

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
- Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
- Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

THE BEE.

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

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1835.

NUMBER X.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

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 consider 1 in advance; whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

ADVERTISING.

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

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

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,

WHAT valuable Property on which he now carries on his *Chain and Anchor Manufactory*, situated on the south end of Patterson's Wharf; the premises are so well known that further description is unnecessary. If not disposed of before the 11th day of August next, it will then be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises.

JOHN RUSSILL.

For Sale as above, on reasonable terms,

Best Cham Cables, from 1-2 to 11-8 inch; Anchors from 2 cwt. to 12 cwt.; hawse pipes and Windlass Irons, all sizes.

Pictou, July 8, 1835. b-w

JAMES MALCOLM

HAS just received per Brig *DEVILON*, from GREENOCK, his *SPRING SUPPLY* of

GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at **VERY LOW PRICES**

for CASH or PRODUCE:

BLACK, blue, brown, olive and green CLOTH.	IRON & STEEL,
Pilot Cloth & Flushing.	Tea Kettles,
Cassimere,	Pots & Ovens.
Fancy Stuff for Summer Dresses,	Brass mounted GRATES & FENDERS,
Plaiding,	Carron do. do.
Brown & bleach'd shirting Cottons,	Plough MOUNTING.
Apron Check,	PAINTS, Paint Oil and Brushes,
Striped Shirting,	Ivory and Lamp Black,
Printed Cottons,—(great variety,)	Coffin Mounting,
Merinoes & Shawls.	Hearth, Shoe and Cloth BRUSHES,
Silk & cotton Handk'fs,	Percussion Guns & Caps,
Raven sewing Silk,	Cannister and Seal POWDER.
Patent & common sewing Thread,	Cannon Powder & Shot,
Cotton Balls,	Kegs 4dy, 6dy, 8dy, 10dy, 12dy, 18dy, & 20dy, fine
Silk and cotton Forret,	ROSE NAILS,
Coat & Vest Buttons,	Horse Nails,
Writing, deed & wrapping PAPER,	Shovels & Spades,
Patent Cordage,	Frame, whip, & cross cut SAWS,
Putty,	Hand & Tennon do.,
Boxes Tobacco Pipes,	Fanner Mounting,
CUTLERY,—all sorts,	Chisels,
Crates assorted CROCKERYWARE,	Plane Irons,

SCREW AUGERS, LOCKS, HINGES AND FIRE-IRONS,

With a Great Variety of other Goods.

The above STOCK has all been selected by J. M. from the different Manufacturers in Great Britain.

May 25. 4f

ALMANACKS FOR 1835.

For sale by the Subscriber.

JAMES DAWSON.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE HISTORY OF MANKIND.

Concluded.

THE INHABITANTS OF AMERICA.

America, which is perhaps one of the finest countries of the world, when first discovered was found to be only thinly inhabited by a few scattered tribes, who dwelt by the sides of the majestic rivers or magnificent lakes, or, like other uncivilized people, led a solitary and savage life amidst the intricate paths of its extensive forests. We are all aware how its different regions became populated by emigration from other countries; but with these settlers we shall not interfere, as it is the original natives of America alone who here claim our attention and interest. It is presumed, as we already explained, that this continent was peopled by migrations from the north-east part of Asia—a fact borne out by the circumstance, that when America was discovered, no natives were found to be acquainted by tradition with the most remarkable events narrated in the Mosaic history: in addition to which, the American language appears to have been founded on the Asiatic.

The natives of America possess a large and robust frame, and a well-proportioned figure; their complexion is of a bronze, or reddish copper hue, as if it were rusty coloured, not unlike cinnamon or tannin; their hair is black, long, coarse, and shining, but not thick set on the head; their beard is thin, and grows in tufts; their forehead low and their eyes lengthened out, and their outer angles turned up towards the temples; their eyebrows are high; their cheek-bones prominent; the nose a little flattened, but well marked; the lips extended; and their teeth closely set and pointed. In their mouth there is an expression of sweetness, which forms a striking contrast with the gloomy, harsh, and even stern character of their countenance. Their head is of a square shape, and their face is broad, without being flat, and tapers towards the chin. They have a high chest, massy thighs and arched legs; their foot is large, and their whole body squat and thick set. The stature and complexion of the native Americans vary considerably in different parts of this continent; but, on the whole, they bear, in their physical and moral character, so strong a resemblance to each other, that there can be little doubt but they derived their origin from the same stock.

JEWS.

Notwithstanding that the Jews have suffered the most ruthless persecution, and that their blood has stained almost every altar in Christendom, they yet remain, though scattered far and wide amidst all nations, a distinct race, and afford, perhaps, the best example that can be adduced of the transmission of a very singular physiognomy through successive ages, from one generation to another. The head of the Jew is considered to be extremely well formed; indeed the Jewish skull is observed to approach very nearly to the Caucasian model, which, as we have it explained, is the most perfect yet known. Although the Jews existing in every climate present us with varieties of complexion, they are naturally fair; and, though born beneath the glare of an African sun, their children possess the same fairness. According to West, the late celebrated painter, and president of the Roy-

al Academy of London, the peculiarity of their physiognomy consists principally in the nose, the bridge of which is curved, or crooked, giving them much the resemblance of Lascars; but, besides this, there is obviously a peculiar expression breathing over the whole countenance, which does not admit of being easily described. The Jewish women have always been considered beautiful; hence poets and novelists frequently introduce into their fictions the Jewess, arrayed in all the most glowing charms of female loveliness.

GIPSIES.

Very analogous to the Jews are the Gipsies, a vagrant, though distinct, race of people, who, deriving their origin either from Egypt or Wallachia,* overspread most of the countries of Europe. They led an Arab-like, wandering, desultory life; carrying with them tents, and such utensils as they required, they secluded themselves in the recesses of forests, until, having exhausted their ill-gotten booty, they again went forth on their errands of depredation. It is a curious fact, that the inhabitants of many of the towns in Italy and Spain, subdued by their own ignorant fears, regarded them with superstitious wonder, and seldom or never ventured to recover the stolen property. Among the gipsies both woman and men were generally tall; their features prominent and sharp; but the expression of the whole face can only be conveyed by the pencil or brush of the painter. It had a character of its own, which was, and still remains, characteristic of a distinct race; and this, (as in the instance of the Jews) has been occasioned by their keeping themselves, as much as possible, apart from the rest of mankind, marrying only individuals belonging to their own tribes, and preserving in every country the customs and the habits peculiar to themselves.

We have now shown, on distinct evidence, that the transmission of particular forms and likenesses, however they may have originated, may take place in such a degree, and to such an extent, as to impress, with specific differences, families, and whole races of men; and applying these and the preceding facts to the inhabitants of the many nations to whom we have referred, we may legitimately conclude, that the differences we have described arose gradually from the operation of external circumstances, and were rendered permanent by transmission from one generation to another.

THE TRANSMISSION OF NATIONAL VARIETIES OF THE HUMAN FORM.

Having now considered the very remarkable differences which the human form presents in various regions of the globe, having alluded, in a general manner to the effects of climate, and other external causes, and having explained, too, the methods which have been adopted for the purpose of altering the original shape or character of many of its features, let us proceed to consider how far peculiarities so induced may be transmitted from generation to generation. How happens it that the Circassian mothers give birth to forms as fair and lovely as their own? that the negro woman gives birth to a child with a low brow, flat nose, thick lips, and all the other negro characteristics.

* Muratori insists that they came from Wallachia, and denies the popular notion that they were originally natives of Egypt, deprived of their settlements by one of the kings of Hungary.

tes? Assuredly it would appear that the stream of human blood, through whatever channel it may flow, carries along with it qualities derived from its original source, so that hereby nation is preserved distinct from nation, and one race of men from another. We are all aware that certain temperaments of constitution, certain dispositions, and certain diseases, are hereditary in particular families; and such evils no education or efforts of art can eradicate. Occasionally, too, we mark, that a certain character of physical frame, such as the height of stature, the form of the head and chest, the resemblance of features, &c, prevails through all the members of one family, derived either from father or mother.

