

POETRY.

From the London 'Scrap Book.'

YES, OUR FLAG HAS DEFIED.*

Yes our flag has defied for a thousand of years
The wiles of the foe, and the rage of the breeze,
Attest it swart' Afric' and Parga in toasts
And our myriads who rot in the deep blue seas!
It has waved like a beautiful meteor in air,
And has floated where'er there was spoil to be
seized,
And murder, and rapine, and shrieks, and despair
Have been to our glorious rage was appeased.
Yes our flag has triumphantly waved in the gale,
And has floated at many a banquet of blood,
And the vultures who see it unfurled never fail
To find plentiful prey for their ravenous brood.
Now and then, lost the ardour for slaughter should
cool,
When no slaves struck for freedom or murmured at
chains,
We taught "great moral lessons" to tyrants at school,
And our men fought like fiends—and got flogged for
their pains.
Oh God! that a nation should boast of a rag,
So bloody, so filthy, and stained by misdeed!
Hide, Albion! hide! your victorious flag
Till the wounds your fell tyranny gave cease to
bleed.
Could the dead you have slain and the hearts you
have crushed
Be made manifest here, as hereafter they'll be,
Your proud vauntings of glory and freedom were
hushed,
And Millions that now are enslaved would be free.

* These lines were written on reading some clap-trap
laudation of.

"The flag that braved a thousand years
The Battle and the breeze," &c.

MISCELLANY.

From the New Yorker.

PROSPECTS OF NEW YORK.

THERE are at this moment many thousand
industrious mechanics, artisans and labourers,
in this and other Atlantic cities, whom the
evils of the times have deprived of employment
—their only permanent resource for a liveli-
hood, and who yet live in hope that the difficul-
ties which environ us must be of brief duration
—that the pressure will soon be over, and then
trade will be as flourishing and labour as much
in demand and as amply rewarded as ever.—
Most deeply do we deplore the existence of
reasons which fasten upon our mind the sad
conviction that these anticipations cannot be
realized. We would gladly encourage all to go
on, and we trust that a month or a season will
surely bring relief from all our calamities.
Our interests combine with our wishes in im-
pelling us to look wholly on the bright side
of the picture.—But we must obey the motions
of truth and duty. The country is in a wretch-
ed condition, and there are no signs of speedy
improvement. Trade may slightly revive in
the autumn, but all the great interests of the
country have received a shock from which they
cannot soon recover. Even legislation, so
prudent to produce evil, will, if ever so wisely
and beneficial applied, be slow to remedy and
repair. There is no prospect of a speedy,
thorough, and permanent improvement in
the condition of things until Congress shall
have acted decisively on the great questions
which will come before it in September next.
That action may be such as to restore confi-
dence and credit, and thus give immediate vital-
ity to commerce, manufactures, buildings, &c.
But such we do not anticipate. Be it what it

may, if it be only systematic and decisive, it
will tend in some degree to ultimate amelio-
ration. Congress cannot act at all without im-
proving the state of affairs, because it must
decide in favour of a circulating medium of
some sort, and any thing is better than the dis-
coloured paper issues which we are now obliged
to dignify with the name of a currency. But
this action cannot be instantaneous—it may
not be consummated for months; and its good
effects can be felt only in the restoration of
confidence before another spring.

We say, then—Mechanics, artisans, labour-
ers, you cannot with safety give heed to those
who prophesy smooth things. The day of
relief, if we read rightly the signs of the times
is yet far distant. You cannot rely on better
times even in the fall, you need not look for
them before. While, then, every man who has
or may have employment should cling to it
with unyielding tenacity, even though it may
be less lucrative than it has hitherto been, let
those who cannot obtain it, no longer linger
about the cities, deceiving themselves with
idle hopes. We say to the unemployed, you
who are able to leave the cities should do so
without delay. You have a winter in prospect
of fearful, unexampled severity. Do not wait
to share and increase its horrors. Fly—re-
enter through the country—go to the Great
West—rather than remain here, consuming the
pittance which is left of your earnings in better
days. Should your trades fail you, do not
hesitate to engage in agriculture, canal making
—any thing which will afford a subsistence.
The times are out of joint: every day tends to
make them worse.—So great has been the ab-
straction of labour from agricultural to other
pursuits, that while nearly every thing else has
fallen fifty per cent, provisions remain ex-
tremely high. Flour commands ten dollars a
barrel; pork twenty; beef is nearly as high
as it has been, &c. Rents have not yet found
their level, and cannot find it until next May.
As to fuel, there is likely to be but half a sup-
ply of coal for the winter, for the want of
money with which to mine and transport or
purchase it. Let all who can, betake them-
selves to the country, and it would be better for
themselves and for those they leave behind
them. There will be more business for those
who stay, and food and fuel will be cheaper
because there will be fewer to consume them.
Away, then, hardy adventurers, to Ohio, Michi-
gan, Illinois, Indiana, or Wisconsin, if you
have money to go so far; or to hay-making
and harvesting in Jersey, Pennsylvania, or our
own inland counties, if you are unprovided
for or unambitious of pioneer life. But the
West is the true destination. We have seen
some thing of city and country, East and West,
and we would advise no one in any case to
change his location who is comfortably situated
and profitably employed where he is. But
such is not the case at present. There are at
least twenty thousand mechanics and thirty
thousand seamstresses in New York who ought
to be in the West, and the sooner they are,
the better for all parties.

