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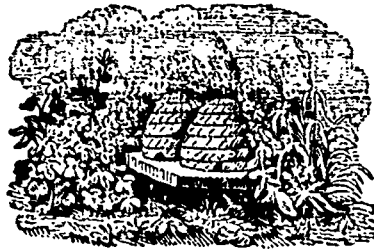
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1835.

NUMBER XX.

## THE BEE

AS 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.



NOTICE

TO MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS.

FOUR Masons and two Bricklayers will find employment for the remainder of the season, on application to

ROSS & PRIMROSE.

30th Sept.

N. B. Liberal wages, and Cash payment will be given.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS now commenced selling his VALUABLE STOCK of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

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

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

R. ROBERTSON.

Pictou, 29th Sept., 1835.

### REMOVAL.

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

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the estate of

JOHN MCNEIL, JUNIOR,

late of Little Harbour, in the District of Pictou, Farmer, deceased, are hereby requested to render the same duly attested, within eighteen months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET MCNEIL, Adm'r.  
ABRAM PATTERSON, Adm'r.

Pictou, 14th Sept'r, 1835.

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

FUNERAL LETT  
TATION VISITING, INVI-  
CARDS,  
Executed at this Office in manner.

From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

### POOR PEOPLE AND RICH PEOPLE.

Poor people often imagine that rich people are necessarily happy, but this is a great mistake. Happiness is a temperament of the mind independent of the mere possessions of wealth. When a labourer on the road side, who, perhaps, toils ten hours a-day for a shilling, sees a carriage roll past in which a genteel middle-aged man is reclining, apparently at his ease, he probably says to himself, "how lucky that man is! how happy must he be in enjoying such luxuries! I wish I were as well off as he." Now, if the labouring man reasoned in this manner, he would most likely make some serious miscalculations as to the exact amount of happiness enjoyed by the gentleman whom he envied. He would not reflect upon the circumstance that the acquisition of every new object of wealth and luxurious indulgence brings with it a new care—something disagreeable, which was not previously calculated upon—and that this, in every instance, forms a considerable discount off the supposed amount of happiness. If we were to inquire into the condition of the gentleman in the carriage, and find that he was a landowner by inheritance, a person standing in the highest class of society in the district, we would not on that account perceive that he has nothing troublesome to reflect upon. He is, in all likelihood, involved, whether it be his inclination or otherwise, in the conflict of political partizanship in the county representation, and at last election was hustled at the hustings; he is vexed about one of his chief tenants becoming bankrupt just before his half-yearly rent was due; he now finds his income too small to support the expenditure of his wife and family; he has just received a letter from his law agent in town, mentioning that the bond of £3500 granted last year must be taken up before Candlemas, and that "money was never so difficult to be had as at present;" he has also been a good deal bothered with his son-in-law's affairs, and been dragged into a litigation regarding the salmon fishings on the river; and worse than all, there has taken place a change of Ministry, who have promised "a revision of the corn laws"—in other words, he is about to become a ruined man. These and many other causes of vexation to landowners do not occur to the mind of the labouring man, when he envies him his apparently happy condition.

Let us suppose, on the other hand, that the gentleman in the carriage is not a proprietor of lands, but lives, as it is called, on the interest of his money. An individual in these circumstances is rarely a happy man; that is to say, unless he possess the principle of contentment, or an easy mind; for, in most cases, he has much greater concern in disposing of his funds to the best advantage, than the poor man has in labouring for his bread. The monied man is in a continual fret regarding the security of his property. "If he lay out his capital on houses, the gathering of his rents affords an inconceivable degree of annoyance. "Never was there a poor wretch so plundered as I am," will he sometimes say to a friend; "there I have sunk £2000 on a property that hardly produces a rent, on an average, fit to pay for the repairs and the feu-duty. Two years ago, I let it to a Captain Cormorant and his family, who removed, nobody knows where, the night before term-day, and so never paid a sixpence of rent-

Last year. I allowed it to stand empty rather than let it to tenants of whose appearance I was not very fond; and this year, after laying out £15 on repairing the roof, and mending the windows, and other £5 11s on painting the dining-room and lobby, I have actually let it for two thirds of the former rent; which, after all I am not very certain of getting. Besides, I am beginning to discover that the street in which this unfortunate property is situated, is fast losing its respectable character, and there is no saying if in a year or two the premises will let for any rent at all." Such are some of the groans of the landlords of house properties, and from which those in humbler circumstances are altogether exempted.

If the wealthy man has his resources depending on the interest of money deposited with a bank, his case is sometimes not less miserable. All that he receives is subject to constant diminution, and he cannot live upon it in the liberal way his feelings point out, or, what is fully as bad, in the style of his neighbours, and as is expected of him. If his capital be laid out in the Funds, though the interest be good, and the security excellent, yet he is perpetually liable to alarms: he shivers every time he hears of a riot at Macclesfield, or a recontre betwixt the military and the populace at Tadragee—or a place with some such name, in Ireland—lest a national convulsion and bankruptcy should ensue. If the money be lent to any one in business, his troubles are still more distressing, for every time the post brings him letters, he has a dread of hearing intelligence of his friend's bankruptcy, accompanied, of course, with the rumour that "the stock" will not, when sold, pay more than two shillings and ninepence halfpenny in the pound.

But the grand source of disquietude to monied men is generally found to be their families. If they escape from the struggle of business with £30,000, and two sons and a daughter, they do not by any means retire to a state of perfect felicity. It is, on the contrary, more than probable, that, from the day they depart from their ancient place of trade, and enter their elegant new mansion, "where they expect to live happy all their days," they at once bid farewell to every thing like comfort, and commence an existence of genuine misery, which is only terminated when death kindly interposes to close the scene. It is wonderful how knowing the sons of a wealthy man are regarding their father's affairs, and how considerate they are in helping him to spend the savings of his industry. A poor man with a family seldom finds any of his sons inclined to loiter away their time in idleness; each appears more anxious than another to go out into the world to exercise the faculties with which he has been endowed for his independent subsistence. But the sons of the rich have generally a different way of thinking. They lean upon their parent's resources in all possible ways, and imagine that all they can get is quite little enough. Whether they be put into business, or into the army, or be bred to the law or medicine, or any other genteel profession, or no profession whatsoever, their cry is uniformly the same. Nothing but demands for money! money! is heard by the old man, day after day, and year after year. It is of no use for him to say that he will give them up; for they take care to grant bills and promissory notes, which he must liquidate, or see them furnished with

gnominious lodgings in the county jail. As for his daughter Maria, she becomes, at her first entrance into life, an object of heartless calculation to half the young men about town, and, ten to one, is either married to a barn youth, who requires to be supported by her father all the rest of his days, or to a less indigent person, who does not give her the honour of a slave. Even after he has got her fairly off, he labours under the fear of her coming back upon him, with a family of three girls and a boy—the youngest just cutting its first teeth—all delicate ailing children, affected with measles and hooping cough, and so requiring nurses, doctors, and drugs, without end.

It must not be supposed that the wealthy who have no families are much better off as to the amount of their happiness. No rich man can be happy who is without some one, either nearly related to him, or bound to him by ties of affection, to whom he may bequeath his wealth with the expectation that it will not be squandered foolishly. Rich men without families are, therefore, apt to be peevish, and their feelings are not improved by having a shrewd guess that their death is longed for by some distant relations. Such persons are also objects against whom all kinds of subscription papers are regularly levelled. When an operative distiller or brewer has fallen into, and been boiled in one of his own coppers—when a house-mason has fallen from a scaffold, and fractured his skull—or when a neighbouring farm-servant has been torn in pieces by a thrashing-mill—and in whichever case, a widow and a numerous family of children being to be provided for, or set up in business with a mangle, then a large subscription is expected from them; and so frequently are they thus called upon for contributions, that they at length begin to believe that mankind have entered into a conspiracy to ruin them.

