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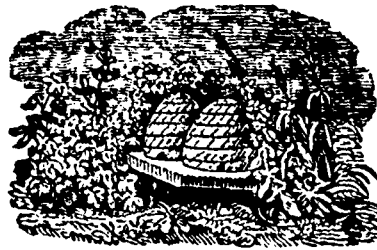
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“JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA.”

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT'R 5, 1836.

NUMBER XX.

## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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.

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### PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, pr bushel 2s 6d.	Hay 80s a 90s
Boards, pine, pr M 50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1 22s 6d
“ hemlock - 30s a 40s	Lamb 3d
Beef, fresh, pr lb 2 1-2d	Mackarel none
Butter, - 1s	Mutton pr lb 3d
Cheese, N s - 5d a 6d	Oatmeal pr cwt 20s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 13s	Oats none
“ shipped on board 11s 6	Pork pr bbl none
“ at wharf (Pictou) 16s	Potatoes 1s 3d
Coke 16s	Salt pr hhd 10s a 11s
Codfish pr Ql 14s a 15s	Salmon, fresh 2s
Eggs pr doz 7d	“ hingles pr M 7s a 10s
Flour, N s pr cwt 20s	Tallow pr lb 7d a 8d
“ Am s, pr bbl none	Turnips pr bush 1s 6d.
	Wood pr cord 12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives 14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1 18s
Boards, pine, M 60s a 70s	“ 2 none
Beef, best, 3d a 4d	Mackarel, No 1 none
“ Quebec primo 50s	“ 2 30s
“ Nova Scotia 40s a 45s	“ 3 20s
Codfish, march'ble 16s	Molasses 2s 6d
Coals, Pictou, none	Pork, Irish none
“ Sydney, 25s	“ Quebec none
Coffee 1s 1d	“ Nova Scotia 35s a 100
Corn, Indian 5s	Potatoes 1s 4d
Flour Am sup 52s 6d	Sugar, good, 50 a 60s
“ Fine 47s 6d	Salmon No 1 65s
“ Quebec fine 45s	“ 2 60s
“ Nova Scotia 40s	“ 3 65s

**WANTED.**—Eight first rate SHIP-CARPENTERS.—None need apply but those of steady habits.

RAYMOND & GRAGAN.

Raymond Town, Cy Kent, N. B., }  
Sept. 21st, 1836. } bw-p

### LANDING,

From Brig COMMERCK, Captain DIXON, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:

**CHAIN CABLES**, 1-2, 5-8, 9-4, 7-3, 1 1-4 inches; **ANCHORS**, suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 13 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

6th September, 1836 if GEORGE SMITH.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

**KEEPS** constantly for SALE, a large assortment of

### DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Chemical preparations, Dye Stuffs, oil and water Colours, Apothecaries' Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Every article usually kept for sale by Druggists may be had at his shop, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES D. B. FRASER,

September 21. if

Druggist.

## AUNTY.

AUNTY is a very decent woman: nobody can say any thing else of her. She has been a decent woman all her days, and though it is twenty years since she lost her husband, it never becomes in the least more likely that she will take another. The struggle she had had, during her widowhood, in keeping a house above her head, would have been more creditable to her, if she had displayed, in the course of it, that self-denying independence which characterises many a poor Scottish matron in similar circumstances. Not possessing this feature of character, but, on the contrary, being somewhat self-indulgent, and without by no means industrious, her struggles have been chiefly of a kind calculated rather to excite mirth than sympathy. Instead of staying within doors to exercise her fingers in hard work, she prefers trotting about among her relations and acquaintances, and exercising her ingenuity in extracting from them the indulgences which she cannot command at home. She likes people who keep good comfortable houses, and are not at all pinched in their circumstances.—Poverty, albeit her own lot, she detests: it is so unfavourable to the easy liberality by which she chiefly lives. It is her good fortune to have a few nephews, who, being successful men of business, in middle life, keep houses of the kind described, in which an extra guest is never thought of as an encumbrance. It is in consequence of being recognised by many relations in this degree, and their families, that she has at length come to pass every where under the cognomen of Aunty; her actual surname being in the meantime as effectually suppressed as that of the royal family. Aunty seldom allows a nephew or other near relation to remain a week unvisited; and it is rarely that she does not call upon at least two of them a day—that is to say, one for a morning, and another for an evening meal.

To give some notion of Aunty's proceedings for one day, she starts in the morning about nine o'clock, dressed as usual “in her an auld fashion,” with scarlet mantle for an overall. She is clean, smart, trig, and, as she would say, wise-like. She is but a little woman; nevertheless she goes over the ground in good style. Her first visit is to the house of her nephew, Mr. Peter Elphinstone, a respectable merchant, who is blessed with a delicate wife, and one sickly child. It is precisely ten minutes past nine o'clock when Aunty's knock is heard at the door. It is a fearful knock—rap-tap-tap-tap—as if the person outside were afraid of losing the twentieth part of an instant. It has shattered all Mrs. Elphinstone's nerves, at which she grumbles. “Who can it be?” says Mr. Elphinstone. “Who can it be?” repeats the lady: “it can be nobody, you may be sure, but Aunty. She has not been here these four days.” But the door has been opened by the servant-maid, and in runs Aunty, almost out of breath. “Come away, Aunty, you're just in time,” says Mr. Elphinstone. “How do you do to-day, Aunty,” enquires Mrs. Elphinstone, rising, and placing a seat for her at the table. “Oh, dear,” cries Aunty, “I'm perfectly breathless, rinnin' after weo Joems Elphinstone—that's John's second son—along the street. Na, I'm no gaun to sit down—dinna let me disturb ye enow. But that laddie, his mither lippent him to me to see

him to the school door; but, oh, he's a throughther bairn!—there's something no right about yon bairn—his ower stout an' lusty.” But this long story is interfering with the business of the table. Not at all. Aunty has been casting her little sharp eyes over its surface, and she sees something very tasty at Mr. Elphinstone's elbow. To return: “But hoo's your bonny bairn comm' on, Mrs. Elphinstone?” Being informed that the child is thriving well, and that every thing is pretty much in the same way as when she was last there, she exclaims, “Oh, but I think I'm no wise, bidn' here when I should be by this time out at the town-end”—and she makes for the door. “You'll not stir a foot, now, Aunty, until you sit down and take a cup of tea, and an egg, and a bit of this nice ham,” says Mr. Elphinstone. “Aweel, I may try to take half a cup, just to satisfy ye, but I could tak nae breakfast the day, for my mind was sae taen up about the thochts o' gaun to the country by the canal—I could eat naething—an' ye ken, I'm unco feared for the water. But really, that's a drap gran' tea! There's no a hoose I gang into keeps sic fine tea as yours, Peter; but, to be sure, tea is no worth a snuff unless there's something tasty till't. I've seen n o glad to get a bit saut herrin'.” This is a hint which has the effect of making Mr. Elphinstone send over a plate of the fine ham at his elbow, which she has an eye after for the last five minutes; but she solemnly declares that she “couldna tak the tenth part o' that.” But the reader sees she is in for a good breakfast.

She now forgets the trip to the country altogether. Mr. Elphinstone has his business to attend to, and Mrs. Elphinstone must let Aunty see the child. One of Aunty's weak points is a disposition to speak slightingly of the absent, in order that she may the more easily speak favourably to the present. Thus, she will run over all the bad qualities of “John's bairns” and “William's bairns,” and so forth, to Mrs. Elphinstone this forenoon, and keep her in play for probably two hours. “There's much in this,” Ten o'clock would have been too early in the day for the appearance of the bottle; but twelve o'clock is not so bad, although it is scarcely quite the thing either. Yet she remembers all at once that it will be very cold on the water to-day, and she thinks she would not have been the worse of an extra shawl. She has missed the ten o'clock boat; but if she walks fast, she may catch the one that starts at twelve o'clock; and then, if she goes home for her shawl, she would have to give up the thought of going to Paisley altogether, for she would need to take a late boat, and that would never do. “You will take one of my shawls, then,” says Mrs. Elphinstone. “Deed I'll do naething o' the kind, the last shawl I took the use o' in that way met wi' an unco mischance. I'll just do the best way I can as I am.” “You'll take something, then, Aunty? it will help to keep you warm,” says Mrs. Elphinstone, producing her crystal bottle. “Aweel, I'll just taste to say 'here's to ye;’ but we need not add, that Aunty required pressing before she emptied her glass; for, as she has been heard to say of Mrs. Peter Elphinstone's glasses, “they're sae little, that there's nae fear o' them doing ony body ony ill.”

