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The



Leaf

"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PHAET A JUBENTIU, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV'R 16, 1836.

NUMBER XXVI.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

ADVERTISING.

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

For Advertising by the Year, 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.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, pr bushel	2s 6d	Hay	50s a 90s
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	25s a 27s
" hemlock -	30s a 40s	Lamb	none
Beef, pr lb	2d a 2 1-2d	Mackarel	25s a 30s
Butter, -	1s a 1s 2d	Mutton pr lb	2 1-2d
Cheese, n s -	5d a 6d	Oatmeal pr cwt	20s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	12s	Oats	none
" shipped on board	14s 0	Pork pr lb	4 1-2d a 5d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes	1s 6d
Coke	16s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 11s
Codfish pr Qtl	14s a 15s	Salmon, fresh	none
Eggs pr doz	7d	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Flour, n s pr cwt	20s a 25s	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
" Am s r, pr bbl	none	Turnips pr bush	1s 6d.
		Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	17s	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, m	60s a 70s	"	2 17s 6
Beef, best,	4d a 5d	Mackarel, No 1	40s
" Quebec primo	50s	"	2 35s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	"	30s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Melasses	3s
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	31s	" Quebec	none
Coffee	1s 1d	" N. Scotia	100s a 120
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	2s 4
Flour Am sup	55s	Sugar, good,	55 a 60s
" Fine	none	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fino	50s	"	2 60s
" Nova Scotia	40s	"	3 65s

INDIA RUBBERS.

Just received from Boston, and for Sale at the stores of Jas. Dawson and Robert Dawson.

A FEW pairs very best India Rubber overall Shoes. This is an indispensable article to those who can appreciate the comfort of dry feet. [Nov. 8]

LEIGH BELLS.—A Few dozen for sale by the Subscriber.

J. DAWSON.

November 8, 1836.

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

THE subscriber has just received a few copies of the following celebrated American Annuals:—

The Token, The New-Years' Box,
The Gift, The Religious Souvenir,
The Pearl, The Violet.

The Union Annual,

JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, November 8th, 1836.

INDIAN Corn MEAL, in barrels of 196 lbs each, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE. 12th October.

SCOTT'S WANDERINGS IN THE GREAT DESERT.

At the age of sixteen, Alexander Scott, a native of Liverpool, sailed as an apprentice in the Ship Montezuma, commanded by Captain Knubley, and bound from that port to Brazil. on the 26th of October, in the year 1810, the vessel left the Mersey, and on the 23d of November was wrecked upon the African coast, somewhere between Capes Noon and Bajador. In the course of the first day, the crew, who had reached the shore, were visited by two persons, one of them an Arab of the tribe of Tobrolet, and the other a Negro. The cook of the Montezuma, a Portuguese boy named Antonio, and Scott, were desired by Captain Knubley to accompany the men to, their habitations. The natives, finding that Antonio had a knife and some copper coin, took these from him; and the consequence was that the Portuguese boy refused to go farther. Scott and the cook, however, proceeded with their guides, and in the evening reached a valley, in which about a hundred tents were scattered, which were all inhabited by Arabs, of brown complexions, and slender bony forms. To the same place next day the captain and the rest of the crew were brought, and the whole resided there in a straggling manner for the space of three weeks. At the end of this period the Arabs began to break up their tents, and a sort of division or sale of the shipwrecked crews to have taken place. Scott was purchased by an old man named Sidi el Hartoni, who had with him three camels. In travelling with this old man, Scott fell in with the boy Antonio, who was in possession of another Arab Tribe, and the two attempted to escape together, but they were pursued, caught, and beaten. They were next day finally separated; Antonio and his master going off in a south east direction, while Scott was carried, as far as he could judge, due south, the route being all the way not far from the sea. After seventeen days marching, during which the travellers rested, and were hospitably entertained, every night at different Arab encampments, the party reached a place called El Ghiblah, at which there was an encampment of thirty three tents. The district in which they now were, as well as those which they had traversed, was considerably varied in character. The soil generally was soft sand, and here and there a valley containing water and thickets of wood. El Ghiblah was situated near the sea, and was of a rocky character, being higher for the most part than the surrounding country. Scott saw here plenty of wild fowl, occasionally foxes, wolves, deer, and buffaloes, or an animal resembling them. His occupation was to attend to his master's sheep and goats during the day, and at night he was employed in grinding barley between two flat stones.

Scott remained at El Ghiblah for some months, at the end of which time he was informed that "the Tribe would go a long journey to Hez el Hezsh, and that he must go with them, and there change his religion, or die." The motives of this journey appear to be exactly similar to those which actuate the pilgrims to Mecca, being entirely founded on feelings of devotional reverence for a certain spot or place. The pilgrimages to Mecca are performed by parties of caravans through the Arabian sands, and the Mahometan Arabs of Western Africa travel in the same

way in bodies through their deserts to Hez el Hezsh.

The old man, Scott's master, with his three sons and three daughters, and many others of the tribe, composed a caravan of twenty families. The party mustered between five and six hundred camels, animals indispensable for such a journey, of which fifty seven were the property of Sidi el Hartoni. Each family was provided with a tent, which, together with provisions, water, and all their effects, was carried by the male camels, while the young camels, and those that gave milk, had no load whatever. The number of sheep belonging to the caravan was above one thousand, and their goats were nearly as many. They had only five horses, which during the journey were chiefly employed in chasing ostriches, the feathers of which were carefully preserved, and the flesh eaten. They carried with them two jack-asses, and many dogs, chiefly of the grey hound and blood hound breeds, with which the people killed hares, foxes, and wolves; and on the flesh of all these, this tribe occasionally fed. When travelling, the sheep and goats of each family were kept in separate droves. The animals go close together, except when they meet with some vegetation, when they spread, but are easily brought together by the whistling of their driver, or the sound of the horn which he carries. The latter is the most usual method, and soon collects the flocks around the driver; an effect supposed to arise from their apprehension of wild beasts, which drives them to the protection of their keeper. It is said that they can distinguish by the smell the approach of a wolf at the distance of half a mile.

It may well be supposed that such an assemblage as this cannot travel very fast, particularly in a country where, in addition to the fatiguing nature of the climate and soil, apprehensions of attack from wild beasts, or from roving tribes of men, constantly exist, and not without frequent verification. The tents were pitched every night, and the camels and flocks belonging to the family were disposed in front of the family tent, near which fires were kindled for cooking. Should there be any reason to fear an attack during the night, all the tents are pitched in a circular form of encampment, called Douar, within which the cattle are driven, and the men lie among the camels, which immediately rise up on the first alarm.

The camels can go long without food or drink; they browse on the scanty herbage of the desert, and drink as much at once as will serve them a long time. At the very commencement of the route of the caravan to which Scott was attached, the animals were tried sufficiently on this score, as for the first five days not a blade of grass was seen. The party then reached a valley, containing a deep well, which, as the Arabs told Scott, was formed by Christians who formerly possessed the country. For eleven days succeeding, the route lay through a sandy desert, the only vegetation visible in which was small bushes, and a low tree called El Myrrol, of the roots of which the cattle were extremely fond. The face of the country by and by showed more vegetation, and considerable quantities of water, or wells were found, but these were generally so brackish as to be unfit for use. The soil around these wells to a great extent was clayey, and the footmarks of the camels in former journeys served as a guide to the party of Sidi Hartoni. The

caravan often fell in with other Arab tribes travelling like themselves, but they never pitched their tents near each other. This arose partly from fear and partly from the scarcity of water and food for their cattle. Beasts of prey seldom attacked a party unless they first molested; but about this part of the route the flocks were attacked in a wood of some extent by a tiger. The camels smelt this animal at a great distance, which was known by their refusing to advance. This tiger killed three men, notwithstanding their firearms, wounded five others, and ended his exploit by carrying off a sheep, as lightly and easily as if it had been a feather, in its mouth. In the same wood, which contained date and cocoa trees and wild oranges, Scott saw a tame elephant in the possession of a party whom they met.

Beyond this wood he observed no more of the clayey soil which was noticed, and for the next month the district was entirely sandy, though still containing small hills, or rather hillocks, and here and there running streams of brackish water. The caravan then came abruptly on the shores of a vast lake or sea. The day was extremely clear, and two mountain tops on the opposite shore of this large inland gulf were just visible almost like clouds on the sky. The point at which they had arrived was not that which they intended to reach; for it was an uninhabited country. They proceeded therefore along the banks of the lake, and in the same evening arrived at a number of fixed huts, built of canes and bamboos, and called El Sharaz. The surrounding country was of a soft sandy soil, and only partially wooded; but the trees were in general very high. The route from El Ghblah to El Sharaz had been, upon the whole, as far as Scott could guess from the position of the sun, a little to the southward of east, inclining farther to the south towards the end of the journey.

