

smoke still rushed over us, and the burnt cinders and ashes fell thick about us. How we got through that night I really cannot tell, for about some of it I remember nothing.

Towards morning, although the heat did not abate, the smoke became less, and blasts of fresh air sometimes made their way to us. When morning came, all was calm, but a dismal smoke filled the air, and the smell seemed worse than ever. We were now cooled enough, and shivered as if in an ague fit; so we removed from the water, and went to a burning log, where we warmed ourselves. What was to become of us I did not know. My wife hugged the child to her breast, and wept bitterly; but God had preserved us through the worst of the danger, and the flames had gone past, so I thought it would be both ungrateful to Him, and unmanly to despair now. Hunger once more pressed upon us, but this was easily remedied. Several deer were still standing in the water, up to the head, and I shot one of them. Some of its flesh was soon roasted; and after eating it, we felt wonderfully strengthened. By this time the blaze of the fire was beyond our sight, although the ground was still burning in many places, and it was dangerous to go among the burnt trees. After resting a while and tanning ourselves, we prepared to commence our march. Taking up the child, I led the way over the hot ground and rocks; and after two weary days and nights, during which we shifted in the best manner we could, we at last reached the "hard woods," which had been free of the fire. Soon after, we came to a house, where we were kindly treated for a while. Since then, sir, I have worked hard and constantly as a lumberer; but thanks be to God, here we are safe, sound and happy.

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1836.

In the absence of later intelligence from the Mother Country, which always ranks first in our estimation, we have made copious extracts from our Colonial files, and these will be found both from the Whig and Tory sides of the subjects on which they treat, leaving the reader to judge for himself, as to which the most credits to be attached.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of Boston, Providence, and New York papers by the late arrivals. The New York Courier & Enquirer of the 9th inst. acknowledges London dates to the 9th May, but gives no extracts. The only article of interest we observe in these papers, is, the circumstantial account of the Texian victory of the 21st April. In one of the papers a list is given of the Mexican officers taken prisoners, and also of those killed. Generals Santa Anna, Cos, and the other captive officers were confined in one of the Texian vessels of war in Galveston Bay. The former appeared to be much alarmed for his personal safety, (as he might well be,) but he was acting the part of a wily politician, in complimenting his conquerors on their bravery, offering them money for his ransom, &c. The Mexicans are said to be leaving the country as fast as they entered it, and the people of Texas were returning to their agricultural pursuits. The war, in fact, is for the present ended, and we expect shortly to hear that the independence of Texas is acknowledged by the Government of the United States.

The Creek and Seminole Indians are still in arms against the general Government of the United States, and committing dreadful havoc on the defenceless inhabitants of the South, we perceive improving accounts of formidable bodies of volunteers marching and counter-marching, but they seem to be remarkably shy in coming to the tug of war.

P. E. ISLAND.—CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Committee of this active society met

on the 4th instant in Charlotte-Town, and transacted a variety of business. Among other things the Secretary stated that the sum of £160 was at the disposal of the society, whereupon they resolved that the following articles be imported,

From the United States.

Red Clover Seed from Boston, £150 sterling,
2 Baskets New York Flax Seed.

From Scotland.

2 cwt. White Dutch Clover Seed,
Flushing Machine, according to order of General Meeting, £20,
50 sets Wilkie's light metal Mould Boards,
1 doz Spades
1 doz Spade Shovels,
1 doz Socket Shovels, with steel points,
2 doz pair Avel Arms and Pipes, with Iron boxes, for light horse carts,
Turnip Hoes, 8 in. 2 doz. 9 in. 1 doz. 7 in. 1 doz.
1 doz sets double Light Horse Harrows,
Grand Stone Bushes, patent cranks,
1 sack white peas, 1 sack grey do.

A variety of turnip seed to be sent for this fall, to arrive here next spring, in time for turnip sowing, thereby insuring new seed.

Ordered to purchase Red Clover Seed, as done last year, of the Island growth. The Turnip Seed grown on the Island and bought by the society being so mixed and inferior, Committee determine on not purchasing any more.

The Secretary has also informed the inhabitants of the Island, through the Royal Gazette, "that he had received a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, who is desirous of contracting for from five to twenty thousand bushels of Barley, the growth of the Island; and would feel a pleasure in communicating particulars to any person who may be desirous of taking such a contract."

It affords us much satisfaction to notice the efforts of this society to promote the agricultural interest of the Island, and the more so as we have reason to believe that it has already conferred lasting benefits on that most important branch of industry. We once had an Agricultural Society in this County, but which we are sorry to say has some time since ceased from its labours. It would give us much pleasure to see it reorganised.

To THE BOOK TRADE, and others interested in the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, throughout the British North American Colonies.