Aunty now departs, and having ascertained that it is now some time beyond twelve o'clock, she goes

up her train, and precedes to the residence of Mr. Matthew Elphinstone, who keeps an excellent house, with a well-furnished table, and where Aunty is so familiar, and where she also visits so frequently, that Mrs. Matthew Elphinstone uses no ceremony with her, and treats her as almost one of the family. On this day, unfortunately for Aunty, Mrs. Matthew Elphinstone has got a friend from the country to spend the day with her, and another female acquaintance, who does not like Aunty, neither does Aunty like her. Aunty steps into the kitchen, and has a chat with the servant girls; for she must be talking, and she cannot get it out before the strange lady. "What a purpling thing you wear o' Mrs. Peters's is turnin', and what a hauchte madam the mither o' it is!" She sees what is preparing for dinner, and makes her calculations accordingly.—Mrs. Matthew Elphinstone, she begins to suspect, is rather shy, and so she resolves to be magnanimous for once—to refuse a dinner! Wonderful woman! Self-denial that shames the Spartan virtue! In the next house to which she goes, she of course takes care to blazon the extraordinary fact.

Mr. William Elphinstone, another of her nephews, is a wine-merchant; and as he is regular in attendance at his place of business, Aunty very often pops in upon him. She has been so fortunate to day as just to catch him a short time before his dinner hour, and as his dwelling house is directly across the street, she is sure of an invitation to take pot-luck. She enters the cellar, and is shown into Mr. William's counting room. She throws herself into a chair. "Heck, William, I'm perfectly tired—never was sae wearie a' my days! It's a perfect day's journey to come your length frae my house!" "Ay, it's a wearisome walk, Aunty," says William; "but a wee thocht o' whisky's the best thing I ken for keepin' up the spirits when they're like to stak wi' fatigue"—and Aunty is accordingly presented with a glass, sizeable to her heart's content of the best unadulterated Islay. While sipping this, she relates to her nephew portions of the history of the forenoon, with her own commentaries on what has passed under her observation. "I was in Matthew's this forenoon; I just gaed up to see how a' the weans were. Oh, she's a proud, saucy woman, you wfe o' Matthew's! There was a muckle hizzie there, ane Jean Cameron, and that Miss Patterson (she's never out the house), and Matthew's wife sat clavin' to them, and never let on she saw me nee mair than I was a dog." "That wasna by ordinar' ceevil o' her," edges in Mr. William, at the same time pressing her to take off her glass. "Na, ve needna insist on me, for I'll na tak it. Ceevil! Na, I'm sure I sat for mair than two hours, and she ne'er sae muckle as asked me to taste, until I raise to come away, and then she says, 'Wul ye no stop an' tak your dinner wi' us, Aunty?' Atweel I'm for mee dinner," says I, "for I have an errand wast the toon, and I haena a minute to stop." Weel, all I cam, and here I am—and I'm perfectly tired, I declare!" "Toon your glass, Aunty," says Mr. William, "and we'll awa ower and get a bit pick o' dinner. I ken there's to be a drap fine sheep's head broth, and I'm saro you're fond o' them." "Na, Willie, there's no a house I can gang to wi' sae muckle pleasure as your an; and I waldna gie a spoonful o' broth o' your wfe's makin' for a' the broth I ever suppit i' my life. But I mauna drink a' this, it will tak my head."—"You'll no be the waur o' ae glass, Aunty," says William. "Atweel I canna be the waur o' no glass surely," says Aunty; "na, I bin' it has done me gude already. Weel, it's no ill for a body enber, when they can tak it in moderation; but, atweel, I never saw you the waur o't, William, a' the times I've been in your hoose. I see naebudy like you, you're sae kind and sae purpose-ake; and there's the mistress—she's a nice body—oh, she's a kind cratur!—and she's sae attentive too, and sae hamely in her way! I can speak to her wi' far mair freedom than any o' a' the rest o' our freen is." The secret of all this is, that Mr. William has not been long married, and that he keeps an "excellent bottle," of which his young wife is by no means stingy.

Aunty thus secures a hearty dinner in Mrs. William's, and the grateful repast being finished, she entertains the young good wife with scandal about her friends or relations, or flatters her about her child. For instance, "I was ca'm' on John Wilkinson's wife the ither day"—a distant relative—"and she was unco keen that I should stop till John cam in, and get dinner wi' them; but I saw they had little enough for themselves. I could see, too, that although she requested me to stop, it was in such a way as to say—'Aunty, ye may gang whaur ye like.' She had naething to set before a body but a drap second day's broth, and a bit nip o' beef stekm' on a bane." Then again: "That's a wonderfu' fine bairn o' yours—here's an apple till him; I bought a bawbee's worth as I was comin' along the road. Na, he's a nice thrivm wean, and he kens me already—he cries Aunty whenever he sees me. He's a real promise' wean; I think there's something no common about him."

If Mrs. William should appear inclined, and 'press' well, Aunty will stay with her to tea. If not, she comes away, and of course experiences very little difficulty in making out that entertainment somewhere else, and probably something in the way of supper to boot. At the close of the day's campaign, she returns to her own house, commences on the morrow a career similar in its main features, though with a different series of friends. And thus does Aunty make her way through the world, an object of mingled ridicule and civility, tolerated rather than entertained, denounced as one taking advantage of the bare principle of hospitable courtesy to impose herself where she is not wanted, yet half acknowledged, amidst all the grumbings which she occasions, to contribute, by her follies, her scandal, and her threadbare devices, nearly as much amusement as annoyance.—*Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.*

## FOREIGN.

The intelligence from Spain is very important, as it regards that unhappy country. The Constitution of 1812 had been proclaimed in most of the Provinces considered in the Queen's interest, and forced upon her Majesty by the common soldiers at Madrid. The revolution was complete; the chiefs of the Administration fled, and General Quesada, after in vain attempting to oppose its progress, was taken in his flight, and brutally murdered. A French force, on its way to co-operate with the British Legion was countermanded by its Government, on receipt of the above news. The Legion was it appears, in a very disordered state—a body of 150 had entered the French territory, having previously deserted to Don Carlos, who would not receive them, choosing rather to suffer imprisonment in France, than to return to their former service, though under a promise of having their desertion overlooked. General Evans it is said, on the garrison of St. Sebastian proclaiming the Constitution, declared if they insisted on this measure, he would withdraw the Legion from the garrison.—*Halifax Times.*

FROM RIO GRANDE.—The brig William Henry, Captain Windsor, arrived at Boston on Saturday, from Rio Grande having left there the 21st of July. At Rio Grande, the situation of things, especially in the interior, is by no means enviable. The civil war has now continued seven months—and has produced a ruinous effect on the trade and prosperity of the country.

The rebels were in the neighbourhood of Rio Grande, (where they had been for 40 days) 700 to 1000 strong, and had made several unsuccessful attempts to enter the city. The entrenchments were attacked on the night of the 19th of July, during a blunder storm, and after a brisk firing of two hours, the rebels retired.

On the 19th June the rebels, about 700 in number—attacked the fortifications at Port Alegre, and were repulsed with great loss in killed and wounded.—*Portland Argus.*

FROM FLORIDA.—We have papers of a late date direct from Florida, which represent the country in any thing but a happy condition. The Creeks are still joining the Seminoles in great numbers. Middle Florida is in a very alarmed and excited state.—*New York Express.*

The report of Santa Anna having escaped, it appears is untrue.

## COLONIAL.

HALIFAX MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Institute will be opened on the first Wednesday in November next, and the following list of Lectures, as arranged by the General Committee, is published for the information of Members.

Nov. 2. Opening Lecture by John Young, Esq., "On the influence of Science upon the Arts and Operative Classes."

Nov. 9. Dr. Gesner "Upon the extent and formation of the Coal Fields in Nova Scotia." Nov. 16, and 23. Mr. A. McKinlay, "Upon Chemical Affinities, illustrated by experiments." Nov. 16. (Tuesday.) The Rev. James Robertson, A. M. of Bridgetown, "Upon the tendency of Scientific pursuits, as exhibited in the Moral, Social, and Commercial relations of the age."

Dec. 7. The President, Mr. G. Young, "Upon a practical System of Education fitted for the Province of Nova Scotia, so as to insure a taste for Literature and Science."

Dec. 14. The Rev. Dr. Twining upon the Moral use of Science.

Dec. 21. J. Leander Star, Esq. "Upon the importance of the diffusion of Wealth in advancing the prosperity of a young country."

The Committee are happy to state that both the Rev. Dr. McCulloch, and Rev. Mr. Smith, of Stewiacke, have promised to read lectures during the progress of the course. The above list is published thus early that the junior Members may prepare themselves by a course of reading upon the subjects of the several essays.

At a committee meeting, held on the evening of Sept. 3, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously.

That the Annual Subscription, for Members, 7s. 6d. be payable at the time of receiving tickets.

That Ladies' and Minors' tickets be 5s. each, to be provided thro' members, and to be transferable to members of the same family only.

