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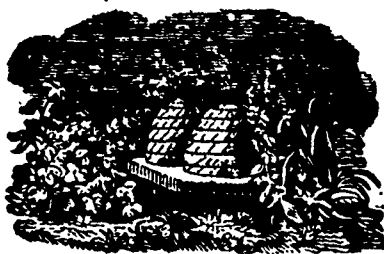
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACREM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1837.

NUMBER XV.

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.

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LANDS FOR SALE, At Cape John.

100 ACRES on the Cape John shore bounded on the west by lands owned by William Quirk, and on the east by that of Donald Henderson. This lot is chiefly cleared and under the plough, and has a good

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About two miles from the shore, on which there is a considerable clearing, which yields about seven tons of hay yearly. The land is good and peculiarly adapted for hay. For further particulars apply to James McLeod on the premises, or to James Johnston, merchant, Pictou.

August 16. if

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Albion Mines Rail Road, 22d August 1837.

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

FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.

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

FORDYCE'S ADDRESSES.

ANY person who has in his custody a book entitled *Fordyce's Addresses to the Deity, &c.*, with the name of *Eliza Best* inscribed on the title page, will oblige by leaving it at this office, that it may be returned to the owner. if [Aug. 16.]

A CHAPTER FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF A DECEASED LAWYER.

CONCLUDED.

The counsel for the prosecution opened his case to the jury in a manner that indicated very little expectation of a conviction. He began by imploring them to divest their minds of all that they had heard before they came into the box; he entreated them to attend to the evidence, and judge from that alone. He stated that, in the course of his experience—which was very great, he had never met with a case involved in deeper mystery than that upon which he was then addressing them. The prisoner at the bar was a man moving in a respectable station in society, and maintaining a fair character. He was, to all appearance, in the possession of considerable property, and was above the ordinary temptations to commit so foul a crime. With respect to the property of the deceased, it was strongly suspected that he had either been robbed of, or in some inexplicable manner made away with, gold and jewels to a very large amount; yet, in candour, he was bound to admit that no portion of it, however trifling, could be traced to the prisoner. As to any motive of malice or revenge, none could by possibility be assigned; for the prisoner and the deceased were, as far as could be ascertained, total strangers to each other. Still there were most extraordinary circumstances connected with his death, pregnant with suspicion at least, and imperiously demanding explanation; and it was justice, no less to the accused than to the public, that the case should undergo judicial investigation. The deceased Henry Thompson was a jeweller, residing in London; wealthy, and in considerable business; and, as was the custom of his time, in the habit of personally conducting his principal transactions with the foreign merchants with whom he traded. He had travelled much in the course of his business in Germany and Holland; and it was to meet at Hull a trader of the latter nation, of whom he was to make a large purchase, that he had left London a month before his death. It would be proved by the landlord of the inn where he had resided, that he and his correspondent had been there; and a wealthy jeweller of the town, well acquainted with both parties, had seen Mr Thompson after the departure of the Dutchman, and could speak positively to there being then in his possession jewels of large value, and gold, and certain bills of exchange, the parties to which he could describe. This was on the morning of Thompson's departure from Hull, on his return to London, and was on the day but one preceding that on which he arrived at the house of the prisoner. What had become of him in the interval could not be ascertained; nor was the prisoner's house situated in the road which he ought to have taken. No reliance, however, could be placed on that circumstance; for it was not at all uncommon for persons who travelled with property about them, to leave the direct road, even for a considerable distance, in order to secure themselves as effectually as possible from the robbers, by whom the remote parts of the country were greatly infested.—He had not been seen from the time of his leaving Hull till he reached the village next adjoining Smith's house, and through which he passed, without even a momentary halt. He was seen to alight at Smith's

gate, and the next morning was discovered dead in his bed. He now came to the most extraordinary part of the case. It would be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the deceased died by poison—poison of a most subtle nature, most active in its operation, and possessing the wonderful and dreadful quality of leaving no external mark or token by which its presence could be detected. The ingredients of which it was composed were of so sedative a nature, that instead of the body on which it had been used exhibiting any contortious, or marks of suffering, it left upon the features nothing but the calm and placid quiet of repose. Its effects, and indeed its very existence, were but recently known in this country, though it had for some time been used in other nations of Europe; and it was supposed to be a discovery of the German chymists, and to be produced by a powerful distillation of the seed of the wild cherry-tree, so abundant in the Black Forest.

But the fact being ascertained, that the cause of the death was poison, left open the much more momentous question—by whom was it administered?—It could hardly be supposed to be by the deceased himself; there was nothing to induce such a suspicion; and there was this important circumstance, which of itself almost negated its possibility, that no vial, or vessel of any kind, had been discovered, in which the poison could have been contained. Was it then the prisoner who administered it? Before he asked them to come to that conclusion, it would be necessary to state more distinctly what his evidence was. The prisoner's family consisted only of himself, a housekeeper, and one man-servant. The man-servant slept in an outhouse adjoining the stable, and did so on the night of Thompson's death. The prisoner slept at one end of the house, and the housekeeper at the other, and the deceased had been put into a room adjoining the house keeper's. It would be proved by a person who happened to be passing by the house on the night in question, about three hours after midnight, that he had been induced to remain and watch, from having his attention excited by the circumstance, then very unusual, of a light moving about the house at that late hour. That person would, state most positively, that he could distinctly see a figure, holding a light, go from the room in which the prisoner slept, to the housekeeper's room; that two persons then came out of the housekeeper's room, and the light disappeared for a minute. Whether the two persons went into Thompson's room he could not see, as the window of that room looked another way; but in about a minute they returned, passing quite along the house to Smith's room again; and in about five minutes the light was extinguished, and he saw it no more.

Such was the evidence upon which the magistrates had committed Smith; and singularly enough, since his committal the housekeeper had been missing, nor could any trace of her be discovered. Within the last week, the witness who saw the light had been more particularly examined; and, in order to refresh his memory, he had been placed, at dark, in the very spot where he had stood on that night, and another person was placed with him. The witness, as he had described it, was acted over again; but it was utterly impossible, from the cause above men-

tioned, to ascertain, when the light disappeared, whether the parties had gone into Thompson's room. As if, however, to throw still deeper mystery over this extraordinary transaction, the witness persisted in adding a new feature to his former statement; that after the persons had returned with the light into Smith's room, and before it was extinguished, he had twice perceived some dark object intervene between the light and the window, almost as large as the surface of the window itself, and which he described by saying, it appeared before the light. Now, in Smith's room, there was nothing which could account for this appearance; his bed was in a different part, and there was neither cupboard nor press in the room, which, but for the bed, was entirely empty, the room in which he dressed being at a distance beyond it.—He would state only one fact more (said the learned counsel) and he had done his duty; it would then be for the jury to do theirs. Within a few days there had been found, in the prisoner's house, the stopper of a small bottle of a very singular description, it was apparently not of English manufacture, and was described, by the medical men, as being of the description used by chymists to preserve those liquids which are most likely to lose their virtue by exposure to the air. To whom it belonged, or to what use it had been applied, there was no evidence to show.

Such was the address of the counsel for the prosecution, and during its delivery I had earnestly watched the countenance of the prisoner, who had listened to it with deep attention. Twice only did I perceive that it produced in him the slightest emotion. When the disappearance of his housekeeper was mentioned, a smile, as of scorn, passed over his lip, and the notice of the discovery of the stopper obviously excited an interest, and, I thought, an apprehension; but it quickly subsided. I need not detail the evidence that was given for the prosecution; it amounted, in substance, to that which the counsel stated, nor was it varied in any particular. The stopper was produced, and proved to be found in the house; but no attempt was made to trace it to the prisoner's possession or even knowledge.

