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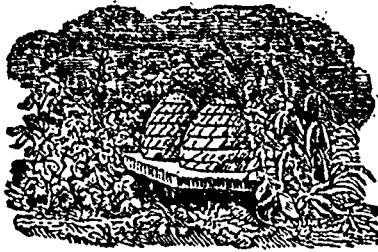
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUAE FIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1837.

NUMBER X.

## 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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### PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

|                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| APPLES, pr bushel none      | Geese, single none       |
| Boards, pine, pr 50s a 60s  | Hay                      |
| " hemlock - 30s a 40s       | Herrings,                |
| Beef, pr lb                 | Mackerel                 |
| " - fresh, 6d               | Mutton pr lb 4d a 5d     |
| Butter, - 8d a 10d          | Oatmeal pr cwt 22s 6d    |
| Clover seed per lb 1s 8d    | Oats 2s 6d               |
| Coals, at Mines, pr chl 17s | Pork pr bbl 80 a 85      |
| " at Loading Ground 17s     | Potatoes 2s a 2s 6d      |
| " at end of Rail Road 17s   | Salt pr hhd 10s a 12s 6d |
| Coke                        | Salmon, fresh none       |
| Godfish pr Ql 15s           | Shingles pr m 7s a 10s   |
| Eggs pr doz 5d              | Tallow pr lb 7d a 8d     |
| Flour, N S 26s a 27s 6d     | Veal pr lb 3d            |
| " American s r 55s          | Wood pr cord 12s         |

### HALIFAX PRICES.

|                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Alowives 22s               | Herrings, No 1 20s     |
| Boards, pine, pr 60s a 70s | " 2 15s                |
| Beef, best, 5d a 6d        | Mackerel, No 1 none    |
| " Quebec prime 50s         | " 2 40s                |
| " Nova Scotia 45s          | " 3 22s 6d             |
| Codfish, merch'ble 16s     | Molasses 1s 9d         |
| Coals, Pictou, 22s 6d      | Pork, Irish none       |
| " Sydney, 28s              | " Quebec 90s           |
| Coffee 1s                  | " N. Scotia 85s        |
| Corn, Indian 5s            | Potatoes 2s 6d         |
| Flour Am sup               | Sugar, 37s 6d a 42s 6d |
| " Fine 45s                 | Salmon No 1 75s        |
| " Quebec fine 47s 6d       | " 2 70s                |
| " Nova Scotia 50s          | " 3                    |

### ALEXR. McPHAIL,

**B**EGS 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.

### BOOTS & SHOES.

ANDERSON HENDERSON,

**H**AVING 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. Hatten, 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.

From the Scotsman.

### ARRIVAL OF THE DEE AT ABERDEEN.

THE "Dee" arrived in the bay on Friday morning, (May 5th,) and at noon entered the harbour. The quay was crowded with anxious spectators, and as the vessel neared the berth, the scene was truly heart-rending. The mourning relatives of the deceased seamen, though previously apprised of the unfortunate fate of those who were near and dear to them, seemed unwilling to give credence to any testimony apart from a positive confirmation by those who had been eye-witnesses to their decease, or, believing the fact, seemed anxious to seize with avidity, the earliest opportunity of taking a partial glance at the empty hammocks of the dead. Their weeping widows rushed on board with their helpless orphans in their arms, while parents and friends followed in equal grief. Of those who were privileged to meet their surviving relatives, we need say nothing—their joy was great—but the detention of a few who were left at Stromness, led the expectant friends to give vent to the most frantic grief, and almost again to despair. When a convenient opportunity offered, the surgeon, Mr Littlejohn, though in a very weak state, kindly and most readily expressed his willingness to give every additional information in his power. The most painful fact, in connection with the loss of the Dee's crew, is, the great mortality, as compared with the other vessels which were beset at the same time. Mr Littlejohn accounts for this on the following grounds.—When the Dee was beset she was among loose ice, the alternate opening and closing of which exposed her to great danger. The crew were, therefore, constantly exposed, had most harassing duties to perform, and little or no time to change their clothes. This state of things continued for about two months, and so immediate and certain did the destruction of the vessel at one time appear to be, that the beds, chests, provisions, &c., had to be taken on the ice. Here all hands remained for two days; and, as a proof that this was the first and chief cause of the fatality which immediately followed, Mr Littlejohn remarks that, almost immediately after they again went on board, they began to complain, and scurvy became more and more prevalent. To add to this, when the Thomas was lost, the greater part of the crew of the Dee went over the ice, a distance of four or five miles, to assist in carrying over part of the provisions. This second exposure had a most painful effect; and that it was the cause of increase of mortality is evident from the fact, that the proportions of the crew of the Thomas, which were divided among the other vessels, fell victims to the disease in a far greater ratio than the other men on board. That these were the chief causes is also evident, when we know that none of the other vessels were at all disturbed by loose ice, but, on the contrary, were immovable from the first day they were fixed, until they got clear.

On the 27th of September, the crew of the Dee, foaring a late season, went on half allowance. The mess was 3 lbs of bread a-week, 3 1-2 or 4 lbs. beef, and 2 1-2 lbs. of barley only allowed to make soup for 61 men! But Mr Littlejohn states that the scurvy was the great cause of the mortality and death, which must certainly have been attended with excruciating

pain, the disease having generally begun in the mouth—thus rendering the poor unfortunate man unable to take victuals. The extreme cold is mentioned in Mr Littlejohn's letter; but, as another evidence, we may add that, even in the cabin, while their hands were over the little fire they had, their backs were freezing. So intense was the frost, that even liquor was frozen, and at times the ink in the glass was solid as a piece of beef.

The coals were all exhausted by the end of January, after which, staves of casks, with any other lumber, were made use of. The want of fire now added to the pain of the sufferers, who were getting weaker day by day. Occasionally, a little refreshing soup was made from foxes, many of which they killed; but the ravage of the disease seemed to baffle every remedy. Spirits were allowed in small quantities, but seemed to do little or no good. A partial relief was, however, occasionally afforded in this way; and, in their last moments, some of the men asked for a little grog. No spirits were used after the Dee left the ice, and now death made sad havoc. From the 16th of March, the day on which she got clear, scarcely was there one man able to assist another; and our readers may form some conception of their deplorable state, when we mention the fact, that two or three of them were lying together in one blanket, underneath, literally a mass of vermin. The dying were often lying in the same bed with the dead for days together; and, when obliged to consign the latter to the deep, the bodies had to be hoisted up the 'tween-decks, with a tackle, and thrown overboard.

Mr Littlejohn says that it would have been quite impossible to have got any relief from the open sea from the time the vessel was beset until she got clear; and unless vessels had been cruising between 52° and 60°, they could not have been fallen in with. They did expect relief from England, but not in such high latitude as 52°.

There are no accounts yet of the Advice of Dundee, although she was seen with her sails set about two days before the Dee got clear. It has been stated that the Advice was leaky, and very likely went down; but Mr Littlejohn states that it was generally believed that she had gone to some of the Danish settlements. The last accounts that the Dee had from the Advice was about something more than a month previous to the time they all got clear. At that time, two of the crew of the Advice travelled over to the Dee, a distance of about seven miles, and represented the crew of the Advice as being in a very sickly state. They also mentioned that the vessel was leaky.

The Dee does not appear to be much damaged. None of the vessels appear to have suffered so much from the want of provisions as from the scurvy.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORFOLK AT BERWICK.—The Norfolk, of Berwick, arrived there on Wednesday afternoon. The captain and two of the crew, on landing at the pier, were greeted with the most deafening acclamations of the assembled multitude. Capt. Harrison was met by the Mayor and some of the other owners, by whom, and by troops of friends, as he passed along, he was most cordially congratulated on his happy return from regions so inhospitable and perilous.

From the Dublin Record.