That in taking out a Member's ticket, the person shall sign his name to the rules of the Institute in presence of the Secretary or other officer.—*Novascotian.*

The Rev. Mr. Martin, after an absence of upwards of a year, returned in the Acadian, which arrived on Sunday morning last from Greenock. It appears by the Scottish Guardian, that he devoted much of his time in his native country to the promotion of the interests of the Churches in this Province, connected with the established Church of Scotland. The Rev. Gentleman has been accompanied hither by the Rev. Mr. M. CONNACRE, appointed to Lochaber and St. Marys,—and the Rev. Mr. FRASER, Missionary to Cape Breton.—*Halifax Gazette.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—This town (Halifax) was visited on Tuesday morning by one of the most destructive conflagrations which have occurred here for several years. The fire broke out a little after midnight in the premises occupied as a Brewery, by Mr Peter Morrissey, in Albemarle Street—and before any effective assistance arrived, had obtained such an ascendancy, as rendered it impossible to arrest its progress until two thirds of the entire square in which it originated were destroyed. It was nearly four o'clock before the flames were extinguished. Mr Morrissey is, we believe, a very severe sufferer—his property was insured for £1500, but this sum will cover but a small portion of his loss. Dr. Head lost two houses uninsured. Mr Steel a house uninsured. Property owned by Mr Lockyer, supposed to be insured. A house owned by Mr John Esson, insured for £250. Estate of Mitchell, (carpenter,) house insured. Mrs Thomas—house insured for £600. The African school house was pulled down. A great number of poor people were turned into the street by this calamity, and a good deal of property was destroyed, by persons occupying houses in the neighborhood moving to prepare for the worst.—*Novascotian, September 28.*

AVON BRIDGE.—The scaffolding and other work which had been erected within the last fortnight, fell with a great crash on Wednesday morning last. Thirty men were precipi-

tated with the ruins into the river, but no severe bodily injuries occurred.—Halifax Acadian Telegraph.

**CURIOUS BEAR FIGHT.**—Mr Thomas Daring, of Economy, was passing through his field on the 13th of August last, when he almost stumbled on a bear, before he saw the animal. Shocked by such proximity, Mr Daring fell back, and in falling grasped a stone, which he levelled at Mr Bruin. The missile took effect and was followed by two others, so well and vigorously directed, that the bear was stunned, and so disabled that his antagonist easily dispatched him. Bruin measured in length six feet nine inches. Mr Daring was sixty-three years of age.—*Id.*

**DISORDERLY DRIVING.**—We fear that much disorderly driving occurs on the Windsor road, among the country waggons returning from town. Last evening, about dusk, several country carts descended the hill above the Three Mile House, at a canter; some of the teams not at all guided, and others only very partially so. One of these came along with three horses, as a one horse waggon, in which was a gentleman and two ladies, was returning to town. The waggon kept as close to the left of the road as could be accomplished in safety, when it was struck by the cart, the after wheel knocked off, and the persons precipitated into the road. Fortunately no evil result but terror was experienced. Had the cart been closely followed by others, at the same rate, as is often the case, the consequences might have been dreadful.—*Id.*

FREDERICTON, Sept. 21,

The Clergy of the Established Church were lately assembled for several days in Fredericton. The proceedings of this meeting have not yet been made public, but we are informed that they will be soon. Among other important matters to which the attention of the Clergy was directed on this occasion, a principal subject of deliberation was the formation of a society upon a large scale among the members of the Church, both lay and clerical, for the furtherance of several pious and useful objects to which every sincere churchman must necessarily wish success. The plan of such a society was unanimously agreed upon, and waits only the formal sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese upon the receipt of which a vigorous attempt will be made to carry it into effect in every part of the Province.—*Gazette.*

MIRAMICHI, Sept. 27,

**BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**—R. Carter, Esq., the Agent for this undertaking, arrived here on Saturday last, in the Steamer Cape Breton. He intends remaining until the departure of this boat, on Monday next, during which time it is his intention to establish, if possible, a Branch of that Bank among us; and as there cannot be a question of the utility of the measure, we trust he will meet with every encouragement; and that those who wish well to the country, and have the means at their disposal—and there are many such—will not be backward in forwarding his mission.—*Gleaner.*

**BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL,**  
AND JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND,

AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf:

1000 hhds Liverpool salt,  
75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON,  
Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage,  
Canvass No 1 & 2,  
Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,  
1 Caplin seine,  
Chain Cables, 1 1-4 & 1-2 inches, and  
40, 60, & 100 fathoms each,  
Anchors of all descriptions,

which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

GEO. SMITH.

26th May, 1836.

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF A WORK TO BE ENTITLED  
**THE MEMORANDUM BOOK,**  
OR LAND-SURVEYING;

BY WILLIAM MCKAY.

THIS work has been prepared with great pains and labor; and with no other view than to diffuse over the Province accurate and useful information, upon a branch of science intimately connected with its prosperity. Perhaps nothing in a new country is more productive of litigation and loss, than careless and defective surveys of Land. To improve the System—to place within the reach of every class in the country—a plain, yet comprehensive Treatise, embracing every thing which a Land Surveyor requires to know, has been the object of the writer. The public must now decide whether or not his labours shall appear in print. If a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expense of Printing the work will be put to Press. It will extend to about 240 octavo pages. Price 10s.

Halifax, August 5, 1836.

Subscribers' names received by Thomas Dickson, Esq., and at this office.

**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

**TO FARMERS.**

CASH and a liberal price, will be paid by the Subscriber, for the following articles, if of good quality, viz. BUTTER, PORK, OAT MEAL, FLOUR, and TIMOTHY SEED

JAMES DAWSON.

J. D. having many accounts due him in the country, some of them long standing, requests a settlement of the same between this and the first of January next [September 28.]

**TO BE SOLD,**

AT PUBLIC SALE,

At the house of George McLeod, Esq. Merigomish, on Thursday the 29th day of December, ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, that

**EXCELLENT FARM,**

situated on the second division of lands, Back Settlement, Knoydart, Gulf Shore, owned by the late Archibald McGillebray (John Vamey's son), deceased, containing upwards of 100 Acres, nearly square. The superior quality of the soil, the extensive improvements, and the good buildings attached, merit the attention of intending purchasers.

Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to  
GEORGE McLEOD,  
MICHAEL McDONALD, } Ex'rs.  
JOHN McGILLEBRAY. }  
Gulf Shore, 25th September, 1836 cb-w

**DR. KIRKWOOD**

HAVING returned from Canada, again offers his services to his old friends, and the public generally, of Pictou and its vicinity; and hopes to deserve a continuance of their favour.

Residence at Mrs. Davison's.

N. B. Advice to the poor gratis.  
[Pictou, 21st September, 1836.]

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in Business; and now informs them he will always have on hand, or made at the shortest notice at his manufactory on his wharf, the following articles, at the most moderate prices, viz:

Chain Cables, from 3 S in. to 1 1 2 inches	Ploughs & carts, complete with other farming utensils,
Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties	Grist and Saw-mill chains, and every other kind of mill-work done to order,
Anchors—different sizes	Britchin Irons and Hooks
Windlass Irons—do.	Back bands and traces
Hause Pipes—do.	Logging and ox-chains.
And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice.	JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836 t-f

**IN THE SUPREME COURT.**

CAUSE. { John Gordon and William Gordon, } Pliffs  
Admr's &c. of Alexander Gordon, }  
deceased, vs. Norman Campbell, } Defend'

**TO BE SOLD,**

At Public Auction, by the Sheriff of the County of Sydney, at the Court House, in Antigonish, on Saturday, the 29th day of October next, between the hours of 12 o'clock at noon, and 2 o'clock, in the afternoon of the same day:

ALL that certain Lot of LAND situate, lying, and being at Doctor's Brook at the Gulf Shore, in the Upper District of said County, abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say; on the North by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the East by lands in the possession of Donald McKinnon; on the South by the main post road leading to Antigonish; and on the West by the lands of one John Melsaac; containing in the whole thirty-one acres, more or less; together with all and singular the houses, buildings and improvements thereon; the same having been levied and extended upon agreeably to Law, under, and by virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of his Majesty's Supreme Court at Pictou, at the suit of the above named Plaintiffs against the said Defendant and the equity of redemption thereby established, having expired.

E. H. HARRINGTON, High Sheriff.

H. BLACKADAR, }  
Att'y for Plaintiffs. }  
Dated 25th July, 1836 if

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

WILL continue to sell off during the summer, the remainder of his old stock, at large reductions.

A small and SEASONABLE ADDITION to his former stock, has recently been made, which will be sold low for cash, or produce.

PRESENTLY ON HAND:

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND IRON LAMPS, Mirrors, and Mill Saws.

**WANTED.**

10,000 Feet GOOD one inch PINE BOARDS, for which one half in cash will be given.  
R. DAWSON.

**COLCHESTER HOTEL.**

THE subscriber begs leave to Notify his friends in the town and country, and the travelling community generally, that he has fitted up in the neatest manner, and opened a house of entertainment, opposite the Episcopal Church in Truro, where, from the pleasant situation, the extent of the accommodation, which the house affords, the convenience arising to travellers out of the Coach and Post Offices being annexed to the establishment, together with the knowledge he possesses of the business, and his unwearied assiduity to administer to the comforts of those who may favour him with a call, induces him to solicit public patronage.