Besides these sources of irritation to the minds of many of the rich, there is yet another, which is the cause of unceasing discontent. This is idleness. To have nothing to do, is a dreadful evil, and ten times worse to bear than hard labour. It is so grievous that many individuals so situated fall into very bad habits, and frequently commit extravagances which they would not do were their minds in a healthy state of action. Idleness is also productive of bodily diseases; and these, whether real or imaginary, are not borne without repining. The very circumstance of having no appetite is in itself frequently a subject of bitter lamentation to the rich and the indolent, and of this the poor man generally knows nothing. But why pursue this catalogue of miseries endured by the wealthy? for they might be lengthened out to any extent, and yet not be half exhausted. Let us therefore try to impress it indelibly upon the minds of the humbler classes of society, that happiness is distributed with the most astonishing impartiality, in even measure, over the whole human race. Its amount would certainly increase in proportion to the wealth and the rank of the individual, were it not, that, as we have already said, every new acquisition brings with it a new care, not formerly taken into account, and which, therefore, forms an immense discount off the anticipated aggregate sum of pleasure. Cares, it has been said, are our comforts; and every class possesses its own peculiar vexations. It is invariably felt, that, no sooner is one cause of disquietude mastered, than another rises up in its place; and when it, in its turn, is put down, yet another, and another, come up before us. These cares haunt every human being more or less through all the stages of life; and so ceaseless are they in their iteration, and varied in their character, that when they are not of a substantial, they are of a visionary nature; and it is generally found that the latter are as little endurable as the former.

The moral to be drawn from such a picture of human disquietude is, that the poor man should not in any case, be envious of the condition of the rich, or discontented with the lot into which he has been cast. Nevertheless, we would not that he sat down in stupid indifference, or was regardless of all feasible and honourable means of rising to better circumstances. The consciousness of rising in the world through industry, and the force of genius and virtue, yields in itself great comparative happiness, and the possession of wealth so acquired affords innumerable opportunities of doing good, and exercising some of the best principles of our nature. Yet, true unmingled happiness is certainly not attainable in this lower world; and, to be found, it must be sought for in another and better state of existence. While, therefore, prompting the poor man to seize upon every opportunity of acquiring, in an honest manner, opulence and distinction, we may remind him of the penalties under which both are secured. In the language of John Bunyan, he will recollect, with thankfulness, that

“He that is down, needs fear no fall;  
He that is low, no pride;  
He that is humble, ever shall:  
Have God to be his guide.

## ORIGINAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

MR. DAWSON,—Sir—I have just been looking over the first volume of the Penny Cyclopædia, and feel compelled to recommend its purchase to such of your readers as may not be disposed to expend all their earnings on the outward man. Such opportunities as exist at present, of acquiring knowledge cheaply, did not occur to previous generations—and it speaks little for our population, unless they plead ignorance of the fact, that your shelves should so long bear several copies (as far as it is published) of this excellent work. I fear some do not, from your advertisement, understand the character of the Book.—“Penny Cyclopædia” is the title. Persons who do not examine it may think a penny book cannot be very valuable; and that a Cyclopædia is not an Encyclopædia. These are both serious mistakes—in the first place, the present is an Encyclopædia in every respect, but the first syllable of the word being of no use has been dropped. As to the character which may be ascribed to it from the word *Penny*, mistakes may arise from remembering “Jack the Giant Killer,” “Tom Thumb,” and other penny books with which our grandfathers and our young days were abundantly supplied.—Now, the case is, that in consequence of a scheme suggested, and still headed, by the greatest man of Great Britain or any other country, every variety of knowledge, the every day-useful and profound; literary and entertaining, is brought to the doors of the whole population in the smallest quantities; and hence the first word of the title of this book. In our day for a *Penny* the poor man may be provided with a week’s supply of study and rational improvement, whilst in past years, three times the sum would only purchase a glass of spirits, for a momentary gratification of sensuality. What a change is here, and who will argue against changing with the times. If none, let all unite in encouraging each other to commence a valuable Library, by procuring this Penny Publication, which may be laid in after the purchase of the past Numbers, at about ninepence a month. Every person may in this manner have such a Library in a few years as is not surpassed by a dozen in the District. He will have every particle of knowledge which can be useful to him, that is afforded by that great pile of volumes called the “Encyclopædia Britannica,” of which, the Edition now publishing, is to cost £50. I have compared the first volume of this Penny Book with other Encyclopædias, and I have little hesitation in making the assertion that not only for those who cannot, but for those who can buy the larger, it is, for nineteen out of twenty, the superior article. In this, every species of knowledge is discussed at moderate length, while in the Britannica, half a volume is sometimes occupied by a science not studied by one in ten thousand.

To conclude, what farmer will not feel himself a better man; will not feel that he has more rationally enjoyed his prolonged life, when he looks at the volumes which he has read, and which he is leaving to his children, than at the produce of the same cost in any other shape. But perhaps some of our people who have the means to purchase, have no taste for reading.—Have they no children, I ask? Have these been baptised? Did not the parent promise to educate them as God should give the means? Has he not given means, and can an education be bestowed without books to read? Those who do not think of these things had better begin.—It will be more gratifying for them individually on their death beds to be able to say—“I have given my children knowledge and habits of reading, which will keep them from bad company and vice,” than to say—“I have scorned the advice to buy a few books to improve my family, but I have left them a pair of oxen *extra* of equal value.

Yours,

A:

[FOR THE BEE.]

GO AHEAD!!! ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL.

Some poor wights on going to examine their Salmon nets the other day, on a River not nine miles from Pictou, found, in place of their nets, the following note:—

Gentlemen,

Your nets are taken, and you will never have them, again; and, if you make twenty new ones, they will all be taken; until you leave off fishing on Sunday.

Yours,

A FRIEND TO THE SABBATH.

MORAL QUALITIES.—There is in the very taste and feeling of moral qualities, a pleasure or a pain; and the argument is greatly strengthened by the adaptation to that constitution of external nature, more especially, as exemplified in the reciprocal influences which take place between mind and mind in society. The first, the original pleasure, is that which is felt by the virtuous man himself; as, for example, by the benevolent, in the very sense and feeling of that kindness whereby his heart is actuated. The second is felt by him who is the object of this kindness; for merely in the conscious possession of another’s goodwill, there is a great and distinct enjoyment. And then the manifested kindness of the former awakens gratitude in the bosom of the latter; and this, too, is a highly pleasurable emotion. And lastly, gratitude sends back a delicious incense to the benefactor who awakened it. By the purely mental interchange of these affections, there is generated a prodigious amount of happiness; and that, altogether independent of the gratifications which are yielded by the material gifts of liberality on the one hand, or by the material services of gratitude on the other. Inasmuch, that we have only to imagine a reign of perfect virtue; and then, in spite of the physical ills which essentially and inevitably attach to our condition we should feel as if we had approximated very nearly to a state of perfect enjoyment among men; or, in other words, that the bliss of Paradise would be almost fully realized upon earth, were but the moral graces and charities of Paradise firmly established there, and in full operation. Let there be honest and universal good-will in every bosom, and this be responded to from all who are the objects of it, by an honest gratitude back again; let kindness, in all its various effects and manifestations, pass and re-pass from one heart and countenance to another, let there be an universal courteousness in our streets, and let fidelity and affection in all the domestic virtues take up their secure and lasting abode in every family; let the succour and sympathy of a willing neighbourhood be ever in readiness to meet and to overpass all the want and wretchedness to which humanity is liable; let truth and honour, and inviolable friendship between man and man, banish all treachery and injustice from the world; in the walks of merchandize, let an unflinching integrity on the one side, have the homage done to it of unbounded confidence on the other, inasmuch, that each man, reposing with conscious safety on the uprightness and attachment of his fellow, and without rejoicing as much in the prosperity of an acquaintance, as he should in his own, there would come to be no place for the harassments and heart burnings of mutual suspicion, or resentment, or envy.—CHAMBERS.

