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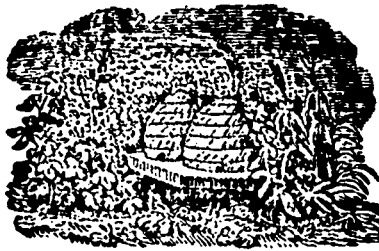
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VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1836.

NUMBER XII.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

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CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, Am pr bbl	Hay (now)	30s
Boards, pine, pr m 50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Lamb	3d a 4d
Beef, fresh, pr lb 4d a 5d	Mackarel	30s
Butter, tub, - 7d a 8d	Mutton pr lb	3d
" fresh - 8d a 9d	Oatmeal pr cwt	15s
Cheese, N s - 5d a 6d	Oats pr bush	1s 6d a 2s
Coals, at Mines, pr chd 13-	Pork pr bbl	none
" shipped on board 14-	Potatoes	1s 9d
" at wharf (Pictou) 16-	Salt pr lih	10s a 11s
Coke 16-	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Codfish pr Ql 14s a 16s	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Eggs pr doz 5d a 6d	Furnips pr bush	none
Flour, N s pr cwt 18s a 20s	Veal pr lb	2 1-2 a 3 1-2
" Am s, pr bbl 45s	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.		
Alewicos 14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	17s 6d
Boards, pine, m 55s	" "	2 12d 6d
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" Nova Scotia 40s a 45s	" "	3 18s
Codfish, merch'ble 16s	Molasses	2s
Coals, Pictou, none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney, 80s	" Quebec	none
Coffee 1s 1d	" Nova Scotia	55s a 100
Coru, Indian 5s	Potatoes	2-6d
Flour Am sup 45s	Sugar, good, 45 a 55-6d	
" Fine 38s	Salmon No 1	65s
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Pictou, August 3.

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SCOTTISH CLERGYMEN OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

BY A SEPTUAGENARIAN.

[From the first number of the Scottish Monthly Magazine—a Glasgow periodical of most excellent promise.]

I am too old to take an interest in now-fangled controversy, and therefore I leave Churchmen and Voluntary to fight their battles. I am about to quit the stage; my spirits are worn out with the emotions which stirred the breasts of men in my own days; I am more inclined to brood over the recollection of what has passed or is passing away, than to take part in the bustle around me, with which I cannot sympathise. Still I am not so foolish as some old men who think, because the world wears another face, because men's likings and loathings run in different channels from what were customary in the days of their youth, that therefore every thing was going wrong, it was a merry world in my day, notwithstanding the croakings of my grandfather when I was a boy, and doubtless it will be a merry world when I am gone; only it must rest contented with this cold admission, and not insist upon nesting itself in that warm corner of my heart where the old times of my heart lie basking.

Still it is the privilege of age to be prodigal in good advice which is not listened to; and it may be allowed to a contemporary of Robertson and Blair to hint that there was a class of clergymen in his day of which he can now see only a few rare specimens remaining—*rari nantes in gurgite vasto*. Perhaps it may even be allowed to his partiality for his own early recollections to insinuate that he regrets the disappearance of this class.

The Church of Scotland has been erroneously termed a poor Church. There were to be sure no overgrown pincely revenues to be found in it; but when Presbytery was first established in Scotland after the revolution, there could not with strict propriety be said to be a poor clergyman in Scotland. A man's fortune must be judged by its relative proportion to that possessed by his neighbour, and by the comforts it can procure him viewed in relation to the manner of living which is prevalent in the country. Tried by this test there were at the time to which I refer no poor clergymen in Scotland. The best proof of this is that a great many of them saved money. In a landward district the minister was at that time almost the only man who had spare cash, and thus, in the simple relations of society which then prevailed, he was obliged either to hoard up at home or to lend out among the neighboring proprietors. The minister's daughters became in this manner objects of attention to the neighboring lairds; they had *tochers*, and were not unfrequently better educated than the more high-born dames around them. The son of a clergyman too would at times purchase property, generally without abandoning the parental profession. Any person who will give himself the trouble to trace back the pedigrees of our landed gentry of moderate rentals, will be astonished to find how many of them spring from the Church.

I would not willingly shock the preconceptions of any of my Cameronian readers, but, honestly speaking, it has always appeared to me that the circumstance to which I have been adverting, conjoined with the introduction or perpetuation of patronage, was

the means of reconciling the majority of the Scottish gentry to the establishment of the Presbyterian Church. There was no doubt a strong party among the aristocracy, who from conviction or other motives favored the Presbyterian cause. The Presbyterian Church of Scotland at the time of the Revolution numbered among its clerical members some of its most accomplished scholars and statesmen of the day. Instead of being a mere herd of boors, as the ignorant malice of the prelatists designated them, the Scottish Kirk had members who, in point of sound and elegant accomplishments, may rank with the best of their time. But the mass of its supporters were emphatically of the lowest orders. The majority of the gentry were either attached to Episcopacy or might have become so in time, had not the ruthless persecuting spirit of the prelates disgusted them. The hatred of the populace overturned the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and the minister's rosy-cheeked and rarely *tocherless* daughters won the lukewarm lairds to support its Presbyterian successor. O nearer acquaintance they found, with all its homeliness, it was not so stern and boorish as they had imagined.

Thus the Presbyterian Church came to possess the land in peace. People who are at ease in their possessions are proverbially good-natured, and thus perhaps it was that a gradual relaxation of the original sternness of the Presbytery in matters of discipline and doctrine crept in. This was the inevitable consequence of the growing intimacy between the pastors and the more wealthy and luxurious classes; it is not so easy to exert the rigor of discipline in the case of a man who gives good dinners. But the transition was accelerated in the first instance by the Secession. The Churchmen could not be alarmed by the opposition of a body originally so few in number; I suspect many of them at first regarded the event as a happy dispensation, relieving them from the interference of those members of their congregation whose fervor rebuked their own apathy. They persuaded themselves that these individuals would continue to warm themselves by the fires of their own zeal, and that the rest of the world would continue to jog on as of old. The struggle in the church-courts between the moderate and orthodox parties still continued, it is true, but from the moment that the fathers of the Secession withdrew, it assumed much of the conventional and tame character of the contest between the Whig and Tory during the same period. The orthodox party felt in their hearts that all who had not seceded had made a tacit admission that there was no essential point at issue between them and their antagonists. Under such circumstances it was inevitable that the party of Robertson, especially when headed by such a consummate politician, should gain the ascendancy in the church.

I have entered into these dry details in order that my readers may, from entertaining a just notion of the state of society under which my old favorites grew up, be better able to estimate their merits. It has been my object merely to narrate facts, not to discuss opinions. It may have been a very praiseworthy or a most objectionable state of affairs: with that I have nothing to do. I have never troubled my head with that question, and it is now rather late to begin. This was the moral atmosphere breathed by a few

individuals upon whose memories my mind delights to dwell, and whose portraits I would essay to trace. In their day the mass of the clergy were orthodox without making a noise about it; they were moral without persecuting every man that was lax; they formed an intermediate link between the gentry and the industrious classes, partaking of the self-possession of the one, and the homely shrewdness of the other. They did not feel uncomfortable in the drawing-room, and they felt at home in the farmer's ha'. I have mentioned the name of Robertson, but these characteristics were not confined to one party; a more perfect gentleman, one who more consummately blended the elements of firmness and kindness, a sterner man or a truer Christian than the late Sir Henry Moncrieff, I have never known.

After these grave details, it is with joy that I let my pen loose on the subject that has lured me through them. The manse of those days, methinks I see it still! It might stand embowered among tall old trees, or, with a few saplings around it, on the moss-speckled green which clothes the undulating swells overlooking the brown upland stream winding away beneath the banks of bracken and "long yellow moor." It might be a snug, compact, new white-washed mansion, or (among a set of shabby grudging heritors) an old rambling patched up pile of the big stone of the country. Under every form it was impossible to mistake it for any other building. There was an express on in the dead stone, there was a sentiment in the green fields, there was a feeling in the breeze that played around it was—it could be no other than the manse. It could be the house neither of laird nor farmer. It was an appendage to—an inhabited counterpart of the church. There the two buildings stood—there they had stood for long years looking at each other from their respective clusters of ashes and sycamores, at such a distance that the bedrel could catch the first glimpse of the minister issuing from the door, and by a vigorous application to the cracked apology for a bell, clatter down the ferer by side and beneath tree—old sires and intruding dissenting knotty points of doctrine, and rosy girls with crimson yet comely swains by their sides, blushing in embarrassed but not painful silence—into the church before the pastor could climb the pulpit. The house stood so near that the rooks of a spring morning hovered over them in an unbroken winging circle, as the hazens of one grove sang in their happy gambols, the abodes of the neighbouring swarm.