JOSEPH R. DODSON.

Truro, 1st June, 1836.

N B Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. r-m

**ROYAL OAK HOTEL.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

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

**ESTABLISHMENT**

well known as the

**ROYAL OAK HOTEL,**

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

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

WILLIAM ADAMSON.

Pictou, August 3d, 1836. if ps6

**FINAL NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq., will please to take notice that unless they make immediate payment to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted against them without distinction.

Nov. 4

MARTIN J. WILKINS

[From the Maine Monthly Magazine.]

## GELEPIANA.

Misericord's comforters are so all.—Job.

WITTY Lord Chesterfield told his son never to speak of a rope in the house of a man who had been hung, he exhibited an unusual delicacy of feeling, and no slight knowledge of the heart. Indeed, the ability so to conduct ourselves as not to wound the feelings of the grief-stricken, is of rare occurrence, more especially in Yankee land. We are proverbial for good nature, and every body is desirous of comforting the afflicted, but, unfortunately, few understand the art of managing them. Nay, this very superabundance of benevolence is often attended with unfortunate circumstances. How often is a running sore so often and so unskilfully propped that the poor sufferer sinks from the very excess of kindness. We are decidedly surgeons for mending broken hearts, and to be a successful practitioner here, requires more skill and tact than to mend all the broken bones in Christendom. I know of nothing which requires more real delicacy of feeling, and deep knowledge of human nature than to comfort the afflicted, and if we do not possess these requisites, it is far better for us to stand aloof.

To tell those in affliction that they are unreasonable, is worse than useless—it is often cruel. And yet it is very often done, and with the best intentions too. How often do friends stand round the bed-side of a sufferer, and endeavour to quiet him by telling him that he is not in much pain! How often, when a man is well nigh distracted with grief and disappointment, is he told that he has no reason to be troubled? This may be very true but is that the time to tell him? When a man is racked with pain, when every fibre is strained to breaking, is that a time to tell him he is unreasonable in murmuring? When one's mind is filled with the deepest anguish, is it a time to preach resignation and quiet? Why, the tornado has passed over him, he is prostrate, and you might as well tell the mountain oak which has been torn up by the winds of heaven to arise. When a certain Grecian was told that weeping would not remedy his misfortune, 'it is for that very reason I weep,' was his answer.

But there is another propensity of our nature, which is too much indulged. When a man is unfortunate, his friends, like Job's comforters, often begin to blame him. It is a common expression, that when a man begins to go down hill, every body gives him a kick. I know of nothing which shows a greater destitution of real benevolence than to lecture the unfortunate on prudence. When such advice comes from an enemy it is as cowardly as it is base. When from a friend it is a bitter—bitter draught. Some people possess the peculiar faculty of discovering that they should have guarded against a particular misfortune after their friends are fairly in for it; and I cannot but remark that there are many wives of this calibre. No sooner does their husband meet with any misfortune, than they are greeted with—'there—I told you so—wouldst follow my advice—never will—always get into trouble and always will—behold! I wish I was a man.' Ye gods! can there be a greater misfortune in this wretched world, than the possession of such a treasure? I conclude with the remark of old Dryden.

When things go ill each fool seems to advise,  
And if more happy, thinks himself more wise.

UNION OF THE SEASONS.—Upon a marriage at Hobartville, Me., of Mr Edward Spring to Miss Margaret Winter, by the Rev. T. Thaw; it is remarked that "a *thaw* naturally turns *winter* into *spring*."

[From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.]

## COLUMN FOR THE BOYS.

MY DEAR LITTLE BOYS.—There is a subject which I have for a long time thought of speaking to you about, worthy of your notice, which I now take an opportunity of alluding to. The subject is the use of *slang words*. You must understand that the English language which you are taught to read, write, and speak, is composed of certain words of a pure or correct nature, sufficient for expressing every variety of sentiment, and describing all kinds of objects. It is this body of correct words which forms the best dictionaries, and which all our good writers employ. But besides this body of pure words, there is a set of words and phrases having no place in the dictionaries of the English tongue, and which are used by particular orders of people to ornament their conversation, and mostly expressive of mean or knavish ideas or unworthy objects. These words and phrases receive the appellation of *slang*.

At one period, particularly about a hundred and fifty years ago, and a little earlier, it was very usual for gentlemen and ladies of the highest rank, and even for kings and queens, to interlard their conversation with oaths of an improper nature. Up till a comparatively recent period, oaths continued to be more or less used by persons in the rank of gentlemen, but in the present day it is understood that no one having just claims to that dignity ever degrades himself by such a violation of the rules of good breeding. Slang words, however, are still extensively in use among the ignorant and idle of the upper ranks, and their example, as might be expected, is followed by the thoughtless and unprincipled in all grades of society. No one ever does ill without having an excuse, and so it is with those who are accustomed to this degrading practice. A slang word is supposed, by those who speak it, to give a more lively or grotesque meaning than a correct word could accomplish; and it is alleged there can be no harm in now and then resorting to a whimsical word of this nature, for the purpose of raising a smile or enforcing an expression. Perhaps there is no great actual harm done, if any at all, in many instances of the use of the slang, but these are the exceptions, not the rule, and it is the rule we must look to as our standard of right and wrong. The great mischief which is produced in society by the use of slang is this, and I beg you will try to keep it in mind: slang words are generally intended to disguise the real character of the sentiment expressed, or the real object and tendency of the action to be accomplished; and are cheats—falsehoods. Thieves of all descriptions are well acquainted with the value of slang. They could not carry on their trade without it. After committing a theft, they would, for instance, think shame to say "I have this evening stolen a gentleman's watch." That is so flat a confession of villainy but they cannot, dare not say it. They therefore disguise the bare act by this sort of language—"Well, Jack, I have been in luck; I have this evening prigg'd a tucker." Thus, you see, gives a high pleasant turn to the idea. It does not excite disagreeable feelings like the word *stolen*, which, however, ought to have been the word made use of. Thus it is very generally with slang words. If a man wants to cheat another, he uses a familiar slang phrase in speaking to him. When a poor prisoner is placed in jail, those who are already incarcerated insist on thus unhappy new victim giving them what they call *garnish*. In correct language they would say, "You must give us money to drink, which money we have no right to ask," but you perceive that this would be too plain, and hence they make use of the slang word *garnish*, which disguises the injustice of the demand, and gives it a dash of frolicsome humour.

Young people cannot be too guarded in avoiding the use of any words which in this manner disguise the real character of vicious actions. The use of slang, like swearing, is a habit exceedingly easy of acqui-

tion, and most difficult to be eradicated when once fixed and cherished. It is a habit which assuredly endangers sound moral principle, and at the very least gives a low grovelling turn to the character of those who indulge in it. When spoken by cheats, thieves, robbers, and every other species of livers on plunder, it betokens a mind sunk in vice, and hopelessly ruined. When used by gentlemen, it is equally significant of a want of purity of thought. It is impossible not to imagine that those who introduce such phraseology into their conversation are not the companions of gamblers and pickpockets, or are not in the habit of preying on the simplicity of their acquaintances.

You may, my dear young friends, depend on the correctness of this fact, that no boy who swears, who irreverently makes use of the word God, or who in any respect employs improper or slang phrases, can be of good dispositions, or is in the way of well-doing. Avoid his society, shun his company. Have nothing to do with him. Lying, stealing, and speaking slang words, are all of a piece: they go hand in hand. A thief is always a liar—always a dissembler of his actions under fantastic phraseology. I think it thus necessary to put you on your guard, for I never yet knew any good to come of a young man who used loose expressions. It is a well known saying of Solomon, "My son, when sinners entice thee, consent thou not." Now, you must observe that sinners never entice any one to commit an evil deed by using correct terms of speech, which is a circumstance very apt to escape the attention of youth. Suppose a companion were to speak to you in these words, "I would like if you would go and steal a penny from your mother," I believe you would at once refuse to commit so abominable an action. The thievish bad companion knows this, and so he attempts to undermine your virtuous resolutions, by insinuating in the first place what a delightful thing it would be to have a penny to spend on some pleasing gratification, and then hints in sly slang terms that it would be very easy for you to "nip up" such a trifle. Such is invariably the practice of those evil-disposed persons whom Solomon advises his son to avoid. I therefore say, whenever you hear any one using words of ambiguous or slang nature, pause to think on what their real meaning may be, and so prevent yourselves from falling into mischief.

## AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Farmer's Register.]

## ANTICIPATED CHANGE IN THE AGRICULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Some considerable time has now passed since we yielded, slowly and with difficulty, to the belief, that the introduction of silk culture in this country would be extended widely and profitably. and since adopting that opinion, we have made continually repeated efforts to impress on the people of Virginia, and the other Southern states, the superiority of their facilities—in better climate, cheaper land, and surplus and now less expensive hands—for carrying on this new business, over those of our northern countrymen, who have already proved the advantages to be derived, and are investing large capitals in numerous adventures for this object. In New England, where most of these efforts are making, there is no superfluity of labour. Fortunately, every poor female, and all persons unfit from either tender or advanced age, may be, and annually are, employed profitably, according to their measure of bodily power. Yet still it is considered profitable to divert much of this labour to the silk business; and that too in a climate so rigorous that artificial heat must be used frequently in rearing the worms, and the best kinds of mulberries are often greatly injured if not killed to the ground, by such severe winters as the last. In Virginia, there is no difficulty as to climate—thousands now unemployed and expensive hands might be given to the work—and lands, now unprofitable or neglected, and at very low prices, would serve as well for planting as those selling ten or twenty times as high in New England. Putting all views of greater pecuniary profits aside, if the silk culture could be established in Virginia, without any absolute loss to the undertakers, a great moral and political benefit would be gained, in giving the bread of independence and of honest labour, to thou-

tands of destitute females, who have now no resource but to live on the charity of others, or to starve on their own ill-paid labor of the needle.

Another new kind of industry now seems likely to be introduced, and established with profit—and which, in a different manner, offers great benefit to the agriculture of a large portion of the United States. This is the making of sugar from beets. We readily confess, that until very recently, we considered this scheme worthless, and absurd in every country that could freely import sugar produced from the cane—and that this species of industry, which could not be established by the iron despotism of Napoleon, and the protection afforded by his 'continental system,' could not exist in times of peace and comparatively free trade. But we have been forced to yield the opinion to such facts as are presented in the letter of professor Cooper and other pieces in this No. which are but specimens of many that have recently appeared. If, as seems to be undeniable, beet sugar can be made cheaper than that of the cane can be bought, there is an end of all question and doubt as to profit. There is also an agricultural benefit to be expected from the new culture of beets, for sugar, that is very important, and that is an addition to all the pecuniary profit expected from the sale of sugar, and the profits of live stock fed on the pulp left after the saccharine matter has been expressed. This is the introduction in our farming of what is so greatly needed, an increased extent of culture of roots, or green and meliorating crops, to take the place of our too extensive grain culture. The culture of beets for sugar, and the use of the pulp as food for cattle, must necessarily make the rotation of crops more wild, and add greatly to the improvement of the soil—and by this means, would ultimately add very much more to the fertility and wealth of a country, than as much grain culture, even though the pecuniary profits to the farmer, at first, might be no more. The same important consideration applies also, though in a different manner, to silk culture. Thus it may well happen, that the introduction of these two new kinds of culture, even though not attended with greater pecuniary profits, (or not much greater,) at first, would be productive ultimately of far greater advantage to each individual farmer, as well as of greater moral and political benefits to the nation.

This important consideration of the advantage of beet culture to a rotation of crops, is properly appreciated in France. The latest French article on the subject that we have seen is from the pen of M. Soullange Bodu, and appeared in the *Annales de l'Agriculture Francaise* for April, 1836. We offer a translation of a passage on this head.

"The Viscount Morel de Vindo, in these Memoirs, has then presented the sugar beet as being the best, or rather the only kind of tilled plants which, in the four-shift rotation, can usefully be substituted for the year of naked fallow (to prepare for wheat;) and he thus considers as connected with the universal perfection of our agriculture, the manufacture itself of sugar from beets: a manufacture which, by its indefinite extension, and demand continually renewed, ought to give greater encouragement to the culture of this plant, which is susceptible of having, from this moment, a general use, and a certain sale. Indeed, he says, the (making perfect the) four-shift rotation, consists in finding a plant that is not exhausting to the soil—of which the tillage is confined to one year, and which serves well to cleanse and pulverise the soil—and of which the products, not yielding a kind of food for men before indigenuous, or belonging to the country, shall however be in general use, and command certain and ready sale. The beet, applied to the making of sugar, fulfils perfectly the conditions of the problem." "It may also be observed that the plant which by the production of this sugar renders possible the universal improvement of agriculture, furnishes besides, by its remains, (as food) the best of all manures from cattle. This plant fulfils so completely all the conditions required from tillage crops, that it would be necessary to substitute it for the naked fallows, even though it should not yield otherwise (and at first) such rich or important products."

In the report of the Council of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, which was also published in the *Annales*, it is stated by the Minister of Commerce (presiding at the meeting) that the manufacture of France in 1835, yielded 25 millions of kilogrammes of beet sugar, of the value of 35 francs the quintal, which is equal to one third of the annual consumption of the kingdom; that 50,000 hectares of land were then subjected to the culture of the plant; and that in those parts of France where the culture was established on a large scale, the value of the lands had been increased, and in many cases even had been doubled.

According to the present imperfect lights on this subject, we fear that the beet culture will not suit a

region so warm as Eastern Virginia. But its introduction will be a benefit sufficiently important, even if confined to the regions lying more north and west. It is probable that the fanaticism of the "abolitionists" may be mingled with the motives to spread this culture in the north—and that one of the results may be an effort to lessen the consumption of sugar from the cane, as being the product of slave labour. Be it so. This fanaticism cannot exert any part of its tremendous force more harmlessly to the south, or more beneficially to the north, than in promoting the extension of this new culture.

#### UNITED STATES.

From the Newburyport Herald.

**HIGH PRICES, &c.**—The flour market has suddenly advanced about two dollars per barrel, so that this price necessary of life now stands, in a time of profound peace, when the whole energies of the people are, or ought to be, applied to productive industry, at what might be considered a war price. The rise of almost every necessary of life has been great within the last year, greater than has been the advance in the price of labor, although that has been considerable. It is an important inquiry for every individual, how long this state of things is to continue. Our own opinion is, that these high prices may continue some months longer. The great influx of emigrants, and the large number of individuals who have left the more honest vocations of life, to become gamblers, not indeed at the fare table, but in the stock exchange and real estate speculations, together with the fact that probably three fourths of our population are at present probably employed, in the growing of cotton and tobacco, in manufactures, and on railroads and buildings, fully warrants this belief. In the mean time, should the merchants act with a due regard to their own interests and the wants of the country, the rise in the price of bread stuffs will be checked in sixty or ninety days. There is not a country in Europe, from which bread stuffs may not now be imported to pry a handsome profit. To the densely populated countries of Prussia, Austria, and the neighborhood of the Black Sea, and other regions, the people of the United States, possessing a soil exuberant in fertility and almost illimitable in extent, will be compelled to resort for food to sustain life.

Notwithstanding all the plausible arguments which are urged to the contrary, it is manifest that this is an unhealthy condition of things, and that a disastrous reaction must ultimately follow. This reaction may come upon us in a few months, or may be protracted to several years; yet the longer it is protracted the more disastrous will it be to the speculator who is caught in the hurricane, with his studding sails and top-gallants all spread to the breeze.

The ebbs and the flows of business, in a country like ours, although not occurring at regular intervals of time, are as certain as the flux and reflux of business, and prices has been raised by the unwarrantable extension of the credit system. This system, highly beneficial in developing the latent resources of the country, when confined within proper limits, has repeatedly been grossly mis-used. Like fire, it is an admirable servant, but a very bad master, to the community.

The unjustifiable warfare waged upon the Bank of the United States by the administration, first contributed to bring about the present mania. The Government at first denounced the Bank as being insolvent, and afterwards finding its error in this method of attack, changed its ground, charging the Bank with being an enemy to President Jackson and his administration, and threatening to crush it, thus making it a party measure. This created in the country a mighty contest between political power on the one hand and commercial wealth on the other, and the whole business of the country was shaken to its centre. While the General Government and an institution so long and so intimately connected with the currency of the country as the Bank of the United States, were spending their whole time in efforts to overthrow each other, it became necessary for the State Governments and the State Banks to interpose in behalf of the suffering traders.

**THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.**—We learn from the New York Sun that the Cholera has made its appearance in that city. A man named Walter Reed, aged 40 years, who was on Friday sent to the Penitentiary as a vagrant, died at that prison on the following day, of most decided and virulent Cholera Asphyxia—so pronounced by Dr Marrell, the physician of the establishment. Two other deaths that occurred in that city, within a few days, though reported to have been produced by cholera morbus, are well known—says the Sun, to have resulted from Asiatic Cholera of the most unequivocal character.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Novascotian.

**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**—The Ship *Acadian* brought London papers to the 21th, and Glasgow to the 29th of August. Their contents are not very important, if we except the news from Spain. Parliament was prorogued on the 20th August. We copy the King's Speech entire:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,  
"The state of the public business enables me at length to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament; and in terminating your labors, I have again to acknowledge the zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the public business, and the attention which you have bestowed upon the important subjects which I brought under your consideration at the opening of the Session.

The assurances of friendly disposition which I receive from all Foreign Powers enable me to congratulate you upon the prospect that the peace will continue undisturbed.

I lament deeply that the internal state of Spain still renders that country the only exception to the general tranquility that prevails in the rest of Europe, and I regret that the hopes which have been entertained of the termination of the civil war have not hitherto been realized.