When the case was closed, the learned judge, addressing the counsel for the prosecution, said, he thought there was hardly sufficient evidence to call upon the prisoner for his defence; and if the jury were of the same opinion, they would at once stop the case. Upon this observation from the judge, the jury turned round for a moment, and then intimated their acquiescence in his lordship's view of the evidence. The counsel folded up their briefs, and a verdict of acquittal was about to be taken, when the prisoner addressed the court.

He stated, that, having been accused of so foul a crime as murder and having had his character assailed by suspicions of a most afflictive nature, that character could never be cleared by his acquittal, upon the ground that the evidence against him was inconclusive, without giving him an opportunity of stating his own case, and calling a witness to counteract the impressions that had been raised against him, by explaining those circumstances which at present appeared doubtful. He urged the learned judge to permit him to state his case to the jury, and to call his housekeeper, with so much earnestness, and was seconded so strongly by his counsel, that Lord Mansfield, though very much against his inclination, and contrary to his usual habit, gave way, and yielded to the fatal request.

The prisoner then addressed the jury, and entreated their patience for a short time. He repeated to them that he never could feel satisfied to be acquitted, merely because the evidence was not conclusive; and pledged himself, in a very short time, by the few observations he should make, and the witness he should call, to obtain their verdict upon much higher grounds—upon the impossibility of his being guilty of the dreadful crime. With respect to the insinuations which had been thrown out against him, he thought one observation would dispose of them. Assuming it to be true that the deceased died from the effect of poison, of which he called God to witness that he had never even heard either the name or the existence until this day, was not every probability in favour of his innocence? Here was a perfect stranger, not known to have in his possession a single article of value, who might either have lost, or been robbed of, that property which he was said to have had at Hull. What was so probable as that he should in a moment of despair at his loss, have destroyed himself? The fatal drug was stated to have been familiar in those countries in which Mr. Thompson had travelled, while to himself it was utterly unknown. Above all, he implored the jury to remember, that although the eye of malice had watched every proceeding of his since the fatal accident, and though the most minute search had been made into every part of his premises, no vestige had been discovered of the most trifling article belonging to the deceased, nor had even a rumour been circulated that person of any kind had

been ever in his possession. Of the stopper which had been found, he disowned all knowledge; he declared, most solemnly, that he had never seen it before it was produced in court; and he asked, could the fact of its being found in his house, only a few days ago, when hundreds of people had been there, produce upon an impartial mind even a momentary prejudice against him? One fact, and one only, had been proved, to which it was possible for him to give an answer—the fact of his having gone to the bedroom of his house-keeper on the night in question. He had been subject, for many years of his life, to sudden fits of illness, he had been seized with one on that occasion, and had gone to her to procure her assistance in lighting a fire. She had returned with him to his room for that purpose, he having waited for a minute in the passage while she put on her clothes, which would account for the momentary disappearance of the light, and after she had remained in his room a few minutes, finding himself better, he had dismissed her, and returned again to his bed, from which he had not risen when he was informed of the death of his guest; after his committal to prison, his housekeeper had disappeared. He avowed that, finding his enemies determined, if possible, to accomplish his ruin, he had thought it probable they might tamper with his servant; he had therefore kept her out of their way; but for what purpose? Not to prevent her testimony being given, for she was now under the care of his solicitor, and would instantly appear for the purpose of confirming, as far as she was concerned, the statement which he had just made.

Such was the prisoner's address, which produced a very powerful effect. It was delivered in a firm and impressive manner, and its simplicity and artlessness gave to it an appearance of truth. The housekeeper was then put into the box, and examined by the counsel for the prisoner. According to the custom, at that time almost universal, of excluding witnesses from court until their testimony was required, she had been kept at a house near at hand, and had not heard a single word of the trial. There was nothing remarkable in her manner or appearance; she might be about thirty-five, or a little more; with regular though not agreeable features, and an air perfectly free from embarrassment. She repeated, almost the prisoner's own words, the story that he had told of having called her up, and her having accompanied him to his room, adding that, after leaving him, she had retired to her own room, and been awakened by the man servant in the morning, with an account of the traveller's death. She had now to undergo a cross-examination; and I may as well state here that which, though not known to me till afterwards, will assist the reader in understanding the following scene:—The counsel for the prosecution had, in his own mind, attached considerable importance to the circumstance mentioned by the witness who saw the light, that, while the prisoner and the housekeeper were in the room of the former, something, like a door had intervened between the candle and the window, which was totally irreconcilable with the appearance of the room when examined, and he had half persuaded himself, that there must be a secret closet which had escaped the search of the officers of justice, the opening of which would account for the appearance alluded to, and the existence of which might discover the property which had so mysteriously disappeared. His object, therefore, was to obtain from the housekeeper (the only person except the prisoner who could give any clue to this) such information as he could get, without alarming her by any direct inquiry on the subject, which as she could not help seeing its importance, would have led her at once to a positive denial. He knew, moreover, that as she had not been in court, she should not know how much or how little the inquiry had already brought to light; and by himself treating the matter as immaterial, he might lead her to consider it so also, and by that means draw forth all she knew. After some few unimportant questions, he asked her, in a tone and manner calculated rather to awaken confidence than to excite distrust:—

During the time you were in Mr Smith's room, you stated that the candle stood on the table, in the centre of the room?—Yes.

Was the closet, or cupboard, or whatever you call it, opened once, or twice, while it stood there?—A pause: no answer.

I will call it to your recollection: after Mr Smith had taken the medicine out of the closet, did he shut the door, or did it remain open?—He shut it.

Then it was opened again for the purpose of replacing the bottle, was it?—It was.

Do you recollect how long it was open the last time?—Not above a minute.

The door, when open would be exactly between the light and the window, would it not?—It would.

I forgot whether you said the closet was on the right, or left hand side of the window?—The left.

Would the door of the closet make any noise in opening?—None.

Can you speak positively to that fact? Have you ever opened it yourself, or only seen Mr Smith open it?—I never opened it myself.

Did you ever keep the key?—Never.

Who did?—Mr Smith.

At this moment the witness chanced to turn her eyes towards the spot where the prisoner stood, and the effect was almost electrical. A cold damp sweat stood upon his brow, and his face had lost all its colour; he appeared a living image of death. She no sooner saw him than she shrieked and fainted. The consequences of her answers flashed across her mind. She had been so thoroughly deceived by the manner of the advocate, and by the little importance he had seemed to attach to her statements, that she had been led on by one question to another, till she had told all that he wanted to know. A medical man was immediately directed to attend to her; and during the interval occasioned by this interruption to the proceedings, the solicitor for the prosecution left the court. In a short time the gentleman who had attended the witness returned into the court, and stated that it was impossible that she could at present resume her place in the box; and suggested that it would be much better to allow her to wait for an hour or two. It was now about twelve in the day, and Lord Mansfield, having directed that the jury should be accommodated with a room where they could be kept by themselves, adjourned the court for two hours. The prisoner was taken back to gaol, and the witness to an apartment in the gaoler's house; and strict orders were given that she should be allowed to communicate with no one, except in the presence and hearing of the physician. It was between four and five o'clock when the judge resumed his seat upon the bench, the prisoner his station at the bar, and the housekeeper hers in the witness-box: the court in the interval had remained crowded with the spectators, scarce one of whom had left his place, lest, during his absence, it should be seized by some one else.

The cross-examining counsel then addressed the witness—I have very few more questions to ask of you; but beware that you answer them truly, for your own life hangs upon a thread.

Do you know this stopper?—I do.

To whom does it belong?—To Mr Smith.

When did you see it last?—On the night of Mr Thompson's death.