ELEGANCE OF VEGETABLE FORMS.—Nothing can excel the elegance of those forms which are presented in every part of the vegetable kingdom, whether they be considered with reference to their direct utility for the support of individual life, and the continuance of the species, or whether they be viewed as component parts of that beauty which is spread over the scenery of nature, and is so delightfully refreshing to the eye of every beholder alive to its fascinating charms. How enchanting are all the varieties of flowers, that decorate in gay profusion every part of the garden of creation; and into which, the further we carry our philosophic scrutiny, the more forcibly will our hearts be impressed with the truth of the divine appeal, that “*Even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.*”—ROGET.

A right profession aggravates the condemnation of a wrong conduct; and a wrong conduct discredits the very name of a right profession. Indeed, the bare profession of that which is good, carries with it an explicit censure upon every thing, that is bad.—KNOWLES.

Whoever pays a visit that is not desired, or talks longer than the hearer is willing to attend, is guilty of an injury which he cannot repair, and takes away that which he cannot give.—JOHNSON.

GREAT BRITAIN.

[From the Hull Advertiser, August 14]

The crooked policy of the Lords in dealing with the measure of Corporation Reform has prepared the country to expect the worst, and throughout the kingdom the people are buckling on the armour which the Constitution authorises them to assume when their privileges are threatened or invaded. There is hardly a town of any note in England which has not forwarded a petition to the Upper House, paying its members to pass the Corporation Reform Bill in its integrity, and without delay. London, Westminster, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, and a host of flourishing towns deeply interested in the maintenance of good government—in the security of property and the preservation of order—have sent their united appeal to the Peers, calling upon them to affirm the wise decision of the Commons for the better regulation of our Municipal institutions. If there has been any indication of the absence of popular ardour, it has been occasioned solely by the general aversion from addressing the House of Lords. This aversion is deeply rooted, and extensive to a degree that must ere long lead to changes in the constitution of that house. Should their Lordships reject the Corporation Reform Bill, or so maim its leading provisions as to render it unworthy the acceptance of the Commons, the question of which branch of the Legislature shall give way to the other will then present itself in a manner not to be evaded. We need not stop to speculate as to the mode in which that question must ultimately be determined.

We are not absolutely certain that the insane hostility of the Tory Lords towards every plan of national improvement proceeds from ignorance, social and intellectual, we should yield to the belief that they were secretly in league with the enemies of their order. The most bitter opponent of aristocratic privilege that ever existed could hardly have gone more surely to work for the downfall of their power than they themselves, their wild and fantastic courses. They stagger towards destruction like a drunken man on the border of a precipice. It is a melancholy spectacle to witness legislation in its dotting creptude, brandishing, with an impotent show of energy, the crutch of its prejudices, and fancying that its process is feared and its wisdom respected, when alas! its friends are obliged to deplore its folly, and its adversaries enabled to mock its imbecility.

The total absence of sound and fixed principles in the (so called) deliberations of the Lords foils all attempt at calculating as to the fate of any important measure that may come before them. Experience has indeed furnished a rule by which the result of their proceedings may, in general, be pretty accurately predicted—namely, that the chance of a bill obtaining their Lordships' approval is in an inverse ratio to its public usefulness. Of the reception of a project of law peculiarly distasteful to the people, there could be little doubt. Such a scheme would, of course, receive the impetus of love from right honourable hands, and would pass, without let or impediment, amid the acclamations of a crowded house.

On Wednesday, the sage of Newcastle was to bring forward his motion for crushing the Corporation Reform Bill, without the formality of a committee, having armed himself with the unassailable testimony of the Town-clerks. According to private letters, it was believed that the Peers would follow the leadership of this luminary and adopt his tactics. The London papers incline to the opinion that mutilation, not rejection, will be the order of the day. For the public interests it would be better that the Bill should be thrown out at once than impaired in its provisions. Trade must always suffer from the uncertainty of a protracted party conflict. But what care a selfish aristocracy for any interests save their own? Rather would they witness the decay of our commercial prosperity than relax their grasp upon the influences of a rotten corporation. Although their fears may induce these hereditary legislators to submit to the demands of reason, still we must act as if we had nothing to hope from them, and must repose our entire confidence upon the combined energies of the people. No power on earth can defeat us if we are true to ourselves.

[From the Glasgow Argus.]

The country has been fairly roused by the Lords towards the Corporation Reform Bill, and is speaking out in the most unequivocal manner. In addition to the numerous petitions from the most populous places in the empire—from London, Manchester, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c.—which have either been laid on the table of the House of Peers, or are on the eve of being forwarded; addresses of adhesion have been presented to Lord Melbourne from a majority of the places which have petitioned. Their language is at once strong and intelligible. The Manchester

address says:—"We dare pledge ourselves that with the support of the people you will be enabled to overcome every opposition, which, either by secret and insidious councils, or by open and avowed hostility, the enemies of their country may dare to offer to the irresistible progress of Reform." The address from the western districts of Stirlingshire, reported in our last, says:—"We take the liberty to declare our unreserved confidence in your Lordship, as Prime Minister of this great nation, and our readiness to support you to the utmost of our power, by all constitutional means—be your adversaries who they may."

This active and fearless spirit in the people is supported and spurred on by the leading organs of the Press. As in the case of the addresses to Lord Melbourne, we quote only one or two as specimens of the whole. The Sun of Monday says:—"Our demands are the Corporation Bill, entire and unmutated! Give us this, and for the present we are content. Refuse it, and hereditary Legislators have ceased to reign in England. The Courier of the same date says:—"Suppose the Peers to reject the Bill; suppose it proved that the Commission was wholly a job, and the Reports are altogether partial, and what then will the Peers do? They cannot sweep out of the public mind the discontent with Corporations which existed before the Commissioners were heard of, and they must, unless they are to proclaim themselves the patrons of abuse and the masters of the nation, grant Corporation Reform. It would be more serviceable for the Peers themselves to make that concession now than to make it hereafter. Withhold it they cannot: by delaying it, they may destroy themselves."

These things point to the future. They show that the people understand quite well the tenure by which Ministers hold office, and how important it is to the cause of good Government that they retain it. The people have long known that it is against the will of a majority of the Peers that, first, Lord Grey held, and, that now, Lord Melbourne holds office. They begin to suspect that, with increasing years, and declining health, the incessant whispers of male and female intriguers have succeeded in poisoning the Royal ear against that people, upon whose affections he so frankly threw himself on his accession to the Throne, and to such good purpose. Reformers can no longer boast, as they once did, that the Royal banner is the foremost of their standards. Still they are true to their cause, and their lukewarmness of so efficient an auxiliary, recognises a reason for clinging faster to each other, and their Present gallant leader, Lord Melbourne. The people of Britain mourn the alienated heart of their Sovereign; but we believe they still cling to the monarchy. They know that the Kingly office alone is undying, and they wait patiently till the affections and confidence of its occupant are theirs again. They know that the private feelings of the monarch are of comparatively little consequence, so long as they hold fast by the rule of the Constitution, that public affairs must be administered by responsible officers. They know that Ministers, holding office so long only as they can command a majority in the House of the People's Representatives, are safer for freedom, than an elective first magistrate in a country where the notion of hereditary succession, and the prestige of birth, are so fondly clung to as with us. We repeat it:—the people of Britain still love, the Hereditary Monarchy. It is not so, however, with the House of Hereditary Legislation. There are many, we know, who are loud at present in their invectives against that House, who, were the Corporation Bill and the Irish Church Bill safe, would return to their habits of respect and submission to the Peers; but it is not so with all. Men begin to say:—"It was only the fears of the Lords that yielded the Reform Bill—it is only to their fears that we appeal when we call upon them to pass the Corporation and Irish Bills—there must be something radically wrong in the constitution of a body which interposes so powerful a barrier in the way of good government, and which is only moved to the right by terror." This reasoning will dwell in men's minds after the present irritation has passed away, and sooner or later it will bear fruit.

FOREIGN.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.

A REVOLUTION AT PARA, AND MASSACRE OF THE INHABITANTS.

We learn from Capt. Tuttle, from Para, arrived yesterday afternoon, that the Tapulians (natives) made an attack on Para on the night of the 14th August, succeeded in taking it on the 23d, and made a general massacre of all the white inhabitants they could get at, the majority of which had taken boats and went to the shipping on the first alarm.

