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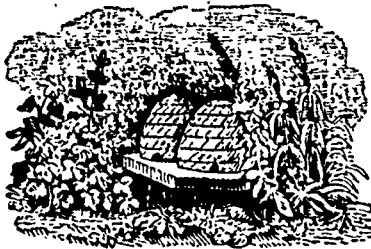
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1835.

NUMBER XIV.

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.

R. DAWSON

Has now received all his *SPRING SUPPLIES*, consisting of

CLOTHS, Cottons, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Leather, and Groceries, Cooking stoves, Mirrors—variety, and a few best Philadelphia plate Mill Saws.

ALSO,

Prime *la* Herring.

Catalogues of the above to be had at the Shop. July 29.

QUEBEC FLOUR.

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

July 8, 1835.

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 Font 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 further 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.

From the Atlantic Club Book.

TWO YARDS OF JACONET, OR A HUSBAND.

BY JAMES GORDON BENNET.

"I wish," said Mary Ann, "I had two yards of Jaconet. I want it very much to complete this dress for the next birthday at Richmond. I want, besides, a pretty large length of pea-green ribbon. I want a feather, a white feather, to my last bonnet. I want—"

"Well, my dear," said Louisa, her companion, "well my dear, it seems you have wants enough. Pray how many more things do you want besides?"

"More!" returned Mary Ann, "why a hundred more, to be sure," said she laughing; "but I'll name them all in one—I want a husband—a real down-right husband."

"Indeed!" said Louisa, "this is the first time I ever heard you talk of such an article. Can't you select out one among your many admirers?"

"A fig for my admirers! I'm tired—I'm sick—I'm disgusted with my admirers. One comes and makes rilly compliments; says, 'Miss B——, how pretty you look to-day;' another sickens me with his silly looks; another is so desperately in love with me, that he can't talk; another so desperately in love with himself, that he talks for ever. Oh! I wish I were married; I wish I had a husband; or at least, two yards of jaconet, to finish this dress for the Richmond campaign."

Mary Ann B—— was a gay, young, rattling creature, who had lost her father and part of her heart at fourteen. She was now seventeen, possessed a fine figure, rather *em-bon-point*; not tall, but very gracefully rounded off. Her profuse auburn ringlets clustered negligently round a pair of cheeks, in which the pure red and white mingled so delicately, that where the one began, or the other ended, no one could tell. Her eyes were dark blue, but possessing a lustre when lighted up with feeling or enthusiasm, which defied any one to distinguish them from burning black. Her motions were light, airy, and graceful. Her foot and ankle were most elegantly formed; and her two small white hands, with soft, tapering fingers, were as aristocratic as could be imagined by a Byron or an Ali Pacha. Since the death of her father, which was a period of about two years or more, she had had many admirers, several decided offers, and not a few who hoped, but durst not venture upon the fatal question. She laughed at their offers, ridiculed her admirers, and protested she would never marry till she had brought at least a hundred to her feet.

For several counties around, up and down James river, she was quite a toast among the young planters.

In those days the white sulphur, blue sulphur, and hot sulphur springs were not much frequented; but people of fashion in lower Virginia, the wealthy planters, were just beginning to escape to the Blue Mountains during the autumnal months. In one of those excursions, the party, of which Mary Ann made a lively member, was overtaken one afternoon in a sudden rain-storm, at the entrance of one of the gorges of the mountains. The party was travelling in an open carriage, with a sort of top resembling that of a gig, to spread out when a shower broke over them with sudden violence. On the present occasion the

leather top afforded to the ladies a very inadequate shelter from the torrents which fell down from the dark heavy clouds above. The first house they approached was therefore kindly welcomed. They dismounted, went in, and found several young gentlemen surrounding the luckory fire, which was crackling merrily on a large wide hearth.

A young man, of rather modest, easy, but unobtrusive manners, rose at the approach of Mary Ann, and offered her his chair. She accepted it, with a slight inclination of the head, and a quiet glance at his general appearance. Nothing remarkable took place at this interview; but a few days after, when they had all reached the foot of one of the mountains, which was appropriated as the place of gaiety and fashion, the young gentleman was formally introduced to Mary Ann, as Mr. C——, from Williamsburgh, in lower Virginia. In a very short period he became the devoted admirer of Mary Ann—was extremely and delicately attentive—and, of course, gave rise to many surmises among the match-makers and match-breakers of the springs. At the close of the season he put forth his pretensions in form. He offered himself formally to Mary Ann. As usual, she spent a whole night in thinking, crying, deliberating, grieving, wondering, and next morning sent him a flat refusal.

So this affair, which is a specimen of about thirty or forty she had managed in this way, was considered closed beyond all means of revival. The parties never again met, till the moment we have now reached, threw them accidentally into each other's company.

Since the period just referred to, Mary Ann had considerably altered in her feelings and her views. She had pursued the game of catching admirers—of leading them on to declare themselves—and of then rejecting, with tears and regrets in abundance, till she, and the whole world of young men became mutually disgusted with each other. Yet she had many excellent qualities—was a fast and enduring friend—knew, as well as any one, the folly of her course of life; but her ambition, her love of conquest, her pride of talent, her desire of winning away the admirers of her female rivals, entirely clouded and obscured her more amiable qualities of mind and heart.

"How long have you been in Williamsburgh, Mary Ann?" asked her *chere amie*.

"Only three days, and I have only picked up three beaux. What a dull place this is. It is called the 'classic shades'—the 'academic groves of the Old Dominion,' and all that sort of thing. One of the professors entertained me a good two hours the other evening with the loves of Dido and Eneas. I wish I had a couple of yards of jaconet."

"Or a husband—"

"Or a husband either, I don't care which; come, my love, let's a shopping in this classic town."

The two ladies immediately rose, it was about noon day, put on their bonnets, took their parasols, and sallied forth.

"For a husband or jaconet, you say."

"Two yards of jaconet, or a husband."

The town of Williamsburgh, like every other little town in Virginia, or even in New York, does not contain many stores. A shopping expedition is therefore soon completed. The two ladies sauntered into this shop, then into that, sometimes making the poor fel-

low of a shop-keeper turn out his whole stock in trade, and rewarding his pains by the purchase of a six-penny worth of tazo. They had proceeded for an hour in this lounging, lazy style, when Louisa said, "Oh, Mary Ann, here is an old beau of yours in that store, with the red gingham flapping at the door like a pirate's flag; come, let us go and plague him for 'ould langsyne,' as Mrs. McDonald, the Scotch lady of Norfolk, says."

"Certainly," said Mary Ann, "but which, of my old admirers is it?"

"Have you got your list in your pocket?"

"Not at all, I left it at my grandmother's at Richmond; what a pity!"

The two wild creatures, bounding like a couple of fawns over the forest glade, for they were reckless of the public opinion among the old dowagers and staid maidens of Williamsburgh, entered the store and asked for a sight of gloves, muslins, and ribbons. Mary Ann did not seem to pay much attention to the fine articles shown. She ever and anon cast her eyes by stealth round and round the store, endeavouring to discover if she recognised any of the faces, as that of an old acquaintance. She could see nothing to repay the effort. Not a face had she ever seen before. She summoned up to her recollection all her former admirers—they passed through her mind like the ghosts of Macbeth; for, notwithstanding her rejection of so many lovers, she ever retained a certain portion of regard for every poor fellow who had fallen a victim to her whim, beauty, witchery, and caprice.

"This is an Arabian desert," said Mary Ann, sighing to Louisa, as she split a pair of kid gloves, in endeavouring to get them on.

"Oh! no," said a gay young shopman; "indeed, Miss, they are the best French kid."

"Pray, said Louisa, in a low tone, "don't you see any thing in the back room of the store?"

In a remote corner of the store, there stood at the desk, a plainly dressed gentleman, leaning over the corner of a wooden railing, with his eyes firmly fixed upon the two ladies, now so actively engaged in tossing over the counter all sorts of merchandize and light French goods.

"As I live," said Mary Ann, "there is my old Blue Ridge Beau. Oh, how wet I was," whispered she, "drenched with a summer shower, when first I was thrown into his society. I believe the poor fellow loved me sincerely. Come, let us spend upon him at least ten dollars in jaconet; he spent one hundred upon me in balls, dancing, colds, cough drops, and drives, and got nothing for his pains but a neat *billet doux*, declining his poor heart and soft hand. Poor fellow!"

