

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

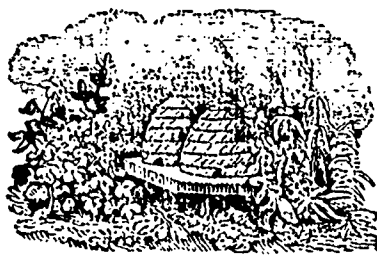
Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAYA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1835.

NUMBER XXI.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d. per annum, if paid in advance, but 15s. if paid at the end of the year,—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance, whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 3s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 5s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

For Advertising by the Year, if not exceeding a square, 35s. to Subscribers, 45s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS now commenced selling his VALUABLE STOCK of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

at prices unprecedented in Pictou, &c. and will continue to do so until the 20th of October.

Traders and others will find it to their advantage to take an early opportunity of examining the articles and prices; as no opportunity can offer, that persons wanting articles in his line can be supplied on so favourable terms.

R. ROBERTSON.

Pictou, 29th Sept., 1835.

RENEWAL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER, DRUGGIST, has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Yonston's, and directly opposite the store of D. Crichton & Son. September 15, 1835.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ANY person desirous of subscribing for the New England Farmer, can be furnished with a copy, commencing with Vol. 14th No. 1, dated July 15th, 1835, by applying at this Office. [August 1st.]

LAW and other BLANKS of all descriptions, for sale by the subscriber J. S. DAWSON July 1835

HANDBILLS & BOOK WORK

Done at this Office, in the most handsome style, and at very moderate prices May, 1835

100 Bbls. PITCH, 70 Bbls. TAR, 20 do. ROSIN, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE. July 1.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the estate of JOHN McNEIL, Junior, late of Little Harbour, in the District of Pictou, Farmer, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to MARGARET McNEIL, Adm'r. ABRAM PATTERSON, Adm'r. Pictou, 14th Sept'r, 1835.

200 American CHAIRS for Sale by July 1.] ROSS & PRIMROSE.

FUNERAL LETTERS TING, INVI- TATION and c R S, Recited at this Office in 15 ar.

From the Diary of a late Physician.

THE RUINED MERCHANT.

It is a common saying, that sorrows never come alone—that "it never rains, but it pours,"* and it has been verified by experience, even from the days of that prince of the wretched—the man "whose name was Job." Now-a-days, directly a sudden accumulation of ills befalls a man, he utters some rash exclamation like the one in question, and too often submits to the afflictions of Providence with sullen indifference—like a brute to a blow—or resorts, possibly, to suicide. Poor stupid unobserving man, in such a case, cannot conceive how it comes to pass that all the evils under the sun are showered down upon his head—at once! There is no attempt to account for it on reasonable grounds—no reference to probable, nay, obvious causes—his own misconduct, possibly, or imprudence. In a word, he fancies that the only thing they resemble is Epicurus' fortuitous concourse of atoms. It is undoubtedly true that people are occasionally assailed by misfortunes so numerous, sudden and simultaneous, as is really unaccountable. In the majority, however, of what are reputed such cases, a ready solution may be found, by any one of observation. Take a simple illustration. A passenger suddenly falls down in a crowded thoroughfare; and, when down and unable to rise, the one following stumbles over him—the next, over him, and so on—all unable to resist the on-pressing crowd behind; and so the first-fallen lies nearly crushed and smothered. Now, is not this frequently the case with a man midst the cares and troubles of life? One solitary disaster—one unexpected calamity—befalls him, the sudden shock stuns him out of his self-possession, he is dispirited, confounded, paralysed—and down he falls, in the very throng of all the pressing cares and troubles of life, one implicating and dragging after it another—till all is uproar and consternation. Then it is, that we hear passionate lamentations, and cries of sorrows "never coming alone"—of all this "being against him," and he either stupidly lies still, till he is crushed and trampled on, or, it may be, succeeds in scrambling to the first temporary resting-place he can espy, when he resigns himself to stupefied inaction, staring vacantly at the throng of mishaps following in the wake of that one which bore him down. Whereas the first thought of one in such a situation should surely be, "let me be 'up and be doing,' and I may yet recover myself." "Directly a man determines to think," says an eminent writer, "he is well-nigh sure of bettering his condition."

It is to the operation of such causes as these, that is to be traced, in a great majority of cases the necessity of medical interference. Within the sphere of my own practice, I have witnessed in such circumstances, the display of heroism and fortitude ennobling to human nature, and I have also seen instances of the most contemptible pusillanimity. I have marked a brave spirit succeed in buffeting its way out of its adversities; and I have seen as brave a one overcome by them, and falling vanquished, even with the sword of resolution gleaming in its grasp; for there are com-

binations of evil, against which no human energies can make a stand. Of this I think the ensuing melancholy narrative will afford an illustration. What its effect on the mind of the reader may be, I cannot presume to speculate. Mine it has oppressed to recall the painful scenes with which it abounds, and convinced of the peculiar perils incident to rapidly acquired fortune, which too often lifts its possessor into an element for which he is totally unfitted, and from which he falls exhausted, lower far than the sphere he had left!

Mr. Dudleigh's career afforded a striking illustration of the splendid English merchant—of the magnificent results ensured by persevering industry, economy, prudence, and enterprise. Early in life he was cast upon the world, to do as he would, or rather could, with himself; for his guardian proved a swindler, and robbed his deceased friend's child of every penny that was left him. On hearing of the disastrous event, young Dudleigh instantly ran away from school, in his sixteenth year, and entered himself on board a vessel trading to the West Indies as cabin-boy. As soon as his relatives, few in number, distant in degree, and colder in affection, heard of his step, they told him, after a little languid expostulation, that as he had made his bed, so he must lie upon it; and never came near him again, till he had become ten times richer than the whole of them put together.

The first three or four years of young Dudleigh's novitiate at sea, were years of fearful, but not unusual hardship. I have heard him state that he was frequently flogged by the captain and mate, till the blood ran down his back like water; and kicked and cuffed about by the common sailors with infamous impunity. One cause of all this was obvious, his evident superiority over every one on board in learning and acquirements. To such an extent did his tormenters carry their tyranny, that poor Dudleigh's life became intolerable; and one evening, on leaving the vessel after its arrival in port from the West Indies, he ran to a public house in Wapping, called for pen and ink, and wrote a letter to the chief owner of the vessel, acquainting him with the cruel usage he had suffered, and imploring his interference, adding, that if that application failed, he was determined to drown himself when they next went to sea. This letter, which was signed "Henry Dudleigh, cabin boy," astonished and interested the person to whom it was addressed, for it was accurately, and even eloquently worded. Young Dudleigh was sent for, and after a thorough examination into the nature of his pretensions, engaged as a clerk in the counting house of the ship owners at a small salary. He conducted himself with so much ability and integrity, and displayed such a zealous interest in his employers' concerns, that in a few years' time he was raised to the head of their large establishment, and received a salary of £500 a-year, as their senior and confidential clerk. The experience he gained in this situation enabled him, on the expected bankruptcy of his employers, to dispose most successfully of the greater proportion of what he had saved in their service. He purchased shares in two vessels, which made fortunate voyages; and the result determined him henceforth to conduct business on his own account, notwithstanding the offer of a most lucrative situation

* — And now behold, O Gertrude, Gertrude— When sorrows come, they come not single spies, But in battalions!—Shakespeare.

similar to his last. In a word, he went on conducting his speculations with as much prudence, as he undertook them with energy and enterprise.

The period I am alluding to may be considered as the golden age of the shipping interest, and it will surprise no one acquainted with the commercial history of those days, to hear that in little more than five years time, Mr. Dudleigh could "write himself worth" £20,000. He practised a parsimony of the most execrating kind. Though every one on "Change was familiar with his name, and cited him as one of the most "rising young men there," he never associated with any of them but on occasions of strict business. He was content with the humblest fare; and traigned cheerfully to and from the city to his quiet quarters near Hackney, as if he had been but a clerk luxuriating on an income of £50 per annum. Matters went on thus prospering with him, till his thirty second year, when he married the wealthy widow of a ship-builder. The influence which she had in his future fortunes, warrants me in pausing to describe her. She was about twenty-seven or twenty-eight years old; of passable person, as far as figure went, for her face was rather bloated and vulgar; she was of a dowdy in dress, insufferably vain, and fond of extravagant display, a termagant, with little or no intellect. In fact she was the perfect antipode of her husband. Mr. Dudleigh was a humble, unobtrusive, kind-hearted man, always intent on business, beyond which he did not pretend to know or care for much. How could such a man, it will be asked, marry such a woman? Was he the first who has been dazzled and blinded by the blaze of a large fortune? Such was his case. Besides, a young widow is somewhat credulous of undue exposures, which might fright away promising suitors. So they made a match of it; and he resuscitated the expiring business and connexion of his predecessor, and conducted it with a skill and energy, which in a short time opened upon him the floodgates of fortune. Alliance paired in from all quarters; and he was everywhere called by his putting, but distanced competitors in the city, the "fortunatate" Mr. Dudleigh.