Within doors you were almost certain to find order, comfort and a kindly welcome. The minister was a man of education, I do not say of high intellectual powers. There is this blessing in a gentleman that it gives a fine tone even to those who are unacceptible of knowledge. It is your only true refiner of the manners; it is education not birth that makes the difference between the gentleman and the rustic. Tam—it was with our minister. He might be a peasant's son who had never mingled with society except when doing, at long intervals with his patron; or he might be one who had moved in more polished circles but in his country retirement was incessantly assimilating himself to the tone of those by whom he was surrounded: still a spark was ever and anon escaping, which though it betrayed no acquaintance with old or modern erudition, bespoke a man who in college halls had rubbed shoulders with the monuments of the lore of the old world. He might not have succeeded in learning to dance, but his carriage had been improved by the attempt.

Every man who has leisure must have his hobby, and pray to have made preaching and the duty of visiting his parishioners sufficiently easy to leave the good man time to ride one. If he was of an unassuming but tasteful character, he betook himself to gardening. His arbutos and his strawberry apples, his "Long megs and Ribston pippins," were the boast in the country side. Perhaps those reared by some scion of an old but not wealthy family, who after aspiring in vain to earn wealth and honours as a member of the College of Justice, had retired to cultivate his paternal grounds, might come near them, perhaps the layman might fancy they were superior, but our good priest knew better. If the minister were of a less refined and more robust turn, the "glebe" attached to his manse was sure to seduce him into a more extensive scale of farming. Sir John Sinclair's statistical account of Scotland, and many an agricultural county report, can vouch for the success with which our clergyman pursued the theory of agriculture. My own experience of the redundancy of the simple dainties which a farm furnishes, in many a manse, enables me to bear witness to their practical skill. I will not deny that individuals might at times mount these hobbies too often and ride them too long. I am not quite sure that my dear single-hearted friend—was sufficiently mindful of his clerical dignity, when he mounted his old black cart horse, with a huge bunch of an apple tree, neither stem nor leaf of

which could be seen for the clustering fruit, across his shoulder; and jogging his way in triumph, "now twisting right, now twisting left," as the pitiless rough trot of his steed swayed him, showering down apples on either side, while from every hut and village along the road urchins rushed out to cuff, kick, and buffet each other in their scramble for the prizes. And I am quite sure that his neighbour—was anything but clerical in his conduct, when, out of devotion to his new farm, he postponed day after day the baptism of the "Irishman's child," until the desperate father, finding him with his spade among a field of whins, offered, as a last resource, to "stub away till his Reverence went and christened the child." These, however, are exceptions.

Others devoted them-selves to more intellectual pursuits. They wished to prosecute those of the multifarious sciences embraced in the comprehensive but somewhat superficial curriculum of a Scottish student of divinity, which had taken their fancy at college. One was a philologist, another a metaphysician, another a mathematician or observer of natural history. Among so numerous a body, many were shallow enough; rather qualified to talk about the thing to the amusement of their neighbours, than to follow out important inquiries. But even about these there was a *bonhomie*—the result of the combined workings of the refinement of letters, and their consciousness of holding a sacred office—that one could not but love. In proportion, as they aspired above their brethren they exposed them-selves to trials of temper. C—[the late Dr Crue] I remember, perpetrated a poetical tour through Scotland, which exposed him to all the reckless wit of the Edinburgh in the hey day of its youth. Till his dying day he could not enter a room where the blue and yellow cover was visible. Many a man however has exercised, unnoticed by the world, in the manse of a secluded Scottish parish, intellectual powers of no ordinary character, finding that study was its own reward. The clergy formed in those days the literary elite of Scotland, and from among them the professors of our universities were frequently selected. Reid, Playfair, and Robertson are eminent examples.

The minister's wife—and Protestant ministers of all denominations are a marrying generation—Luther, with his headlong haste to rush into this state, was not a type of them—was generally a dear creature. Not infrequently she was a minister's daughter as well as wife. A young clergyman invited to assist an older neighbor was sometimes apt to find in his manse a richer and more lasting reward than he anticipated. More than once I have witnessed a pretty idyl on the accession of a new incumbent. Some difficulty would occur regarding the removal of the widow and orphans of his predecessor. The young unsophisticated, scarcely fledged minister was all accommodation, and they of course were anxious to repay his kindness. What a moment to enter upon the friendly relations with a family! Not only was the stay upon which they had all leant, as if it were to stand forever, thrown down,—they must quit, one the scene of a long life of matrimonial bliss, the rest, the natal spot of which they had become as it were part and parcel. Innocent Eves, they must leave the paradise from which they never dreamed of issuing, for the, to them, waste and cold Eden which lay without. What wonder when the eldest hope, "woman grown," who, before the rest had struggled to maintain an air of self-possession, unconsciously sighed, half aloud, her regret at leaving so dear a spot; that the grave and authoritative pastor of a whole flock, blushing and stammering like a school boy, should whisper, "Why need she ever leave it?" Tush! I am whimpering; let me proceed. Sometimes the minister would bring home some bonny bride, whom long years before he had wooed and won—the pride of some farmer's ha', the son's, rosy-cheeked, warm and pure hearted daughter of a sturdy yeoman. Sometimes a scion of some "good family" fallen into decay would condescend to bloom in the manse, like the faint and delicate China rose in a common flower pot. But to the honor of the sex be it said, the consciousness of their position in brief space assimilated all the discordant things into a pretty uniform character. The air of the manse made them all alike. You might know the minister's wife by her managing appearance, subdued by habitual repetition of the doctrine that a worldly spirit was reprehensible; by her consequential air, sometimes repressed by the reflection "pride was not made for man," sometimes by a consciousness that she was in the presence of people newly imported from the gay world.

I need not particularize the daughters, having frequently alluded to them already. The boys were; in nine cases out of ten, bold, high-spirited, unlucky lumps. They were alternately the pride and pest of their father. A glad man was he, and his heart did burn within him, when the youngsters were fairly initiated into the "timents."—But scarce a day elapsed without bringing the tale of some escapade, not of

any great atrocity in itself, and yet sadly inconsistent with the decorum which ought to be observed by every inhabitant of the manse, from the minister himself down to the household cat sleeping on the rug before the parlor fire. What a gloom settled down upon the manse that day when *wee* Davie Wilkie was detected by the grim elder sketching the head of an old woman during the time of divine service! Ay, noble fellows have come from the manse, as every battle field and every bloody quarter deck for the last hundred years can testify. But my heart loves to dwell on those who have attained a more peaceful eminence. Wilkie I have already named; let me also pay a tribute to John Thompson of Duddingston, a painter in whom learning has strengthened genius, and a soul delicately attuned to every ennobling emotion has breathed a living soul into knowledge. From the time he used as a boy to wander up one of our Argyshire burns carrying his Horace in his hand, or making his earliest essays at counterfeiting nature, till now, that from his command over the elements of landscape; he can devise fitting forms for every sentiment, as he can inspire a sentiment into every scene, his life has been one of imaginative aspiration. Of all the men I ever conversed with, he comes nearest my conception of a man of genius. In him, and in every thing that surrounds him, I find my *beau ideal* of the Scottish clergymen of the old school, yet further idealised by the union of genius and taste.

There was a monotony about the manse life devoid of tedium. The occupations of its inmates, their amusements were simple and varied. Unaccustomed to the high spice of gay society, their unsophisticated palates relished the simplest enjoyments. There was one era in the lives of mother and daughters—either in prospective or already passed—the occasion of their visit to Edinburgh the year when it fell to the minister's lot to represent the presbytery in the General Assembly. This occurrence is an inexhaustible source of conjecture and anticipation till it arrived; it was a matter of conversation all their after life. Living among themselves revered by all around, if ever there was a Paradise on earth, it was, or ought to be found in a manse.

