the members paid the usual tribute of respect by wearing the customary badge of mourning for thirty days.

There is a law relating to newspapers sent by mail, which should be generally known, as persons are some times put to trouble and expense, from ignorance or inattention to it. This law requires that

"No Newspapers shall be sent by the post under the provision of this present Act, unless every such Newspaper be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides, and there be no words or communication printed on such paper after the same shall have been published, nor any writing or marks upon such printed paper, or the cover thereof, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and so that there be no paper enclosed or concealed in, or with such printed paper or the cover thereof, nor any printed words or communication thereof, by which enactment no Newspaper having the name of the sender printed or written upon the cover can be forwarded under this Act; and it is therefore recommended to news-agents and others to make up their Newspapers for the British Colonies or Foreign parts in covers, with nothing but the address on them of the party for whom they are intended, otherwise they will be liable to be charged with postage & detained, as the case may be."

THE JOURNALS OF THE ASSEMBLY.—Hitherto the country has been entirely in the dark as to the contents of the Journals—we believe it has been impossible to procure even a single copy at any price. A large sum is annually drawn from the Treasury to pay for the printing of the House, (i. e. for the private printing of the Members,) but the Province receives no equivalent for the expense. The little knowledge which the country possesses of the doings in the Legislature is derived altogether from the reports of the newspapers, which although no doubt given as fully as possible, cannot be expected to contain much more than an outline of the more important debates. We see no reason why any person who subscribed for the Journals previous to the commencement of the Session, might not have them forwarded to him, either weekly or when completed at a fair price. At all events the people should have it in their power by some means or other, to inform themselves of the acts of their Representatives, which at present they have not.—*Yarmouth Herald, March 3.*

JOHN CREIGHTON, Esq., was returned for Lunenburg, by a majority of 29 votes.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—This evening Mr James D. B. Fraser will lecture—On the effects of Heat.

Next Wednesday evening, Mr Alexander McPhail will lecture—On early Navigation.

The last Halifax *Times*, in speaking of the most expeditious way of removing the Troops from that place to Canada, proposes sending them over land to Pictou, thence to be shipped to Quebec. This suggestion is wrong in more ways thence one. we have no Craft here at present fit for the Transport Service; and if we had, vessels could get to Quebec as early, if not earlier, from Halifax, than from Pictou.

We understand that the trials of the persons charged with the murder of Lieutenant Weir, and the volunteer Chartrand, are going on at the Criminal Term at Montreal.—*Quebec Gazette, Feb. 21.*

MARRIED,

At Antigonish, on the 8th instant, by the Revd. Thomas Trotter, Mr John Wilkie, to Mary, daughter of Mr S. Irish.

At Margomisho, on Saturday the 18th inst., by the Rev William Patrick, Robert Samuel, eldest son of Robert Lowden, Esq., to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Olding, Esq., of Clover Grosn, Egerton.

In Pictou, March 14th by the Rev. D. A. Fraser, Mr Gilbert Gordon, to Miss Mary Gunn, both of Pictou.

DIED,

On Sunday last, Mr James Fraser, aged 62 years, long a respectable inhabitant of this town.

Same day Mary, wife of Mr Mark Talbut, aged 31 years.

At Point Bruly, suddenly on the 19th inst. Edward Shea, son of Mathew and Ann Shea, in the fifth year of his age.

At Antigonish, on Saturday, the 10th instant, Calvin Jewett, aged 29 years.

At Port Stanley, in the London District of Upper Canada, on the evening of the 25th January, Charles Ogilvy, Esq., son of the late David Ogilvy, Esq., of Port Common, Montrose, Scotland. He was one of the brave St. Thomas Volunteer Corps, who boarded the deadly armed Piratical schooner *Ann*, of Detroit, on the river Detroit, near Malden, where he and others of his comrades went carelessly into the river up to their necks in water, to scramble up the bulwark of the schooner, a very dangerous enterprise at the inclement season of the year, (night of Tuesday the 9th January.) He there caught a cold, from the severe effects of which he never recovered.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF the Pictou Temperance Society, for the election of Office-Bearers, for the ensuing year, takes place in the Court House, on Tuesday the 27th instant, at half past 7 o'clock in the evening.

* * An Address will be delivered.

A. D. GORDON,
Secretary.

March 21.

R. DAWSON

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

700 LBS American red CLOVER SEED, 25 bushels TIMOTHY, and a choice assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, for sale by

J. DAWSON.

J. D. expects a further supply of English, Dutch, and American CLOVER SEED &c. by the earliest arrivals from Liverpool and Boston. March, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

MICHAEL DWYER,

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

GEORGE McLEOD,
DONALD McDONALD,
HUGH McGILLEVRAY,
DONALD McGILLEVRAY, } Adms.

Gulf Shore, January 1838. r-m.

R. DAWSON

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

Also: Codfish Oil. if January 17.

1250 LBS. CLOVER SEED just received, via Halifax. Also, on hand: 12 barrels excellent VINEGAR; and pure Ground Ginger, in kegs. for sale by
March, 1838. JAMES D. B. FRASER.

WANTED,

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

March, 1838. if

AGRICULTURAL.

From the New York Cultivator.

PEAT EARTH AND PEAT ASHES, IMPORTANT SOURCES OF FERTILITY TO THE FARMER.