One memorable day, four of his vessels, richly freighted, came, almost together, into port, and on the same day he made one of the most fortunate speculations in the funds which had been heard of for years; so that he was able to say to his assembled family, as he drank their health after dinner, that he would not take a quarter of a million for what he was worth! And there, surely, he might have paused long, in the final stand, as the possessor of such a princely fortune, acquired with unshaken honour to himself, and latterly, spent in warrantable splendour and hospitality. But no! As is and ever will be the case, the more he had, the more he would have. Not to mention the incessant bating of his ambitious wife, the increasing capabilities of indefinite increase to his wealth proved irresistible. What might not be done by a man of Mr. Dudleigh's celebrity, with a floating capital of some hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and as much credit as he chose to accept of? The regular course of his shipping business brought him in constant, magnificent returns, and he began to sigh after other collateral sources of money-making; for why should nearly one half of his vast means lie unproductive? he had not long to look about, after it once became known that he was ready to employ his floating capital in profitable speculations. The brokers, for instance, came about him, and he leagued with them. By and by the world heard of a monopoly of nutmegs. There was not a store to be had any where in London, but at a most exorbitant price—for the fact was, that Mr. Dudleigh had laid his hands on them all, and by so doing cleared a very large sum. Presently he would play similar parts with otto of roses, and as soon as he had quadrupled the cost of that fashionable article, he would let loose his stores on the gaping market—by which he gained as large a profit as he had made with the nutmegs. Commercial people will easily see how he did this. The brokers, who wished to effect the monopoly, would apply to him for the use of his capital, and give him an ample indemnity against whatever loss might be the fate of the speculation; and, on its proving successful, awarded him a very large proportion of the profits. This is the scheme by which many splendid fortunes have been raised, with a rapidity which has astonished their grinders as much as any one else! Then again, he negotiated bills on a large scale, and at tremendous discounts; and, in a word, by these, and similar means, amassed, in a few years, the enormous sum of half a million of money!

It is easy to guess at the concomitants of such a fortune as this. At the instigation of his wife—for he himself retained all his old unobtrusive and personally economical habits—he supported two splendid establishments—the one at the "West End" of the town, and the other near Richmond. His wife—for Mr. Dudleigh himself seemed more like the hired steward of his fortune than its possessor—was soon surrounded

by swarms of those titled bloodsuckers that fatten on bloated opulence which has been floated into the sea of fashion. Mrs. Dudleigh's dinners, suppers, routes, soirées, fetes champêtres, flashed astonishment on the town, through the columns of the obsequious prints. Miss Dudleigh, an elegant and really amiable girl, about seventeen, was beginning to get talked of as a fashionable beauty, and, report said, had refused her coronets by dozens! While "young Harry Dudleigh" far out-topped the astonished Oxonians, by spending about half as much again as his noble allowance. Poor Mr. Dudleigh frequently looked on all this with fear and astonishment, and, when in the city, would shrug his shoulders, and speak of the "dreadful doings at the West!" I say, when in the city—for as soon as he travelled westwards, when he entered the sphere of his wife's influence, his energies were benumbed and paralysed. He had too long justly succumbed to her authority to call it in question now, and therefore he submitted to the splendid appearance he was compelled to support. He often said, however, that "he could not understand what Mrs. Dudleigh was at;" but beyond such he never presumed. He was seldom or never to be seen amid the throng and crush of company that crowded his house evening after evening. The first arrival of his wife's guests, was his usual signal for seeing his hat and stick, dropping quietly from home, and betaking himself either to some seclude city friend, or to his country-house, where he now took a kind of morbid pleasure in ascertaining that his gains were safe, and planning greater, to make up, if possible, he would say, "for Mrs. Dudleigh's awful extravagance." He did this so constantly, that Mrs. Dudleigh began at last to expect and calculate on his absence, as a matter of course, whenever she gave a party; and her good-natured, accommodating husband, too easily acquiesced, on the ground, as his wife took care to go out, of his health's not bearing late hours and company. Though an economical, and even parsimonious man in his habits, Mr. Dudleigh had as warm and kind a heart as ever glowed in the breast of man. I have heard many accounts of his systematic benevolence, which he chiefly carried into effect at the periods of temporary relegation to the city, as above spoken of. Every Saturday evening, for instance, he had a sort of levee, numerously attended by merchants' clerks and commenting tradesmen, all of whom he assisted most liberally with both "cash and counsel," as he good-humouredly called it. Many a one of them owes his establishment in life to Mr. Dudleigh, who never lost sight of any deserving object had once served.

A far different creature Mrs. Dudleigh! The longer she lived, the more she had her way, the more frivolous and heartless did she become—the more despotic was the sway she exercised over her husband. Whenever he presumed to "lecture her," as she called it, she would stop his mouth, with referring to the fortune she had brought him, and ask him triumphantly, "what he could have done without her cash and connexions!" Such being the fact, it was past all controversy that she ought to be allowed "to have her fling, now she could so easily afford it!" The sums she spent on her own and her daughter's dress were absolutely incredible, and almost petrified her poor husband when the bills were brought to him. Both in the articles of dress and party giving, Mrs. Dudleigh was actuated by a spirit of frantic rivalry with her competitors; and what she wanted in elegance and refinement, she sought to compensate for in extravagance and ostentation. It was to no purpose that her trembling husband, with tears in his eyes, suggested to her recollection the old saying, "that fools make feasts, and wise men eat them;" and that if she gave magnificent dinners and suppers, of course great people would come and eat them for her; but would they thank her? Her constant answer was, that they "ought to support their station in society"—that "the world would not believe them rich, unless they showed it that they were," &c. &c. Then, again, she had a strong plea for her enormous expenditure in the "bringing out of Miss Dudleigh," in the arrayment of whom, painting, milliners "toiled in vain." In order to bring about this latter object, she induced, but with great difficulty, Mr. Dudleigh to give his bankers orders to accredit her separate cheques; and so prudently did she avail herself of this privilege for months, that she completely threw Mr. Dudleigh off his guard, and he allowed a very large balance to lie in his bankers' hands, subject to the unrestricted drafts of his wife. Did the reader never happen to see in society that horrid harpy, an old dowager, whose niggard jumble drives her to cards? Evening after evening did several of these old creatures squat, toad-like, round Mrs. Dudleigh's card table, and succeeded at last in inspiring her with such a frenzy for "PLAY," as the most ample fortune must melt away under, more rapidly than snow beneath sunbeams. The infuriated woman became notoriously the first to seek, and last

to leave the fatal card-table; and was reputed readiness with which she "bled," at last brought her the honour of an old Countess, who condescended to win her, at two sittings, very nearly £5000. It is not now difficult to account for the anxiety Mrs. Dudleigh manifested to banish her husband from her parties. She had many ways of satisfactorily accounting for her frequent drafts on his bankers. Mrs. Dudleigh had made a conquest of a young peer, who, as soon as he had accurately ascertained the reality of her vast expectations, fell deeply in love with her! The young lady herself had too much good sense to give him spontaneous credit for disinterested affection: but she was so dunned on the subject by her foolish mother, so potted and flattered by her noble, but impoverished family, that sought her connexion, and the young nobleman himself a handsome man, so ardent and persevering in his courtship, that at last her heart yielded, and she passed in society as the "envied object of his attentions! The notion of intermingling their blood with nobility, so dazzled the vain imagination of Mrs. Dudleigh, that it gave her eloquence enough to succeed, at last, in stirring the phlegmatic temperament of her husband. "Have a nobleman for my son-in-law!" thought the merchant, morning, noon, and night; at the East and at the West End—in town and country! What would the city people say to that! He had a spice of ambition in his composition beyond what could be contented with the achievement of mere city eminence. He was tiring of it;—he had long been a kind of king on "Change, and, as it were, carried the Stocks in his pockets. He had long thought that it was "possible to choke a dog with pudding," and he was growing heartily wearied of the turtle and venison eastward of Temple-Bar, which he was compelled to eat at the public dinners of great companies, and elsewhere, when his own tastes would have led him, in every case, to pitch upon "port, beef-steaks, and the papers," as fare fit for a king! The dazzling topic, therefore, in which his wife held forth with unwearied eloquence, was beginning to produce conviction in his mind; and though he himself eschewed his wife's kind of life, and refused to share in it, he did not lend a very unwilling ear to her representations of the necessity for an even increased rate of expenditure, to enable Miss Dudleigh to eclipse her gay competitors, and appear a worthy prize in the eyes of her noble suitor. Aware of the magnitude of the proposed object, he could not but assent to Mrs. Dudleigh's opinion, that extraordinary means must be made use of; and was at last persuaded into placing nearly £20,000 in his new banker's hands, subject, as before, to Mrs. Dudleigh's drafts, which she promised him should be as seldom and as moderate as she could possibly contrive to meet necessary expenses with. His many and heavy expenses, together with the great sacrifice in prospect, when the time of his daughter's marriage should arrive, supplied him with new incentives to enter into commercial speculations. He tried several new schemes, threw all the capital he could into now, and even more productive quarters, and calculated on making vast accessions of fortune at the end of the year.—To be continued.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