The times upon which my memory so fondly lingers are gone, and the men whose characters were framed in and by them are fast disappearing. In their stead I see fierce and uncompromising polemists. It may be that my old friends were too much men of the world. It may be that their good nature was the consequence of indolent want of zeal for the cause of their Master. It may be that their successors are killing themselves by their own incessant conscientious warfare against all that is evil. Let them kill themselves if they will, but why should they tease the life out of others? It may be wrong, but it seems to me that the placid happiness of the blameless life of one of the old pastors was worth all the marrow-piercing sermons of a dozen of their fiery successors. I prefer the soft cloud that veiled the glory on the Mount, to the thunders of Sinai.

No doubt there is a good working in, and certain to come out of the present combustion, and yet I am happy in the prospect of escaping the confusion and embitterment. No doubt a philosopher could prove that the rising storm is the necessary consequence of the preceding calm. I am glad to think that I shall be housed before the tempest reaches its height. I am well aware that all ministers even in my day were not such as I have portrayed them. Peace and pardon be with the erring; it is enough that the memory of what is good should survive as an example to posterity. No form is permanent on earth; that in which they existed, as well as some that have already passed away, may—must be changed, but the dove like spirit which brooded over it will animate others. This is the concern of younger men. The future is theirs to use or abuse. My constant longing is to be with those whom I loved and honored while living; and my only anxiety that no uncharitable Zolote may disturb my dying hour.

DOMESTIC PEACE.

It is a pleasant sight to see every thing smooth and smiling within the same walls. To have no separate interests, no difficulty of humor, no clashing of pretensions to contest with; where every body keeps to his post, moves in his order, and endeavors to make himself acceptable; where envy and contempt have no place, but where it is a pleasure to see others pleased.

BOOK-BINDING.

THE Subscriber has commenced Business in the shop recently occupied by D. Spence, where he is ready to execute orders with despatch, at the usual prices. Blank Books bound to order.
July 20. JOHN ROSS.

FOREIGN.

In the discussion which took place in the French Chamber of Deputies, June 9th, the President of the Council said it was the intention of the French government to persevere in its efforts to retain the French possessions in Africa. He remarked that if France should abandon Algiers, "the coast of Africa would immediately be occupied by some other great maritime power — by England, the United States, or Russia—or else would become the prey of pirates, who would seriously injure the French trade in the Mediterranean."

The Empress of Russia was to arrive at Coventry, June 15th.

SPAIN.—It was reported that Colonel Valdes with a thousand men, had been surprised and defeated in Lower Arragon. He had escaped by flight with a few officers.

The report of General Evans of the affair of the 6th, proves the discipline and bravery of the Carlists in their attack on the lines before St. Sebastian. The loss of the English was considerable; and without the aid of the fleet and marines, their position would have been carried.

BARCELONA, June 3.

The discontent with the new ministry is general; the violent revolutionists wait only for an opportunity to rise.—Mina and his followers are masters here, and it is scarcely doubtful that if the system of the now ministry does not suit them, they will proclaim the separation of Catalonia. Nevertheless, the dangers which threaten Mina, in the moment of crisis, compel him to use precautions. If the masses are once put in motion, they may wish to direct and stop them; but it is more probable that the torrent will burst all barriers, and sweep away friends and enemies. We fear we shall have to announce, in a short time: events more frightful than those of last year.

Don Carlos, it seems having called for a general levy of the four revolted provinces, the executive junta of Navarre, in publishing the decree have issued a proclamation, which, if somewhat Spanish and grandiloquent, appears to us not altogether extravagant in its encomiums on those brave mountaineers.

For three years neither conflagrations, nor assassinations, nor scaffolds, nor seductions, nor intrigues, nor promises nor massacres, nor flatteries, nor any thing that imprudence could invent has been able to quench the sacred fire, which glows in your noble and religious hearts. United in the same opinions, the same religion, the same principles, the same love for Charles V., the idol of our hearts, we will form around his august throne, a rampart against which the fires of our enemies will be extinguished, their plans will fail, their generals be disgraced,—their soldiers will perish.

The vigor, and the unflinching spirit with which the Carlists have prosecuted this contest, against such fearful odds, leave it yet doubtful whether the *celic* Evans and his Condottieri, or the minions of a licentious Queen, or the associates of the murderous Rodil or Mina, will prevail over these brave and simple peasants, contending for their religion and loyalty.

In Spain the want of money is most sensibly felt. The ministry have hard work to sustain the army, but Gen. Rodil has been able to muster an army of nearly 100,000 men, with which it was thought he would be able to terminate the war and clear the country of the bands who put every thing to the test of fire and sword.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Gibraltar papers to June 21, are received at Topli's Reading Room. They contain news from the allied army in St. Sebastian, to the 6th, with some

particulars of the attack of the Carlists on that day, but nothing important which has not reached us through the Paris papers.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.—We have letters from our correspondents at the Sandwich Islands up to the 26th of April—only about ninety days from date. This is a much shorter passage than was ever before known. The ship-logs which they contain, (being later than our last dates via Mexico.) will be found in the Marine department. There seems to be little or no local news. Business at Oahu is said to be very dull, and it is also stated that it will not again be brisk until the new order of things can be established, and some degree of encouragement offered the natives to cultivate their lands. His Majesty Kamehameha left Oahu on the 23d April for Maui, on a visit to his sister, expecting to be absent 2 or 3 months.

The population of the island of Haawaii, as published in the *Kumu Hoawaii*, April 13th is 39,000,—not half the estimate hitherto made. A census of all the islands is being taken.—*New Bedford Gazette*

A letter in a New Orleans paper of the 4th July, dated Natchitoches June 27, says:—

'An express has this moment reached here, by Major Smith from the American army of Texas—he was despatched with letters to this place, the purport of which are, that Major Miller, Captain Teal and Captain Kearnes, and four Soldiers, were ordered to Matamoros, to receive some prisoners, according to treaty made with Gen. Filasola, (they were furnished by Filasola with passports, a promise not to be molested, and to return in safety with the prisoners to the American camp.) Immediately on their arrival, they were arrested and imprisoned; their passports taken from them and destroyed, and it is fully believed that all the American prisoners are murdered which were at Matamoros. Gen Urrea has joined Filasola with 1,000 soldiers, which, with 3,000 under General Filasola, makes 7,000 in all, now on their march into Texas. The Texans to a man are turning out, shouldering their rifles, mounting their horses, and will defend their country to the last,—There can be no mistake in this account, About 9,000 Americans in all will take the field.'

From the New Orleans Bulletin, 6th ult.

Copy of a letter addressed to Gen. Dunlap, handed us by Capt. Mather, of steamboat Privateer, dated,

NEAR SABINE, July 2, 1836.

To Gen. Dunlap.

Sir, your favor of the 1st of June, reached me last evening. I regret so much delay will necessarily result before you can reach us,—We will need your aid, and that speedily, the enemy in large numbers are reported to be in Texas, their force is estimated at 8 to 12,000. It is impossible to ascertain but I think it somewhat exaggerated. We can meet and beat them with one third the number. The army with which they first entered Texas is broken up and dispersed by desertion and other causes. If they get another army of the extent proposed, it must be composed of new recruits, and men pressed into the service. They will not possess the mechanical efficiency of discipline which gives the Mexican troops the only advantage they have; they will be easily routed by a very inferior force,—for a portion of that force, we shall be obliged to the United States. It cannot reach us too soon, there is but one feeling in Texas, in my opinion, and that is to establish the independence of Texas, and be attached to the United States. The war has assumed a most deplorable aspect. Priestcraft and fanaticism have been united against all liberal principles, to establish and maintain this, it is ne-

cessary that despotism should be created. The God of liberty will crush it, liberal principles will triumph, and Texas must be free.

March as speedily as possible with all the aid you can bring, and I doubt not but you will be gratified with your reception, and situation. Come by the most expeditions route, and do not encumber yourself with baggage. Bring with you arms, and forward such aid to Texas as you can. The troops which were driven from Texas, I understand refused to return under any circumstances. They returned home miserable, naked, and disheartened. For minute particulars of our situation and much important information, I refer you to the Rev. S. Bacon, the bearer of this, who has been actively engaged in the cause of Texas. The path to honor and wealth in Texas, is open to the patriotic and the chivalrous.

I am your obedient Servant and Friend
(Signed) SAMUEL HORSTON.
Gen. R. DUNLAP, Nashville. Tenn.