With this sally the ladies bought several articles, scarcely caring whether they suited them or not. When they left the store, Mary Ann fell into a reverie, was quite silent, which for her was unusual and singular. Louisa's spirits, on the contrary, gathered life and energy as those of her companion sunk away. She talked, she laughed, she ridiculed her beaux, she rallied Mary Ann, and looking into her for-*once* melancholy face said, "So, my love, you are caught at last."

"Caught!" said Mary Ann, "indeed you are much mistaken. I do not think—that is to say, I fancy I should not like to marry my Blue Ridge beau. Oh! Louisa," said she, after a pause, with a tear in her eye, "what a foolish creature I have been. Mr. Collingwood, for that is his name. I am sure, quite sure, does not think of me; but I cannot remember the attentions he once paid me without a feeling of regret."

"Why? now what's the matter with you? After refusing so many, are you going to throw yourself away upon a shopkeeper? A descendant of one of the most ancient families in Virginia to marry a shopkeeper!"

"Alas! alas! Louisa, what is descent? What is fashion? What is all the life I have led? Do you see that little white house, with green Venetian blinds, across the street? I was one evening in that house. I saw enough to satisfy me that I have been pursuing pleasure, not happiness. Oh! if I only could feel as that young wife does!"

"You laugh—I am sure I do not think of Mr. Collingwood—but there was a time when his soft, quiet, affectionate manner did touch me most sensitively."

"Have you got the gloves you bought?" asked Louisa.

Mary Ann looked. She had forgotten them on the counter, or lost them.

"We must return then," said Louisa.

"Never," said Mary Ann. "I never dare look at him. I am sure he despises me. Oh! if he only knew what I feel—what pangs pass through this heart, I am sure he would not—"

"Come, come," said Louisa, "we must return and get the gloves."

"Never."

"Oh! the jaconet or the husband, most assuredly; you remember your resolution when we set out?"

Mary Ann smiled, while her eyes glistened with a tear. They returned home, however, and sent Cato, the coloured servant, for the articles they had forgotten.

After this adventure, it was observed that a visible change came over the manners and spirits of Mary Ann. Her gay, brilliant sallies of wit and ridicule were moderated amazingly. She became quite pensive; singularly thoughtful for a girl of her unusual flow of spirits. When Louisa rallied her on the shopping excursion, she replied, "Indeed, Louisa, I do not think I could marry Mr. Collingwood; besides, he has forgotten every feeling; he may have entertained towards me."

In a few days after this event, a party was given one evening at a neighbouring house. The family in which Mary Ann resided were all invited. The moment of re-union approached; and Mary Ann, dressed with great elegance, but far less splendour than usual, found herself at the head of a cotillion, surrounded with several young gentlemen, students of William and Mary, professors, planters, and merchants. They were pressing forward in every direction, talking, and catching a word or a look from so celebrated a belle. Mary Ann, however, did not appear to enjoy the group that surrounded her. She was shooting her dark blue eyes easily and negligently towards the entrance, as every new face came forward to see all the party. The music struck up, and rallying her attention, she immediately stepped off on a *dos-a-dos*, with that elegance and grace for which she was so particularly remarkable. At the close, as she stood up beside her partner, throwing a beautiful auburn ringlet back upon her white round neck, her eye caught, with sudden emotion, a quiet, genteel-looking person at the other end of the room. It was Mr. Collingwood. She immediately dropt her eyes to the floor, and looked very narrowly at her left foot, as she moved it on the toe backwards and forwards, as it were for want of thought or to divert her thoughts. In a few seconds she looked up in the same direction. Mr. Collingwood still stood in the same position, watching every motion she made, and every look she cast around her. She blushed—felt embarrassed—and went altogether wrong in the cotillion.

"What in the world are you thinking of?" asked Louisa.

"I scarcely know myself," said Mary Ann.

In a few seconds the cotillion was brought to a close, and Mary Ann's partner escorted her to a seat. Mr. Collingwood approached through the crowd, and stood before her.

"How is Miss ———?" asked Mr. Collingwood, with suppressed emotion.

Mary Ann muttered out a few words in reply. She dropped her glove. Mr. Collingwood picked it up.

"This is not the first time you have lost a glove," said he, with a smile.

She received it, and cast a look upon him of inconceivable sweeteness.

"Do you dance again, Miss ———?"

"I believe not—I am going home."

"Going home!" said he, "why the amusements are scarcely began."

"They are ended with me," said she, "for the night. I wish my servant would fetch my cloak and bonnet."

"Oh, you can't be going home already."

"Indeed I am," said she.

"Well," said he, with a smile, "I know your positive temper of old. Allow me to get your cloak for you?"

"Certainly."

Mr. Collingwood left the room. Louisa and several other female bonds gathered round her, persuading her on all sides not to leave the party ere it was begun. She would not remain. Mr. Collingwood appeared at the door. In the hall, for it was the fashion then and there to do so, Mr. Collingwood took her bonnet and put it on.

"Allow me," said he, "to tie the strings?" She nodded assent, and while he was tying the ribbon under her chin, he could not help touching her soft cheek. He was in ecstasy—she was quiet and resigned. He took the cloak—he unfolded it—he stood in front of her—their eyes met—both blushed—he pulled the cloak around her shoulders—he folded it around and around her bosom—she trembled like a leaf—she trembled also—the presser her warmly to his heart, whispering in her ear—"Oh, Mary Ann, if I may hope! yet indulge a hope?" For a moment they were left alone. Her head sunk upon his breast—she could not speak—but her heart was like to burst. "Will I—dare I—expect to be yet happy?" Their warm cheeks met—their lips realized it in one long, long respiration. They tore away from each other without another word—every thing was perfectly understood between them.

At this moment Mrs. Jamieson, the good lady of the mansion, approached, and insisted that Mary Ann should not go so early. "It is really shameful, my

dear," said she "to think of leaving us at this hour. When I go to Richmond, do I leave you thus abruptly? Why, Mr. Collingwood, can't you prevail upon her to stay a while longer?"

He shook his head. "All my rhetoric has been exhausted," said he, "and it has proved unavailing."

Mary Ann looked at him very archly.

"Well now," continued the lady, "I insist upon your staying; and she forthwith proceeded to take off her bonnet, untie her cloak, and sent the servant with them into the side apartment. Mary Ann was unresisting. She was again led into the room. Collingwood danced with her all the evening. He escorted her home in the beautiful moonlight, and every now and then he pressed the cloak around her, with which she appeared not by any means to find fault.

In about a month, Mary Ann became Mrs. Collingwood; and immediately, as the parson had finished the great business of the evening, Louisa, who was one of her maids, whispered in her ear, "Two yards of jaconet or a husband." She smiled, and passed her arm round Louisa's waist. "Both, my love—both, my love. Jaconet and a husband, a husband and jaconet."

THE BLASTED OAK.

Dark on the heath—the night gloom fell;
Loud sighed the wind, with fitful spell
The lightning glared around,
And meeting clouds with angry roar,
The burthen of the tempest bore
Far o'er the trampling ground
Hark! heard ye not 'mid torrents borne,
The echo of a distant horn
Upon the moaning blast?
And clattering hoofs? as if with speed,
For life—for life—spurr'd on a steed,
It comes, and now—'tis past.
With bloody spred—and frantic mien,
Too well the rider's haste I woen
Of crime, of terror spoke,
And ever and anon he threw
A fearful glance—where lonely grew
An old and gnarled oak.
For 'neath the leafless trunk had lain
The mouldering corse of one long slain.
Oh! God! can such things be?—
The rider spurr'd his courser on—
Oh! for the blessed beam of morn,
To light me cheerily.
On—on—the maddened courser fled;
His snorting nostrils speak his dread—
With visage ghastly pale,
The horseman spurr'd—my gallant steed,
Why falter at thy master's need?
Why tremble thus, and quail?
Avant ye spirits of the slain;
My horn shall gaily sound again,
To bid yon Loiterers haste—
He said—and wound a trembling blast—
A shadow o'er the waste.
'Tis he—the murderer faintly cries,
Oh! God! I see his pleading eyes,
That wide and bleeding gash—
Ha! ha!—'tis but a shadow, born
Of clouds—(such oft the earth hath worn)
Scared by the lightning's flash.
They neared the spot—a forked light,
Played 'round the tree, and by the bright,
And vivid flame it cast—
I saw the murderer writhing fall,
Then closed above, night's glooming pall
And louder moaned the blast.

