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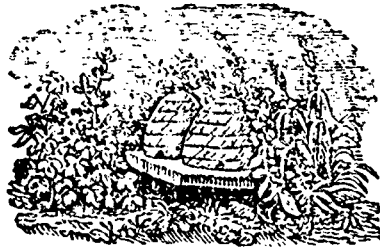
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT'R 23, 1836.

NUMBER XIX.

## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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" hemlock -	30s a 40s	Lamb	3d
Beef, fresh, pr lb	2 1-2d	Mackarel	none
Butter, -	1s	Mutton	pr lb 3d
Cheese, N s -	5d a 6d	Oatmeal	pr cwt 18s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Oats	none
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Codfish pr Ql	14s a 15s	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
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" Am s, r, pr bbl	none	Wood	pr cord 12s

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" Sydney,	25s	" Quebec	none
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Sept'r 7. if GEORGE SMITH.

From the London Free Press.

### THE WAY THIEVES VINDICATE THEIR PROFESSION.

CURIOS SCENE BETWEEN THE BISHOP OF E— AND A THIEF.

THE Bishop one day felt something tugging at his coat pocket, as he was worming his way through a narrow court of the metropolis; and, turning suddenly round, he hooked with the handle of his umbrella a little sharp adult looking fellow, who seemed particularly anxious to get out of the way. The hooking was effectual; Snap was fairly caught; and being caught, like a rat, when all chance of escape is lost, immediately began to show teeth, and enquire by what authority one gentleman could stop another thus unceremoniously on the king's highway. "My young man," said his Lordship, "I should like to have a little talk with you; you are young, and smart, and probably have been driven to this foolish and sinful course of life by pressure of adversity, and the misfortune of birth and education. Let me hear how you were first led to it." Snap now perceived that he was quite safe, and promised for a swill of heavy wet to tell any thing to his Lordship, for he now perceived that he was more of a gentleman than he thought when the hook of the umbrella first seized his collar. The Bishop was rather eccentric, and fond of a scene, and without a moment's scruple, he agreed to treat Snap to a pint of the stoutest and best.

Snap told a too common tale of distress—abandonment of parents, want of education, hunger, nakedness, persecution of every sort from those from whom he solicited relief, and finally, a rooted aversion to the vices and heartlessness of society, and a determination to be revenged for all the personal injuries which it had inflicted upon himself. "Every creature of God has a right to support," said Snap, "but more especially in youth, when it is unable to provide for itself; and if children are not provided for by society, to which they belong, they have a moral right to prey upon society. If society wishes to prevent depredation, it should provide for its offspring. You are provided for, and, consequently, you do not require to provide. You say unto one go, and he goeth, to another come, and he cometh. Had I the same influence, I should not have been hooked by your umbrella to-day.

"But," replied the Bishop, "this is not enough; there are many instances of young men equally unfortunate in birth and training as you, who have preserved an honest reputation, and raised themselves, by their own industry, to wealth and rank. No man is compelled to be dishonest: a virtuous mind will rather suffer any extremity than condescend to plunder for an infamous existence." "What you call infamy is only infamy to your class, not to mine. I reap and enjoy fame by that very conduct which you call infamous; and what you call honest and respectable I call mean, selfish, ungenerous, and unchristian. You regard wealth as a sure indication of worth; you say that many in my circumstances have raised themselves to wealth by their industry and virtue, and you, no doubt, regard them as more noble, more generous, more pious, more Christian than I am; but I will not acknowledge that you or those worthies you allude to are better than I."—"Why," said the

Bishop, "you do not mean to justify your conduct surely; you do not say that it is lawful to steal when the law of God insists, 'thou shalt not steal.'" "I do not steal," said Snap. "I only make common property with thieves and other children of the devil; and all the difference between your Christianity and mine is, that you break the law in one point and I break it in another. But, as our divine master says, he that breaketh it in one point is guilty of it altogether. I am a Christian quite as much as you; I know what Christianity is; I have been taught it in prison; and I believe I can perceive the spirit of it. Were society Christian, there would be no use for stealing. It is the apostacy, the infidelity, the adultery of the church, that makes thieving necessary to counteract the mischief. Hear this, my lord, for it is a solemn truth; it is a law of nature, that whenever excess of any description arises in society, an opposite excess is necessarily created to counterbalance the evil. Now Christianity enjoins you to take care of the poor, to bring up the children of the needy in the way that they should walk. You do it not. The natural consequence is, the children of the poor rise up in judgment against you. It is the spirit of God that moves them (here the bishop seemed shocked, but checked his feelings)—moves them to raise up a standard of opposition, to force men by fear to do that which they will not do spontaneously from love; and this standard, we, the opposition, shall always keep unfurled, until you put on the spirit of that religion whose name you have usurped, but whose charity and love you have contemptuously and impudently cast off. Bad as our conduct may be, it is not worse than yours; and it is the necessary consequence of yours, and must for the good of mankind, be pursued with vigor, until you and such as you are forced to acknowledge that you are the primary causes of that crime which you so pompously deplore. You accumulate wealth in opposition to Christianity; you make laws to secure that wealth to yourselves; and you hedge yourselves round, like hedgehogs, with all sorts of instruments of punishment, in opposition to christianity. You love, you glory in, you contend and fight for that which Christianity bids you to appropriate; and yet you have the impudence to condemn us for seizing that which your heavenly father says is ours. 'All things are ours, whether things in heaven or things on earth.' With all your pretensions, moreover, to faith in God, you have got no faith. You cannot rely upon his promise as we do. There is a providence for thieves as well as for bishops, and many a time I have been struck with its manifestations. Experience now teaches me even to rely upon it as a sort of independence. But you—where is your faith? Your master tells you not to provide for tomorrow, for tomorrow will provide for itself. Do you follow this advice as much as I do? "Lay not up treasures upon earth, where thieves break through and steal," says the same authority. Now what think you of it? Here are two wicked ones mentioned—those who lay up and those who break in upon that which is laid up. Which is the most unchristian, think you? And if people will lay up, in spite of God's command, must not God find servants on purpose to inflict upon the hoarders that punishment which they deserve? We are merely the Lord's executioners, commissioned to teaze and tor-

ment society until society become what it professes to be "Christian," and clothes itself with that justice and mercy, which in an especial manner provides for the helpless, and gives equal protection to the rich and the poor. Thieves, my Lord, are more useful members of society than you are aware of. Jesus Christ was crucified between two thieves, not so much as a humiliation to him as a typical exhibition of the class of beings with whom he was associated, for when he comes the second time, he comes "as a thief in the night," thus to glorify the character of the thief at last, as the Scriptures say, that which is highly honourable among men is abomination in the sight of God and vice versa. And moreover, he comes to attack the rich. "We unto you, rich men, ye have heaped up treasures against the latter days." Thus we are the types and the forerunners of your Master himself, and are doing on a small scale that which he will do on a large. Nor is our influence on society a whit more pernicious than your own, for we only help to balance the evil which you create. You make men unchristian by your apostasy, we punish them for their apostasy. "But," said the Bishop, "you take the authority into your own hand. Has not the book, which you see: to know well, declared that judgment and vengeance belong unto God?" "Yes," replied Snap, "but if you and others take vengeance and judgment into your hands, we must do the same. When I was a mere boy, one day, I was starving with hunger, and asked a gentleman for a halfpenny to get a bit of bread; he told me I was an idle fellow; he would not encourage idleness, and began to whack me with his cane, when I ran off. Was this not vengeance and judgment? And under such circumstances have not we the same right to prey upon you, that you have to treat us with cruelty, contumely, and injustice, by reproaching us for that which equity or God's Providence alone is the cause of—or that which God has taught the whole animal creation to do—picking up our daily allowance how and where we can get it. I doubt not you feel surprised how we can quietly and conscientiously pursue such a profession as ours; but we are equally surprised at the inconsistency between your profession and practice. And if you can rest in peace under such a load of apostate guilt, as you may easily discover by a candid comparison between yourselves and your book, why, should not we find the like rest and composure of mind under similar circumstances, which are really not worse in respect to guilt, than your own? Is the abstraction of other men's property such a superlative crime that you should imagine so wide a gulf of perdition between you and me? Then I say to you and all 'return that which is not your own, and I will never steal again.' What makes the land yours? 'The earth is the Lord's,' it is said, but you have parcelled it out among a few delegates who now call it theirs. It was taken by stealth, and it is kept by force." "But," said the Bishop, "were there no division of land into private property we should be merely a horde of wandering savages, the soil would never be cultivated." "You mistake me," said Snap—"if you imagine that I do not recognize the rights of property. We all do so, but we do not acknowledge the land as property, except it be the property of the species. A man's labour is his property, and ought to be protected; the tilling of the ground, the fruit of that tillage, and all the other advantages of rural labour, of a society, belong to him whose labour produced them. But that power which appropriates the soil, and gives the workman only a share of his own labour, is a blasphemous and impious power, which has placed itself in the role of God, and usurped that to itself which belongs to all. We make war with that power, and in making war with it, we make war with all who league with it. Now just look at the laws of war recognized by all Christian nations. When two nations are at enmity, it is then accounted lawful and honourable to steal or seize, or capture ships of all sorts that carry the hostile flag. We seize waggons, strong coaches, and every species of moveable property, and we even go so far as to take possession of the land! These are the laws of Christian warfare. Now we thieves are a body politic at war with the land seizers and money hoarders, and our laws are merely the common laws of all other Christian belligerents. We seize and capture from our professed enemies." "Professed enemies?" said the Bishop; "why you are the enemies of industry and good order. If all men were of your principles and practice, there would be a universal destruction of property, and every thing that is valuable to man." "Softly, softly," said Snap, "we are equally industrious as you and the landed; entry, in our own way; and equally useful. You produce no wealth; you only inculcate a principle of making and hoarding it. The gentry produce no wealth; they only force other men to make it for them. We thieves produce no wealth; but we insist on a common right to that which God has given to the species, and upon such just and equitable laws as will present favourable opportunities to all, in youth especially, of exercising their talents