At this moment the solicitor for the prosecution entered the court bringing with him, upon a tray, a watch, two money bags, a jewel case, a pocket-book, and a bottle of the same manufacture as the stopper, and having a cork in it; some other articles there were in it, not material to my story. The tray was placed on the table in sight of the prisoner and the witness; and from that moment not a doubt remained in the mind of any man of the guilt of the prisoner.—A few words will bring my tale to a close. The house where the murder had been committed was between nine and ten miles distant. The solicitor, as soon as the cross-examination of the witness had discovered the existence of the closet, and its situation, had set off on horseback, with two sheriff's officers, and, after pulling down part of the wall of the house, had detected this important place of concealment. Their search was well rewarded, the whole of the property belonging to Mr Thompson was found there, amounting in value to some thousand pounds; and to leave no room for doubt, a bottle was discovered, which the medical men immediately pronounced to contain the very identical poison which had caused the death of the unfortunate Thompson. The result is too obvious to need explanation.

The case presents the, perhaps unparalleled instance of a man accused of murder, the evidence against whom was so slight as to induce the judge and jury to concur in a verdict of acquittal; but who, persisting in calling a witness to prove his innocence, was, upon the testimony of that very witness, convicted and executed.

UNITED STATES.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.—We are very much pleased to learn, that notwithstanding provisions are at present high, the prospects of the next crop are every where flattering throughout the country, and not alone are the fruits of the earth promising, but since the commencement of our troubles a great number of persons have embarked in agriculture—and have commenced tilling the earth and planting grain of all kinds, and above all potatoes, the most valuable and healthy of farinaceous substances. Many of the planters of the South, we understand, have diverted a portion of their land from cotton to corn, for the purpose of

feeding their live stock, and in the West it is said the pork season will be an immense one. There is in this room for reflection. It shows that in the midst of panic and calamity, the people of this country are not paralyzed, but are looking about to see how they can get a living for their families—the first, the most pressing and important consideration—and when they turn their attention to agriculture, when they depend on their own industry and on the bounties of Providence they are sure not to be disappointed. The labor at the commencement may be painful for one not accustomed to it, but the result will be sure to compensate him—*New York Star, July 1837.*

NEW HAVEN.—There was a serious Fire at New Haven, (Conn.) on the evening of the 2d instant, supposed to have been caused by an incendiary. The buildings destroyed were principally on Orange and Chapel-streets.

EMIGRATION.—Seven thousand and ten passengers landed at the Quarantine ground, New York, within 10 days ending on Monday 31st ult., many of them sick and in a distressed condition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BUDGET.—Last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the Budget. It was not such as would permit him to think of any present reduction of taxes, the actual estimated surplus of income over expenditure being only £384,673.

He estimated the Customs at	£21,100,000
The Excise	13,800,000
Stamps	6,800,000
Taxes	3,770,000
Post-office	1,600,000
Miscellaneous	170,000

In all	47,240,000
The Expenditure	£45,780,415
Add Estimated Expenditure of W. India Compensation	845,000
	£46,631,415

Balance of Income over Expenditure £603,585

From this gross balance, the sums required to cover the deficiencies of preceding years being deducted, the net estimated surplus comes out as we have stated above.

All parties agreed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's retrospective statement was any thing but cheering; but sweet Hope that "springs eternal" at least in the breast of all Chancellors of the Exchequer, was, as usual, very eloquent in promises for the future.—*London Economist.*

LONDON, June 28.

The Irish Tithe Bill, the Irish Poor Bill, the Irish Corporation Bill, the English Church Bills, and the question relating to religious instruction in Scotland, are all postponed. There was a general feeling favourable to the course proposed to be adopted by ministers.

On the 26th June the House of Commons was engaged in voting the supplies and every item was carried. Among them we observed the following:

- £7,135 for presents to the North American Indians.
- £15,000 for Emigration.
- £7,400 for Ecclesiastical Establishment in Nova Scotia.
- 14,000 for the Rideau Canal, "in Lower Canada."

All the Colonial Civil Establishments were voted without opposition.

GLASGOW.—The hand-loom weavers of Glasgow have sent off a petition to Parliament, praying to grant them, in the first place, some immediate aid; in the second place, to inquire into the cause and nature of the prevailing stagnation; and, in the third, to correct those deficiencies which undoubtedly exist in the commercial arrangements of this great trading country. But, notwithstanding the benevolent efforts to relieve the wants of the indigent, 1000 of the petitioners are still destitute of work, and consequently exposed to all the agonising miseries of absolute starvation: while 7000 are only partially employed at weaving, and are, therefore, subject to severe destitution.

DISTRESS AT PAISLEY.—Amidst all the bustle consequent on the death of the King, and the succession and proclamation of the young Queen, the distressed state of our operative population still rises up as the most important topic of consideration. During the week a survey of the town has been made to ascertain the number idle, and the condition of the inhabitants as far as possible, and the following is the result as to the number idle, and those dependant upon them, exclusive of those belonging to factories partially at work, or on short time—Total unemployed in the different districts, 14,582.

LONDON, July 1.

On Tuesday, her Majesty, held a Court at Kensington Palace, when an address was presented from the House of Commons. The Queen received all the ambassadors and ministers from Foreign Courts.

The Earl of Durham, his late Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of all the Russias, was knighted by the Queen with the Sword of State, and was invested by her Majesty with the Eusigns of Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

LADIES OF HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.—The Duchess of Sutherland has been appointed Mistress of the Robes; Marchioness of Lansdown *Groom of the Stole*; and the Marchioness of Tavistock, the Countess of Minto, and the Countess of Charlemont, Ladies of the Bedchamber.

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

September 21. if Druggist.

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDER.

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

JAS. DAWSON.

July 1, 1837.

PRO LIBERTY.

THE HOUSE, and OUT-HOUSE now occupied by the Subscriber.

Rent low, and the property can be examined at any time, by applying to

PETER BROWN.

June 21. if

WANTED.

BY the subscriber, on the 3d of either November or May next, with early agreement accordingly, a good Common School, with some adjoining land attached, or at least the immediate and permanent use of a good dwelling and one Cow, and the purchase of adjoining land—the latter article in part payment of course, if liberal, for equally liberal service. An assessment for the support of schools is generally expected in this the 2nd session, of our reformed Assembly, any able settlement of British origin, requiring permanent service, may apply (if by letter, post paid) to William McPhail, Teacher, Lower Settlement, River John, Pictou.

P. S. A Gaelic population preferred; no objection to Prince Edward Island, if they think a good Teacher, with his wife and four children, all worth one cow—the main want and cause of removal. W. McP. River John, August 12. c-w

SPRING, 1837.

R. DAWSON,

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY,

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

PLOUGH MOUNTINGS, complete;

pots, ovens, goblots, and sauce pans; copper and iron coal scoops; copper, B. M., and metal tea kettles; griddles;

SADDLERS' ASSORTED FURNISHINGS;

coach facings; cabinet and house brass furnishings; locks and hinges, (variety); fanner mountings, bed screws; garden hoes and rakes; Philad plate mill saws, frame and other saws; razors; mathematical instruments; pocket compasses; butcher, shoe, table, jack, pen, and desk knives; iron and B. M. spoons; coffin furniture; plough traces; door knockers;

MATHIESON'S JOINERS TOOLS, (well assorted;)

Coopers' tools; lines and twines; Blacksmiths' and other files; coffee mills; spades and shovels; brushes, candlesticks; **CRIMPING MACHINES**; brass sofa and table castors,

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS

sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushee; chisels and gouges; Tailors' and other scissors; combs;

FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS;

Blacksmiths' bellows, anvils, and vices; cue irons, bullet moulds; patent shot, powder; window glass; putty,

PAINT AND OIL;

scythes, sickles; weavers' reeds; fiddle strings, mirrors, (variety); Tinsmiths' iron and wire; &c. &c.

A suitable assortment of WOOLEN, COTTON, AND SILK GOODS

A few Chinoal and other rich **SHAWLS**; Palm leaf **HATS**, by the dozen; stuff and silk Hats; &c. &c.