FROM RENNIE'S ALPHABET OF NATURAL THEOLOGY.

THE OMNIPOTENCE OF GOD.

THAT the power of God is not relatively only, but absolutely infinite, is, as holds withsome of his other attributes, a clear, incontrovertible, metaphysical inference from his eternity of self-existence. But since our minds cannot comprehend such a truth, though necessarily arrived at, I shall at once proceed to the evidence of effects and of experience in support of God's omnipotence, which evidence is far greater than our minds can grasp, or the greatest stickler for abundant proof can demand. Indeed, of all the Divine attributes, none strike us so readily, or so forcibly as that of his power. How gloriously manifested is this power in the work of creation, which may be described as the production of existence where nothing was before. A single glance of the mind towards such a work, convinces us at once that the Creator is omnipotent. Let us but think of the vastness and multitude of the things created!

Dr. Crombie speaks in the following manner on this subject:—"When we consider this sphere, on which we live, its magnitude, its daily rotation, its annual revolution, the rapidity of its course, which rushes onward at the rate of a thousand miles a minute, and

reflect how vast must be the power to move this single mass, we are lost in amazement. But what is our earth to the planet Saturn, which is more than a thousand times bigger? What is it to the sun, nearly a million of times greater? What is the planetary system itself? It is nothing when compared to the universe. Nothing to the thousands and thousands of systems; each enlightened by its star or sun, extending through the immensity of space. From the nearest of these stars or suns our distance is not less than thirty-seven billions of miles." How amazing and stupendous must have been the power of him who spoke them into being!

Even all this is but a minute portion of what modern astronomy has pointed out to us. By the art of the optician the eye has travelled through unmeasurable space, and finds no limit, from which we may conclude, that if creation be not absolutely boundless we must feel, at least, that in respect of us it is infinite.

The peculiar nature of many of God's works impress our minds with the mightiness of his power. Think of him as the Author of the sun. To a reflecting person, even the creation of the smallest piece of matter, endowed but with vegetable life, is an exhibition of power he cannot but in his wonder call infinite. Think, then, of animal life. But what are all these, when compared to the creation of one human mind, which is capable of thinking, of affection, of communicating bliss to other minds? Above all, which is capable of meditating on the character of his Creator, and of loving him?

I shall only farther observe on this attribute, that it is strikingly displayed in the government of all things, in continuing the existence and properties of all things. This is a sufficient and overwhelming proof, that the same energy which created them continues unaltered and undecaying.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The political condition of this country is still unsettled, and matters appear to be approaching a crisis. A storm is brewing which may be exceedingly disastrous, without wise, prompt, and energetic action on the part of the people. The Brazoria Gazette, of the 27th June, says:—Facts new, and than which none can be more important, have been developed since the meeting of the people at Columbia, on the 23d instant.

That a law has been passed by the general congress, by which the colonists of Texas are disfranchised, is a matter that admits of no doubt.—The object is easily seen by the most indifferent observer. We are virtually made aliens by its operation, and all the rights of citizens heretofore vested in us by law, are at one single blow prostrated. Under this pretext, their soldiery will assume the right of expelling the inhabitants; and all the benefits resulting from years of toil and hardships are in a moment sacrificed.

From information received last night, which is entitled to the utmost credit, we understand that the troops under the command of General Cos, are now embodying, with the avowed intention of making a descent on Texas. Their numbers will be about three thousand, with Santa Anna probably at their head. They have been for some time making preparations for this movement, and a large amount of public stores are now deposited at La Bahia.

The foreign vessels at the port of Matamoras had been pressed into the service for the purpose of transporting troops. Animated appeals were made to the people to prepare for the conflict, and to establish immediately an efficient provincial government.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—We have just received through the kindness of a friend, a document lately circulated in Texas, by which it appears the colonists are preparing to stand to their arms, rather than submit to a military despotism, which Santa Anna was preparing against them.—The resolutions are bold and decided; they seem determined to rescue their governor, and take the management of their own affairs. We trust that every thing will be adjusted satisfactorily, without an appeal

to arms, particularly as the last resolution shows great moderation and temper. We are personally acquainted with Dr. Archer, Wm. Wharton, and several of the signers of the resolutions, and we know them to be cool and prudent men, anxious to conciliate all parties, men who will never resort to arms, if not driven by unavoidable necessity. We shall look anxiously for the next arrivals, as the last meeting was to have been held on the 25th ultimo.—*Louisiana Advocate, July 11.*

TEXAS.—It is very probable that this section of the republic of Mexico will soon be at war with the general government of that country. The affairs of Texas are fast approaching to a crisis, when it will be necessary for her to submit tamely to oppression, or to rise in arms against her tyrants. Santa Anna seems resolved to reduce them to submit to the arbitrary and unequal laws which have been enacted against them by the Mexican Congress.

It is impossible for Texas to remain long under the dominion of Mexico. The character of the Texonians, who are generally emigrants from the United States, is too essentially different from that of the Mexicans, for them to remain long attached to the uncongenial laws and customs of Mexico. The Texonians are too far ahead of their present would-be-masters,—they know too much of the principles of republicanism, and are too much attached to the free institutions they have been taught from childhood to appreciate and revere, to allow themselves to be trampled upon.

We have received papers from Brazoria, up to the 27th of last month, which inform us that Santa Anna is collecting troops, arms and munitions of war at Bahia, with a view of marching into Texas, for the purpose of enforcing the proscriptive law lately passed against that State by the Mexican Congress. We will soon, doubtless, see whether the fortunes of the Mexican Hun can withstand the American rifle.—*New Orleans American, 17th July.*

LATER FROM TEXAS.—Capt. Moore, of the Shenadoah, in a short run from Brazoria, reports that the Texonians had seized upon the fort at Annulac, garrisoned by one hundred men whom they captured and sent to San Felipe. A portion of the people thought that this step was pushing matters to extremities, and one uncalled for, but all were determined to maintain their just rights, should they be assailed by the Mexican powers.—*New Orleans Bulletin, July 18.*

BALLOONS.

BALLOONS SUSCEPTIBLE OF DIRECTION.—The following remark is curious, and of much promise.

[Translated for the N. York American from the Prussian State Gazette of May 18.]

BRUNSWICK, May 11.—Much sensation is here created by the experiments of Dr. Weinholf, with air-carriages, whose movement, direction, and stopping, are entirely in his power by a simple contrivance invented by him. The consequences of such an invention, hitherto concealed even to the most searching ingenuity, are immeasurable, and will, in case of success, overthrow many of the now existing relations in commerce, in the military system, nay, in almost all social connexions, and substitute new ones. What enlargements and improvements will be derived from that invention for science, apart from its practical utility, no part of the earth being unattainable or inaccessible to an air-vehicle, and the passage through the air, in itself always the straightest way, never, and nowhere, being subject to any obstruction. Though the experiments tried by the inventor, are but made on a small scale, yet the principles upon which they are founded, are so evident, and the contrivances so

simple, that their practicability, on a larger scale, and in the actual application, can no longer be doubted. It is gratifying to see the pleasure which the plain, simple man, far from all ostentation, and full of aspiration for his invention, takes in communicating it to others, without concealing anything.—To render his secret a common good, he has determined to make it as public as possible by the press, so that in a few days the book will be open for examination; and it is to be expected, from the firm conviction, and the decided sincerity of the inventor, in regard to his experiments and their explanation, that it will open for itself the path which it deserves. The book is to be published here, in Brunswick, by Schure & Muller, under the title of "Lufschiffahrt und Maschinenwesen," (the navigation of the air and the system of machinery,) by Dr. Wm. Weinholf. It purports to contain the proof of a new process applied to the movements of machines, carriages, shooting engines, and projectiles of all kinds, more powerful and advantageous than any hitherto used, and of the greatest importance, because it places at our command, the horizontal direction of the air-balloon, and the arostatic vehicles, as well as the movement, stopping, and direction of air-vehicles, without any arostatic aid, in horizontal and vertical directions.