The brigs Malta and George, were bound to

Maranham, full of passengers.

The British Sloop of war Race Horse, with all the English merchants on board, was bound for the same place in a few days.

The Indians had about 150 to 200 armed men; the President had 300 men under him, ready for service and several pieces of artillery, which were left unspiked, and were fired at the whites by the natives during the retreat.

The British and Portuguese vessels of war each landed from 90 to 100 men to assist the authorities, but seeing their pusillanimity, they embarked again for the vessels.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD

At Public Auction, on Thursday the 8th day of October inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the Premises.

WHAT well known farm belonging to the estate of the late Rev'd Duncan Ross, situated on the east side of the West River of Pictou; the same to be sold in two lots, each containing about 70 acres more or less, the front lot subject to the Widow's Dower, the other free of incumbrance. A more particular description will be given at the time of sale.

ALSO—at the same time and place will be sold, Stock to the amount of fifty pounds by apprezement, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

A liberal credit will be given on all sums above ten shillings. Farther particulars made known at the time of sale.

JOHN McLEAN, } Ex'rs, &c.  
JOHN DOUGLAS, }  
JAMES ROSS, }

West River, Sept. 3d, 1835. b-w

A MILLWRIGHT & MILLER of sober and steady habits, wishes to take on rent or share, a GRIST MILL, if there be plenty of work, with a constant supply of water; or would hire himself by the month or year, can make or repair Machinery if required. For reference apply at this office, if by letter, post paid. Pictou, 16th Sept. 1835

For Sale.

THAT WELL KNOWN FARM

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

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

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

THOMAS RAE.

Sept. 30, 1835. cm-w

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

MACHINE CARDS.

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

September 1. JAS. DAWSON

AIR an cur a mach ann an Gaelic, bho cheanna Aghaid, agus ri bh air an reic, le Seumas Dawson leabhar reicid ann an Pictou.

ALNEAMANA URRAMACH CHRISD, Le Utham Dyer.

Prish sia Tasdamn ceangailte, na Cuig Tasdam, ann am bordalbh.

Mar an Coudna, ORAIN SPIORADAIL, Le Paudrig Gramd.

Prish tri Tasdain, leth Cheangailte gu greaunte.

WANTED.

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

ON CONSIGNMENT.

6 CASKS Herbert's Liquid and Paste SHOE BLACKING—cheap for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber. JAS. DAWSON. Pictou, 16th September, 1835

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Halifax Recorder.

## DRY ROT IN POTATOES.

This is not a new disease, but it is only of late that it has done any considerable injury to the potatoes. It affects different kinds, and it is therefore probable that it is not produced by planting one kind too long, or until it may have failed with age, but there is certainly some reason to suspect that in some instances the seeds of the disease are contained in the seed potatoes.

The very short and cold summer of 1816 was followed by severe weather which froze the plums upon the trees before they had changed their colour, and killed the terminating twigs of the Lombardy poplars and of most of the plum trees in the vicinity of Halifax. These trees were consequently all dead at the heart. Shoots which rose from the roots of the plums grew as freely as ever, but upon planting them they invariably produced defective trees, all dead at the heart. Cuttings of apparently sound twigs of the poplar also grew freely, but all retained the defect of the trees from which they were taken.--We have now had three successive summers all colder than any season for the last half century except the year 1816. The best seed often fails on clayey soils if planted early in a cold wet spring. The replanted crop rarely has time to ripen. Now it is well known that unripe potatoes put into a bin 4 or 5 feet deep without first allowing the skin to become dry will heat, and throw up so much steam that numbers of the most unripe near the top will rot. As far as my observation has extended the dry rot has been in the greatest quantity in those that have been allowed to heat.--Some years back a vessel from Annapolis arrived in the spring with a cargo of very large, wet and unripe potatoes. Having probably had a long passage, they had become very hot in the hold and small potatoes were formed upon the eyes generally. This cargo was mostly purchased for seed. About two thirds of the sets which were planted the same day they were cut vegetated; the vacant spaces being occupied often after the lapse of a fortnight or more by diminutive shoots from the small potatoes which had grown in the hold of the vessel. But those which were cut several days before they were planted failed altogether.

As this disease has caused considerable loss to many farmers, if any person is acquainted with a method of preventing it, he would confer an obligation upon the public by communicating it. In the absence of better information I would recommend: That seed potatoes be taken from a part of the field which did not miss--That potatoes if prevented from drying by the state of the weather the same day they are taken out of the ground, should be spread on the bottom of the cellar or other suitable place, and not removed to the bin till the earth which adheres to them is dry; and that the bins should not be boarded closely, but formed of narrow bars placed an inch and a half apart to admit the air. By these precautions it is certain that the potatoes will be prevented from heating. Should our cold seasons continue it will certainly be for the advantage of those who are obliged to plant late to use whole potatoes; they are not so easily injured by cold and wet as those which are cut, and they will be in flower at least a week earlier. It is not necessary to place them nearer to each other than twenty inches in the drills, and the extra expense of seed will be overbalanced by the superior quality and quantity of the crop. There are in some parts of this province tracts of good land, (generally flats surrounded by steep hills,) which are liable to have the crops injured by early frosts, even in ordinary sea-

sons. In such situations a crop might generally be secured by preparing the seed potatoes in the same manner that is practised by gardeners for a very early crop. For this purpose they are placed near a stove, (packed in, and covered with hay chaff) about the middle of March. They may be placed upon shelves which should be a foot apart to admit the light, but the layers of potatoes should not exceed five inches in depth. The chaff should be a little damped when the potatoes are stowed in it, but by no means much wetted. By the time that the buds upon the trees begin to swell strong coloured sprouts will be formed, which by careful handling may be preserved unbroken. The potatoes should be placed two feet apart in the drills with the sprouts erect. They will generally ripen about three weeks earlier than those planted in the common way, and almost always prove of a superior quality. T. S. SMITH.

From the Farmer's Library.

## SHADE OF TREES.

As trees are placed either naturally or artificially around the borders of fields appropriated to tillage, it is important that the farmer should be apprised of the different effects which the shades of different trees may have on certain plants. The information on this subject is derived from the certificate of Mr. Livingston, of New York.

I planted maize, says he, on the west side of a young wood, consisting of oaks, poplars, a few chestnuts, and a large mulberry somewhat advanced into the field. The shade made by the rising sun extended nearly across the field, and was not entirely off until about ten o'clock. I remarked that as far as the shade of the chestnut reached, the corn was extremely injured; it was yellow and small. The conical shape of the morning shade, from particular trees, might be traced to considerable extent, in the sickly appearance of the plants. The black oaks were likewise injurious, but less so than the chestnuts: the poplars very little so. Near the mulberry tree the corn was covered by its shade for a very long time every morning, and though not so large as that which had more sun, maintained a healthy appearance.

He further remarks, that the shade of the black oak is particularly hurtful to the growth of wheat: that of the locust is, on the contrary, beneficial to grass grounds: and that of the sugar maple does but very little injury to the growth of grain, and more to grass.

From the observations respecting the effects of the shades of the sugar maple, the mulberry, and the locust, which, in the essay on the management of woodland, is described to be very valuable for many mechanical purposes, which require solidity and durability. It will propagate itself too, in the most barren places, where the soil is even so light as to be blown away by the winds. By sheltering such places, and dropping its leaves on them, it caused a sward to grow over them, and grass to grow upon them. It is however, objected by some, that it is not advisable to plant the locust on the borders of fields, on the account of their spreading too much, by scattering their leaves, unless on those which are most barren. This objection, however, it would seem, might be obviated, when the field to be enclosed by the locust, was often to be appropriated to purposes of tillage, especially in the culture of the hoe, by which every superfluous plant may be suppressed.

From the P. E. Island Gazette, Sep. 22.