The present time is no less remarkable for brilliancy of literary talent, and refinement in taste, than it is for the cheapness and neat execution, which characterises almost all works which are continually issuing from the press; but owing to the operation of the Act, Geo. IV. chap. 14. sec. 7. which prohibits the importation into the British Colonies, of all reprints of British Works from Foreign Countries, except such as are allowed to be imported into Great Britain itself, and imposing a duty of 50 per cent on foreign Works, the people of these Colonies have not been able to participate in the cheap diffusion of Knowledge, which pervades the breadth and length of the neighbouring Union.

We know that the object intended to be secured by this prohibition and heavy tax, is, the protection of the British author; and if the object aimed at could be thus secured, we confess we inherit as much nationality as would induce us to approve of the measure; but it is a notorious fact, that, through means of the intercourse now carried on between these Colonies and the United States, reprints of British Works are smuggled from the latter country to an alarming extent; in fact, the intention of the act is wholly frustrated, while at the same time, the contraband trade not being carried on through the medium of booksellers, the duties which should accrue from the regular importation are wholly lost to the Provincial revenues; and what is of infinitely worse and more permanent consequence, a most immoral practice is fostered and encouraged among the reading portion of the people, — a class which, of all others, should be free from the very suspicion of participating in the nefarious practices of smuggling.

We believe that the present Ministry are disposed to remove all such grievances out of the way; and

it is only because a proper representation of the extent of the evil has not been laid before them, that this has not already been done. We therefore give notice that we intend, in conjunction with others concerned in the Book Trade of this Province, to lay a memorial before the next meeting of the Legislature, praying them to forward an Address to the Imperial Parliament, on the subject, embodying a petition for a repeal of that part of the Act already referred to, which prohibits the importation of reprints of British books, &c. and to reduce or abolish the duty on Foreign books; and we invite the co-operation of all booksellers, and others interested in the diffusion of cheap Knowledge throughout the neighbouring Colonies, in forwarding similar memorials at the next meeting of their respective Legislatures. If the trade are unanimous, we have no hesitation in saying they will be successful.

[Editors of papers into whose hands the above remarks may come, are requested to notice them.]

QUIT RENTS.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to order those sums which have been collected for Quit Rents in the Province of New Brunswick to be returned to the parties forthwith.

THE CROPS.—Some of the American Papers state that the crops of wheat in the Southern and Middle States, are already pronounced a failure, the Hessian Fly having committed dreadful ravages upon it.

AN ACT passed in the last Session of the Parliament of Upper Canada, affixes the value of the various gold and silver coins as follows: British guinea 25s 6d; sovereign 24s 4d.; eagle of the United States coined before the 1st of July, 1831, 53s 4d; coined since, 50s; British Crown 6s; half crown 3s; shilling 1s 3d; Spanish milled dollar, American dollar, and Mexican dollar, 5s; and all higher and lower denominations of the said gold and silver coins, to pass current and be a legal tender, in the same proportions respectively.

THE PARLIAMENT OF U. CANADA was dissolved on the 25th of May.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication of "Annotations," in our next "Varo" will, we trust induce us for not inserting his letter. There can no harm result to the community, from the canvassing of any person that chooses to do so. It will help to show these would be candidates their real standing in the community; if the free Electors of the County of Picton act as they ought to do, no jarring of interests can possibly ensue, at next Election. We hope Pictonians will not, as formerly, suffer themselves to be engaged into domestic quarrels, or allow themselves to be, in the least degree, influenced by the malevolent designs of certain persons in other quarters, who have successfully applied to us, the maxim which we should have applied to ourselves; "united we stand, divided we fall."

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At Mrs Harrison's.—Mr Dempsey, Dr. St. Croix, Mr Conroy, Mr and Mrs Watts and daughter.

At the Royal Oak.—Colonels Dundas and Falls, Lieut. Lyster, Mr E. Cunard, Mr Kenney, Rev'd Mr Laughlan.

At Mr Lorrain's.—Rev. Mr. Davies, and Mr. Primrose.

At Mr Harper's.—Judge Savers, Rev. Mr McDonald, Messrs Gossop and Slayter.

DEPARTURES.

At Mr Currie's, Tatmagouche, on Sunday last, from the effects of a kick received on the stomach, from his horse, on the previous day, Mr John Doull, Merchant, Point Brule, leaving a wife and family to mourn his sudden exit.

On Saturday, the 11th instant, at Halifax, (whither he was conveyed a few weeks previous for a restoration of health,) Mr Vernal Brown, a native of Africa, aged about 50 years. During the last five years of his life, Mr Brown resided in Picton, where he was esteemed for his integrity in business. He has left a wife in Picton to lament her loss.