The life of man does not extend long enough for him to observe the progress of those changes which can only be effected in the course of successive generations; therefore, on this subject we can only reason from analogy, or from what may be observed to take place among inferior animals. If we instance the dog, it may be observed that we do not find greyhounds, terriers, spaniels, pointers, existing in a state of nature; these, which we may term different races of dogs, result from the artificial intermixture of particular breeds; they are all descended originally from the same stock, but, in the course of successive generations, have severally acquired forms, habits, and dispositions of the most opposite description. Again, in almost every county we observe similar deviations among cattle; thus the red oxen of Devonshire appear of a very different race to the white-faced oxen of Herefordshire; the hornless breed naturalized from Poland presents an equally striking contrast with the brown oxen of Yorkshire; then, let any one or all of these be compared with the straight black heifer which browses on our Scottish hills, and we shall at once perceive what varieties may, by artificial causes, be permanently established among animals of the same species. Horses vary no less remarkably, which cannot fail to be observed when we compare the breed of the racer with that of the clumsy and bony draught-horse of Lincolnshire, and when we contrast these in their turn with the Scotch Galloway or Shetland pony. It is perfectly evident that the differences here exhibited between individual animals belonging to the same species are by no means greater than the differences exhibited by the human race in different parts of the world; and we may, therefore, reasoning from analogy, conclude, that, if such differences as these could in these animals be induced by external causes acting upon them, so likewise might differences as remarkable in the human frame arise from analogous causes, operating, doubtless, with not less power upon it.*

The hereditary transmission of certain peculiarities of structure has been attested on indisputable authority, and many singular facts, in illustration, have been recorded. But the truth is, that although certain variations of existing features and limbs may be presented, such as the nose of one race being more flattened than that of another or the legs of one more elongated than that of another, no change can ever take place which can transform one species of animals into another. The barrier seems to be this—the impossibility, through all changes, of adding any additional faculty or organ of sense to the animal. The sense of smell may be improved in the dog, as it is in the American Indian; the sense of hearing may be also brought, in an animal already possessing that sense, to a higher state of perfection, as it is likewise in many savages, but all the art of man cannot develop either a new sense or a new function in any class of animals. It is this which separates, by an everlasting and insurmountable barrier, the highest class of apes from the lowest and most miserable class of savages. The former may be taught every kind of trick, but never can they acquire the gift of speech, because the organization in their windpipes exhibits a defect which must prevent their ever attaining this faculty. It ap-

pears that the greatest variety, or the most remarkable deviation from any original animal organization that has yet been propagated, amounts to a super-numerary toe on the hind and forefoot; but it is observed, that there is a continual effort on the part of nature to recur, after any such digression, to the original type. On this principle may perhaps be explained the very curious fact, that in picture galleries the likeness of the members of the same family may be seen to pass through various gradations, receding from, then returning to, a very exact resemblance of the original; so that it is presumed, that, in the course of generations, individuals arise who are the exact fac-similes of one or more of their very remote ancestors.

DURATION AND END OF HUMAN LIFE.

The life of man has been likened to a dream—a falling star—a taper-flame—a leaf—a dew drop—and, most assuredly, that object which is the most fragile in creation, be what it may, it will most resemble; for frail, though mysteriously subtle, is the power which confines the soul within its earthly tabernacle. We have viewed man as the inhabitant of all regions of the world; yet, whatever variety his external form has presented to us, the blood is of the same nature which throbs within his heart, the mind is of the same essence which animates his frame. We may now, therefore, narrow our view, and look into our own breasts, for man is complete in every individual man; one regarded as an isolated being is the type of the whole human species. It has been beautifully said by Wordsworth—

“Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting,
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting;
And cometh from afar.
Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God who is our home—
Heaven lies about us in our infancy.”

But the joyous smiles of infancy, and the reckless pastimes of boyhood, must soon be exchanged for the gravity and sedate habits which are summoned into existence by the anxieties and cares of advancing life. That the path we have to tread is beset with thorns, and overgrown with weeds, there is no doubt; but still even the most wretched consider that life is preferable to death—existence to non-existence. It has, therefore, been a matter of care to ascertain those causes which are most conducive to human longevity; and these are reducible to a narrow compass, comprising their dependence almost entirely on the climate in which we live, and on the habits to which we have recourse. In the savage state, life is shorter than it is in the civilized state. The savages in Africa and America seldom live beyond forty years; but, during that period, they are not subject to so many diseases as man is afflicted with in civilized society. Those who attain the greatest longevity are generally the inhabitants of temperate climates, and among them very notable instances have occurred. Lewis Cornaro, a venetian nobleman, having recovered from a severe illness in his thirty-sixth year, enjoyed good health, living on twelve ounces of solid food and thirteen of liquid, until he reached the hundredth year of his age. Thomas Parre, a peasant of Shropshire, died in 1635, at the age of 152 years and 9 months; and it appeared, from the inspection of his body after death, that he might have lived several years longer, had not a plethoric state of his lungs been induced by his exchanging the coarse fare and pure air of his country for the luxurious diet and dense atmosphere of the palace in London. The Countess of Desmond, in Ireland, lived to her 145th year; and numerous instances of Longevity, equally surprising, might be adduced. It is observed, that such cases are principally supplied by the country; indeed, living in towns is so unfavourable to life, that the expectation of its duration is there greatly reduced; thus the greatest expectation of life at six years of age for London is only thirty-six years; but it is forty-one for Northamp-

ton, and forty-five and a half for Sweden. Some curious, but well-attested particulars, concerning the duration of life, may be here enumerated:—1. Dr. Fothergill states, that he has not found a single instance of a person who has lived to be eighty, who had not descended from long-lived ancestors. Dr. Franklin, who died in his eighty-fourth year, was descended from long-lived parents—his father died at eighty-nine, and his mother at eighty-seven. 2. More persons who have married live to be very old than persons who have remained single. “I have only,” says the same author, “met with one person beyond eighty years of age who was never married.” 3. More women live to be old than men; but more men live to be very old than women. Indeed, there appears to be a provision in nature for the mutual accommodation of the sexes; for, at those periods of life when women are the weakest and most subjected to disease, men are stronger than at any other period of their lives; then, when men, by old age, become weakened, women again have the superiority of strength. 4. It is observed that the number of births exceeds, in town and country, the number of deaths, but the proportion varies in different districts, according to a variation of political and moral causes. 5. A numerical proportion of births always exists between the sexes; but more males are born than females, which appears to be a provision of nature for maintaining a due equality between the number of the sexes; for the life of man, independent of destructive wars, is more exposed to accidental causes inducing death, than that of women. Sadler has pointed out a curious fact, which seems established by the tables he has published, viz. that if a man marry a woman younger than himself, the number of boys in their family will exceed the number of girls; but if the man be younger than his wife, then, according to the disparity between their respective ages, the number of girls will equal or predominate over the number of boys. 6. Of all new-born infants, one out of four dies the first year; two-fifths only attain the sixth year; and, before the twenty-second year, nearly one half of the generation is consigned to the grave. Attained, however, to the age of maturity, one out of every thirty or forty individuals dies annually. Such are the general facts which appear to have been established concerning the duration of human life; but it is not to be forgotten that its extension and accompanying happiness must be materially modified by the habits which each individual in his own sphere is led to adopt.

FALL OF NATIONS—EXTINCTION OF RACES OF MEN.

History teaches us that all nations, after attaining the meridian of their glory, and after being crowned with laurels of triumph and victory sink into decay, even as the oak of the forest has its leaves scattered by the wind, and its trunk uprooted and laid prostrate upon the spot on which it flourished. It is a melancholy fact, and one that cannot fail to teach a stern lesson, “where Athens, Rome, and Sparta stood, there is a moral desert now;” nay, the very site on which mighty cities have flourished are no longer to be discovered. Hence, a noble poet has said—

“I've stood upon Achilles' tomb,
And heard Troy doubted—time will doubt of Rome.”

The causes of this decline and fall of nations are sometimes not easily unravelled; but there are at least two which stand forth more prominently than the rest, viz. moral degradation, and the extermination effected by the sword of tyranny. When nations are in their infancy, the struggle to advance forward leaves them no time to indulge in luxury and licentiousness; but when they have attained the summit of their imperial ambition, then their energies relax, their habits become vitiated, and their blood tainted by intermixture with other races that have already succumbed to similar degradation. When the emperors, whose robes of royalty were most of them dyed with blood, reigned over Rome, once “the mistress of the world,”