PEAT earth and swamp mud from our marshes and swamps, are composed principally of decayed vegetable matters, washed in from higher grounds, or the remains of aquatic plants, which have grown and decomposed on the spot. They almost invariably constitute a valuable manure for uplands, and may be rendered fertile in their place of deposit, when brought into a soluble state by fermentation, or reduced to ashes by fire. These deposits of vegetable matter are often the accumulation of centuries, and have been preserved from ordinary decay, by the presence of too much water, and too little heat and air, until they have become so antiseptic in their quality, as to resist putrefaction in many cases, even when laid dry, until they are brought in contact with fermenting substances, or changed in their nature by the action of fire. These agents it is the province and interest of the farmers to apply. And to instruct him in the mode of employing these great auxiliaries of fertility, is the object of this article, and of other articles which we design to give in our future numbers.

The first step in this process, is to drain well the ground where the earth is deposited, or has accumulated; or, if this is impracticable, to remove the earth to dry ground.

The second step is, if the change is to be effected by fermentation, to mix with other substances which will readily ferment, or induce fermentation remotely. This may be done by top dressing, or by composts. The latter is employed when the object is to enrich the upland, and the former when the intention is to render the drained marsh or swamp fertile. The best compost is made of one part unfermented manure, and three parts of swamp earth, placed in alternate strata, to the height of four to six feet. When the temperature of the centre of the mass has reached 80 or 90 degrees, which may be ascertained by a stick shoved in, and left to acquire the temperature of the pile, fermentation has sufficiently progressed, and the whole may be mixed and applied to the soil with certain advantage.

Composts may in like manner, be made with lime, green vegetable matter and ashes, and the fermentation accelerated by urine, soap suds, sea water, kitchen wash, &c.

Fermentation may be induced by casting the earth to the cattle yards, and spreading it to the depth of eight inches or less, to become incorporated, by the tread of cattle, with their dung, urine, and the liquids of the yard. And it may be induced remotely, by spreading the swamp earth immediately upon the upland, especially if sandy and dry, where it becomes mixed with the vegetable matters of the soil, and with them undergoes the desired change.

To induce fertility in a peaty soil, after it has been laid dry, a good dressing of long manure, or of lime, are effectual; and often a mixture of three or four inches of sand with the upper stratum, has proved highly efficacious. Paring and burning is another sure means of inducing fertility. In this operation, some inches of the surface, so deep at least as to embrace the roots of our aquatic and other growing plants, is pared off, dried and burnt, and the ashes mixed with the soil.

These operations may be carried on at any season when the ground is not frozen, and when the teams and hands on the farm find leisure. There are but few farms, and fewer districts, that do not abound in this element of fertility.

Peat ashes constitute an article of commerce in Europe, and vast quantities are transported from Holland to Belgium and Flanders, to fertilise those highly cultivated districts. These ashes cost about \$13 per ton. A bushel of the best sort, which are black and heavy, weigh about forty pounds, and the ton containing fifty

six bushels, the cost of manuring with them, at the rate of thirteen bushels per acre, which would be \$4 50. These ashes, according to the analysis of Professor Brande, contain, in 100 parts,

Of silicious earth,	82 parts.
Sulphate and muriate of soda,	6 "
Sulphate of lime,	12 "
Carbonate of lime,	40 "
Oxide of iron,	3 "
Impurities and loss,	7 "

The mode of their application in Flanders, is as follows: They are spread upon young clover, in the spring in calm and heavy weather, at the rate of eighteen and twenty bushels the acre. They are also laid on pastures and wheat in March or April; on oats and beans in the beginning of May, and on rye in October and November. Their chief employment is, however, for green crops; it having been found, on comparative trials in Flanders, that top-dressed clovers, where the ashes were used, were much earlier, heavier, and superior in every respect, to those which had undergone a top-dressing of horse and cow dung. One of the best evidences of their utility, is the fact, that the clover crop never fails when they are applied. Besides improving the crop, they are also useful in preventing the injuries arising from insects, and when applied to pasture they are highly serviceable in the destruction of moss. To numerous individual declarations of their beneficial effects, Sir John Sinclair, to whom we are indebted for this part of our statement, adds the public declaration of eighty-three practical Flemish farmers, to the effect, that "they know by experience, that when clover is not manured with dutch ashes, at the rate of nineteen bushels per acre, the following crop is very bad, notwithstanding any culture that may be given to the soil; whereas, they always have an excellent crop of wheat, after clover, and, doubtless in proportion to the quantity of manure then used." The farmers who signed this declaration, in most cases, carted the ashes forty or fifty miles by land, after they had been transported by water from Holland. See Sir John Sinclair's account of the agriculture of the Netherlands; also, Radcliff's Flanders.

But the use of peat ashes is not confined to the Netherlands. They are extensively used in Britain, and are produced in large quantities from what is termed the Newbury peat. We find in "British Husbandry," the following description of the mode of burning the peat, and statement of the application and utility of the ashes:

"The peat is cut with a peculiar kind of spade, into long pieces, about three and a half inches broad every way, after which it is conveyed from the spot where it is dug, in wheel-barrows, to a short distance, where it is spread upon the ground in regular rows, until it be dried by the sun and wind. It is thus cut down until the gravelly bottom is reached, if it can be sufficiently drained; but although persons are employed to pump the water, that cannot always be effected.