The report which we mentioned yesterday of grave troubles having taken place at Madrid, has been but too fully confirmed. On this subject the *Journal de Paris* has the following.—"A commercial courier passing thro' Oleron, on the 18th, announces that on the 16th a popular movement had been attempted at Madrid, accompanied with the cry "Vive Isabella II!" but that the royal guard had destroyed the barricade which had been partly constructed, and had disarmed the urban militia. At Barcelona (it is added) the constitution of 1812 is no longer spoken of; but a proclamation of the Junta, dated the 13th, speaks of guarantees to be obtained by a new charter, and demands for every province, the right of raising, dividing, and employing its own contributions, according to its will. A general armament has been ordered against the Carlists." The *Journal des Debats* adds, on the 11th, the urban militia and garrison of Madrid rose in insurrection, and demanded a change of Ministry. At the departure of the courier, the answer of the Queen was anxiously expected to a menacing message which had been addressed to her."

The following are extracts from the Madrid journals of the 15th and 16th:—

The *Echo of Commerce* says:—"This evening some agitation was remarked in the capital. The drums of the urban militia were beaten in the streets, and the soldiers held an assembly in an appointed place. At ten o'clock the three battalions of urban militia were drawn up on the Place Mayor, and some citizens joined them. Another battalion, with a regiment of Royal Foot Guards, took their position on the King's Square. The following is the cause of this insurrection:—On their return from a bull-fight, two companies, who were on duty, declared they would not lay down their arms till the Ministers were dismissed, and such energetic measures adopted as the state of the nation required. It appears that several regiments of the garrison fully sympathized with the militia. At two o'clock in the morning, the city was tranquil."

On the 17th, the following royal decree was issued by the Madrid Government:—

"1st. The city of Madrid is declared in a state of siege. All authorities are called upon to obey the military authority. 2. All civil or military employes, who belong to the urban militia, and do not present themselves at their posts immediately after the promulgation of this decree, shall be deprived of their employment. 3d. All laws and royal decrees, which are in opposition with the present decree, shall be suspended until after the re-establishment of public order.

(Signed.) "THE QUEEN.

"St. Ildefonso, 14 August."

"At four o'clock in the morning, says the Supplement to the *Revista* of Madrid of the 16th, "a deputation from the Urban Militia presented a petition to the Queen, of which the following are the chief points of demand: An immediate assembly of the Cortes, liberty of the press, a new electoral law, suppression of the regular clergy, sale of national goods, re-organization of the national militia, enrolment of 200,000 men for the Navarre war, organization of a new Ministry."

The *Revista* contains the following, dated Madrid the 17th:—"The law has conquered—the capital has just been declared in a state of siege. Such is, in a few words, the bulletin of our present condition. Judging from the hostile demonstrations of yesterday, it was hardly reasonable to hope for so speedy and so satisfactory a termination as has just taken place. We may say without much fear of being contradicted by the facts, that in this "chauffource" the Urban militia have played but a pitiable part.—Yesterday the troops of the garrison and the battalions of the insurgent militia were in presence of each other—at eight o'clock in the evening the garrison stationed in the Place d'Orient, and before the palace, suddenly made a movement, and placed two picquets as an advanced guard before the Place Mayor, which was thus completely hemmed in at a time when the urbans least expected it. First of all having remarked the apparent inactivity of the troops, the militia had stationed themselves in the royal printing office, at the hotel of the Count d'Onate; but, on observing this movement of the garrison they gave way to fear, and abandoning their position fell back in haste upon the Place Mayor. At two o'clock no hostilities had broken out, but it was evident that the Urban Militia would not hold out long; already the majority of the officers had prudently withdrawn to their homes, leaving the battalions to themselves, who soon began to follow the example of their superiors. At four o'clock the Garde Royale began to move, and placed its artillery in the streets adjoining the Place Mayor. This demonstration completed the alarm of the Urbanos. Four officers were despatched

to parley with General Quesada to demand his intentions, and to complain of the hostile measures which had just been adopted, at a time when the Urbanos were making no provocative demonstrations. The General replied that the artillery should disperse, provided that the Urbanos would disperse, and added that he would give them till six o'clock to evacuate the place, which they were to do by defiling two by two. If after this delay these conditions were not fulfilled, he would give orders to the garrison to attack them. At six o'clock there was not one single Urbano on the Place Mayor.

The garrison, masters of the field without having been obliged to fire a shot, next took possession of the quarters of the militia, where they found about 800 muskets and a quantity of bread and wine.

At 7 o'clock all was over, and the garrison returned to their barracks.

The law has conquered, and one would be astonished that it has been found necessary to declare the capital in a state of siege, now that victory is on the side of the Government, were it not for the fact, that local excesses justify the measure. Public order, in fact, is far from being completely re-established. At two o'clock this day more than forty deliberate assassinations had been committed by divers parties who have profited by the public crisis to glut their private vengeance. The old Royalists Volunteers and the Urbanos are slaughtering each other with impunity. A short time ago two men were massacred in the broad daylight, in the public square of the Santa Cruz. They were suspected of Royalism! The public anxiety is great in all quarters of the capital; the authorities cannot take any measures too energetic, to prevent the massacres and the conflagrations which may hourly break out during the night.

The Duke d'Alumanda is no longer Minister of War; he has been replaced by Field Marshal Don F. de Morida.

The *Abaja* announces that General Rodil is to be the new War Minister.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Halifax Gazette.

We received by the *John Porter*, which arrived on Monday, London Papers to the 25th August, and Liverpool to the 28th. They possess much interest.

The House of Lords, on the 24th August, went into Committee on the Irish Church Bill. The clauses up to the 60th gave rise to but little debate—although some of them were amended, and others rejected altogether—but Lord Haddington moved that the clauses from the 61st to the 88th, both inclusive, should be omitted; the Debate which followed we have copied into the preceding page, it will be found highly interesting.—His Lordship's motion, it will be seen, was carried by a majority of Ninety-seven. Lord Melbourne, in consequence of this decision, gave notice that he should not proceed further with the Bill.

The Municipal Corporation Bill had undergone various alterations in Committee. The Bill as amended was ordered to be printed, and the third reading made the order of the day for the 27th. It is supposed the amendments will not be very satisfactory to the Commons, and that the Bill will finally be disagreed to by the Lords.

We cannot look with any very pleasurable feelings to the state of things in England. In the House of Commons His Majesty's Ministers possess a commanding influence, and can carry any measures they think fit to propose.—In the House of Lords their supporters are comparatively very few, and their strength may be seen by the division which took place on the

Irish Church Bill. This controlling constitutional power, it is said, is now to be met with a refusal, on the part of the Commons, to afford the necessary Supplies for the support of Government. We shall deeply regret such a determination, and can hardly believe the idea could have been for a moment entertained by Ministers: it would be an extremely dangerous experiment to try, and would, we are confident, not make the slightest impression on the party in the House of Lords, who are occasionally opposed to their measures.

The *John Porter* brought Liverpool papers to the 28th of August, so that the intelligence is a day or two later than we had by the *Acadian*. The House of Lords have so mutilated the Irish Church Bill that Lord Melbourne had declared his intention to abandon it. The Corporation Bill is not faring much better. We forgive the conservatives the temporary triumph which this fresh proof of chivalric daring in defence of proved abuses on the part of their Lordships affords. But they can no more prevent the people of Britain from obtaining these Bills than they could that which reformed the House of Commons. Dame Partington's broom may be fiercely wielded, but the ocean will roll on.—*Novascotian*.

THE LORDS AND THE CORPORATE REFORM BILL.—It evidently appears to have been the object of the Tory majority who carried these and other miscalled amendments, to keep the corporations under close Tory influence as much as possible, and to deceive the country by the semblance of conceding a measure of a reforming character, while in reality it provided for the perpetuation of undue influence, self-election, and every species of vicious abuse, by which alone Tory power can be preserved in the municipal bodies where it has so generally grown and flourished. We ask for equal rights and fair and open election—if the inhabitants are Tory, or Whig, or Radical—whatever their political sentiments may be, let them be freely and fairly expressed. But no! say the Tories in the Upper House—equal rights and open election are the downfall of Toryism—it is 'the throwing down one party and setting up another.' Could there possibly be a better confession that popular and Tory interests are essentially and totally different.

AMERICAN.