in the prosecution of useful employment, and failing to receive this justice from society, we reply—'then if you do not give us our hereditary rights voluntarily, we shall take them how and where we can.' You may punish us, but God will judge between us, which is the greatest sin, he that withholds the little that is due, or he who takes it at the risk of life and liberty. If we judge by the ultimate consequences ours is a more upright trade than yours; for ours tends to produce universal equity by removing the present abuses of society; yours tends to keep up the present diabolical system of outrage and oppression, and to make men sinners, thieves and murderers, in spite of nature, in order that you may have the satisfaction of preaching up sanctity, which your fine clerical endowments enable you to show off at a small expense of self-denial or mortification of any kind. Depend upon it we are quite as anxious for the reform of the world as you are.

"You are a strange fellow," said his Lordship; "I have let you have it all your own way, merely to satisfy my curiosity; but were I to permit you to go on much farther, I believe you would soon make a saint and an apostle of the devil himself. But, tell me, are you willing to follow an honest employment if I help you to one?" "I am, and I will carry the same honour among your party that I have preserved amongst my own. I will observe the laws when I once submit myself to them." The Bishop was as good as his word, and Snap is now a respectable attorney in London, but he frequently acknowledges that he has no more peace of conscience in his present vocation than he had when picking pocket handkerchiefs in the streets of London. The Bishop, however, used to congratulate himself that he had plucked at least one brand out of the burning.

## FOREIGN.

From Papers via Boston.

The trial of forty-five persons, charged with having entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the French Government, was proceeding before the Tribunal of Correction. The King's advocate in the course of his speech, declared that no doubt could exist of an extensive plot having been organised.

The French ministerial papers affirmed that it was the intention of the government to pardon a number of political offenders on the 7th August.

There were rumours in Paris that a new conspiracy among the military had been discovered.

The King of Naples arrived at Paris on the 5th of August.

Advices from Madrid were to the 30th July, and from Bayonne to the 3d of August. Gen. Cordova has resigned the command of the the Queen's forces on account of ill health, it is said, and been succeeded by General Saarsfield Gomez, one of the Carlist chiefs, had endeavoured to possess himself of Oviedo, but being repulsed by the inhabitants had retreated towards the mountains of Leon. The Carlist commander-in-chief, Villareal, is said to have been repulsed in an attack upon Zubire, and subsequently on the 1st of August, defeated by General Bernelle losing 200 killed and 100 prisoners. General Espartero, was in hot pursuit of Gomez, whose forces are much reduced by desertion.

A serious disturbance is reported to have taken place in Saragossa, ending with the proclamation of the constitution of 1812.

The difficulties between the Government and the British Legion were arranged, the government having provided funds for the payment of the arrears due to the Legion.

The cholera was raging in Hungary and other parts of the Austrian dominions. There had been a number of cases even in Vienna.

King Otho of Greece was expected at Vienna, on a visit to the Emperor.

The Dutch papers contradict the report that the difference between Holland and Belgium was in a state of settlement by the Germanic Diet.

Lt. Lynch and Mr Eden, of the Euphrates expedition, had arrived at Constantinople. Notwithstanding the loss of the Tigris, the object of the expedition was completely attained, the practicability of the route being established.

LATER FROM SPAIN.—By the arrival of the ship Ariosto, Capt. Blacker, from St. Ubes, which port she left on the 1<sup>st</sup> ultimo, Messrs Tophitts have received a file of the Lisbon English Journal to the 13th ult.—which contains important information relative to the affairs in Spain.

Disturbances still continue in Spain, and it seems now highly probable that the existing government will be overthrown. The constitution of 1812 has been solemnly proclaimed at Cadiz, Seville and Badajoz, as well as at Malaga. In Seville, on the receipt of a dispatch sent to the authorities by the civil government of Cadiz, they called together the superior officers of the National Guard, and made them acquainted with what had occurred at Cadiz, the proclamation of the constitution of 1812. It was then agreed that all the corps in Seville should be drawn up, in order to ascertain the spirit they were animated with. The result was, that Commissioners were appointed by them, which expressed the following wishes as those of their constituents, viz.—

1st. That the Minister should be dismissed as well as Gen. Cordova, and a Commander-in-chief appointed, worthy the confidence of the nation.

2d. That a Constituent Cortes be convened, upon the principle laid down in the Constitution of 1812, and

3d. That obedience be no longer paid to the existing Government.

As far as related to the two first articles, the Civil Governor has given way. And as to the third, the open rupture with the existing Government, it was still under consideration.

We gather from these papers that Madrid is in a state of revolution. The Revista, a Lisbon paper of August 9, says, that intelligence had been received that a revolution had taken place which had caused considerable bloodshed, the result of which was the dismissal of Isturiez, and the appointment of Mendizabal as Prime Minister: the Queen promising to give to Spain a Constitution with two Chambers. This, however, is denied by the Lisbon Journal of the 13th, which says, "we regret to find that M. Mendizabal is not in office, and that on the contrary, the present ministry are continuing their career of mischief and anarchy, and have now declared Madrid in a state of siege." One cause of the tumult in Madrid, is said to have been the postponement of the meeting of the Cortes from the 11th to the 15th of August.

MADRID, August 5.

We are assured that the French Ambassador at this Court has declared, that if, in consequence of the insurrectionary movements which have already commenced, the existing fundamental law should be abrogated, for the constitution of 1812, all diplomatic relations will be immediately stopped with the government thus established, and passports demanded.

Isturiez, the President of the Spanish ministry, is confined to his bed with a violent inflammatory fever.

ACCOUNTS FROM SPAIN.—By the ship Empire, which arrived at Boston on Monday, from the Mediterranean, Mr. Topliff has received Gibraltar papers to Aug. 1. They contain a considerable variety of details of military operations in Spain. The Carlists had set two expeditions in motion, which had spread considerable alarm. One of them consisting of 2000 troops, entered Soria on the 10th, left it on the 17th, and proceeded to Rinza. Gen. Gomez, with five battalions of infantry and 200 horse,

had forced his way into Galicia, although efforts were made to intercept his progress by the Queen's troops. The armies of Generals Cordova and Evans appear to have been inactive since the last accounts.