By the arrival of the schr. Col. Fannin from Velasco, which place she left on the 29th June, we learn that the Mexicans have advanced as far as the Nueces, between 5 and 7,000 men, commanded by Gens. Urea and Bravo; 200 of which had marched from San Patricio. The Texan army were in the neighbourhood of Victoria. M. B. Lina has been appointed Commander in Chief. Gen. Green, and Felix Houston are on the march to join the main army at that place.

We further learn that that part of the Mexican army which had been in Texas with Santa Anna, and which has been obliged by General Urea to return to Texas, has refused to cross the Nueces, stating that they will not enter Texas again.

Gen. Santa Anna has been taken to Colombia and put in irons, and a strong guard over him—his suite is with him.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN THE TEXIAN WAR.—We have just received a file of Boston Daily Papers, from the 26th to 30th July, inclusive, from which we copy the following important intelligence. Between this and his Indian hostilities, we think Brother Jonathan is in a fair way of getting quit of his surplus revenue.—ED. BR.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

THE WAR AGAINST MEXICO.—It has been stated in a letter published in the Washington Globe, that Gen. Gaines, under the pretence that two men had been killed in Texas twenty miles West of Nacogdoches, and consequently sixty miles West of the boundary line of the United States, had called on the Governors of four neighbouring States (Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana) for a regiment of volunteers from each. His object appears to be to invade the Mexican territory, and consequently to make this country a party in the war, in support of the Texan cause. The following paragraph from a Lexington paper, with the proclamation of Lieut. Gov. Morehead, shows that the call made on the executive of that state for troops has been complied with. An additional reason given for this demand of militia is, that the Mexicans threaten to invade the United States, and burn New Orleans! Can it be supposed that Gen. Gaines believes there is danger of such an invasion.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer, July 19.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FRONTIER.—It will be seen that Gov. Morehead, in compliance with a requisition of Gen. Gaines, has made a call upon the citizens of Kentucky, for ten companies of mounted volunteers, to rendezvous at Frankfort as early as possible, and from
(Carried to 94th page.)

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Albany Cultivator.

MAKING CLOVER HAY IN COCKS.

Nothing is so hard to combat as the prejudice of farmers, who think they can learn nothing in their business. We have often recommended curing clover hay in cocks, as the means of doubling the value of this kind of hay—besides lessening the expense of curing it. Many good farmers and intelligent men have ridiculed the process, because it runs counter to their practice, and was what they could not reconcile to their ideas of good management. But they would never make the trial; if they had done so they would have seen that they were wrong and we right. We beg leave here to say, that in many districts of Great Britain, spreading hay from the swarth, or tedding it, is going wholly out of practice, as causing unnecessary labor, and as diminishing the value of the hay. But they are not blessed with our ordinary sunshine, and heat in the haying season. The hay curing process, with them, is a business of some days on account of their comparatively cool climate and humid atmosphere. But with us, when the grass is matured, and thin, and the weather good, it is often the business of a day. But this cannot be the case with us with early mown hay, particularly where clover abounds. The grass is then full of juices, and the succulent stalks of the clover require time as well as sunshine to part with their moisture. Spread and exposed to a hot sun, the leaves, blossom and exteriors of the stem soon dries, but in drying the exterior of the stems becomes indurated, and refuse, like wood painted when green, to part with the interior moisture. The consequence is, the grass must either be housed in this half cured condition, and spoil in the mow, or if the curing process is completed, so as to prevent damage the leaves and blossoms, which constitute the best parts of the hay, are over dried, crumble, and are lost. Cured in cocks every part of the grass, whether the leaves or the thick stalks, dries alike, and is alike preserved, and the evaporation of moisture goes on I believe even in wet weather, for a partial, though in no wise prejudicial fermentation takes place, and the air which it generates, is far specifically lighter than the atmosphere, is constantly passing off.

We have been induced to these remarks at this timely season, in consequence of finding in the Farmer and Gardener, an agricultural paper published at Baltimore, a communication from John Smith, fully confirming the utility of our recommendation and long practice. It would seem that Mr Smith was led to make the experiment rather from necessity than from choice. But we will let him tell his own story.

"When I commenced cutting my clover hay the last season, the prospect for favorable weather was flattering, but in a short time it changed, and it became evident we should have a wet spell. I then dropped the scythes and put all hands to putting up the grass (then perfectly green but exempt from external wet) into cocks of about 200 pounds, cured hay, baling them compact and high, to avoid the introduction of rain as much as possible. Rain came on before I secured all the cut grass, but the next day was fair, and I succeeded by unremitting attention in getting the water dried out of the remainder, and put it up in the same way. It continued rainy TEN DAYS, and afforded no opportunity to cure in the sun; the cocks were examined daily, by running the hand and arm into them, and contrary to all expectation, gave no indications of fermentation. At the end of ten days the weather became fair, the cocks were opened and found to be in a perfectly sound condition, except so far as the rain

had penetrated, and the external wetting alone, in my opinion, made it necessary to open it at all. Tell farmers they need not be afraid of losing their hay on account of unfavorable weather at harvest. I have never seen worse weather in hay harvest, and I saved mine entirely well. IT IS MOST EXCELLENT HAY."

Our practice has been, except in cases of necessity, like the one above, to let our hay wilt in the swarth, that is, to cock in the afternoon, that which is cut in the forenoon, and to have the cocks not to exceed fifty to seventy pounds of hay when cured. We are glad to see that a larger quantity will cure well. Let it be remembered that the cocks must not be made by rolling, but by placing with a fork one layer above another till the cock is completed.

[From the New England Farmer.]

Extract of a Letter dated Paris, (France) April 30, 1836.

"I have lately seen an article published concerning potatoes, which, perhaps may possess some interest. The following is a summary. In a letter from a Mr Bonnet, of Boulogne, to Mr Poiteau, he says, that about the middle of July, wishing to obtain some potatoes of a very early kind, he procured some stalks which a neighbor had pulled up, and from which he had taken all the potatoes, but had left the fibrous roots. Mr B. cut off these stalks about eight inches above the roots, and watered them immediately. The next morning he found the stalks firm and upright, but as the season was dry he covered them with flower-pots inverted; by night they had wilted; he therefore watered them, but left them without the flower-pots, so that they might have the benefit of the night dews. He proceeded in this manner during four days, after which they no longer appeared to wilt; they soon sprouted and leaved away. At the proper time he killed them, and left them to themselves. About the middle of September he dug them up, and found that they had produced a fine crop of potatoes, and even much superior to the first crop.

Our enterprising neighbors in the New-England States, have lately introduced the culture of silk, and are succeeding beyond the most sanguine anticipations. Encouraged by this, they have just turned their attention to the production of sugar from the Beet Root. For this purpose they some time ago sent an agent to France, to ascertain the most successful process of carrying on the manufacture in that country, where he is now prosecuting his enquiries in company with a scientific German, deputed on a similar mission from Prussia. The accounts this agent has sent home are highly cheering; and accordingly we find that most of the papers teem with notices like the following:

"BEET FOR SUGAR MANUFACTURE.—The Citizens of Hampshire County, at a meeting in the Town Hall of Northampton, held July 4th, appointed a Committee of one from each town in the county, with instructions to transmit in writing to the Chairman of said Committee, the practicability of raising the Beet in his own immediate neighborhood, and throughout the town in which he lives. And also to communicate any facts on the subject which may come under his notice.

"We may expect much information from the report of this committee, which is composed of some of the most thorough cultivators of the County. Would it not be well for others to imitate their example? The subject is worthy of investigation."

When will Nova Scotia arise and do likewise?—Ed. Bee.

STEAMBOAT



"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 every Friday morning, and returns to Pictou calling at Charlotte Town, leaving Miramichi every Monday morning,—and will take such

FREIGHT

from these places as may offer, at the following RATES:

FROM PICTOU TO CHARLOTTE TOWN.

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

CHARLOTTE TOWN TO MIRAMICHI.

Cabin Passengers, - - -	20s each,
Steerage 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,
Steerage do. - - -	15s "
Horses, - - -	25s "
Cattle, - - -	22s 6d per 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 steerage.

Pictou, July 20, 1836.

tf

EASTERN STAGE COACH.

