

fine ladies may affect to shut their mind's eye to the existence of such things; but the daintiest of their emotions depend upon the right state of those very viscera, without which they could no more think, speak, and act, than they could cast languishing looks without eyes, or melt our hearts by catching minstrelsy without a tongue and fingers. In the natural state, the external figure at this place tapers gently downwards. The waist of the Venus de Medici is of that form, and its perfect elegance is never challenged. But the woman of the ordinary world have set up for themselves a different standard of beauty. A fine waist in their estimation, is one which tapers rapidly below the arms, and is not above two thirds of the natural girth. It must also be strictly round, although the waist of nature verges upon the oval.—In order to reduce themselves to the desired shape and size, almost all the unmarried, and not a few of those who are otherwise, brace themselves in to a greater or less degree with corsets, which no doubt produce the requisite slenderness and roundness, but at the expense of all the internal organs upon which health depends. The false ribs are pressed inward; the respiratory and circulatory systems are crushed and thrust out of their proper place; the alimentary system is deranged; and even upon the exterior of the person, deformities of the most glaring kind, such as humped shoulders and curved spines, are produced. Custom to a certain extent enables the victim to endure the inconvenience; there are even some who feel so little trouble from it, as to deny that any harm ensues from tight lacing. But a violation so great cannot be otherwise than mischievous. We have seen a young lady's sash which measured exactly twenty-two inches, showing that the chest to which it was applied had been reduced to a diameter (allowing for clothes) of little more, perhaps, than seven inches.—All who are aware of the internal organs at that part, know very well it is impossible for them to exist in their natural condition within so small a space.—Bruised, impeded, and disordered, they must of course be, and accordingly cannot fail to become a source of dreadful suffering to the wretched being who outrages them. Palpitations, flushings, dyspepsia, determination of blood to the head, and consumptions, are among the evils which Physicians enumerate as flowing from this sacrifice to vanity. Another of a most kind is acknowledged to be of by no means an infrequent occurrence: in order to soothe the painful sensations produced by the constraint, spirituous liquors and cordials are resorted to, and thus habits of the most degrading nature are formed. Another evil still, respecting which a hint may be sufficient, is the uniting of the system for the duties of a mother. How many domestic afflictions, which are submitted to, in a spirit of resignation, as the unavoidable decrees of Providence; how many of the saddest scenes which this world ever presents—gentle and tender girls pining away under the eyes of hopeless parents—beloved wives torn from the arms of husbands and children, at the very moment when prolonged life was most needful; must be owing to a cause too trivial and unworthy to be mentioned in the same sentence with its so dire effects! No doubt, it is well to submit meekly to such afflictions; but while they are ascribed in all humility to a Providence which is upon the whole only another term for Mercy and Justice, let us not be blind to the fact that they accrue through violations committed by ourselves upon laws established by Providence for our happiness, and might have been avoided by a different course of conduct. It has been decreed that the human waist cannot be habitually compressed without deranging the vital organs, and consequently producing, in some instances, death, an observance of the law—for which there can be no other source than the highest—seems, in our humble apprehension, to be as much demanded as that pious resignation which all will allow to be the spirit in which the actual results of the law, if violated, ought to be received. The fashion of tight lacing obviously owes its origin to a design on the part of the ladies to attract admiration. It is of little importance to point out that they are quite wrong in their calculations as to the effect, and that the other sex, so far from admiring a waist of extreme tenuity, shudder at it as something unnatural, and inconsistent with true beauty. Without regard to this fact, though it is in itself sufficient to settle the question, we would press upon the guilty parties, and all interested in their welfare, that tight lacing is a practice which cannot be long persisted in without the most disastrous consequences. It is painful to reflect that parents, so far from discouraging the practice, are so ignorant as often to force it upon their children. We have heard of a young lady whose mother stood over her every morning, with the engine of torture in her hand, and, notwithstanding many remonstrances and tears, obliged her to submit to be laced so tightly as almost to stop the power of breathing. Park's account of the Moorish mothers who forcibly cram their daughters with koukouss, in order to make them fat, supplies the only parallel we can recollect

for this atrocious conduct; the result of which is, that the unfortunate victim is now severely afflicted with asthma, and has fallen into a state of low health.—As a general rule, it cannot be too strongly impressed upon those who have the care of young persons, that all clothing should sit lightly upon the figure, so as to allow of the full play of every part of the system. In consequence of having been accustomed, from our earliest years, to see constraints put upon nature, both in ourselves and others, we are apt to form the conclusion that natural life is one thing and artificial life another; that there is no retouching the two; and that human nature has at length given a kind of consent to submit to the latter only. But human nature is the same at the commencement of every new generation, and as much is now required to produce a complete perversion of it as at any earlier period of the world's history. Pointed shoes might be worn for centuries, without saving a single corn at the last.—Waists might be tightened for ages, and still the hearts of pretty maidens would require as wide a space to sport in as ever. Nature holds out against every attempt to alter her stated features, and requires as implicit an obedience to her dictates from us as from the patriarchs. Again, then, we would say, let dress be accommodated to the structure and organic functions of the body. Individuals may occasionally feel some inconvenience in the attention which they will attract by following the fashions dictated by nature; but they will in the end reap a rich reward in preserved health and spirits, while the scuffers, perhaps, are enduring the penance due to a different course of conduct.—*Chambers's Journal.*

### UNITED STATES.

**Snow Storms.**—The snow was from a foot to two feet deep in the western part of the State of New York on the 28th and 30th of September.