At Malaga on the night of July 25th, there was a serious popular insurrection. At 9 o'clock the National Guard turned out, took possession of the avenues to their posts, and challenged all who appeared, receiving them with cries of "the constitution and liberty forever! Death to tyrants and *pasteleos!*" They had previously gained over 800 regular troops, who had been recently brought there to preserve order. The military governor, S. Just, a brave man, accompanied by an aid-de-camp and a national guard, entered the guard room and began to expostulate with the troops on their proceedings, when one levelled a pistol at him which flashed in the pan. He continued his expostulations, and was answered by a discharge of muskets, and his body was run thro' with twenty bayonets. The civil governor, Count Donadio, hearing the drums bent, repaired to the Convent, where the regular troops were quartered, and put himself at their head. At 11 o'clock, a party of the national guard came up, and after a short parley the regulars marched out, shouting "union forever." They made known to the national guard the Count, who had disguised himself as a sentinel. They immediately shot him, and dragged his body to the square, where it lay exposed until three o'clock, when it was thrown into a pit. The bells were alternately tolled, and rung merry peals during the night. On the 26th, the constitution of 1812, was proclaimed and sworn to, and a provisional Junta was established.—These insurgents called themselves of the party of Mendizabel.

There are symptoms of insubordination in other parts of Spain, independently of the contest between the Carlist and Christino parties. The details are too detached, and separately too unimportant to deserve to be repeated.

One of the Carlist expeditions above mentioned, had carried off a large amount of booty from Riaza, which they left on the 22d for Sepulueda, and afterwards marched upon Pennafiel. The loss of the inhabitants of Riaza was computed at 1,000,000 rs. Sepulueda is but eight leagues from St. Idefonso, where the two Queens were. The appearance of the enemy so near them excited great alarm among the courtiers, and some of them quit the place with great precipitation.

The latest dates from Madrid are to July 26th. On the 24th, the civil Governor issued an address exhorting the people to the maintenance of order. The Cortes, he said, would meet within the month, and he predicted the triumph of the true sons of the country, and the reconciliation of all who deserved the name of liberals.

There is an account of a victory gained by a Christino officer, Grashes, with 1900 men, over a body of 2,600 Carlists, under Serrader, near Seneja, in which the latter had 200 men killed on the spot, and the former lost but one man, and he died of excessive heat. On the following day, Serrader lost a hundred more men. In Catalonia, Gen. Mina was cutting off some small detached bands of rebels.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

**LATEST FROM THE PENINSULA.**—Lisbon papers of the 6th and 13th August, received in this city, contain the latest news from Portugal and Spain. The Transcript says:

The Political horizon of the Peninsula is daily becoming more clouded and assuming a pearances both threatening and alarming. The election in Portugal has terminated in so small a majority in favour of ministers, and

party spirit runs so high, that serious consequences are anticipated. Lisbon, however, remained quiet, but Government have asked of England, the aid of 6000 men, under the pretence of repressing the Miguelite faction.

Spain is represented as in a most melancholy position, with a disunited cabinet, and a prospect of the prolongation of the civil war.

Lieut. Gen. Evans, commanding the English Division in the North of Spain is dead. He died of sickness of which he had long been lingering.—His loss will be severely felt.

**REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.**—The New Orleans *Bulletin* of Aug. 22nd states:—By the arrivals from Vera Cruz and Texas on Saturday and yesterday, some recent information is received. A battle was fought at Etla, (Mexico) between the Federal and Government troops in which the latter came off victorious. The officers taken were principally shot. There are strong signs of a general revolution throughout Mexico, which will probably result in the overthrow of the central Government.

The New Orleans Bee contains full and ample details of the revolutionary movements above referred to—having received files of the Diato del Gobierno of Mexico to July 30.

As was expected, the revolution is in full progress. The liberal party of federalists, opposed to centralism, are making rapid advances: they were, however, completely routed at Etla, by Gen. Canalazo, with 600 government troops; the federalists, 600 in number, being commanded by Gen. Alcevedo. The loss of the latter is stated at 100 killed and 223 taken prisoners, including Alcevedo.

Such is the dissatisfaction among the Officers of the United States Army, that seven Captains, eight first, nine second, and one brevet second Lieutenant, have, as we learn by an order from the War department of the 26th inst, sent in their resignations, which have been accepted.—*New Bedford Daily Mercury.*

**MEXICO.**—By the arrival of the Schr. Lady Hope, in seven days from Tampico, we learn that the Mexican republic is in a frightfully convulsed state. The intelligence received at Tampico previous to the sailing of the schr. was of a most painful nature, plotting, treachery and strife being the order of the day, party pitted against party, and all in open hostility throughout the distracted land. No battle of note, since that of Etla, has been fought, in which, it will be remembered, the constitutionalists were worsted; they are not, it appears, dispirited or broken by their defeat—on the contrary, they are encouraged by the accession of numbers to their ranks, and the rapid extension of their principles. If this is correct, the overthrow of the present government is the likely result, but it will not be effected without much destruction of life.—*N. Orleans Bee.*

**UNITED STATES.**

[From the Charleston Courier, Aug 28.]

**FROM FLORIDA DIRECT.**—The Schr. George and Mary, Captain Willey, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon.—We are indebted to Captain W. for the following information, obtained by him from the express Rider, who arrived at Black Creek, 22d inst. A detachment of 110 men, under command of Major Pierce, having information that the Indians were in their vicinity, went in pursuit of them; on arriving at Gen. Clinch's plantation they found 300 Indians, with about 100 horses hobbled, and 300 head of cattle; the Indians were immediately attacked and repulsed, after a battle of one hour, the whites having one killed, owing to his horse taking fright and running into the midst of the Indians, and 16 wounded. The Indian loss was 10 left dead on the field, their wounded they carried off. The Indians retreated to a hammock as usual; they immediately rallied and pursued the whites to within 2 miles of Micanopy, when they left. The Express Rider states that Lieut. Herbert had

again distinguished himself, and that Major Pierce was making preparation to attack them on the following day.

[From the Buffalo Journal, Sept. 2.]

**SHIPWRECK.**—A most distressing accident occurred on the lake on Monday night last. The schooner President, Capt Kennedy, was upset in a squall, when about nine miles below Cleveland, and instantly filling, four of the crew were swept from the deck and found a watery grave. The captain and mate, after remaining on the dock two days and a night, were taken off in a very exhausted state, being severely bruised and wounded, and carried into Cleveland, by the schr. Platina. Captain Kennedy, notwithstanding his own imminent danger and sufferings, retained in his grasp both the cook and the boy, until both died in his arms. The former being washed overboard, Capt. K. endeavoured to lash the body of the boy, in order, if possible, to send it to Conneaut, where his parents reside; his efforts, however, proved unavailing, and the sea soon swept it away. The vessel is owned by Messrs. Smith, Macy, and Russell of this city, who had no insurance.

**MR. AUDUBON,** the enthusiastic bird-hunter, has arrived at this port, in the *Gladiator*. We met him in the street this morning, and were glad to see him looking well, and in fine spirits; as though he had "the stuff" in him for a six month's ramble through the forests and swamps of the country beyond the Mississippi, whither, it is said, he intends going.—*New York Com. Advertiser.*

**COLONIAL.**

ST JOHN, September 17.

We have much satisfaction in being enabled to announce that a Branch of the Bank of British North America, (established in London with a capital of £1,000,000 sterling), is about being instituted in this City. Since the arrival, on Tuesday last, of Robert Carter, Esquire, Commissioner from the Court of Directors in London, no time has been lost in making the necessary preliminary arrangements for that most desirable end. James Kirk, E. DeW. Ratchford, John Robertson, W.H. Street, and W. Walker, Esqrs, have been appointed a Provisional Committee for conducting the affairs of the Bank of St John; and, we understand, it is expected to go into operation in a few months.