## THE CROPS.

Notwithstanding the effects of the cold spring and the backwardness of the season, the genial weather which, with the exception of

two or three wet days, we have enjoyed since the beginning of the present month, has had a decidedly favourable effect in bringing the crops forward. A great deal of grain has been cut down during the last week, and we could not have desired finer or more reasonable weather for securing it. Some very superior samples have been brought to market. We have seldom seen Oats or Barley look better, and in most parts of the Island, we have reason to believe, the crops will be abundant. Several fields of wheat in this neighbourhood have been attacked by the fly, and others have been injured by rust, while in many it is scarcely touched by either. Judging from the samples of wheat we have seen, we consider the quality good, but the crop, upon the whole, will not be abundant. Potatoes, also, from various causes, will be less than an average crop. The quantity planted this season is very considerable.

From the London "Family Receipt Book."

## EXPERIMENT IN MANURING LAND.

As a farmer, like a chemist, should lose none of his materials, but even make his washings, runnings, and residuums, turn out to his advantage, I have sent you an account of some experiments I have made in manuring of land, which I beg you will lay before the committee of agriculture, that they may communicate it to others.

I am possessed of a farm of nearly three hundred pounds a year, and have in my yard what you usually see in most farmers' yards, two recesses or pools, as reservoirs of dung and water. These reservoirs of dung and water are continually running over, and of course part of the matter contained in them is carried off by the necessary drains into the highways, ditches, and rivers.

As much of the essential quality of the dung is lost in this manner, (for part of the salts, whether fixed or volatile, will be washed into the pools, and when they run over, will be conveyed into the ditches, &c.) I thought it a part of good husbandry to carry this superabundant water or manure (for so we may justly call it), on my land, which I did by means of a watering cart, not unlike those with which the roads near London are watered in summer-time, to allay the dust.

That the experiment might be more obvious and certain, I first tried it in the beginning of March, on a few acres, in the middle of a large field of wheat, where, in a little time, I found a considerable increase in growth, both of grass and grain; and at hay-time and harvest, both the one and the other were much better crops than what the same lands produced that were not so manured.

As a man, or even a boy, with one of these carts, and one horse, may manure a great deal of land in a day, provided it be near the yard, I would recommend the practice to all farmers; for the expense is nothing but the value of the time of the boy and horse, and the increase by what I have seen will be very great.

This manure may also be laid to great advantage on land, that is fresh sown with barley, oats, or any other grain; but on grass it should be laid in the winter time, when the rains will wash the salts off the blades; or in the spring, when the lands are laid up for hay, as the cattle will not feed on the grass while the dung or salt adheres to the blade of it.

This dung water should likewise be carried on the land, not at a time when it rains, but in dry weather, and at a time when the dung water in the pools is of a deep brown colour, and strongly impregnated with salts. By this means the land may be manured from time to time, and the pools kept almost empty for the reception of fresh matter almost every time it rains, and nothing will be lost.



**BOOKS AND STATIONARY.**

**T**HE subscriber has lately received ex Brig *Dece-ron*, 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. I. 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.

Stobbing's Diamond Edition of the Bible and New Testament, with and without Common Prayer and Psalms; and in roman, 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
- Rennios' 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 prosa and verso
- The Sacred Offering
- The Infant's Annual
- Two pair coloured Globes.

JAMES DAWSON

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

**GOODS,**

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

**P**RINTED Cottons, Muslins & Ginghams, Shally Dresses, Cyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbert wool Shawls, gauze Hdks., Voils and Scarfs, crape Hdks., Ribbons,

**TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND DEVONSHIRE BONNETS,**

*Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.*

Leghorn Flats, gent's Gossamer, beaver and Calcutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdks., Laces and Edgings, bobbinette, look, jaconet, mull, cross-harred & cambric 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 Cambric, ladies' fancy silk Boas, prunella, kid & mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians, **WHITE & GREY COTTONS,** lining do., Checks Homespuns, Fustians & Moleskins, printed Canteons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Cassinets, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture, Slops, &c. &c. &c.

—**HARDWARE.**—

Tonnon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chissols, Raeps, Sickles, Seythes, Knives & Forks, Carvers, pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Angers japan'd & brass coal Scoops, shoe, hearth, hair, tooth, weaver's, cloth, paint, white-wash & scrubbing BRUSHES, springs, 4ly 6ly 10d, & 30dy NAILS, painted & brass Fenders, steel & brass Fire Irons, colium Furniture, chest, rim, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpenters Pincers & Hammers, brass window pullies, bell Handles and Triggers, slungling Hatchets, **CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES,** Brace and Bits, Planes of every description, Cramps, Vices, Spoke Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Waiters and Trays, Ca. Hesticks, Snufflers, Spoons, Britt. metal tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, saucepans, Pots, Ovens, and spare covers, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, ead & mk'l Hooks,

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

—**GROCERIES & LIQUORS.**—

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

R. ROBERTSON.

9th June, 1835.

ALMANACKS FOR 1835.

For sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.

**TO BE PUBLISHED**

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer,

**A NEW SELECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC,**

to be called

**THE HARMONICON.**

**U**NDER 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 260 pages, and at the reduced price of 6s. each copy; and having imported a Fount of Music Type, thus removing the difficulties which formerly stood in his way of getting it printed in the Province, he is now enabled to assure those friendly to the proposed work, that the printing will positively be commenced as soon as 300 Subscribers shall offer.

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

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

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12th Aug, 1835.

**15 BARRELS PORK** for sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON. August 1st.

BY THE HUGH JOHNSTON, FROM NEW-YORK,

And for Sale by the Subscriber:

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

July 15. b-w GEORGE SMITH.

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

**HEALTH SECURED**

BY MORRISON'S PILLS,

THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

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

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

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

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

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, May 6th, 1835.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, **THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ALMANAC** (36 pages), price 3d. each. Also: Crawley on Baptism—price 3s.

**NAILS.**

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

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

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

- 200 TONS fishery SALT**
- 20 Bags fine do
- Linos, Twines, Mackarel and Herring Nets
- 40 tons well assorted IRON
- Boxes Window Glass, assorted
- Kegs Nails and Spikes
- Boxes Soap
- Do. Candles
- Do. Starch
- Fig Blue, Roll Brimstone
- Crates well assorted CROCKERYWARE
- Oalum, Cordage, and Canvass
- 60 M Bricks
- 200 qtrs. Wheat
- 150 Kegs Paint
- Lined 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.

**R. DAWSON**

Has just received, per the *SIR WILLIAM WALLACE*—

**BLACKSMITH'S BELLOWS & ANVILS, SWEDES IRON,**

Cast, Crawley, and German STEEL, Cross-cut SAWS, Horse-shoe NAILS, &c.. Superior PICKLING & TABLE VINEGAR.

**TO LET.**

That SHOP, & part of the, WHARF presently occupied by Messrs. W. & I. Ives, a most eligible stand for Business. Entry on the 1st Decr. next. R. D. Pictou, 28th Sept., 1835.

**QUEBEC FLOUR.**

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

July 8, 1835.

**CHAMBERS'**

**EDINBURGH JOURNAL, &c.**

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

**CHAMBERS' INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE,**

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

Of whom may also be had,

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

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

**ALSO**

A few copies of a New and Correct MAP of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, just published in London; size 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet. J. D. Pictou, 1836.

## COLONIAL.

From the Novascotian, Sept. 30.

LOWER CANADA.—We have of late repeatedly called public attention to the affairs of this Province, and to the strong language held by the various organs of the two opposing parties. John Arthur Roebuck, Esq., the paid agent of the Assembly, and member of Parliament for Bath, has recently published in the London Review, an article upon the Canadas and their grievances, of which the following is the concluding paragraph:—

'In this situation of affairs, Lord Gosford and two Commissioners are about to proceed to Canada, to inquire into the grievances of the Canadian people, and report thereupon. What is likely to be the result of this inquiry?—our answer is, that let the Commission make what report it will one only result can follow, and that is, the demands of the House of Assembly must be acceded to.—1. An Elective Council must be granted to the people, and the present Legislative Council abolished. 2. The whole of the Revenue must be placed entirely under the control of the People of Canada. 3. The Judges must be made responsible to the Provincial Legislature, and not to the King. If these things be done, we may keep the two Canadas for some time to come,—if they be refused, our dominion will cease within a very few months after the people shall have become convinced that the Government of this country has definitely determined not to grant them. Canada is 3000 miles distant—America is at her side, and one short campaign would be sufficient to drive the English into the sea.'