"After having laid thus to dry about a week, the pieces are turned, and this being three or four times repeated, a small round heap is made in the middle of the place where the peat is spread, and in the centre some very dry peat is put, which being lighted, the fire communicates slowly to the rest of the parcel. When it is completely lighted, an additional quantity is put upon the heap, and this is continued till the whole is consumed, which generally occupies one or two weeks, and sometimes still longer, as quick burning is not approved of, and rain seldom penetrates deep enough to extinguish the fire. The heaps are commonly of a circular form and rather flat at top; at first, very small, but gradually increasing, until they sometimes become two or three yards deep, and six or seven yards in diameter. According as the peat is more or less dry, or contains more or less essential oil, or, as it is termed, more or less fat—according as the weather is favourable or otherwise, and in propor-

tion as the heaps are more or less large, just so much a shorter or longer time will it take to consume. A fire regularly kept up, but burning by slow degrees, will retain more of the vegetable alkali in it than a more quick one; and in proportion to the heat of the fire, the same quantity of peat will produce more or less ashes: Thus it has been stated by Mr Malcolm, that in the parish of Frimby, in Surrey, three loads of dried peat, which is about the size of the usual heap, will yield from 6 to 7000 bushels, [of peat,] which have been sometimes known to yield 2400 bushels of good ashes; though the peat is generally so reduced in measure by combustion, that the ashes seldom yield one fourth of its original bulk. The ashes being riddled, are then conveyed away in covered carts, and put under sheds to keep them from the wet until they are wanted for the land; for, if kept under cover and dry, they are infinitely more strong and active than those which have been made some time, and have been exposed to the weather; the fresher they are, when used, the better. The usual time of applying them is in March or April, in the proportion of 12 to 15 bushels to the acre, according to soil and crop, as too large a quantity would be injurious, though on meadow land, twenty bushels are often laid with advantage; and when not used as top-dressings, they are commonly spread at the same time the seed is sown, though for grass, many people prefer the autumn. For corn crops, however, they are not in much estimation; but on turnips they are said to assist in chocking the fly, and they are supposed to increase clover nearly a ton of hay the acre, beyond what it would have yielded without them. Their effect, however, is not calculated to last more than a couple of years, but they are of such benefit to that crop, and to the succeeding wheat, that when a tenant quits a farm, on which ashes have been laid the preceding year, it is usually customary to allow him one half the expense." These ashes are sold at Newbury at about seven pence (a New York shilling) the bushel. They are found to contain from one fourth to one third part of gypsum, and sometimes even a larger portion. The other constituent parts are a little iron and common salt, with various proportions of clay, sand, and lime.

Our attention has been turned to peat earth and peat ashes, at this time, particularly, by a late visit to Staten Island, where we saw their utility as fertilisers of the soil, favourably developed in the practice of a gentleman once distinguished in the business of the law, and now no less distinguished for his enlightened and systematic practice in the business of agriculture. He showed us the beds of several ponds or marshes, which he had drained, containing vast deposits of peaty earth, large quantities of which he was converting into manure, by some of the processes we have detailed, and also about 5000 bushels of ashes which he had made recently, by burning peat. His mode of obtaining the latter was as follows: He drained off the water to about thirty feet below the surface, and when the latter had become sufficiently firm, he went on with a six ox team, and turned ten or a dozen prairie furrows upon the outer edge of the deposits. As soon as the turf had dried sufficiently in the summer sun, he proceeded to construct the centres for his intended pits, by setting up a few sticks of wood and dry brush, at small intervals, around the border, like the centre of a coal pit. Around these he piled his driest turf, and having fired the interior, fresh turf was added, as circumstances seemed to warrant, till the pile became quite large. In this way, with comparatively little labour, he had obtained his 5000 bushels of ashes, which were principally intended as a top-dressing for his grass lands. So abundant did the gentleman consider his resources of fertility—in his peat earth and peat ashes—his sea weed and his fish—in the dung of his animals, from his oxen to his poultry—and in the litter and wash of his yards and kitchen—that he calculates confidently, and we believe on safe grounds, that he would be able to manure 160 acres of ground annually.

These hints cannot but be acceptable to farmers on the sea-board; and the highly commendable example which we have given above, we trust will stimulate them thoroughly to try these neglected means of enriching their lands.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

The Judiciary Question.

Last week, we promised to give some of the divisions in the House, on the different clauses of the Judiciary question. This promise we now fulfil, as far as newspaper reports enable us. The Journals of the House being printed only for the use of Members, although at the expense of the Province, we of course cannot obtain them.—ED. BEE.