On the scheme being first publicly promulgated, we took occasion to notice the importance of such an establishment in this City, where, from the limited resources of the present Banking institutions, the public are unable to obtain accommodation in money matters to the extent required by the increasing business and known resources of the country. Now, however, that there is a prospect of so large an addition being immediately made to the Banking capital of the Province, we have every reason to anticipate a corresponding increase in the trade and prosperity of the country, which have hitherto been so much retarded by the want of a sufficient circulating medium to carry into effect the views of the enterprising, the industrious, and the intelligent.—*Courier.*

**BANK STOCK.**—Twenty Shares of *Commercial Bank Stock* were sold by Auction on Wednesday last, at a premium of *thirteen per cent.*—*Id.*

Mr. Alderman Theal submitted in Common Council yesterday, proposals for propelling a passage boat on the Carleton ferry, by a chemical power of his own inventing, to carry 100 passengers, and to leave either side of the harbor every fifteen minutes, to be absent from any one side no longer than thirteen minutes; and to be ready for plying by the 1st day of April next. Mr T. contemplates making a saving by his invention, over steam, that would enable him in ten years time, to give a free passage to the now feeblem of the City.—*Id.*

MIRAMICHI, September 20.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—A melancholy accident happened on the South West, about half a mile from Mr Beregin's, on Wednesday, the 7th inst. A woman by the name of Dumphy, in the absence of her husband, proceeded to the barn, a short distance from her dwelling, and on her return found the house in flames, in which was an infant about four months old. The fire had made such progress that she failed in securing the child, (notwithstanding she made several efforts to save it,) and in a short time the premises, with all its contents, were consumed. We understand there was a considerable sum of money in the house.—*Gleaner.*

**FIRE.**—The dwelling house, bedding, and furniture, barn and crops of hay, oats, &c. of Mr John Bates, of Dalhousie settlement, County of Annapolis, were destroyed by fire on the 8th instant. The poor man, by this sad occurrence, has lost nearly the fruits of 16 years' industry.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

By a London Correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A FEW days after my visit to the house of commons, I received a note from Lord Lansdowne, whose acquaintance I have had the honor and pleasure to make, communicating an order for my admission to the house of lords. I availed myself, with gratitude, of his lordship's good offices, and spent several hours in studying the proceedings of this distinguished branch of the British parliament. Like the commons, this body occupies a neat but not convenient temporary hall, and will do so until the new Parliament house shall be erected.

That the appearance of this body is more imposing and dignified than that of the house of commons, is what you would naturally expect. Not that lords are generally much better looking than other men, which I have certainly found not to be fact. But they are *en masse*, certainly better bred, and more dignified men in their deportment than the members of the house of commons. Association with the most cultivated society in the realm, and aristocracy of feeling, would be certain to render them such.

With the exception of the lord chancellor, who sits as speaker near one end of the hall or chamber, and the bishops, who are (including the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and four Irish bishops,) twenty-six in number, the members of the house of lords wear no dress which distinguishes them from their fellow subjects. They are generally older in appearance than the members of the house of commons, and their deportment is far more quiet and dignified.

The bishops, in their full official robes, a conspicuous part of which, you know, is their large white surplice, sit together near the chancellor, and on his right; that is always their place, though that side in the house of lords, as well as in the house of commons, is the side which is occupied by the ministers and their supporters. Most certainly the bishops cannot be charged with the sin of supporting the present ministry although they sit on that side of the house.

The chancellor sits on a great cushioned seat covered with damask, which is really a woollack, immediately in front of the throne, which is very little elevated above his seat, and is only a fine chair, shut up in a gilded enclosure, about six feet square, and three or four high. As there is no support for the back to the chancellor's seat, he naturally assumes a very undignified posture while the business of the house goes on. The present chancellor (lately Sir Peypys) is far from being a first rate man in regard to talents.

The leading men in the house of lords, at present, are unquestionably lord Brougham, when he is there, (but now absent through ill health,) lord Lyndhurst, the duke of Wellington, lord Melbourne, lord Lansdowne, earl Ripon, (late lord Goderich, and formerly Mr Robinson,) lord Glenelg (lately Mr Charles Grant) and lord Holland. The last named is, however, so infirm, that he is scarcely able, with his crutches, to get to the house. Lord Lyndhurst is probably the clearest and ablest reasoner, though he is not equal to Brougham in genius, nor is he equal to him in an effective manner of speaking. The duke of Wellington, for plain and forcible argument—for argument which goes directly to the point—is equal to any man in parliament. As to lord Melbourne, he is not, and never was, a first rate man. How long he and his fellow ministers will be able to retain their present posts, it is difficult to say. The king, who is a decided Tory in heart, and always has been, (though he was friendly to the first reform bill,) would be glad to get clear of them all tomorrow, if he could get along without them. But this he cannot at present do. And yet I will venture to say, that if the parliament would only grant a few things which the dissenters still ask, and ask with justice, they would make the overwhelming majority of the people of England conservatives. And then this ministry might,

and perhaps would go out. And years would roll by before there could be such an opposition got up, (on the remaining catholic grievances or any other grievances,) as would put the government into the hands of a whig-radical ministry.

I heard many of the members of the house of lords speak. The earl of Ripon, lord Lyndhurst, lord Lansdowne, lord Mansfield, lord Glenelg, the duke of Buccleugh, (who is quite a young man in appearance,) and several others, speak very well. Lord Melbourne is not a bad speaker. He has considerable force. The bishop of London and the bishop of Exeter, (Dr. Philpotts,) are good speakers, and are heard with attention.

That any change or reform will soon take place in the house of lords, as Mr O'Connell promises his friends, is a most ridiculous idea. That they will ultimately yield to the decided and clearly expressed wishes of a majority of the people, I think is certain. They should certainly yield to nothing else.

One word as to the argument which some of them use in favor of a hereditary house of lords, namely, that the present house of lords is greatly superior in talent, to the house of commons. It is this:—It so happens, that almost every lord of much talent, has been created such by royal prerogative, and not by inheritance—such as Lyndhurst, Brougham, Wellington, Ripon, Glenelg, Melbourne, &c.

AMERICANUS.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

[From Boston Papers to the 13th Sept.]

LATE FROM ENGLAND.—London papers to the 5th August, and Liverpool to the 9th, have been received at New York by the packet ship United States.

The session of Parliament it was expected would be closed about the 23d of August.

In the House of Commons on the 5th, the Church Temporalities Bill (Ireland) after a short conversation, was read a third time and passed.

A duel was fought on the 5th August, between the hon. Grantley Berkley, and Dr. Maginn, editor of Fraser's Magazine.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The remains of the late Mr. N. M. Rothschild reached London by steambath on Thursday evening, and were deposited in the house of business in the city, where they will remain till the day of interment. Mrs. Rothschild and family arrived by the same conveyance.

The private fortune of Mr. N. M. Rothschild is stated to have been four millions sterling.—His place in London was to be occupied by his brother Charles, who formerly resided at Naples and more recently at Frankfort.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—MEXICO AND TEXAS.—We alluded yesterday to a debate in the British House of Commons, on a motion for an address to the King, praying that measures might be adopted to secure the States of Mexico against any operations that might be in contemplation to establish slavery. This debate is given below from which it will be seen that there is a disposition existing in Parliament which looks a little towards the accomplishment of one third of Mr. Adam's Prophecy, that we were on the eve of three wars.—*Boston Courier*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 6th.

TEXAS. Mr. P. Hoyt rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice. It was on a subject of the utmost importance to the cause of humanity, of immense importance to our colonial possessions, and to our merchants, who had embarked \$70,000,000 in Mexico. If the United States were suffered to wrest Texas from Mexico, would not Cuba and other Mexican possessions, fall a prey to the United States? The war now going on

in Texas, was a war not for independence, but for slavery; and he would contend that should the revolt of Texas be successful, that province would still be bound by the treaty Mexico entered into with this country when Texas formed part of the Mexican dominions, to prevent the carrying on of the Slave trade within its territory. The number of States in the Union had originally been thirteen; they were now increased to twenty-six, and if Texas were added to the Union there could be no doubt that the basis of the connexion would be to establish slavery and the slave trade permanently in that province. He begged to ask the noble lord opposite, Lord Palmerston, if within the last ten days he had not received an application from the Mexican government for the good offices of this country, to remonstrate with the United States against the gross violation of treaties, and the aggressions of their southern states. The hon. Member read extracts from speeches of Mr. Huskisson and John Q. Adams, to show the importance to America, in a commercial point of view, of annexing Texas to its territory.

It is now for this House to consider whether, after the enormous sums expended in abolishing and putting down slavery, it would render the whole of that expenditure useless, and to allow slavery taking deep root in situations with respect to which this country hath both the power and right of interference in suppressing it. But, supposing the independence of Texas to be established, and that it united itself with the United States, let the House consider what considerable commercial advantages the latter would gain over this country. By that junction the United States would be brought within six weeks sail of China. Neither ought the importance of the possession of the mining districts by America to be lost sight of by this country. Those mines were of immense value, one alone having produced not less than \$30,000,000. Unless Mexico was assisted as she ought to be by this country, she would become so weakened as soon to become an easy victim to the ambition of the United States of America. The motion with which he intended to conclude was, for an address to the crown to take such measures as were proper for the fulfilment of the existing treaty, by which this country was bound to co-operate with Mexico. He was of opinion that England ought not only to remonstrate with America, but to have a naval force on the coast to support Mexico against American aggressions.