THE Subscriber begs leave to Notify the Public, that from and after MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, the Coaches will as usual, leave Halifax and Pictou Three Times in each week. The Pictou Coach will start at 6 o'clock on the Mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, in each Week, and arrive in Halifax on the following Days at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Halifax Coach will start on the Mornings of Monday and Friday at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Pictou next day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. On Wednesdays the Coach will leave at the usual hour, (3 o'clock, P. M.) and stop all night at Hill's Inn.

By this arrangement the Public will perceive, that every attention is paid to the comforts of Passengers, while the utmost dispatch is afforded in travelling between the Metropolis and the Eastern parts of the Province.

The Establishment does not hold itself responsible for Parcels containing Money, Silk, or any other valuable commodity over Forty shillings, unless the person booking such an article acquaints the Agent that the parcel so booked contains valuables to a greater amount; and in that case the Fare will be greater.

No smoking allowed in the Coaches under the penalty of the offender forfeiting his seat.

All passengers to be taken up and set down at the office of the Agent.

All fares to be paid for at the time of booking, and no passenger will be considered as having engaged or having any claim to a seat, until the money is paid.

FARES.		
From Halifax to Truro		£1 0 0
" do. to Pictou		1 10 0
" Pictou to Truro,		0 12 6
" do. to Halifax,		1 10 0

WAY-PASSENGERS, Five-pence per Mile.

Each passenger is allowed to carry 28 lbs weight. No parcel charged less than six-pence; parcels under 20lbs, 3d per lb— if over 20lbs and under 40lbs, 2 1-2 per lb, and over 40lbs, 2d per lb. Band-boxes, and light cumbersome packages charged by bulk.

JOHN ROSS.

AGENTS.—In Pictou, Mr J D B Fraser. Truro, Mr J M Ross. Halifax, Mr Joseph G Ross.

Pictou, April 20, 1836

CORDAGE—About a ton of excellent quality, from 1-2 to 4 inches, for sale by April 13. ROSS & PALMROSE.

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 p18

JUST RECEIVED, FROM BOSTON, BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

An excellent assortment of Sabbath School **BOOKS AND TRACTS.**

July 13. J. Dawson.

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.**

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William McDonald of Barney's River Mergantail, trader, did by assignment, duly executed, assign and transfer to the subscriber, all his debts and effects; all persons therefore in any manner indebted to the said William McDonald are hereby required to settle the same without delay, or legal measures will be adopted to compel the same. And as the payments must be made to the Subscriber individually, he hereby notifies those indebted that no other person is authorized to grant receipts.

B. L. KIRKPATRICK.

New-Glasgow, March 29, 1836. if

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**

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 3-9 in. to 1 1-2 inches | Ploughs & carts, complete |
| Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties | With other farming utensils, |
| Anchors—different sizes | Grist and Saw-mill chains, and every other kind |
| Windlass Irons—do. | of mill-work done to order, |
| House Pipes—do. | |
| And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice. | British Irons and Hooks |
| | Back bands and traces |
| | Logging and ox-chains. |

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836. if

TO SABBATH SCHOOLS.

A number of second hand Volumes of Library Books, may be had at the Subscriber's Shop.

R. DAWSON

July 1. if

A Few Copies of **THE COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST**, for sale at Office. Price \$2 each. [Oct. 21.]

ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.

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

MARTIN McDONALD, SENIOR, of Knoydart, in the Upper District of the County of Sydney, deceased, are requested to render the same within eighteen Calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted unto said estate are desired to make immediate payment to **ALEXANDER McDONALD, } Admrs. JOHN McDONALD, }** Upper District, County of Sydney, 21st July, 1836. if

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late

HUGH DENOON, Esq., of Pictou, will please present the same duly attested to the subscribers, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. **CATHARINE DENOON, Adm'r. JAMES PRIMROSE, Adm'r.** Pictou, 22d April, 1836. if

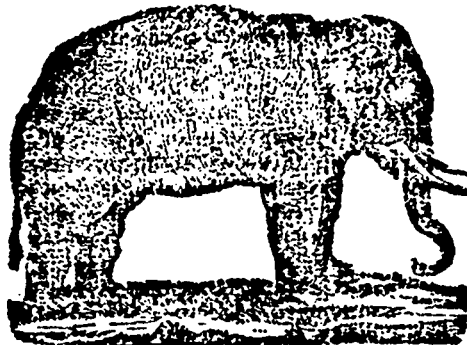
ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN, Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to **MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r. THOMAS KERR, THOMAS MCCOUL, } Adm'rs.** 4th November, 1835. ca-m

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the late

JESSEY LOGIE, of Pictou, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months from this date; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, at Halifax. **PETER DONALDSON, Administrator** 13th April, 1836

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY



GREAT ATTRACTION.

THE Menagerie from the Zoological Institute, Boston, comprising a rare collection of **ANIMALS AND BIRDS,** many of which have never been exhibited in this place, among which are

The **GNU,** or Horned Horse, a rare specimen of Nature's handy work, the **ZEBRA, PEL-LICAN, ANGORA GOAT, &c. &c.** A very large **ELEPHANT,** with a splendid Eastern Saddle, **LIONS, TIGERS, MONKEYS, &c.**

will be exhibited under a spacious pavilion in Pictou, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 16th, 17th, and 18th days of August, from 1 to 4 o'clock, each day. Admission 1s 3d.—Children under 10 years, 7 1-2d. Keeper enters the Lion's cage at 3 P. M. Animals fed at 3 P. M.

The Menagerie is accompanied by a collection of **RARE CURIOSITIES,**

such as the **ANACONDA,** a live serpent from the Island of Ceylon, two **GOLDEN PHEASANTS,** the only ones in America. Also, two comic Negro Singers of celebrity. Admission 7 1-2d from large pavilion. For particulars, see large bills, posted at the principal Hotels.

The Menagerie will be exhibited at the West River, Pictou, August 15th, at New Glasgow and Albion Mines on the 19th and 20th and at Truro on the 22d and 23d.

WANTED, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

(for home consumption.)

40 BUSHELS clean **TIMOTHY SEED,** 5 do. do. **FLAX SEED.** for which cash will be paid on delivery. August 3. **JAMES DAWSON.**

AMERICAN Superfine FLOUR, Pilot and Navy BREAD, for Sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.** July 27. if

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by the subscriber, and at the Book stores of C. H. Belcher, and A. & W. McKinlay, Halifax: **A LITHOGRAPHIC PLAN OF THE TOWN OF HALIFAX,** Including the North and South suburbs. 28 by 18 inches—price 5s.

ALSO,—For sale by the Subscriber:

The **CATHOLIC MANUEL,** translated into the Gaelic by R. Rankine, M. A., Badenoth.—Price 3s 6d. Butler's **CATHOLIC CATECHISM,** translated into Gaelic by A. McGilvray.—Price 7 1-2d. The **YOUTH'S COMPANION,** being a collection of moral and entertaining sentences, translated into Gaelic by A. McGilvray.—Price 2s 6d. August 3. **JAMES DAWSON.**

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received by the Ann Grant from Greenock, and Lady Young from London,

An extensive assortment of Books & Stationery, comprising pulpit, family, school, & pocket bibles, in various bindings; testaments, psalm books, and common prayer, in do; Elementary and S. School books of every description, Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Parents Cabinet, Penny Cyclopaedia, Penny & Saturday Magazine, and other Periodicals; slates, pencils, quills, & pocket books; sets of music for the violin, flute, & piano forte; violin strings; demy, post, pot, & foolscap writing papers; elephant, imperial, crown & demy, tea & wrapping papers; music & drawing papers, sealing wax, wafers, water colors and crayons. Catalogues of the above are being prepared, and will be ready in a few days. **JAMES DAWSON.** May 1836.

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.

NB Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. r-w

BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL.

AND JEAN DEN, FROM SUNDERLAND, AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf: 1000 hhds Liverpool salt, 75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON, Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage, Canvass No 1 a 8, Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores, 1 Caplin seine, Chain Cables, 1 1-4 & 1-2 inches, and 40, 60, & 100 fathoms each, Anchors of all descriptions, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. **GEO. SMITH.** 25th May, 1836. if

FOR SALE, or TO LET:

THAT Dwelling House and Garden, fronting on George street, near Messrs Hockins's Brewery, at present occupied by A. D. Gordon. Possession given the first of July next. **ABRAM PATTERSON.** 12th May, 1836. if

thence to march to the encampment of Gen. Gaines on the Sabine river. It is understood that Gen. Gaines considers our affairs on the frontier as highly critical, and the necessity of reinforcements to maintain our rights, and cause our national honor to be respected, as extremely urgent.