INGENUOUS TRICK.—About four months since a fellow named Clark, absconded from Baltimore with several sums of money, which he had fraudulently obtained. Nothing could be heard of him, notwithstanding the most diligent search was made until last week, when it was discovered that he had been frequently seen in this city. An advertisement was put up in some of the papers under the head of "Information Wanted," stating that some friends of Clark's from Ireland wanted to see him, as they were quite disconsolate at his long absence. The bait took; and Clarke, like a bird caught in the snare, went to the place appointed, where an officer from Baltimore was waiting, who very civilly told him he was welcome, and he was the friend who wished to see him. He was taken from this city yesterday to meet his disconsolate creditors.—*New York Herald*.

A IR tighin gu luimh agus re bhí air an reic le Seamas Dawson Leabhar Reicedar an am Pictou:
LAOIDHEAN SPIORADAIL,
Le Donnul MacDhonnul.
An ann Eilean Phrions Eduard.—Pria Tastan.

FUNERAL LETTERS, VISITING, INVITATION and other CARDS,
Executed at this Office in the neatest manner.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the New England Farmer.

SWINE.

We have heretofore, and very often adverted to the subject of fattening swine, but as we are frequently honoured with additions to our subscription list of persons who are not much acquainted with the contents of the former volumes, we shall, for their accommodation, sometimes use repetitions in substance, if not in words.

Acid or fermented food for swine has been much recommended. Arthur Young, a high authority among farmers, says "the most profitable method of converting corn of any kind into food for hogs, is to grind it into meal, and mix this with water in cisterns in the proportion of five bushels of meal to one hundred gallons of water; stirring it several times a day, for three weeks, in cold weather, or a fortnight in a warmer season, by which time it will have fermented well, and have become acid, and until then it is not ready to use. The mixture should always be stirred immediately before feeding, and two or three cisterns should be kept fermenting in succession, that no necessity may occur of giving it not duly prepared. Judge Peters of Pennsylvania, whose authority as an agriculturist is of great weight, observed, that sour food is not only most grateful and alimentary to swine, but that one gallon of sour wash goes farther than two of sweet.

But an English work entitled *Farmer's Calendar*, declares, that "much has been said, and little understood, about purposely souring food for hogs. It is not that acidity can possibly tend to pinguefaction (making fat,) but it is found that hogs will readily fatten upon acid or acedent food, a sweetish taste and glutinous quality succeeding fermentation; and that they will do still more readily upon such as has never reached the acid state, I know, and have seen, in hundreds of instances. Is a proof wanted? How much more readily do the country hogs feed upon sweet and unfermented food, than those of the starch house upon the fermented and subacid wash, however rich. I say subacid, for did not starch makers run off a great part of that which is really *sour*, they would kill instead of fatten their hogs."

In order to reconcile these writers it will only be necessary to advert to the different stages of ordinary fermentation, and the products of each stage. The first stage of fermentation produces sugar, and is called the saccharine fermentation. The second stage develops alcohol, or spirit of wine, and is called the vinous fermentation. The third stage produces vinegar, and is called the acid fermentation; and the fourth and last stage converts the matter fermenting into a substance which is not only offensive, but poisonous, and is called the putrid or destructive fermentation. Thus, if you soak wheat, or other farinaceous substance, in water of a proper temperature, it will first become sweet, and begin to sprout or vegetate, it will next afford spirit or alcohol; continue the process, the wash turns sour, at first slightly, and then more strongly acid, and at last the whole becomes putrid. It probably contains most nourishment when it is sweetest, but it is valuable till very sour, when it is worth little or nothing; and when the putrid fermentation has commenced it is worse than nothing, as food for any animal. The farmer then should give his fermented wash to his pigs while it is yet sweet, or but beginning to turn sour.

From the Northampton Gazette.

EXPERIMENT WITH CLOVER.

Mr. William Clark, Jun'r. of this town, a

very successful and enterprising farmer, has a crop of clover, of *second growth*, on his Jewett farm, that yields from one and a half to two tons to the acre. The piece consists of twelve or fourteen acres, and two years ago was a miserable field, for the most part sandy and porous, with some swampy places covered with bushes and coarse grass, and worth but little. Last year Mr. Clark took it seriously in hand, gave it a thorough dressing of manure, say 20 loads to the acre, and planted it with corn. At the last hoeing he sowed it with clover, herds'-grass and red top, and has never permitted it to be fed. This season he did nothing but apply about half a bushel of plaster of Paris to the acre. The first crop was not so good on account of the cold and dry weather. It averages, first and second growth, full two and a half tons to the acre, and its abundant productiveness is attributed by Mr. Clark to the fact that the manure was *applied to the surface merely*, being harrowed instead of being ploughed in, and that *it was never fed*. It is estimated to be worth ten dollars an acre (net) more than oats, which would have been the customary crop to succeed the corn. The field is as beautiful a sight as has filled the eye of a farmer this year any where, and we hope that it will engage the observation and thoughts of those who love good crops.

From the Family Receipt Book.

ECONOMICAL USE OF TREES.—In many parts of England and Scotland, trees are cut down above the surface of the earth, leaving the stumps an incumbrance to the ground, when they might be rooted up to advantage, if used in the following manner:—Dig out these butts, or stumps, and with a common augur bore a hole in their centre, about six or nine inches deep, into which put a charge of powder of three or four inches; then fill up the space above it by an iron screw of the same dimensions, and put a quick match, of about eighteen inches long, into the hollow of the screw, and set fire thereto, and retire; the explosion will split the log or stump into various pieces, in one of which the screw will be found retained. Much valuable fuel may be thus obtained from the knotty roots of oaks, elms, yew trees, &c.

For Sale.

THAT WELL KNOWN FARM

FORMERLY belonging to the Rev. Jas. Ronson, Esq. situated a few miles from Pictou, on the Halifax Road, and fronting on the Harbour. A considerable portion of the same is in a high state of cultivation.

There are also on the ground, A HOUSE and BARN.

For further particulars apply to H. Halton, Esq. or to the Subscriber,

THOMAS RAE.

Sept. 30, 1835. cm-w

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those who were purchasers at the sale of Farm Stock by Thomas Underwood at John McKenzie's, West River, in November last year, and who gave their promissory notes payable one year after date, that the said notes are indorsed and payable to me, and must be paid when due, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN PATTERSON.

Pictou, 6th Oct., 1835. c-w

MILLWRIGHT & MILLER of sober and steady habits, wishes to take on rent of share, a **GRIST MILL**, if there be plenty of work, with a constant supply of water; or would hire himself by the month or year, can make or repair Machinery if required. For reference apply at this office, if by letter, post paid. if

Pictou, 16th Sept. 1835

WANTED.

A STEADY Boy, possessing a good English education, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office. [Sept. r. 16.]

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE.

Special Sessions.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS OF DISTRICT RATES.

WHEREAS complaint has been made by Mr. MATTHEW PATTERSON, the District Treasurer, against all those collectors of District Rates, for the non-payment of the several balances due by them on their respective Bills for the present year. Notice is hereby given that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Court House in the town of Pictou, on Thursday the 15th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, for the purpose of adopting measures for enforcing the payment of the deficiency of the District Rates, at which time & place the Collectors are required to attend and pay over to the Treasurer all sums that they may then have collected; and to shew cause (if any they have) why the whole amount of the balances set to and opposite their respective names, as reported by the Treasurer, has not been paid; otherwise, they will be forthwith prosecuted according as the law directs; of which all persons are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

By Order of the Justices,

JAMES SKINNER, JUNR.

Clerk of the Peace.

u-w

Pictou, Oct. 7, 1835.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

CASKS Herbert's *Liquid and Paste SHOE BLACKING*—cheap for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber. JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, 16th September, 1835

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

MACHINE CARDS.

THE subscriber has on hand two full sets of very superior Machine Cards, on Consignment, and has received orders to offer them at the low price of 7s 6d per foot. If not sold in one month from this date, they are to be sent to St. John, N. B. September 1. JAS. DAWSON

AIR an cuir a mach ann an Gaelic, bho cheanna FA ghaid, agus ri' bhi air an reic, le Seumas Dawson leabhar reicedar ann am Pictou.

ALNEAMANA URRAMACH CHRIOSD, Le Ulliam Dyer.

Prish sia Tasdain ceangailto, na Cuig Tasdain, ann am bordalbh.

Mar an Ceudna, ORAIN SPIODRADAIL, Le Paudrig Ground.

Prish tri Tasdain, leth Cheangailte gu greannto.

TO LET.



Entry Immediately.

THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romans as a SHOP and DWELLING. For particulars apply at this Office. Pictou, July 10, 1835.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BOARDS, Pine, per M	50s a 60s
" Hemlock, do.	30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh,	3d a 4d per lb.
BUTTER	7d a 3d "
COALS, at the Mines	13s per chal.
" Shipped on board	14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)	16s "
CODFISH per Qil.	10s a 12s
EGGS per doz.	6d
FLOUR, N. S. per cwt.	16s a 18s
" Am. S. F. per bbl.	45s
" Canada fine "	40s
HAY per ton	55 a 40
HERRINGS, No. 1.	20s
No. 2.	nons
LAMB per lb.	3d
MUTTON per lb.	2 1/2d. a 3d.
OAT MEAL per cwt.	12s 6d a 14s
PORK per bbl.	60s a 65s
POTATOES per bush.	1s
SALT per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES per M	7s a 10s
TALLOW per lb.	7d a 8d

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has lately received *ex Brig Devon*, from Greenock, a valuable addition to his stock in the above line; which, together with those formerly imported, he offers at prices considerably under his former printed quotations. Catalogues may be had gratis, by applying at the store.

—A L S O—

By the same vessel, the following scarce Books, on consignment, which will be sold at cost and charges. An early application is necessary.
Stebbing's Diamond Edition of the Bible and New Testament, with and without Common Prayer and Psalms; and in roan, morocco, embossed, and extra bindings.

- 1 copy Cowper's works, 3 vols. 8 vo
- 1 do. complete in one vol. 8 vo.
- 1 Montague's Ornithological Dictionary 8 vo
- 1 Main's Vegetable Physiology, 12 mo
- 1 Roux's French Grammar and Key
- 3 Citizen of the World
- 6 Dramatic Beauties
- 2 Walker's Dictionary with Key to the pronunciation of proper names
- Method of reading the Scriptures in one year
- Rennies' Scientific Alphabets of Angling--Physics--Gardening--Natural Theology--Botany--Chemistry--Zoology--and Medical Botany
- Mothers' Catechisms of Useful Knowledge.
- The following *Annals* in silk & morocco Bindings,
 - The Sacred Cabinet, in proso and verso
 - The Sacred Offering
 - The Infant's Annual
- Two pair coloured Globes.

June 22, 1835 JAMES DAWSON

By the MARY ANN from Liverpool, and other arrivals, the Subscriber has received the following

GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at Prices unusually low, FOR CASH OR PRODUCE:

PRINTED Cottons, Muslins & Gingham. Shally Dresses, Cypris, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbett wool Shawls, gauze Hdks., Veils and Scarfs, crape Hdks., Ribbons.

TISSUE, TISSAN, DUNSTABLE AND DEVONSHIRE BONNETS,

Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.

Leghorn Flats, gent's Gossamere, beaver and Calcutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdks., Laces and Edgings, bobbinette, book, jaconet, mull, cross-barred & cambrie MUSLINS, ladies' and gent's Gloves, hosiery, India rubber & other Braces, blk & fancy silk Stocks, white and col'd Stays,

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

Imitation & linen Cambric, ladies' fancy silk Boas, prinella, kid & mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians, WHITE & GREY COTTONS,

lining do., Checks Homespuns, Fustians & Moleskins, printed Cantons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Cassimets, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture, Slops, &c. &c. &c.

HARDWARE.

Tennon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chissels, Rasps, Sickles, Scythes, Knives & Forks, Carvers, pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Augers japan'd & brass coal Scoops, shoe, hearth, hair, tooth, weaver's, cloth, paint, white-wash & scrubbing BRUSHES, sprigs, 4dy 6dy 8dy 10d, & 30dy NAILS, painted & brass Fenders, steel & brass Fire Irons, coffin Furniture, chest, rim, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpenters Pincers & Hammers, brass window pullies, bell Handles and Triggers, shingling Hatchets, CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES, Braco and Bits, Planes of every description, Cramps, Vices, Spoke Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Waiters and Trays, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Spoons, Britt, metal tea & coffee sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, saucopans, Pots, Ovens, and sparo covers, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, cod & mik'l Hooks.

STEEL YARDS & SCALE BEAMS, col'd & white Spectacles, Mathematical Instruments, Spades & Shovels, and an excellent assortment of English Iron, &c. &c. &c.

GROCERIES & LIQUORS.

White & Brown Sugar, Hyson & Souchong TEA, Coffee, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Nuts, Currants, Rum, Wine, Gin, Brandy, Shrub, Peppermint. Also.—For sale, for CASH only, OATMEAL and N. S. FLOUR. A quantity of Canadian Flour daily expected, from Quebec.

R. ROBERTSON.

9th June, 1835.

ALMANACKS FOR 1835.
For sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.

TO BE PUBLISHED

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer,

A NEW SELECTION OF
CHURCH MUSIC,

to be called

THE HARMONICON.

UNDER the impression that a work of the above sort, was much wanted in these colonies, the Subscriber issued a prospectus, in 1831. The work he then proposed publishing, was to contain about 350 pages, and to cost 7s. 6d. each copy; but finding the general opinion to be that the size was too large and expensive, he has now resolved to publish the HARMONICON in about 250 pages, and at the reduced price of 6s. each copy; and having imported a Fount of Music Type, thus removing the difficulties which formerly stood in his way of getting it printed in the Province, he is now enabled to assure those friendly to the proposed work, that the printing will positively be commenced as soon as 300 Subscribers shall offer.

The Subscriber being desirous of making the HARMONICON as extensively useful as possible, requests all those who are interested in its appearance, to send him a list of the Tunes they would wish to appear in it, and state the collection from which the selection is made; and, as no agents will be appointed, he farther requests the friendly offices of such individuals, in taking lists of subscriber's names in their respective places of abode, and forwarding these to him (post paid) with the least possible delay; and for every 12 subscribers, guaranteed by such Correspondent (if responsible) one copy will be given gratis.

A further allowance will be made to the trade, whose friendly co-operation is hereby respectfully solicited.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12th Aug, 1835.

15 BARRELS PORK for sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.

August 1st.

BY THE HUGH JOHNSTON, FROM NEW-YORK,

And for Sale by the Subscriber:

150 BAGS NAVY BREAD,
50 bbls RYE FLOUR,
50 bbls INDIAN MEAL.

July 15. b-w GEORGE SMITH.

CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, CORDAGE, and OAKUM, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE.

June 17

HEALTH SECURED BY MORRISON'S PILLS,

THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

WHICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious and all Liver diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Dolorous, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.

Take care of Counterfeits! The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing spurious Medicines which may be offered them as genuine, as Dr. Morrison never allows more than one Agent to be appointed in any one place, and these are in no instance Medical practitioners or Druggists.

The Subscriber has been appointed agent for the Eastern Division of the Province and Prince Edward Island, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morrison's directions for their use.

Of whom also may be had a few Books describing the properties, uses, and almost innumerable cases of cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine. See also McKinlay's Advertisement in the Novascotian.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, May 6th, 1835.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ALMANAC (36 pages), price 5d. each.

ALSO: Crawley on Baptism—price 3s.

NAILS.

BEST Bending Cut NAILS on hand and for sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.

July 29th, 1835.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per BRIDE from Liverpool, and CHILTON from Hull,

- 200 TONS fishery SALT** 20 Bags fine do
- Lines, Twines, Mackarel and Herring Nets
- 40 tons well assorted IRON
- Boxes Window Glass, assorted
- Kegs Nails and Spikes
- Boxes Soap
- Do. Candles
- Do. Starch
- Fig Blue, Roll Brimstone
- Crates well assorted CROCKERYWARE
- Oakum, Cordage, and Canvass
- 60 M Bricks
- 200 q'ts. Wheat
- 150 Kegs Paint
- Linseed oil, sole Leather

Blacksmiths' Bellows & Anvils, sup'r quality CLOTHS, bleached and unbleached Cottons, Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Flannels, Slop Clothing, Hats & Straw Bonnets, with a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Suitable to the Season.

ALSO: ON HAND—
Anchors & Chain Cables, assorted
Indian corn Meal, Rye Flour
Palm Leaf Hats
Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine
Pots & Ovens and sparo Covers,
All of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

July 1. GEORGE SMITH.

R. DAWSON

HAS just received, per the SIR WILLIAM WALLACE—
BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS & ANVILS,
SWEDES IRON,
Cast, Crawley, and German STEEL,
Cross-cut SAWS, Horse-shoe NAILS, &c.,
Superior PICKLING & TABLE VINEGAR.

TO LET.

THAT SHIP, & part of the WHARF presently occupied by Messrs. W. & F. IVE, a most eligible stand for Business. Entry on the 1st Decr. next. R. D.
Pictou, 23th Sept., 1835.

QUEBEC FLOUR.

JUST received per schooner PHOENIX, Caldwell, Master, from Quebec, superfine and fine FLOUR (Phillip's inspection,) for sale for Cash by R. ROBERTSON.

July 8, 1835.

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL, &c.