ALSO:

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE.

genuine niger tobacco snuff cigars molasses wine. Water street, Pictou, June 16.

VALUABLE LANDS

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

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

TATAMAGOUCHE ESTATE

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

Robert McG. Dickoy, Esq. will give the like information as to the

MACCAN AND NAPPAN ESTATES, and afford similar facilities to persons wishing to become purchasers.

IN AMHERST,

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

WILL BE SOLD

IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

And on very liberal terms:—

TWO EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE FARMS,

Part of the Cochrane Estates.

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

JAMES W. JOHNSTON,

ALEX'R STEWART,

Attornies to the Executors and

Heirs of Col. Desbarres

Halifax, July 12. m-m

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Gonoseo Farmer.]

IS FARMING PROFITABLE?

In prosecuting the business of life, it is very desirable to do it in such a manner that, so far as regards temporal matters, competency may at least be secured; and the way in which this can be done the most easily, effectually, and with the least probability of reverses, becomes an enquiry of considerable interest.—We speak now of the ordinary means of obtaining a good living, of the regular prosecution of professional business, of the usual results of trade, of money at the legal rates of interest, and farming as it has been on the average for the last five years. Now in some respects the "times are out of joint;" all the customary modes of doing business seem to be broken up; men are in haste to be rich; and the opportunities for speculation, and the success which in some instances has attended it, appear to have had their influence everywhere—less perhaps among farmers than any other class of citizens, though even for them, it will not do to plead entire exemption.—Many have sold their farms, and after spending months in looking for others, have come home again and consented to pay roundly for the privilege of getting on the "old place" again. Other farmers have sold out, and without personal investigation, have at once started for that earthly paradise, the far west. Disappointed they have returned, and after having lost most of their property in the expenses of removal, are content to again commence a gradual accumulation of property. But a great majority are still working on, sowing and reaping, and it is a question which should be solved, whether such are not, on the whole, making money as fast as they probably would with the same capital in any other legitimate business. What we mean is, can a man with five or ten thousand dollars, realize as much from it by investing it in a farm as he would by investing it in himself or his family as handsomely in the first way as the last? To contribute our mite towards answering these questions is the great object of this paper.

The man who expects to get rich at once by farming, must expect to be disappointed; but in this matter he is no worse off than he who has only the same moderate capital in cash, and uses it in a legal way. In both cases, the addition to the capital stock, can consist only of what remains of the income after all demands upon it are met. We will attempt to illustrate this. Two men, A. and B., are about to commence life with the same capital, say five thousand dollars in cash each;—and their personal expenses are also the same. A. invests the whole of his in a farm and a stock, and goes to work upon it. B. is apprehensive that he could not live so, and invests his cash in stock which yields him 7 per cent., and determines to do enough to pay his way, so that the interest shall be clear, now which of the two are most likely to possess competence, if not wealth, at the end of ten years? Perhaps a majority at first thought would say, B. certainly; but we think differently, and imagine that the chances are altogether in favour of A., and these are some of the reasons for this opinion.

In the first place, his occupation is favourable to health. The life of a farmer is one of labor, it is true; but labor, unless carried to excess, is far from being prejudicial to the body or mind. Vigorous exercise, such is the law of our nature, is necessary to the full development of either our bodily or our mental powers and unless this necessity is forced upon us in part, we are apt to evade it, and we suffer the

consequence. The maxim that every man naturally is as idle as he can be, we do not dispute; acquired habits induced by the necessity of exertion, are sufficient to account for any seeming exceptions to this rule.—Hence the probability is, that A. having before his eyes the necessity of labor on his farm, will perform the labor, and reap double the benefit in his health and in his purse; while B., who cannot expect to feel that necessity, will be less active and industrious, will become less and less inclined to labour and will eventually feel the effects of this disinclination in diminished health and decreasing profits.

Another reason why the prospects of A. are better than those of B., is to be found in the habits that personal industry is almost sure to create. Experience and observation both assure us, that the man who has any means of living beyond what depends on his own exertion, is very apt to acquire contemptuous ideas of economy, and whatever may be his original intentions, sooner or later finds himself trenching first on the interest of his capital, and then on the capital itself. There can be very few instances found in the country, where the sons of rich men have not diminished the inheritance received from their parents, and the examples are still more rare in which the second generation have not succeeded in scattering the descending property to the winds. A pride, as false as it is injurious, makes those who can live upon their money, dislike exercise, until, this dislike becomes a habit rarely shaken off even after its effects are staring the individual in the face.

But the most sufficient reason why A. will succeed, while B. will probably fail, is found in the fact, that money invested in farming, is undoubtedly far better than money at 7 per cent. This we think will be questioned by few who have been in the habit of observing what passes around them, or examining the reports made of particular farms which have from time to time appeared in the farming press. It is evident, that after deducting the expenses of working, a certain per cent. for wear and tear, and the necessary repairs, and the interest of the capital employed, the remainder will be clear profit. The amount of this profit will depend on circumstances. The expense of working a grain farm will be greater than on a grazing farm, but the capital employed in stocking is less, and the profits usually much higher; the returns for labor are quicker, and the proceeds accumulate in a compound ratio.

Mr S. T. Vary of Kinderhook, made a report of his farm for the Cultivator, in which he estimates the proceeds from 145 acres of land at \$2,285. Deduct one third of this, and there is left \$1,524, which is the interest of \$21,772; Mr Vary did not state his capital or the value of his land, but the profits would pay the interest of 145 acres at \$150 an acre—probably more than double its actual price.

Mr Carter of Champion, Jefferson county, has furnished Judge Buel a farm report, which makes a total from 100 acres of \$1,339. Among the items is one not usually found on farms, viz. mulberry trees, and which to Mr C. are quite a source of profit. This amount, less one third, as expenses, &c., would leave \$1,093 as profit or the interest on a capital of \$15,000, which would fix Mr Carter's 100 acres at \$156 an acre—a price which would make the good farmers of Jefferson county open wide their eyes.

WANTED,

A SMART Young Man, as a

FARM SERVANT.

Apply to George Craig, 10 Mile House, West River.

if

[June 5.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the Cross Streets of Pictou, on Thursday the 21st September next, at one o'clock, p. m., under an order of His Excellency the Governor, and His Majesty's Council:

TWO LOTS OF LAND,

Formerly the property of John McDonald (Sandy) of Merigomish, deceased, situate on the south side of the harbour of Merigomish, bounded on the east by the lands of Mrs McVicar, on the south by the lands of Sir Charles M. Wentworth, and on the west by the lands of William McDonald, and on the north by the harbour of Merigomish. Each lot contains

37½ ACRES, MORE OR LESS,

and of each at least ten acres are under cultivation.

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

THOMAS G. TAYLOR,

Administrator.

Pictou, 18th August, 1837.

e-w

BOOTS & SHOES.

ANDERSON HENDERSON,

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

SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,

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

ON HAND:

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

June 6.

if

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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, } Admsrs.

Pictou, 28th July, 1837.

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, } Admsrs

Pictou, 2d May, 1837.

if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

late of Point Breuly, Merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested to, at the office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, 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

LUGH DENOON, Esq.,

of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r.

JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.

Pictou, 22d April, 1836.

if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

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

13th April, 1836.

PETER DONALDSON,

Administrator

REAL ESTATE.

To be sold at Public Auction, at the Court-House in Pictou, on Tuesday, the 12th day of September next, at the hour of ten o'clock of the forenoon,

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

SARAH SIMPSON,
Administratrix of William Simpson, deceased.

Pictou, August 3, 1837.

FARM FOR SALE

OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.



THE FARM lately owned and occupied by John Love, at Rogers' Hill, CONTAINING 100 ACRES.

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

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN

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

FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tulles, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.

Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax. October 5, 1836.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

[From the Economist.]

PROSPECTS OF THE NEW REIGN.—Ten days ago, the course which her Majesty should adopt in her Ministerial arrangements was a subject of absorbing speculation; and it was desirable that her Majesty should terminate it by a prompt and decisive indication of her intentions. It needed, however, no great powers of divination to foretell the conclusion to which her Majesty's position would naturally incline her. The late Duke of Kent was, by principle, attached to the Whigs; the more intimate associates of the Duchess are supposed to have been chiefly selected from the same party;—and add to this, that her Majesty having found them in office (virtually placed in it by a vote of the House of Commons, and supported in it by the implied confidence of her predecessor upon the throne), it would have appeared extraordinary, and indeed unreasonable, if she had dismissed them from her service. Even had her Majesty been disposed to re-model the Ministry, it would not have been prudent to do so, until the result of the impending elections should have explained to her Majesty the sentiments of her subjects. The continuance, therefore, of Lord Melbourne and his Colleagues in their present situation, was not only the natural, but the proper, course for her Majesty to pursue. It is certainly going too far to hold forth to the country the supporters of Lord Melbourne's administration, as being "Queen's men," and the "Queen's friends," peculiarly and exclusively. On the other hand, it is as certainly beyond dispute, that the Whigs enjoy under Queen Victoria, the reputation at least, of Court favour in a greater degree than they did under William the Fourth. The establishment of the Queen's household is of a

character to confirm this presumption; and it is not at all unlikely to operate upon the present balance of parties, in a manner sufficiently strong to give the Whigs an eventual preponderance. We do not undertake to prophecy that her Majesty's supposed leaning to the Whigs will produce this effect; we merely mean that it will have a tendency to produce it, though it may probably be more than counteracted by the increase of vigour, which, during the last five years, has evidently animated the wealth of our Tory aristocracy.

Be this as it may—in other words, whichever party shall prove predominant—we see some grounds for entertaining a hope that the first year of the Queen's reign will be less unquiet, than the seven years which preceded it. Ever since the accession of William the Fourth, the public mind has been almost entirely occupied by a conflict of political opinions. The politician excuses this devotion of the Legislature to the discussion of abstract principles, by telling us—as in the struggle for the celebrated Irish Appropriation clause—that the recognition of a political principle is the infallible and indispensable precursor to all concessions of practical reform. It would have been more correct in the politician to have told us, that he can only achieve organic changes by a preliminary triumph of the principles which suggest them; and from a conviction that, for at least the first few years of the present reign, all attempts at organic changes will be suspended, we indulge in the expectation that discussions of a mere political character will less monopolise the attention of the legislature, and make way for the calm consideration of subjects, which will lead to results as important, though not so imposing, as those for which the warfare of party spirit is usually waged on. If the Tories succeed in recovering such a majority in the House of Commons, as alone will enable them to keep the Government in their possession, the very hopelessness of carrying organic changes will put them on the shelf for a time, as it did even Parliamentary Reform itself not more than ten years ago. On the other hand, if the Whigs go through the ordeal of the forthcoming election victoriously, there is a delicate sense of honour in the aristocracy of that body, which will restrain them from pushing any organic change, during the infancy and helplessness of the Crown; so that in either event we may augur more repose than we have lately enjoyed, and with it more favourable opportunities for enquiring into those social and commercial derangements, which have frequently caused so much public mischief and individual misery.

How far, however, these opportunities will be turned to a good account, will greatly depend upon what description of representatives is returned to the House of Commons. We urge upon every constituent who is concerned in trade, manufacture, or commerce, to consider how material it is to have men in the House of Commons competent to grapple with those important subjects which, for the last forty years, have been to our literature a riddle, and to our Parliaments a never ceasing source of difficulties and blunders. We would impress upon them to make tried talent and industry, in this department of the statesman's business, a principal qualification for their votes. It is, to be sure a qualification that has hitherto been very seldom put forth; but the rarity of its appearance and the silence of its pretensions are solely owing to the indifference with which the public have been accustomed to regard it during the excitement of party contentions. We are glad to perceive that several of our contemporaries, in calling forth such gentlemen as Mr. Jones, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Morrison, &c. entertain the

same views as ourselves. The introduction of such a class of men into the House of Commons, would be a greater improvement in its composition, as far as useful and correct legislation is a desideratum to a country which is suffering so much from the want of it, than any which has hitherto been accomplished.

[From the Spectator.]

A GUESS AT THE NUMERICAL RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.—The strength of parties in the next House of Commons is the subject of busy conjecture at present. We say of conjecture, for as yet our data are too imperfect to be made the basis of any thing that deserves the name of calculation. The Times says that 200 Conservatives will be returned without opposition, and that nearly 200 more will stand contests, this would give the Opposition 300 votes; but vague talking of this description merits as little heed as the declaration of another Tory journal, that the Conservatives will have a majority of 100 in the next Parliament. The Whigs, we know, calculate upon a gain of 50, counting 100 on a division; which, with their present majority of 20, would make them once more formidable in the legislature. But how are these 50 votes to be obtained? Where are they to come from?

It is expected that 10 new Liberal members will be returned for Ireland; and this expectation rests upon the authority of men said to be well informed on Irish electioneering statistics, and who as we are told, will go through the island, naming the certain result of every election. In the narrow compass to which their observations are confined, the whole number of members being only 105, we may place some reliance on the accuracy of this statement, knowing the parties from whom it emanates. But 40 more votes are wanted to make up the Whig compliment.

In consequence of the election occurring before the autumn registration, the Scotch Tories will lose the opportunity of bringing their recently created voters into action; and hence a material advantage to the Ministerialist. We now expect that there will be a gain of three votes, instead of a loss, in Scotland. We shall thus have—

Ireland	10
Scotland	3

13

Thirty-seven would still be required to make up the fifty; and for these we must turn to England.

The Whigs, who anticipated so confidently a considerable accession of strength from the English elections, ought to have better means of information than we have been able as yet to procure from public or private sources. We wish they would point out as distinctly in England as in Ireland the constituencies which are to be converted from Tory to Liberal. According to present appearances, there is a probability of gaining one member each in 18 of the counties and towns; but there is a per contra to this account. There will be a certain or probable loss in other 18 of the counties; so that the account as regards England is balanced.

It is hazardous to speculate on so frail a foundation as that we have been examining; but on the supposition that the ministerial gain is confined to the 13 votes from Ireland and Scotland, this would give an addition of 23 to the existing Whig-Radical majority of 20; and with a majority of 46 on Church questions, the Ministry might certainly keep out the Tories; with a favourable Court, and the prospect both of a long reign and a long parliament. Under these circumstances, would the Tories think it worth their while to expend much money on the ensuing elections? It may be

doubted, and if they should hold back, deeming the present a bad time for a political investment, then there would be a good chance of Whig gain in England. But at present there is no appearance of a design on the part of the Tories to decline the contest; and the probability that a seat now gained will be held for five or six years, may tempt many Tory gentlemen of property to incur a much greater outlay than was prudent at any election during the last two reigns.

Again, on the supposition that the ministerial majority is only 46 or thereabouts, it is manifest that the Radicals would still have the power of keeping Lord Melbourne in and turning him out of office. Put Tories in the places of Radicals sure of their Election, and there is an end of the Whig song of triumph.

[From the Economist.]

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—FOREIGN EXCHANGES.—We beg to call the attention of our readers to the proceedings of a general meeting of the Shareholders of the British North American Bank. From the report, and other explanations which were elicited, it appears that the transactions of the company have been attended with much success, and that the field for them is daily extending, through the rapidly increasing wealth and population of the Colonies. We quite concur with the remark we quoted last week from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Joint-Stock Banks are one of the greatest improvements effected by modern discovery. They present us with a combination of commercial powers as much superior to the isolated agency of a private bank, as the combination of mechanical powers in a modern engine is to the action of a single one in the days of our forefathers; and what we have to regret is, that a timidity which arises from a want of intimate acquaintance with their principles and operation, has hitherto interfered to prevent us from availing ourselves of all the capabilities of the invention. The British North American Bank is one of those excellent institutions at hand to elucidate our meaning.