The Montreal Vindicator thus states its own claims to be considered the mouthpiece of the Papineau party:—

'Enjoying as this paper does, the confidence, and speaking, as it does, the sentiments of the great majority in this Province, the attention of the public will be directed towards the columns of the Vindicator, to know the manner in which we express ourselves upon the arrival of Lord Gosford.'

We have not room for the whole of a long and very severe article which follows; but if, as we believe there is no disputing the claims of the Vindicator to the authority it assumes, it is impossible to pass over the following frank but startling declarations of the views and sentiments of the Lower Canadian majority. After alluding to the boasted protection which the British arms have afforded to the Colonies, the Editor says:—

'But we have only seen ourselves protected against a power under which a great portion of our English population now daily wish that we existed. The only other evidences of military protection are found in the murders of our own citizens, Barbeau, and the victims of the 21st May. We hear of the favourable regulations of our trade, but we see our commerce feeble and dispirited by the effects of colonial bondage, while good markets and profitable returns would be found for all our staple articles of produce, could we make reciprocal arrangements with our neighbours. We gaze enviously on the happy prosperity of free states, and feel that our commerce must remain poor and miserable until we can obtain a portion of their privileges.

Our people visit their neighbours, and witness the miraculous advancement in social happiness their onward course. They look to the far West and the far South, and behold contented and prosperous nations, owning allegiance to none beyond their own borders. Our pride becomes excited by these things, and like the young eagle, we stretch forth our wings ambitious to assay their strength and raise ourselves to the altitude that our fore-runners have attained. The connexion between Canada

and Europe can last no longer than it remains convenient. There exists not among us the feeling of sympathy that made the Americans during the revolution, even with victorious arms in their hands, still look for a continuance of colonial servitude.'

This is plain speaking, and renders intelligible much that, if a Colonial connexion be desired, is certainly not easily understood in the conduct and sentiments of the French origin majority for the last two years. We mistake the signs of the times if the period be not fast approaching, when these Provinces will require all the talent, integrity, and firmness they can muster, to meet the great questions which the march of events is rapidly pressing upon them. God send that we may be prepared to act our parts with credit whatever is to come. But let us listen to the language which, in another No. of the Vindicator, is given as the official expression of the sentiments of a large body of our neighbours:

'Since the Tory newspapers discuss, and Tory coteries talk so freely of a separation from England, and connexion with the United States, the Vindicator may notice the subject without being charged with sedition.

We have already said that a foreign yoke, although lined with velvet, sits not easy on the necks of native born Americans, and that European bondage will be endured in America no longer than it is convenient. We now add that the Western hemisphere is too far advanced in civilization, wealth, and population, to owe obedience to the dictates of the antiquated Eastern world. Our spirits are roused at the thought, and we experience a feeling of debasement in reflecting that we are the last among the inhabitants of this continent to declare our capability of governing ourselves, disenthralled from the clumsy operations of foreign direction. The time-worn principles of ancient Kingdoms correspond not with the "fish, the fair, the ever free" principles, that govern and control men in this bright and beautiful world of the west. Even the emigrant of yesterday finds the valleys of the West as green, the hills as wild, and the skies as bright, as those that adorned his native land. An affection for Europe has in a great measure ceased to be a natural feeling. Why indeed should the children of America regard the soil or the flags of Europe with any more affection than the children of Europe regard the soil of the Easternmost parts of Asia. The march of the world is westward.'

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NOTES.—We believe that if ever a colony was cursed with an issue of inconvertible paper more severely than this, it is the Island of Prince Edward. There they have no Bank Paper at all, but they have tried to perfection the scheme of making money by an issue of Treasury Notes. Quire after quire of them have been thrown into circulation, and, as a natural consequence, every thing else has been driven out. We believe there is not one man upon the Island who has not had occasion to rue the day that ever his Representatives tolerated such a rascally currency; and certain it is, that no man out of the colony, who has had any transaction with it, but must have felt the necessity of laying on a few additional Pounds per cent. to compensate him for the delay, disappointment, and annoyance, of getting the stuff in which he would be paid, turned into money. A pound note in Charlotte Town is generally worth about sixteen Truro shillings, and silver dollars are eagerly bought up at six shillings each. The time alone lost to the Island every year by these inconvertible Treasury Notes, is worth more than six times the interest they save. We have known persons detained in the Island many days by the difficulty experienced in getting any thing like money for the paper—and

we know others who would long since have entered extensively into its trade, but for the obstacles presented by the rottenness of its paper circulation. We trust that the people of Prince Edward's will by and bye awake from the dreams of advantage, into which they have been lulled by those who like to exercise the power of making money—those who have an interest in its being thus made—and the few who honestly believe that an Island, with such resources as our neighbour possesses, could not supply itself with money enough to carry on trade. We were amazingly amused, some time since with a speech made by the Solicitor General of the Island, who might, we think, send to a friend on this side of the water for a lesson or two in political economy. After alluding to the depressed state of trade, he denied "that the issue of Treasury Notes had tended to aggravate the evil; on the contrary, he thought they had been of the greatest benefit to commerce. In the absence of metallic currency, no business could have been carried on, except by bartering one commodity for another, had there been no notes in circulation: and that the issue had not been excessive, was evident from the fact that they were all required for the purposes of commerce, and were indeed the only means of enabling the farmer to obtain money for his grain when he brought it to market, instead of bartering it for goods, whether he was in want of them or not. The present embarrassed state of the Treasury was not occasioned by any run upon it for gold or silver to take up the notes, but by a want of a sufficient quantity of the notes themselves to pay off the Warrants granted for public services as speedily as these were drawn.

What ideas the learned lawyer may have of "excess," we cannot determine, but we should presume, that when, with both hands full of paper, no man can command cash, the proportions are not very well preserved. And as to the farmer obtaining "money," we believe that the farmers are generally puzzled to obtain any thing but paper, with which money cannot be obtained. The reason given for the embarrassment of the Treasury, is worthy of a grave legislator—if we were to attribute the absence of life in a drowned man to the want of a sufficient supply of water, we should, perhaps, give utterance to an axiom as logical and profound.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 10.

A convention or Caucus meeting of Members of the Assembly, who are of Mr. Papineau's tact with some Legislative Councillors, has assembled at Three Rivers, to concert a plan of operations for the approaching Session of the Legislature, and to determine what course should be adopted towards the Royal Commissioners. The meeting was held with closed doors, and nothing has yet transpired which can throw a light on their proceedings. None of the Members from the District of Quebec, except Dr. Xavier Tessier, have attended this conclave. It is said that the measures proposed were so violent that a Member from the Montreal district, got alarmed and came away to this City.—*Mercury*.

HALIFAX, Sept. 31.

The John Lawson, which arrived this forenoon from Kingston, brought some late Jamaica Papers.—The Legislature of the Island was convened on the 4th August.—His Excellency opened the Session by stating the objects which had rendered the meeting necessary—on the 10th the House of Assembly presented their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech, to which His Excellency made the following Reply—

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

"The unusual style of your Address pre-

vents my doing more on the present occasion than simply to acknowledge its delivery."

The House was immediately afterwards dissolved.—*Gazette*.

By the Dove we learn that His Majesty's Ship La Pique sailed from Quebec on the 17th inst. for England. Lieutenant General Lord Aylmer and Lady Aylmer were Passengers in her.

H. M. S. President was expected to leave Quebec for this Port on the 23d inst.—*Id.*

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 7, 1835.