these causes were in full operation. "In reality, the citizens of Rome (says a very accomplished author) were a new race, brought together from every quarter of the world, but especially from Asia. So vast a portion of the ancient citizens had been cut off by the sword, and partly to conceal this waste of population, but much more by way of cheaply requiting services, or of showing favour, or of acquiring influence, slaves have been emancipated in such great multitudes, and invested with all the rights of citizens, that, in a single generation, Rome became almost transmuted into a baser metal, the progeny of those whom the last generation had purchased from the slave-merchants. * * * Scarcely a family has come down to our knowledge that could not enumerate a long catalogue of divorces within its own contracted circle. Every man had married a series of wives, every woman a series of husbands. * * * Thus, the very fountain of all the "household charities" and virtues was polluted; and, after that, we need little wonder at the assassinations, poisonings, and forging of wills, which then laid waste the domestic life of the Romans." * * * We apprehend, that, with all other nations that have been gradually swept from the face of the earth, a similar train of causes have been in operation. Mutato nomine de fabula narratur—moral depravity, political misrule, and unjust and exterminating wars, are the steps by which all nations descend into their grave. The extinction of particular races of men has no doubt often occurred; thus Malto Brun observes—and the fact is well known, and independent of any authority—that "the Indian tribes, continually forced back by the advancing tide of white population, are fast disappearing from the eastern section of America. It is to be lamented that the cruelty of Europeans completely exterminated that unhappy race of people, the Red Indians of Newfoundland. In 1828, a journey was undertaken by Mr. Cormack, for the purpose of making inquiries into the customs and habits, and tracing, if possible, the remnants that might remain, of this race of people; but although they reached the spot which had been their settlement, and discovered the various implements they had used in their domestic life, they could not discover one of the unfortunate Indians left to recount the afflictions which his tribe had endured. One particularly affecting incident is related. The local government, having, among other of its sanguinary decrees, offered a reward for those who would "bring a Red Indian to them," its emissaries carried away by force a Red Indian female, whom they named, from the month in which it happened, 'Mary March.' Her husband, in defiance of the fire-arms and fixed bayonets of her captors, made a noble attempt to rescue her, and in so doing was cruelly shot. His tribe built a cemetery for him, in which they placed his body. Shortly afterwards, the same government, influenced by interested motives, adopted a different line of policy, and ordered Captain Buchan to repair to the lake by which she was captured, and restore her to her tribe, for the purpose of opening a friendly intercourse with them. Unfortunately, she died in Captain Buchan's vessel at the mouth of the river; but they took her body to the lake, and, not meeting with any of her people, left it exposed on the bank for them to meet with it. It appears that the Red Indians were at this time encamped on the banks of the river Exploit, and observed Captain Buchan's party passing up the river. They retired from their encampment in consequence; and, some weeks afterwards, by a circuitous route, went to the lake, where, finding her body, they removed it from the place on which it was left, and laid it in the cemetery by the side of her husband. Captain Cormack, finding all their villages untenanted, at length determined to repair to the Red Indian Lake, which was known to be their favourite rendezvous. "After much fatigue,"

says he, "we approached the Lake with hope and caution, but found, to our mortification, that the Red Indians had deserted it for some years past. My party had been so excited, and so sanguine, to obtain an interview with these people, that, on discovering, from the appearances around us, that the Red Indians—the terror of the Europeans, as well as the other inhabitants of Newfoundland—no longer existed, the spirits of one and all of us were deeply affected. The old mountaineer (who accompanied us) was particularly overcome. There were every where indications that this had long been the central and undisturbed rendezvous of the tribe when they had enjoyed peace and security but these primitive people had abandoned it, after having been tormented by parties of Europeans during the last eighteen years. We spent several melancholy days wandering on the borders of the east end of the Lake, surveying the remains of what we now contemplated to have been an unoffending and cruelly extirpated people." There is little or no doubt that many other tribes or races of men have in like manner become extinct. Indeed, says Professor Lyell, "few future events are more certain than the extermination of the Indians of North America and the savages of New Holland, in the course of a few centuries, when these tribes will be remembered only in poetry and tradition." But it is not among small tribes or races of men alone that these exterminating causes are in gradual operation; for if we examine the pedigree of every European state, we shall discover that families of the highest celebrity and the proudest distinction have died out, and become extinct. The Medicean family, once the glory of Europe—the ancient nobility of France—the Tudors and Plantagenets of England—have all passed away; their names live only recorded in their epitaphs. Yet, in the extinction of particular tribes and classes, we find no evidence that the world is in its dotage, or that the human race is in its decay. Mankind are yet, after the lapse of thousands of years, in the infancy of their moral and intellectual strength; and ages will yet pass away before they exhibit, on a great and universal scale, the latent virtues and possibilities of excellence with which they have been endowed by a beneficent Creator.

UNITED STATES.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.—The death of this eminent man took place in Philadelphia on Monday last. The Philadelphia Inquirer gives the outline and eulogy of his eventful life:

It is with emotions of the deepest regret that we announce to our readers that JOHN MARSHALL, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. States, departed this life at half-past six o'clock yesterday morning. This painful intelligence cannot but produce a strong sensation throughout the whole country.

Mr. Marshall, was born in Virginia, on the 25th September, 1755; and, as early as the summer of 1775 received a commission as Lieutenant of a company of Minute men, and was shortly after engaged in the battle of the Great Bridge where the British troops, under Lord Dunmore, were repulsed with great gallantry. He was subsequently engaged in the memorable battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth: and, in 1780 obtained a license to practice law. He returned to the army shortly after, and continued in the service until the termination of Arnold's invasion.

In the spring of 1792 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and in the autumn of the same year a member of the Executive Council, and married in 1783. In 1783 he was elected as Representative of the city of Richmond in the Legislature of Virginia, and continued to occupy that station for the years 1789, 1790, 1791, and upon the recall of Mr. Monroe,

as Minister, from France, President Washington solicited Mr. Marshall to accept the appointment as his successor, but he respectfully declined. In 1799 he was elected and took his seat in Congress, and in 1800 he was appointed Secretary of war.

On the 31st day of January, 1801, he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which distinguished station he continued to fill with unsullied dignity, and pre-eminence, until the close of his mortal career. His biographer eloquently observes—"What indeed strikes us as the most remarkable in his whole character, even more than his splendid talents, is the entire consistency of his public life and principles. There is nothing in either which calls for apology or concealment. Ambition never seduced him from his principles—popular clamour never deterred him from the strict performance of his duty. Amid the extravagance of party spirit, he stood with a calm and steady inflexibility, neither bending to the pressure of adversity, nor bounding with the elasticity of success. He lived such as man should live, by and with his principles. If we were tempted to say in one word in what he excelled all other men, we should say, in wisdom; in the union of that virtue, which ripened under the hardy discipline of principles, with that of knowledge, which constantly sifted and refined its old treasures, and as constantly gathered new. The Constitution, since its adoption, owes more to him than to any other single mind, for its true interpretation and vindication. Whether it lives or perishes, his exposition of its principles will be an enduring monument to his fame, so long as solid reasoning, profound analysis, and sober views of government shall invite the leisure, or command the attention of statesmen and juries."

He died calmly and tranquilly, surrounded by three of his children and many valuable friends. The blow was not unexpected, and he was fully prepared. But a few days since he penned an inscription for his tomb-stone.

30,000 REAL HAVANA CIGARS, (warranted genuine,) in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by July 22 T-W JAMES D. B. FRASER.


NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just demands against the Estate of the late DONALD M'INTOSH, of the Fox Brook, East River, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to CHARLES M'INTOSH, Fox Brook, who is authorised to settle all accounts

THOMAS MUNRO, } Ex'rs.
RODERICK MCKAY, }
East River, 16th April, 1835. b-w

FOR SALE

OR TO LET.

 The HOUSE and STORE adjoining Mr. John Yorston. For particulars, apply to William Kitchin or William Brownrig. Pictou, July 8, 1835.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from the Royal Oak to the premises which he formerly occupied, two doors west of his Office, where, by strict attention to the accommodation of customers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
June 20th. VARNAL BROWN.

HANDBILLS & BOOK WORK

Done at this Office, in the most handsome style, and at very moderate prices. May, 1835

100 Bbls. PITCH, 70 Bbls. TAR, 20 do. ROSIN for sale by July 1. ROSS & PRIMROSE.

LAW, AND OTHER BLANKS Of all descriptions, for sale by the subscriber. May, 1835. JAS. DAWSON.

* The Casars. Chap. III. Blackwood's Magazine or January, 1833.

* Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, Vol. XI. p. 318.

AGRICULTURAL.

While on a recent excursion into a neighbouring country, we were not a little surprised to see, in a distance of some miles, immense quantities of dung around each Farmer's barn; and altho' the whole crop had then been committed to the earth, except the turneps, it did not appear that a single load had been withdrawn from these valuable repositories during the season; and it was no less evident, that a large proportion of it had been accumulating there for years.

As might be expected, the soil, though originally very fertile, producing the finest wheat, had become exceedingly exhausted; it naturally occurred to us to ask the Farmers what use they made of their manure?—and we were told in more instances than one, that they knew no other use of it but to spread it out upon their Hay fields, which they generally did after mowing the Hay, others said that of late the seasons had become exceedingly unpropitious—the soil no longer yielded its certain and abundant returns, and they were seriously thinking of emigrating to Canada, as many others had already done.