A great advantage, and indeed an important part of the business, of this bank, is the conducting the exchanges between this country and our North American settlements; and this consists simply in buying and selling bills upon London, precisely in the same way as our Provincial bankers do. As an instance of the latter practice—if a person at Leeds wishes to remit money to London, he goes to his banker at Leeds and purchases a bill upon London for that purpose; and, on the contrary, if he has a bill on London in his possession, he takes it to his Leeds banker, who gives him the worth of it. The country banker is thus the great medium of exchange; and it is evident that there must be in the Colonies either regular banks, or merchants acting as banks, to do a similar description of business; and hitherto it has been done principally by the latter. Now, mercantile houses are liable to failure from a variety of causes, and the international exchange therefore, while in their hands, could not but be susceptible of frequent derangements; and, of all branches of business, there is none in which interruptions engender so much difficulty and loss. This has been clearly seen from the late stoppages of the American Houses in this country, the effects of which have been felt by every commercial community, not only of Europe and America, but throughout the world, wherever the commerce of this country and America extends. The business, therefore, of the exchanges should be carried on by large Joint-Stock Companies alone, whose credit and ca-

pital would be too ample to be effected by the shocks against which individual mercantile character and wealth have been found unable to keep their footing. No one can doubt that establishments of this kind are the best preventives against the recurrence of such embarrassing stoppages as have been witnessed during the last five weeks; and it is the duty, and the official part of a provident government to give every encouragement to their formation. Yet, strange to say, our Government actually resisted the formation of the British North American Bank—at least they did not encourage them in obtaining so much as an Act of Parliament to enable them to sue and be sued and resisted every other privilege being conferred on them. It is very difficult to discover upon what principle the resistance could have been grounded, or to find even a consistent rule of error by which the Government are occasionally induced to refuse their sanction to companies of this description.—They gave a charter to the Colonial Bank, which was established for the better management of the West Indian business, and also to the Bank of Australia. What was there dissimilar to these in the British N. American Bank? Whatever may have been the reason for the partiality in the one case, or prejudice in the other—or more probably, a want of consideration in both, it was an erroneous one.—The British North American Bank has a direction so respectable, and one which enjoys so much the confidence of its shareholders, that a charter is perhaps not of indispensable consequence to them; but if they feel that they still need further facilities, we trust they will again apply to Parliament on the subject, and we can assure them of our most strenuous support in the prosecution of their claim. Indeed, we shall make it a point of principle to keep the subject generally under discussion, until we see Parliament imbued with those correct notions regarding it, which we are sorry to say, they do not at present entertain.

[From the Patriot.]

THE APPROACHING ELECTION is now the absorbing topic; and every thing indicates that the contest will be a severe and, on the part of the Tories, a desperate one. A writer in the *Times* boasts that 150 Conservative candidates are already in the field against sitting Whig Members; and among these *Horace Twiss* is canvassing Nottingham! This is an excellent joke. On the other hand, we rejoice to learn that the friends of the Queen's Government are not inactive; nor will the Tories be allowed to retain their advantage in the counties without a struggle. Sir James Graham will probably be ousted of his seat for East Cumberland; and North Hants will be recovered by Lord Palmerston. In South Essex, Mr. Branfill again comes forward with a fairer prospect.

Turning from the Counties, where the fatal **MANDOS** clause has more than neutralised the benefit conferred by the Reform Act, we are happy to find that in the cities and boroughs the prospects of the Liberal party are still more encouraging.

In Middlesex, the venerable Whig Member and his liberal colleague (Mr. Hume) will, we understand, come forward together; but the Tories will strain every nerve to throw out Mr. Hume. General Evans and Mr. Leader stand for Westminster: whether there will be any other Tory candidate than Sir George Murray, is doubtful. Almost all the metropolitan boroughs will of course be contested; but in not more than one, we believe, have the Tories any chance, unless there should be gross mismanagement, or disunion among the Reformers, of which we trust there is no danger.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. DAWSON,

Is there not some radical defect in the present system for common schools, in this Province at least, which we teachers complain, some of low wages, others of want of accommodation; and our employers deny it, blaming our want of diligence, perseverance, and what not? Ought it not to be admitted on both sides, that there *must* be such defects in infant countries and new establishments? and also that there *are* such, on both sides in the present case? If so, might it not be asked of our employers how long they intend these defects to continue; and why assessment should be delayed, if practicable? And, if it would, as yet, be premature, why delay correcting the present system of subscription? For present exigency, we might say that we care as little as too many of our employers do, which of the two be chosen—assessment, or a rectified system of subscription, though we believe a *trial*, at least, of the former, to be equally practicable as the latter, and, should it succeed, incomparably better. But, as some who have most property to be assessed, or fewest children to educate, may still continue to oppose assessment, we would beg leave most respectfully, to refer them to the latest School Establishment in Scotland, erected about the year 1826, by the General Assembly of the National Church, as a specimen of a system of subscription for schools, compared with which ours is *really* no system at all (and we speak from ample experience of both.) By it a bad teacher is removed, though not without 3 month's notice, or from £8 to £10 sterling in lieu; a good one is promoted, from his 2d class school to a first. Thus treated, their new common schools soon begin to rival old Grammar schools, and proprietors are thereby induced to continue the accommodations which at first they were obliged to furnish, viz: a dwelling and some land attached to each school, (besides fuel gratis, and school fees proportioned to the branches taught, and these in many cases *exacted in advance*, where they happen to be refused so, by consent of a majority of the proprietors.) And without these accommodations, we teachers never can be induced to settle, marry, or study, at least the business of our schools; and until we settle, the standard of qualifications required in us will never be properly raised, nor the demand for permanent service increase. A TEACHER.

River John, Aug. 19.

COLONIAL.

St. John, N. B. August 22.

SURVEYING PARTY.—We understand that Dr Gesner, the well known and talented Geologist of Nova-Scotia, left this City on Wednesday morning last in the steamer Woodstock, for Salmon River, with the intention of making a Geological *reconnaissance* on that River—thence proceeding overland to the head waters of the Richibucto, and following that River down to the gulf of St. Lawrence. The Dr. is accompanied on this route by Capt. Egerton, Mr. Levinge and the Hon. Mr. Cholmondely, of the 43d Light Infantry, and M. H. Perley, Esq. of this city—with a party of five Indians, and the like number of canoes. We believe it is also intended to examine the line of country between the Grand Lake and Richibucto, with a view to opening the proposed communication between those points.

As the line of country this party proposes examining is in the heart of the Coal District, and supposed to be rich in mineral wealth, we think the route well chosen; and from the character of the party, we have no doubt much valuable information will be obtained, which we trust will be made public.—*Courier*.

NEW ELECTION.—We learn that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has issued his Proclamation, dissolving the House of Assembly of this Province, and ordering a new Election. The Writs are returnable on the 16th October, and it is probable that the Elections will take place in the several Counties about the 15th to the 20th September.—*St. John Observer*.

FREDERICTON, August 16.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having nominated George Shore, Charles Simonds and Hugh Johnston, Esquires, to be additional Members of the Executive Council,

provisionally, until Her Majesty's pleasure be known, they this day took the usual oaths, and their seats at the Council Board.

Secretary's Office, 15th August, 1837.

QUEBEC, August 11.

The Branch of the Bank of British North America, in this city, received on Wednesday, 48,000 dollars in specie, per *Branken Moor*, from London. She also brought out specie for the Branch at Montreal, and for that at Toronto.