AEROSTATION.—We have often thought that in the progress of arts and science, the time would ere long arrive when men would discover the means of flying through the air, instead of moving slowly through the denser medium of water, or creeping along the earth. With so many examples of the machinery of wings before us, of all sizes, from the titmouse to the eagle, and with so many kinds of motive power at command, the wonder is that we did not long ago become a flying race.—We were not aware, however, that we were so near this object as the following paragraph seems to indicate. We take them from one of the London papers of Wednesday, in which they appear without a single word of comment or surprise:—(*Miramichi Gleaner.*)

EUROPEAN AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY.—First aerial ship, the Eagle, 160 feet long, 50 feet wide, 40 feet high, manned by a crew of 17, constructed for establishing a communication between the several capitals of Europe. The first experiment to take place between London and Paris and back again. May be viewed in the Dockyard of the Society, at the entrance of Kensington, Victoria road. Admittance One Shilling.

The Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by his son, Prince George, visited yesterday the aerial ship at Kensington. His royal highness inspected minutely every part of the machinery, and made several scientific inquiries on the subject of the propelling power, which were answered by the President of the Society.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Property on which he now carries on his Chain and Anchor Manufacturing, situated on the south end of Patterson's Wharf: the premises are so well known that further description is unnecessary. If not disposed of before the 1st day of September next, it will then be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises.

JOHN RUSSELL.

For Sale as above, on reasonable terms, Best Chain Cables, from 1-2 to 11-8 Inch; Anchors from 3 cwt. to 12 cwt.; hose Pipes and Windlass Irons, all sizes.
Pictou, July 8, 1835.

NAILS.

BEST Bending Cut NAILS on hand and for sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.
July 29th, 1835.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the New England Farmer.

SOURCE OF DISEASE AND FOOD FOR PLANTS.

A good and industrious cultivator will attend to making the most of such vegetable and animal substances as are too often suffered to waste away, and instead of becoming food for plants are converted into poison for animals. Anything and everything capable of decomposition, which remains above ground in that state of decay in which it smells disagreeably is not only wasting manure, but giving out poison, and rendering the air we breathe, not only noisome, but more or less pestilential. It is so ordered by a kind Providence that sources of disease are indicated by offensive smells or effluvia, and if we will not make use of means to counteract or annihilate the causes, we must suffer the consequences of breathing a tainted, sickly, deadly mixture of fetid gases, instead of the pure oxygen and nitrogen, &c., which constitute the only air, which is fit for the purpose of respiration.

But by what means shall we arrest, or counteract the effects of the effluvia, which emanate from animal and vegetable decomposition? We will give you prescriptions, or recipes from a certain celebrated agriculturist for this purpose:

In an excellent "Essay on Calcareous Manures, by Edmund Ruffin," Editor of the *Farmer's Register*, it is recommended to make use of *calcareous earth* as a remedy for the evils and to secure the benefits of animal and vegetable putrefaction. The writer observes that "calcareous earth, or carbonate of lime, is lime combined with carbonic acid, [formerly called fixed air,] and may be converted into pure or quick lime by heat, and quick lime by exposure to the air, soon returns to its former state of calcareous earth. It forms marble, limestone, chalk, and shells with very small admixture of other substances."

"Calcareous earth has power to preserve those animal matters, which are most liable to waste, and which gives to the sense of smell full evidence when they are escaping. Of this a striking example is furnished by an experiment which was made with care and attention. The carcass of a cow, that was killed by accident in May, was laid on the surface of the earth, and covered with about seventy bushels of finely divided fossil shells and earth, (mostly silicious) their proportions being as thirty-six of calcareous to sixty-four of silicious earth. After the rains had settled the heap it was only six inches deep over the highest part of the carcass. The process of putrefaction was so slow, that several weeks passed before it was over, nor was it ever so violent as to throw off any effluvia that the calcareous earth did not intercept in its escape, so that no offensive smell was ever perceived. In October the whole heap was carried out and applied to one sixth of an acre of wheat, and the effect produced far exceeded that of calcareous manure alone, which was applied at the same rate on the surrounding land. No such power as this experiment indicated (and which I have repeated in various modes and always with the like results) will be expected from clay.

"Quick lime is used to prevent the escape of offensive effluvia from animal matter, but its operation is entirely different from that of calcareous earth. The former effects its object by eating or decomposing the animal substance (and nearly destroying it as manure) before putrefaction begins. The operation of calcareous earth is to moderate and retard, but not to prevent putrefaction."

"The same able writer, in chapter xix, p. 62, recommends calcareous earth "to pre-

serve putrescent manures, and to promote cleanliness and health in towns." In this he states as follows:

"In the neighbourhood of towns, or wherever else the carcases of animals or any other animal substances, subject to rapid and wasteful fermentation can be obtained in great quantity, all their enriching powers might be secured by depositing them between layers of marl, or calcareous earth in any other form. On the borders of Chowan, immense quantities of herrings are often used as a manure, when purchasers cannot take off the myriads supplied by the seines. A herring is buried under each corn hill, and fine crops are made as far as this singular mode of manuring is extended. But whatever benefits may have been thus derived, the sense of smelling, as well as the known chemical products of the process of animal putrefaction, make it certain that nine-tenths of all this rich manure, when so applied, must be wasted in the air. If those who fortunately possess this supply of animal manure would cause the fermentation to take place and be completed, mixed with and enclosed by marl, in pits of a suitable size, they would increase prodigiously both the amount and permanency of their acting animal manure, besides obtaining the benefit of the calcareous earth mixed with it."

From the New York Farmer.

RUTA BAGA.

Mr. Eboron:—As I have been in the habit of cultivating the ruta бага for several years past, formerly with poor success, but latterly unusually good, and believing it to be one of the most valuable crops that the grower of wool or the keeper of cattle can cultivate, I beg the liberty of communicating to the public through your paper, the result of my experiments.

I formerly have been in the practice of sowing my seed in the latter part of June, and of having the plants to grow too thick on the ground; in consequence of which, I seldom obtained at the rate of five hundred bushels per acre, the roots being but small, and the tops quite too large.

My late practice has been to sow my seed in some of the last days of May, with Robbins' patent planting machine; rows as near twenty-eight inches between as possible, planting the seed one in three or four inches; taking care, after the plant gets sufficiently large, to thin them so that they may stand twelve or fourteen inches apart. In this mode of planting I have obtained from one half acre of land 700 bushels of roots, the ground being a turf, turned under a few days previous to sowing the seed; soil, sandy loam; sowed on, soon after the seed came up, one bushel of plaster broadcast.

The last season, I raised from four acres of land four thousand bushels of ruta bagas, the account of which stands as follows:

	Dr.	
To use of ground, - - -	\$16 00	
4 days' ploughing and harrowing, - - -	8 00	
40 loads barn manure, - - -	20 00	
4 bushels plaster, - - -	2 00	
Seed, - - -	2 00	
1 day's labour, planting, - - -	75	
22 do. hoeing and thinning, - - -	24 00	
20 do. pulling and gathering, - - -	15 00	
	\$87 75	
	Cr.	
By 4000 bushels ruta bagas, - - -	\$400	
4 acres of tops, - - -	21	
	\$421 00	
	87 75	
	\$336 25	
Net profit, - - -	336 25	

In the foregoing estimate I have called the roots worth ten cents per bushel, a price I considered them worth to fatten cattle and sheep, and the tops six dollars per acre; a price below what I should feel willing to take for them. My custom has been, for some seasons past to take my lambs from the ewes some time in the month of September, and put them into my ruta бага field to wean. The lambs trim the tops from the roots, which causes them to thrive as fast or faster than while taking the milk from the ewes, and prepares them for the winter better by far than any other feed that I have been in the habit of trying; and they eat the tops from the roots so clean, that it supersedes the necessity of cutting with an edged tool.

When the tops are sufficiently eaten off, the roots should be pulled out of the ground and permitted to lie in the sun till the dirt is sufficiently dry to rattle off by handling. No dirt should be permitted to go with the roots, if it can be avoided, for the dirt fills up the crevices and prevents the circulation of air, and causes the roots to heat and spoil. Two or three thousand bushels of roots may be thrown into a cellar together, if dry and clear from dirt, and preserved well; while one hundred bushels thrown in, in a moist state, together with dirt sufficient to prevent the circulation of air, will heat and spoil in a short time.