Some others with whom we conversed about a better application of their manure, by making it into compost, and ploughing it in with their wheat, barley, and potato crops, for the purpose of restoring the fertility of their farms;—we found they did not even comprehend the meaning of the term *compost Manures*; in this state of things, it occurred to us that as far as this section of the country is concerned, at least, the very rudiments of Agricultural science require to be taught, with this view, we shall as frequently as possible, make our selections under this head of the most practical nature—and accordingly we present our readers with the following extract from “Young's Letters of Agricolt.”—a work which we are sorry to say has been too much neglected by our Farmers. This ingenious writer in his 25th Letter, introduces to the reader's notice, Lord Meadowbank's theory of *peat moss compost*, a substance which is wholly vegetable, and is widely disseminated over this country.

The process consists in mixing peat moss with barn yard dung, in the proportion of three of the former to one of the latter,—the moss being previously spread out to dry, the heap should be raised to the height of about four feet, the upper coat of which should be moss—fermentation ensues sooner or later, according to the season of the year, and when in this state it approaches to blood heat, it should be turned over and get a little more moss added—a second heat, though less in degree, generally takes place, but soon subsides when it is fit for use; it may be used without weight with barn yard dung, and it will be found in course of cropping to be equally powerful. We would strongly advise the reader to peruse the work itself, and we assure him if he does so with care, it will amply repay him for the time so employed.

One word more to our agricultural friends before we present them with the quotation. We think it will be generally admitted, that to whatever extent a farmer is enabled to increase, and skillfully apply his manure, his success will increase in proportion; if this principle be correct, we would notice a wide and general deviation from the path that leads to such a result. The cattle of all kinds, that are turned out to pasture in this country during the summer, are, in most instances, allowed to lie out all night in the field, or what is worse, on the high ways, where all that falls from them is not only lost to the Farmer, but is actually a nuisance. This is a most wasteful practice, as every ton of manure so lost, is actually the loss of eight or ten tons, which might with very little trouble be made, by putting the cattle into a pen or inclosure every night, into which straw, peat moss, weeds, grass, thistles, foliage of trees and all other useless vegetables about a farm should be plentifully thrown—few people can imagine what a quantity of manure may be made in this way, with a small stock of cat-

tle, during the summer months, as both the dung and urine are preserved for manure. The instinct too, of all cattle is in favour of this practice; almost every person is aware of how small a trifle will entice Cows, Oxen, Horses, Sheep, &c. to repair to their houses as regular as night comers.—ED. BEE.

EXTRACT.

“Hitherto I have treated the subject, as if excrementitious matter alone possessed the power of effecting and accelerating the putrefaction of moss; and it was this view, which Lord Meadowbank chiefly impressed at first on the public attention; but many other substances, he afterwards discovered, are endowed with this same capacity.—Here my general theory of putrescent manures receives a collateral and happy confirmation; for it is now found, from a thousand repeated trials, that all animal and vegetable substances, which are capable of being converted by decomposition into the food of plants, are also capable of operating on peat earth, of dissolving the charm of its incorruptibility, of expelling its poisonous and antiseptic qualities, and of transmitting it into a most efficient manure. Hence, putrid water, the juices of the dunghill, the expressions of the cheese-press, the washings of milk-vessels, soap-suds, the oils and juices of green flax, urine of all descriptions, succulent vegetables and weeds, dead animal bodies, refuse of fish, night soil, sea-weed, are all invested with the property of generating heat, and assisting the fermentation of peat: and composts may be formed with all these different ingredients. The carcase of a dead horse, which is often suffered to pollute the air by its noxious effluvia, has been happily employed in decomposing 20 tons of peat earth, and transforming it into the most enriching manure. This wonderful discovery has exalted the swamps and fens into some degree of agricultural importance; and promises a new era in the multiplication and production of white crops. The fertilizing virtue of dung is increased quadruple by blending it with this inert matter, and Lord Meadowbank, after a long and watchful experience, declares, that the powers and duration of this species of compost, in every diversity of soil, have given returns nowise inferior to the best barn yard dung applied in the same quantity; and states expressly, that it is equal, if not preferable, in its effects for the first three years; and decidedly superior afterwards.

There are several other views of this subject highly interesting to the farming class, upon which I dare not at present enter, as my letters on putrescent manures have already swollen much beyond my original limits: and I must leave the additional matter to some future day, when I may retrace this path of enquiry. I shall deduce one or two practical observations.

I. In a country like this, where there are no large towns, except the capital, whence the farmer can draw manure, our swamps and bogs offer an inexhaustible supply of this useful and indispensable article. Compost middens form an object of prime importance; and wherever they have been adopted as part of farm management, they have been followed by results of a most flattering and profitable nature. They have tended to multiply the productions of the earth, to elevate the hopes of the husbandman, and to give a new impulse to his useful labours. Here they would not only be productive of all these effects: but they would arrest the progress of our morasses, by subjecting them to a waste gradual and constant; and they would introduce our farmers to an acquaintance with more successful modes of augmenting manure, so essential to the extended cultivation of white crops.

II. According to the practices which have

obtained in this Province, we have not above one ton of manure applied to our fields for ten which, from the same stock of cattle, are produced in England: and of course, we are not able to cultivate here, with the same means, above one acre in ten, which are there under the plough. To such as have given due attention to the previous details, this conclusion which looks so violent and extravagant, can be established by the most ample evidence: and is quite irrefragable, without denying the premises which have been built both on facts and philosophy. First of all, the one half of our putrescible matter is lost entirely by the waste of urine; and the other half—the dung—is grossly mismanaged either by the escape of the rich nutritive juices from the dunghill, or by suffering the putrefactive process to be carried to an extreme length. This is not all, that dung, if composited with peat, would in most cases be augmented fourfold; and the quality and duration of the mixture are superior, at all events equal to the principal original compound. Four tons of manure, then, may be produced from one of dung, and four tons also may be formed from the urine discharged by the cattle in the same given time. In a course of experiments by James Arbuthnot, Peterhead, he found that 300 cart-loads of moss could be decomposed by drenching it with 410 gallons of cattle urine. The foundation of the dunghill was laid one foot deep with moss, and 150 gallons of the liquor thrown upon it. The fermentation came on instantaneously, attended with a hissing noise; the other two layers were then put on, the one after the other, sprinkled each with the urine, and the same effect was produced. Eight days after, the midden was turned, and to all appearance superalkalized. It would seem then, that both urine and dung, discharged in any given time, are of equivalent value; that each of them, if separately applied to peat, or moss as it is expressed by Scotch writers, would prepare a quadruple amount of rich and valuable manure; and consequently, as the one here is lost from the construction of our barns, a load of dung is all we have for eight of compost which could be produced from the combined efficacy of urine and excrementitious matter.

If we take, further, into account the putrefactive qualities of sea-weed, of dead bodies, either horses, cows, or sheep, of common weeds, and of many other substances; I say, if we take into account the power of decomposing peat-earth, my general statement will not appear exaggerated, that in this Province we have not above one load in ten, which might be procured to replenish the exhausted energies of vegetation. But taking it for granted, that, with a view to strengthen my argument, I have magnified the amount of our loss: and that we could only increase our manure six times above the present quantity, this concession calls loudly for reform, and explains, to the satisfaction of every common understanding, the mystery of our agricultural poverty. We fling away contemptuously the blessings of Nature and of Providence, and instead of blaming our own ignorance and neglect, we curse the climate and the soil, sit down contented with our present dependent situation, and despair of elevating that country on which we tread, and which imparts to us the pleasures of existence, to its proper rank in the scale of national importance.”

THE FARMER.—A Farmer should never be ashamed of his calling; we know that no man can be entirely independent, yet the farmer should remember, that if any one can be said to possess that enviable distinction, he is the man.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per Bume from Liverpool, and
Carricos from Hull,

- 300 TONS fishery SALT
- 20 Bags fine Co
- Lines, Twines, Mackarel and Herring Nets
- 40 tons well assorted IRON
- Boxes Window Glass, assorted
- Kegs Nails and Spikes
- Boxes Soap
- Do. Candles
- Do. Starch
- Fig Blue, Roll Brinstone
- Crates well assorted CROCKERYWARE
- Oakum, Cordage, and Canvases
- 60 M Bricks
- 200 qts. Wheat
- 150 Kegs Paint
- Linseed oil, sole Leather

SPRINGFIELD COTTON, superior quality
CLOTHS, bleached and unbleached Cottons,
Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Flannels,
Slop Clothing, Hats & Straw Bonnets,
with a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Season.

ALSO: ON HAND—

- Anchors & Chain Cables, assorted
- Indian corn Meal, Rye Flour
- Palm Leaf Hats
- Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine
- Pots & Ovens and spare Covers,

All of which he will dispose of on reasonable
terms.

July 1.

GEORGE SMITH.

CHAMBERS'

EDINBURGH JOURNAL, &c.