### LADY JULIA STUART.

"This dear departed one is now, we believe, "safe in the bosom of her God," and can (if we may suppose it) look back and smile on the way she came thither, terrible as it appears to us who are left behind in this dark world, unable yet to fathom the ways of Him who "treasures up his bright designs, while he works his sovereign will."

On Monday, the 17th of April, her clothes were caught by a fire near which she was headlessly standing, and in a few moments, after a vain effort on her own part to extinguish it, she was enveloped in flames. Before her screams could summon assistance, they had consumed the greater part of her dress; and in their progress had acted with such intense and unintermitting heat upon her limbs, that parts of them became, as was found on a post examination, extremely hard it may be imagined, then, what her subsequent sufferings must have been, and especially when endured by a frame of such tenderness and irritability; and yet in all this she murmured not, nor vexed her spirit with unavailing regrets; but in deepest gratitude for the mercy which saved to the terrible element, "Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther," she only asked (and begged of those who stood beside her to ask) that, whether in death or in life she might glorify God.

Never before had the Lord drawn from her such open confessions of faith as when in that furnace of affliction. He called upon her to glorify His Son, not only by a plain and open declaration of her undivided trust in him for salvation, but by such incredible patience under her fearful sufferings as could only have proceeded from a hidden strength bestowed upon her by a God of patience and consolation, who, if he tried her with a fiery trial, did not forget to endue her with strength, according to her day. She had, in her own words, "the full assurance of hope;" and asked others to pray that it might be continued to her till the end. In the midst of her greatest pain she sang two verses of that beautiful psalm, so applicable to the supported state of mind, in which she went through her trial.

PSALM 34.

Through all the changing scenes of life,  
In trouble and in joy,  
The praises of my God shall still  
My heart and tongue employ.

2d.

Of His deliv'rance I will boast,  
Till all that are distressed  
From my example comfort take,  
And charm their griefs to rest.

The painful state of her corruptible body could not be hidden from her, but it only reminded her that she had an incorruptible one, made in the glorious likeness of Christ, in which to sing his praises with undivided joy.

Such are some of the unspeakably comforting recollections which we have of the short period in which her mind was unclouded, between the dreadful accident and her death; and be it remembered that her lucid interval was the period of her greatest pain.

On Wednesday morning she gradually sunk into a state of stupor, during which time there was at least, the consolation, that she could not be susceptible of much pain. In this state she continued, till on Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock, her mortal life terminated, at the early age of 19—an age, when the long preparation for an entrance into life is supposed to be concluded, and life itself begun. Truly "in the midst of life we are in death."

VIRTUE.—Purity of heart is of all others the most excellent, as well as the most elevated virtue. A Greek maid being asked what fortune she would bring her husband? Answered truly and bravely, "I will bring him what is more valuable than any treasure, a heart unspotted, and that portion of virtue without a stain, which was all that descended to me from my parents."

## GREAT BRITAIN.

ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO HIS MAJESTY.—The following is the conclusion of the Address which the General assembly has transmitted to his Majesty:—

"We receive with gratitude your Majesty's donation of two thousand pounds, for propagating Christian knowledge in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland; more especially we return our warmest thanks to your Majesty for the additional sum of six thousand pounds, for extending the unspeakable blessing of religious education in that part of your Majesty's dominions. It shall be our endeavour to apply both these sums faithfully and prudently, so as to accomplish, under the divine blessing, the pious purposes contemplated by your Majesty.

"That Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, may bless your Majesty, your Royal Consort the Queen, and every member of your Royal House, with every temporal and spiritual blessing; that He may prolong your days; that He may direct and prosper your Government; and that, after a happy and peaceful reign, you may receive a crown of glory that fadeeth not away, are the fervent prayers of, may it please your Majesty, your Majesty's most faithful, most loyal, and most obedient subjects, the Ministers and Elders of this General Assembly of the Church of Scotland."

## IRELAND.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN IRELAND.—The Ministry.—Meetings to address the Crown in support of the present Administration, have been, or are about to be, held in all parts of the country. Requisitions, signed by the leading Reformers, have been prepared for county meetings in Wexford, Sligo, Limerick, &c. We have not space to particularize the many town and parish meetings already held.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

The widow Ryan, of Toomavara, who refused to pay her tithes, amounting to £2, to the Dean of Kilmacduagh, was arrested and sent to the county jail, for the law costs in resisting this debt, amounting to £106.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

IRELAND.—The tithe-proctor is still busy in Ireland. During the last fortnight a number of "Tithe-sales" have taken place in different parts of the country; and these disgraceful exhibitions, carried on at the instigation of the clergy, are still sanctioned by law. There is so much in the condition of the Irish people to excite compassion & sympathy, that the extreme wretchedness in which they are allowed to remain would seem utterly incredible, were it less familiar to our eyes; and the cry of misery they have sent forth has been so uniform and unceasing, that unless aggravated by some unusual occurrence it fails to attract attention. In whatever light we view that unfortunate people, we cannot but regard them as the victims of perpetual wrong; and our surprise is not more excited by the heartlessness of the oppressor, than by the patience and long-suffering of the oppressed. What, we ask, would be the feelings of a stranger, introduced for the first time into the country, and wholly ignorant of the system of religion by which it is disgraced, and the code of laws by which it is misgoverned? He would behold an industrious peasantry and a fertile soil; but how would he reconcile the wretchedness of one with the unnatural richness of the other? Perhaps he would argue that the people are ignorant, and needed instruction—that they know not how to avail themselves of the aids to civilisation of which every stream and every green field is a promise; and christianity is wanting to refine and elevate their condition, and to diffuse among their ranks the spirit of

good-will and charity. How would this stranger start with amazement on being told that christianity is there, and with boundless wealth to render its charities effective; but that in place of administering to the necessities of the poor, clothing the naked, feeding the hungry and onshrining itself in the warmest affections of the people, it is transformed by the heartless cupidity of its professors into a grinding curse; and that, instead of gathering the flock under its protecting wings, it broods like a bird of prey over the land with its talons in the nation's heart! The Church of Ireland as by law established, is a superlative abuse. It is not christianity, it is not religion. It is a monster of corruption—a desecrated temple wholly given over to Mammon.—*Scotsman.*

## SCOTLAND.

UNITED SECESSION AND RELIEF CHURCHES.—Interchange of Pulpit Ministration.—We were highly gratified on Sabbath, in witnessing the Rev. Mr Sorlie, one of the ministers of the Secession Church ascend the pulpit of the Rev. Mr. Welsh, Minister of the Relief Church, Falkirk. Mr Sorlie has the honour of being the first who, in that town, has acted upon the liberal principle of evincing a disposition to further the prospective union between the two bodies: and we trust that the time is not far distant when sectarianism and party distinctions among Christians shall be finally done away.—*Correspondent.*

FATAL ACCIDENT AT LEITH.—On Thursday, about one o'clock, Archibald Russel, an apprentice with Messrs Sutherland and Watson, engineers, Leith, while employed driving a large fly wheel that communicates with a turning lathe, got entangled by the handle of the wheel, and before he could possibly be extricated, was so much bruised that he died in the course of an hour afterwards. He was a young man greatly respected by his employers.

PORT-GLASGOW.—We are extremely sorry to learn that our good neighbors of Port-Glasgow have suffered a severe loss, from the north-east sea wall of their lately erected Wet Dock giving way. The accident occurred on Monday morning about seven o'clock being about low-water. Upwards of 100 lineal yards sunk in some parts about thirteen feet. The gates having very wisely been thrown open, saved the inner wall, which otherwise would, in all probability, have come down. It is fortunate that no persons were standing on the quay at the time, otherwise they would most likely have been buried in the rubbish.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About an hour after the steamship Modern Athens had left the Chain Pier at Trinity for Dundee, on Tuesday morning, a frightful accident took place on board. One of the men belonging to the vessel, James Fleming, in passing the side lever of one of the engines, slipped his foot, and getting entangled with that immense beam of iron, was by it crushed to death. There were several men in the engine-room at the time, but although the engines were instantly stopped, the death of the poor man was the work of a moment. When distinguished, the body presented a frightful spectacle, the head being literally crushed to pieces. Fleming was a quiet, sober and industrious man, he has left a widow and two children in Dundee, for whose behoof a subscription was commenced among the passengers, which in a few minutes amounted to between three and four pounds sterling.