LUCIFER MATCHES.—It is said the sponta-
neous combustion of these articles caused the
late fire at New York,—and that they were
part of a large parcel brought from France in
the packet Erie, the ignition of which had en-
dangered that ship at sea. There can be but
little doubt of the fact. We remembered the
circumstance, last summer, of these match-
boxes, on accidentally dropping, the whole
mass took fire, with an explosion as quick as
gunpowder. They are a very dangerous com-
modity, even in the safest and most quiet posi-
tions. When exposed to friction, or sudden
movement, as in transportation from one
country or place to another, they are peculiar-

ly so,—and great care should be taken that
they are properly deposited, where they can
easily be reached and removed. The rates of
insurance on such articles moreover, ought to
be higher than they are on less subtle mer-
chandise. The same precaution should be
used respecting them, that is employed with
reference to powder itself.—*Phil. Gazette.*

GREAT DISCOVERY IN SURGERY.—An article
has appeared in the New York Express, by
which it seems there is some hope that the
consumption may be cured by surgical means.
The surgeon who makes this communication,
proposes to cure the consumption (in any
case where one of the lungs is affected) in the
following manner:—An incision is made be-
tween the ribs, and an orifice opened to
admit the air into the chest outside of the dis-
eased lung—so that no air will be drawn into
that lung through the windpipe at all. The
lung will collapse, and remain perfectly quies-
cent, and in that state can be cured by the
efforts of nature alone, or removed altogether.
As there is a partition between the sides of the
lungs, while one of them ceases its action, the
other goes on with its ordinary functions. The
operation is neither difficult nor painful, and
may be performed upon a person in the last
stages of consumption, without danger—as a
person in that state would bear the operation
better than one in robust health. The plan
appears to be feasible, from the very fact that
nature does sometimes effect a cure by the
very same process (drying up one lung,) and
it is the only method by which a cure is ever
effected. If this plan succeeds, it will be the
greatest discovery in the art of healing, in mo-
dern times.—*Liberator.*

GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Princess Victoria,
whenever she appears in public, dresses with
great plainness. She begins to tire already
with her harness of royalty. She wears her hair
in plain braids, and a small ornament on the
middle of her forehead, and carries constantly
an old fashioned fan!—Here is a lesson for
upstart ladies who are so fond of bespangling
themselves on all occasions with a profusion
of trinkets and rich dresses.

HUMANITY OF MR DAY.—While Mr Day, the
eccentric author of Sandford and Merton, was
visiting his friend Sir William Jones, at his
chambers, the latter, in removing some books,
perceived a spider fall from them; on which he
cried hastily—"Kill that spider, Day; kill that
spider!" "No," said Mr Day, with that cool-
ness for which he was conspicuous, "I will
not kill that spider, Jones; I do not know that
I have a right to kill that spider! Suppose,
when you are going in your coach to Westmin-
ster-hall, a superior being, who, perhaps, may
have as much power over you, as you have over
this insect, should say to his companion, 'Kill
that lawyer! kill that lawyer!' how should you
like that, Jones?—and I am sure, to most
people, a lawyer is a more noxious animal
than a spider."

Four thousand one hundred passengers from
Europe, were landed at New York on the 6th
and 9th ult.

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.
Tatmagouche—MR. WILLIAM MCCONNELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLANCE, Esq.