The Subscriber having been appointed agent for
the above literary work, is now ready to receive
subscribers for this excellent Weekly Miscellany. The
Numbers can be furnished from the commencement
of the work in February 1832, down to April 1833,
together with its appropriate companions,

**CHAMBERS' INFORMATION FOR THE
PEOPLE,**

A semi-monthly Publication,—and

CHAMBERS' HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER.
Monthly; all of uniform size, and at the low price of
2d. each number. JAMES DAWSON.

Of whom may also be had,

- The Penny Magazine, from commencement.
- The Saturday Magazine, Do
- The Penny Cyclopaedia, Do
- The Ladies' Penny Gazette.
- Parley's Magazine.
- The People's Magazine.
- Edinburgh Cabinet Library.
- London Family Library.
- Lardner's Cyclopaedia.
- The Mirror.
- Penny Musical Guide.
- Musical Library.

Together with a variety of other Periodicals of high
literary standing.

ALSO.

A few copies of a New and Correct MAP of
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, just published in
London; size 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet. J. D.
May 27.

HEALTH SECURED

By MORRISON'S PILLS,

THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE
BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

WHICH has obtained the approbation and re-
commendation of some thousands, in curing
Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious
and all Liver diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Tick Doloureux, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox,
Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Can-
taneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all
climates. Forning at pleasure the mildest Aperient,
or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most effi-
cacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases
of disease to which the human system is liable.

The Subscriber has been appointed agent for the
Eastern Division of the Province and Prince Edward
Island, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of
whom only they can be had genuine, with Morrison's
directions for their use.

Of whom also may be had a few Books describing
the properties, uses, and almost innumerable cases of
cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine. See
also McKinlay's Advertisement in the Novascottian.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, May 6th, 1835.

BY THE HUGH JOHNSTON, FROM
NEW-YORK,

And for Sale by the Subscriber:

150 BAGS NAVY BREAD,
50 bbls RYE FLOUR,
50 bbls INDIAN MEAL.

July 15.

b-w

GEORGE SMITH.

PICTOU ACADEMY.

AS the third Teacher in the Institution, is about
to relinquish his charge, so notice is hereby
given, that the first Wednesday of August next is the
day appointed for the examination of such as may
feel disposed to appear as Candidates for the situation.
The Branches to be taught are, English, English
Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Prac-
tical Mathematics including Navigation, Geography,
Latin, Greek, and French. The salary is £100 cur-
rency annually.

All who make application must be provided with
certificates of their moral character.

By order of the Trustees,

JOHN MCKINLAY, Sec'y.

June 2, 1835.

Editors of Papers will confer an obligation by giving
insertion to the above.

**CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, COR-
DAGE, and OAKUM, for sale by
June 17** ROSS & PRIMROSE.

MRS. HENDERSON,

HAS just commenced business in the shop adjoin-
ing this office, to the East, in the

HAT & BONNET MAKING LINE.

Orders are solicited and will be punctually executed
in Palmetto, Straw, Tuscan or Leghorn.

*Any of the above may be had, ready made, on
reasonable terms by calling at the shop.

Wanted, two Apprentices to the above business.
Pictou 23d June, 1835.

SITUATION WANTED, as Teacher of a
common school. For particulars and reference
apply at this office, or by letter (post paid) to W M
Lower Settlement, West River. June 17

200 American CHAIRS for Sale by
July 1.] ROSS & PRIMROSE.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

The subscriber has lately received ex Brig Deve-
ron, from Greenock, a valuable addition to his
stock in the above line; which, together with those
formerly imported, he offers at prices considerably
under his former printed quotations. Catalogues may
be had gratis, by applying at the store.

—A L S O—

By the same vessel, the following scarce Books,
on consignment, which will be sold at cost and char-
ges. An early application is necessary.
Stebbing's Diamond Edition of the Bible and New
Testament, with and without Common Prayer and
Psalms; and in roan, morocco, embossed, and extra
bindings.

- 1 copy Cowper's works, 3 vols. 8 vo
 - 1 do. complete in one vol. 8 vo.
 - 1 Montague's Ornithological Dictionary 8 vo
 - 1 Main's Vegetable Physiology, 12 mo
 - 1 Roux's French Grammar and Key
 - 3 Citizen of the World
 - 6 Dramatic Beauties
 - 2 Walker's Dictionary with Key to the pronunciation
of proper names
 - Method of reading; the Scriptures in one year
 - Rennies' Scientific Alphabets of Angling—Physics—
Gardening—Natural Theology—Botany—Chemis-
try—Zoology—and Medical Botany
 - Mothers' Catechisms of Useful Knowledge.
- The following Annuals in silk & morocco Bindings,
The Sacred Cabinet, in prose and verse
The Sacred Offering
The Infant's Annual
Two pair coloured Globes.

JAMES DAWSON

June 22, 1835

TO LET.



Entry Immediately.

THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romans
as a SHOP and DWELLING.

For particulars apply at this Office.

Pictou, July 10, 1835.

By the MARY ANN from Liverpool, and other
arrivals, the Subscriber has received the following

GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at Prices unusually low.

FOR CASH OR PRODUCE:

PRINTED Cottons, Muslins & Gingham, Shally
Dresses, Cyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and
thibbott wool Shawls, gauze Hdks., Veils and Scarfs,
crape Hdks., Ribbons,

TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND

DEVONSHIRE BONNETS,

Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.

Leghorn Flats, gent's Gossamere, heaver and Cal-
cutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdks., Laces and
Edgings, bobbinette, book, jaconet, mull, cross-
burred & cambrie MUSLINS, ladies' and gent's
Gloves, hosiery, India rubber & other Braces, blk
& fancy silk Stocks, white and col'd Stays,

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

Imitation & linen Cambric, ladies' fancy silk Boas,
punella, kid & mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians,

WHITE & GREY COTTONS,

lining do, Checks Homespuns, Fustians & Moleskine,
printed Canteons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton
Velvets, Casemetts, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture,
Slops, &c. &c. &c.

—H A R D W A R E .—

Tennon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chisels, Razps,
Sickles, Seythes, Knives & Forks, Carvers, pen and
pocket Knives, Scissors, Augers japan'd & brass
coal Scoops, shoe, hearth, hair, tooth, weaver's, cloth,
paint, white-wash & scrubbing BRUSHES, spigs,
4dy 6dy 8dy 10d, & 30dy NAILS, painted & brass
Fenders, steel & brass Fire Irons, coffin Furniture,
chest, rim, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead
Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpen-
ters Pincers & Hammers, brass window pulles, bell
Handles and Triggers, shingling Hatchets,

CRAMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES,

Brace and Bits, Planes of every description, Cramps,
Vices, Spoke Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd
Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Waiters and
Trays, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Spoons, Britt. metal
tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, saucers,
pans, Pots, Ovens, and spare covers, Tea Kettles,
Frying Pans, cod & nik'l Hooks,

STEEL YARDS & SCALE BEAMS,

col'd & white Spectacles, Mathematical Instruments,
Spades & Shovels, and an excellent assortment of
English Iron, &c. &c. &c.

—GROCERIES & LIQUORS.—

White & Brown Sugar, Hyson & Souchong TEA,
Coffee, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Nuts,
Currants, Rum, Wine, Gin, Brandy, Shrub, Peppermint.

Also.—For sale, for CASH only, OATMEAL and
N. S. FLOUR. A quantity of Canadian Flour daily
expected, from Quebec.

R. ROBERTSON.

9th June, 1835.

**FUNERAL LETTERS, VISITING, INVI-
TATION and other CARDS,**

Executed at this Office in the neatest manner.

BOOK BINDING

Done to order, by the subscriber,
May, 1835. JAS. DAWSON.

AIR an cuir a mach ann an Ghalic, bhio cheanna
A gharid, agus ri' bhli air an reic, le Seumas Dawson
leabhar roicedar ann an Pictou.

AINEAMANA URRAMACH CHRIOID,
Le Ullam Dyer.

Prish sia Tasdainn ceangailte, na Cuig Tasdain, ann
am bordalbh.

Mar an Ceudna,

O R A I N S P I O R A D A I L,

Le Paudrig Gramid.

Prish tri Tasdain, leth Cheangailte gu greannt.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, about to leave the Province, for
a few months, has left in the hands of Mr John
Patterson, his Accounts and notes of hand, with full
authority to collect and sue for the same.

THOMAS D. UNDERWOOD.

July 15th.

b-w

D. SPENCE,

BOOK BINDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pic-
tou, that he has commenced business in the
above line, in a room below the Bee Office, where, or
at the said Office, BOOKS will be received for binding
according to order. [June 29, 1835]

A NORWEGIAN TALE.

FROM THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

(Concluded.)