T H E B E E .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 30, 1837.

LOWER CANADA.

THE British Ministry, by command of the Queen, have for the present set aside the Canada Bill, and several other questions of importance, which were likely to create discussion. In the mean time, a vote has passed the House of Commons, granting a sum of money to pay the arrears due the public officers in Lower Canada, which sum has not for some years been provided, by the local government, for reasons now known to every one who reads the public prints.

Many speculations are now afloat as to the course the Reformers will take, under this novel aspect of their affairs. We have all along thought if the Government at home would enter heartily on the redress of their grievances, the allegiance of the Canadians might easily be secured for many years to come, but we also think that they have committed themselves too far in denouncing their oppressors, to retrace their steps with honour, unless the chief part of their demands are conceded; and what Nova Scotia is there, possessed of the least degree of knowledge of constitutional rights, who would wish that they should? If a British Minister can with propriety lay felonious hands on the monies of the Canadians in 1837, what security have any of the other Colonists that a like robbery will not be practised on them in 1838. We think there is none, and therefore we look with some anxiety for the accounts of the opening of their Legislature, which was to take place on the 19th, in reference to which a late Quebec Tory paper says:

The delay of the bill founded on the resolutions and the proposed vote of credit for the payment of the expenses of the Civil government of Canada, will have little effect on the political condition of this Province. Our Assembly will be more inclined than ever to trust to any circumstances which may turn up favorable to their pretensions, and persevere in their former decisions.

THE Editor of the Quebec Gazette has given it forth as a test of loyalty in his contemporaries—who have or who have not put their papers in mourning for the late King—and hence he infers, that the Reformers of Nova Scotia are not disposed to go the whole hog, with their brethren in Canada. We can tell this worthy Editor that good government which is what the Reformers of both Colonies seek, is infinitely more calculated to perpetuate loyalty; to the Crown than bad government, which he and all others who are paid for their loyalty, wish to be continued. Had he reversed his rule of judging what is and what is not loyalty, he would have come very near the truth.

FIRE.—An Extract of a letter from Sydney, C. B., in the Halifax Recorder, states that a fire occurred at the mines on the 29th by which 14 horses were destroyed. This lamentable accident was occasioned by a lad falling asleep, after having gone into a stable with a light, which communicated with a heap of hay.

FISHERIES.—We are informed by the Captain of the *Rainbow* that the Labrador and Newfoundland Fisheries have been very successful this season.

A Meeting of Pictou Temperance Society was held in the Court House on Wednesday 16th inst. which

was numerous and respectably attended. Mr Ward, of Halifax, was present and addressed the Meeting. Several ladies also honoured the meeting with their presence, which we hail as a good omen for the Temperance cause in this place. After the adjournment of the meeting some additions were made to the Members.

DIED.

At Broad Cove, C. B. on the 15th inst. in the 35th year of her age, Mary, wife of Alex'r. McIsaac, and daughter of the late Mr. Lauchlin McDonald, East Point P. E. Island. She bore her last illness with exemplary fortitude, and has left a husband and eight helpless children to lament their loss.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Tuesday, 22d—Schr. Rambler, McKinnon, New York—bread, varnish, &c.

Saturday—Schr. Albatross, Clough, Boston—ballast; Brig Lycoming, Dagget, Boston—ballast; Shallop Hawksbury, Bronard, Boston—corn meal, chairs, drugs, &c.; Schr. Savage, Hancock, Boston; Catharine, McRae, Newfoundland—ballast; Brig Tuscany, Prince, New York—ballast and 9 passengers; Legrange, Savery, New Bedford—ballast; Veio, Leiscomb, New York—do.; Schr. John, Fourgeron, from a fishing voyage—fish; Isabella, Goodwin, Arichat—bal.

Monday—Ship Josephine, Merry, New York—flour; H. M. Ship Rainbow, Capt. Bennet, from a cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and coast of Newfoundland; Elizabeth, Hayden, River John—limestone; Jane Ann, Beaton, P. E. Island—ballast.

Tuesday—Eliza Ann, Hopkins, P. E. Island—ballast.

CLEARED.

23d—Schr. Jolly Tar, Vigneau, Boston—coal; Brig Mary Cole, Watts, Providence—do.; Schr. Mary Ann, Graham, Miramichi—do.; Nonpariel, Sturdevant, New York—do.

24th—Schr. Catharine Elizabeth, Benois, Halifax—do.; Brig Cyrus, Woodside, Boston; Romulus, Waithman, Providence—do.; St. Lawrence, Mermoud, New York—do.

28th—Barque General Stark, Paine, Boston—coal; Schr. Mary, Delorey, Antigonishe—do.; Barque Louisa, Williams, Liverpool—Timber; Schr. Calm, Poirier, New York—coal; Ship Banfshire, Gordon, Liverpool—timber; Diana, Wright, Hull—do.

29th—Schr. Pocasset Caldwell, Salem—coal; Four Sisters, Wooden, Halifax—do.; Shal. Lucy, O'Brien do.—do.; Schr. Mary, Trenholm, Whitehead—coal; Elizabeth Ann, Hopkins, P. E. Island—do.

**FAMILY ECONOMY!!
ARCHIBALD HART,
SILK, COTTON, AND WOOLEN
DYER,**

HAS received a fresh stock of valuable DYE STUFFS, which will enable him to make MOST BRILLIANT COLOURS.

When money is scarce, to have the old Dresses renewed in colour for as many shillings as it will take pounds to have a new Dress, *this is economy*

A. H. begs to intimate that he intends leaving this Province in June, 1838, those that wish to avail themselves of his labours to make the old like the new, will please call as soon as possible at the Dying Establishment.

Pictou, August 30, 1837. ew

RYE FLOUR.

100 BARRELS Rye Flour, ex ship *Josephine*, from New York, for sale on the Subscriber's Wharf.

Also.—Two tons **OATMEAL.**
GEORGE SMITH.
Pictou, 28th August, 1837.

Co Let.

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

ALSO.

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

R. DAWSON.

August 27th, 1837.

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

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

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

A SET OF PATTERNS

may be inspected, consisting of **SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING KNIVES,**

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO:—SAMPLES OF STEEL.

N. B. Those Houses who have been accustomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through the medium of their friends in England and Scotland, may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns, and yet transmit their orders as formerly.

Halifax, February, 1837. n-m

SNUFF.

For sale at the *Micmac Tobacco Manufactory*, No. 74 Bedford Row,

A large quantity of **SNUFF**, of different kinds.

FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

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

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

WANTED.

A YOUNG man of good recommendation, who understands Farming. Apply to

GEO. MCLEOD.

Merigomish, August 10, 1837. niv.

ALEXR. McPHAIL

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the Inhabitants of Pictou, that he has

OPENED SHOP,

next door to Mr James Dawson's Book-Store,

Where he offers for Sale, an assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season.

June 21.

tf

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

CARBOY'S OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks

Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrighe Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

tf

CARD.

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

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

May 31st.

tf

A YOUNG LADY, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Instructress to young Children, or as attendant on an elderly lady. She would have no objections to travel, or living in the Country

Apply to William Lawson, jun'r. Esq., Halifax

June 14

THE BRITISH CYCLOPEDIA;

in 8 volumes. For sale at the Bookstore of

J. DAWSON

July 26, 1837.

POETRY.

THE ARAB, TO HIS WOUNDED STEED.

"A short distance from the scene of conflict we saw an Arab lying by the side of his wounded Barb, with one arm thrown affectionately over his neck. He was lamenting, even with tears the fate of the faithful animal."—*Letters from the East.*

The blood wells through thy silver mane
And down thy panting sides;
No more those hoofs shall spurn the plain.
That broad chest cleave the tide!
No more, as flies the swift djerreed,
Shalt thou the Giaour pursue!
My trust for safety was thy speed—
My trust for vengeance too!