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF EDUCATION IN THIS PROVINCE.—Our attention has been directed to this subject by a Communication in our last, respecting the Academy in this place, and also, by an ominous announcement in the last Novascotian, respecting King's College, Windsor. The Editor of that paper says "there are just now, the east number of four students, two of whom are the sons of one of the Professors, so that each teacher has one boy and a third part to his share." Now, although we cannot agree with that talented Editor as to the remedy for this alarming evil, first, because we would concede to every man a right of disposing of his own money, in any way he pleases, so that in his appropriation, he does no positive injury to his neighbour, and, secondly, because if we had controul over any pecuniary means whatever, nothing would be further from our thoughts than to add £1000 to the funds of an Institution, already overpaid; yet we would say that although not money, something is wanting to place that Institution on a basis of popular and permanent usefulness; what that something is, we leave for wiser heads to determine. We dispise the mean, intolerant, and selfish policy of some, that would tear down one Seminary of instruction, that it might give place to another more in accordance with their religious opinions. We profess ourselves friendly to all literary and scholastic Institutions, no matter what religious body they emanate from or are connected with, believing as we do, that moral and intellectual culture is the correct basis of national wealth and greatness. From these reasons, we cannot view with unconcern; the present languishing state of the two leading Seminaries of the Province; we look upon them, and the other minor Academies and Grammar Schools, as the hopes of the country; if they languish, it must be because education is on the decline, and is not held in that estimation it deserves; if they are suffered to go down we shall soon sink into a hord of serfs, fit only to be ruled by whatever lordling pleases to assume the mastery over us.

It is not, we believe, the want of interest so much as the want of money that cramps the usefulness of the Institution in this place; the people in general have a desire for instruction, and many are willing to give a liberal compensation for it. But it must puzzle any one acquainted with such matters to conjecture, how an Academy with a Principal, and two other Teachers, can be kept in operation throughout the year for the paltry sum of £400, while that at Windsor, with only one additional teacher, is expiring with £1500 per annum. Whether this state of things be produced by the malevolence of enemies, or the mismanagement of friends, is a subject on which we do not at present propose to enter; but we would unhesitatingly say, that, if our Legislators be the friends of their country and their constituents; if they would wish to see a class of men trained and properly qualified to become the conductors of Common School Education; if they would wish to see a class of men properly qualified to conduct agricultural operations on scientific principles; if in short, they would wish to see Novascotians generally elevated in the scale of moral improvement, so as to enable them to compete with the inhabitants of other countries, whether in a com-

mercial, political, or scientific point of view, or fit them to draw forth the resources of their own country to advantage; they must endow these Institutions with a less niggardly hand, and on a more permanent footing than they have hitherto done.

The Common School Act we believe, expires the present year, and our Legislature will no doubt occupy a large part of its next Session in re-constructing another. We hope that many of our M. P.'s need not to be reminded that the last one has proved a failure, and that so will the next, unless they profit by the hints we have already given, regarding the endowment of the higher Schools. The class of persons that have been generally employed as Teachers of Youth, have been in most cases utterly unqualified for the task, and many of the Commissioners no better; so that of the £4000 a year which has been expended in this way, we should think that more than one half has been thrown away; and this will continue to be the case until they raise the qualifications of the teachers, and render the situation worthy of being sought after by men of respectable education, and good moral character, by a permanent Act, embracing a liberal provision, as in Scotland, and some other countries we could name. Until this be the case, we despair of seeing the hardy, and naturally intelligent sons of Nova Scotia, raised above the hewers of wood and drawers of water.

We observe that the Editor of the Novascotian suggests the propriety of converting some of the unemployed capital of Halifax into a rail road, between that place and Windsor. We have no doubt but this speculation would more than realize his fondest anticipations. It is much to be regretted that the thousands which were spent upon the Shubenacadie canal, had not been laid out on a rail road to the Eastern counties. Had this been the case, the various mineral and agricultural products of Truro, Cumberland, and Pictou might ere now be travelling on to the capital at the rate of 15 miles an hour, and at less expense and risk than they are now conveyed by water.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, accompanied by Capt. CAMPBELL, A. D. C. left town on Monday last, on a visit to Windsor, Chester, Lunenburg and Liverpool.—*Gazette*.

BOSTON, Sept. 10

Postscript, 3 o'clock, A. M.—A fire has been raging in Court street, opposite the Court House, upwards of an hour, and has already destroyed several buildings. The extensive establishment of the Boston Berwick Company has been totally destroyed, together with a crockeryware, confectionary, and two dwelling houses. It took in a dwelling house in the rear of number 47.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA:

Arrivals during the week,  
At the Royal Oak.—Mrs. Welsford, Judge Bliss, Messrs Morrow, Cunard, and McLellan.  
At Mrs. Davison's.—Messrs Chapel, Duchemin and Fraser.  
At Mr. Lorrain's.—Dr. McDonald, and Mr. McKay.  
At Mr. Harper's.—Messrs. Aitken, LITTLE, and Henderson.

SHIP NEWS:

ARRIVED.

Sept. 30th—Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—goods to R. Dawson, W. & I. Ives, J. B. Davison, and others.  
Oct. 1st—Schr. Susan, McDougald, P. E. Island; shal. Lucy, Jerroir, Arichat—fish; schr. Elizabeth Simon, Merigumish—plank.  
2nd—Barque Dragon, Smith, New Bedford—ballast to the Mining Association; brig Juno, Sears, do.—do. do.  
5th—Schr. David Pratt, Pratt, Bolton—cider, apples, brooms, chairs, &c. to Joseph Smith; schr. Rosean, Gerrard, Richibucto—plank to G. Smith; Corinthian, Chase, New Bedford—ballast to Mining Association; Rosario, Gray, Fall River—do. do.  
6th—Schr. Mary Ann, McDonald, Miramichi—plank to G. Smith; Mary, Garrett, do.—do. do.; Dolphin, Coulsen, do.—do. do.; Bee, Graham, Fox Island—pickled fish, bound for Bathurst.

CLEARED.

Sept. 30—Schr. Pictou, Graham, Miramichi—horses, oxen, apples, butter &c.  
Oct. 1—Schr. Seaflower, Simpson, Halifax—coal by master.  
2d—Shal. Dapper, Matatal, Tatmagouche—sundries by A. Campbell; Lucy, O'Brien, Halifax—produce by R. Robertson, and coal by Master; Brig Paragon, Goodchild, Quebec—47 passengers.

Extract of a letter from the Superintendent of Sable Island, dated Sept. 12.

The following was picked up on the Sable side of this Island, near the East end, about the 13th of August, enclosed in a juk bottle.

This paper was thrown overboard from the ship Eliza, Crouch, Commanded, which sailed from London on the 27th April, 1835, bound to New York, when off the coast of Nova Scotia on the 12th June, 1835; Crew and Passengers all well. If this be picked up when distant from the coast of America, let it be known when and where, so as to determine the currents of the Atlantic Ocean.

E. SMITH,  
H. KING,  
J. G. MILLMAN,  
T. GAGE,

NOTICE

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

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

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE.

Special Sessions.  
NOTICE TO COLLECTORS OF DISTRICT RATES.

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

By Order of the Justices,  
JAMES SKINNER, Junr.  
Clerk of the Peace.  
Pictou, Oct. 7, 1835. u-w

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.  
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BOARDS, Pine, per M	50s a 60s
" Hemlock, do.	30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh,	3d a 4d per lb.
BUTTER	7d a 8d "
COALS, at the Mines	13s per chal.
" Shipped on board	14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)	16s "
CONFISH per Qil.	10s a 12s
EGGS per doz.	6d
FLOUR, N. S. per cwt.	16s a 18s
" At. S. P. per bbl.	45s
" Canada fine "	40s
HAY per ton	55 a 40
HERRINGS, No. 1.	20s
No. 2.	none
LAMB per lb.	2d
MUTTON per lb.	2 1/2d. a 3d.
OAT MEAL per cwt.	12s 6d a 14s
PORK per bbl.	60s a 65s
POTATOES per bush.	1s
SALT per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES per M.	7s a 10s
TALLOW per lb.	7d a 8d.



## POETRY.

## FLOWER OF FRIENDSHIP.

BY ANDREW SHIELDS.

A fair infant blossom, one sweet summer gloaming,  
On the banks of lake Maynard in beauty was bloom-  
ing.

I've seen many wild flow'rs both nameless and known,  
But I never have seen one so lovely and lone

The moon's softest beams on its bosom were sleeping,  
And the holiest tears of a young maiden weeping  
Were never so searching and sinless to view,  
As the leaves of that flow'et embalmed in the dew.

