

## POETRY.

## THE FOREIGN-HUNTER.

Love in a Cottage sounds right well,  
When maids are just fifteen;  
When thirty comes, a chaise and pair  
Sounds sweeter far I ween!

Some say the lips of those they love  
Are sweeter than the honey,  
But what care I how sweet she be,  
Unless she has the—Money.

She may have eyes of deepest blue,  
With shining flaxen locks,  
But what would please me better far,  
Is money in the stocks.

She may have ankles neat and clean,  
With waist to her just tall,  
But if she had a lump of gold,  
'T would please me best of all.

She may have roses on her cheek,  
And lilies on her neck,  
But what is far more dear to me,  
'S an honour'd banker's check.

Her skin may be as soft as down,  
Her voice hot, sweet and clear,  
But the sweetest—and would be to me,  
A thousand pounds a year!

Summary from the Scotch Papers.

## EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ACCIDENTAL ENTOMBMENT.

On the morning of Thursday the 5th ultimo, part of the roof of the coal-works belonging to the Duke de Coligny, at Kilgrammie, near the village of Dolly, set down, and before the men could get clear of the workings, John Brown, a native of Mel-Lothian, about sixty years of age, was intercepted in his egress, and consequently confined in this subterraneous abode until Saturday last the 31st, at four in the morning, when he was restored again to light and liberty, being thus 23 days without one morsel of food. When entombed, he had with him a small portion of tobacco, sufficient for one day's consumption, and two small flasks of lamp oil, some of the latter he attempted to swallow, but he was unable to do so, and the only substance he took besides the tobacco, during the whole period of his confinement, was a strong chalybeate water within the range of his prison, and which he declared was "very bad indeed." His mind remained quite composed and continues very distinct—he never despaired of ultimately escaping, and his greatest anxiety, he says, was for the fate of Thomas Watson, the person with whom he had for more than two years resided, whom he supposed had perished when the accident occurred, leaving a wife and helpless family. He calculated time by the noise made by the men at their stated periods of work:—for the first and second week he moved about in his gloomy cell, an area of thirty yards, seeking every avenue of escape, but latterly he became so weak as to be unable to reach his only, but disagreeable beverage—the water. The feeling of hunger left him about the second day, which may be attributed, in some measure, to the astringent quality of the water. When found he was extended on the ground, and lying on his breast, nearly extinct, his extremities cold, his voice reduced almost to a whisper, or childish treble, and his emaciation so great as to make him a complete personification of the *Anatomia Vivante*. His dark unshaven beard, sunken features, and glistening eyes have given him an unearthly appearance. Generally, great danger arises from imprudently giving food too freely to persons who have suffered from abstinence, but in Brown's case his brother labourers cautiously first lubricated his parched mouth with butter, then gave him milk, arrow-root and sherry in

small spoonfuls, at regular intervals—milk being the first thing he asked for when he was discovered. His pulse is regular and strong, and his tongue clean and moist; indeed, there is every hope of his ultimate restoration to health, should he receive sufficient nourishment in the same cautious way. When D. Hall, the minister of the parish, visited him, he put out his hand to the reverend Doctor and asked him to return thanks to God for his deliverance. He feels much pleased at the interest his case has excited in the country, and he bestows a ghastly smile of satisfaction on the numerous gazers, which the circumstance has drawn from considerable distances, to the humble cottage where he now lies. On a former occasion he was entombed in a coal pit for three days and three nights, and we have also been informed that he once suffered shipwreck. A subscription has been opened on Brown's behalf.—*Ayr Observer*.

The revenue accounts supply many facts illustrative of the comparative social condition of the three kingdoms. Thus, for instance, a return of last session shows that the quantity of colonial spirits (rum), foreign spirits (brandy and gin), and wine, consumed in the three kingdoms was—

	England. gallons.	Scotland. gallons.	Ireland. gallons.
Rum .....	3,237,000	111,000	27,300
Brandy and Gin .....	1,311,000	43,000	27,600
Wine .....	5,275,000	335,000	519,000