The honourable member concluded by moving "that an humble address be presented to the crown, praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that such measures be taken, as to his Majesty may seem proper, to secure the fulfilment of the existing treaty between this country and Mexico, and to prevent the establishment of slavery, and the traffic in slaves in the province of Texas, in the Mexican territory."

Mr. H. G. Ward seconded the motion which involved a subject upon which he had been long and was deeply interested. The importance of the Province of Texas was but little known in this House or by the country. The Province itself consisted of a large tract of the finest land; it had numerous good, and only two bad ports; and the possession of it would give to the parties obtaining it the full command of the Gulf of Mexico. The Mexican government on its first intercourse with this country, an intercourse of increased, and still increasing commercial importance to this country, had stipulated for the abolition in its territory of the slave trade, and he (Mr. Ward) could state that this stipulation had been most rigidly enforced and observed, and he did not believe that there was now in the Mexican States, except Texas, 20 slaves. To Texas



the United States had long turned covetous eyes, and to obtain possession of that Province had been the first object of its policy. During his residence in Mexico, America contrived to have a proposal made to the Mexican Government, offering \$10,000,000 for certain privileges in Texas, and that proposition having been refused, America then proceeded to encourage the settlement of Texas of the refuse of her own Southern States, who took possession of the land without title, or pretension to any title, and thus drew into it a population exclusively slave and American. A declaration of independence next followed.—That declaration issued from men recognising no law, and signed by only one Mexican, the President of the Province—a man of talent, it was true, but who had dealt most largely in Texas lands, and sought his own advantage. He was supposed to have formed a connexion with some influential men of the American Cabinet, and amongst them with Mr. Forsyth. What then had followed? America having created a population in Texas in the way he had stated, and having given to it every possible assistance, a committee of foreign relations in the Senate, came in with a report signed by Mr. Clay, for whom he entertained a high respect, discussing the necessity of recognising the declaration of the independence of Texas. The tendency of the whole report was to show the propriety, at a future time, to annex Texas to the United States. The question, therefore, for the House to consider was—first, the general policy of allowing a state, without remonstrance, to extend itself, and thus put an end to the trade between this country and Mexico—the connexion between which would be completely cut off by a few American privateers ensconced in the Texian ports. The principle had been disclaimed in 1824, when it was proposed to annex part of Cuba to the United States, and that instance ought to guide this country in not allowing this contemplated extension of the American territory.

The next consideration was, whether the country would now allow a renewal and an increase of the slave trade. Such would be the result of this policy on the part of America, and from a pamphlet he had received this day, it appeared that the non-slavery states of America had themselves been roused to a sense of their own danger if that policy were successful. It was well known that there had long been a struggle between the Slave States and the non-slave States in Congress, and parties were equally balanced; but if Texas should eventually be annexed to the Federal Union, 18 votes in Congress at Washington would be added to those in favour of that most degrading feature in the civilized world—slavery.—On all these grounds he most cordially supported the motion of the hon. member from Southampton. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Palmerston observed, that if at the beginning of the observations he should have to make to the House, he said he did not feel himself at liberty to agree to the proposals of the honourable member for Southampton, he trusted that neither the hon. member nor the house would imagine that it was a proof that he did not feel the importance of its object, or that his Majesty's Government were not as much animated as was the hon. member with the desire to put an end to the evils to which the address he had moved so mainly related. (Hear, hear.) He (Lord Palmerston) trusted that he should be able to prove to the house that the address moved for was at present in some respects unnecessary, and in other respects premature. The observations of the two honourable gentlemen who had preceded him divided themselves into two different branches—the one relating to the political part of the question—and the other relating to the trade in slaves.

With regard to the political question, undoubtedly the possibility that the province of Texas might be added to the United States, was a subject which ought seriously to engage the attention of the house and the country, but he did not think that the events which had occurred afforded any ground for supposing that there was any such probability of its occurring as to call upon this house to address the Crown with reference to that matter. The state of Texas at present was this—a revolt having taken place there, the Mexican army had been dispatched for the purpose of putting it down. The first operation had been greatly successful, but a part of the army having very considerably advanced before the rest, it was surprised by the Texian force, routed with great slaughter, and the President taken prisoner. It might be possible that the resistance of the people of Texas might prevail against the authorities of Mexico, but, on the other hand, the numerical strength lay with the army of the Mexican Government, who from the last accounts which had been received, were preparing to make fresh efforts to reinforce their army, and from what had already happened the final result of the struggle could not be inferred.

With respect to the conduct of the United States of America in the matter, although he was aware that individuals in those States had given great assistance to the revolting population of Texas, yet the conduct of the responsible government of America was the reverse. If regard were had to the President's message to the Congress, it would be found to contain an unequivocal declaration of that Government to take no part in the Mexican civil war, and that in accordance with that declaration orders had been issued to enforce the laws in prevention of individuals mixing themselves up in the matter. He (Lord Palmerston) had that opinion of the honour and good faith of the Government of America, as not to suppose that they would not act up to that declaration: and he thought fresh circumstances ought to arise before an address should be sent to the Crown on that political branch of the question.—(Hear, hear)

Now with regard to that part of the question which related to the trade in slaves, the hon. gentleman opposite had remarked, that no correspondence had been had before the house with regard to the progress or diminution of the slave trade supposed to exist in Texas, while other parts were given. The fact was so; and the explanation he had to offer was, that His Majesty's Government had no agent in the Province of Texas, and they had only lately received information from the British minister at Mexico, bearing on the illicit traffic in slaves supposed to be carried on in Texas. It would be a great evil much to be deplored, if the course of the civil war were to lead to an extension or re-establishment of slavery. That was a matter deserving the attention of the house; and if the house supposed that his Majesty's Government were either indifferent or unwilling to bestow the most vigilant care to prevent such an evil, he should be willing to agree in thinking with the hon. member for Southampton, it fitting to admonish the Government in the manner he proposed; but he (Lord Palmerston) assured the House the Government required no such stimulus to perform their duty, and he thought that what they were now doing might be accepted as a proof that they were anxious and active in endeavouring to put down the slave trade in every part of the world, and to prevent its springing up in quarters where it did not already exist; but he did not think there was any considerable danger of such an evil being the result of the Mexican civil war, for it was evident that either Texas must be conquered and yield to Mexi-

can authority, or that it by succeeding in its struggle, would become an independent state; or thirdly, add itself to the United States of America. Now, if the Mexican authority were re-established, no more encouragement to the slave trade would be given in Texas than in any other Mexican State.

Again, if the Mexican authority was thrown off and the independence of Texas declared, it would then be open to this country to interfere and put down any trade in slaves that might be carried on. Lastly, if Texas should in the progress of events, become a member of the United States of America, though slaves might be sent there from other States, there would be no real danger of the importation of slaves from the coast of Africa, or the islands of the West Indies. He was inclined to believe that an importation into Texas of slaves from Cuba had taken place, but he had not heard of any such importation from the coast of Africa. With regard to the importation of slaves from Cuba, he must say that it had occurred before the treaty concluded between Spain and this country, for suppressing the slave trade, had come into operation. The statement of the hon. member of Southampton therefore, applied to a time antecedent to that ratification of the treaty.

The noble lord then entered into various particulars of the measures taken by the government for the suppression of the slave trade, and added, if the government should receive any authentic accounts of the introduction of slaves into Texas, it would be their wish as well as duty, to take such immediate steps as would put it down.—Now as to the political question, he thought there was no ground whatever, why this government should interfere politically. As to that part of the address which called on the crown to interfere to prevent the traffic of slaves in Texas, he thought it would involve a censure on the government they did not deserve, considering the measures they had already adopted, and on these grounds he must oppose the motion.

Mr E. Buxton did not think any blame attributable to the government, with respect to the extension of slavery in Texas, but he thought the subject required their continual vigilance. This government was bound to remonstrate with the Mexican Government as well as that of the United States, which as a Government was as strongly opposed to the extension of slavery as we were.

Mr. B. Hoyt, after what the noble lord had said, would not press his motion.

Mr Hume, Sir T. French, and Sir J. T. Reed made some important remarks.

Dr Lushington said there were several circumstances, under which this country had a right to interfere, to prevent the traffic in slaves in Texas. So long as Texas remained in a state of dependence on Mexico, or did not establish its independence, this country had a right to insist on its observation of the treaty which we had made with Mexico, of which under such circumstances, it must be considered as forming a part. If it did establish its independence, we could recognise it as a state on such conditions as we pleased, and could make the abolition of the slave trade one of them. But if the state was received into the Union of the North-American States, then we could demand that it should be bound by the treaties which we had contracted with the government of those states.