**New York, Oct. 10.**—A letter from a friend in Skeneateles, written on Thursday last, gives an account of one of the most extraordinary snow storms that ever occurred in any autumn in this State. On Wednesday morning it commenced snowing, and it continued to fall profusely through the whole of that day, and the next. It was computed that the fall of snow, but for the rapid melting, would have equalled three feet. As it was, the snow lay sixteen inches deep at the time the letter was written. Great destruction took place between the fruit and forest trees, which were broken by the burden of snow rested upon them. Such a storm, at such a period of the year, is altogether without precedent in this climate, and adds a prominent item to the eccentricities of this remarkable season.

### JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber:

**CARBOYS OIL OF VITRIOL**, Casks  
Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chlorine Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrhene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21.

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

### ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

DEGS to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen comprising the travelling Community, and the public in general, that through the solicitations of a number of his friends, he has taken the

#### ESTABLISHMENT

well known as the

### ROYAL OAK HOTEL,

and fitted up the same in a style of neat and commodious arrangement, with a view to continue its usefulness in the line as formerly.

Desiring to afford comfort and accommodation to such as may favor him with their countenance, he asks of a generous public that share of patronage which he will by attention, endeavor to deserve.

WILLIAM ADAMSON.

Pictou, August 2d, 1836. if p:6

### LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Pictou Post Office, 1st November, 1836.

Archibald Isaac M R	Ingram Alex'r M T
McAulay Rod'k	McKay Murdoch N L
McAulay John C J	" Alexander M D
Brown Margaret G H	" John E t
Blakie William G H	" Donald M B
Beck Peter W R	" David M R
Bryden William R H	" Alex'r S m B
Battle Angus M T	McKenzie Alex'r L B
Baxter John W R	" " M T
Campbell John W R	" " M B
" Alex'r "	" Donald C
" Duncan R J	" Kenneth M R
" Alex'r M R—2	" John (farmer)
" John N L	" Hector C
" William E t	Kelly James
" Duncan W R	Kennedy Edward
McCara John R H	Keer John W R
Crocket John M R—2	Christo Peter—2
Cameron Ewen S H	McLeod David W R
Carmichael Francis F G	" Robert
Cameron Rebecca L B	" Jannet M R
Calder Angus M D h	" Murdoch M T
Chisholm John—care of	" Mrs. " —3
James Clow	Lamont Peter S m B
McCulloch Roderick R H	Logan Alexander
	" John H H—2
McDonald William	Murray David
" Angus M T—2	" John
" " L H	" Donald M B
" Robert R H	" John Kt. Bridge
" James S H	Munro Donald M T
" Mrs.	" Hugh S H
" Mary	" Murdoch G m B
" Thomas L H	" Andrew E t
" William M R	Miller James R H
" John C	Matheson Donald
" Murdoch s m	Murphy Thomas
" William from	McMullin G. William
Invernesshire	Oliver Robert
McDonald John W R	" George M R
" Alexander and	Oats William
Duncan M R	Powell Nathaniel L H—2
Dolan Patrick S S, C H	McPhee Alex'r C
Douglas Hugh N L	" Angus
Dridion John forks, M R	Polson William B B
Dexter Eleazer	Perry G. David B H
Evert George	McQuarry William W R
McEwen James P or G H	McQueen Angus L H
Fraser Alex'r. F. M R—2	Ross Donald W G
" Hugh W R	" George W R
" William G H	" John D h
" Alexander M R—2	" Robert W R
" " Aberc. F	" James
" William from Inv's	" William D h
" " M R	Russell Alex'r C
" Peter H H	Rose Alex'r M B
" William M R	" John "
" " W R	Robson James S m B
Forbes Ann (widow)	Robinson Sotia
Falconer John N L	Sutherland Angus R H
Giles John	" John W R
Gullan Alex'r C J	" Alex'r. L B
Galle David R H	" Donald M R
Graham James R H	" John G H
McGugan John	" " M R
Hogg John W R	" " R H
Hayward William C	" Andrew C
Hays Cornelius	" Catharine R H
McInnes John S H	Scott Mrs. John
McIntosh Donald M T	Waters Robert G H
" John G m B	Thom Daniel 4 m B

### 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. if

### 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.

September 25.