Another year passed, but not without event. A tremendous flood bore away the chief part of the hamlet, and swept off the stock of timber on which the good pastor's saw-mills depended. The hunting season had been unproductive, and the long police might found Claribell's family almost without provision. Her father's strength yielded to fatigue and grief; and a few dried fish were soon consumed. Wasted to still more extreme debility, her miserable mistress lay beside the hearth, with only enough of life to feel the approach of death. Adolphus warmed her frozen hands in his, and secretly gave her all the rein-deer's milk, which their neighbours, though themselves half famished, bestowed upon him. Brande, encouraged by the despairing father's presence, ventured to remind Claribell of their marriage contract.—“Wait,” she replied, with a bitter smile, “till the traveller returns to sanction it.” Moody silence followed; while Hans, shaking a tear from his long silver eye-lashes, looked reproachfully at his daughter. “Have mercy on us both,” said Brande, with a desperate gesture; “shall an idiot woman and a blind boy rob even your father of your love?” “They have trusted me,” she answered, fixing her keen eyes upon him—“and I will not forsake them in life or death.—Hast thou deserved trust better?”

Brande turned away his face and wept. At that terrible instant the door burst open, and three strangers seized him. Already unmanned, he made no resistance; and a caravan sent by judicial authority conveyed the whole family to the hall of the viceroy's deputy. There, heedless of their toilsome journey and exhausted state, the minister of justice began his investigation. A charge of murder had been lodged against Brande, and the clothes worn by the unfortunate traveller, found at the foot of a precipice, red with blood and heaped together, were displayed before him. Still he professed innocence, but with a faltering voice and unsteady eye. Thorsen, strong in benevolence and truth, had followed the prisoner's car on foot, and now presented himself at the tribunal. He produced the gold deposited in his hands, and advanced a thousand proofs of Claribell's innocence, but she maintained herself an obstinate silence. A few silver ducats found in old Holland's possession implicated him in the guilt of his kinsman; and the judge, comparing the actual evidence of Brande's conduct on the fatal night of the assassination, with his present vague and incoherent statements, sentenced the whole family to imprisonment in the mine of Coningsburgh.

Brande heard his decree in mute despair: and Claribell, clinging to her heart broken father, fixed her eyes, dim with intense agony, on the blind boy, whose face during this ignominious trial had been hidden upon her shoulder. But when the conclusive sentence was pronounced, he raised his head and addressed the audience in a strong and clear tone—“Norwegians—I have no home—I am an orphan and a stranger among you. Claribell has shared her bread with me, and where she goes I will go.”—“Be it so,” said the judge, after a short pause—“darkness and light are alike to the blind, and he will learn to avoid guilt if he is allowed to witness its punishment.”—The servants of justice advanced, expecting their superior's signal to remove the victims, but his eye was suddenly arrested. The lady Johanna, whose chair had been brought before the tribunal, now rose from it, and stood erect, exclaiming “*I avow him!*” At this awful cry from lips which had never been heard to utter more than the low moan of insanity, the judge

shuddered, and his assistants shrunk back as if the dead had spoken. The glare of her pale grey eyes, her spectre-like face shadowed by long hair, were such as a Norwegian sootiness exhibits. Raising her skeleton hands high above her head, she struck them together with a force which the hall echoed.—“There was but one witness, and I go to him!” With these words and a shrill laugh, she fell at the judge's feet, and expired.

Six years glided away; and the rigorous sentence passed on these unfortunate Norwegians had long been executed and forgotten, when the Swedish viceroy visited the silver mines of Coningsburgh. Lighted by a thousand lamps attached to columns of the sparkling ore, he proceeded with his retinue through the principal street of the subterranean city, while the miners exhibited the various processes of their labours. But his eye seemed fixed on a hier followed by an aged man, whose shoulder bore the badge of infamy; leaning on a meagre woman and a boy, whose voice mingled with the rude chant peculiar to Norwegian mourners, like the warbling of an Eolian lute among the moans of a stormy wind. At this touching and unexpected sound, the viceroy stopped and looked earnestly at his guide.—“It is the funeral of a convicted murderer,” replied the superintendent of the mines; “and that white haired man was his kinsman and supposed accomplice.”—“The woman is his widow then?” said the viceroy shuddering.—“No, my lord;—her imprisonment was limited to one year, but she chose to remain with her unhappy father, to prepare his food and assist in his labours; that lovely boy never leaves her side, except to sing hymns to the sick miners, who think him an angel come among us.—While the humane intendant spoke, the hier approached, and the torches carried by its bearers shone on the corpse of Brande whose uncovered countenance retained all the sullen fierceness of his character. The viceroy followed to the grave; and advancing as the body was lowered into it, said, “Peace be with the dead, and with the living. All are forgiven.”

The intendant of the mines, instructed by one of the viceroy's retinue, removed the fetters from Hans Holland's ankles, and placed him with his daughter and the blind boy in the vehicle used to reach the outlet of the mine. A carriage wanted to receive them, and they found themselves conveyed from the most hideous subterranean dungeon to the splendid palace of the viceroy. They were led into his cabinet, where he stood alone, not in his rich official robes, but in those he had worn at Dolstein.—“It is the traveller!” exclaimed Claribell; and Adolphus sprang into his arms.—“My son?” was all the viceroy could utter as he held him close to his heart.—“Claribell!” he added, after a few moments of agonizing joy, “I am the father of Adolphus, and the Lady Johanna was my wife. Powerful enemies compelled me to conceal even my existence; but a blessed chance enabled me to save my only son, whom I believed safe in the care of the treacherous kinsman who coveted my inheritance, and hoped to destroy us both. Brande was the agent of his guilt; but fearing that his secrecy might fail, the chief traitor availed himself of his power as a judge, to bury his accomplice and innocent victim for ever. Providence saved my life from his machinations, and my sovereign has given me power sufficient to punish and reward. Your base judge is now in the prison to which he condemned your father and yourself;—you Claribell, if you can accept the master of this mansion, are now in your future home. Continue to be the second mother of Adolphus, and enable his father by a union with your virtues.”

THE TIMES.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1835.

LOWER CANADA.—In the absence of farther intelligence from Europe, we take a passing notice of Canadian affairs. The people of Lower Canada have been for many years embroiled in faction and national animosity. The leading parties assume the names of the “English,” and “French” interest. The latter are by far the most numerous; they are the principal Land owners and occupiers—which property they hold on tenures closely allied to feudalism:—they have succeeded in monopolising the representation of the country, and in securing nearly all the offices of trust not in the gift of the Crown. Their religion is the Roman Catholic, and being strongly attached to their ancient Laws and Institutions, which were partially guaranteed to them by the treaty of Versailles, they view with the utmost jealousy the administration of English Laws and Government; hence their manifest uneasiness under every Governor who has had the misfortune to preside over them, and the undisguised enmity and contempt which they show to all their fellow subjects from the British Isles, as well as every thing British. Their leader is Mr Papineau, who has been not inaptly styled the Canadian “*O'Connell.*”

The English party, though least in numbers, are decidedly the most intelligent, they are chiefly merchants and manufacturers, and hold nearly all the offices in the gift of the Crown. They complain bitterly of the intolerance and tyranny of their more powerful, but less civilized neighbours; they accuse them of disloyalty, and of criminal designs against their lives and property, and hence the appeal they lately made to their fellow-countrymen in the Sister Colonies for protection, in the event of open and sudden insurrection taking place. Both parties have carried their complaints to the foot of the Throne, and maintain credited agents in the British Metropolis, who unceasingly urge their opposite claims, at the Colonial Office. Under these circumstances Governors have found it exceedingly difficult to administer the government; the only one who has done so with any degree of credit to himself and advantage to the country, during the last thirty years, was Sir James Kempt.

This alarming state of affairs, the Home Government in its late fluctuating and unsettled state, has had frequently under review; various remedies have been proposed by one set of politicians, and as speedily abandoned by another. Committees have been appointed on Canadian affairs, reports made, but never acted upon;—Commissioners have been appointed, and when on the eve of starting for their destination, their commissions were cancelled; others have been appointed, who, upon a survey of the Herculean task assigned them, found means under the pretence of the pressure of domestic affairs, or indisposition, to decline the royal commission. At present, nearly all appears to be uncertainty at the Colonial Office, some of the papers say one Commissioner only is to proceed to Canada, others say a number, for which purpose various individuals are named; one thing is certain, that Lord Aylmer has been recalled from the Government,—but who is to be his successor is not yet known; Lord Gosford, an Irish nobleman has been spoken of, as well as many others. The Canadian Press has, almost without an exception, become enlisted under the banners of the Belligerents, and to a person not interested in their disputes, are exceedingly flat and tiresome. It is not a little amusing, however, to see with what eager avidity they seize upon every little circumstance that seems to have a tendency to forward their particular

views; every incident connected with their favourite topic, whether emanating from the Colonial Office, Parliament, or the gossip of the London politicians, finds its way across the water so quick, that one would think they had a regular telegraphic communication with London. Upon the whole, we should think the present state of society in Lower Canada, is any thing but agreeable.