SUICIDE AT GLASGOW.—On Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, the wife of a respectable tradesman in Hutchesontown, rose in a state of mental derangement, occasioned by fever of the brain, and cut her throat from ear to ear with a razor, and died instantaneously.—*Scottish Guardian.*

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, June 27.

It gives us great pleasure to learn that the Hon. Mr Papineau experienced the most cordial reception on his arrival to attend the meeting of the Counties of Bellechasse and L'Islet, about 25 miles below Quebec. The people turned out in large numbers, not with colours nor flags but with something more significant—with muskets. We are happy to learn that the people are thus exhibiting a proper sense of their situation. From England they have nothing to expect but insult and robbery.—*Vindicator*.

Poor Lord Gosford's silly proclamation has but sad times of it. Some Captains or Majors attempted to read it to the militia-men in this city at the muster, yesterday. In some quarters it was received by hoots, groans and hisses. In other places the militia-men very properly walked off the ground bodily, and left the Proclamation and the Captain to keep each other company. To their great credit be it said, some officers refused to have any thing to do with the unclean thing.—*Vindicator*.

A large body, consisting, says a private letter, of five hundred of the citizens of Quebec, awaited on Sunday last on the Hon. Mr Papineau, at his lodgings, at Le Moine's, to welcome him among them. The Hon'ble Gentleman addressed the citizens at much length; recommending union, and condemning the administration in strong terms.—*Vindicator*.

UPPER CANADA.—The discussion in parliament relative to Canada is discouraging emigrants and frightening shippers of goods. And the noble resolution of the Lower Canadians, not to consume goods on which taxes have been levied at the point of the bayonet, is increasing the difficulties in the way of the Quebec trade. Last year it fell off greatly, and the revenue increased many thousands. This year it has fallen off twice as fast. Strange as this may seem to some persons, it will work miracles in favour of Canadian freedom, by embarrassing the people's enemies. Up to June 6, this year, as compared with 1836, there is a falling off, 192 ships, 50,050 tons, and 4001 passengers. Of those who come to Quebec, few except the really poor and distressed remain in Canada. They think that a bloody struggle is about to commence, and wish to avoid it.—*Toronto Constituent*.

The Montreal Morning Courier of the 15th, mentions a report, without believing it, that Lord Gosford has been frightened into a belief, that the payment of the "howling officials, would be the signal for a general insurrection of the Canadians. The people of Lower Canada are as brave as lions—never did we meet with a more gentle, honest, and yet most courageous population. Mr Papineau is their idol, and he is neither deficient in courage, penetration, nor in disposition to turn to the best advantage the goadings of the enemy. His last speech, published in the *Vindicator*, is moderate, but let the standard of Canada be once unfurled, and—our readers may guess the rest. Like the panic of 1835, it would soon be all over. We hazard these remarks, without being in the secrets or confidence of any party; we have no correspondent below, but can guess a little as well as others.—*Id.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

MIRAMICHI, July 18.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—An accident of a truly melancholy nature, happened at the Steam Mill, in Chatham, on Saturday morning last.

Two lads, George Ford, aged 15, and John Kelly, aged 17 years, while playing, it is sup-

posed, near one of the shafts connecting with the cross-cut saws, the clothes of the former became entangled thereon, and on finding this to be the case, he clasped Kelly in his arms, when both were whirled round with the machinery. Ford must have met with an instantaneous death, as his head at every revolution of the shaft, came in contact with one of the beams of the building, and the other lad was dreadfully maimed and bruised. The physicians were in immediate attendance, and in the course of the day, it was found necessary to amputate Kelly's right leg, at the thigh.—He now lies in a very precarious state, with but slight hopes of his recovery.

An inquest was held on the body of the first named unfortunate youth, before M. Cranney, Esq. one of the coroners of the county, when a verdict of Accidental Death was returned.—*Gleaner*.

THE FISHERIES.—The Salmon Fisheries are doing much better this season than they have done for some years past; but the Gasperau Fishery, which has for some years, been carried on with much enterprise and spirit, and given employment to a number of individuals, has turned out a total failure, few persons having caught sufficient oven to pay the wages of the persons whom they engaged to assist them.

Cod Fish, we understand, were abundant in the Gulf in the beginning of the season, but latterly very few have been taken, and upon the whole it will be a bad year for those engaged in that branch of trade.—*Id.*

Mr J. Crosskill, St. John, N. B. proposes to publish a "Literary and Historical Journal," monthly; at 12s. 6d. per ann., or 10s. in advance. Mr Crosskill we believe is a native of Halifax.—*Halifax Telegraph*.

P. E. ISLAND.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, July 18.

We have to congratulate our brethren of the Roman Catholic persuasion on the elevation of the very Reverend Bernard Donald Macdonald-V. A. to the See of Charlottetown, with the episcopal jurisdiction over the Province of New Brunswick as well as this Island. From the many estimable qualities of the Reverend gentleman, and the excellence of his character, we have every reason to believe that this appointment will be hailed with general satisfaction, and that the interests of the Church over which he is called to preside, and the temporal as well as spiritual happiness of its members, will be thereby greatly promoted.—*Gazette*.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

YARMOUTH, July 14.

SCHOONER OCEANUS.—This vessel cleared at Pictou for Halifax, with a cargo of coal, about the middle of May, after having, as most of our readers are aware, got in some difficulty by the swindling propensities of a Mr Sheffield, the Charterer. As she did not arrive in Halifax, and no accounts were heard of her until this week, fears were entertained that some disaster had befallen her. A letter was received by a gentleman in this town, a few days ago, from St. John N. B., stating that she had arrived at Bridgeport, (Connecticut,) where she sold her cargo, and was to proceed thence for Norfolk, (Virginia,) to take in a cargo for Jamaica. This information was obtained from two of the crew who left her, and had arrived at St. John.—*Yarmouth Herald*.

Our harbour has been literally swarming with herrings for some days past, and considerable of them have been taken.—*Id.*

The crops generally throughout this and the neighboring Provinces, and the United States, are in a healthy state so far, and augur a plentiful harvest.—*Id.*

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of the late THOMAS ELLIOT, of 6 Mile Brook, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to SARAH ELLIOT, 6 Mile Brook, 8th May, 1837. m-m

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of ROBERT BROWN, Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r. THOMAS KERR, THOMAS MCCOUL, } Adm'rs. 4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late WILLIAM CAMPBELL, of Pictou, in the County of Pictou, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, THOMAS CAMPBELL, ANDREW MILLAR, } Admrs. Pictou, 2d May, 1837. tf

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. tf

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late HUGH DENOON, Esq., of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r. JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r. Pictou, 22d April, 1836. tf

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late JESSEY LOGIE, of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax. PETER DONALDSON, Administrator 13th April, 1836.

JOHN ROSS,

BOOK-BINDER,

HAVING received a stock of Materials, is enabled to execute orders with neatness, and on the most reasonable terms.

Journals, Day Books, Ledgers, Indexes, and other Blank work, done on the shortest notice.

Old or injured books, repaired or rebound, according to order.

The BEE will be neatly half-bound at 3s. per vol.

N.B. J. R. will not be responsible for books longer than three months after they are left at his shop. tf

June 14, 1837.

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.

PICTOU LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

RULES.

I. This Institution shall be denominated the "PICTOU LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY."

II. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and Secretary, with an additional Committee of four Members,—five to be a quorum.

III. The offices of Treasurer and Secretary shall be vested in one person, whose duty it shall be to record the proceedings, to collect and apply the Funds, under the direction of the President and Committee, and to read the minutes of each night's proceedings, at the commencement of the succeeding Meeting.