The Mexicans, according to all accounts, are pouring into Texas in large bodies, and threaten if they are successful against the Texans, to cross the line and make war upon the inhabitants of our borders.

They have even gone so far, it is said, as to declare their intention to sack and burn the city of New Orleans.

Under such circumstances, it behoves our government to take vigorous measures, to resist effectually the slightest aggression. For this purpose, it is understood, Gen. Gaines has called for reinforcements.

We cannot doubt that this call upon Kentucky, will be responded to with alacrity and pleasure.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Frankfort, July 6, 1836.

I James T. Morehead, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby make known, that in conformity with the request of the President of the United States, communicated through the Secretary of War, and request of Major General Gaines, commanding the forces for the protection of the Southwestern frontier, a regiment of mounted gunmen, volunteers, to be composed of ten companies of not more than one hundred men each, will be forthwith received into the service of the United States, from this State.

Relying on the characteristic readiness of my fellow citizens, to meet the calls of their country, I have not deemed it expedient to resort to any other mode of raising the required number of troops, than a solicitation of their voluntary services. When the national honor or interests are to be sustained, it is confidently expected and believed that an appeal to the gallantry and patriotism of the citizens of Kentucky, is all that is necessary to insure a full and ready compliance with the requisitions of the constituted authorities, and that the present occasion will be attended with the same exemplary displays of public spirit and love of country, which have so conspicuously distinguished their past history. It need only be added, that it is due to the high character maintained by them in the estimation of our sister States that this call for their services should be fully and speedily met.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD,

[L. S.] By the Lieutenant and Acting Governor.

ARSTIN P. COX, Secretary of State.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—The rumors from Texas, still indicate the approach of a large invading army. It is said that the Mexicans have blown up the Alamo, and retired West, also dismantled the fortress of Goliad.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 6.

The pending trial between the Minister and the Magistrate, continues to attract the greater portion of public attention. Lord Grantley, the brother of the honorable Mr Norton, is determined that the trial shall proceed, though he has been implored by some influential personages, not to force the plaintiff to go into Court. As the head of the noble house of Grantley, his wishes are laws, and Mr Norton, whatever his private feelings may be, is com-

pelled to succumb to his Lordship, Mrs Norton's friends state that the whole affair has originated out of revenge, and that the principal evidence is that of a discarded servant, whose statement is at least four years old. They also declare that "the lady has been subjected to a long series of ill treatment and provocations that had more than once compelled her to leave her husband's house and claim the protection of her relations—that the evidence sought to be established was one of the most suspicious and questionable character—and moreover, that the parties themselves were conscious of their innocence."

Mrs Norton has three sons by her husband, the youngest of whom is in his eighth year.

JUNE 10.

The crops in England promise badly from the dryness and backwardness of the season.

Captain Bick was to sail in a few days, in the Terror, fitting out in Chatham, for Wager Bay, where the ship will be laid up, and the parties proceed with light boats, westward across the neck of land, supposed to separate that inlet from the Polar Sea or Gulf of Boothia. Mr Smyth, the first Lieutenant, lately made a journey from Lima to Para down the Amazon, and also accompanied Captain Beechey in the Blossom to Behring's Straits a few years ago, with the hope of meeting Sir John Franklin.

JUNE 12.

Rumor of a dissolution of Parliament has been current, and has operated unfavorably upon the shares of those companies the bills of which are now pending.—*Spectator*.

Paris, June 16.—The London Journals of Tuesday 14th, have reached us, and the intelligence contains nothing of striking interest, except the fact of ministers having sustained another defeat in the Lords on their Chancery Reform Bill, which was rejected by 91 to 29. The amendments of the Lords in the Irish Municipal Bill were not proceeded with on Monday evening in the Commons, in order to afford time for printing the alterations. But we find by our express report of the proceedings on Tuesday night, that the subject was then resumed, but after the declarations of Sir R. Peel, that he should offer no further opposition on the question, the interest had much declined, and very few members were present.—Mr S. Crawford moved that all towns in Ireland possessing a population of 12,000, should be restored to their position in the original Bill, as he was strenuously opposed to any compromise of the measure, like that which had been acceded to by Ministers. Mr Sergeant Jackson, Mr Frohfield, and other hon. Members addressed the House, which was deliberating on the subject. Lord Mahon, in the previous part of the evening, put a question relative to the recognition of the independence of the South American States by the mother country, to which Lord Palmerston replied that negotiations were on foot, but could not say when they might terminate.

ENGLISH DISSIDENTS.—The Eclectic Review expressly states, that out of 358 Presbyterian congregations in England, 235 are undoubtedly and openly Unitarian. The doctrines have departed, and the form of government which they retain alone connects them with the Presbyterians of the seventeenth century. They are, however, the least influential among the Dissenters, and the power of the Dissenting interest exists among the Independents and Baptists alone, who, indeed differ only in their mode of administering baptism.

The Portrait Painters of China are beginning to imitate the European artists. One of their productions was exhibited this year in Somerset House, and proved so close an imi-

tation, that many of the English painters were deceived.

A considerable revolution in religious forms, it is said is about to take place among the Catholics in Ireland. Already in several places the ceremony of mass has been performed in English!

A hangman in Limerick, Ireland, who was 85 years of age, having no one else to hang took occasion to hang himself, which he did effectually. The cause assigned for this *filio de se*, was that two robbers whom he had anticipated the pleasure of hanging, had only been transported.

COMMENTS.

Quebec, July 25.

There was a light rain in this vicinity early yesterday morning, which continued during the forenoon. It has penetrated the ground about an inch, and will diminish the injury of the drought, which has now prevailed for two months. Its effects have, however, been fatal to the hay crops on all light soils, and left but a poor prospect for all other farm produce.

The weather is at present cool and clear; the thermometer having been down to 50° of Fahrenheit this morning. One of the most unusual effects of the drought has been the withering of several forest trees; in the woods, the ground is strewn with fallen leaves as at the commencement of autumn. All kinds of wild fruit are dried up. The young apples have dried and fallen off the trees, of which several are withered. Berries and other garden fruits are diminutive and of little value, and the bushes injured by caterpillars: all kinds of cultivated vegetables have run up to seed without the usual quantity of leaves and roots. A drought producing such effects is not recollected by the oldest inhabitants of this part of Canada.

We are happy in being able to say, with some certainty, that above Lake St. Peter, in the Townships, in Upper Canada, the west and Northern parts of New York, and the countries on the upper lakes and the Ohio, the prospect of the harvest is good. There can be no scarcity, but the utmost exertion will be required, in the busy season, to procure the means of purchasing articles of absolute necessity during the winter and spring.

Hay has risen in the Quebec market to 15 or 16 dollars per hundred bundles of 16lbs. each; potatoes to 4s a bushel; oats 2s 9d to 3s; flour 15s to 15s 6d. per cwt.—*Old Gazette*.

St. John, N.B., August 2.

NEW VESSEL.—On Tuesday last, Mr Geo. Thomson launched from his ship yard in Portland, a fine barque of 300 tons, called the *Idea*, said to be a very superior vessel.

A ship of 400 tons, old measurement, was launched from the ship yard of James Delap, Esq., on the Bay Shore, Nova Scotia, on Thursday last, and is stated to be a very superior and substantial ship. She is owned by Messrs Wilby and Thomas, of this city, and was towed across the Bay into this port on Friday, by the steamer *Maid of the Mist*.—*Observer*.

The ship *Royal William*, of St. Stephen, arrived at St. Andrews on the 25th July, from a whaling voyage, with 1500 barrels black oil, 120 do. sperm, and 15,000 lbs whale bone.—*Id.*

CANADA VOLUNTEERS.—According to the Montreal Gazette, "some young men of this city, have been induced by flattering and tempting offers of future rank and fortune, to leave their quiet and steady routine of a Canadian life, and to proceed to Texas as volunteers against the Mexicans." The Gazette throws cold water upon their patriotism.—*Id.*

T W E B E E .

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, 1836.