Hitherto no mention has been made of the unfortunate captive's sufferings during this travel. The Arabs themselves endured much and fared ill, but Scott fared much worse, was severely tasked, and frequently most cruelly beaten in addition. His feet and legs were blistered by the burning sand; and if he lagged from fatigue, or slept too long in the morning, his tyrants belaboured him with a cudgel. The whole party were often short of water, and at one time, when travelling over the hard ground, near the salt and brimstone mines, they were in great distress, having been six days without any water. The resource then was the milk of their goats and camels, and they frequently collected the urine of the latter as a drink in this extremity, and preserved what water was found in the stomachs of several that died. Only one meal was taken by the Arabs, which, when they had grain, consisted of barley flour and goat's milk. When they had none, however, they were obliged to eat the flesh of the dead camels, and their hides also; and locusts were occasionally used by them in extremity as food. All their meat was roasted in such a way that particles of sand and dirt were abundantly mingled up with it, but this was totally disregarded.

Leaving at El Sharaz their cattle and property with two persons of each family, the remainder of the party to the number of eighty, among whom was Scott, crossed the great lake, called Bahar Tieb,* in a large red-wood boat. Here the negroes were first seen by Scott, in the character of slaves to the Arabs. The boat had an anchor attached to it, but every thing was in the rudest fashion, and three days were spent in the passage. Many other vessels of small size were on the lake, which was composed of a brackish kind of fresh water, and abounded in fish. On landing in the sacred country to which their pilgrimages were directed, the Arabs all kissed the ground three times, and washed their faces and hands with sand, as they did at all times when they prayed. Scott's conscientious refusal to imitate this, procured him a severe beating with sticks, and the men told him further, that, when they reached Hez el Hezch, and Sidna Mohammed (the grave of some near relation of the prophet,) he must become a Mahometan, or die; for if he did not change his faith, Mohammed would rise and kill him.

The party then traversed a mountainous country till they arrived at a valley containing large trees, from the fruit of which an abundant vegetable oil was extracted. Here also was a building, partly built of red stones, and partly of rushes and canes, with one end to the north, and one to the south, having a large forked pole arising from the roof, on the points of which were two ostrich eggs. This was Sidna Mohammed, the grave alluded to of the chief who was related to the prophet. By the sides of it were the

graves of many pilgrims, which were all marked by small hollows and a stone. In Scott's party were five pilgrims, who seem to have borne a character somewhat resembling the palmers of the old Catholic church, for they were dressed in white shirts, with red belts round their waists, and in their hands brass boxes containing books and papers. The pilgrims went through similar ceremonies of bowing and kissing the stone, as those performed at Mecca, and all the party, excepting Scott, followed their example.— They threatened to kill the poor lad, but his sufferings had made this threat not so terrible as it might have been, and he had the constancy to resist all their endeavours. In consequence of his obstinacy, he was confined to a hut during the remainder of the stay at El Hezch, and saw therefore little more of their ceremonial observances.

After about a month's stay altogether at this place, the caravan party re-embarked on the lake Bahar Tieb, and returned to their companions and property at El Sharaz. The hire paid to the proprietors of the boat was three camels for each family conveyed across. Of these valuable animals several had died during the month, owing, it was supposed, to their having swallowed stones while feeding on the low bushes. The loss of so many camels was a grievance, but the party, notwithstanding, set out on their return. On reaching the wood alluded to as the scene of the adventure with the tiger, they met with a band of Negroes, called, by the Arabs, Bambaras. These were armed only with bows and arrows, and the Arab party, without the slightest provocation, attacked and defeated them, taking eight of them prisoners.— These were bound hand and foot, and the next morning carried away by their captors, who pursued their journey. After a month and a half of travelling, in a different route apparently from that by which they had come, the caravan came to a large valley, where they took their abode for nearly a quarter of a year. This will not be wondered at, when one recollects, that, though they are often more attached to one place than another, scarcely any one spot is the place of birth of two members even of one family, and no one quarter, consequently, has any pretensions to be called their general home. The valley where they now were, supplied them with water and vegetables, particularly one resembling the green sauce of Britain, which served as food both to man and beast. When the leaves fell from the trees, and the vegetation began to decay, away went the wandering sons of Ishmael in search of another abode.

They arrived at this time near El Ghblah, the spot, it will be remembered, from which they started. They never travelled farther to the northward than this, for fear of being taken by the Moors of Morocco, between whom and the Arabs (for they are of the same race) of the desert a deadly hatred exists. The caravan party or tribe were now held in much higher estimation than formerly, on account of their having effected the holy pilgrimage, and they got the new title of Sidi el Hezch Hezch. This religious exaltation was a source of great trouble to Scott, for, since his refusal to change his faith, they treated him much more cruelly, beating him almost daily with sticks.

The dress of the Arab tribes at El Ghblah is nothing more than a simple blanket or shawl, which is worn both by men and women, the latter having generally silver clasps to secure their covering, and belts. Their marriage ceremonies are very simple. A man who wishes to take a young woman to wife, makes a present of a number of camels to her father, and, in general, without delays, coquettings, or refusals, the girl removes from her father's to her wooer's tent, and the matter is finished. Some attention is paid to the education of children: they are taught to write, and Scott learned their process, which appeared, from his specimens to be a very rude one.

After the return from the pilgrimage, the Arabs did not sit down in peace to rest themselves; for in twelve days after they came to El Ghblah, they set out on a plundering expedition, taking Scott with them. Their intention was to attack the tents of the enemies, or rather the objects of their cupidity, by night; but the alarm had been given by some dogs, and the scheme was frustrated. An open battle was the consequence, in which Scott's companions were the victors. Five days afterwards, however, they were vanquished in turn, and were forced to fly for refuge to some nearly inaccessible rocks by the sea-side. Here Scott was of great use to them, though in a most perilous way to the poor captive. He was lowered down from high rocks to the beach, where he collected mussels and fishes for them, without which they would have perished from famine.

This is a sample of the life of suffering and danger which was the lot of poor Scott during all his remaining captivity among the African Arabs; for these restless bands never were at peace, or out of dangerous broils, for one day or hour. He attempted more than once, before his final flight, to make his escape, and on one of these occasions was lashed so severely

on the soles of his feet, and burnt with a hot iron rod, that it was two or three months before he recovered from the punishment. At last, in the beginning of August, 1816, a circumstance occurred, which incited him to another trial, in which he was fortunate enough to succeed. He fell asleep while tending his master's herds, and in the mean time a wolf came, killed three sheep, and dispersed the rest of the flock, so that when the slumberer awoke, the dead sheep were all that were visible. Such was his dread of a punishment similar to the last which had been inflicted on him, that he fled instantly towards the sea-shore, along which he travelled for four days and nights in a northerly direction. During this time his only sustenance was a little fresh water. On the fifth day he met with a Moor, who, though at first wearing a hostile appearance, ultimately received and entertained him in the most hospitable manner. By the Moor's advice, Scott wrote an account of his sufferings and situation to the British Consul at Mogador. This letter the Moor himself carried a distance of one hundred and fifty miles; and the result was, that Mr. Willshire, the consul, gave a considerable sum in name of ransom to the friendly Moor, and Scott was brought to Mogador, where he was treated with the kindest attentions, and ultimately sent home to England in the brig Isabella of Aberdeen. He reached his native land on the 9th of December, 1816, after an absence of six years, spent in sufferings and dangers such as few men are doomed to undergo.

It ought to be mentioned, to the praise of Mr. Willshire, the Mogador consul, that to him several others of the crew of the Montezuma were indebted for the means of ransom, and the same humane attention which was paid to the unfortunate wanderer.

The above account of the sufferings and wanderings of Alexander Scott, for six years among the Arabs, is condensed from a narrative drawn up and published some years ago by Professor Traill, who received the particulars from Scott's own lips, and who states a perfect conviction of their truth in every respect.

[FOR THE BEE.]

To the Freeholders of Tatumagouche, New-Annan, and Earlton.