IV. The Officers shall be elected annually, on the last night of the Session.

V. Persons wishing to become Members shall not be balloted for until they have deposited the sum of Seven Shillings and Sixpence with the Secretary, which shall be considered their first annual subscription, if elected, and returned if not elected.

VI. Each Member shall pay Five Shillings annually and thereupon receive a Ticket of admission from the Secretary.

VII. No person shall be admitted a Member unless two-thirds of the Members present ballot for his election.

VIII. The annual Sessions of the Society shall commence on the first Wednesday of November, and terminate on the first Wednesday of May.

IX. The Society shall meet every Wednesday evening, during the session. The chair shall be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

X. Any Member coming in after the President has taken the chair, shall pay a fine of one shilling.

XI. The chair shall be taken by the President, or one of the Officers, according to precedence of office.

XII. At all meetings of the Society, the Chairman shall preserve order at his discretion, and may subsequently submit any breach of decorum to a vote of the Society.

XIII. No religious or political subject shall be introduced into the discussions of the Society.

XIV. The Committee shall approve of all subjects of Lecture and Essay, and announce them to the Society at least fourteen days before they are delivered.

XV. It shall not be competent for the Chairman to take any part in the debate; but it shall be optional with him to offer some remarks at its conclusion.

XVI. Any Member may introduce one non-resident Gentleman.

XVII. Each Member shall be at liberty to introduce one Lady, to such Lectures as may be considered interesting.

Rules for the management of the Library and Museum.

I. The Library in connection with this Institution, shall be called the "LIBRARY OF THE PICTOU LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY."

II. The Library shall be under the direction of the Committee of management of the Society, subject however to the following regulations.

III. Every member of the Society shall be a member of the Library, and entitled to a vote in all matters connected therewith.

IV. A Committee of seven, five of whom shall be a quorum, shall be annually elected by ballot, for the purpose of selecting Books. Each Member shall have the liberty of proposing two works, and the Books to be purchased must be selected from those thus recommended.

V. Books shall be given out to the Members on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday, in each week, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, P. M.; and none shall receive more than one volume at a time. *Provided always*, that any member actually

engaged in preparing a Lecture or Essay, the same having by him been regularly announced, shall have access to the Library at any time when convenient to the Librarian, and shall have the privilege of taking out any book or books he may require for that purpose—subject to the regulations and penalties hereinafter mentioned.

VI. No member shall retain any book longer than a fortnight, under a penalty of one penny for each night exceeding that time; but the time on a book may be renewed, unless another person shall have entered his name for it.

VII. Any member injuring or losing a volume, shall pay the value of the whole work, or such other fine as the Committee shall impose, and shall be suspended from his privileges, in both Society and Library, till the sum be paid.

VIII. Every person who shall deliver a lecture, shall be requested to present a copy thereof to the Society, to be preserved in the Library, where alone it may be consulted.

IX. The Librarian shall be annually elected, by ballot, on the last evening of the Session.

X. It shall be the duty of the Librarian to take charge of the Books and Manuscripts; to attend at the Library in terms of Rule V., and enter in a book which he shall keep for that purpose, the number of the books, to whom and when given out, and when returned; also, the names of applicants for books, in order of precedence. It shall also be his duty to enter in said book, the number, title, and value of every work, as determined by the Committee; to notify them of the loss or damage of any volume, and at the end of the Session, to deliver into their hands, his journals, and all the Society's property under his care.

Of the Museum.

XI. The Librarian shall be conservator of the Museum and Apparatus, none of which shall be removed from the room, without an order from the President, or, in his absence, from one of the Vice-Presidents.

OFFICE-BEARERS,  
OF THE SOCIETY,

Elected at the close of the Session in May, 1837.

President,

ROBERT MCKAY, ESQUIRE.

Vice-Presidents,

MR JAMES PRIMROSE,  
THOMAS DICKSON, ESQUIRE.

Secretary and Treasurer,

MR CHARLES ROBSON.

Committee,

MR G. A. BLANCHARD,  
DR. W. J. ANDERSON,  
DAVID MATHESON, ESQUIRE,  
MR THOMAS G. TAYLOR.

AGRICULTURAL.

Selected from the Halifax Farmer and Mechanic.

THE FARMER.

There is not a more independent being in existence than the Farmer. The real Farmer—he who attends strictly to the duties of his profession—who keeps every thing about him snug and tidy, and who seeks every opportunity to introduce such improvements of the day as will tend to add beauty and worth to his farm. Such a farmer is always happy and independent, and he lives, as it were, in a little world of his own, with nothing to trouble him save the cares of his farm, which, by the way, are considered rather as pleasures than otherwise. His mind is always at ease, and the duties of his calling are always performed with a good degree of pleasure. When the toils of the day are o'er, and the "night cometh," he takes his seat at the domestic

fireside, and whiles away the evening in sweet converse with his little family circle. The toils of the day have been perhaps rather arduous; but what of that? They are drowned and forgotten in the pleasure of the evening. And then, he feels a sincere pleasure on reflection, that while he rests from his labors his business continues to flourish, his crops are always growing and preparing for harvest; his cattle, &c. are fattening ready for market, and every thing prospers. With such thoughts as these, he can calmly resign himself to the night's repose, and rise on the morrow with the returning sun, refreshed and prepared for the duties of another day.

MANURES.

Manures to a farm are what blood is to the human body. The first object of a farmer should be to obtain, and preserve in the best manner, all the animal, vegetable and compost manures, which can be made upon his farm or procured elsewhere; but unless properly preserved, much of his labor is wasted, and his lands are less productive. Fair experiments have clearly proved that the manure of cattle, preserved under cover or in vaults under barns, possess a third more value at least, than the same kind which has remained exposed to rains and the action of the atmosphere. This will not be doubted by any one who has any correct information upon the subject, or has by experiment ascertained the difference. We cannot well explain the reason of this great difference, without adopting the style and terms of the chemist; but as our object is not to enlighten the learned, we therefore reject technical terms, and use language more familiar.

Vegetation is caused not so much by the quantity of manure mixed in the soil, as by its nutritious qualities. Should all farmers understand the fact, that none of the earthy or solid part of manure enters into the plants, or in other words, that it is *only the liquid parts, or that portion of the manure which combines or unites with water, which produces vegetation*, or causes the corn to grow, they would then perceive the necessity of preserving animal manure in vaults under cover. The only value which the earthy part of the manure has is to keep the soil into which it is ploughed, in a loose, pulverised state, so as to render it capable of retaining, after rains, a greater quantity of moisture.

Some farmers have expressed an opinion, that urine of cattle promotes vegetation as much as their manure. But whatever may be the difference in value, it is surely very important that the urine should be preserved in vaults mixed with the manure.

In the Spring, when the manure is conveyed into the field, it should be ploughed in immediately, and spread no faster than becomes necessary for ploughing; because at this season the warmth of the sun produces a rapid fermentation, the most valuable or liquid part of the manure escapes in the form of gas, as it is often expressed, by evaporation.

Should a heap of manure at this season be covered with earth two feet deep, in a short period the whole mass of earth would be enriched by the gas, arising from the fermented manure. Hence the utility of covering fresh barn yard manure with earth, straw, litter, weeds, street and door-yard scrapings, mud from swamps, and all kinds of decomposed vegetable matter. Skilful farmers will always make as large a quantity of compost manure as possible. It is a very certain way to enrich a farm, and ensure abundant crops. If these truths are conceded, then it conclusively follows that the general practice of our farmers in respect to manure is injudicious. They let the manure lie in large yards, or the open field, exposed to heavy rains and the action of

the atmosphere. A large portion of the nutritive qualities escape in gas, or is washed away by the heavy rains. The greater the exposure to the atmosphere, the greater the loss. Therefore the practice of carting out the barnyard manure in the fall, and spreading it in small heaps upon the soil intended for ploughing in the spring, is still more censurable. But the fall manure is often carted into the fields and deposited in one or two large heaps to rot, for the purpose of manuring corn and potato hills in the spring; and strange as it may seem, many old farmers yet believe that old rotted manure promotes vegetation better than fresh, or unfermented manure! They appear to be ignorant of the fact, that the longer manure remains exposed to rot, the less nutriment, or food for plants it retains; and the more it becomes assimilated to mere earth.