The humming bird falter'd as onward he came,  
And woo'd it with kisses that fancy must frame;  
Moore's Loves of the angels might longer endure,  
But surely they were not more saint-like and pure.

The breath of the zephyr is blent with the song  
The beetle pours o'er it in passing along,  
And the light wave that comes as an echo on shore,  
Lies there, like a shadow, to ripple no more.

Accursed be the hand, tho' that hand were my own,  
(But the curse for the curious and idle is thrown,  
And the prodigal florist, more cruel than they,)  
That would ravish one leaf from this vestal away.

O! say not, the Bard must idolator be,  
Though over this wild flow'r he bended his knee;  
For modesty, virtue, and love and content,  
In many bright images round it are blent.

Though far be its dwelling, bewildered and lone,  
On the banks of lake Maynard, unnamed and unknown,  
The Bard must baptize it in fountains of fame,  
And the T—, or Flower of Friendship's its name.

Fair gem of the lakelet, though light be this Lay,  
Perchance it may live when thou'rt wither'd away;  
If not—' is enough, should but one verse of mine  
Have a tenure as brief—if as beautiful as thine.

## MISCELLANY.

**LADIES' BUSTLES: CAUTION.**—On Tuesday last, as a well-dressed lady was proceeding down Watergate-street, a huge jackass was observed to

Throw up his nose, and snuff the air,  
As if he smelt his jenny from afar.

Presently he kicked up his heels, and with a most sonorous yehaw! yehaw! yehaw! set off at the top of his speed down the street. The lady turned round and seeing Neddy dashing along, apparently intending to carry all before him, she ran, affrighted to the other side of the street, to get out of his way. The donkey tacked in his course and crossed over too, which the lady no sooner perceived than she tacked up her garments and scampered away with all her might, amid shouts of laughter from the spectators. The relentless jackass still gave chase, calling to the fair fugitive with an occasional yehaw! to halt and surrender at discretion. At length he "ran into her," as the fox-hunters have it, and, seizing her by that prominent posterior deformity which ladies call "a bustle," tore her gown and under-garments fairly away from the body! The embarrassment and confusion, indeed the absolute state of fright into which the lady was thrown under such circumstances may be easier conceived than described. She held fast behind, and escaped, half-denuded, into one of the shops, leaving a stream of brownish powder to mark her route, besides a considerable quantity that had been emancipated by the first assault of the donkey. The solution of this extraordinary circumstance was now obvious. The lady's bustle was stuffed with bran, and the poor jackass who had had a long series of banyan days, and had lately had

no fare than hard knocks and thistles, could not resist the temptation to treat himself to a mouthful of farinaceous food, even though to be obtained only by storming a bustle! Our fair countrywomen would grieve exceedingly if Nature had made them with one of these appendages on their backs; but if they to whom Nature has given sylphlike form will thus disfigure themselves, they will, at least, do well not to stuff their bustles with bran or oatmeal! There is more than one keen-scented and hungry donkey in Chester.—*Chester Chronicle.*

**LONGEVITY.**—For a few days past, there has been exhibiting at Niblo's Saloon, in the city, a person of color, who has arrived at the vast age of one hundred and sixty-one years. Her name is Joice Heth. A circumstance which, in addition to her unparalleled longevity adds interest to this antique personage, is, she was the nurse of George Washington.

She was born in the Island of Madagascar, on the coast of Africa, in the year 1674. She was once, apparently, a woman of full common stature and proportions, but now she weighs but 46 lbs. Her left hand and arm have been much injured and crippled, no doubt by sheer neglect, since the helplessness of old age came upon her, she is perfectly sightless, and has been so for seventy, perhaps ninety years. Her finger nails have grown to an enormous length; some of them we presume, project an inch beyond her flesh; and the nails of her toes, which have grown thick rather than long, have assumed the conical form of a thumb, and the roughness and colour of a piece of bark from a sturdy oak. Indeed, she is a mere skeleton covered with skin, and her whole appearance very much resembles a mummy of the days of the Pharaohs, taken entire from the catacombs of Egypt. Some physicians, as we were informed by the gentleman who wanted on us, have given it as their opinion, that if after death, she were to be eviscerated, her body would not turn to putrefaction. And yet she enjoys perfect health, and has a remarkable appetite. She eats three or four times per day and hearty food, as hitherto is her choice.

She has been the mother of fifteen children, the youngest of whom died two years since, at the advanced age of 114.

She retains her intellectual faculties beyond what could be expected, converses freely, sings numerous hymns, relates many anecdotes respecting the Washington family, and often laughs heartily at her own, or other's remarks.

She was baptized in the river Potomac, and received into the Baptist Church one hundred and fifteen years ago. This is ascertained from the fact that she was baptized the year her youngest son was born, whose age was known as above stated. She spends much time in silent prayer, takes pleasure in conversing with ministers and other religious persons. The last Lord's day she was desirous of commemorating the death of our Lord and Saviour; accordingly, a few christian friends, with a clergyman, of the Baptist Church, were convened by request, and this interesting ordinance was administered. The sermon was one of uncommon interest to the parties. At the close of the service, the old lady commenced an antiquated hymn, and waving her time-withered hand with great animation sang—

"There is a land of pleasure,  
Where joy and peace forever roll," &c.

Upon the whole Joice is an interesting spectacle. She has outlived five generations of her fellow beings, and is now waiting with longing expectation, herself to go the way of all the earth, but she "dare not," in her own phrase, "be impatient against the handwork of God." We would add, that there are documents of

an unquestionable character, which prove her to be as old as stated, principal of which is a bill of sale, by which it appears that Washington's father sold her in the year 1727, and that she was then fifty-four years of age. A copy of this bill has been found upon the public records in Virginia.

The latter part of her life, until within the last ten months, has been spent in great neglect and destitution in the state of Kentucky.—*American Baptist.*

**To Housewives.**—In this day of improvements, few have been suggested of more importance, especially to females, than the new mode of washing clothes, which has recently been introduced into this town [Newburyport] through the agency of two benevolent individuals, now residing at a distance from us. It has been tried by quite a number of families with complete success, and those who have tried it are desirous of communicating it extensively, that others may reap the same benefit which has accrued to them. It is to be used only for white clothes. It does not answer the purpose in case of calicoes and woolsens.

1. Mixture.—Five gallons soft water, add half a gallon of lime water, a pint and a half of soft soap, and two ounces of carbonate of soda.

2. Method of washing.—Soak the clothes over night if very dirty, at any rate wet them thoroughly before putting them into the mixture. When the above mixture is at boiling heat, put in the clothes that have been soaked or wet, merely rubbing such parts with a little soap that are unusually soiled. Boil them one hour. They are then to be taken out and drained, and thoroughly rinsed in warm water, then in the indigo water as usual, and they are fit for drying. The lime water may be prepared and kept on hand—the soda, sub carbonate, (be sure to get the right kind) may be procured cheap, by purchasing it in a large quantity. Let all who feel that washing-day is a day of hard work and weariness, cease to complain, until they are willing to try this safe, easy and expeditious mode of lightening their burdens.—*Essex North Register.*

**THE CUSTOM OF KISSING THE LADIES,** by their relatives and lovers, was originated by the ancient Romans, not out of respect to the fair, but to find by respiring their breath, whether they had been drinking wine—a crime that if thus detected, disgraced any ladies found guilty of it, and excluded them from all elegant and virtuous circles of fashionable society.

I will suppose that you have no friends to share, or rejoice in your success in life,—that you cannot look back to those to whom you ought to afford protection; but it is no less incumbent on you to move steadily in the path of duty: for your active exertions are due not only to society, but in humble gratitude to the Being who made you a member of it, with powers to serve yourself and others.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

Speak well of your friend—of your enemy say nothing.

## AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS BRIDGES.  
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.  
St. John, N. B.—Messrs RITCHIE & HARRIS.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.  
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSMORNE, Esq.  
Tatamagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.  
Arichat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.