Gentlemen,

By a short period will now offer, of giving you an opportunity, of making a selection of a Candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of representatives. Owing to such being the case, and that this occasion, connected with such vital importance to you as Freeholders, and the more immediate interest of the County at large, induces me to offer a few remarks for your mature deliberation. In your selection of a Representative, I would say that he should be a man whose interests are, in every respect, connected with the interests of the county; whose political tenets are in unison with your own; whose information of the wants of the county should not be limited; whose power and influence in that House, is considerable; whose abilities as an orator, in advocating independently your rights and privileges are not defective; and whose past conduct, both as a private character and politician is not defamed. Such should be the leading principles which he, as your representative, in a great measure should be endowed with; and without a greater part of these qualities, no man should be upheld as a candidate for your suffrages. Keeping in view these remarks, I would now turn your attention to what has been done for you previous to this momentous occasion. You, as a section of the county have suffered much, from the negligence, on the part of those who you expected had the interests of the county at heart; from those who promised much, and who when referred to, petition after petition, embracing the wants of your section of the county, did nothing, and such only received a momentary glance. In making these statements to you, I do so from my own personal knowledge, and what you, as well as myself, know to be truth. Again, I would say for example, turn your attention to the Main Post Road from Pictou to Amherst; in this section of the county it needs no description. This far I will say, it is in a worse state than any Post Road one hundred miles hence; which is principally owing to the wilful neglect

* As Bahar signifies a navigable sheet of water generally, Tieb we must suppose to be the proper name of this lake. The resemblance of Tieb in sound to Dib or Dibbie is evident, and the lake is in all probability the same as that on the Niger's course, mentioned by Park, though the Bahar Tieb had no perceptible current.

of the representatives; and in fact, if it had not been for the independent spirit displayed by a few, in repairing the different bridges on this extensive line of road, frequently the communication would be stopped. This remark, I have taken the liberty of making, merely for a substantiation of the foregoing remarks, on the negligence of the former representatives. Again, with reference to the trade of your section of the county, the duties paid are more than in other parts of the county; this statement should not be overlooked by those who may solicit your support.

To close, Gentlemen, I would advise you not to let any argument from men in power influence you; I am well aware that there are men possessing sound judgment among you, and for this reason would suggest to you to hold Meetings in different parts of your section of the county, say Tatamagouche, New-Annan, and Earltown, then and there to discuss the merits of the different Candidates, offered for your suffrages; and likewise form a pledge for your representation, so as your grievances may be redressed.

Gentlemen, I have concluded and will subscribe myself
A LOOKER-ON.
Tatamagouche, Nov. 8, 1836.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 1st.

ENGLAND A CONVICT SETTLEMENT.

It is not, we believe, generally known that England is the convict settlement of the Channel Islands. The following from a Jersey paper, illustrates the fact:—

The Royal Court, Jersey, September 18.
(Before Sir John de Veulle, Knight)

The Constable of St. Helier presented a report, setting forth that on Sunday last, Mr. Thomas Much, a police officer, observed some men climbing up the lamp-posts, and putting out the lights; that he watched them into a public House and seized one of them, named George Hay; that the following day constable Perrot succeeded in apprehending two others, named Hutton and May, all of whom were now present at the bar.

Advocate Le Courteur said that the prisoners were having only a spree, that they had committed no robbery or violence, and that they had already been imprisoned a week, which he thought was paying very dear for their frohes.

The Bailiff asked Advocate Le Courteur if he spoke in behalf of all the prisoners?

Advocate Le Courteur answered "yes;" (with a smile) he did not wish to trouble his colleagues.

The King's Procureur said, that the prisoners had no visible means of subsistence, and it was not unlikely that they put out the gas lights, in order that they might not be detected in their plundering acts; he proposed that they should severally be imprisoned one week, the last three days of which they should be kept on bread and water, after which they should find security for their future good behaviour, and, in default thereof, be banished to England, the convict settlement of the Channel Islands, for the term of three years.

Advocate Le Courteur said, that the conclusions of the crown officer were unnecessarily severe.

The King's Procureur replied that it was absolutely necessary to be rigorous, in order to rid the Island of such vagabonds.

The Court granted the conclusions of the crown officer, and sentenced the prisoners accordingly.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice to the House-Carpenter Business, an active Lad, about seventeen years of age.
WM. BROWN.
Pictou, Nov. 1, 1836.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, 8th Nov., 1836.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to serve the Office of High Sheriff in the several Counties throughout the Province, the ensuing year:

- John James Sawyer, Esq. County of Halifax.
- Chas. J. Wilkins " " Hants.
- Geo. Chipman, " " King's Cty.
- Edw. H. Cutler, " " Annapolis.
- John Bingham, " " Yarmouth.
- Cornelius White, " " Shelburne.
- Robert Roberts, " " Queen's Cty.
- Henry Kaulback, " " Lunenburg.
- Joshua Clarke, " " Cumberland.
- E. H. Harrington, " " Sydney.
- Murdoch McLean, " " Guysboro.
- Gibbs Gisner, " " Cape-Breton.

It is expected that the Bonds required by Law will be deposited in this Office one month from the date hereof.

TO THE
FREEHOLDERS
OF THE
TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU:

BY Virtue of His Majesty's Writ, under the Great Seal of the Province, to me directed, commanding me to summon

THE FREEHOLDERS

of the Township of Pictou, to meet at some convenient time and place, within the said Township, to elect ONE fit and proper person to represent them in

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

I hereby give Public Notice to you the said Freeholders, that on MONDAY the 5th day DECEMBER next, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, a Poll will be opened at the Court House, in Pictou, for the said ELECTION, in pursuance of the said Writ.

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.

By J. W. HARRIS, D'y Sheriff.
Pictou, Nov. 15, 1836.

PICTOU S. S. SOCIETY.

THE Annual Sermon for this Institution, will be delivered in the Rev. J. McKinlay's Church, on Sabbath Evening next, at half past six o'clock, by the Rev. James Ross, of the West River. A collection will be taken at the door.
R. DAWSON, Sec'y
Pictou, 16th Nov., 1836.

PROSPECTUS

Of a Work about to be Published, entitled

A GUIDE TO TOWN OFFICERS,

SHEWING

THEIR APPOINTMENT, DUTIES, LIABILITIES AND PRIVILEGES,

According to the Laws of the Province,

BY DANIEL DICKSON.

One Volume, Svo. about 200 pages. Price 5s.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS embraces the appointment, Duties, Liabilities, emoluments and privileges, of Overseers Assessors, Collectors, Surveyors, Inspectors, and all other Town Officers who are annually appointed; with appropriate remarks upon each.

Agents to this Paper, and such others as we may send Copies of the Prospectus to, are requested to solicit Subscribers to the above Work, and forward them with the least possible delay, as the number of Copies will be regulated by the amount of Subscribers.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Pictou Post Office, 1st November, 1836.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Archibald Isaac M R | McAulay Rod'k | McKay Murdoch N L | McKenzie Alex'r L B |
| McAulay John C J | Brown Margaret G H | " Alexander M D | " " M T |
| Blakie William G H | Buck Peter W R | " John Et | " " M B |
| Bryden William R H | Bryden William R H | " Donald M B | " David M R |
| Bartho Angus M T | Baxter John W R | " Alex'r 8 m B! | " " M T |
| Campbell John W R | " Alex'r " | " " M B | " " M T |
| " Duncan R J | " Alex'r M R-2 | " Donald C | " Kenneth M R |
| " John N L | " John N L | " John (farmer) | " Hector C |
| " Wilham Et | " Duncan W R | Kelly James | Kennedy Edward |
| McCara John R H | Crockett John M R-2 | Keer John W R | |
| Christo Peter-2 | Cameron Ewen S H | McLeod David W R | " Robert |
| Cameron Rebecca L B | Carmichael Francis F G | " Jannet M R | " Murdoch M T |
| Calder Angus M D h | Cameron Rebecca L B | " Mrs. " -2 | Lamont Peter 8 m B |
| Chisholm John - care of James Clew | McCulloch Roderick R H | Logan Alexander | " John H H-2 |
| McDonald William | " Angus M T-2 | Murray David | " John |
| " " L H | " Robert R H | " Donald M B | " John Kt. Bridge |
| " James S H | " Mrs. | Munro Donald M T | " Hugh S H |
| " Mary | " Thomas J. H | " Murdoch G m B | " Andrew Et |
| " William M R | " John C | Miller James R H | Matheson Donald |
| " Murdoch and | " William from | Murphy Thomas | McMullin G. William |
| Tavernesshiro | McDonald John W R | Oliver Robert | " George M R |
| " Alexander and | Duncan M R | Oats William | |
| Dolan Patrick S S, C H | Douglas Hugh N L | Powell Nathaniel L H-2 | McPhoe Alex'r C |
| Dridion John forks, M R | Dexter Eleazer | " Angus | Polson William B B |
| Evert George | McEwen James P or G H | Perry G. David B H | McQuarry William W R |
| Fraser Alex'r. F, M R-2 | " Hugh W R | McQueen Angus L H | Ross Donald W G |
| " William G H | " Alexander M R-2 | " George W R | " John Dh |
| " Aberc. P | " William from Inv's | " Robert W R | " James |
| " M R | " Peter H H | " William Dh | Russell Alex'r C |
| " William M R | " " W R | Roso Alex'r M R | " John " |
| Forbes Ann (widow) | Falconer John N L | Robson James S m B | Robinson Sutha |
| Giles John | Gollan Alex'r C J | Sutherland Angus R H | " John W R |
| Gallo David R H | Graham James R H | " Alex'r. L B | " Donald M R |
| McGugan John | Hogg John W R | " John G H | " M R |
| " " R H | Hayward William C | " Andrew C | " Catharine R H |
| Hays Cornelius | McInnes John S H | Scott Mrs. John | |
| McIntosh Donald M T | " John G m B | Waters Robert G H | Thom Daniel 4 m B |

BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL,

AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND,
AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf:
1000 hhd's Liverpool salt,
75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON,
Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage,
Canvass No 1 a 8,
Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,
1 Caplin seine,
Chain Cables, 1 1-4 a 1-2 inches, and
40, 60, & 100 fathoms each,
Anchors of all descriptions,
which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
GEO. SMITH.
25th May, 1836.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

JOHN DOULL,

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

JANE DOULL, Administratrix.
Point Breuly, 20th October, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JAMES SKINNER, M. D.

now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law; and all persons in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

KEN. JNO. MCKENZIE, } Execu-
JOHN HOLMES, } tors.
Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

DONALD McDONALD, (Glenco)

late of Scots Hill, in the District of Pictou, now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, and all persons that are in any manner indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment

KEN. JNO. MCKENZIE, } Execu-
PETER CRERAR, } tors.
Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ANGUS MCKAY,

of the East River of Pictou, deceased, are requested to prevent the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND } Exrs.
DONALD MCKAY, }
Sept'r 7, 1836. m-m

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

MARTIN McDONALD, SENIOR,

of Knoydart, in the Upper District of the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render the same within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted unto said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ALEXANDER McDONALD, } Admr's.
JOHN McDONALD, }
Upper District, County of Sydney,
21st July, 1836. if

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's.
JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.
Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

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's.
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'r's.
THOMAS MCCOUL, }
4th November, 1835. ca-m

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.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

The subscriber has just received by the ACADIAN, from Greenock, via Halifax, the following valuable addition to his Stock, viz:

THE EARTH, THE AIR, THE HEAVENS, THE SEA, in 4 vols, by Mudio.

These books comprise a vast body of information in Natural Philosophy, which is presented to the mind in the most pleasing and fascinating form. They will form a rich repast to the intellectual reader.

Spirit of Chambers's Journal, 3 vols.
Penny Cyclopaedia, vols. 1 to 5
Saturday Magazine, vols. 1 to 3
Penny do vols 1 to 5
Chambers's Journal, Nos. 1 to 236.

— Hist. Newspaper, Nos. 1 to 39, complete
— Information, Nos 1 to 49, do
— Educational Course, consisting of—Infant Education, 1s6d,—Introduction to the Sciences, 1s6d, History of the British Empire and its Resources, 3s6d, —History of English Literature, 3s6d,—Rudiments of Chemistry 2s.

Edinburgh Cabinet Library, vols. 18, 19, 20,
Combe's Constitution of Man
— Phonology

Lives of Eminent Missionaries, 3 vols.
Griffin's Library, Nos. 1 to 5, at 1s. each, viz: The Mother's Book, Sailor's Yarns, Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, Anecdote Book, The Astrologer.

Ruddiman's Latin Rudiments
Bertrand on the Revolutions of the Globe
Quetelet's Natural Philosophy
Lawrence's Geology in 1835
Gall's Catechisms, Keys, and Scripture Helps
Children's Juvenile Books and Pictures, from 1-2d to 2s. each.

Song Books, Plays, and Letter Writers
Cowper's Works
Burns' do.

A Treatise on Phrenology
Walker's and Johnson's Dictionaries
Drawing paper and Card Boards
School Bibles and Testaments
Very elegant pulpit 4to Bibles

A choice assortment of Pocket Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, and Psalm Books, in sheep, morocco, roan, embossed and extra calf, gilt bindings
Stebbing's Bible, Testaments, Prayer, and Psalm Books, in do.

Psalm Books, with Brown's Notes
Do. with Music appended
Penny Drawing Books
Splendid Portfolios, 4to and folio
Account Books, all sizes and patterns, from 1 to 10 quires

Pot, post, and foolscap Writing Papers
Quills, Waters, Wax, and India Rubber
Backgammon Boards, at 10s, 15s, and 20s
Religious and Temperance Tracts, (variety)
Ink Powders and steel Pens
Music Paper.

An assortment of Annuals daily expected,
October, 1836. JAMES DAWSON

COLCHESTER HOTEL.



THE subscriber begs leave to Notify his friends in the town and country, and the travelling community generally, that he has fitted up in the neatest manner, and opened a house of entertainment, opposite the Episcopal Church in Truro, where, from the pleasant situation, the extent of the accommodation, which the house affords, the convenience arising to travellers out of the Coach and Post Offices being annexed to the establishment, together with the knowledge he possesses of the business, and his unwearied assiduity to administer to the comforts of those who may favour him with a call, induces him to solicit public patronage.

JOSEPH R. DODSON.
Truro, 1st June, 1836.

N B Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. r-m

TO FARMERS.

CASH and a liberal price, will be paid by the Subscriber, for the following articles, if of good quality, viz: BUTTER, PORK, OAT MEAL, FLOUR, and TIMOTHY SEED.

JAMES DAWSON.
J. D. having many accounts due him in the country, some of them long standing, requests a settlement of the same between this and the first of January next [September 25.

ALMANACS, FOR 1837,

For sale by J. DAWSON.
October 26,

Prospectus, of a Work to be Entitled
THE MEMORANDUM BOOK,
OR LAND-SURVEYING;

BY WILLIAM MCKAY.

THIS work has been prepared with great pains and labor; and with no other view than to diffuse over the Province accurate and useful information, upon a branch of science intimately connected with its prosperity. Perhaps nothing in a new country is more productive of litigation and loss, than careless and defective surveys of Land. To improve the System—to place within the reach of every class in the country—a plain, yet comprehensive Treatise, embracing every thing which a Land Surveyor requires to know, has been the object of the writer. The public must now decide whether or not his labours shall appear in print. If a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expense of printing, the work will be put to Press. It will extend to about 240 octavo pages. Price 10s.

Halifax, August 5, 1836.
Subscribers' names received by Thomas Dickson, Esq., and at this office.

THE SUBSCRIBER

KEEPS constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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

JAMES D. B. FRASER,
September 21. if Druggist.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS, consisting of—

Gentlemen's CAPS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, Ladies' APRONS, &c., for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE.
October 26.

LANDING

From Brig COMMERCE, Captain DIXON, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:

CHAIN CABLES, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 7-9, 1 1-4 inches; ANCHORS, suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 13 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
6th September, 1836. if GEORGE SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

AT the house of George McLeod, Esq. Merigo-mish, on Thursday the 29th day of December, ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, that

EXCELLENT FARM,

situated on the second division of lands, Back Settlement, Knoydart, Gulf Shore, owned by the late Archibald McGillevray (John Vamey's son), deceased, containing upwards of 100 Acres, nearly square. The superior quality of the soil, the extensive improvements, and the good buildings attached, merit the attention of intending purchasers.

Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to
GEORGE McLEOD,
MICHAEL McLEOD, } Ex'rs.
JOHN McGILLEVRAY.
Gulf Shore, 25th September, 1836. cb-w

FOR SALE, or TO LET:

THAT Dwelling House and Garden, from ing on George street, near Messrs Hockin's Brewery, at present occupied by A. D. Gordon.

Possession given the first of July next.
ABRAM PATTERSON.
12th May, 1836. if

NEW TIN-WARE ESTABLISHMENT.

H. R. NARRAWAY,

Agent for A. McGrigor,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of Pictou and its vicinity that he is ready to execute orders in Tin, Lead, sheet Iron, and Copper works in the shop opposite the store of Messrs. Ives, where by punctuality and moderate charges he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
Franklin and other Stoves, Stove Pipes, &c. neatly fitted up.