The Subscriber having been appointed agent for the above literary work, is now ready to receive subscribers for this excellent Weekly Miscellany. The Numbers can be furnished from the commencement of the work in February 1832, down to April 1835, together with its appropriate companions,

CHAMBERS' INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE,
A semi-monthly Publication,—and
CHAMBERS' HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER,
Monthly; all of uniform size, and at the low price of 2d. each number. JAMES DAWSON.

Of whom may also be had,

- The Penny Magazine, from commencement.
- The Saturday Magazine, do
- The Penny Cyclopaedia, do
- The Ladies' Penny Gazette.
- Parley's Magazine.
- The People's Magazine.
- Edinburgh Cabinet Library.
- London Family Library.
- Lardner's Cyclopaedia.
- The Mirror.
- Penny Musical Guide.
- Musical Library.

Together with a variety of other Periodicals of high literary standing.

ALSO

A few copies of a New and Correct MAP of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, just published in London; size 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet. J. D.
Pictou, 1835.

COLONIAL.

St. John, N. B. Oct. 1.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the appalling cry of fire, and from the reflection produced by the flames contrasted with the surrounding darkness, it was evident that the devouring element had made considerable progress. The fire, it appears, originated in a building situated on the south side of the slip at York Point, and occupied by Messrs. Robertson & Marshall, as a blacksmith's shop, coal shed, &c. which was entirely destroyed, with such of its contents as could be injured by fire.—The actual loss of the proprietors by this calamity is from 150 to £200,—there being no insurance upon the premises. No clue has yet been obtained to solve the mystery as to how the fire originated—Mr. Marshall being positive that the fires had all been extinguished previous to his having left the shop. The buildings adjoining were much scorched—providentially some heavy showers of rain falling at the time prevented the extension of the flames. We learn that the owners of the former building, with commendable perseverance, intend immediately to erect another blacksmith's shop upon the same site.—*City Gazette.*

In addition to the above, it is our painful duty to state, that the building on Partridge Island, erected for the use of sick emigrants was yesterday discovered to be on fire, and from the violence of the wind, which prevented timely assistance being rendered from the city, and greatly increased the fury of the fire; and the want of sufficient aid upon the spot, was entirely consumed. We are informed that the fire was first discovered as proceeding from a room which had been locked up for some time, and it is supposed that through the insufficiency of the chimney a spark had fallen into that room from an adjoining stove pipe flue, and produced the conflagration.—*ib.*

TORONTO, U. C., Sep. 17.

MELANCHOLIC ACCIDENTS.—On Sunday last Augustus Freese, Esq. of this city, of the mercantile house of Brown & Freese, lost his valuable life by the accidental going off of his gun. He was induced to go out on that morning for the purpose of shooting a hawk that was making havoc among his poultry, and having crossed a rail fence, incautiously laid hold of the barrel of the fatal instrument, the muzzle pointed towards him. Whilst in the act of pulling it through the rails, it exploded and lodged its contents in his head. He instantly fell a lifeless corpse. What a lamentable instance of the uncertainty of human life! This excellent and deservedly esteemed young gentleman, who a few hours before was full of hope and life and vigour, to be thus rudely torn from the friendship and society he adorned, and consigned on the ensuing day without the previous intimation, to the fetid mansions of forgetfulness. How true it is, "that in the midst of life we are in death."—*Correspondent & Advocate.*

Seldom has it fallen to our lot to record a more distressing event than the following, which occurred a few days ago in the neighbourhood of Esquesing. A young man named McQuarry, a native of Scotland, while engaged in the process of distillation was visited by his wife, and her sister from Nassaguaway. Each was accompanied by an infant child, with whom they unfortunately seated themselves opposite the furnace. No sooner had they done so, than the cap of the boiler exploded, and they were all covered with a torrent of boiling water. Poor McQuarry endeavouring to rescue the sufferers, was himself severely scalded.

The infants have since expired and it is feared their unhappy mothers will soon follow them to an untimely grave.

It appears Mr. McQuarry had closed one of the steam pipes with the intention of immediately opening the other, but did not effect it in time, which was the immediate cause of the explosion.—*ib.*

QUEBEC, Sept. 17.

DEPARTURE OF LORD AND LADY AYLMER.—Yesterday at about 2 o'clock, the Rt. Hon. Lord Aylmer left his residence on the Cape, facing the Chateau Garden, on horseback, under a salute from the citadel guns, with a numerous mounted military suite, composed of his personal staff, the heads of departments, the commanders of the different corps, and others, and passing down before the Castle and through Prescott gate by Mountain, Notre-Dame, and Cul-de-Sac Streets, was received by the Grenadier Company of the 79th Highlanders, as a guard of honor, on the King's Wharf, where he stopped into the Admiral's barge, which was in attendance to convey him to the Pique, at a short distance in the stream. His Lordship, on dismounting at the King's Wharf, was surrounded by a numerous crowd of personal friends and about 1500 attendants, who cheered him for several minutes, his Lordship attempting in vain to address them. When, in company with eight to ten of his military friends he had left the wharf in the barge, repeated cheers followed him, which he feelingly bowed to; and when he ascended the side of the Pique they were repeated on shore, while the frigate fired her salute. The streets, from Lord Aylmer's residence to the wharf, were lined by the 66th and 79th, the band and a guard of honor of the first being stationed at the point of departure. A large crowd followed the party on foot through the whole distance of the closely lined streets; H. M. Flag Ship President, with the Forte and Pique, having their yards manned, the two first severally filled with crowds of gentlemen and ladies. The heights of the Citadel, and the whole range of the elevated parts of the city, from the grand battery to the chateau gardens and the batteries under the citadel flag-staff, were covered with spectators. The day was beautifully serene, with scarce a breath of wind, and 7 to 8000 spectators were visible from the wharves. We have never witnessed a stronger interest taken in the future welfare, and more respect shown to the public and personal character of any Governor, than was observable in favour of Lord Aylmer on this occasion.

Her Ladyship had embarked from a carriage, about half an hour before Lord Aylmer, accompanied by several ladies and followed by a number more in carriages, most of whom parted with her on the wharf.

A little after three o'clock, a light westerly breeze getting up, the Pique got under weigh, in the beautiful style of the ships of war, and with a press of canvass, her studding sails all out, proudly but gradually left the harbour, appearing as fine a looking vessel as there is in the whole service.

St. John's, N. F. Sept. 22.

CONFLAGRATION.—This devoted Town has been visited with another calamitous fire. On Sunday evening last, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, flames were observed bursting from the roof of a house occupied by a person of the name of Crane, a cooper, residing nearly opposite the premises of Messrs Rennie, Stuart & Co. In a few minutes the destroying element had extended to the adjoining houses, and soon afterwards, the whole block of buildings fronting on Water-street, and occupied by Mr. Mathew Pope, Mr. James Cullen, Mr. Patrick Doyle of the Globe Tavern, and others, with the houses on both sides of Waldgrave Street, were enveloped in flames. Happily, there was no wind, and, by great exertions and with much difficulty, the fire was

prevented from extending, in Water-street, to the houses occupied by Egan Kenny, Mr. Palk, &c. and to the houses of Mr. Funcheon, and others at the head of Waldgrave-street. The extensive premises of Messrs Rennie, Stuart & Co. being built with stone, fortunately prevented the flames from extending to the south side of Water street. Such however, was the great heat from the burning pile opposite, that the wooden water-shutes on these premises were burnt away, and some of the lead on the roof melted.

We cannot too highly praise the indefatigable endeavours made by the Military, the Fire Companies, and the Inhabitants generally, to arrest the progress of the flames, which, about ten o'clock, was accomplished—but not before about 60 tenements were reduced to ashes, and it is stated at a rough calculation, from 70 to 80 families (mostly very poor people) thrown houseless, and many of them entirely destitute, on the charity of the world. One or two distressing accidents, we are sorry to say occurred, a soldier belonging to the Royal Veteran Companies fell from the roof of a house and was so much injured that he almost immediately expired: another man, of the name of Norris, was run over by one of the fire-engines and very seriously injured. But for the early hour at which the fire broke out, it would doubtless have been for more extensive and more calamitous in its effects. We have not yet heard of any estimate of the loss of property sustained—it must however be very considerable.

The fire is said to have originated by some children who had been amusing themselves with kittens which had sought shelter under a bed amongst some shavings, and whither they had been followed by the young urchins with a lighted candle in their hands, the immediate consequence of which was discovered at too late a period to prevent all the calamitous results which have arisen from it.

BARBADOES, Sept. 3, 1835.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.—When our Legislature so lately as last Tuesday were voting the sum of £500 sterling to assist the sufferers from the storm at Antigua, Nevis, and St. Kitts, little did they think that the case of their own population was so soon to call for sympathy and relief at their hands; yet such is the melancholy fact; although, thanks to the mighty power which tempers with mercy even the visitation of affliction, the extent of the calamity with which this island has just been visited, is incalculably less than even the most sanguine mind could have anticipated, when the violence of the gale which was sweeping by is considered.