Mr Howe rose to move another amendment: he said he wished the cheapest, and at the same time the most efficient system; he had often been charged with a wish recklessly to break down the existing institutions of the country, whilst the learned member for Inverness had the credit of being a wise and prudent reformer: he thought, however, they had changed positions upon this question. He wished to retain the courts as they now stood, but to reduce the expense, by taking one Judge from the Supreme Court, and two from the Inferior. Mr H. advocated the number of three Judges, as a competent tribunal, and entered into a calculation to show that by adopting his plan, £397 could be saved by a commutation of the fees according to the proposal of Lord Glenelg. He then proposed to discharge a Judge of the Supreme Court, at £750 and two Judges of the Inferior Court at £450 each, £900; making in all £2047; from which he would allow the remaining Judges an additional £100 for travelling expenses, and the clear saving thus made would be £1947. Indeed, even admitting that members were not willing to reduce the number of the Inferior Court Judges to two; a third would render the additional travelling allowance unnecessary, and the saving would be £1697.—[While Mr Howe was proceeding, hon. Mr Uniacke said—then you mean to destroy the Judges? Oh, no, replied Mr H., but I want to destroy a few chances of some gentlemen being made Judges] comparing his plan with that of the learned member for Inverness he said there was a vast difference in favour of that which he recommended. From 1350 there were a few extras, which the learned member forgot to take into account, such as £100 for additional travelling fees; bringing suits to Halifax, at a moderate average, £200; difference in Council fees about £50, [Mr Doyle said the difference would amount to 3 or £400;] and a few more little items, which would bring the saving by that plan down to some where about £1000; which was nothing for the house could save that at the demise of the present Judges. Mr H. concluded by ridiculing the argument, that a man would rather be hanged by four than three judges; by referring to New Brunswick for an example, where the Supreme Court sat but once in the year; and by calling on members from the country not to sacrifice the common pleas, which was so necessary for the business of the counties, by an absurd reverence for the superior tribunal.

The Amendment moved by Mr Howe provided that the first death vacancy in the Supreme Court Judges, should not be filled up by a new appointment. If this amendment passed, he give notice that he would move two other resolutions one to make the Inferior Judges eligible to a seat on the supreme Bench: (which they now were not, in consequence of the provision of an act which prohibited the appointment of any person to the higher bench who had not practiced at the bar the ten years preceding the appointment;) the other to dispense with two of the Judges of the Inferior Court, so soon as death vacancies occurred, or other situations could be obtained for them.

The motion for adopting Mr Howe's amendment, for reducing the Judges of the supreme

Court, was then put and carried, as follows:—

For the motion, Messrs McHaffey, Chipman, Doyle, Forrester, McKim, Howe, Morton Lewis, Benjamin Whitman, McDonald, Heckman, Dowolf, Miller, Fairbanks, Taylor, Spearwater, Holdsworth, Forrestall, Dickson, McDougall, Desbarres. 23. Against the motion, Messrs Holmes, J. Sargent, Allison, Kavanagh, Dickey, Waterman, Clements, McLennan, Smith, D'Entremont, Holland, Thorne, Young, Dodd, Uniacke, A. Archibald, Robishaw, Bell, Goudge, W. Sargeant, Huntingdon, 21.

The next resolution for making the Inferior Court Judges eligible to seats on the Supreme Bench, was put and passed without division.

Mr Howe then moved the third resolution, providing that so soon as situations were provided for two of the Judges of the Inferior Court, the number should be reduced to two.

Mr McDougall moved, that in Nova Scotia proper be added, which would leave a separate Judge for Cape Breton, taking only one from the Inferior Bench.

Mr Howe said that two Judges for the Inferior Court could do all the business in the Province, including Cape Breton, in about five months, leaving seven months for study and leisure: Members would have to decide if that was sufficient; for his own part he would be very well satisfied if he could have five months leisure for seven months work.

Mr Doyle said Cape Breton was entitled to a separate Judge; particularly as the Supreme Court was there utterly useless.

Mr Goudge would vote against the resolution and amendment; because he thought the Supreme Court was well enough, and the Inferior Courts ought to be wholly abolished.

After a few more observations the motion for the amendment was put and carried.—For the motion—Messrs Huntingdon, Doyle, Forrester, Robicheau, Dodd, Morton, Lewis, Benjamin, Whitman, McDonald, Heckman, Miller, Dewolf, Fairbanks, Taylor, Clements, Forrestall, Spearwater, Holdsworth, Dickson, Desbarres, McDougall—22. Against the motion—Messrs Holmes, J. Sargent, Allison, Kavanagh, Dickey, Waterman, McLennan, Smith, D'Entremont, Holland, Thorne, Young, Howe, Uniacke, Archibald, McKim, Bell, Goudge, W. Sargeant, McHaffey, Chipman—21

Hon. J. B. Uniacke said, he would move to rescind the resolution on Monday.

Mr Howe saw plainly that the last resort of those who wished some retrenchment to be made, was to hold on by the bill of the hon. member for Cornwallis—he therefore moved that the House do resolve itself into committee of the whole on Monday, to take that bill into consideration.

Mr Doyle moved as an amendment, that a committee be appointed to draw up a bill embodying the substance of the resolutions which passed this day.

The question for the amendment being taken, there appeared for the motion—Messrs Huntingdon, Chipman, McDougall, Doyle, Robicheau, McHaffey, Whitman, McDonald, Heckman, Miller, Dowolf, Fairbanks, Taylor, Clements, Spearwater, Holdsworth, Dickson, Desbarres—18. Against the motion—Messrs Holmes, J. Sargent, Allison, Forrestall, Kavanagh, Dickey, Waterman, McLennan, Smith, Benjamin, D'Entremont, Holland, Thorne, Young, Dodd, Uniacke, A. Archibald, McKim, Bell, Howe, Goudge, W. Sargeant, Lewis, Forrester, Morton—25.