In raising seed, care should be taken that no cabbage, round turnip, or any other root partaking of its nature, should be permitted to blossom with or near the ruta бага, lest the different plants should amalgamate and injure the seed. T. D. Buck.

BARN-YARD HOG PEN.—Sir—My father, whose farm I inherited and took possession of two years ago, had his hog-stye detached from his barn yard. Immediately on entering upon the farm, I removed my pen by enclosing a portion of the barn yard. I keep my stye well littered with straw, leaves, weeds, soil from the woods, and meadow earth obtained from ditching, by carting, together with that put into the yard, from two to ten loads per week. I sometimes put a few handfuls of rye in different places in the yard and let in hogs. Feeding them thus for a few days, they completely stir up and commute the contents of the yard. I am confident that I make four times the quantity of manure that my father did, and with no increase in number of stock—and of a better quality too, comparatively none of its strength being washed away by the rains, and evaporated by the sun. My farm consists of nearly 70 acres, principally in tillage. I am confident that I shall in the course of a short time, get it all in a state of high cultivation, without laying out any money in the purchase of manure.—*Yankee Farmer.*

POTATOES A CURE FOR THE SCURVY.—A medical use of the potato has been lately suggested in a valuable French publication; namely, as a preventive of and even cure for the scurvy. Roasted potatoes were administered with perfect success to sailors afflicted with the disorder, after other approved medicines had been given in vain. As roasted potatoes are the most effectual, it seems probable that the remedy depends on some of the substances contained in the black liquid which boils out of potatoes, and which is retained in roasting.

POTATO FLOUR FOR CHILDREN.—Another most important use to which potato flour can be applied is to give it, boiled in milk, in the proportion of two spoonfuls of flour to one pint of milk, to young children brought up by hand, and not at the breast, or after they are weaned from the breast.

IN THE SUPREME COURT AT PICTOU, MAY TERM, 1835.

Pictou, SS.
 CAUSE } THOMAS DICKSON, Plaintiff,
 vs.
 EDWARD McMEHEN, Defendant.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on Tuesday, Eighth day of September next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy.

All the right, title, interest, claim, property, and demand, of the above-named Edward McMeHEN, and of all persons claiming from, by, or under him, of, in, and to, all that lot or piece of LAND, containing fifty Acres, more or less: situated, lying, and being, on the north side of Pictou Harbour, in the District of Pictou; bounded and described as follows, that is to say.—on the East by Lands formerly belonging to the heirs of John Dawson, Esq. late of Pictou, deceased.—on the south by the waters of the said Harbour.—on the west by Lands formerly belonging to and in the possession of Mr. James Izat, now deceased, and Nathaniel McKeel; being twenty five Rods (or thereabouts) wide in front, and running one mile from the shore of the said Harbour; and of equal breadth, front and rear; together with all the buildings and appurtenances to the said piece or Lot of Land belonging, or in any wise appertaining;—the same having been mortgaged by the said Edward McMeHEN, to the above-named Thomas Dickson; and the same having been ordered to be sold by the said Sheriff, at Public Vendue, by a Rula of His Majesty's Supreme Court, at Pictou, made in the Term of May now last past, in the above Cause; and under and by virtue of an Act made and passed in the third year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of Mortgages."

Dated the 1st day of August, A. D., 1835.
 J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff,
 By J. W. HARRIS, his Deputy.
 THOMAS DICKSON, }
 Attorney in person. }

JAMES MALCOLM

HAS just received per Brig DEVEISON, from GREENOCK, his SPRING SUPPLY of

GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at VERY LOW PRICES for CASH OR PRODUCE:

- | | |
|--|--|
| BLACK, blue, brown, olive and green CLOTH. | IRON & STEEL, |
| Pilot Cloth & Flushing, Cassimere, | Tea Kettles, |
| Fancy Stuff for Summer Dresses, | Pots & Ovens, |
| Plaiding, | Brass mounted GRATES & FENDERS, |
| Brown & bleach'd shirting Cottons, | Catron do. do. |
| Apron Check, | Plough MOUNTING, |
| Striped Shirting, | PAINTS, Paint Oil and Brushes, |
| Printed Cottons,—(great variety,) | Ivory and Lamp Black, |
| Morinos & Shawls, | Coffin Mounting, |
| Silk & cotton Handk'fs, | Hearth, Shoe and Cloth BRUSHES, |
| Raven sewing Silk, | Percussion Guns & Caps, |
| Patent & common sewing Thread, | Cannister and Seal POWDER, |
| Cotton Balls, | Cannon Powder & Shot, |
| Silk and cotton Ferret, | Kegs 4dy, 6dy, 8dy, 10dy, 12dy, 13dy, & 20dy, fine |
| Coat & Vest Buttons, | ROSE NAILS, |
| Writing, deed & wrapping PAPER, | Horse Nails, |
| Patent Cordage, | Shovels & Spades, |
| Putty, | Frame, whip, & cross cut SAWS, |
| Boxes Tobacco Pipes, | Hand & Tennon do., |
| CUTLERY,—all sorts, | Fanner Mounting, |
| Crates assorted CROCKERYWARE, | Chisels, |
| | Plane Irons, |

SCREW AUGERS, LOCKS, HINGES AND FIRE-IRONS,

With a Great Variety of other Goods. The above STOCK has all been selected by J. M. from the different Manufacturers in Great Britain. May 25.

CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, CORDAGE, and OAKUM, for sale by June 17 ROSS & PRIMROSE.

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

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

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, Gyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbett wool Shawls, gauze Hdks., Voils and Scarfs, crapo Hdks., Ribbons,

TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND DEVONSHIRE BONNETS, Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.

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

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

Imitation & linen Cambrie, ladies' fancy silk Boas, pruncella, kid & mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians, WHITE & GREY COTTONS, lining do., Checks Homespuns, Fustians & Moleskins, printed Cantoons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Cassinets, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture, Slops, &c. &c. &c.

—HARDWARE.—

Tennon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chissels, Rasps, Sickles, Seythes, 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, rin, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpenter Pincars & Hammers, brass window pullies, bell Handles and Triggers, shingling Hatchets, CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES, Braco and Bitts, 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 spare covers, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, cod & nk'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, Shrob, 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.

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

- 200** TONS fishery SALT
 20 Bags fine do
 Limes, 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 Brimstons
 Crates well assorted CROCKERYWARE
 Oakum, Cordage, and Canvass
 60 M Bricks
 200 qtrs. Wheat
 150 Kegs Paint
 Linsced 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 spare Covers,

All of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. July 1. GEORGE SMITH.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has lately received ex Brig Deveron, 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 Annuals in silk & morocco Bindings, The Sacred Cabinet, in prose and verse
 - The Sacred Offering
 - The Infant's Annual
 - Two pair coloured Globes.
- June 22, 1835 JAMES DAWSON

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.

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.

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 Doloraux, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cantaneous 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.

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.

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.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ALMANAC (36 pages), price 3d, each. Also: Crawley on Baptism—price 3s.

SITUATION WANTED, as Teacher of a common school. For particulars and reference apply at this office, or by letter (post paid) to W M Lower Settlement, West River. June 17

COLONIAL.

CONDITION OF THE APPRENTICED LABOURERS IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.

We have received a circular, dated 12th June, subscribed by Robert Stokes, Secretary to the Anti-Slavery Society, and by John Scoble, Secretary to the British and Foreign Society for the Universal Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade, prefixing printed extracts of communications from Jamaica, Dominica, Demarara, and St. Christophers, which describe the sufferings of the apprenticed labourers from the mal-treatment of their masters as nothing short of that which the slaves endured from their owners. Cases are mentioned of negroes being shot by their masters, who either escaped punishment altogether, or received only a temporary imprisonment; of one being torn by dogs hunted on by his master, who was punished only by a fine of £100 currency; and of others being flogged so severely that they died. "You can conceive nothing more thoroughly horrible than the system of coerced labour under the apprentice law," says a late stipendiary magistrate in a letter, dated Jamaica, 1st April, 1835. "Unmitigated slavery," he continues, "was nothing to this: it induces a most hopeless feeling; for it is injustice under the pretence of law, whereas the old state of things the negro knew to be lawless altogether."