ON HAND—A choice assortment of Tin Ware.

Old Pewter, Lead, Copper, and Brass, bought October 12, 1836.

EASTERN STAGE COACH.

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify the Public, that from and after MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, the Coaches will as usual, leave Halifax and Pictou *Three Times in each week.* The Pictou Coach will start at 6 o'clock on the Mornings of *Monday, Wednesday and Friday,* in each Week, and arrive in Halifax on the following Days at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Halifax Coach will start on the Mornings of *Monday and Friday* at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Pictou next day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. On *Wednesdays* the Coach will leave at the usual hour, (3 o'clock, P. M.) and stop all night at Hill's Inn.

By this arrangement the Public will perceive, that every attention is paid to the comforts of Passengers, while the utmost dispatch is afforded in travelling between the Metropolis and the Eastern parts of the Province.

The Establishment does not hold itself responsible for Parcels containing Money, Silk, or any other valuable commodity over Forty shillings, unless the person booking such an article acquaints the Agent that the parcel so booked contains valuables to a greater amount; and in that case the Fare will be greater.

No smoking allowed in the Coaches under the penalty of the offender forfeiting his seat.

All passengers to be taken up and set down at the office of the Agent.

All fares to be paid for at the time of booking, and no passenger will be considered as having engaged or having any claim to a seat, until the money is paid.

FARES.	
From Halifax to Truro	£1 0 6
“ do. to Pictou	1 10 0
“ Pictou to Truro,	0 12 0
“ do. to Halifax,	1 10 0

WAY-PASSENGERS, Five-pence per Mile.

Each passenger is allowed to carry 28 lbs weight. No parcel charged less than six-pence; parcels under 20lbs, 3d per lb—if over 20lbs and under 40lbs, 2 1-2 per lb, and over 40lbs, 2d per lb. Band-boxes, and light cumbersome packages charged by bulk.

JOHN ROSS.

AGENTS—In Pictou, Mr J D B Fraser. Truro, Mr. J Ross. Halifax, Mr. Joseph G Ross. Pictou, April 20, 1836

FALL, 1836.

THE Subscriber has received per the ANN from Liverpool, and the ACADIAN from Greenock *A very complete Assortment*

OF IRON-MONGERY, HARDWARE, AND CUTLERY, &c.

Very superior half-bleached COTTONS, fine yd. wide SHIRTINGS, Checks and Stripes and Woolens—suitable to the season. Fur Caps.

ALSO ON HAND.—A small assortment of SADDLERY, Mill Saws, Plough and Fanner Mountings, a variety of Mirrors, a few sets Tea and Coffee China, Groceries, Shoe Leather, Stone ware, Powder and Shot, &c. No. 1 Herring and Mackerel:


Which will be sold,

on the most moderate terms; and the highest prices will be given, either in exchange for Goods or in Cash, for Flour, Meal, Pork, and Butter.

R. DAWSON.

Water street, Pictou, 1st Nov'r, 1836.

FOR SALE.

 ALL that Tenement and building in Pictou, bounding on High Street and James Street, formerly owned by Hugh McKay deceased, and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gunn and others, with all the appurtenances and outhouses thereunto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, and the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Geo. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known.

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8th, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Hockin & Sons*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to ROBERT or DANIEL HOCKIN; and all persons having demands, will send in their accounts for adjustment.

ROBERT HOCKIN,
JAMES HOCKIN,
DANIEL HOCKIN.

Pictou, September 27th, 1836. m-m

AGRICULTURAL.

FOR THE BEE.

MR. DAWSON,

Sir, On reading your paper of the 19th Oct. I noticed a piece on selecting seed, the writer of which has certainly gone wild in his advice to the public, or in his knowledge of the subject he has written upon; he does not understand his calling tuberous roots seed, and numbering them with wheat, oats or barley, which are seed; the others are roots. The seed is produced on the stems of the potatoes, in round green balls. He might as well have given directions to be careful to have ripe roots of Helianthus Tuberosus (Jerusalem Artichoke), or turnips, carrots, or any other roots of plants. The more they are dried, either by nature or art, they are the worse; if they do not rot they vegetate very weakly. It has been proven to the satisfaction of the greater number of farmers in Scotland, that potatoes raised on moss are better for seed or sets than those that are raised on clay or sandy land. It is a change in the seasons that has caused the failure in the potatoe crop. If the sets were cut by a person or persons, according to the quantity wanted, and dropped and covered immediately, not deep, and a light roller drawn along the drills, they will do as well as ever; but when exposed a length of time to the air, instead of vegetation commencing, putrefaction is carried on rapidly. I wish by the above to set writers and planters right.

J. W.

Oct. 22.

FOREIGN.

[From Papers by the Oct'r Packet]

ACCIDENT.—A letter from Warsaw, dated the 16th of September, gives the following particulars of an accident to the Emperor of Russia—"News has been received here to day of an accident that has befallen the Emperor Nicholas, between Pensa and Tamboff, in the neighbourhood of the little town of Czembor; the horses ran away, the carriage was overturned into a ditch and the Emperor had a severe fall, in which his left shoulder was dislocated. His Majesty was obliged to stop at Czembor. The last accounts of His Majesty's health are entirely satisfactory.

BULLETIN.

"On applying the bandages it appeared that his Majesty had fractured the left shoulder-blade in an oblique direction near the breast-bone, without other injuries; it is a simple fracture, so that it may be expected that his Majesty's recovery will be equally speedy and complete. After the dressing the Emperor had a quiet sleep of some hours, and feels himself well, with the exception of a slight local pain in the fractured part.

"ARENDR, Physician.

"TWERNER, Surgeon.

Sept. 7, 8 p. m

The second bulletin respecting the health of Emperor Nicholas, dated Czembor, Sept'r. 8, has been received at St. Petersburg. It says—"His Majesty has been very well during the night and the whole day: there is no fever. The swelling and the pain in the injured parts are of little importance, and in general the state of His Majesty's health is very satisfactory." A private letter says that Lieutenant-General Beckendorff, who was in the carriage with the Emperor is so severely wounded that fears are entertained for his life.

GREECE.—The Princess Amelia of Oldenburg, who is destined to become Queen of Greece in the beginning of October, is the eldest daughter of the reigning Duke of Olden-

burg, and Adelaide of Ainhalt, his first consort. She was born on the 21st of Dec'r, 1818, and is said to be a charming young person; but, like all the Princesses of Mecklenberg, her only dowry is a few hundred thousand francs' worth of jewels. The future Queen of Greece is related by her mother's side to the royal house of Prussia, and the marriage is said to have been arranged under the influence of Russia, who is omnipotent at the Court of Oldenburg.

PARIS, October 1.

DEFEAT OF GOMEZ.—The following is the report of Gen. Alux's battle with Gomez the Carlist General, as it appears in a supplement to the Madrid Gazette of the 22d ult:

"Third Division of the Army of operations of the North."

"Excellency—Since the departure of the insurgents from Utel, the following has been the route pursued by them and my division: On the 15th the division was at Carbonezas; the rebels proceeded from Utel to Casas de Ibanez by the Venta del Moro; on the 16th the division was still at Carbonezas, and the rebels proceeded to Albaceta. On the 17th the division marched to Campillo de Altorbuey, and the rebels remained at Albaceta. On the 18th the division marched to Tarragona, and the rebels to Roda. On the 19th, as General Gomez had indicated two points where he wished to pass the night, I resolved to march at day-break, in order to come to an engagement with him in the evening should he advance to San Clemente, or to wait for him before he could quit Villa Roda.