To put either fresh or rotted manure in the hill, in the season of planting potatoes and corn, as a general practice, is injudicious. But half the quantity of fresh unfermented manure, in the hill well mixed in the soil, would afford probably more nutriment than double the quantity of old rotted manure.

The moisture, necessary to vegetation, is conveyed to the roots of young trees, or the corn, or other plants, through the medium of earth. If any light or dry material is in contact with the roots, it tends to cut off the regular and natural supply of water, and the plant must either extend its roots through the dry substance to draw its supply of moisture or else become feeble, and perhaps perish. Hence, in a dry season, more particularly, manuring in the hill, often proves very injurious to the growth of plants. If manuring the corn hill is ever judicious, it is only a cold moist and sterile soil, or swarded land deeply ploughed, where a farmer has not a sufficient quantity of manure to mix in the soil. The surest method to enrich the soil for future years, is to plough in the manure. The roots of corn, extending several feet around the hill, will find whatever nourishment the soil contains; and it is far better to afford a sufficient supply when the corn is coming to maturity, than merely to force the kernel to vegetate a few days earlier by means of a hot-bed.

Our preceding remarks show the importance of covering manure well with earth, previous to its fermentation. Hence the common practice of spreading the manure upon the surface and "harrowing it in" is attended with great loss, as a large portion will remain dry upon the surface, and for no other use than enriching the atmosphere.

Manure being the life of a farm, every exertion should be used to procure all kinds of it. Compost, soot ashes, lime, gypsum, burnt clay or soft bricks pulverised, decomposed vegetable substances, weeds, leaves of trees, coarse grass, &c. &c. will all tend to fertilize the soil. None are ignorant that such as is taken from the vaults, afford the greatest quantity of nutriment to plants. On farms it ought never to be lost. The yards for swine, ought always to be excavated, or be in the form of a basin, so that this manure in richness next to the last, should be preserved in a moist state. The same remark applies to the barn yard for other cattle, except that the latter ought to have a level and dry margin for feeding cattle occasionally. Soon after planting in the spring, a farmer ought to commence hauling into these yards the different substances we have enumerated, and any others within his reach which can be converted into a manure. These substances will become incorporated with the manure of the cattle, and also absorb their urine, and the whole mass will be less liable to dry up and waste in the summer season.

A good farmer will be careful to yard his cattle at night as much as practicable through the warm, and in the day time, in the winter seasons. It has been found to be very beneficial to keep the cattle in a moist state by means of aqueducts, whenever practicable. In fine, farmers should spare no labor or expense to obtain a plentiful supply of manure to fertilize the soil. The liberality to "Mother earth" will be repaid with equal abundance.—Northern Farmer.

ROOT CULTURE.

The root culture presents many advantages to the stock farmer. Roots are less exhausting to the soil than grain; they are admirably fitted to form a part of a course of crops; are very beneficial in pulverizing the soil; afford abundance of food for farm stock; may be substituted for grain; and serve to augment and improve the valuable product of the cattle yard. An acre of ground, under good culture, will produce, on a fair average, twenty tons of Swedish turnips, mangel wurtzel, carrots, parsnips, or potatoes.—Supposing a lean animal to consume one bushel a day, and a fattening two bushels, the produce of an acre will then subsist three lean bullocks 110 days, nearly the period of our winter, and three fattening ones 55 days. We merely assume these as reasonable data, and ask, if the result does not prove the profitableness of their culture? But we are not permitted to doubt upon this subject, if we credit the testimony of those who have tried them, and whose continuance in the culture is the best proof of their value. Roots enter largely into the system of Flemish husbandry, which has been extolled as inferior to none other, and in many parts of Great Britain, turnips are considered the basis of profitable farming. In our country, root culture is winning its way to notice and to favour. Few who have managed it judiciously have been willing to relinquish it; while others are annually commencing it. The great obstacle to the more rapid extension of the culture among us, is the want of experience, the want of proper implements, as drill barrows, cultivators, &c. and the labour of securing the crop in winter. The apparent magnitude of these obstacles is daily diminishing, and we shall ere long discover, that root crops may be cultivated, and secured for winter use, as easily as other farm crops.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership heretofore existing between HUGH FRASER and JAMES McKAY, of Barney's River, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All who are indebted to said concern are requested to make immediate settlement, as one of the subscribers intends leaving the Province in autumn.

HUGH FRASER,  
JAMES McKAY.

Barney's River, June 1, 1837.

The Public are informed, that the Blacksmith and Mill Business heretofore carried on by the above firm, will in future be conducted by the subscriber, who solicits their patronage.

HUGH FRASER.

June, 1837. m-v

WANTED,

A SMART Young Man, as a

FARM SERVANT.

Apply to George Craig, 10 Mile House, West River. [June 5.]

EX "MARION," FROM BOSTON.

CORN MEAL in barrels,  
CORN in 2 bushel bags,  
AND  
A FEW BARRELS PITCH AND TAR,  
For sale by

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

May 24.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT PICTOU, On the Premises, on Wednesday, the second day of August, at 12 o'clock, pursuant to an order of Governor and Council,

THE Real Estate of the late Jessie Logic, formerly of Pictou, deceased, consisting of

A DWELLING HOUSE,

AND

LOT OF LAND,

situate, lying and being in Water Street, in the town of Pictou, and running back to Church Street; bounded and described as follows: On the south by Water-st., and measuring thereon 40 feet, on the west by a lot formerly in the possession of Charles Morrison; on the north by Church-St., and measuring thereon 40 feet; and on the east by lands lately in the possession of Mrs Mooring.

PETER DONALDSON,

June 14, 1837.

Administrator.

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, German, 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 lacings; 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; Blacksmith's and other files; coffee mills; spades and shovels; brushes; candlesticks; CRIAMPING MACHINES; brass sofa and table castors,

COUNTER BEAMS & WEIGHTS;

sad and box irons; cart and wagon bushes; 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 Chinese and other rich SHAWLS; Palm leaf HATS, by the dozen; stuff and silk Hats; &c. &c.

ALSO:

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, superior ginger, tobacco, snuff, cigars, molasses, vinegar, crockery, sets China; shoe eather, &c. &c.

Water street, Pictou, June 6. 1f

NOTICE.

THE Captain of the barque Wexford, of Wexford, which vessel lately run on board the brig Loyalist, at sea, and was subsequently abandoned, is hereby informed, that his said vessel has been picked up and carried into the Port of Sydney, C. B. where she now lies in charge of the Agent for Lloyd's, and he is hereby requested to repair to the spot, and take his said vessel in charge, as she is repairable.

June 28.

JAS. DAWSON,  
Lloyd's Agent, Pictou.

Editors of papers with whom we exchange, will please to give the above one insertion.

ON HAND,

10 BBLs PORK; 10 cwt FLOUR; Cut NAILS of every description. J. DAWSON.

## THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1837.

CANADA.—The movements in Lower Canada having now assumed an aspect, which cannot fail to excite a deep interest in the minds of all the inhabitants of those countries, we devote a considerable portion of our Editorial columns to that important subject.