The circular from the Secretaries says—You have been deluded in common with ourselves; we now solemnly appeal to you, to address your representatives in a tone that will satisfy them of your determination that the negro apprentice shall not remain the victim of colonial duplicity." "We stand solemnly pledged in the sight of God, and in the face of the country, not to desert the negro while a trace of slavery remains." The Secretaries recommended an immediate and most earnest appeal to our representatives in Parliament, both personally and by letter, and also the presentation of petitions to Parliament on the subject.

The communication was unexpected by us, as we had understood that the apprentice-system was on the whole working well. The two Secretaries, however, assure us, that "deplorable as the view is, which the letters give of the working of the apprenticeship, there is too much reason to fear that the tyranny and oppression perpetrated under colour of it, very far exceed the representations here made." If the case be so, the public have no ground for hesitation: they must demand, with a voice that will be felt to be irresistible, that justice shall be done to the negroes as well as to the country which has paid the price of their freedom.—*Scotsman*, (Edinburgh.)

BERMUDA, July 23.

We have had rather a suspicious looking Schooner hovering about our neighbourhood, for the last week or two, frequently going round our Island, but she has not, as we can learn, at all interfered with any vessel either inward or outward bound, or passing, during her presence. It is to be regretted that we have not an armed vessel in port to ascertain her true character: she may be inoffensive, but certainly her remaining so long near these Islands, has given just cause to doubt her honest intentions.—A schooner, supposed to be the same vessel, got among the rocks to the Westward on Friday morning last, where had she remained much longer, we should not be at a loss to know her character.—Captain Lusher, of the *Pembroke*, spoke an American Whaler, homeward bound, a short distance to the westward, the Captain of which told him that for several successive nights a top-sail Schooner had laid to, in the latitude of Bermuda.—*Bermuda Gazette*.

MONTREAL, August 8th.

RETURN OF CAPT BACK, AND THE ARCTIC LAND EXHIBITION.—Captain Back, accompanied by William Malley, one of the volunteers from the Royal Artillery, who left this city with him in 1833, returned to Lachine on Thursday last, in excellent health and spirits. Dr. King and the rest of the expedition were left at Fort Reliance, all well—they are to leave for England by way of Hudson's Bay. We are glad to say, that no mortality or accident occurred to any of the persons actually accompanying the expedition, although one of the volunteer artillerymen, Witham-on, who was somewhat advanced in years, and who was unable longer to bear the fatigues and hardships of the journey, unfortunately died when on his way back to a Hudson's Bay station. He was accompanied by two Canadians, who were well acquainted with the country, but having separated himself from them, he must have wandered out of the true path, and perished. Captain Back dispatched men in all directions to search for him, and it was only a considerable distance of time afterwards, that his body was found. Carron and Ross, the remaining artillerymen, return with Dr. King to England via Hudson's Bay. They, with Malley, but particularly the latter, were of essential service to the expedition.

During the first winter, the expedition had to endure great privations and sufferings, owing to the scarcity of food and the severity of the weather. On the 25th of April, being exactly one year after he had left Lachine, and during a heavy snow storm, the dispatch communicating Ross's safe return was delivered to Captain Back. The primary object for which the journey was undertaken being thus happily fulfilled by other agents, Captain Back made preparations for complying with the secondary part of his instructions—the examination of the coast between Point Turnagain and Ross's Pillar. Several boats were with the utmost activity built during the winter, but in spring, finding that they had an insufficient supply of provisions, they could only take one with them.

It was not until the month of July, 1834, that the expedition got to open water on the Thlew-ee-chodezeth, or Great River. Capt. Back, we believe, succeeded in determining that this river runs to the northward, and if we understand the purport of the scanty information which has reached us, it has its source on a height of land, about 150 to 200 miles from Fort Reliance, the winter establishment of the expedition at the eastern extremity of Great Slave Lake. Captain Back is the first European who has visited Great Fish River, and examined its course to the Polar Seas. Its very existence was doubted by many geographers. It is said to be large, but of dangerous navigation—greatly impeded by ice, and having little but mounds of sand along its banks. It falls into the Polar Sea, at a point, as far as we can learn, that coincides very near to the place assigned to it by Captain Back and the Arctic Committee in London, in their prospectus already referred to.

How far the labours of the expedition will increase our knowledge of the line of coast, we are unable to say; but from what has been stated above, it is obvious that a new route has been opened to the Polar sea, and that a large blank which formerly struck the eye, on surveying the map, will now in a great measure be filled up. The extreme cold experienced, we learn, was 70° below zero.

The expedition returned to Fort Reliance, which place Captain Back left on 20th March, 1835, and travelled on snow-shoes to Fort Chipewyan. From this station he departed on 26th May, and arrived at Lachine, as already mentioned, on the 6th inst.

Captain Back arrived in Montreal this morn-

ing, and will leave for New York in a day or two, in order to embark in the packet ship of the 16th inst., for Liverpool.—*Montreal Gaz.*

QUEBEC, August 10th.

We have had six beautiful summer dry days, the thermometer having, on Saturday afternoon, risen to 90° in the shade. The atmosphere has been cloudless, and the south-west to north-west winds which prevailed occasionally, afforded some of our refreshing fragrant serene evenings, disturbed only by the insects' chirp, or the flash of the fire-flies. No climate presents more fascinating hours than the evenings of this and the early part of the next month; and if some walk be chosen, from which the bay and the shipping, the rich country to the north and its bold mountains can be seen a little after the sun has hid itself, no more varied and grander scenery exists any where.

The Crows still look well. Some fields of wheat will be fit for the sickle in the course of ten days to a fortnight. We have not heard that the insects have much damaged it. The greater part of the hay has been saved, owing to the dry weather, and has never been more abundant, and indeed has proved beyond all doubt, that as good crops can be produced here as any where. We refer to the market prices, which are still low.—*Quebec Gazette*.

LAND BUYERS.—Beware of purchasing allotments under the title of *Pensioners' Location Tickets*; as Government does not allow them to be transferred, and no Grant can be obtained until the conditions are fulfilled and the grant must be in the name of the Pensioner.—*St. Andrews' Standard*.

[The Editor of the *Miramichi Gleaner*, in noticing the negligence of shipmasters, in not bringing Newspapers with them when on foreign voyages, makes the following very appropriate remarks:—

The economy of Captains in thus saving a few half-pence, is now grown so proverbial, that we hardly ever think of making inquiries of them for a late paper, for not one out of thirty ever thinks of such a thing. For strangers there is some excuse, but for those who are regular traders, there is none, for they well know the anxiety that always exists, for the latest news; which they could gratify for seven pence, and a little attention. The calls upon us are frequent, for files of our papers, for Ship Masters, in person, when leaving our port, as well as by their friends, with which we cheerfully comply—without charge; and we make it a rule, to forward each Captain, who has been kind enough to hand us a paper, on arriving, a copy of our Journal, weekly, while in port. It is really annoying to be compelled to put our paper to press with dates only to the 9th, when, through the attention of any one of the Masters who arrived on Sunday, intelligence as late as the 20th July might have been obtained. There are, however, exceptions, and we could mention the names of several Captains who make it a rule to procure the latest dates on leaving,—their favours are therefore the more acceptable.

30,000 REAL HAVANA CIGARS, (warranted genuine,) in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by July 22 r-w JAMES D. FRASER.

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

D. SPENCE, BOOK BINDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Quebec, that he has commenced business in the above line, in a room below the Bee Office, where, or at the said Office, BOOKS will be received for binding according to order. [June 29, 1835]

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1835.

We are without later dates from Great Britain.

The Representation of Ayrshire having become vacant by the resignation of R. A. Oswald, Esq., four Candidates have started for election, namely—J. Dunlop, Esq. and Mr. Edward Ellice, both in the liberal interest. Sir John A. Cathcart, a conservative, and J. Taylor, Esq. who claims the support of the Radicals.