About nine o'clock this morning, it commenced to blow hard from East North East, accompanied by heavy rain, but little apprehension was excited till about ten, when the wind shifted to the South East, and the inhabitants began to close their houses and prepare for the worst; at half past eleven the violence of the blast was terrific, and so continued until nearly one when it began to abate; at two it had become comparatively calm, and before three there was scarcely breeze enough to extinguish a taper; but it had lasted too long for the comfort and happiness of many a family. The first place to which we proceeded as soon as it was possible to appear out of doors, was the wharf; the view from it was awful: the carenage was crowded with schooners, sloops, and flutes, whose sole hope of safety from utter destruction was in the strength of that admirable break-water, the Pier head, for which the eternal gratitude of the people of Bridgetown is due to Sir Charles F. Smith who planned the work and superintended its completion. When we saw it, the waves were breaking over it in masses of hundreds of tons weight, rising

into the air to a height of fifty feet at least; all eyes were watching it with intense anxiety, but it nobly withstood the 'war of waters,' and insured the safety not only of all the vessels which were named under its lee, but also of the stores and houses on the wharf, which but for its protection, must in a few minutes have been reduced to ruins; we are happy to say the mischief done to it can be speedily and easily repaired. In the bay beyond was seen but one small vessel, the Mary Sharp which alone rode out the storm, and is we understand uninjured; the steamboats and other vessels had all proceeded to sea at an early hour, and we sincerely hope and trust have escaped the fate of the fine mail boats the Nauey, the Mary and the Placid, which were driven ashore, and lie 'high and dry' upon the reef; the wharf boats are almost all dashed to pieces; the William the Fourth upset on her return from putting the master of one of the vessels which had gone to sea on board, and her crew of four men were drowned in the sight of their friends and acquaintances; the crew of the Lady Lyon pulled off to rescue their comrades, if possible, from a watery grave, but the poor fellows only shared the same fate—their boat went down, and they perished with those they would have saved. Of all the fishing boats which went out in the morning, none have since been seen or heard of, and we much fear that not one will ever return.

Leaving the wharf, we rode through the town, and in less than ten minutes counted the ruins of sixty wooden buildings, upon which their wretched owners were gazing with looks of mute despair—about 300 we understand are totally destroyed, and at least 1000 human beings rendered homeless and destitute. The larger buildings generally speaking stood the blast well—all in exposed situations have lost shingles and panes of glass—some few had their galleries blown down, but we have not heard of any stone edifice having entirely fallen. The Cathedral has been partially damaged, and the Theatre, the large wooden building in the Market place has lost its gable end, and is otherwise so shattered, that it must fall if not at once taken down. The bathing houses to windward have all been washed away, and we suppose those to leeward must have gone also. In the country the negro houses have all suffered more or less. We cannot discover that any individual in town has been killed, but several have sustained bruises and hurts of a trifling nature. We have just been informed that the gates of the gaol were either broken open by the wind or the prisoners, and that about 70 out of 78 persons confined therein have effected their escape.

The damage done cannot, it is thought, be less than £20,000.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1835.

By the ship *John Porter*, arrived at Halifax, we have London dates down to the 29th Aug. Their contents are not important. We have given a few extracts to which we refer.

CANADA.—We have been obligingly favoured with the perusal of a letter from a young man who left this place about a year ago for Upper Canada; and, we were forcibly struck with the simple and artless manner in which he remarks the self-deception under which so many labour in regard to that country: he states that the temperature is much more varied there than in Nova Scotia, that in August (when he wrote,) much of the crops had

been destroyed by frost, that it is not true that wilderness land is easier cleared there than in N. Scotia, that the price of labour is still higher than it is here,—and concluded by saying, that he would by no means advise our farmers in Pictou to part with the comforts they enjoy, and undertake, as he has done, a pilgrimage of about 2000 miles in the hopes of bettering their circumstances. It were well if all that are seized with the malady of discontent, would conduct themselves towards their correspondents with the same degree of honesty.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, AND FIRST WEEK OF OCTOBER.—The experience of the last five weeks, has afforded a new illustration of the fatal effects of neglecting to "make hay while the sun shines."

About the middle of September there were severe night frosts, which, in many places destroyed the potatoe tops, and in general gave an effectual check to vegetation. This was followed by two weeks of very fine weather, during which time, our farmers ought to have cut and housed all their white crops, this however was not the case, as the greater part of the oats remained in the field; when the present bad weather commenced, and we fear much of it will be destroyed, particularly what was in sheaf.

Many of our farmers appear to be under the influence of the old fashioned error, that grain will fill after it has been struck with frost; this is a serious mistake: it will whiten and put on the appearance of ripeness apace, but will fill no more—this it will do much more rapidly in the sheaf, and allow it to be immediately housed.

About a week before the rains commenced we were in the country, and although the fields were "waving with yellow corn," we were astonished at the imactivity which generally prevailed. In a ride of twelve miles we saw only two farmers occupied in the fields, and these we are glad to say, have had all their grain housed in fine order.

At the commencement of the present month heavy rains fell, and have continued daily to fall less or more ever since. We fear that not only the oats, but much of the potatoe crop, in low places will suffer materially from its effects.

Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip, is in general a good crop. We would recommend that in future seasons a much greater quantity of this valuable root be raised; they are a sure crop in most seasons, and make a fine winter feed for the cattle.

THE COMET.—This luminary is now a conspicuous object to the naked eye; it may be seen to advantage from six to eleven o'clock in the evening, between North and N. West, in the vicinity of Ursa Major. It may be said at present not to set, as it barely skims the horizon from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., when it again becomes visible in the North East.

PURCHASE OF TEXAS.—We mentioned a few weeks ago, that there was a rumour abroad that a treaty was in Washington between the United States and Mexico, by which Texas was ceded to the former. Our information now is such as to leave us but little doubt of the fact. To avoid all constitutional questions as to the right to purchase, the following plan we understand, has been adopted: as the line between Mexico and the United States has never been run by the authority of the two governments, and of course is still unsettled, to

avoid all expense and controversy hereafter, for a certain payment in money to be made to the Mexican government by the United States, it is agreed that the Rio del Norte shall be the dividing line.—*Am. paper.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The verses by "A" are received, and will appear in our next.

DIED.

On Monday morning, Peter, only son of Mr. Donald Doull, aged 2 years and 9 months.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week,

At Mrs. Davison's—Mr. A. Fraser and Son, and Mr. J. Fraser.

At Mr. Lorrain's—Mr. Boly, Capt. Baker, Mrs. Shaw, and Mr. Lockerby.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

- Oct. 6th—Brig Charles, Dennison, Fall River—ballast to master; schr. Paul Jones, Messervy, Marblehead—produce to master.
- 7th—Brig Paragon, Tucker, returned to this place, from which she sailed on the 28th September, on account of having sprung aleuk; sloop Lady, McKenzie, R. John.
- 8th—Barque Hazard, Jackson, Providence—produce to master; shallop Dapper, Matata, Tatnagouche—oil, &c.; Lucy, Gerroir, Arichat; Elizabeth, Haydon, R. John—staves to R. Robertson; Fanny, Jackson, Pugwash.
- 9th—Ship Catherine, McIsaac, Miramichie—ballast.
- 10th—Sloop George, Betts, P. E. Island—ballast.
- 11th—Schr. Pictou, Graham, Miramichie—oxen!!!

CLEARED.

- Oct. 7th—Schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Miramichie—live stock and provisions by J. Carmichael, & Co; Waterloo, Eisan, Halifax—coal and salmon by the master; sloop Lady, Dwyer, Arichat—salt and dry goods by G. Smith.
- 8th—Schr. Fairy, Jackson, Fox Island—salt and dry Goods by M. Emerson.
- 9th—Schr. Elizabeth, Haydon, R. John—materials for a new vessel by R. Robertson; brig Juno, Sears, Wareham—coals by the Mining Company; barque Dragon, Smith, Wareham—do. do.
- 10th—Schr. Catherine, McIsaac, Arisaig—ballast by the master; Isabella, Kennedy, Fox Island—dry goods, &c. by J. Yurston; Isabella, Goodwin, R. John—chains, pitch and tar, by G. Smith; Roseau, Gerrard, Miramichie—coal by do.; Dolphin, Coulson, do.—do. do.; Mary, Garret, do.—do. do.
- 13th—schr. Mary Ann, McDonald, Miramichie—coals by G. Smith.

TO BE LET.

A FEW COMFORTABLE ROOMS, WITH A KITCHEN AND FROST PROOF CELLAR, on the lowest terms.

COMFORTABLE BOARDING at a low rate, will also be obtained by applying to the Subscriber, DAVID GORDON. October 8, 1835.