It was a most unfortunate circumstance, that, at the very time when the wisest politician the British Empire contained, was required to allay the ferment raised by the crooked and dishonest policy of five or six previous Governors, Lord Gosford should have been selected to assume the reins. This nobleman appears to exceed all that have preceded him in weakness, meanness, and duplicity. Without possessing any thing deserving the name of principle himself, he has tried to rule Lower Canada by the principles of both the opposing parties alternately. He began by concealing his instructions received from the Colonial Office, and by temporising with, and deceiving both Constitutionalists and Reformers, ever since, he has gone himself most thoroughly hated and despised by both. His late Proclamation for the suppression of the Reform Meetings, and the Officers whose duty it was to promulgate and enforce it, have been treated with the utmost contempt, and both the tory and the reform press have pronounced it a weak and inefficient document. Public Meetings and popular excitement have greatly increased. The "Gosford Atrocity," and "Russell Coercion" have been denounced throughout the breadth and length of the land; so that all Canada is at present like a volcano on the eve of an eruption. Conviction will be forced ere long on the British Ministry, that it is not by such vacillating men, nor such contemptible measures, that they can retain these Colonies.

Among the Reformers of Lower Canada, are many men of no ordinary talent, and were they in almost any other country than Canada, they would shine either at the bar, in the senate, or the camp; of this number Messrs Papineau and Morin are not the least conspicuous. They have long stood boldly forward for the redress of their country's grievances, and will not, we feel confident, desert her cause till they obtain their object, or place her liberties beyond the control and misrule of Downing-street politicians.

Many silly stories have lately been circulated by Couriers and others in this place, about the express mails which have lately arrived at Halifax. Among others, it was said that a treasonable correspondence was discovered between Papineau and the Governor of Maine. Than this nothing could be more unlikely, either as regards the true policy of the one or the other. The truth is, that the Executive is not bound to divulge the purport of these expresses, nor is there any evidence that it has done so. We believe, however, that they are connected with both the Canadian grievances and the Boundary Question.

The leaders of the Canadian reformers are too intelligent, and have been too long exercised with the arbitrary measures, the empty promises, and crooked policy of the Colonial Office, to be caught in a treasonable correspondence with the Governor of a petty State; and Papineau is too honest a patriot to employ any other means to accomplish his end, save such as will command the respect of all reflecting men. He will not, we think, in the mean time, lead the Canadians into acts of rebellion. His object is to cripple and harass the Government, to render it a nullity and powerless, and thus forcing upon them the necessity of adopting sounder measures of Government. In this he has already partly succeeded, for we observe the revenue at the Custom House has fallen off materially from the returns of former years. Papineau knows besides, that the late measures of the Imperial Parliament are founded on principles derogatory of the freedom of all the Colonies,—such as must unite them

in one common bond of fellowship for their defence, and such as will make them view the first shot that is fired at a colonist, in the onward march of coercion, as a signal for general revolt. We do not state this for the purposes of alarm or intimidation, but from our sober conviction of what we believe to be the real state of facts. We hope, therefore, the British Ministry will pause before they lay sacrilegious hands on the monies of the Colonists; it will be more honorable to rescind and retreat in time, than to wind up the affair as they did in the last struggle for American independence.

That we do not stand alone in our opinions, we quote the following extract from a well written article in a late number of the *Novascotian*, on Canadian affairs:

At the risk of appearing tedious, let us now, before we dismiss this subject, contrast the situation in which the Mother Country would have stood to the Colony, had this truly Constitutional demand been conceded, with that which it at present occupies. Had an Elective Council been given to Lower Canada, the Ministry would have shown to the Province more immediately concerned—to all Colonies, and to the talented party in and out of Parliament who support our views, that to the fullest extent, it was disposed to secure Colonial liberty and prosperity, by a gracious and magnanimous application of the broad principles of the Constitution; it would have tried a great experiment for the restoration of order, and the preservation of peace. It would have justified to all the world the employment of force, if force was afterwards necessary to preserve the authority of the Crown, and respect for the general laws of the Empire. But it may be said that, to have given an Elective Council to Lower Canada, would have been to render the Papineau party omnipotent in both branches of the Legislature. We believe it would, however high the franchise might have been raised. But what then, ought not the majority to govern? Should not the views of four fifths of the Constituency of any Colony influence its policy and frame its laws? If not, why was a Representative system granted—why was not the elective franchise confined to the minority, if they and not the mass of people were to have all authority in the Province? Could they have framed any law destructive of the rights and liberties of the minority, without the consent of the Executive—without the revision of the Crown Officers in England, and the rejection of the King in Council? And had they attempted it, would not the Government have been justified in the eyes of the reformers of England, of the other Colonies, and of the world, in employing force to abridge their powers, and secure justice to all concerned? The concession of an Elective Council, then, so far from involving any risk, would either have ensured peace and contentment, or it would have placed the British Government on most imposing vantage ground, to deal with the rebellious and refractory.

But in what position is she placed by the passage of Lord John Russell's abominable resolutions? For 20 years, it is admitted on all hands, even by the report of the Parliamentary Committee, she grossly misgoverned the Colony. Since 1825 she has leaned rather to the side of the official faction, than to the views of the great majority of the popular Branch; and finally, she answers a demand for a radical change of the system, by the most tyrannical and unconstitutional attack, that ever was made on the liberties of a people struggling to be free. To withhold the supplies, even assuming that the act was impolitic, was the undoubted right of the Provincial Parliament—to seize upon the taxes of the Colonists, without the consent of that Assembly, and by the mere acts of a body in which they are not represented, is a violation not only of the great charter of the Colonies, but of every principle of the Constitution, which a British subject is taught to reverence. The attempt is as execrable as the results will be disastrous.

What can either the Conservatives of Canada, or the Whigs and Tories of England, hope from such a burghlarious violation of the Colonial Treasury? The greatest good to any party will be the payment of the arrears due to the public Officers, and the circulation of a little money. The evils may be judged of by what has already occurred. The passage of the Resolutions, having withered all hopes of a fair adjustment of their claims, has placed between the mass of the people of Canada and the Mother Country, a widening gulf of hatred and distrust, which we doubt if any thing can close. There is, we fear, no Curtius prepared to leap into it, to preserve the integrity of the Empire. Many worthy people here daily ask the question, is there not going to be a Civil War in Canada? We anticipate no such thing, at least for many years. With the Upper Province in an attitude of hostility—the other Colonies standing aloof—and a

powerful and determined party within her own borders, opposed to such a step; Lower Canada could not now, in our opinion, even with the aid of volunteers from the States, achieve her independence,—and therefore it is that we doubt the policy of placing her in such a position as subjects her to the certainty of spoliation or defeat. We believe that, as matters now stand, the British Government can hold the Colony, in spite of any resistance from Mr Papineau and his party, perhaps for eight or ten years. During all that time, both public and private affairs will be in "most admired disorder." The feelings of contempt and hatred, formerly entertained by the majority of the local faction which troubled them, will be transferred to the British Government and people, by whom it has been protected by daring inroads on public liberty. Every child born within the homes of the hundreds of thousands represented by the Parliamentary majority, will be reared with sentiments of hatred to the British name, and his eyes towards the sun of independence rising in the distance. The Assembly will continue to refuse the supplies, and perhaps decline doing any business with any Governor till satisfaction be obtained; if dissolutions are tried, the same man will be returned, and the same system followed out, the agitators all the time keeping, as they easily can do—as O'Connell and his party did for years in Ireland—within the limits of the law. Papineau's advice and opinions will, throughout the whole range of his party have the effect of law; the Government will be shorn of all real authority; and naturally peaceful people—now pretty well prepared by thirty years of political agitation, will become in eight or ten years from this, a band of organised, well disciplined, and self-sacrificing soldiers. The result no man can foretell; but who that reflects on the precarious tenure which Head and the Tories have of Upper Canada—on the natural increase of the population in both Provinces—the six months closing of the Gulf of St. Lawrence—our unadjusted Boundary line—and the natural fondness of American backwoodsmen for skirmishing in defence of their neighbors, even if their Government do not formally interfere—who, we ask, is there, that reflecting upon these things, and upon the present aspect of Canadian affairs, but must deplore the narrow and unstatesmanlike policy that has cursed the Empire with such a recoil as this; and who that for a moment considers the evils which Lower Canada must endure, before the struggle ends, but must regret that they had not been averted by a course of sounder policy and discretion, even on the part of the Colonists themselves.