The original motion for taking up Mr Morton's bill on Monday, was then put and carried:—For the motion—Messrs Huntingdon, Chipman, McDougall, Doyle, Forrester, Robicheau, Dickey, Morton, Howe, McKim, Lewis, Benjamin, Whitman, McDonald, Heckman,

Miller, Dowolf, Fairbanks, Allison, Taylor, Forrestall, Clements, Spearwater, Holdsworth, Dickson, Desbarres, Holmes—27. Against the motion—Messrs J. Sargeant, Kavanagh, Dickey, Waterman, McLennan, Smith, D'Entremont, Holland, Thorne, Young, Dodd, Uniacke, A. Archibald, Bell, Goudge, W. Sargeant—16.

On motion of the Hon. Mr Dodd, ordered that it be the order of the day for Tuesday next, to go into consideration of private petitions.

On motion of Hon Mr Uniacke, ordered that it be the order of the day for Thursday next, to go into consideration of the despatches of Lord Glenelg to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relative to the Casual and Territorial Revenue and the Civil List of the Province.

Mr Young gave notice, that he would on Monday move to rescind the resolutions which had passed to day. House adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

The House went into committee on bills, and Mr Morton's bill on the Judiciary was taken up, and passed through committee, with provisions consonant with the three resolutions which passed on Saturday: viz that one Judge of the supreme and one of the inferior court should be dispensed with, and that the judges of the latter should be eligible to a seat on the supreme bench. Upon the bill being brought up to the house and the question for receiving the report being moved, Mr Smith moved in amendment that the bill be recommended for the purpose of adding a clause which he read, to effect, that the inferior courts should be abolished; and the house dividing, there appeared—for the motion,—Messrs. Uniacke, D'Entremont, Smith, Young, Goudge, A. Archibald, Allison, Clements, McLennan, Bell, Holland, Thorne, Waterman, Dickey, Kavanagh, J. Sargeant, W. Sargeant—17. Against the motion,—Messrs. Holdsworth, Howe, Taylor, Desbarres, Forrestall, Robicheau, Spearwater, McHaffey, Dowolf, McDonald, McDougall, Chipman, Miller, Heckman, Fairbanks, Forrester, Morton, Whitman, Benjamin, McKim, Dickson, Lewis, Doyle, Huntingdon, and Dodd.—25. And the amendment being lost.

Hon. Mr Uniacke said, that he had a very strong opinion against the first clause of the bill, which dispensed with a judge of the supreme court, and strongly argued the objections—that the power of giving a casting vote in the decision of the highest judicial tribunal in the land, should not under any consideration be given to one man, as it would be if the contemplated reduction of those judges took place—it was contrary to every sense of prudence—economy was no consideration to be taken into account when great and extensive evils would result. The measure was in opposition to the practice of all countries where the laws were duly administered, (in Scotland the lowest number in a court of appeal was five)—it would awaken in the province a distrust of a tribunal which had been and should continue to be respected and relied upon; and he warned hon. members of the house that as dissatisfaction, and suspicion, and, consequently crime, in a thousand shapes, would ensue from reducing the number of the judges of the supreme court to three, it would require a vast deal of legislation, a long time, and much more expense than the amount they now sought to save; to place that court again in the same high position in the confidence and respect of the people, in which it now stood. The decision of a body of three could not be trusted in with such firmness as that of an even number, and although it was possible and probable that the decrees of that tribunal

might be as just and unimpeachable as heretofore, yet the effect would be the same. The confidence which should be awarded would be shook and a long train of evils would result, which every member who gave his voice for the measure might have to deplore. He therefore moved that the bill be recommitted, for the purpose of expunging that clause.

Hon. Mr Dodd read a written amendment to the same effect as that just verbally moved, instead of which it was substituted.

Mr Howe said that if the motion passed, he would maintain the abolition of the whole inferior courts, Cape Breton not excepted; for he observed that in all the propositions of the learned member for Inverness, to maintain the supreme, at the expence of the inferior court, he had invariably upheld the benefits of the latter tribunal for his own constituents, under the argument that Cape Breton had a superior claim.

Mr Morton stated that so far from the people of the country wishing to make the labor of the judges of the supreme court greater by reducing their number, they wished to reduce it by striking off one sitting of that court, and he was prepared to bring a bill to that effect for the part he represented.

Mr Young did not consider the decision of yesterday by a majority of one for depriving the supreme court bench of a judge, as one which would be steadily supported; nor would he depend on the decision of to-day as conclusive, if it terminated in the same manner;—because it was plain that members did not vote for reducing those judges under the impression that the change was called for, or would be beneficial; but in order to preserve the inferior court. The question, therefore, for reducing the superior judges, was not fairly tried, nor could it be, while it was hampered with another, which were so directly upon it. He felt the conviction that when once the determination of all cases civil and criminal, however important the considerations or vast the interests involved, rested with the judgement of one mind, disaffection and distrust would inevitably arise, in comparison with which, the saving of a single salary was as a mere drop in the bucket. To hold winter circuits in Cape Breton was out of the question, and suppose sickness was to overtake a judge, from some one of the thousand ills to which he daily hazarded himself in these journeys;—where would a proper substitute be had? You appoint one by commission, said the hon member for the county of Halifax; but you will appoint?—will you take a barrister from the bar and place him transiently on the bench—who cannot be expected to act uninfluenced when he may be partially interested in the very cases which may be brought before? Mr Howe, asked the learned gentleman the following questions—how many months labor three judges would have to perform, in transacting all the business?—and how many times cases of sickness have occurred among the judges during the last half a century?