The day was extremely fatiguing to the troops. The rebels passed the night at Villa Robledo. On the 20th I marched during the greater part of the night, and before day-break one of my brigades was within less than musket shot from the houses of the small town of Villa Robledo, where Gomez La Serrador, Quilez, and other chiefs, were assembled with what they called eleven battalions and ten squadrons. I immediately made preparations to render myself master of the place—a work of no great difficulty, for the rebels were already retiring on the opposite side, and, full of confidence in their SOV cavalry, were organising their columns, whilst my troops attacked them. Twice, the cavalry of the rebels, who showed a disposition to attack my guerillas, was repulsed by the brave Don Diego de Leon, the Colonel of the Princess's Hussars. For the second time this distinguished officer attacked the enemy's cavalry, drew upon himself two squadrons, protected by numerous guerillas, and then, when the rebels were already elated, with their partial success, the Colonel, taking advantage of a favourable moment, rushed upon the insurgents, surrounded their cavalry, which advanced to the charge, threw the enemy's ranks into confusion, pressed them warmly, drove them back upon the infantry, which was hurried along in the precipitate retreat of the cavalry, and in sight of my columns of infantry, which followed, took 1275 prisoners, amongst the number 55 officers, 22 of whom were wounded. The ammunition and a considerable portion of the baggage of the enemy fell into our hands, and we also took four miles and the greater part of a printing press. This victory, which cost us only 61 men killed, and 3 men wounded, is of the highest importance, because the chiefs of the rebel bands considered themselves already masters of the country, and imagined that the Constitutionalists would not venture to attack them. Thus 150 hussars and 60 men of the 5th light infantry surrounded and kept in check 800 of the enemy's cavalry. It must be admitted that the success of this day, so glorious and so honourable to the Queen's cause, and to the division which I have the honour to com-

mand, must principally be ascribed to the bravery and skill displayed by Colonel Leon. I congratulate my country on the possession of a field officer of such distinguished merit, and who, should he be promoted to a higher grade in the army, would render the most brilliant services to his country. I have considered it my duty to compliment Colonel Leon in presence of the division, and I should have felt happy if on the field of battle which was the scene of his exploits I could in the name of our august Queen have conferred on him the rank to which he is entitled, and have also bestowed a similar recompense on the other officers who distinguished themselves. Should your Excellency inform the Queen of the fresh service rendered to the state by my division, in expelling Gomez from the Province of Madrid, and in driving him beyond the mountains of Albarriana, I would ask permission to submit a proposal to this effect, though I at the same time think that a recompense is due to the whole division. The rebels, having been defeated and driven to a distance of more than four leagues from Villa Robledo, took the road to Quenillozo, and I returned to this place to deliver the prisoners to some columns in the neighbourhood, my object being to pursue the rebels. I trust your Excellency will as soon as possible communicate your intentions with regard to the prisoners and the arms taken from the enemy. The rebels have taken the direction of the Osa de Montiel, with the intention, as I imagine, of returning to their haunts at Utiel and Ruvieros de Mora.—God preserve you. ALAIX.

"Villa Robledo, 20th Sept. 1836."

(Private Correspondence of the Morning Post)

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The withdrawal of the representatives of most of the Continental Courts, which became known to day, has occasioned, as may well be imagined, considerable sensation. The Government has transmitted passports to the Neapolitan Charge d'Affaires, in consequence of some misunderstanding, with the Court of Naples, respecting, it is said, the portraits of Don Carlos and Don Sebastian, which are sold in Naples; the former as that of Don Carlos the Fifth, which has led the Spanish representative there to demand his passports. Yesterday the Austrian Charge received orders to demand his passports. He leaves on Monday. The Russian and Prussian agents have demanded their passports, and the Charges of Holland and Sardinia will travel in virtue of leave of absence granted by their Courts. There will then remain at this Court the representatives of England, France, and the United States.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1836.

PICTOU ELECTION.—The game here is up, and has terminated in favor of GEORGE SMITH and JOHN HOLMES, Esquires.

The Poll was opened on Monday, according to previous notice, at a quarter past eleven o'clock, in the Court House. The High Sheriff having read the Writ, and also the Act regarding Elections, the following gentlemen were then severally proposed as Candidates, by the electors present, viz: George Smith, Esq. John Holmes, Esq. Henry Blackadar, Esq. Martin J. Wilkins, Esq. A. P. Ross, Esq. Mr John Ross, and Mr P. Crerar.

We took notes of the speeches which were made by the movers and the Candidates, but to give them entire, would fill a small octavo volume; even to give a mere outline of them would occupy more space than we can afford; but from what fell from some of the speakers, it was evident, that some attempt had been

made to get all the Candidates to withdraw, except Mr Smith and one of the candidates on the Kirk interest, when, after a good deal of discussion, they all retired except Messrs Smith and Holmes, who, after the Sheriff keeping the Poll open for an hour, according to law, were duly returned.

The unanimous thanks of the Freeholders were then given to the Candidates who had retired, and three hearty cheers were given to the two successful ones, who were chaired to the residence of George Smith, Esq. amid the congratulations of the inhabitants.

We have now to tender our cordial congratulations to the inhabitants of this County, generally, for the good sense and feeling shown on the present occasion; and we hail it as the fulfilment of our most ardent wishes, namely, the total cessation of all party animosity. When we commenced our Editorial labors, we had this object mainly in view, and hitherto we have labored for its accomplishment; and although we have not the vanity to think that the present harmony is wholly attributable to us, yet, we may be allowed to take credit for the principal share of it—knowing as we do what an engine the Press is, of either good or evil.

The People of Pictou have now a bright prospect before them. United they are strong, and will command respect wherever their interests are concerned. Let them act with the same unanimity in returning the Township Member, and the pecuniary saving to the country—(to say nothing of the incalculable amount of ill feeling which a contested election would engender) will be little short of one thousand pounds.

We have had a practical proof of the good working of that part of the late Election Law, that prohibits the use of ardent spirits at elections; we did not see a single instance of inebriety on Monday last.

H. M. Ship Vestal, Captain Jones, has recently been so fortunate as to capture three slaves within one week, among the West India Islands—thus liberating upwards of 1,100 human beings, destined to perpetual slavery.

MARRIED.

On Saturday night, by the Rev. Kenneth J. McKenzie, Mr Robert McDonald, Merchant, to Miss Hannah Gourlay, both of this place.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. John McKinlay, Mr John Oliver, Middle River, to Henrietta, daughter of Mr James Forbes, West River.

At New Glasgow, on Monday evening, by the Rev. David Roy, Mr James Harris, of that place, to Miss Anne Stewart, of P. E. Island.

DIED.

On Thursday night, Mr John Russel, sen'r, aged 56 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of this town.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At the Royal Oak.—J. J. Sawyer, Esq. — Tremain, Esq., Mr King, and Mrs Alder.

At Mrs Davison's.—Messrs Cormick, Davison, McDonald, Lorde, Davis, Brenen, Walker and Knight.

At Mr Harpet's.—Rev. Mr McDonald, Mr Lamb, and Mr Grassie.

Passengers in the Athabaska, for Liverpool, Mr David McCulloch, Mr William McCulloch, and Mr George Campbell.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Wednesday, 9th inst.—Brig Phoenix, Lamb, St. John, N. B.—ballast.

Thursday—Shal. Margaret, Porier, Magdalen Islands—40 qtls. dry fish.

Friday—Schr David Pratt, Pratt, Portland—ballast.

Saturday—Sloop George, Wood, P. E. Island—oats.

Monday—Schr. Plough Boy, Messervy, Marblehead—25 bls. apples, 3 bls. cider, 1500 bundles onions, chairs, and 6 doz. cabbages; Glasgow, Graham, Halifax—a general assortment of goods, groceries, &c.; Mury, Drummond, do.—do.; Mary Ann, Grahame, Bathurst—porter, salmon, and salt.

CLEARED.

Wednesday, 9th.—Brig Ann, Foster, Liverpool—timber; Nonpariel, Champion, St. John N. B.—coal and butter; Schr. Elizabeth, Hadley, Guysboro'—coal.

Thursday—Schr. Mary Bell, Cameron, Miramichi—oatmeal, corn meal, and 114 bls. mackarel; Industry, Hamm, St. John, N. B.—coal.

Friday—Schr. Corinthian, Chase, Wareham U. S.—coal.

Monday—Schr. Tenzer, Roads, Marblehead coal; Queen Adelaide, Glawson, Halifax—do. Rapid, LeBlanc, do.—do.; Perseverance, Le Blanc, do.—do.; William, Gregory, do.—Crescent, Stacey, do.—do.

Tuesday.—Ship Athabaska, Nesfield, Liverpool—timber.

Schr Kingston, from Quebec to St. John, put into Halifax last week, having lost the captain (Dobinson) overboard, on the 3d instant.

Extract of a letter from Arichat, Oct. 31.—"We wrote before, that the Aboona was wrecked on St. Esprit Island, Cape Breton, according to information received, but now have got the true account, viz: The brig Jona, of Scarbro, Wm. Gale, master, from London, bound to Quebec and Montreal, with a general cargo, was cast away on the night of the 20th inst. on a reef from St. Esprit Island, to the Westward of Gabarus, C. B.—crew saved and part of the cargo brought to Arichat but in a damaged state."