TEXAS.—When we ventured some opinions relative to the prospects of the settler in this new country, as will be seen in our fifth No., we were not prepared to expect that the fulfilment of our predictions were so near at hand. The articles that we have published to-day under this head will show, that a crisis of no ordinary interest is at hand.

We hope the knowledge we now communicate will have the effect of arresting the attention of those restless and infatuated beings, who have been parting with comfortable homes and agreeable society, to settle in this inhospitable region.

We hear that some individuals who left this district for Texas, have had the good fortune to learn at New York the political state of that country, and have in consequence determined not to proceed. We learn also, that it is intended shortly to send a vessel from a port to the westward of this, with a number of families who have determined on emigrating to Texas. We think they should examine all the bearings, of so important a measure, before they carry it into effect.

We have yet a very few complete files of the back Numbers of the BEE on hand, to secure which an early application will be necessary. To those who are filing the BEE for preservation, we are enabled to state, that when the volume is completed, they can get them neatly half bound, for 2s. 6d. per vol. by applying at this office.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A few days ago, while a young man of the name of Edward Graham, belonging to Irish Town, near Salmon River, was in the act of cutting down a tree, another tree which was lodged against it, fell upon him. His cries brought a young woman to his assistance (with whom he was to have been married in about three weeks) who happened at the time to be in a neighbouring house; she, with the help of some neighbours, who also heard his cries, succeeded in relieving him, but he was so seriously injured that before they could carry him to his house, about a quarter of a mile distant, he expired. The deceased was a respectable and industrious young man, and is much regretted by all who knew him.

This fatal occurrence should serve as a warning to all who hear of it, to take care how they apply the axe to trees against which others may be lodged.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, Lady Campbell, the Hon. Capt. NORTON and Lady, and Deputy Commissary General HEWETSON, are about taking an excursion to the Eastern towns of the Province, bordering on the Sea Coast, in the *Chebucto*. We have not heard what day is fixed for their departure.—*Gazette*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The object our Chance Harbour correspondent has in view, is good, but the subject has already been so much exhausted, that we should only be lending our aid to defeat its success, were we to print verses like those of "F."

"Rappa" will appear in our next.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week.

At Mrs. Davison's—Mr. Baker, Mr. Tremain, Hon. R. Hodgson and Daughter, Miss McDonald, and Capt. Elmsley and Lady.

At the Royal Oak—Messrs. Daily and Merrick, and Judge Wms.

At Mr. Harper's—Mr. and Mrs. Hubert, Mrs. Fixot, and Mr. Mason.

At Mr. Lorrain's—Mr. Longworth, Dr. McDonald, Dr. Sylvester, Mr. Ratchford, and Mr. & Mrs. Potter.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last by the Rev. C. Elliot, Mr. Ephraim Blair of River John, to Miss Mary Langille of the same place.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. John M'Kinlay, John Murray, Esq. New Rhynde, to Miss Jane Irvine, Mount Thom.

DIED.

Yesterday, at Little Harbour, after a lingering illness, Mr. John M'Neil, aged 51, leaving a wife and family to lament their loss.

At New York, on the 25th ult. Richard Anderson, aged 30 years. He served as a soldier under Lafayette, and the immortal Washington, at the taking of Burgoyne, and Cornwallis, and most of the principal battles of the Revolution.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 19.—Schr. Adeline, Jenkins, from a fishing voyage; Patriot, Burgess, Bremen—ballast to master; Sial. Mary, Garrett, Halifax—cast iron &c. to Mining Association; Fortitude, Cummings, Arisaig—with a cargo of materials from the wreck of the barque Mary Ann, to H. Hatton.

20.—Brig Susan & Sarah, Remington, Boston—ballast to Ross & Primrose.

21.—Schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Miramichi—ballast to Master.

22.—Schr. Rosario, Sears, Fall River—ballast to Ross & Primrose; Isabella, Kennedy, Halifax—W.I. Produce to G. Smith.

23.—Brig Mercator, Marshall, Greenock—ballast to Carmichael & Co.; ship Charlotte, Darling, Bristol, U. S.—1200 bunches onions to Ross & Primrose; sloop Lady, McNeil, R. John—cables and anchors to G. Smith; schr. Leant, Haden, Tatinagouche—sundries to G. Campbell.

24.—Brig Sarah Moriah, Pops, Boston—ballast to Ross & Primrose; brig't Charles, Dennison, Portland—ballast to Mining Association.

CLEARED.

August 18.—Schr. Pictou, Graham, Miramichi—meal and naval stores by W. & I. Ives; Bee, Graham, Miramichi—provisions and live stock by W. & I. Ives; Oneko, Nickerson, New York—coal by the Mining Association; Caledonia, Smith, Wareham—coals by the Mining Association; Fortitude, Cummings, Miramichi—corn meal by G. Smith.

22d.—Ship Cornelia, Salisbury, New York—coal by the Mining Association; schr. Orleans, Norris, New York—coals by the Mining Association, and flour! by the Master; Patriot, Burgess, New Bedford—coals by the Mining Association; brig Bob Logic, Errington, Cork—timber by A. Campbell; schr. Brothers, McDonald, Halifax—fish and flour by the Messrs Cunards; Gracious, O'Brien, Halifax—coal and free stone by the master.

23.—Barque Colechester, McLean, Liverpool—1014 tons timber and deals, 29 1-2 cords lathwood, and 4000 staves, by A. Campbell, Esq., Tatinagouche.

24th.—Schr. Mary, Garrett, Halifax—coals by the master; Fairy, Jackson, Pogwash—dry goods and provisions by G. Smith, J. Purvis, and others; Star, Vigneau, Arichat—stores for the fisheries; Mary, Shea, River John—ship chandlery by R. Robertson

25th.—Barque Olive, Curtis, Somerset, U. S.—coal.

Of Patagonia, June 15, While Ship Susan and Sarah, bound for the River LaPlata, with 800 barrels oil. The *Wilham Money*, wrecked last fall on the Manicougan shoals, was brought up yesterday by the steamer *British America*, Capt J. D. Armstrong. The purchasers have used wonderful exertions, and the vessel is not so much damaged as the exposure to the winter and spring gales might have led persons to expect. The fresh water steamer too, has done her duty admirably, and we are glad to hear that the proprietors and Company propose giving Capt. Armstrong some substantial proof of their good will; a man whose perseverance, activity, intelligence and urbanity are well known to those who travel in our steamers.—*Quebec Gazette*, Aug. 10.

LEAVING THE PROVINCE.

THE subscriber being about to leave the Province, requests all those having claims against him to present the same for payment.

ALEXANDER MCKAY.

Rogers hill, Aug. 25, 1835. Shoemaker.

(Not to be repeated.)

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BOARDS, Pine, per M	50s a 60s
" Hemlock, do.	30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh,	4d a 4 1/2d per lb.
BUTTER	7d a 8d "
COALS, at the Mines	13s per chul.
" Shipped on board	14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)	16s "
CODFISH per Qil.	10s a 12s
EGGS per doz.	5d
FLOUR, N. S. per cwt.	16s a 18s
" Am. S. F. per bbl.	45s
" Canada fine "	40s
HAY per ton	35 a 40
HERRINGS, No. 1.	20s
" No. 2.	none
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 6d
SALT per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES per M	7s a 10s
TALLOW per lb.	7d a 8d

Boston, 8th August, 1835.

Should this paragraph meet the eye of him, who on the 1st August, left his home in Boston without assigning his destination, or leaving one line even for the relief of those who, by this event, are thrown into deep affliction, as he must know and feel; I trust this will suffice to quicken within him the remorse of a violated conscience, and lead him at once to write and relieve those to whom he is so dear.

Editors of papers will confer an act of humanity, by copying the above.

PICTOU ACADEMY.

AS the third Teacher in the Institution, is about to relinquish his charge, so notice is hereby given, that the first Wednesday of August next is the day appointed for the examination of such as may feel disposed to appear as Candidates for the situation. The Branches to be taught are, English, English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Practical Mathematics including Navigation, Geography, Latin, Greek, and French. The salary is £100 currency annually.

All who make application must be provided with certificates of their moral character.

By order of the Trustees,

JOHN MCKINLAY, Sec'y.

June 2, 1835.

Editors of Papers will confer an obligation by giving insertion to the above.

The examination of Candidates for the above situation is unavoidably postponed until Tuesday, the 8th September next.