Mr Young replied that he frankly admitted that three judges could perform the physical labor required, but he deprecated an arrangement which in the event of a casualty would produce such baneful results; and if few cases had occurred, that was no argument; for a Judge might take ill to-morrow. (Mr Howe.—Suppose our speaker would die to-morrow, would we not have to choose another? The hon. speaker hoped they were not going to kill him at all events.) Mr Y. continued—He asked whether such a contingency ought not be provided for, and maintained that it should, to preserve the entire efficiency of the supreme tribunal. The assumption that he was declaiming against the inferior court in Nova Scotia, but maintained that from the sacred

and hallowed soil of Inverness they should not be withdrawn, was contradicted by his previous statement that he and his constituents were willing to dispense with them. He smiled at the argument that sixteen or seventeen hundred pounds would be saved by the provisions of that bill as it now stood; when he knew that £500 was the largest sum that could be saved by it—indeed the hon gentleman for Cornwallis never contemplated a greater reduction of the judiciary expenses by this bill than about £500: and if the amendment now proposed was carried, it would dwindle into nothing. (Mr Howe maintained that £1617 would be saved.) Mr Y. denied it in the most explicit terms—£250 was the utmost amount. With this sum they might support their darling inferior courts, to the destruction of every proper check and of confidence in the superior tribunal; but he waited only for the public opinion to operate. He cared not by whom it is administered, the system of inferior courts was radically bad, and year after year public opinion was growing up stronger and stronger against these courts, and would eventually either wholly abolish or effectually reconstruct them.

Mr Bell would vote for dispensing the judge from the supreme court—he had no objections to let the experiment be tried—under the firm conviction that the people would come in four or five years and demand the office to be restored.

Mr Howe asked the learned gentleman for Inverness, provided the inferior court was abolished, what he intended to substitute for the Sheriff's court in Scotland?

Mr Young explained the jurisdiction of the Sheriff's court, and answered, that Nova Scotia as a colony was not yet extensive enough to require such a system: and he asked would the hon. gentleman say that it was an advantage to maintain the inferior courts, when the supreme could do all the business.

Mr Howe could only say the system that learned gentleman wanted to force upon the province, existed not either in the United Kingdom or the adjoining colonies, and he would like to know the reason for making this province an exception. The learned member had said he had not proposed the abolition of the courts in Cape Breton, because he did not wish to force the measure on his colleagues who were opposed to it, but still he persisted in abolishing them in Nova Scotia proper. Now although he (Mr H.) did not think the country were disposed to part with their inferior courts yet he was willing to try the experiment, provided it was extended over the entire province—not otherwise. With respect to appointing a judge by special commission, which the learned gentleman had argued against, he (Mr H.) could see no difficulty. The muster of the Rolls would make a capital substitute, or one of the crown officers upon an emergency; against either of whom the objections would not bear. In proof that four judges was not always the best number, he mentioned a case where an action had been entered for £100, and the Judges were equally divided thereupon, and the party prosecuted had his money yet in his chest. If the number was not now reduced to three, the salaries of 4 would be permanently fixed on the civil list; and if the inferior courts were abolished to maintain the higher Judges, then would the lawyers again travel through the country as formerly, and the increased litigation and dissatisfaction be reproduced.

Mr Fairbanks spoke with warmth in favour of the inferior courts, and with disapprobation of the course pursued by the learned member for Inverness, in endeavoring to uphold the Supreme court entire, by the abolition of the Inferior Courts, notwithstanding the assurance

of the judges that they had rather, their number should be diminished, than that the court to which they belonged, should by a union with the sessions, be mixed up with the local politics, petty disputes, or religious differences of the country. He (Mr F.) was unwilling to strike a judge from the Supreme Court, nor would he have voted for that course, because he doubted of its prudence, had he not been convinced, of the necessity of doing so, in order to prevent the abolition of the Inferior Courts. Yet it was something strange that neither of the judges had offered one sound and sufficient argument against the reduction of their number, nor had the hon. and learned gentleman himself offered any. In fact there were precedents as well as other arguments, to recommend their reduction to three, and indeed that was the original number. Mr F. read from the act providing for the appointment of an additional assistant judge; he then reverted to the operation of the courts in the country with which he said the learned member for Inverness was unacquainted, and consequently (he might without any disrespect say) that that gentleman was unable to decide.

The question on the amendment for recommending the bill to strike out the clause, for dispensing with a judge of the Supreme Court being put, there appeared—

For the amendment, Messrs Uniacke, Young, Goudge, Dodd, A. Archibald, Allison, McLennan, Holland, Holmes, Waterman, J. Sargent, Dickey, Thorne, W. Sargeant—14.

Against the amendment, Messrs Howe, Kavanagh, Bell, Holdsworth, Smith, Taylor, Forrester, Clements, Spearwater, Robicheau, McHaffy, Dewolf, McDonald, Benjamin, Miller, McKim, Heckman, D'Entremont, Fairbanks, Forrester, Morton, Waterman, Lewis, Dickson, Desbarres, McDougal, Chipman, Huntingdon, and Doyle—29. The Bill passed without further division.

TO BE SOLD, AT PRIVATE SALE:

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

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THOMAS MEAGHER.

Pictou, 24th January, 1838. 11* m 10

NOTICE.

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JAMES FOGO,

Attorney at Law.

Any person having the loan of Books belonging to Mr B., are requested to return them as soon as possible.