Quebec, Oct. 26.—A letter has been received from James Normand, mate of the Jessie, from Liverpool to Quebec, dated at Brandy Pote, Oct. 23, at anchor. On the 21st instant, the steward struck the captain, J. Green, with something on the head. The captain went to bed, complaining of his head, and in three hours afterwards was found dead. On the 22d, the Jessie lost one anchor and the chain, and was not able to get up her anchor, on account of the injury sustained by the windlass. The hands were also disinclined to work. The Canada went down to her assistance to day.—Gazette.

Quebec, Oct. 28.—Captain Maxwell, of the brig Papineau, arrived this morning, reports having encountered severe weather in the Gulf, and experienced severe weather in working his ship up the river in consequence of the ice. On the 24th inst. Capt. Maxwell spoke the bark Endymion, inward bound.

The Jessie, from Liverpool, consigned to Messrs Gilmour & Co. came up on Wednesday in tow of the steamer Canada, and proceeded to Gilmour's booms. Mr Lampson arrived in Quebec yesterday, from brig Mars, wrecked near Cowey's Isles.

Brig Thomas, Harner, 10th instant hence for Liverpool, with hull and rigging damaged, returned to port yesterday, for the purpose of undergoing repairs. Schr. Esperance, from Arichat, with fish, to Aylwin & Noad, brought up six of the crew of the schr Lady, wrecked at St Nicolas.

Quebec, Oct. 31.—Extract of a letter received in town this morning, dated Rimouski, 25th Oct.—"Several shipwrecks have taken place since Wednesday, two barks, the Prince George, which loaded here with deals, and the British Merchant, outward bound, are on shore, the first below Point-aux-Petres, the other two miles from the church. A schooner, from Newfoundland, loaded with fish and oil, has put into the St Barnabe, full of water. At the moment I write I learn that a brig and a schooner are on shore at Mits. Three sailors of the Prince George perished the day before yesterday, the captain fortunately escaped."



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.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the new store, owned by Mr James Dawson, next to that occupied by Mr James Hocking; where he offers for their inspection

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,
consisting of the the following articles :

GREY, white, and printed Cottons
Printed Furnitures
7-8 and 9-8 plain and twilled Linings
Scotch homespuns, apron checks & striped shirting
White, red, and yellow flannels
9, 10, 11, and 12 quarter blankets
White and col'd counterpanes and quilts
Black, blue, and col'd broad cloths
Polisso cloths
Black and col'd kerseymores and buckskins
Napped Petershams and flushings
Valontia and tolanott Vestings
Scotch and English plaids
3-4 & 6-4 marinos, shallons
Moleskins, sustains, white & col'd sattoons
A very large assortment of jaconett, book, mull, striped, cross barred, and cambrie Muslins
White, brown, and black hobbinetts
Black & col'd book muslins
Widow's lawn & imitation cambrie
Irish linen & long lawn
Scarlet, shaded, and helmet comforters
6-4, 7-4, & 8-4 waddings
Ladies' white and col'd jean stays
Shawl dresses
Black and col'd Gros de Naples and Persians
White and black satins
Black and col'd silk velvets

A very choice assortment of lutectring, gauzo and satin ribbons

Hobbinett and blond quillings
Lislo and blond laces
Lislo, thread, muslin, and cotton edgings
Lislo, thread, and muslin insertions
Gauzo handkerchiefs and scarfs

A few very elegant crapo, crapo lisse, & silk handkerchiefs

A large assortment of morino, chenillo bordered, and Polish figured handkerchiefs

Plaid handkerchiefs and shawls
Thibet and filled shawls
Silk & cotton and merino do.
Cotton handkerchiefs

A few very fine cachimire shawls for gent's necks
Ladies' black and drab beaver bonnets
Gent's beaver hats

Fitch and mock sable turbans, sealot caps
Gent's silk neck and pocket handkerchiefs.
Ladies' prunella and kid shoes

Ladies' winter boots
Gent's calf skin and doe skin boots

Gent's half boots, walking shoe, slippers, & pumps
Room and stair carpeting
Cotton warp of a superior quality

Ladies and gent's black worsted, and grey lamb's wool hose

Ladies' white & black silk and spun silk do.

Gent's silk and lamb's wool socks
Ladies' kid, spun silk, lace, and cashmon gloves

Gent's lamb's wool, Berlin, and kid do.
Children's socks and gloves

Gent's lambs wool shirts and drawers
Gent's fancy and scotch Holland shirts

ALSO:

An assortment of **HARDWARE**, together with **BOHEA, CONGO, & HYSOON TEAS,**
Sugar, Indigo, fig Blue, Snuff,
and other Groceries.

The subscriber believes that considerable experience in the Dry Good trade has enabled him to select a stock which is at least equal to any in Pictou; and as he is determined to sell at the least possible advance, he expects that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

CHARLES ROBSON.

Pictou, 16th Nov'r, 1836. tf

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late **WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq.**, will please take notice that unless they make immediate payment to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted against them without distinction.

Nov. A **MARTIN J. WILKINS**

WINE.—A few quarter casks light Madeira; for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**
12th October.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

In offering myself a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election, in compliance with the urgent request of a very respectable number of friends, a few words will be sufficient to comprehend all that is necessary to be stated respecting my qualifications and promises. Residence among you from my infancy,—personal acquaintance with most of you,—similarity of occupation,—sameness of interest,—extensive and minute acquaintance with the circumstances, wants, and resources of the Township,—and a sincere and ardent desire to promote, according to my best ability, the interest of my native place, are my principal recommendations. Should I meet with support, and be returned as your Representative, you may be assured that the Farming Interest will always command my first attention; the improvement of Roads and Bridges, the most rigid Economy of the Public Money, the advancement of Education, and every object which will tend to promote the welfare of the country, will always meet with my encouragement and support.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

DONALD FRASER.

West River, Pictou, Nov. 7, 1836

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

You will shortly be called upon to select a Member to represent you in the General Assembly of this Province; and I have been induced to offer myself for your suffrages at the ensuing Election. In doing so, no motives of personal ambition move me, for I am solely guided by a desire to forward the prosperity of a community to which I owe much, and whose interests I have always endeavoured to promote.

If from your knowledge of me publicly and privately, I am thought worthy of your confidence, I anticipate a cordial support; if otherwise, I shall only regret that my exertions to serve you, fall short of my inclinations.

Professions to a people who have known me so long would be superfluous. Your interests have ever been mine, and if elected as your Representative, I will zealously and honestly promote the general prosperity of our common Country, to the best of my abilities.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY HATTON.

Pictou, Nov. 7, 1836.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

The time is now at hand when it is your prerogative to choose persons from among yourselves, to represent you in General Assembly. At the solicitation of numerous friends, I have been induced to tender you my services to that important duty. Should I be so fortunate as to meet with your approbation and support, you may rest assured that it shall be my pride to devote such abilities as I possess to the discharge of the various duties I may find incumbent upon me, for the promotion of your best interests, and the general good of the country.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

JOHN GRAHAME.

West River, Nov 10, 1836.

CORDAGE, PITCH, TAR, and OAKUM,
for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**
12th October.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

Understanding that it is your wish that a practical Farmer should represent you in the next General Assembly, I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages. Having lived among you from my birth, it is quite unnecessary to advert to my principles or qualifications, with which you are perfectly acquainted; neither do I pledge myself to any particular line of policy, only this, that such as my abilities are, should I be so fortunate as to meet with your support, they shall be devoted to the general good of my country, and more particularly to the promotion of your best interests.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours respectfully,

ANTHONY SMITH.

Pictou, 26th ct'r, 1836

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN—

At the solicitation of a number of respectable Freeholders I have been induced to offer myself as a Candidate for the Township of Pictou, to Represent you in the next General Assembly. Should you deem me worthy of receiving such honour at your hands, you may rest assured that my humble abilities will be unceasingly devoted to the promotion of your interests, and the general welfare of the Province.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obd't humble servant.

GEORGE McDONALD.

West River, Nov. 7, 1836.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the solicitation of a number of yourselves, I am induced to offer myself a Candidate for the honour of representing my native Township in the next General Assembly.

Should you commit this important trust to my charge, my anxious endeavour will be to prove myself deserving of your confidence.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obd't. Servant,

ABR'M. PATTERSON.

Pictou, 8th Nov'r, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of **EDWARD CROY, Cooper,** late of Pictou, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested; and all persons indebted to said estate, or requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, or to Mr. William Pottinger, Cooper, Pictou.

WM. J. ANDERSON, Adm'r.

Pictou, 5th Nov'r, 1836. t-f

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

CARBOY'S OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrilhene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

J. JOHNSTON,

In addition to his former **STOCK,** has received

FROM LONDON,

A neat assortment of

FIFES, FLUTES, AND OCTAVES,

which he offers for sale very low for cash.