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL, &c.

The Subscriber having been appointed agent for the above literary work, is now ready to receive subscribers for the 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.

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Lardner's Cyclopaedia.

The Mirror.

Penny Musical Guide.

Musical Library.

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

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

POETRY.

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
FROM THE CASKET.

As the plagues which approaches with fear and with woe,

On Salem's high places descended the foe,
And that temple renowned, long our pride and our boast,

Fell stonè upon stone, 'fore the Emperor's host.

That moon, which now silvers yon soft flowing sea,
That washes the shore of our loved Galilee,
On that night of destruction behold it all gory,
As she beamed on the foe, who passed o'er in his gl'or,

Our proud palaces now are the pilgrim's resorts,
And hermits inhabit where kings had their courts;
Where our banquets were held, where high revelry shone,

Now deserted by all, save the nightbirds alone.

Ah! once they resounded to music's high strain,
And the gates were unclosed to the minstrel's gay train;
But the heathen's vain altars, thy holy abode
Have profaned, and polluted thy temple, oh God!

Oh, the daughters of Zion may weep and lament—
Their hair is dishevelled, their garments are rent,
And now, even now, do our prophets record,
How at length came to pass the dead word of the Lord!

July, 1821.

PELIKAR.

WHY LOOKED I ON THAT FATAL LINE.

Why looked I on that fatal line,
Why did I pray that page to see?
Too well I knew no word of thine
Was fraught with aught but pain to me.

I should have known, I should have thought,
The fleeting hope would soon decay;
So oft the gleam of joy it brought
Has only shone to pass away.

Thy hand had traced the words I read,
And in that dream I wandered on,
I forgot their cherished spell was fled,
Thy vows no more, thy fondness gone

I lived whole years of joy again,
I dwelt on each recorded vow—
Oh, tender was their meaning then,
Alas! they have no meaning now!

L. E. L.

MISCELLANY.

STATE OF PRINTING IN PORTUGAL.—Among the volunteers in the cause of Don Pedro, who left Scotland about two years ago, there was a young man from Edinburgh, by profession a Printer. He has now returned and gives a deplorable account of the state of the noble art of Printing in Portugal. In Lisbon there are only two printing offices—the one publishes a weekly newspaper, and employs four compositors and two pressmen; the other prints a twice-a-week paper, and employs six compositors and two pressmen. In Oporto there are three printing establishments upon a similar scale: one of which is supported by the English merchants, and the work executed in it is chiefly in the English language. The types are of a very inferior description, and the press is an extremely rude and inefficient machine, the impression being imparted from the types to the paper by the weight of a large stone, which is raised and lowered by a rope and pulley attached to the ceiling. What a woful contrast to the beautiful types and powerful screws and lever presses of Britain—not to speak of our wonderful steam machines, some of them printing at the rate of 4000

sheets per hour. In June 1833, there were in Edinburgh fifty four printing offices and 754 individuals employed in them, besides a considerable number out of employment; while in the same year there were in the city of Lisbon only two printing establishments with fourteen men in both! These simple facts speak volumes. The people of Portugal are in the lowest state of mental and moral degradation. Our informant seldom met with a person who could read, and the priests every where discouraged education. The manuals of the Church are mostly imported from France, and those who possess them, seem to know their contents chiefly by rote, as, with few exceptions, they were unable to read any other works which were casually presented to them.—*Weekly Chronicle*

PUBLICATIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The contrast between New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, in the Press, appears in favour of the latter.—A new paper to be called the Colonist was to be published at Sydney, on the 1st of January, making in all six journals in New South Wales; viz.—the Government Gazette, the Sydney Gazette, the Australian, the Sydney Herald, the Times, (a two-penny one) and the Colonist. The other periodical works—Magazines and Scientific Journals, appear to have ceased. In Van Dieman's Land we have eleven journals, viz. Hobart Town Gazette, the Hobart Town Courier, the Tasmanian, the Colonial Times, the Colonist, the Hora Boy, the Trumpeter, the Trumpeter General, the Morning Star, and the Launceston Advertiser and Launceston Independent, to say nothing of the projected Colonial Advocate, Wreath, and several others.—*Australian, Dec. 1831.*

AN AWKWARD DILEMMA.—A singularly unusual startling occurrence took place in the Old Church on Sunday afternoon last. An honest country-woman who had brought bread and "cese, and also a bottle of beer, with her to town, for her dinner between sermons, had apparently deferred the enjoyment of her "grace drink" till after the afternoon service; and accordingly carried the bottle of beer to church with her under her cloak. During the service it was, much to the amusement of some who sat near her, seen peeping from under the folds of her cloak. By and by, whether prompted thereto by the heat of the weather, or of the woman's person, it made itself be heard, and that with a vengeance; for just as the clergyman was in the act of administering the ordinance of baptism, the cork flew to the ceiling with a report like that of a pistol, the noise of which reverberating along the aisles, was heard by every one in the church. The sensation produced by this sound, so unwonted in a place of worship, was prodigious. The clergyman was brought to a dead stand-still, but instantly discovering how matters stood, composed his mind and features, and went on with the solemn service in which he was engaged. The countenances of those who were in the vicinity of the pistol, were disturbed in a manner most unbecoming the place. The "brewer lads," and a wag in their neighbourhood well up to the starting of corks, whether long or short, at once recognised the well-known, though unseasonable sound, and had recourse to their handkerchiefs to smother other explosions. The honest woman tried to look from her as if nothing particular had happened, but it would not do: she was obliged to stuff her thumb into the orifice which the cork had just so unceremoniously left, to prevent the contents of the bottle from following it, and hurry along the passage out of the church, the beer fiz, fiz, fizing the whole way.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

PERSONAL BEAUTY.—A recent writer concludes his observations on the means to be adopted to procure beauty in the person in these words.—"Let then the ladies observe the following rules:—In the morning use pure water as a preparatory ablution: after which they must abstain from all sudden gusts of passion, particularly envy, as that gives the skin a sallow paleness. It may seem trifling to talk of temperance, yet must this be attended to, both in eating and drinking, if they would avoid those pimples for which the advertised washes are a cure. Instead of rough, let them use moderate exercise, which will raise a natural bloom in their cheek, inimitable by art. Ingenious candour, and unaffected good humour, will give an openness to their countenance that will make them universally agreeable. A desire of pleasing will add fire to their eyes, and breathing the morning air at sunrise will give their lips a vermilion hue. That amiable vivacity which they now possess may be happily heightened and preserved, if they avoid late hours and card-playing, as well as novel-reading by candle-light, but not otherwise; for the first gives the face a drowsy, disagreeable aspect; the second is the mother of wrinkles; and the third is the a fruitful source of weak eyes and a sallow complexion. A white hand is a very desirable ornament; and a hand can never be white unless it is kept clean; nor is this all, for if a young lady would excel her companions in this respect, she must keep her hands in constant motion, which will occasion the blood to circulate freely, and have a wonderful effect. The motion recommended is working at her needle, brushing up the house, and twirling the distaff."

HOW TO ACQUIRE KNOWLEDGE.—Young men, would you be intelligent? Carry a book about you always. Not a novel—but a work of utility—a work in which you may read of realities, not fiction. Would you be wise? Open and read that book whenever you have a moment of leisure. I recollect to have read an anecdote of a shoemaker, even after he worked a journeyman, who always kept a book open before him, so that he might not lose a moment, but be preparing himself for future usefulness—and the result was, that he became not only one of the most eminent, but one of the most useful men of his day. Why, my young friends, may you not by pursuing a similar course, also become eminent and useful to your country and your fellow men? Adopt the course, and give it a fair trial, and if you do not succeed to the extent of your ambition, I will guarantee that you will not be the worst mechanic or citizen for the experiment

WAVES OF THE OCEAN.—The largest waves proceed at the rate of from thirty to forty miles an hour; yet it is a vulgar belief that the water itself advances with the speed of the wave. The form of the wave only advances, while the substance, except a little spray above, remains rising and falling in the same place.—*Arnott's Physics.*

Never speak but when you have something to say.—Wherefore shouldst thou run, seeing thou hast no tidings?—*Bishop Butler.*

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
Akramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. John, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Halifax.—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Srichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.