On Wednesday evening last Mr. Muter delivered a Lecture on Elocution, in New Glasgow, before a very respectable audience. I believe that we only express the sentiments of the meeting when we say, "Mr. Muter did well, and merits the respect of every lover of learning."—*Communicated.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—Archibald McArthur, schoolmaster, of the Pine Tree Gut, Merigomish, left the house of Mr. George Blackhall (where he resided), on Sunday morning, the 19th inst, with an intention to go to meeting at New Glasgow; his not returning to the school on Monday, alarmed the people, when after three days search, his body was found about three rods from the main road, in a shocking state, hanging to a beach tree. An Inquest was held on view of the body, when the following *Verdict* was given:—"That the deceased came to his death by taking his own life, hanging himself by a with to a beach tree in the woods, at the edge of the highway." The deceased was about 50 years of age, and had no family.

ITEMS.

CAUTION IN BATHING.—As many fatal accidents occur at this season of the year, through imprudence as to time and mode of bathing, the subjoined statement may afford a profitable lesson to many. If we remember right, the late Ewen Cameron, Esq., of P. E. Island, came by his death in a similar manner.

"Cobourg, (U. C.) June 24th.—Since our last, we have received the melancholy particulars of Mr Edmund Rubridge's death in Ontario, as adduced before the Coroner's Inquest; wherein we find a confirmation of the opinion, already stated, that it was occasioned by apoplexy. For the information of the public, and as a caution to bathers especially, we subjoin the following letter upon the event, by one of the attendant surgeons—addressed to his friend Charles Rubridge, Esq., the deceased's eldest brother:—

"My Dear Sir.—In reply to your enquiry of my opinion of the death of your late estimable and amiable brother Mr Edmund Rubridge, I have no hesitation in declaring my belief, that it was occasioned by apoplexy, brought on by the action of cold water on the system, from below upwards. The very extensive and dark livid color, that surrounded the upper part of his neck and lower part of his head, including his ears, showed that the rush of the blood to the head had been most powerful; and I think, that if he had been instantly taken out of the water, he never would have lived. I have examined very many bodies after death from drowning, but never saw any with similar appearances to his; and I account for it in this manner; that sailors generally fall over-board head foremost, and are, at all events instantly and entirely immersed under water. He was of a very full habit, and in the vigour of health: and I understand he waded leisurely in, till the water reached his neck, when he fell down almost lifeless.

"F. CONNIN, Surgeon, Royal Navy."

Notwithstanding the unprecedented backwardness of the last spring, we are glad to learn that the propitious weather for several weeks

back, has so far ameliorated the state of the crops, as to lead to anticipations of an abundant harvest.

The present bids fair to be a most fortunate season for the industrious Fisherman. Cod are unusually plenty; and an American ship is in our harbour, ready to give her dollars, and a fair price too, for as many codfish as our Town-ship can in the mean time supply.—*Yarmouth Herald, July 17.*

On Saturday the 4th inst. a dead whale, 58 feet long, and 18 feet thick, jaw bone and cranium broken, was found off Cape St. Mary, by Capt. John Perry. It was supposed to have been dead but a short time when found, as the incisions made by three sharks (who kindly volunteered to remain as watches over the corpse, and were subsequently butchered for their pains,) bled copiously. It is said the "monster" will produce about sixty barrels of oil.—*Id*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Sylvano" is received, and will appear in our next.

POSTSCRIPT

By the arrival of the Halifax mail we are put in possession of London dates to the 10th, and Paris to the 14th ultimo.

There is not a doubt that the parties to the Quadruple Treaty will immediately fulfil their engagements relative to Spain, and it is affirmed by some of the Paris papers, that the consequence of this intervention will be, a coalition of the Northern Powers; should such be the case, a general war will be inevitable. We forbear, however, from making any remarks on the aspect of European politics for the present, and will look forward with no ordinary interest, to the accounts we may receive by the next packet.

The American Indemnity Bill is said to have been passed in the Chamber of Peers; but leaving the fulfilment of the Treaty, to the conditional satisfactory explanation, of that part of the President's Message, at which France considers her national honour to have been insulted.—*Halifax Recorder.*

The people of Montreal have established a "Reform Association," and have nominated J. Blanchard, Esq. of Pictou, as their agent in this Province.—*Id.*

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week,
At Mrs. Davison's—Captain Mainland.
At Mr. Lorrain's—John Albro, Esq. Miss Dupuy, Miss Tremain. Mr. and Mrs. Barker. Mr. and Miss Watts, Mr. Allan.

MARRIED.

At Onslow, 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Burnyeat, Mr. William Corbett, of this place, to Lavinia, eldest daughter of Thomas Brown, Esq. of Fort Belcher.
On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. John McKinlay, Mr. Peter Brown, to Miss Thamar Tanner, both of the Town of Pictou.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

July 22d—Shallop Gracious. O'Brien, Miramichi—pickled fish—bound to Halifax; Schr. Retrieve. Foote, Boston; Lucy, Jones, Pugwash—plank and timber to G. Smith.
23d—Schr. Mary, Jerroir, Boston—ballast; Babit, Richards, Boston—ballast; Shal. Albion, Laundry, Bay Verte—plank to G. Smith.
24th—Schr. Bee, Graham, Miramichi—ballast; Four Brothers, Bouton, Bay Chaleur—ballast; Shallop Fanny, LeBlanc, Bay Verte—plank to G. Smith.
25th—Brig Simpson, Doane, Boston—ballast; Alfred, Mitchell, Boston—ballast, to Ross & Primrose; Schr. Maria, Murray, Arichat—bal.; Isabella, Kennedy, Arisaig—plank, &c. to H. Hatton; Science, Musservoy, Marblehead—Am. produce to Master.
27th—Schr. Helen, Healy, Yarmouth—ballast.

CLEARED.

July 23d—Schr. Rossario, Sears, Boston—coal by the Mining Association; Fortitude, Cummings, Miramichi—naval stores, &c. by Ross & Primrose, and others.
24th, Barque John Miller, Champier, Liverpool—timber by H. Hatton.
25th—Schr. True Friend, Dawson, Richibucto—butter and live stock by the Master; Brig Commerce, Andrews, Providence—coal by the Mining Association; Schr. Bee, Graham, Bay Chaleur—provisions and live stock by W. & J. Ives, and others; Uniacke, Landras, Bay Chaleur—provisions and live stock by A. McIntosh.
27th—Mary, Jerroir, Boston—coal by the Mining Association.
23th—Schr. Four Brothers, Bouton, Halifax—coal by the Mining Association; Babit, Richards, Boston—coal by the Mining Association.

NAILS.

BEST Bending Cut NAILS on hand and for sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON. July 29th, 1835.

Archibald Hart & Mrs. Stalker. **FAMILY DYERS,** (LATE FROM SCOTLAND.)

BEG to intimate, that, having commenced in this place the Dyeing, cleaning, and renovating of Ladies' Mantles, all kinds of Shawls, worsted and cotton Yarn, do. and do. Stockings; Leghorns dyed black; black changed to green, brown, claret, and other shades; Carpets, crumb and table Cloths, hearth Rugs, &c. cleaned to order. They have a superior method of cleaning & renovating Gentlemen's Clothes, by which the Cloth is not in the least injured, but appears little inferior to r. from the admirable surface produced, and take out spots in almost every case. They hope that the thorough knowledge which they possess of the Business in all its departments, together with unremitting personal attention, will insure them a continuance of that kind support, which it shall be their most earnest study to merit.

Mrs. STALKER returns her sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement she has received since she commenced the Dyeing of Silk. She still continues to Dye every description of silk, gauze, and satin Dresses; crape, gauze, thread, and lace Veils; Velvets, canton-crape and silk Shawls, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, and Gloves. Black changed to green, brown, fawn, and plum colours.

Country orders by Post promptly attended to. Mining Co.'s Wharf, Pictou, 24th July, 1835.

R. DAWSON

Has now received all his **SPRING SUPPLIES**, consisting of

CLOTHS, Cottons, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Leather, and Groceries, Cooking stoves, Mirrors—variety, and a few best Philadelphia plate Mill Saws.

ALSO, Prime fat Herring. catalogues to be had at the Shop.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BOARDS, Pine, per M	50s a 60s
" Hemlock, do.	30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh,	4d a 4½d per lb.
BUTTER	7d a 8d "
COALS, at the Mines	13s per chal.
" Shipped on board	14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)	16s "
COFFISH per Qil.	10s a 12s
EGGS per doz.	5d
FLOUR, N. S. per cwt.	16s a 18s
" Am. S. F. per bbl.	45s
" Canada fine "	40s
HAY per ton	none
HERRINGS, No. 1.	20s
No. 2.	none
MUTTON per lb.	3d. a 4d.
OAT MEAL per cwt.	12s 6d a 14s
OATS per bush.	1s 6d a 1s 9d
PORK per hbl.	60s a 65s
POTATOES per bush.	9d a 1s
SALT per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES per M	7s a 10s
TALLOW per lb.	7d a 8d
VEAL "	2 1-2 a 3d
WHEAT per bush.	6s 3d a 7s.