Pictou, August 3. tf

TO LET;

For one or more Years,

THE HOUSE AND LOT three Miles from the town of Pictou, on the Halifax road, formerly occupied by Benjamin Sterns. For particulars, apply to **JOHN PATTERSON.**
Pictou, 5th Nov'r, 1836.

POETRY.

THE AULD MAN'S FAREWELL TO HIS WEE HOUSE.

BY HOGG, THE STRICK SHEPHERD.

I like ye weel, my wee auld house,
Though laigh thy wa's and flat thy riggin',
Though roun' thy lun' the sourcock grows,
An rain draps gaw thy cozy biggin'.

Lang hast thou happit mino an' me,
My head's grown grey aneath thy kipple,
An' aye thy inglo cheek was free
Bath to the blind man and the cripple.

What gart my ewes thrive on the hill,
An' kept my little store increasin'?
The rich man never wished me ill,
The poor man left me aye his blessin'.

Troth I maun greet wi' thee to part,
Though to a better house I'm sittin';
Sic joys will never glad my heart
As I've had by thy hallan sittin'.

My bonny bairns around me emil'd;
My sony wife sat by me spinnin';
Aye litin' o'er her duties wild,
In notes sae artless an' sae winnin'.

Our frugal meal was aye a feast;
Our o'ning psalm a hymn o' joy,
Aye calm an' peacefu' was our rest;
Our bliss, our love, without alloy.

I canna help but haud thee dear,
My auld storm-batter'd hamely shielin',
Thy sooty lum an' kipples clear,
I better loe than gaudy ceilin'.

Thy roof will fa', thy rafters start,
How damp and cauld thy hearth will be!
Ah! sae will soon ilk honest heart,
That erst was bauld and blythe in thee!

I thought to cour aneath thy wa',
Till death had closed my weary een,
Then left thee for the narrow ha',
Wi' lowly roof o' swaird sae green.

Fareweel, my house an' burnie clear,
My bourtrees bush, an' bouzy tree,
The wee while I maun sojourn here
I'll never find a lame like thee.

* Chimney.

MISCELLANY.

GULLS.

When people talk of certain persons being easily gulled, or that they are stupid gulls, meaning that they are of a simple credulous character, and may be imposed upon with impunity, they follow a very erroneous idea of considerable standing, namely, that the species of sea-birds, known by the name of gulls, possess an intelligence inferior to the rest of the feathered tribes. There could be nothing more unfair as respects the genus and habits of these poor animals. Instead of being stupid, or over-simple, the gull is a right knowing bird, active in his pursuits, and wise in his contrivances. Those who have any doubts on the subject may be referred to the recently published volume of American Ornithology by Audubon. This enterprising naturalist gives us some amusing sketches of the different descriptions of gulls on the North American coast, from Florida to Labrador, from which it appears that these birds are ever on the watch for self-preservation from man's rapacity, and ingenious and persevering in their schemes both while seeking for food and choosing localities for their habitation. Speaking of the Herring Gulls, at White Head Island, in the Bay of Fundy, the author expresses

his surprise on finding that these birds had changed their natural habits of building nests on the ground to placing them on the branches of trees. "I was greatly surprised (says he) to see the nets placed on the branches, some near the top, others about the middle or on the lower parts of the trees, while at the time there were many on the ground. It is true I had been informed of this by our captain, but I had almost believed, that, on arriving at the spot, I should find the birds not to be gulls. My doubts, however, were now dispelled, and I was delighted to see how strangely nature had provided them with the means of securing their eggs and young from their arch-enemy man. My delight was greatly increased on being afterwards informed by Mr. Frankland that the strange habit in question had been acquired by these gulls within his recollection, for, said he, 'when I first came here, many years ago, they all built their nests on the moss, and in open ground; but as my sons and the fishermen collected most of their eggs for winter use, and sadly annoyed the poor things, the old ones gradually began to put their nests on the trees in the thickest parts of the woods. The youngest birds, however, still have some on the ground, and the whole are becoming less wild since I have forbidden strangers to rob their nests; for, gentlemen, you are the only persons out of my family that have fired a gun on White Head Island for several years past, and I daresay you will not commit any greater havoc among them than is necessary, and to that you are welcome.' I was much pleased with the humanity of our host, and requested him to let me know when all the gulls, or the greater part of them, would abandon the trees and resume their former mode of breeding on the ground, which he promised to do. But I afterwards found that this was not likely to happen, because, on some other islands, not far distant, to which the fishermen and eggers have free access, these gulls breed altogether on the trees, even when their eggs and young are regularly removed every year, so that their original habits have been entirely given up. My opinion, that, after being thus molested for some time longer, they may resort to the inaccessible shelves of the high rocks of these Islands, was strengthened by Mr. Frankland's informing me that many pairs had already taken refuge in such places, where they bred in perfect security. The most remarkable effect produced by these changes of locality is, that the young which are hatched on the trees or high rocks, do not leave their nests until they are able to fly, while those on the ground run about in less than a week, and hide themselves at the sight of man among the moss and plants, which frequently saves them from being carried away. The young on the trees are shaken out of their nests, or knocked down with poles, their flesh being considered as very good by the fishermen and eggers, who collect and salt them for winter provision.

Shy and wary in as great a degree as the black-backed gull is, (continues Mr. Audubon), they were with difficulty obtained, unless we approach them under cover. The least noise made them instantly leave their perch; and although there were six of us, each furnished with a good gun, and some sufficiently expert, not more than a dozen were killed that day, and all of them while flying. The moment one started, it would sound an alarm, on which hundreds would rise and sail over us, at such a height that it was useless to shoot at them. Now and then, one accidentally passing low over the woods, was brought down. While returning in the evening, we shot one at a great height, having merely broken the tip of its wing. Having caught it, we placed it on the narrow path, on which it ran before us nearly

to the house of the governor, as Capt. Frankland is called. It offered no resistance, but bit severely, and now and then lay down to rest for a few moments. It ran fast enough to keep several yards before us, cackling all the while, and once suddenly made off from the path at a rapid rate."

The above traits of character do not indicate anything like either stupidity or simplicity on the part of the gull; and its reasoning power on cause and effect—or what the phonologists call Causality—is pleasingly illustrated by the author when describing the manner in which it procures its food, which is principally the fry of the herring. "They also feed on other fishes of small size, shrimps, crabs, and shell-fish, as well as on young birds and small quadrupeds, and suck all the eggs they can find. The rocky shores of the islands on which I found them breeding are covered with multitudes of sea-urchins, having short greenish spines, which give them the semblance of a ball of moss. At low-water, the herring gulls frequently devour these animals, thrusting their bill through the shell, and sucking its contents. They also take up shells in the air, and drop them on the rocks to break them. We saw one that had met with a very hard mussel, take it up and drop it three times in succession, before it succeeded in breaking it, and I was much pleased to see the bird let it fall each succeeding time from a greater height than before."

Let no one after this imagine that gull is an appropriate synonyme for blockhead.

ANIMAL FUEL.—Animal matter is sometimes, although rarely, used as fuel. The Arabs, however, who dwell in that part of their country bordering on Egypt, must be regarded as forming, in some degree, an exception to the remark; for they draw no inconsiderable portion of the fuel with which they cook their victuals, from the exhaustless chimney-pits so often described by travellers. The extremely dry state of the bodies, and the inflammable nature of the matters with which they have been saturated, during the process of embalming, render them exceedingly convenient for the above purpose. We have a still more striking instance: wood was formerly so scarce at Buenos Ayres, and cattle so plentiful, that sheep were actually driven into the furnaces of lime-kilns, in order to answer the purposes of fuel. This fact could hardly have been mentioned as credible, however undoubted, if a decree of the King of Spain, prohibiting this barbarous custom, were not still preserved in the archives of Buenos Ayres.—*History of Fossil Fuel.*

ORIGIN OF THE TERM DUNNING.—Some falsely think it comes from the French, where *dunnez* signifies "give me," implying a demand for something due; others from *dunan* (Saxon), "to thunder;" but the true origin of this expression owes its birth to one Joe-Dunn, a famous bull-dog of Lincoln, so extremely active, and so dexterous at the management of his rough business, that it became a proverb, when a man refused to pay his debts, to say, "Why don't you Dunn him?" that is, "Why don't you send Dunn to arrest him." Hence it grew into a custom, and is now as old as since the days of Henry VIII.

AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIE
Alramichs—Rev. JOHN MCCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.
Halifax—Messrs. A & W MCKINLAY.
Tyuro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.