Mrs JONES.—We have much pleasure in stating that the report of this lady having "secretly abdicated" her home, is untrue. The state of her health rendered it advisable that she should visit England, and her husband accompanied her to New York, and secured her a passage on board a packet ship. "In no instance," says a writer acquainted with Mr and Mrs Jones, "have we witnessed a more cordial attachment than that which exists between the gentleman and lady at whom this disgraceful slander was aimed."

MR MUNN has been returned for the Lower Town, Quebec. At the close of the poll the numbers stood, Munn 660, Connolly 628. Majority 37.

THE LEGISLATURE OF LOWER CANADA are summoned, for the dispatch of business, on the 18th August next.

WE have been favoured with Boston papers to the 19th, inclusive, but they contain no news of importance.

BARRINGTON, July 8, 1837.—The schooner Frances, Capt. Fields, from St. John, N. B., for Antigua, was wrecked on the Northern Mud Island, on the night of the 2d instant. The vessel belonged wholly to the Master, and is partially insured. The vessel was shortly afterwards taken possession of by the Superintendent of the Island, in pursuance of his instructions from the Commissioners at Halifax; and the Master being thus precluded from the care of his own property, took passage with his crew yesterday, for St. John.—*Yarmouth Herald*.

## DIED.

On Friday morning last, Mr David P. Patterson, in the 32d year of his age.

**SHIP NEWS**

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

**ENTERED.**

Thursday, July 20.—Sch'r Argus, Purrier, Boston—ballast; Bold Jack, Vigneau, Halifax—do.; brig Josephine, Peck, Providence—do.; Exortion, York, Portland—do.

Friday.—Brig Poland, Simpson, Newport—ballast; Laurel, Wakefield, Providence—do.; Ann, Killgore, Portland—do.; Uzardo, Burgess, Boston—do.; sch'r Amrith, Bunker, New York—flour &c.; Gracioso, O'Brien, Halifax—goods; Catherine, Millard, Tatamagouche—plank

Saturday.—Sch'r Eliza, Forrest, Boston—ballast; Emigrant, Kelly, Burin, Newfld.—flour and bread; Calypso, Stewart, Anchat—ballast.

Tuesday.—Brig Favorite, Clay, Boston—ballast; Emerald, McKonzie, do.—do.; Duan, Sheffield, do.—do.; Clyde, Blye, Bristol—ballast; barqua Peacher, Howe, Warren—do.; sch'r Dolphin, Huskins, Newport—do.; Mary Ann, Graham, Mag. Islands—oil; Elizabeth, Haydon, Rivor John—plank; Sarah, Mat-tatal—empty barrels; Catherine & Elizabeth, Benois, Wallace—plank; Olive Branch, Boucher, Halifax—bound to Magdalen Islands; James William, Vigneau, Arichat—ballast.

**CLEARED.**

July 20th.—Ship Staffa, Harvey, Poole—timber; sch'r Prospect, Peckham, Boston—coal.

22d.—Brig Pandora, Shepard, Providence—coal; sch'r Mochanic, Parsons, Boston—do.; Catherine, Millard, Tatamagouche—goods; Sarah Mullins, Three Rivers—rigging; brig Commerce, Tybing, New York—coal.

24th.—Ship Tropic, Jackson, Providence—coal.  
25th.—Sch'r James William, Vigneau, Pugwash—ballast; Gracioso, O'Brien, Halifax—produce.

**A SILK HANDKERCHIEF**, picked up on the street yesterday, will be restored to the owner on application at this Office. [July 26.]

**VALUABLE WORKS.**

*A complete set of the BRIDGEWATER TREATISES, 12 vols. bound in calf—containing*

- CHALMERS**—On the Wisdom and Goodness of God, as manifest in the adaptation of Nature to the Constitution of Man.
- KIDD**—On the adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man.
- WHEWELL**—On Astronomy and General Physics, considered in reference to Natural Theology.
- BELL**—On the human Hand, as evincing design.
- ROOET**—On Animal and Vegetable Physiology.
- BUCKLAND**—On Geology and Mineralogy.
- KIRBY**—On the history, habits, and instincts of Animals.
- PROUT**—On Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion.

**ALSO:**

**THE BRITISH CYCLOPEDIA**, in 8 volumes. For sale at the Bookstore of **J. DAWSON.** July 26.

**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

**PAPER HANGINGS & BORDER.**

**JUST** received, and for sale low for cash,—250 pieces Paper Hangings, and 6 pieces Bordering. **JAS. DAWSON.** June 25.

**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. Dickey, 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,**

some 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. Dickey, Esq.

**JAMES W. JOHNSTON,**  
**ALEX'R STEWART,**

Attornies to the Executors and Heirs of Col. Desbarres.

Halifax, July 12. m-m

Clerk of the Peace Office.

**GENERAL SESSIONS, JULY TERM, 1837.**

**THE ASSIZE OF BREAD**

Set the Eighth day of July, and to be in force.

|   | lbs | oz | dr |
|---|-----|----|----|
| The penny half-penny loaf of fine wheaten flour is to weigh         | 0   | 7  | 8  |
| Threepenny loaf of ditto to weigh                                   | 0   | 15 | 0  |
| Sixpenny loaf of ditto to weigh                                     | 1   | 14 | 0  |
| Shilling loaf of ditto to weigh                                     | 3   | 12 | 1  |
| The panny half-penny loaf of fine country wheaten flour is to weigh | 0   | 8  | 6  |
| Threepenny loaf of ditto ditto to weigh                             | 1   | 0  | 13 |
| Sixpenny loaf of ditto ditto to weigh                               | 2   | 1  | 11 |
| Shilling loaf of ditto ditto to weigh                               | 4   | 3  | 11 |

**JAMES SKINNER, C. Peace.**

**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. if

**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, Chromo Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrigheo Bloss.

**JAMES D. B. FRASER.**

September 21. if

**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.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

**THE** Subscriber intending to quit the Province in a short time, offers for sale his **FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c.**

as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pictou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Mines, Green Hill, &c. all of which meet on the property; the new bridge on the river crosses at the door,—forming one of the most desirable situations for business to be found in the county, with every prospect of its soon becoming a thriving village. Three sides of the property front the roads, which will cause it to be highly valuable hereafter, should the possessor wish to dispose of any part of it in Lots. The land is of first quality, well watered, and lying dry; it abounds in freestone of good quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for fencing, &c.

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

**A BRIEF VIEW**

*Of the Scriptural Authority and Historical Evidence of* **INFANT BAPTISM;**

And a Reply to the Objections urged in the Treatise of E. A. Crawley, A. M.

By **J. W. GRAY, A. M.,** of St. John, N. B.

A few Copies of the above Work for sale by the subscriber. Price, 6s.

**JAMES DAWSON.**

**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,** Septe ber 21. if Druggist.

**TWO LOTS.**

**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

**HEALTH SECURED,**

**BY MORISON'S PILLS,**

*The Vegetable Universal Medicine of the British College of Health;*

**WHICH** has obtained the approbation and commendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious & all Liver Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Dolozeux, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all Climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious 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, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morison's Directions for their use.

**OF WHOM ALSO MAY BE HAD,**

A few **BOOKS**, describing the properties, uses, & almost innumerable cases of Cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine.

May 23, 1836

**JAMES DAWSON.**

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

(And for Sale by James Dawson,)

**WILCOCKES'S AND FRYER'S** Now and much admired System of **ARITHMETIC AND MENTAL CALCULATIONS.**

EDITED BY **REV. JAMES WADDELL,** Master of the Central Academy, Charlotte-town. Price 4s. 6d.



## POETRY.

## THE STORMY PETREL.

BY HARRY CORNWALL.