The liberal papers of Upper Canada openly assert that Sir Francis B. Head and his Tory Administration had, with a view to influence the late elections, created electors by the hundred, by issuing grants of land, which were distributed at the very hustings, to the most worthless of men. If these things really be so, why does the Home Government continue proceedings which are calculated to shake the loyal affections of all her other Colonists? But if the charges referred to are unfounded, why is the Tory press silent on the subject? It would appear that in Upper Canada, they are without that salutary check which, both by the laws of Great Britain and this Colony, is imposed with a view to retrain licentiousness in the elective franchise.

RAIL ROAD TO QUEBEC.—It may not be generally known that there are two Rail Roads projected to be made between Quebec and the Atlantic. One through the State of Maine, to the port of Belfast. The other passes down the valleys of the St. John and Restook, a little to the East of Mars Hill, touching on the banks of the River St. John, near Woodstock, and finally entering the Harbour of St. Andrews. The former is a United States speculation, and has got a charter from the State of Maine; the latter is British, and the stock-holders have a charter from New Brunswick. That the Americans will find ways and means to execute their one, and make it pay too, we have no doubt; but we think it highly probable that the latter, if it is proceeded in, will prove a failure, like our Shubenacadie Canal. It is true, that such a communication with the Atlantic Sea-board is very desirable, and it appears it is deemed practicable at the trying cost of £1,000,000 currency; but in the present state of these countries, it is exceedingly unwise to attempt opening two rival communications, the one or the other of which must fail; and we must confess the chance of success is every way in favor of the American line. One insuperable barrier presents itself in the British line, in the circumstance of its passing through the disputed territory. Of this territory we think the Yankees will yet, by some device of diplomacy, secure undisturbed possession, although they have not the shadow of an honest claim to it: Until that time, they will not cease to disturb the progress of the work, and were it completed, it would just be turning a million of money into Jonathan's pocket for which he will not thank them. The following paragraph from a Bangor paper, shows that the tone of feeling in Maine is very much as we have described it.

"The New Brunswick papers are all agog on this topic. Setting aside the vast superiority of the Belfast route, there is one insuperable objection, which the blue noses do not take into account. That is this, the proposed rail road is to cross almost through the centre of this State! The map of the road which has been published, has a dotted line for the boundary, and this is placed precisely on the British claim, and the road passes for a long distance within a few miles of this line. There is no probability that such a road will ever be built. But we ought not to pass over the scheme in silence. The presses throughout the State ought to speak with one voice against this projected encroachment upon our soil. It is intimated that some members of the last Legislature may know something of this affair. If they do, they better enlighten their constituents."

Those of our Subscribers who have not yet paid for the first Volume of the **BEA**, will oblige us by doing so as soon as possible. For their convenience, we authorize our Agents residing out of this County, as also Messrs. Jas. McGregor of New Glasgow, and Jas. Crerar of Montserrat, to receive payments and give receipts according to the terms of the paper. All payments made for the Second Volume, before the end of this month, will be considered in advance.

On Thursday last, His Lordship the Bishop of N. Scotia preached in St James's Chapel; when 27 persons were admitted to the holy rite of Confirmation.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, July 27. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, has been pleased to appoint A. Patterson, Esq. to be one of the Commissioners of Schools, Pictou.

An editorial on "Diseases in potatoes," and a number of Advertisements, are omitted this week for want of room.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At the Royal Oak.—Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, & Son and 2 servants, Captain Brag, Mr Michelmas and Mrs Johnston.

At Mrs Davison's.—Miss Coles, Captains Delingham, Libby, and O'Brien and Wife and Son, Mr Frost and Wife, Mr Muncey, Mrs Muncey, family and servant, Mrs and Miss Thresher, and Captain Bartlett.

At Mr Lorrain's.—John Duffie, Esq, Mrs H. Curand and child, Mrs and Miss Johnston, Mr Scott, Miss Park Mr Johnston, Messrs Croyton, Rankin, Waddington, Holden, and Lancaster.

At Mr Harper's.—Messrs Moreau, and Webster.

DECEASED.

At Halifax, on the 1st instant, Mr William Kidston, formerly of Pictou, aged 48 years.

SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

ENTERED.

Thursday, August 4th—Brig Tuscany, Prince, New York—ballast; Emerald, McKenzie, do—do; Jubilee, Burnham, Newburyport, do; Sally Ann, Merryman, Somerset—do; Halifax, O'Brien, Halifax—goods; shallop Bold Jack, Vigneau, do—do.

Friday.—Ship Charlotte, Rawson, Bristol—ballast; schr. David Pratt, Pratt, Boston—do; Trial, Calder, P. E. Island—do; Sarah, Campbell, Bathurst, N. B.—do; Christy Ann, Strang, Bay de Verte—deals to J. Purves; Margaret, Williams, P. E. Island.

Saturday—Schr Graham, Miramichi—shingles; Bee, Graham, do—flour and salmon.

Monday.—Schr. Four Sisters, Wooden, Halifax—ballast; Isabella, McQuarrie, Pugwash—boards; Albion, Forest, Boston—making to J. Munro; Azula, Chase, Wiscasset—ballast; Caspar, Ryan, N. York—do; Brig Earl Selkirk, Bartlett, Newf'd—ballast; Leavitts, Rogers, Boston—do; Plymouth, Gibbs, do—do.

Tuesday.—Brig Sir Charles Hamilton, Blake, Newfoundland—ballast; schr. Harriet, Gerrior, Arichat—do; Catherine, Rao, Arisauq—empty barrels.

CLEARING.

Wednesday—Brig Sarah and Flæbe, Babbidge, Newark—coal; Mary, Bray, Newburyport—do; Caroline, Pratt, Providence—do; Pandora, Rea, do—do; Cary and Sally, Fernald, do—do; Rufus, Barnes, Somerset—do; schr. George Henry, Shelmut, Miramichi—American produce; Brothers, Gerrior, Miramichi—coal.

Friday.—Elizabeth, Wells, New York—coal; Baltic, Libby, Boston—do; Rowe, Franklin, Providence—do.

Monday.—Schr. Trial, Roberts, Fall River—coal; brig Earl Selkirk, Bartlett, —, —, wood goods.

Tuesday.—Brig Emerald, Davis, Newark—coal; Chase, Crowell, do—do; Lucy, Carter, Providence—do, schr. Brothers, White, P. E. Island—dry goods; sloop Lady, Dayer, R. John—goods; schr. Nambles, Howet, P. E. Island—coal; Isabella, Sutherland, Mag. Islands—salt; Gracious, O'Brien, Halifax—coal; Susan, Reynolds, P. E. Island—do; shallop Bold Jack, Vigneau, Pugwash—ballast.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firms of **SCAFFE & BAIN** and **JAMES BAIN & Co.**, of Halifax, are informed that unless their accounts are paid, or satisfactorily secured, on or before the 10th September ensuing, that they will then be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8. m-w

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION,

ON Tuesday, the 6th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises:

ALL the RIGHT and CLAIM of the late **ALEXANDER FALCONER** to a HOUSE in Church Town, East River, Pictou.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

JAMES FALCONER.

August 9, 1836. b-w

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.

Two Journeymen wanted immediately. None need apply but such as can give satisfactory testimonials of character.

August 10. a-w p-8

FOR SALE.

ALL that Tenement and building in Pictou, bounding on High Street and James Street, formerly owned by Hugh McKay deceased, and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gumm and others, with all the appurtenances and outhouses thereunto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, and the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Geo. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known.

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8th, 1836. if

MRS. STALKER, SILK DYER,

HEAD OF THE MINING COMPANY'S WHARF, PICTOU.

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

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

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

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

CAUSE. } J. In Gordon and William Gordon, } Pliffs
Admr's &c, of Alexander Gordon, } deceased, vs.
Norman Campbell, } Defend't

TO BE SOLD,

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

ALL that certain Lot of LAND situate, lying, and being at Doctor's Brook at the Gulf Shore, in the Upper District of said County, abutted and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the North by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the East by lands in the possession of Donald McKinnon; on the South by the main post road leading to Antigonish; and on the West by the lands of one John McSavre; 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

FOR SALE.

A FEW Thousand Spruce and Pine dimension **DEALS**, at Antigonish Harbour. Terms moderate: Apply at this Office. [19th April, 1836.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for Sale by the Subscriber: **ONE** Case **PAPER HANGINGS**, and **BORDERING** to match—five patterns. July 27. **J. Dawson.**

P O E T R Y .