Dr Bowring thought we were bound to remonstrate with the government of North America, against the introduction of any slave-dealing trade in the Union.

The motion was then withdrawn.

[From the N. Y. Gazette, Sept. 14]

**LATEST DATES.**—The ship *Southerner*, Capt. Glover, arrived here yesterday, bringing London dates to the 10th and Liverpool to the 12th August, being two days later than those received by the packet ship *United States*. On perusal of the papers, we find very little of political interest. A few articles only which we give below, are all that can be gathered from them.

In the House of Lords on the 9th, the custom duties bill, and the assessed tax bill were read a second time. The report on the Irish valuation was agreed to.

In the Commons, on the same day, notice was given by Mr. Robinson, that early next session, he should submit a motion for the repeal of the duty on marine insurances.

LONDON, August 9.

The whole attention, not only of the Stock Exchange, but of the City generally, appeared to be engaged this morning in attendance upon the funeral of the late Mr. Rothschild; or in witnessing the vast cortege of carriages of the wealthy and aristocratic, which testified the respect of their owners for the memory of the deceased capitalist. The quotation of English stocks have scarcely suffered a change.

**DESTRUCTIVE THUNDER STORM.**—On Wednesday the Isle of Man was visited by a most awful thunder storm. Five unfortunate miners met with an untimely death, in consequence of the Laxey river being so much swollen that it broke over its banks, and descended with such fearful rapidity into the Lead Mines at that place as to fill them with water. Two men were killed by the lightning.

**PROPELLION BY QUICKSILVER.**—The London Globe says that a vessel of extraordinary speed—propelled by quicksilver, is plying on the Thames.

## THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1836.

**NEWS OF THE WEEK.**—By the arrival of several vessels at Boston and New York, we are put in possession of London news to the 10th, and Liverpool to the 12th of August. From these it appears that Parliament would be prorogued about the 22nd; that prosperity continues to smile on the parent state,—that General Evans had fallen a victim to his own imprudence, in embarking in a bad cause;—that in Spain such revolutionary movements had taken place in Madrid, Malaga, Seville, and other principal towns, as indicated the speedy dissolution of the Queen's Government; and that the northern despots were chuckling over the success of their protegee Don Carlos.

France is also in a very unsettled state; rumours of numerous, extensive and deep laid plots for the King's life, and the overthrow of the Government, continued to engage the attention of the public functionaries; and so great was the distrust about court, that the usual fetes of July were prohibited.

**ALBION MINES.**—**TRADE OF PICTOU.**—Owing to the greatly increased demand for Coal, we understand that the Albion Mining Association have it in contemplation to extend the Railroad from its present termination below New Glasgow to the loading station, and, ultimately, to Abercrombie's point, opposite this town, when, in either case, Locomotive Engines will be employed in propelling the cars—and thus, the enormous expense and delay occasioned by the present mode of conveyance down the river in Lighters, will be avoided. While we rejoice to see the Company projecting measures commensurate with the importance of the Trade, in which they are engaged, we can perceive some important advantages that will accrue from the new arrangement; the expense of the doubtful scheme of deepening the river, will be ren-

dored unnecessary; a much greater quantity of coal can be delivered on board in the same time, and at much less expence than by the present mode, and if the Railway is extended the whole distance we have mentioned, the additional advantages will follow, of their being able to ship a month or six weeks later, than they can now do in the river; and there is a strong probability of their sinking a shaft or shafts at the north end of, or along the line of the railroad, with equal success, as at their station up the river. There can be no doubt but that the coal field extends along the whole line of the intended road.

We are happy in being able to inform our townsmen, that there is at present a strong probability of this Port ranking first in the Province, in tonnage of shipping for the current year; and although our friends in Halifax, may exceed us in the value of their exports, yet the value of ours is vastly enhanced by the circumstance of its being created capital,—it is wholly extracted from the soil, the sea, or the bowels of the earth, by the industry and perseverance of the inhabitants, whilst the trade of the capital consists chiefly of the transit of goods from one country to another.

We have to congratulate our farmers also, on the prospects there are, of their obtaining Cash and high prices, for every article of farm produce through the Winter.

R. CARTER Esq. the Agent of the Colonial Banking Company, passed through this place on Thursday last, on his way to Charlotte Town and Miramichi.—The Halifax press of last week has left us wholly in the dark with regard to his success there; we are therefore led to infer, that the Halifax capitalists and money changers of monopolizing celebrity, have discountenanced this gentleman's interference with their trade. Be this as it may, we hope that upon his return, arrangements will be made with him for establishing a Branch here; the present importance of, and the rapidly increasing trade of this port, surely demand such an establishment, as much as either Miramichi or Charlotte Town, and nothing could be more desirable, if on the liberal principles of the Scotch Banks—embracing Discounting Bills, Cash Accounts, Money Loans, &c.; we should certainly prefer having none, to the miserable, perplexing, and, to the merchant, dangerous systems, that are pursued in Halifax, and St. John, N. B.

Since writing the above, we are happy to learn, that Mr. Carter has expressed himself favourable to establishing a Branch Bank here, and that it will be on the principles we have stated above, and under the immediate management of a local Committee. He intends having a meeting of the trade on his immediate return here, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements, and we hope our monied men and merchants will lay aside all petty jealousies, and act with that decision, unanimity, and liberality which the crisis demands. It will form a new era in the annals of Pictou.

**GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC.**—On the 10th inst. at mid day, a Fire broke out in the Lower Town of Quebec, which spread so rapidly that before it was got under, 16 houses, 4 vessels—with their cargoes, and a vast amount of other property, altogether estimated at £70,000, were consumed: about half of which was insured. The means said to be possessed by the inhabitants for extinguishing fires, are very ineffective. The Military on this occasion were particularly active.

**EXAMINATION.**—On Wednesday last, the school taught by Mr. George Christie in this town was examined, when the various classes under his inspection, exhibited very satisfactory proofs of their diligence, and such as bore ample testimony to the abilities of their Teacher; we note, with particular pleasure, the facility with which many of his pupils solved, by mental calculation, such arithmetical questions as were proposed to them, and also the readiness with

which they explained some of the first principles of Natural Philosophy.

**St. John, N. B. Weekly Chronicle.**—The first and second numbers of this new Periodical are before us. It is a well selected Miscellany, and well executed, upon tolerably good paper; it furnishes the public, among other things, with a Price Current, a thing in which its predecessors in St. John were all defective. We think the paper well-deserving of patronage, and wish its proprietor every success.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—"A Subscriber" on the *Rogatka* is under consideration.

If "Liberator" expects us to join him in a crusade against the Kirk, he is mistaken; his communication will be delivered to him at the office.

### DIED,

On Sunday last, after a lingering and very painful illness, which she bore with much christian fortitude, Mrs Jonathan Blanchard, of this Town. She exemplified in no small degree, through life, the virtues which adorn the followers of Jesus, proved herself most useful in the different spheres in which Providence had placed her, and left the world in the strong hope of a blessed immortality. A surviving husband, and numerous family, deeply lament her loss.

On the 1st June last, in the parish of Crawford John, Lunarkshire, Mr Robert Lindsay, aged 77 years, and father of Mr John Lindsay of this town. The deceased maintained to the end of his days an unblemished and honest character.

### TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

*Arrivals during the past week.*

*At the Royal Oak.*—J. Cunard, Esq. of Miramichi, Lady, Miss Peters, and servant, R. Carter, Esq. of London, Lady, and two servants, P. Hodgson, and H. Palmer, Esq's, of P.E. Island, Mr and Mrs Hunt, Messrs Donwell, Jackson, Leavitt, Buxton, & Staples.

*At Mr. Harper's.*—Mr Raymond and Son, Messrs Archibald, McDonald, Pierce, Richards, and Winters, Captains Thomas and McLadgain.

*At Mr. Lorrain's.*—Dr. McDonald, C. Fairbanks Esq. and Lady, Miss Fairbanks, Captain Faulkner.

## SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

### ENTERED.

Wednesday, 21st—Brig Dante, Staples, Portland—ballast; Edwin, Hunt, Providence—do., Schrs. Patriot, Burgess, Boston—do.; Alex'r. Cummings, Sears, Sandwich, U. S.—do.; Brig Coral, Doughty, New York—do.; Schr. Trial, Roberts, Fall River—do.