January 31, 1838.

m-m

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{October 11.

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

CHARLES YOUNG.

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

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JAMES FOGO,

Att'y at Law.

March 14, 1838. if

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

A. P. ROSS.

J. PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 25th January, 1838.

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

A. P. ROSS.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

By the Subscriber:

THAT valuable FARM, with the Appurtenances, situate at the Meadows owned by James Carr. The above property cuts a considerable quantity of hay, and is in every respect a superior Farm.

Possession will be given on or before the first day of April next.

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

March 7, 1838. m-w

SNUFF.

For sale at the Miac Tobacco Manufactory,

No. 74, BEDFORD Row,

A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N. B. A large discount to wholesale purchasers of Snuff.

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

A NEW PAPER

Will be issued in Pictou early in June next, entitled

THE MECHANIC AND FARMER;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN STILES,

Editor and Proprietor.

Pictou, March 14, 1838.

Editors in this Province and the neighbouring Colonies, friendly to the Work, will confer a favor by giving the above one or two insertions.

70 BBLs. of prime fall Mackerel, for sale by **A. P. ROSS.** January 1, 1838.

ALMANACS FOR 1838,

For sale for 7½ each, by **J. DAWSON.**

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

JOHN RUSSELL,

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

JOHN RUSSELL, Jun'r,

JAMES McINTYRE,

PETER GRANT,

Ex'rs.

Pictou, Dec. 7, 1836.

ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of

JAMES SMITH,

late of Pictou, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons in any manner indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ANN SMITH,

Administratrix.

Pictou, 13th December, 1837.

m-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ALEXANDER McKENZIE,

Island, East River, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, to either of the subscribers; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

JANE McKENZIE Ex'r.

ALEX FRASER, Jr. Forks,

ROBERT GRANT,

Extr's

East River, 29th November, 1837.

ca-m

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

DAVID P. PATTERSON,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

R. S. PATTERSON,

ABRAM PATTERSON,

Admrs.

Pictou, 28th July, 1837. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

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

JANE DOULL, Administratrix

Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,

of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

THOMAS CAMPBELL,

ANDREW MILLAR,

Admrs

Pictou, 2d May, 1837. if

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

DONALD CHISHOLM,

East River, farmer, deceased, are requested to render 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

ELIZABETH CHISHOLM, Adm'r.

HUGH CHISHOLM,

WILLIAM ROBERTSON,

Adm'r's

East River, Sept. 4, 1837.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

Of all kinds, will be received in payment of the BEE.

ALSO,

Coals, Shingles, and pine & hemlock Boards.

POETRY.

THE USE OF FLOWERS.

BY MARY HOWITT.

God might have made the earth bring forth,
Enough for great and small,
The oak tree and the cedar too,
Without a flower at all.

He might have made enough, enough
For every want of ours
For luxury, medicine, and tea;
And yet have made no flowers.

The ore within the mountain mine
Requireth none to grow,
Nor does it need the lotus flowers
To make the river flow.

The clouds might give abundant rain,
The mighty dews might fall,
And the herb that keeps life in man,
Might yet have drank them all.

Then wherefore, wherefore, were they made,
All dyed with rainbow light,
All fashioned with supernal grace,
Upspringing day and night.

Springing in vallies green and low
And on the mountains high,
And in the silent wilderness
Where go man passes by.

Our outward life requires them not,
Then wherefore had they birth?
To minister delight to man,
To beautify the earth.

To comfort man—to whisper hope,
Whene'er his face is dim,
For who so careth for the flowers,
Will care much more for him.

MISCELLANY.

BREAD MADE FROM WOOD.

Much skilful manipulation and delicacy of experiment were required to establish the nutritive property of the woody fibre—in short, that a tolerably good quarter loaf can be made out of a dead board—has been proved by the recent labours of a German Professor, and may be verified by any one who will take the trouble to repeat them:—

"The following, (says Dr Prout,) was the method he employed for this purpose. In the first place, every thing soluble in water was removed by frequent maceration and boiling, the wood was then reduced to a minute state of division, that is to say not merely into fine fibres, but actual powder; and after being repeatedly subjected to the heat of an oven, was ground in the usual manner of corn. Wood thus prepared, according to the author, acquires the smell and taste of corn-flour. It is, however, never quite white, but always of a yellowish colour. It also agrees with corn-flour in this respect, that it does not ferment without the addition of leaven, and, in this case, sour leaven of corn-flour is found to answer best. With this it makes a perfectly uniform and spongy bread; and when it is thoroughly baked, and has much crust, it has a much better taste of bread than what in times of scarcity is prepared from the bran and husks of corn. Wood-flour, also boiled in water, forms a thick, tough, trembling jelly, like that of wheat-starch, and which is very nutritious."—*Philosophical Transactions*, 1827, part ii. page 318.