In fulfilment of the engagements which I contracted by the treaty of quadruple alliance, I have afforded the Queen of Spain the co-operation of part of my naval force, and I continue to look with unabated solicitude to the restoration of that internal peace in Spain which was one of the main objects of the quadruple treaty, and which is so essential to the interests of all Europe.

I am happy to be able to inform you that my endeavours to remove the misunderstanding which had arisen between France and the United States, have been crowned with complete success. The good offices which for that purpose I tendered to the two Governments were accepted by both in the most frank and conciliatory spirit, and the relations of friendship have been re-established between them in a manner satisfactory and honorable to both parties.

I trust that this circumstance will tend to draw still closer the ties which connect this country with two great and friendly nations, with which they have so many important relations in common.

I have regarded with interest your deliberations upon the Reports of the Commons appointed to consider the state of the dioceses in England and Wales, and I have cheerfully given my assent to the measures which have been presented to me for carrying into effect some of those most important recommendations.

It is with no ordinary satisfaction I have learned that you have, with much labor, brought to maturity enactments upon the difficult subject of Tithes in England and Wales, which will, I trust, prove in their operation equitable to all the districts concerned, and generally beneficial in their results.

The passing of the acts for Civil Registration and for Marriages in England has afforded me much satisfaction. Their provisions have been framed upon those large principles of religious freedom, which with a due regard to the welfare of the Established Church in this country, I have always been desirous of maintaining and promoting; and they will also conduce to the greater certainty of titles and to the stability of property.

It has been to me a source of the most lively gratification to observe the tranquillity which has prevailed, and the diminution of crime which have lately taken place in Ireland. I trust that perseverance in a just and impartial

system of Government will encourage this good disposition, and enable that country to develop her great national resources.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted, not only the ordinary supplies of the year, but the additional sums required to provide for an increase in my naval force.

I am also gratified to perceive that you have made provision for the full amount of compensation awarded to the owners of slaves in my colonial possessions, and that the obligations entered into by the Legislature have thus been strictly fulfilled.

The increased productiveness of the public revenue has enabled you to meet these charges, and at the same time to reduce Taxes, of which some were injurious in their effect upon my people, and others unequal in their pressure upon various parts of my dominions abroad.

The present condition of manufactures and commerce afford a subject of congratulation, provided the activity which prevails be guided by that caution and prudence which experience has proved to be necessary to stable prosperity.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The advanced period of the year and the length of time during which you have been employed in public affairs, must render you desirous of returning to your respective countries. You will there resume those duties which are in importance inferior only to your legislative functions; and your influence and example will greatly conduce to the maintenance of tranquillity, the encouragement of industry, and the confirmation of those moral and religious habits and principles which are essential to the well being of every community."

The reduction of the Stamp duties on British Newspapers, takes effect on the 15th inst. They will then be sold for about half of their present price.

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1836

THE Halifax papers of last week have furnished us with Glasgow news to the 29th ult., and London to the 24th, received by the Acadian. Parliament was prorogued on the 20th. We have given the King's Speech on the occasion entire in another column. In Spain anarchy and confusion reigns—revolutionary movements had occurred in nearly all the principal towns and the Capital, which terminated uniformly in favour of the Constitutionists.

Mexico is shaken to its very centre with internal convulsions. Several other provinces in the North of Mexico now propose joining Texas, and forming a new Republic.

A civil war has broken out in the North of Brazil.

The Indian war in Florida and the adjoining States is still being prosecuted with varied success; the Creek tribe have succeeded in forming a junction with the Seminoles; so that hostilities are likely to be continued for some time. A large portion of the United States forces that were in the field are unfit for service from sickness, by the latest dates.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.—

The fine appearance which the Crops generally presented at the beginning of September, was soon changed by the severe frosts which have occurred at intervals throughout the month. Potatoes were generally killed;—and a large proportion of the oats which were in the milky state has been prematurely whinned. Wheat and Barley were mostly well filled, and are a fair average crop.—They have been housed in good order.

JUVENILE CRIME.

"William Collins and John Ross, two boys under 16 years of age, were convicted before Francis Longworth, Esq. one of H. M. Justices of the Peace on the 22d Sept. inst., under the Trespass Act, (3d Wm. 4th, cap. 27) for entering the garden of Dr. Mackie, son of this town, and stealing fruit therefrom, and fined two Shillings each, with Five Shillings costs, and in default of payment to be imprisoned one month."—Charlotte Town Gazette.

We do not copy the above for the purpose of showing any remarkable degree of depravity in the Boys of Charlotte Town, for unfortunately juvenile crime is of too frequent occurrence among ourselves; but for the purpose of turning the attention of our Law-makers to the propriety of getting a Law passed to establish Police courts in Pictou and other towns throughout the Province. That such a tribunal is needed here, we think there are none will have the hardihood to deny. Not only fruit from the Orchards, but peas, beans, carrots, turnips, beets, cabbages, &c. are stolen from the Fields, by these hopeful youths with as much impunity as if they were their own property. We have heard of a band of young depredators who were lately surprised by a woman while they were in the act of stealing turnips, when the thieves had the impudence to tell her to be off with herself or they would knock her down, as the turnips did not belong to her. The countrymen's apple carts are also laid under contribution in a similar way.

For want of a Police the people have no summary or efficient way of detecting and punishing such villany; it need not therefore be thought surprising, that some of our Townsmen should have lately resorted to extraordinary mechanical inventions for catching and punishing the miscreants on the spot, such as we would under any ordinary circumstances at once condemn as unjustifiable cruelty. It is generally too, on Sabbath days and evenings that such depredations are committed; and Parents no doubt think, while they suffer their children to stroll from their sight on these days that they are innocently employed; and flatter themselves with the idea, that, although wicked children may do such things, yet they are sure they will not; let them recollect, however, that juvenile crime is a pestilence which soon and easily corrupts the whole mass, that it is from such nurseries that all cheating, swindling, and speculation of riper years emanate; and that many have, at the foot of the gallows, dated the commencement of their downward career in vice to such beginnings as the purloining of an apple, Sabbath breaking, &c. We can assure our readers, that, if any of them think the children of those who deem themselves respectable are an exception from such vicious propensities, they are grossly mistaken.

If we had a Police Court, one of the provisions of the Act, ought to make it obligatory on the Magistrate to give publicity to all convictions before him; this would constitute no small part of the punishment, and it would be in conformity to the usages of other towns under Police regulations.

There is another practice among our youths, with which, not only parents, but the town authorities ought immediately to interfere, as being highly dangerous; we allude to the practice of little fellows from two to four feet high smoking Cigars about the wooden platforms and wharfs after night. Several instances have already occurred of fires having been extinguished which were occasioned by the ignited remains of a cigar, carelessly thrown among timber. The practice is, besides its danger, morally wrong, as it leads to dissipation in more ways than one, of which we could give instances. In Boston, and other towns in the Union, Laws are made and rigidly enforced against any one, old or young, smoking cigars on the streets, either by night or day; in these places it is no unusual thing to see Dandies of the first water, marched to the Police office for this offence, from which they are released only on their paying the customary penalty of four or five dollars.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Subscriber's" letter has been received, and would have been published had we not been fortunately apprised of the utter groundlessness of the charge it contains against the Committee of the Regatta. We subjoin a correct statement of the application of the funds, (with which we have been favoured by Mr. Johnston), by which it appears that there remained in his hands a balance of 4s. 6d. which has been charitably handed over to Piper Ross, for his efforts to enliven the amusements of the day. We cannot close our remarks on this subject without expressing our reprobation of "Subscriber's" attempt to bring a number of young gentlemen into public odium; and we beg him to understand that though we are at all times happy to open our columns to the fair and manly remarks of honest subscribers, we shall ever be offended at the attempts of such of our subscribers as are ashamed to put their names to their productions, to make us instrumental in circulating falsehood and calumny. We therefore request that the next time "subscriber" may be disposed to favour us with a communication such as that to which we have referred, he will have the kindness to furnish it with a real signature.

Funds collected	-	-	-	£9 13 0
Expenditure:—				
Bread &c. to Indians 20s, powder &c. 15s				1 16 0
Paid Council for attending boat				0 6 0
Flags				0 2 6
Prizes paid Indians				6 15 0
Contributions to two boat races				1 10 0
Piper Ross				0 4 6
				£9 13 0

(Signed) JAMES JOHNSTON, Treasurer.

"B" and "Old Rusticus" next week.

SUMMARY.

[From the Novascotian]

The Hon. Charles John Canning, the only surviving son of the great orator, has been returned to Parliament from Warwick, beating Cam Hobhouse's brother.

The news from Spain prove the distracted condition of that country. Valencia proclaimed the Constitution of 1812, on the 9th August. Barcelona was convulsed with politics—the ministry had been routed by a popular movement at Madrid, which ended in the death of General Quesada, the triumph of the revolutionists—and the proclamation of the Constitution of 1812.