Thursday—Schr. Esperance, Babin, Quebec—provision. &c.

Friday—Barque Hazard, English, Providence—ballast; Brigs Baltic, Leavitt, Portland—do.; Pandora, Shepherd, Providence—do.; Schr. Oxford, Kenney, Norfolk, Halifax—do.; Sloop George, Wood—P E Island—ballast; Schr. Two Brothers, McLean, do. do.; William Carleton, Halifax—do.; Elizabeth, Simpson, Arichat; Two Brothers, Fougerson, do.—pickled fish; Temperance, Duncan, Halifax—rum; Isabella, Kennedy, Halifax—a general assortment of goods, &c.; Catharine, Buckler, Tatnagouche—salt.

Monday—Schr. Nonpariel, Sturdivant, Stamford—ballast; Brigs Henry, Gerts, Portland; Shaw, Scott, Lancaster, U. S.; Sophia, King, Portsmouth; Rupert, Curtes, New York—2,237 lbs. clover seed to J. Dawson; Splendid, Branscomb, New York—bal.; Galin, Killgore, Portland; John Decatur, Dillingham, Boston—flour, corn meal, ship bread, chairs, &c.; Schrs Azala, Chase, New Bedford; Lucy, Carter, Fall River; Mary Ann, Fraser, Crow Harbour—fish.

Yesterday—Schooner Catharine, Howin, Tatnagouche—ballast.

### CLEARED.

Wednesday—Schr. Sarah, Smith, New Bedford—coal; Brig. Orson, Flinner, Fall River—coal, Schr. Elizabeth, McMorris, Bay Verte, coal.

Thursday—Schr. Two Brothers, McDonald, Dalhousie—oxen, butter, &c.; Cousins, Lawless, Miramichi—coal.

Friday—Brig Enterprize, Brayton, Somerset—coal; schr. Altorf, Hopkins, fishing voyage.

Saturday—Schr. Caty and Sally, Fernald, Providence; Two Brothers, Fougerson, Miramichi—fish; Brig Helon, Kenrick, Plymouth, U. S.—coal; Schr. Two Brothers, McLean, P E Island—coal.

Yesterday—Brig Two Sisters, Bartlett, New York—coal; sloop, George, Wood, P E Island—coal.

The Dutch brig Johanna, of Bremen, Haullif, master, 43 days from Cronstadt, cargo of hemp and iron, bound to New York, was lost on the 3d inst. in a thick fog on the N E bar of Sable Island. Crew arrived at Halifax.  
Arrived at St. John, N B. September 2. H. M. brig Wanderer, from a cruise—with an American fishing schooner, seized for fishing on British waters, near Grand Manan.

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

RAYMOND & GRAGAN.  
Raymond Town, Cy. Kent, N. B.,  
Sept. 21st, 1836.

THE Second Quarterly MEETING of the Pictou Temperance Society takes place in the Court House, TO-MORROW Evening, at seven o'clock. An Address will be delivered. A Collection in aid of the funds.

A. D. GORDON, Sec'y.  
25th September.

**NOTICE.**

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Hockin & Sons, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to ROBERT or DANIEL HOCKIN; and all persons having demands, will send in their accounts for adjustment.

ROBERT HOCKIN,  
JAMES HOCKIN,  
DANIEL HOCKIN.

Pictou, September 27th, 1836 m-m

**TO FARMERS.**

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

JAMES DAWSON.

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

**TO BE SOLD,**

**AT PUBLIC SALE,**

AT the house of George McLeod, Esq. Merigo-mish, on Thursday the 29th day of December, ensuing, at 12 o'clock, noon, that

**EXCELLENT FARM,**

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

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

**DR. KIRKWOOD**

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

Residence at Mrs. Davison's.

N. B. Advice to the poor gratis.

[Pictou, 21st September, 1836.]

**NOTICE.**

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

- Chain Cables, from 3-8 in. to 1 1-2 inches
- Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties
- Anchors—different sizes
- Windlass Irons—do.
- House Pipes—do.
- And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice.
- Ploughs & carts, complete
- With other farming utensils,
- Grist and Saw-mill chains, and every other kind of mill-work done to order,
- Britchin Irons and Hooks
- Back bands and traces
- Logging and ox-chains.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836. t-f

**IN THE SUPREME COURT.**

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

**TO BE SOLD,**

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

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

E. H. HARRINGTON, High Sheriff.

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

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

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

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

**PRESENTLY ON HAND:**

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

**WANTED.**

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

**COLCHESTER HOTEL.**

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

JOSEPH R. DODSON.

Truro, 1st June, 1836.  
N B Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. r-m

**ROYAL OAK HOTEL.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

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

**ESTABLISHMENT**

well known as the

**ROYAL OAK HOTEL,**

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

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

WILLIAM ADAMSON.

Pictou, August 3d, 1836. if ps6

**FINAL NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq., will please to take notice that unless they make immediate payment to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted against them without distinction.  
Nov. 4 MARTIN J. WILKINS



**"CAPE BRETON."**

Captain THOMAS GRAHAM,

LEAVES the Mining Company's Wharf at Pictou every Thursday evening after the arrival of the mail from Halifax, for Charlotte Town and Miramichi, leaves Charlotte Town on Friday morning, and returns to Pictou calling at Charlotte Town, leaving Miramichi every Monday morning,—and will take such

**FREIGHT**

from those places as may offer, at the following

**RATES:**

**FROM PICTOU TO CHARLOTTE TOWN.**

Cabin Passengers, - - -	12s each,
Steorage do. - - -	6s "
Horses, - - -	20s "
Gigs and Wagons, - - -	10s "
Goods, per barrel, bulk, -	1s 3d.

**CHARLOTTE TOWN TO MIRAMICHI.**

Cabin Passengers, - - -	20s each,
Steorage do. - - -	10s "
Horses, - - -	20s "
Cattle, - - -	15s per head,
Sheep and Pigs, - - -	2s each,
Goods, per barrel, bulk, -	1s 3d
Wagons and Carriages, - - -	12s each,

**PICTOU TO MIRAMICHI.**

Cabin Passengers, - - -	30s each,
Steorage do. - - -	15s "
Horses, - - -	25s "
Cattle, - - -	22s 6d pr head,
Sheep and Pigs, - - -	2s 6d each,
Gigs and Wagons, - - -	15s "
Goods, per barrel, bulk, -	1s 6d.

Passengers found on paying for their meals.

No person allowed to smoke in the cabin or steorage.

Pictou, July 20, 1836. if

**JOHN O'GROAT'S INN.**

THIS conveniently and beautifully situated accommodation for the public, has been recently fitted up and neatly furnished, by the subscriber, in the most comfortable manner. It has hitherto been known as the "Ten Mile Inn," that being its distance from the town of Pictou;—and its present occupier, in giving it a new designation, is confident in assuring travellers that even between the far famed "John O'Groat's and Maiden Kirk" there will not be found a house of entertainment wherein greater exertions are made for the accommodation of wayfarers. Private rooms are prepared for family parties, and for gentlemen sportsmen, who may feel disposed to fish the fine stream of the West River, which passes close by the Inn, or range the adjoining woods for game. The best description of Stabling is provided, and every convenience suited for such an Establishment can always be had at such moderate charges as will, upon trial, induce the traveller who has once visited the "John O'Groat's Inn" to repeat his call should he have future occasions of requiring the subscriber's services.

His friends in the District are respectfully informed that  
Dinners, &c. &c. & all kinds of Entertainment, are in readiness for them whenever he may be honored with their patronage.  
August, 1836. GEORGE CRAIG.

**WILLIAM BROWNRIG,  
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,**

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

**STOCK OF MATERIALS**

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

Ready made BOOTS & SHOES constantly on hand.

August 10. a-w ps9

**NOTICE.**

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

DUNCAN McLELLAN.

Tatamagouche, 23d August. c-w



## POETRY.

## THE GRAVE OF THE MISANTHROPE.\*

BY ROBERT CHAMBERS.

I SAT upon the hermit's grave.  
 'Twas on a smiling summer's day,  
 When all around the gloomy spot  
 Was brighten'd by the skies of May.  
 In undistinguish'd lowliness  
 I found the little mound of earth,  
 And bitter woods o'ergrew the place,  
 As if his heart had given them birth,  
 And they from thence their nature drew.—  
 In such rank luxury they grow.