No more, my Barb, at Zohra's call,
Shalt thou, to meet her, spring—
No more my boys their restless thrall
Shall gallop at the ring!
Curse on the spoil!—what worth to me,
Is every plundered gem?
My household, when they ask for thee,
How shall I answer them?

Though wealth to buy a hundred steeds
Weighs down my castan's fold,
Not 'mid Morocco's choicest breeds,
Nor in the Tartar's fold,
Is there one steed, however fleet,
Could be to me, as thou,
The music of whose trampling feet
No more shall cheer me now!

MISCELLANY.

THE DIFFERENCE OF ENGLISH AND CHINESE CUSTOMS.—"On inquiring of the boatman in what direction Marco laid, I was answered, in the west north, the wind as I was informed, being east south. We do not say so in Europe, thought I; but imagine my surprise, when, in explaining the utility of the compass, the boatman adied, that the needle pointed to the south! Desirous to change the subject, I remarked that I concluded he was about to proceed to some high festival, or merry making, as his dress was completely white. He told me, with a look of much dejection, that his only brother had died a week before, and that he was in the deepest mourning for him. On my landing, the first object that attracted my attention was a military mandarin, who wore an embroidered petticoat, with a string of beads round his neck, and who besides carried a fan; and it was with some dismay I observed him mount on the right side of his horse, I was surrounded by natives all of whom had the hair shaven from the forepart of the head, while a portion of them permitted it to grow on their faces. On my way to the house prepared for my reception, I saw two Chinese boys discussing with much earnestness who should be the possessor of an orange. They debated the point with a vast variety of gesture, and at length, without venturing to fight about it, sat down and divided the orange equally between them. At that moment my attention was drawn by several Chinese, some of whom had gray beards, and nearly all of them huge goggling spectacles. A few were chirruping and clucking to singing birds, which were carried in bamboo cages, or perched on a stick; others were catching flies to feed the birds; the remainder of the party seemed to be delightfully employed in flying paper kites, while a group of boys were gravely looking on, and regarding those innocent occupations of their seniors with the most serious and gatisfied attention. I was resolute in my determinations to persevere, and the next morning found me provided with a Chinese master, who happily understood English. I was fully prepared to

be told that I was about to study a language without any alphabet, but was somewhat astonished, on his opening the Chinese volume, to find him begin at what I had all my life previously considered the end of the book. He read the date of the publication—"The fifth year, tenth month, twenty-third day." We arrange our dates differently," I observed; and begged that he would speak of their ceremonies. He commenced by saying, "When you receive a distinguished guest, do not fail to place him on your left hand, for that is the seat of honour; and to be uncovered would be too familiar. Hardly prepared for this blow to my established notions, I requested he would discourse of their philosophy. He re-opened the volume, and read with becoming gravity, 'The most learned men are decidedly of opinion that the seat of human understanding is the stomach.' I seized the volume in despair, and rushed from the apartment."—*Davis' China.*

VITALITY OF SEEDS.—In October, 1834, a British tumulus, near Maiden Castle, was discovered by Mr Maclean, who found therein a human skeleton, and a portion of the contents of the stomach, containing a mass of small seeds, which neither the operation of the gastric juices, nor the lapse of probably twenty centuries, had sufficed to destroy. Many of these seeds have been subjected to various careful experiments, to ascertain whether the vital principle was extinct; and we have the satisfaction of announcing that Professor Lindley has happily succeeded in producing plants from several of these seeds. These plants have confirmed the opinion expressed by the learned professor, on a first inspection of the seeds, that they were those of the *rubus idæus*, the common raspberry. The plants are now very vigorous, have produced much fine fruit this season, and form an object of the greatest curiosity and attraction to horticulturists. This highly interesting circumstance proves the raspberry to be an indigenous plant in this country, growing at a very early period, and then constituting an article of food.

A CASE FOR A LAWYER.—A correspondent furnishes us with the following slip from a genealogical tree, which according to his statement, appears to have flourished in this country. A widow married a young man, and her daughter-in-law married his father. By the widow's marriage with the son she became her husband's grandmother—consequently great grandmother to a son, the fruits of this marriage. Now, as the son of a great grandmother must be a grand father or great uncle, this boy must be his own grandfather.—*Essex Herald.*

CLERICAL SHREWDSNESS.—An English paper tells a good story of a Clergyman, who having received a public document which was ordered to be read in all the churches, and which was most particularly obnoxious to the people, very shrewdly told his congregation, that though he had positive orders to read the declaration, *they had none to hear it*—they might therefore leave the church. They availed themselves of the hint, and the clergyman read the document to empty pews!—*Boston paper.*

PERILS OF SEA-FOWLING.—A Father and two sons were out together, and having firmly attached their rope at the summit of a precipice, descended on their usual occupation. Having collected as many birds and eggs as they could carry, they were all three ascending by the rope—the eldest of the sons first, his brother a fathom or two below him, and the father following last. They had made considerable progress, when the elder son, looking upwards, perceived the strands of the rope grinding against a sharp edge of a rock, and gradually giving way. He immediately reported the

alarming fact. "Will it hold together till we get to the summit?" asked the father. "It will not hold another minute," was the reply; "our trip-weight is losing it rapidly." "Will it hold?" said the father. "It is as much as it can do," replied the son; even that is but doubtful." "There is then at least a chance of one of us being saved; draw your knife, and cut below!" was the cool and intrepid order of the parent: Exert yourself, you may yet escape, and live to comfort your mother!" There was no time for discussion or further hesitation. The son looked up once more, but the edge of the rock was cutting its way, and the rope was nearly severed. The knife was drawn, the rope was divided, and his father and brother were launched into eternity!

VORACITY OF THE VULTURE.—Before we left Gyaah, we went into the woods with our guns, in search of game—a pastime so common in India, that the traveller scarcely passes a day in his journey without enjoying it. On the present occasion a large hog was shot, but did not yield without making a fierce resistance; not until it had received fourteen balls in its body from different guns did it finally relinquish the hard struggle for life. We left the carcass close by the edge of a jungle, intending upon our return to deprive it of its head, and bear this to our tents as a trophy. We continued our sport, but shot nothing except a few black partridges and a couple of hares, the latter of which in this country are generally hard and coarse. Upon our return to the spot where we had left the hog, which had not been killed above two hours, we were astonished to find that not an atom of flesh remained on its bones. During our absence, the vultures had descended upon the carcass, and completely devoured it, though in the most extraordinary manner. When we approached, it appeared to be perfectly entire, but on closer inspection we found the skin to be filled with only bones and air. The hide of the animal was so tough, that the vultures could make no impression upon it. They had, therefore, insinuated their beaks through the holes made by balls in the boar's body, gradually enlarging the orifice until they obtained admission for their heads, when, with their usual voracity, they tore from the bones and skin every morsel of flesh, and devoured the whole. The entrails were likewise consumed, so that there remained little more of the dead hog than an inflated skin, which two of our attendants bore away, no doubt gratified at the vulture's ingenuity, since it had greatly diminished their burden.—*Saturday Magazine.*

DESPERATE EFFECTS OF PASSION.—On Friday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a young man named Morley, residing in Francis Street, Commercial-road, Lambeth, while in a state of ungovernable passion, arising from a quarrel with his elder brother, dashed up the window sash of the apartment he was in (the front room on the second floor,) and instantly threw himself head foremost into the street. He fell with tremendous violence on his back on the foot pavement, and when lifted up was insensible and bleeding profusely at the mouth.—He is now suffering under a violent concussion of the brain, and also severe internal bodily injury. No hope is entertained of his surviving.—*London Patriot.*

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN,
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. B. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. McKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro—ROBERT HARTSHORN, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.