These are the quantities "entered for home consumption." Rum, brandy and Geneva, are chiefly in use among the middle classes; and it will be observed that Scotland, with one-third of the population, takes three times as much as Ireland, or one million of Scotsmen on an average consume nine times as much of these articles as the same number of Irishmen. In wine, on the other hand, which is sparingly used by the middle classes, but it is universal on the tables of the gentry, for ostentation perhaps, quite as often as pleasure, the consumption of Ireland exceeds that of Scotland, though not in proportion to the population. There is something characteristic too, in the fact that Cape wine, which is chiefly used for adulterating Sherry, in order to reduce the price, forms 1-5th of the whole consumption of Ireland, while it is only 1-15th of the consumption of England, and 1-33d of the consumption of Scotland. The cheap wines are rarely drunk for pleasure, but generally sported for ostentation. The greater proportional consumption of rum, brandy, and gin, in England than in Scotland, results partly from the more limited use of whiskey in the former, but the difference in favour of England in wine, must be put to the account of its superior wealth and luxury. Generally speaking, we may say that a thousand Scotsmen drink one and a half times as much wine, two times as much whiskey, and nine times as much rum, gin, and brandy, as a thousand Irishmen. These facts go to prove the very small proportion which the middle classes bear to the mass of the population in Ireland.—*Scotsman*, Nov.

THE LATE MR. JOHN RICHARDSON.—This truly remarkable man died at his residence, High Street, on Thursday last, the 19th cur't. For the long period of fifty years he was the principal Sheriff-officer in the county, and, notwithstanding of occasional eccentricities, was deservedly a great favourite with Sir T. Kirkpatrick, his Substitute, Clerk, and, in short, every official character with whom he came in contact in the way of business. Although in some measure a self-educated man,—experience, sagacity and the greatest acuteness enabled him to master much of the spirit, and most of the forms, of Scottish law; and as this fact was generally known, he was fre-

quently, while in the country, applied to for advice by persons about to appear in the character of litigants. And his acquaintance was so unbounded, that we believe every child within Dumfries-shire, and many beyond its bounds, was familiar with the name of John Richardson. Wherever he went, he was treated with much respect, even while in the execution of a disagreeable duty; and, though sufficiently familiar with vice in others, sustained the rectitude of his character to the last.—*Dumfries Courier*.

CHALLENGE TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—Mr. Rotch, Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions, has sent a challenge to another judge, the Lord Mayor of London, on account of some observations made by an Alderman, (not the Lord Mayor, but Alderman T. Wood,) regarding the prison of Newgate. The Lord Mayor replied to the message by pointing to the door and desiring the messenger to walk out, and subsequently directed the City Solicitors to apply for a criminal information against the fighting judge.—*London paper*.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—A duel took place on Thursday between Mr. Roebuck, M. P. for Bath, and John Black, Esq. the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. The duel occurred at Mudford, near Christchurch, and ended by the exchange of two shots each, happily without injury to either party, but also without accommodation.

The particulars of the quarrel are as follows:—Mr. Roebuck in one of his pamphlets, imputed cowardice to Mr. Black, and applied to his conduct the epithets "base" and "utterly disgraceful." On Friday week, Mr. Black wrote to Mr. Roebuck, calling upon him to retract these offensive epithets without qualification or reserve, which letter was delivered to Mr. Roebuck at Christchurch by Mr. McGillivray. Mr. Roebuck answered verbally, that he was the author of the paper in question—that he had no retraction to make—and that he would send for a friend, who would be at Christchurch on Thursday morning at twelve. Mr. McGillivray said this was inconvenient, and asked Mr. Roebuck to go to London. Mr. Roebuck declined, and said that his friend would be at Christchurch at the time mentioned. On Thursday Mr. Revans arrived, and acted for Mr. Roebuck. Mr. Revans said he felt authorised in saying that Mr. Roebuck had never intended to impute cowardice to Mr. Black.

Mr. McGillivray desired a retraction of the words "base" and "disgraceful," which was not granted. Thereupon a meeting was immediately arranged. Two shots were exchanged without effect; and Mr. Black's second did not deem it necessary on his behalf, to carry the matter further.—Mr. Revans states that Mr. Roebuck received Mr. Black's first fire, and fired in the air, himself; to which Mr. McGillivray replies that if Mr. Roebuck fired in the air, he was not aware of it, and that the idea of its having been the case, never occurred to him till he saw the statement in the columns of the *Globe*. He cannot say from his own knowledge, whether Mr. Roebuck did or did not fire in the air and that Mr. Black is equally unable to confirm or to contradict that statement.

AGENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—MR. DENNIS REDDIN.  
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.  
St. John, N. B.—MR. A. R. TRURO.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
Truro—MR. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—MR. ROBERT PURVIS.  
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.  
Talmagouche—MR. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.  
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.