The French Ministry, it is said, have determined not to interfere in the internal affairs of Spain, and a body of volunteers, about to march, had been recalled. Orders have been issued by Col. Wetherall, the military Agent in London, to discontinue any further recruiting for the British Legion.

100 deserters from the British Legion had arrived at Bayonne in the most destitute condition, and were instantly marched off to prison.

On the 5th of August a dinner was given at Edinburgh to Campbell, the poet: the chair was filled by Professor Wilson. The freedom of the city was presented to him by the town council. Among the guests were Howitt, the Quaker poet, and Professor Furman of South Carolina.

The "O. P. Q." correspondent of the London Morning Herald at Paris, is said to be an English gentleman of the name of Wilkes. He is now addressing letters to the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser, and his last goes to prove "the return of Franco to religious feelings."

Rothschild's effects have been sworn to as under £1,000,000—the probate duty on which is £15,000.—The Marquis of Lansdowne has lost his son the Earl of Kerry.

The Cholera has apparently abated at Charleston; there were 13 cases only reported on the 13th, and only two deaths.—A few cases of Cholera have been reported in Augusta, Georgia.

A London paper mentions that a new instrument has been lately invented in Paris, for the moulding of busts, called a Phisiotype, which it is said renders the likeness to the original a mechanical certainty. Busts in plaster are thus produced for five francs each.—It is also stated that another machine, called the Portrait Mirror, has been constructed by which a portrait may be taken in twenty minutes, from the reflection of the original in a looking glass.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

*Arrived by the past week.*  
 At the Royal Oak,—Dep'y Com General Hewetson and Miss Hewetson, — Treiman, Esq., Rev. C. Shrieve, Messrs Taylor, Pierce, Cornie, McKenzie, Smith, Burgess, and Sears, and J. H. Humphray, Esq. At Mr. Lorrain's,—Captain D. Todd, J. Todd, A. Todd, and J. Stewart Esquires, and Mr McDonald. At Mrs Davison's,—Dr McOle, of Glasgow, Mr Davis, Mr Crane and family. At Mr. Harper's,—Mr Rankin, Mr Hewitt.

DEPARTURE.

At Newcastle, Miramichi, on Tuesday morning last, George Henderson, Esq. Merchant, and a Justice of the Peace for that place, in the 40th year of his age.

On Thursday last, after a protracted illness, Mr Thomas Rae, aged 38 years, leaving a wife and small family to feel the loss of an affectionate husband and parent.

On Monday, Mr Edward Croy, cooper, a native of Sandy, Orkney Isles, aged 33 years. In life he was much respected by his acquaintances. His funeral takes place from the house of Mr Pottinger, this day, at 12 o'clock.

We learn that Judge Wiswell died on Saturday last, at Amnapolis. He was universally esteemed a worthy man and an excellent Judge.—Yarmouth Herald.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Thursday, Sept'r 29.—Schr. Pan Matanzas, Bears, Fall River—ballast; Lunnet, Mattual, Tatamagouche—salt; brig Grand Turk, Bartlett, New York—Ann. produce.

Saturday,—Schr. Lively, McKenzie, P. E. Island—ballast.

Monday.—Schr. Elizabeth, Hadley, Guysborough—fish; Partridge, Pettipas, Archat—fish; Jessie, McInnes, P. E. Island—ballast; Elizabeth, Wells, Halifax—ballast; Davenport, Baker, New Bedford—do.; Estler, Cooper, Boston—do.; Isabella, Sutherland, Miramichi—lumber; ship James Grant, Gaskins, N. York—80 tons hay; brig Woodstock, Brayden, Frenchman's Bay—ballast; Tuskey, Pimco, Fall River—ballast.

CLEARED.

Wednesday.—Brig Nereus, Gladding, Providencia—coal; Stranger, Soule, Newark—do; ship Superior, Evans, New York—do; barque Ann Grant, Marshall, Greenock—timber.

Thursday.—Brig Grand Turk, Snow, Boston—coal; schr. Catherine, Buckler, Tatamagouche—do.

Friday.—Brig Nahant, Chambers, Providence—coal; Commerce, Dixon, Shields—timber.

Saturday.—Brig Guayma, Buxton, Somerset—coal; Forest, Williams, Somerset—do.; Trm, Humphray, Boston—coal; schr. Eliza, Hubbard, do.—do.

Monday.—Ship Jas. Grant, Miramichi—hay; Ocean Queen, Carmie, Liverpool—timber; brig Squirrel, Ramsay, New York—coal; schr. Lunnet, Mattual, Tatamagouche—dry goods.

Tuesday.—Schr. Alexander Cummins, Sears, Barnstable—coal; Jessie, McInnes, P. E. Island—coal and shingles.

THE MOUNT TOM FAIR,

Will be held as usual, on the second Wednesday of October, at the premises of Mr E. Davis, October 5.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JAMES SKINNER, M. D.

now deceased, are hereby required, to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law; and all persons that are in any manner indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to

KEN JNO. MCKENZIE, } Execu  
 JOHN HOLMES, } tors.

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m

STRAY HORSE.

A DARK Bay Horse with black Mane and Tail—apparently about 12 years old—strayed on to the premises of the Subscriber, at Chance Harbour, about the end of July last, and has ever since remained in his custody without being claimed. The owner may have him, upon proving property and paying expenses, if claimed on or before the 1st day of Nov'r next; at which time he will be sold to pay expenses.

ANDREW LAWRIE.

Pictou, 4th Oct. 1836:

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of

DONALD McDONALD, (Glenco),

late of Scots Hill, in the District of Pictou, now deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested to, within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof, at the Office of Henry Blackadar, Esquire, Barrister at Law, and all persons that are in any manner indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment

KEN JNO. MCKENZIE, } Execu  
 PETER CRERAR, } tors.

Pictou, 29th September, 1836. r-m



FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Talles, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.

Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax. if

WHEREAS some person or persons have, during the last and previous Winters, cut and carried away a large quantity of HARDWOOD from off the Lands of the Subscriber—lying between the lands of Dr. McCulloch and James Kitchen, on the North side of this Harbour; and a Reward of 20 DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offenders; and the same sum will be paid for similar information of further trespasses on said lands.

The Subscriber will receive offers for the remaining HARDWOOD on the said Lot, from this to the 1st November next; and he hopes its contiguity to the town renders it unnecessary to say any thing as to the value of this timber. Two or more years will be allowed for taking off the timber, as can be agreed on.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 3d October, 1836.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber: CARBOYS OIL OF VITRIOL, Casks, Blue Vitriol, Salt Petre, Soda, Ivory black, Emery, No's 1, 2, & 3, boxes sugar candy, liquorice, Zinc, Chrome Yellow, Crucibles, Arrowroot, Isinglass, Carrhene Moss.

JAMES D. B. FRASER.

September 21. if

J. JOHNSTON,

In addition to his former STOCK, has received FROM LONDON,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF FIFES, FLUTES, AND OCTAVES,

which he offers for sale very low for cash.

Pictou, August 3. if

MRS. STALKER, SILK DYER,

HEAD OF THE MINING COMPANY'S WHARF, PICTOU,

RETURNS her thanks for past favours, and in soliciting a continuance of public patronage, trusts that the experience she has had in her line of business, gives her some claim to their confidence and support; and she begs to assure them that, in future, every attention shall, as usual, be given to please her employers.

She continues to dye every description of Silk, Gaus, Satin, and Velvet Dresses; Crapes, Gauze Thread and Lace Veils, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Canton Craps and Silk Shawls, Ribbons, Ladies and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Stockings. Black cleaned to Green, Brown, Fawn and Purple colours: Afro, Silk and Canton Craps Shawls, Ribbons and Handkerchiefs cleaned.

Orders by Post or Carrier promptly attended to. August 3d. if

FOR SALE, OR TO LET:

THAT Dwelling House and Garden, fronting on George street, near Messrs Hucks's Brewery, at present occupied by A. D. Gordon. Possession given the first of July next.

ABRAM PATTERSON.

12th May, 1836. if

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

ANGUS MCKAY,

of the East River of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND } Execu  
 DONALD MCKAY, } tors.

Sept'r 7, 1836. m-m

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late

MARTIN McDONALD, SENIOR, of Knoydart, in the Upper District of the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render the same within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted unto said estate are desired to make immediate payment to

ALEXANDER McDONALD, } Admr.  
 JOHN McDONALD, } Admr.  
 Upper District, County of Sydney,  
 21st July, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENON, Esq.,

of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE DENON, Adm'r.  
 JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.  
 Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.  
 THOMAS MCCOUL, } Adm'r.  
 THOMAS MCKOUL, } Adm'r.  
 4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE,

of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax.

PETER DONALDSON, Administrator  
 13th April, 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 thereto 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. if

WILLIAM BROWNRIG, BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his friends and the Public in general for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in business; and begs to notify that he has received a large

STOCK OF MATERIALS in his line, which he will make up to order in the nearest manner, at the shortest notice, and hopes by zealous exertions to merit a continuance of past favours.

Ready made BOOTS & SHOES constantly on hand.