POETRY.

BALLAD.

BY MRS. EMMA C. EMBURY.

La rose cueille et le cœur gagné ne plaisent qu'un jour

The maiden sate at her busy wheel,
Her heart was light and free,
And ever in cheerful song broke forth
Her bosom's harmless glee.
Her song was in mockery of love,
And oft I heard her say,
"The gathered rose, and the stolen heart,
"Can charm but for a day."

I looked on the maiden's rosy cheek,
And her lip so full and bright,
And I sighed to think that the traitor love,
Should conquer a heart so light:
But she thought not of future days of wo,
While she caroled in tones so gay;
"The gathered rose, and the stolen heart,
"Can charm but for a day."

A year passed on, and again I stood
By the humble cottage-door;
The maiden sate at her busy wheel,
But her look was blithe no more:
The big tear stood in her downcast eye,
And with sighs I heard her say,
"The gathered rose, and the stolen heart,
"Can charm but for a day."

Oh! well I knew what had dimmed her eye,
And made her cheek so pale;
The maid had forgotten her early song,
While she listened to love's soft tale.
She had tasted the sweets of his poisoned cup,
It wasted her life away:
And the stolen heart, like the gathered rose,
Had charmed but for a day.

MISCELLANY.

THE NEW ZEALANDERS.

Advices from New Zealand via Sydney, state the success of the expedition sent to that place for the purpose of rescuing Mrs. Guard and two children from the hands of the savages who had detained them and nine seamen (after killing 12) of the crew of the Harriet, of which Mrs. Guard's husband was commander, and which was wrecked at a place called Mataroa. Upon information of this catastrophe, several applications were made to the Government on the subject, the result of which was, that it was resolved to send his Majesty's ship Alligator and the schooner Isabella, with a detachment of troops, to New Zealand, in order to see whether Mrs. Guard and the seamen could be rescued. Captain Johnstone, of his Majesty's 50th regiment, volunteered to command the detachment, and accordingly that officer and Lieutenant Gunter embarked with about seventy soldiers, and the expedition sailed the latter end of August. On the 23d of September they reached Mataroa; but not being able to land, they bore up for Nooma, a bay near Cape Egremont, and the weather continuing bad, they remained cruising about until the 1st of Oct., when they anchored at Mataroa, and after a little negotiation with the natives, the nine British seamen were given up for a chief who had been brought to Sydney by the Lucy Ann, as a hostage. In the meantime, information was obtained that Mrs. Guard was at Nooma. The vessels accordingly sailed for that place; but, on arriving there, they were informed that one of the two children, a boy, had been carried twenty miles eastward. However, Captain Johnstone & 40 men went ashore. A chief came down and informed Captain J. that he had charge of Mrs. G. and one of the children,

and that he would give them up if a ransom were paid for them. Captain J. ordered him to be secured and sent on board the Alligator. On his way to the vessel he jumped out of the boat, dived, and nearly escaped, but being shot in the knee, he was again brought on board. As soon as the natives perceived their chief was captured, they retreated in confusion towards Hatawawa, taking Mrs. Guard and the child with them. Accordingly, the troops re-embarked, and the vessel sailed for the same place but they waited about the coast several days ere the natives appeared on the beach. At length they appeared and made offers to exchange Mrs. Guard and the female child for the chief who had been seized at Nooma. This was complied with, and Mrs. Guard and the girl were given up. They also promised to give up the boy but did not do so, and on boats being sent on shore to know the reason, a party of the natives came down to the beach, and said that he had been sent for and was coming. This was believed, but the natives retreated a short distance and commenced a firing at the party on shore. As soon as this was perceived by the vessels, they commenced a fire of grape shot, which soon compelled the treacherous savages to retire & allow the party to embark on board the Isabella. It was determined to land the whole of the troops the following morning, but a gale coming on, the landing could not be accomplished for several days, viz. on the 5th October. This gave the New Zealanders time to collect their party, so that when the troops and sailors, to the number of 100, landed, they found the enemy much increased in numbers. The place where the party landed was overhung with cliffs, along which the natives were stationed; and the first difficulty incurred was to gain the heights, which was soon effected. On our troops gaining the top, most of the savages were in sight, and amongst them was one carrying the boy upon his back. A long gun was placed on the heights. As soon as our party was seen, some of the natives came and said the boy should be given up. At length the native with the boy came up, but insisted that he should be ransomed. He then tried to escape with the child, who was tied to his back, but was seized by a seaman named Williams, who stabbed him with his hanger, and another seaman coming up shot him dead. A party of natives, concealed in some flax, immediately commenced firing. These were soon compelled to abandon their position and take shelter in one of their stockades. The large gun was then brought into use, and soon demolished the stockade, with several tents round it. The natives fled in all directions, leaving several dead besides a number of wounded. The object of the expedition being accomplished, the people re-embarked and sailed for Sydney.

The following is Mrs. Guard's narrative of her sufferings, and those of her children, while in the power of the New Zealanders:—

"Mrs. Guard states, that when the New Zealanders first took her prisoner she was nearly exhausted with the loss of blood, which was flowing from the wounds she received in her head with their tomahawks. They voraciously licked her blood, and when it ceased to flow, attempted to make an incision in her throat for that purpose, with part of an iron hoop. They then stripped her and her children naked, dragged her to their huts, and would have killed her, had not a chief's wife kindly interfered in her behalf, and when the bludgeon was raised with that intention, threw a rug over her person and saved her life. The savages took the two children from under her arms, and threw them on the ground; and, while they were dividing the property they had stolen from the crew of the Harriet, kept running backwards and forwards over the children as they lay on the ground—one of

which, the youngest, still retains the marks of this brutal operation. They afterwards delivered the youngest child to the mother, and took the other away into the bush, and Mrs. Guard did not see it for two months after. A short time had elapsed when the natives took Mrs. Guard to Wymattee, about forty miles from where the Harriet was wrecked, being in a perfect state of nudity, both her and her children, where they gave her an old shirt; this was the only covering she and the infant sucking at her breast had for the whole of the winter. They gave her potatoes to eat; and as she had made them great promises of what they would receive when Mr. Guard returned, if they spared her life, they did not afterwards ill use her. In this state she remained for about five months; and during that time saw the natives cut up and eat those they killed belonging to the Harriet (one of whom was Mrs. Guard's brother), occasionally bringing some pieces of human flesh to her, and asking her to partake of it with them. When the vessel arrived off Nooma, they brought her down and expected the long-promised payment; Capt. Guard immediately seized the man who had her and secured him. The natives on seeing this, fired several shots at Mrs. Guard; and the military, not having come up to Capt. Guard's assistance in sufficient time to secure her, the New Zealanders ran away with Mrs. Guard into the bush, and took her back to Wymattee. Here they again wanted to kill her, but as numbers of them were against it, expecting she would fetch a large sum, she was allowed to live. The Alligator followed to Wymattee, and exchanged the native prisoner for Mrs. Guard and her child; the other child was afterwards given up."

ELEGANT HIGHLAND EPITAPH.—There is something singularly beautiful and affecting in the following epitaph, which an old newspaper represents as translated from one (in Gaelic, probably) in the parish church of Glenorchy:—"Lo, she lies here in the dust, and her memory fills me with grief; silent is the tongue of melody, and the hand of elegance is now at rest. No more shall the poor give thee his blessing, nor shall the naked be warmed with the fleece of thy flock; the tear shalt thou not wipe away from the eye of the wretched. Where now, O feeble, is thy wonted help? No more my fair, shall we meet there in the social hall; no more shall we sit at the hospitable board.—Gone, for ever, is the sound of mirth; the kind, the candid, the meek, is now no more. Who can express our grief? Flow ye tears of wo!"

THE STEM INCLUDED.—An evening paper mentions two cucumbers, with a sight of which the editor had been favoured, one of which "was twelve inches in length, stem included." Query—How long was the stem?

A gentleman and a lady who were divorced on the 20th February 1835, again became man and wife on the 23rd of February 1835. This fact is a beautiful commentary on the American law matrimonial.—*American paper.*

Live on what you have—live, if you can, on less; do not borrow either for vanity or pleasure—the vanity will end in shame, and the pleasures in regret.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN MCCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro—ROBERT HARTSMORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Aricat—JOHN S. BELLAIN, Esq.