To make wood flour in perfection, according to Professor Autenrieth, the wood, after being thoroughly stripped of its bark, is to be sawed transversely into disks of about an inch

in diameter. The saw dust is to be preserved, and the disks are to be beaten to fibres in a pounding-mill. The fibres and saw-dust, mixed together, are next to be deprived of every thing harsh and bitter, which is soluble in water, by boiling them, where fuel is abundant, or by subjecting them for a long time to the action of cold water, which is easily done by inclosing them in a strong sack, which they only half fill, and beating the sack with a stick, or treading it with the feet in a rivulet. The whole is then to be completely dried, either in the sun or by the fire, and repeatedly ground in a flour-mill. The ground wood is next to be baked into small, flat cakes, with water rendered slightly mucilaginous by the addition of some decoction of linseed, mallow stalks and leaves, lime-tree bark, or any other such substance. Professor Autenrieth prefers marsh-mallow roots, of which one ounce renders eighteen quarts of water sufficiently mucilaginous, and serve to form four pounds and a half of wood-flour into cakes. These cakes are baked until they are brown on the surface. After this they are broken into pieces, and again ground, until the flour pass through a fine sifting cloth; and upon the fineness of the flour does its fitness to make bread depend. The flour of a hard wood, such as beech, requires the process of baking and grinding to be repeated. Wood-flour does not ferment so readily as wheaten flour; but the Professor found fifteen pounds of birch-wood flour, with three pounds of sour wheat-leaven and two pounds of wheat flour, mixed up with eight measures of new milk, yielded thirty-six pounds of very good bread. The Professor tried the nutritious properties of wood-flour, in the first instance, upon a young dog; afterwards he fed two pigs upon it; and then taking courage from the success of the experiment, he attacked it himself. His family party, he says, ate it in the form of gruels or soup, dumplings and pan-cakes, all made with as little of any other ingredient as possible; and found them palatable and quite wholesome. Are we then instead of looking upon a human being stretched upon a bare plank as the picture of extreme want and wretchedness, to regard him as reposing in the lap of abundance and consider, henceforth, the common phrase, "bed and board" as compounded of synonymous terms?

The Laplanders of Trysil, and the mountainous part of Osterluden, are said by Von Buch, in his Travels through Norway and Lapland, 1806-7-8, to make a bread, called by them *Bake Brod*, in the following manner.—"When the young and vigorous fir trees are felled, to the great injury of the woods, the tree is stripped of its bark for its whole length, the outer part is peeled from the wood; the deeper interior covering is then shaven off, and nothing remains but the innermost rind, which is extremely soft and white. It is then hung up several days in the air to dry, and afterwards baked in an oven; it next be beaten on wooden blocks; and then pounded as finely as possible in wooden vessels. But all this is not enough. the mass is yet to be carried to the mill, and ground into coarse meal like barley or oats. This meal is mixed up with threshed oat-cars, or with a few moss-seeds, and a bread of about an inch thickness is formed of this composition."

[The information contained in this article, furnishes the consoling truth, that if our seasons become so cold that all other means of obtaining bread should fail, we can cut down our forest trees and try the experiment of subsisting upon saw-dust.]—Ed. Bee.

SMALL CHANCE.—A lady lately expressed her surprise at seeing two doctors alight from the chaise to go into a house opposite. "I had heard," said she, "that Mrs B—was better,

and now the family physician has brought another with him." "Very good reason," returned her husband—"the family doctor found he could not kill her, and has therefore brought another to help him."

HINTS TO SPORTSMEN.—The mention of broken necks reminds me of an anecdote of a hard riding Leicester-shire grazier, in the days of the renowned Meynell. Getting a bad fall one day, and being picked up apparently lifeless by some of the field, to whom he was unknown, they began to pull him violently by his heels and his head, supposing by the unnatural position of the latter, that his neck was dislocated. Coming to himself however, during the operation, he thus addressed the good Samaritans who had stopped to afford him relief—a thing not always to be looked for when hounds are going the pace—"Don't ye pull gentlemen, I was born so."

HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.—On Monday morning, a woman named Susan Connolly, alias Keef, who resides in Dutch street, was brought to the Police, charged with habitual intemperance. The case of this unfortunate woman affords a sad illustration of the evils arising from drunkenness. About a year back she was in comfortable circumstances, and with a fair prospect of getting on in the world. Her husband about this time died, and the unfortunate woman abandoned herself to the propensity for drinking ardent spirits, which she indulged in to so great a degree as to frequently set her mad. As might be expected, she soon dissipated the greater part of the property left her by her husband, and about a fortnight back, in order to mend her condition she married a man named Connolly.

Since her marriage she still continued her career of drunkenness, and on Monday morning while in a state of madness caused by the previous night's drinking, she was heard screaming frightfully in her room and saying that she was now ready to go to the Lunatic Asylum. Simultaneously with her screaming, smoke was seen issuing from her room and on some persons entering it, the room was found on fire, all the furniture broken to pieces and the woman raving like a bedlamite. She was immediately secured, and the fire extinguished, and when her drunken phrenzy had passed away, she confessed that she had set fire to the premises. She was then brought to the Police Office and committed to prison until yesterday evening, when she was set at liberty by the intercession of some of her friends, and on the solemn promise to abandon her intemperate habits.—*Journal of Commerce*.

'Alack a day!' cried an old sawyer, upon hearing of the loss of a sloop load of grindstones. 'The times were dull before but I suppose they will be duller than ever.'—*Pearl and Galaxy*.

'John,' said a careful father, 'don't give cousin Simmon's horse too many oats, you know they have hay.' 'Yes, thur,' said John, moving towards the barn 'And hark ye John, don't give them too much hay, you know they have oats.'

It is now considered ungenteel, in Bangor, for a man to flog his wife with a rope larger than a common cod-line.—*Yankee Paper*.

AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

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