August 10. a-w ps

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending shortly to leave the Province, hereby notifies all those having claims against him, to render their accounts without delay; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate settlement, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

DUNCAN McLELLAN.  
 Tatamagouche, 29d August. c-w



## POETRY.

## TO MY MOTHER.

BY DAVIDSON, AN AMERICAN POET.

O THOU whose care sustained my infant years,  
And taught my prattling lip each note of love;  
Whose soothing voice breathed comfort to my fears,  
And round my brow hope's brightest garland wove,

To thee my lay is due, the simple song,  
Which Nature gave me at life's opening day;  
To thee these rude, these untaught strains belong,  
Whose heart indulgent will not spurn my lay.

O say, amid this wilderness of life,  
What bosom would have throbb'd like thine for me?  
Who would have smil'd responsive? who in grief,  
Would ere have felt, and feeling, grieve like thee?

Who would have guarded, with a falcon eye,  
Each trembling footstep, or each sport of fear?  
Who would have mark'd my bosom bounding high,  
And clasped her to my heart, with love's bright tear?

Who would have hung around my sleepless couch,  
And fann'd, with anxious hand, my burning brow?  
Who would have fondly press'd my fever'd lip,  
In all the agony of love and woe?

None but a mother, none but one like thee,  
Whose bloom has faded in the midnight watch,  
Whose eye, for me, has lost its witchery,  
Whose form has felt disease's midday touch.

Yes, thou hast lighted me to health and life,  
By the bright luster of thy youthful bloom,  
Yes, thou hast wept so oft o'er every grief,  
That woe hath traced thy looks with marks of gloom.

O then, to thee, this rude and simple song,  
Which breathes of thankfulness and love for thee,  
To thee, my mother, shall this lay belong,  
Whose life is spent in toil and care for me.

## MISCELLANY.

**EXTRAVAGANCE IN DRINK.**—It is recorded of Curran, that going to his inn early one summer morning, after a long sitting with some friends in Glasgow, he observed a man sound asleep in the kennel, his upturned face gilded with the rays of the newly risen sun. Mr. Curran awoke the sleeper, who, like himself, had been indulging rather freely the previous night, and had no recollection of taking up the position in which he was found. After the first surprise was over, he thrust his hand into the pocket, where he found a quantity of small change, on discovering which, with a face of the utmost compunction and alarm, he exclaimed, "Gude guide us! hae I been see far left to mysel' as to change a note!"

**A LUCKY CLUE.**—Of all the instances we have heard of persons attaining wealth by lucky accidents, none equals the following;—A poor aged woman, who had long earned her livelihood by knitting, one day coming to the end of her worsted ball or clue, found it to be wound on a piece of an old newspaper, which she had the curiosity to read; when, to her astonishment and delight, she discovered it to contain an advertisement respecting herself, as the heir of a large property, which had she been unable to read, she might never have possessed.—*Anecdotes of Books and Authors.*

**A RIVAL TO THE KILLARNEY ECHO.**—On our passing the Lurlei, near Oberwesel, where there is a remarkably distinct echo, I was told that those joyous youths the *Burschen*, who frequently go up and down the river by the steam-boats, having made it a rule on approaching the Lurlei, to roar out "who is the Burgomaster of Oberwesel," the echo, true to the last sound, repeated, "Esel," that is, ass.

This so annoyed the worthy magistrate, that he petitioned the king of Prussia, I know not with what success, on the subject.—*My Note Book.*

A puzzling case in the law has recently presented itself in France, accompanied by the following circumstances:—

A small farmer in the Ardennes was lately in the act of setting fire to his barn, when a robber, who had concealed himself in a heap of straw, rushed out and alarmed the neighbourhood, attempting, at the same time, to escape, but was arrested. On being confronted with the incendiary, the latter asserted that he committed the act because he knew the malefactor was there, while the robber maintained that he was an innocent man, and only hid himself because he suspected the farmer of evil designs. It will be difficult to decide between such contending evidence. The barn was burnt to the ground.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

**COLLIERY EXPLOSION.**—On the morning of Tuesday last, about seven o'clock, two dreadful explosions took place in the B pit, at Hebburn, on the banks of the Tyne, in the county of Durham, by which a man and a boy were unfortunately killed, and three men and five boys were so severely burnt, that two of them are not expected to survive. It is supposed that the first explosion was occasioned by a flame having been left uncovered, and that the foul air had reached it, and killed the boy, Thomas Lamb, about seven years of age. It did no farther mischief, as none of the workmen were within the range of its influence; but it was immediately followed by another blast, more horrifying and dreadful in its effects, tearing up brattishes, and carrying away every thing which obstructed its course. The first man whom it struck was Thos. Fairs, the overman, who has a wife and family, and is supposed to be in a very dangerous state; and it killed Cuthbert Short, about thirty years of age. Seven others were shockingly burnt and maimed.—*Sunderland Herald.*

**POLITENESS.**—Politeness does not consist in laying down your knife and fork in a particular manner, nor yet by scalding your mouth by drinking out of a cup, to avoid the indecorum of cooling your tea or coffee in a saucer. There is an anecdote of George IV. which conveys a better idea of politeness than all that Chesterfield has written. When His Majesty was as yet Prince of Wales, he honored a tea-table with his presence, where there happened to be some young ladies not deeply versed in the code of etiquette. These innocent creatures, in the simplicity of their hearts, never dreamed that there was any dire enormity in pouring their tea into their saucer to cool; a titter ran round the table, among the polite guests; but the Prince observing it and the occasion, to relieve the embarrassment of the young ladies, he poured his own tea into a saucer. THAT is what may be called politeness.—*Sunday News.*

Dr. H.—J— was one of the most able, talented and eccentric surgeons of the last century. His practice embraced a large circuit, and his fame extended to every part of the State. The Dr was one morning sitting in his office poring over some medical work fresh from the mother country via Boston, when a loud rap at the door aroused him. "Come in," said the Doctor, and an old lady hobbled into the apartment, who seemed the very embodiment of dirt and negligence.

"Doctor! I've got a desperate sore foot—can you help it?"

"I will try—let me see it."

The old crone proceeded to divest her understanding of the apology for a hose with which it was covered, and displayed to the astonished Doctor a foot—and such a foot!

"Heavens," exclaimed the Doctor, throwing up both hands in amazement—"what a dirty foot!"

"Lu! Doctor, yo need'nt be in such a wougerment about it—there's dirtier feet than that in the world—I see warrant—aye, and a dirtier foot than that in your own house, as proud as the young ladies your daughters are—for all that"—and the old hag cackled forth her plensuro at the astonishment.

"Woman! if you can find a dirtier foot than that in my house, I will give you a guinea, and cure your foot for nothing."

"Pon honor?" said the Beldam.

"Pon honor," cried the Doctor.

The woman stripped off her other stocking, and displayed a foot that hoggared all description, grinning in the face of the astonished Doctor, exclaiming—"Gie me the guinea! Gie me the guinea! I knowed it! I washed 'tother 'fore I came here!—*New Hampshire Gazette.*

**A RADICAL ECONOMIST.**—A man in this city celebrated for his extreme economy—to give it no other name—bought three pounds stale, sour cherries, one evening last week, for which he paid six cents, and fearing that they would not keep till morning, eat the whole at once. The consequence naturally enough was, that he had a severe attack of cholera, so that the Doctor had to be called in. After stating his case, and being cross questioned, the physician told him that it was brought on by the great quantity of cherries he had eaten—and that one third was as many as could have been taken with safety. The griped economist answered that he was forced to eat them all, as they already showed signs of rottenness. "No matter," replied the physician, "you should not have eaten them." "What! ejaculated the winching patient, "and let 'em spile? Never!" And thus, for the sake of saving, as Mr Savenall considered it, four cents worth of cherries, he run himself into four dollars' worth of medical attendance! And so it is with too many of the world; they will, in the language of the old saw, 'skin a flint,' for a cent, and ruin a knife worth sixpence.—*German-town Telegraph.*

**GRIEF, JOY, AND MADNESS.**—It has been observed, that the passion of joy is more likely to occasion mental derangement than grief, because the former cannot, like the latter, find relief in tears, they being the natural vent for the cerebral excitement and congestion. If intense grief does not find this natural outlet for cerebral action, derangement of mind with a propensity to suicide, is the frequent consequence.—*Neville on Insanity.*

In 1769 there were but 20 Roman Catholic Chapels in England and Scotland. At the present time, there are more than 500. In a single county there are 87. Forty more are building and forty in contemplation.

**ECONOMY.**—"Oh, eat it up dear—eat it up," says mamma. "I can't ma, I've ate enough." "Oh yes, dear, eat up what's on your plate, so that it need'nt be lost!" How common a practice this is; stuffing children beyond the wants of nature, and making them gluttons all their lives! Precious economy this!

AGENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN  
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.  
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.  
Guysboro—ROBERT HARTSHORN, Esq.  
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.  
Ayrichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.