A THOUSAND miles from land are we,  
Tossing about on the roaring sea;  
From billow to bounding billow cast,  
Like floecy snow on stormy blast.  
The sails are scattered abroad, like weeds,  
The strong masts shake, like quivering reeds,  
The mighty cables, and iron chains,  
The hull, which all earthly strength disdains,  
They strain and they crack, and hearts like stone  
Their natural hard proud strength disown.

Up and down! Up and down!  
From the base of the wave to the billow's crown,  
And amidst the flashing and feathery foam  
The Stormy Petrel finds a home,—  
A home, if such a place may be,  
For her who lives on the wide wide sea,  
On the craggy ice, in the frozen air,  
And only seeketh her rocky lair  
To warm her young, and to teach them spring  
At once o'er the waves on their stormy wing!

O'er the deep! O'er the deep!  
Where the whale, and the shark, and the sword fish  
slcep,  
Outflying the blast, and the driving rain,  
The Petrel telleth her tale—in vain;  
For the mariner curseth the warning bird  
Who bringeth him news of the storms unheard!  
Ah! thus does the prophet, of good or ill,  
Meet hate from the creatures he serveth still  
Yet he no'er falters:—So, Petrel! spring  
Once more o'er the waves on thy stormy wing!

## MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Pearl.

## MOTIVES.

Much as we are opposed to vulgarity, we repeat the old Spanish proverb 'that Hell is payed with good intentions.' The same might also be said of earth, for put our foot where we will, there is a good motive beneath it. What a fine world this would be if it were judged by our motives? Every body is actuated by good motives, every thing is attempted to be exhausted by speaking of the purity of motive which caused it. The very pirate who so remorselessly murders his victims, even he will prate of his motives. But all this is great delusion, and by it, we play falsely to our own consciences. There is no such thing as an evil deed being performed from a good motive. There is no good unless it tend to meliorate the condition of our species, and no man can justly pretend to be actuated by good motives when misery will be the positive effect of his conduct. Yet the most heartless villains in the world profess to have good motives. What happy creatures we should be, if happiness were awarded according to our professed motive. Yet what loads of misery, what catalogues of crime, what volumes of unprincipled villany are laid on the back of these good motives.

Now we admit, that men sometimes err, having the best intentions at the same time, but with the great mass of mankind 'good motive' is used instead of mere selfishness. None of us ought to 'shake our garments' and say, this does not apply to me. In this particular a reform is really needed, and not in the world at large only, but also in our bosoms. Before we speak of motives, we ought at all times to examine, and that rigidly, how much real good was intended; else, we willfully deceive ourselves, and by ourself we are cheated out of the heritage of a good clean conscience, which is every man's inalienable natural right.

TWO REMARKABLE FACTS.—"It's a werry remarkable circumstance, sir," said Sam, "that poverty and oysters always go together.

"I don't understand you Sam," said Mr Pickwick.

"What I mean, sir," said Sam, "is, that the poorer a place is, the greater call there seems to be for oysters. Look here, sir; here's an oyster stall for every half dozen houses—the street's lined vith'em. Bless'd if I don't think that ven a man's werry poor, he rushes out of his lodgings, and eats oysters in reg'lar desperation.

"To be sure he does," said Mr Weller senior, "and it's just the same vith pickled salmon."

"These are two very remarkable facts, which never occurred to me before," said Mr Pickwick. "The very first place I stop at I'll make a note of them."

THE BITER BIT.—The best illustration of the biter being bit that we heard of for some time, occurred in our own city a short time ago. A respectable dealer in foreign spirits called upon one of his customers, who had about a month before purchased some genuine foreign brandy from him, at 30s. per gallon; and upon asking his customer if any more was wanted, he was met with the reply, by way of experiment, "that the last had not pleased so well, and that in consequence he had purchased some more from another person which he thought fully better." The dealer then requested to taste this last purchase, which request was at once complied with, when the dealer unhesitatingly pronounced it to be neither more nor less than good British brandy, worth about 10s. 6d. per gallon. The purchaser, apparently much surprised said, "that surely in that case a gross attempt had been made to impose upon him, as it was charged in the invoice at 30s. per gallon;" but added, "that very luckily it was not yet paid." "Then my advice to you," says the dealer, "is to pay no more for it than 10s. 6d. a gallon." "Agreed!" exclaimed the customer. "I find you are a great rogue; there is the money for it at your own price; for this, as I can prove to you, is the identical brandy you sent me a month ago, for each gallon of which you have charged me 30s. Discharge the account, and never let me see you again within my door"—the discomfited dealer, upon being satisfied of the identity of his brandy, had no alternative but to take the price offered him and decamp.—*Scotch paper.*

FATAL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—Tuesday afternoon about three o'clock, a young woman about twenty years of age, residing at Fisherrow, was burnt to death in her father's house there, by her cloths having caught fire while she was in a state of intoxication. When discovered, her dress was reduced to a cinder, and although medical assistance was immediately procured, she expired about eight o'clock the same evening.—*Scotch paper.*

ADVICE.—Avoid giving long credits—even to your best customers.

## COLUMN FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

## COIN.

Why should people part with their goods in exchange for little bits of silver, or gold, or copper? If you ask a man why he does so he will tell you, it is because he finds that when he has these little bits of stamped metal, which are called coins, every one is willing to sell him what he wants, for these coins. The baker will let him have bread for them, or the tailor a coat; and so of the rest. Then, if you ask him why the baker and the tailor, and the rest, are willing to do this, he will tell you,

it is for the same reason. The baker and the tailor can buy for these coins, which are called money, what they want from the shoemaker and the butcher; and so of the others.

But how could this use of coin first begin? How could men first agree, all of them, to be ready to part with food, cloth, and working-tools, and every thing else, on exchange for little bits of gold and silver, which no one makes any use of, except to part with them again for something else? And why should not pebbles, or bits of wood, or any thing else, serve as well as coins?

Some people fancy that the coins pass as money and are valued, because they are stamped, according to law, with the king's head. But this is not so. For if a piece of money about as big as a shilling, were made of copper, and stamped, and called a shilling, you would never get the same bread for it as you do for a silver shilling. The law might oblige us to call such a bit of copper a shilling; but the name would not make it of any greater value. You would have to pay three or four of these shillings for a penny-loaf. So that it is not the law, or the stamp, that gives coins their value.

And again, if you were to melt down several shillings into a lump of silver you might get from the silversmith very near as much for it as for the shillings themselves; and the same with gold coins; for silver and gold are valued whether they are in coins or in spoons, or any kind of ornament. And copper also, though worth much less, is still of value, whether it is in pence, or in kettles and pans. People would never have thought of making coins of either silver or gold, or any other metals, if these had been of no value before.

And several other things are used for money, instead of coins, among some nations. There are some tribes of Negroes who are very fond of a kind of pretty little shells, called cowries, which their women string for necklaces: and these shells serve them as money. For about sixty of them, you may buy enough provisions for one day. There are other parts of Africa, where pieces of cotton-cloth, all of the same kind and of the same size, serve for money; that is, these pieces of cloth are taken in exchange for all kinds of goods, even by persons who do not mean to wear the cloth themselves, but to pay it away again in exchange for something else.

But none of these things are so convenient as coins, of silver, and of other metals. These are not liable to break, or to wear out; and they also take up but little room in proportion to their value. But this is chiefly the case with gold and silver. Copper-money is useful for small payments, but would be very inconvenient for large ones. The price of a horse or cow, in copper would be a heavy load; but the price of twenty horses if paid in gold, a man might easily carry about him.

A bank-note is still more convenient in this respect; but, though it is often called paper money, a bank-note is not really money, but a promise to pay money. No one would give any thing for a bank-note, if he did not believe that any one would ever pay gold or silver for it. But as long as men believe this, they receive the bank-notes instead of money, because they expect to get money for it whenever they will.

## AGENTS

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