A M E R I C A .

BY R. MONTGOMERY.

THOU! hugest region of the quarter'd globe,
Where all the climates dwell and Nature moves
In majesty,—hereafter, when the tides
Of circumstance have rolled their changing years,
What empires may be born of thee!—Thy ships
By thousands, dancing o'er the isle strewn deep;
Thy banners waved in every land. Ev'n now
Defiance fla. hes from thy fearless eye:
While Nature tells thee, greatness is thy own.—
Who on those dreadful gulf's of the South,
Those pyramids by thy Creator reared,
Those Arles, & del. d with the storms, can gaze;
Or hear Niagara's unceasing night,
Leap downward in a dash of proud despair,
Mocking the thunder with unpassioned sound,—
Nor think the spirit of ambition wakes
From each free glory?—What a grandeur lives
Through each stern scene!—In yon Canadian woods,
Who's stately poplars clothe thy heads with clouds,
And dignify creation as they stand;
Or in the zam floods,—rivers where they fall!—
Or hurricanes, that howl them-celves along,
Life-winged monsters, ravenousy wild,
Sublimity o'er all her soul hath breathed,
And yet a curse is on thee!—'tis the curse
Of havoc, which the violators reaped
For thy young destiny, when first amid
Thy wilds the cannon poured its thundering awe,
Shaking the trees that never yet had bow'd,
Save to the storminess of Nature's ire.

M I S C E L L A N Y .

From Blackwood's Magazine.

ADVANTAGES OF LYING IN BED.

We have ourselves seen more than once the benefit of this practice, it has invariably led to longevity. The fact is, at a certain age, and especially after a life of labor (as overseers of the poor well know), there is no killing a regular bed her. If he even wastes, he becomes a more concentrated vitality, a sort of living mummy. He is as safe from the common slayer as the autedebvian tomb in his block of marble, the difference being, that one has a warm, the other a cold bed.

We knew two old men that had lived, or rather eat, dozed, and slept away years together in the same room, much like Master Peter and the Florentine, excepting that their fare was not quite so luxurious. Both came to the village his quarterly and monthly visits, and disposed of young and old as busily as if he were a New Guardia of the Par; but some how or other he always overlooked them, even when he stepped into the door, just after the doctor. The fact is their heads were seldom out of the blankets, and their breathing as soft and healthy as infants. Ever tranquil Michael, happy Philip! They could scarcely be said to have an external world; if their was one, their eyes were closed to it. Often as we visited them, we could not swear we heard Michael's articulate voice; he never wasted his breath, as if determined not to die for want of it. Philip was occasionally communicative. So dead was he to common cares, so was he out of the reach of vexations and emotions, that, as we learned from himself, though he had had a numerous family, and most of them settled within a few miles of the parish poor-house where he lay, he knew not if they were dead or living. He communicated the valuable secret of life precisely.

"Philip," we said to him, "you will live for ever."

"Why," quoth he, "when young I was but

sickly, but I think now my constitution is beginning to get strong."

"And how old are you then, Philip?"

"Eighty-nine."

Eighty-nine, and the constitution beginning to get strong, and without ever taking a dose of Dr Morrison's! ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, ninety-four, and there was no visible alteration. There is no knowing how long they might have lived had it not been for an accident. One cold, wintry morning, very early, Michael thrust his left foot out of bed, whether in a dream, or that, like a grain of barley, he was growing out from keeping, never will be known. But at that moment Death or the Doctor passing, a blast, with a sharp whistle, came through the casement. It was the fatal dart; Michael's toe received it. It was nipt off before he could draw it in, the icy mortality crept upwards, and Michael's thin breath was frozen, and "silt" in a moment.

Philip slept through the death and burial of his friend Michael, and wot not of the matter. It was the only shock, they say, he ever was known to feel, when he awoke seven days after, and said, "Michael, a'nt you hungry?" The no answer would not have surprised him; but the old woman coming in to feed him, and her very peculiarly calamitous look, and the one mess instead of two, touched him, and his appetite failed him. Man can bear age and all its infirmities, but he cannot bear solitude. In a few days he became weak. The curate's wife was sent for. He had been a favourite; he wanted support, and she raised him in bed.

"Philip," quoth she, you are going; tell me your last wishes! what shall I do for you?"

Society had its charm; Philip was comforted.

"What is your last wish?" replied the good lady, "what shall I do for you?"

"Give me," said Philip, with astonishing strength of voice, "summat to eat."

The curate's wife was too bountiful. She ran home, and brought him not only a plentiful meal, but a good stiff tumbler of gin and water. This was injudicious. The slender threads of life, that, quiescent and relaxed, would, with regularity, have long held the vital current, could not bear the sudden heat and extension from being thus wetted, and gave way, and the vapor of life escaped. There was one siltip too much, and very soon one Philip less. He was killed by kindness. Thus they were cut off in the flower of their old age. One went off below zero, the other evaporated at 180 of Fahrenheit.

Examples from real life are worth a thousand theories. We will offer but one more. We knew an old lady, that lived in her bed to a wonderful old age, and retained all her faculties and all her cheerfulness. Her heir, thinking she was too long "withering out," and now "a young man's revenues," came to visit her about her hundredth year. Whether it was that he was naturally or habitually an early riser, or could not sleep of mornings for thinking of his inheritance, he paid her very early visits to her room, to enquire if she slept well. She was a shrewd observer, and determined he should be up betimes. At three o'clock in the morning (and she kept awake on purpose) she rang her bell violently, and down came the half-dressed expectant heir.

"My dear madam, I hope you are not very ill?"

She bade him come near. She laughed in his face and said,—

"It is the first of April."

Now, what life and jollity was here—to make her heir an April fool in her hundredth year!

Now let not any one imagine that we are the advocate of sluggards, and indulge in sleep. As yet we find five or six hours quite enough, but care not when we take it; and if we do wish occasionally to enjoy the sunrise, can be content with three winks and a nimm and are on tiptoe. Nor would have any, like Thomson, play the hypocrite; for he wrote his panegyric on early rising, in bed at mid-day. But we have reached this conclusion—that when we do come to the "sere and yellow leaf," we will not let it hang shivering to the morning winds, a scoll' and exhibition to every rampant weed, to be hown off by the first wintry blast, and trodden into the earth, but will have it carefully gathered up ere it be quite withered; and we have seen many a leaf so carefully laid up between pages of love and poetry, and though the softer substance may wear away, how beautiful are the ramifications of sensitive life! So may it lie, reflecting honour upon that stock of humanity on which it was once green, and flourished—a cabinet specimen of a bed-her.

ODIORNE NEW PUMP.—Mr Thomas Odiorne, of Portsmouth, N.H. is exhibiting at the Castle Garden bridge, a specimen of Yankee ingenuity, which it seems to us must really be considered the *ne plus ultra* of the *pumping interest*; and we don't see as there will ever be the least necessity hereafter, of a vessels sinking, if the owners will provide her with one of the machines. We have seen it in operation, and feel fully convinced that there is no mistake about this improvement at least. It will discharge *one hundred and twenty gallons in fifty five seconds*, merely by the application of a power less than is required at the common pump brake—thus performing nearly fourfold as much as the ordinary machine now in use. The operation, powerful and efficient as it is, is perfectly simple, consisting of two buckets alternately playing up and down the pump—one of which is constantly pouring forth an abundant volume of water, while the other is descending by its own gravity to perform the same office the succeeding second. The ascending bucket, the instant it rises to the surface and discharges its contents, is disengaged from its fellow by an ingenious, but at the same time, exceedingly simple self-acting motion, and goes down after more; rising in its turn to the top, and again descending. This invention is but just patented, and of course has not gone into general use; but it must of necessity soon do so. Mr Odiorne, we perceive has a certificate of Commodore Crane of the Navy, expressing strong approval of the plan, and we understand too, that the ship-masters at the Eastward are unanimous in their opinion of its importance; but the invention does not need certificates. Every man must see at once its obvious superiority.—*L. J. Star.*

In a house of insignificant appearance, in Pompeii, there have recently been discovered, pictures in fresco representing Narcissus and Endymion, sixteen silver vases, and a great quantity of coins, some of them struck during the reigns of the first Roman Emperors.

It has been discovered that egg-shells may be used for hops in the brewing of beer.

A G E N T S
FOR THE BEE.

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