No friendship to his grave had lent  
 Such rudely sculptured monument  
 As marked the peasant's place of rest;  
 For he, the latest of his race,  
 Had left no friend behind, to trace  
 Such frail memorial o'er his breast.  
 But near his head a sapling waved  
 The honors of its slender form,  
 And in its loneliness had braved  
 The autumn blast, the winter storm.  
 Some friendly hand the tribute gave,  
 To mark the undistinguish'd grave,  
 That, drooping o'er that sod it might  
 Repay a world's neglected scorn,  
 And, catching sorrow from the night,  
 There weep a thousand tears at morn.

It was an emblem of himself,  
 A matchless, solitary thing,  
 To which no circling season might  
 An hour of greener gladness bring,  
 A churchyard desert was its doom;  
 Its parent soil a darkling tomb;  
 Such was the Solitary's fate,  
 So joyless and so desolate,  
 For, blasted soon as it was given,  
 His was the life that know no hope,  
 His was the heart that know no heaven;—  
 Then, stranger, by one pitying drop,  
 Forgive, forgive the Misanthrope!

\* This poem relates to David Ritchie, a deformed and eccentric pauper, who, for many years previous to 1811, dwelt in a solitary cottage in the vale of Manor, near Peebles, and is alluded by Sir Walter Scott to have been the prototype of the fictitious character of the Black Dwarf. With an intellect of considerable native strength, and by no means uncultivated, the poor hater of his kind had a superstitious veneration for the mountain ash, or rowan-tree, and his grave in Manor churchyard is marked by a plant of that species.

## MISCELLANY.

**LUDICROUS EFFECTS OF STRAMONIUM.**—A correspondent of the Medical and Surgical Journal who was called to visit an Irish family at New-Haven, who had been poisoned by eating *Datura Stramonium*, (Thorn Apple, or Apple-Peru—sometimes also called Devil's Apple) which had been accidentally mingled with a mess of greens and boiled for dinner, thus describes the appearance of the group:

The countenances had a wild idiotic expression—the pupils widely dilated—the sensorial functions perverted—and the muscular system subjected to an irregular agitation somewhat resembling that of cholera. The appearance of the family was extremely ludicrous. The children were laughing, crying, singing, dancing, and playing all imaginable pranks. They had no correct estimation of distances, or the size of objects—were reaching their hands to catch hold of objects across the room, and again running against persons and things which they appeared to view as distant. The nail heads in the floor were pieces of money, which they eagerly tried to pick up. A boy apparently fancying himself undressed, caught a hat belonging to a student, thrust his foot into it, pulled with both hands on the brim, and began to fret that he could not “get on his trowsers.” The parents frequently called on the children to behave themselves; but their own actions being equally eccentric, they afforded a ridiculous exhibition of family government.

**RASCALITY EXTRA.**—A fresh imported Frenchman at New Orleans, was lately introduced into a boarding house there, representing himself to be an *artiste*—a painter of portraits. Monsieur started his business, and on the first and second trials of his art was highly praised and admired for his skill. He proposed to paint the portrait of his landlady without charge, and actually executed her and her three daughters in a groupe, in exquisite style. The mother and daughters were highly delighted with the picture, and were of course as highly pleased with Monsieur Desmarque. They introduced him to all their friends, and he was quite a favourite with the family. Things went on well for six months, when Monsieur suddenly embarked for New York, in debt to his landlady about seventy dollars for board; and leaving not only the mother, but two of the daughters in rather an unenviable situation for unmarried women. He had severally promised his hand in marriage to each of the duped females, and on comparing notes, they found themselves all in a very awkward situation. Monsieur Desmarque is described as a dapper, dark-complexioned fellow, with neat black whiskers, and he is generally dressed in a black frock coat. He is very talkative, and is believed to have a sword wound on his right cheek. Any person in New York who can detect him, will confer a favour by directing a letter to John L. McGimpson.—*New York American*.

**RUSSIAN MARRIAGES.**—Generally, without asking the children, the parents on both sides arrange the affair between themselves, to which arrangement succeeds the bridal promenade, whereat, if the young people are not already known to each other, they are conducted, as if accidentally, into the same walk, and introduced. The father of the young man then sends a kind of female confidant, or go-between (very useful on such occasions), to the father of the bride; and if he declares himself willing, the young couple, the parents, relations, bride's-maids, &c. all meet together, when the arrangements are concluded, and in these the dowery is never overlooked. Then follows the betrothal; on which occasion the elect pair kneel down on a fur-skin mat and exchange rings, during which scene the bride's father holds over the head of the bridegroom a saint's image, and the mother holds over the head of the bride a piece of bread, as a sign of abundance. The bride's-maids then sing several national songs, appropriate to the ceremony, and the guests are entertained with various sorts of beverage, during which many a good-natured joke circulates. The remark that the wine is bitter, and must be made sweet, is always construed as a challenge for the betrothed couple to salute each other. The guests then make divers presents to the bridal pair; and the bridegroom afterwards takes his leave, whilst the companions of the bride sing a song, wherein they invite him soon to return. Now begins for the lovers—or rather for the future wedded pair—a new life. Every evening until the nuptials, the betrothed husband must visit his intended partner, bringing her presents of sweet-cakes, bons-bons, &c., of which the Russian ladies are extremely fond. The bride's maids are generally present at these interviews, and after a fashion that seems singular enough, accompany the fond chit-chat with different characteristic songs. On the nuptial eve the bride entertains her female friends, and receives from the bridegroom a gift of various articles necessary for the toilet table, with a certain sum of money. The maiden then retires to the bath, and on her return the bridegroom re-appears, is received with music, and has handed to him the marriage-portion, respecting which, however, there are often serious disputes. On the wedding-

day, the bride's maids unbraided the lady's hair, and she receives her swain with flowing locks. After the marriage ceremony, performed according to the rites of the Greek church, a dinner is given—at which, usually, the parents are not present—and at its conclusion the young couple are conducted in triumphal procession, with vocal and instrumental music, to their apartment.—*Teitz's St. Petersburg*.

**Excuse.**—A gentleman, who had just put aside two bottles of capital ale to recreate some friends, discovered, just before dinner, that his servant, a country bumpkin, had emptied them both.—“Scoundrel!” said his master, “what do you mean by this?”—“Why, sir, I saw plain enough by the clouds, that it were going to thunder, so I drank up the yale at once, lest it should turn sour, for there's nothing I do abominate like waste.” Fuseli, when he failed in any of his serious caricatures, used to complain that nature had put him out, and the sluttish housemaid, when scolded for the untidiness of the chambers, exclaimed, “I'm sure, the rooms would be clean enough, if it were not for the nasty sun which is always shewing the dirty corners.”—*Tin Trumpet*.

**RAT TRAPS.**—A very simple process has lately been practised by a farmer near Edinburgh, of exterminating rats. His barn had been infested with them to an alarming extent, and he fell upon the following plan to get rid of them. He placed a large copper kettle in his corn loft, then filling it about half full of water, strewed chaff over it so as to cover the surface of the water, and placing boards from the walls to the kettle, the rats mistaking the chaff for grain, made the fearful leap, and in this way 400 of them were drowned.

A man has been arrested in New York for stealing an umbrella! This arrest is in direct opposition to the Common Law, for it has been the universal practice to steal umbrellas, ever since the shower at the time of the flood.—*Am. paper*.

**BLOOD IN THE HUMAN BODY.**—With regard to the quantity of blood in man, Haller supposed that about fifty pounds of fluid circulated in a person weighing 160 pounds, of which he considered twenty-eight pounds to be blood. There has not, however, been yet contrived any mode of ascertaining the precise quantity of blood in different people, and it is not at all improbable that the quantity may vary much in the same individual at different times; neither is it at all certain whether persons afflicted with diseases which are relieved by the abstraction of blood from the system, have had an undue quantity of that fluid. It is generally considered that in proportion to the size of their body, young persons have a greater quantity of blood than adults, that adults have a greater quantity than the aged, and that fat people have also less blood than the lean.—*Dr. Wardron on Blood-letting*.

An American paper states that the fashionable damsels of Philadelphia wear their dresses so tight about their shoulders, that they are obliged to unhook them to sneeze.—*Herald*. [This is evidently a new version of the sailors having their hair so tightly fastened into a queue as to be unable to shut their eyes!—*Globe*.

## AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

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