LITERARY NOTICE.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS: THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, OR PLEASING INSTRUCTOR, Being a Collection of Sentences, Divine, Moral, and Entertaining. Translated into Gaelic, by ALEXANDER M'GILVERAY. 200 pages, 18mo. Subscriptions for the above work will be received at this Office. [October 14.]

FOR SALE

THE HOUSE AND LOT ON GEORGE STREET, Now occupied by the Subscriber. TERMS of Payment will be made easy. ANDREW MILLAR. Oct. 14. ul

ALMANACKS FOR 1835. For sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.

POETRY.

THE DISSIPATED HUSBAND

He comes not; I have watch'd the moon go down,
But yet he comes not. Once it was not so.
He thinks not how these bitter tears do flow,
The while he holds his riot in that town.
Yet he will come and chide, and I shall weep,
And he will wake my infant from its sleep,
To blend its feeble wailing with my tears.
Oh! how! loved a mother's watch to keep
Over these sleeping eyes, that smile which cheers
My heart, though sunk in sorrow, fixed and deep.
I had a husband once who loved me, now
He ever wears a frown upon his brow,
And feeds his passion on a wanton's lip,
As bees from laurel-flowers a poison sip.
But yet I cannot hate. O! there were hours
When I could hang for ever on his eye;
And Time, who stole with silent swiftness by,
Strew'd, as he hurried on, his path with flowers.
I loved him then; he loved me too, my heart
Still finds its fondness kindly if he smile;
The memory of our loves will ne'er depart;
And though he often stings me with a dart,
Venom'd and barb'd, and wastes upon the vile,
Caresses which his babe and mine should share;
Though he should spurn me, I will calmly bear
His madness; and should sickness come and lay
Its paralyzing hand upon him, then
I would with kindness all my wrongs repay,
Until the penitent should weep and say,
How injured and how faithful I had been.

MISCELLANY.

COLUMN FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Of the various means by which a young lady may show her taste and even her mental qualifications, so as to attract and probably fix the affections, none come so prominently into notice as an attention to the toilet or mode of dressing. In the formation and disposition of female attire, there is an endless variety in style, much less governed by fixed rules than that which prescribes the fashions of men; and though always affected by the prevailing taste of the age, yet so indefinite as to leave to each individual great room for the exercise of her ingenuity and judgment as regards her own figure and appearance. It is one of the prevailing errors of the present, and perhaps of the past times, among ladies, to adhere scrupulously to fashion, without consulting whether such may be thus advantageous in their own particular case. I would have all my fair young countrywomen to avoid this blunder in the delicate and important affairs of the toilet. In all cases they should, if possible, think for themselves on this subject, or be advised by others around them of more matured judgment, always settling upon at last that mode of dressing in which their good taste tells them they are most becoming. As I do not pretend to set up for a regular adviser on the subject of a young lady's toilet, I shall content myself with extracting and condensing an article for the purpose, from an exceedingly beautiful and new publication, entitled "The Young Lady's Book."

"Although the toilet," says the author of the book, "should never be suffered to engross so much of the attention as to interfere with the higher duties of life, yet, as a young lady's dress, however simple, is considered a criterion of her taste, it is certainly worthy her attention. Her chief object in this respect should be, to acquire sufficient skill and good taste to do all that is needful with regard to the attire in the least possible period of time, to abbreviate the labours of the toilet, so as not to trench upon hours which should be

devoted to the useful avocations of life, or the embellishments of the mind. It will be a laudable ambition in her to curb those excesses of 'each revolving mode' with which she is in some measure forced to comply, to aim at grace and delicacy rather than richness of dress, to sacrifice exuberance of ornament (which is never becoming to the young) whenever it is possible, to an admirable neatness, equally distant from the prim and the negligent; to learn the valuable art of imparting a charm to the most simple article of dress, by its proper adjustment to the person, and by its harmonious blending, or agreeably contrasting with the other portions of the attire. [This is doubtless one of the most important of the whole of the rules of the toilet.] It is a truth which ever should be borne in mind, that a higher order of taste is thus displayed, and a better effect produced, by a total absence of ornament, than by the most profuse and splendid decorations.

Fashion demands a discreet but not a servile observance; much judgment may be shown in the time, as well as in the mode chosen, for complying with her caprices. It is injudicious to adopt every new style immediately after it appears; for many novelties in dress prove unsuccessful, being abandoned even before the first faint impression they produce be worn off; and a lady can scarcely look much more absurd than in a departed fashion, which, even, during its brief existence, never attained a moderate share of popularity. The wearer must therefore at once relinquish the dress, or submit to the unpleasant result we have mentioned; so that, on the score of economy, as well as of good taste, it is advisable not to be too eager in following the modes which whim or ingenuity created in such constant succession. On the other hand, it is unwise to linger so long as to suffer "fashion's ever-varying flower" to bud, blossom, and nearly 'waste its sweetness' before we gather and wear it: many persons are guilty of this error. They cautiously abstain from a too early adoption of novelty, and fall into the opposite fault of becoming its proselytes at the eleventh hour: they actually disburse as much in dress as those who keep pace with the march of mode, and are always some months behind those who are about them—affording in autumn a post-obit reminiscence to their acquaintance of the fashions which were popular in the preceding spring. Such persons labour under the further disadvantage of falling into each succeeding mode when time and circumstances have deprived and degraded it from its high and palmy state; they do not copy it in its original purity, but with all the deteriorating additions which are heaped upon it subsequently to its invention. However beautiful it may be, a fashion rarely exists in its pristine state of excellence long after it has become popular: its aberrations from the perfect are exaggerated at each remove; and if its form be in some measure preserved, it is displayed in unsuitable colours, or translated into inferior materials until the original design becomes so vulgarised as to disgust.

There are many persons who, while they affect to despise fashion, and are ostensibly the most bitter enemies of 'the goddess with the rainbow zone,' are always making secret compacts and compositions with her. Their constant aim is to achieve the effect of every new style of dress, without betraying the most distant imitation of it: they pilfer the ideas of the *modeste*, which they use (to adopt the happy expression of Sir Fretful) 'as gipsies do stolen children—to disfigure them to make them pass for their own.'—*To be continued.*

When you deliver a matter, do it without passion and derision, however mean the person may be that you do it to.

WOMEN.—How unjust we are to women! Most men who really study, begin to study after the age when women are married. But women cannot study after marriage. What do men know before twenty-five? About as much as women before eighteen. Look to the opportunities and encouragement of men. Rivalry—conversation—clubs—lectures—learned associations—always living, talking and listening—and always in the open air. Look at the opportunities and encouragement of women—most of them pass their lives almost from necessity in a room of perhaps twelve or fifteen feet square—always surrounded by the same objects—the same faces—the same cups and saucers;—to embroider and work muslin.—And, yet our whipper-snappers affect to laugh at the understandings of women—fools! Give women half their opportunities, or a little of their encouragement, and they outstrip nineteen twentieths of the men about them.

YOUTHFUL LIFE.—Whenever I want to be exquisitely happy, I call to my recollection the passionate emotions which throbb'd in the bosom when it counted about eighteen summer sams. The age of romance, fancy, and imagination too often cease at five and twenty, but there is no pleasure so exquisite as the first sensation which female loveliness excites in the bosom of a romantic youth. It approaches to the ecstasies of a higher existence. The very green sward which she treads acquires the character of holy ground. The house in which she resides kindles the flame of devotion. But how soon all these fine feelings subside in the bosom of man! The flame of love, as it is called, is only of a short duration in the breast of the male sex. It glows, and flames, and burns for a few short years on both sides of twenty, and then sinks down forever. The heart of woman is different. Love and affection are the absorbants of her whole existence.—Man has a hundred other objects.

A FAMILY OF DWARFS are exhibiting in Baltimore to the great satisfaction of the Editor of the Bal. Patriot, who says;—

To see a family of intelligent Lilliputians, the oldest 25 years of age, three feet and a half high, and weighing but 43 pounds, and the youngest, in his ninth year, two feet and seven inches in length, and weighing but 27 pounds; and then to see the two sisters of these young beaux,—one nineteen and the other 16, each less than three feet high, and weighing less than thirty pounds—and each in fine proportion, and handsomely formed—their heads, hands, feet, limbs and bodies all corresponding with the diminutiveness of their size; to converse with these little ladies and their elder brother—and to laugh and joke with the younger one, who by the way is a cunning little fellow, and plays admirably on the jews harp—is a rarity and novelty unprecedented in this country.

DWARFS.—Two Dwarfs from Canada, Emily and Margaret Martin, aged about 25 years, are now being exhibited in New York. They are only about 28 or 30 inches in height.

BAYONET.—The side-arms used by infantry, and called bayonets, are thus termed, because they were first made at Bayonne, in France.

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS WEDDIN.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN MCCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & LUDWIG.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTMORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.