

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 Woollens—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.

"ARENDT, 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 Altobuque, and the rebels remained at Albaceta. On the 18th the division marched to Tarragona, and the rebels to Rada. 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 800 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 hands 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-