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THE BEE.

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

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1835.

NUMBER IV.

THE BEE

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

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SPONTON

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has met with since his commencement in Business, and to notify that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, to the newly fitted and spacious Shop, lately kept by Mr. John Gordon, next door west of Mr. Fraser, Druggist, where he hopes by his zealous exertions to merit a continuance of past favours.

His present Stock of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS AND DRY GOODS

together with his

SPRING SUPPLY,—(daily expected)

he offers at his new Stand, on his usual low terms.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

May 18, 1835.

b-w

TEXAS.

[General Wavel, an English officer, whose account of Texas is contained in the appendix to *Ward's Mexico*, gives the following interesting description of that fine country:—

"Texas contains about one hundred and sixty millions of English acres. In the northern part the climate differs but very little from that of the south of Europe, of Buenos Ayres, and the Cape of Good Hope. To the south the white settlers from the United States experience no ill effects from exposure to the sun. Few countries possess so large a proportion of rich land, or are so capable of supporting a dense population.

"The coast is low, and during the rainy season, it becomes unhealthy. It is skirted by a number of islands, separated from the main land by narrow straits. The most considerable of these is San Luis or Galveston, the easternmost point of which shelters the harbour of that name.

The bay of Espiritu Santo is the next harbour of importance; and this, from the numerous shoals, cannot be frequented by vessels drawing more than eight or ten feet of water.

"The anchorage is generally good, and as the water shoals gradually, vessels approaching the coast may be guided entirely by the lead.

Few countries are better supplied with navigable rivers, streams and rivulets, than Texas. The rivers, at a short distance from their mouths, are generally narrow, deep and clear, with a moderate rapid stream.

"They abound in fish, to which the North American settlers have given the English names, trout, carp, tench, &c. although what I saw differed widely from the fish of the same name in Europe.

"Steamboats run from New Orleans to Natchitoches, 200 miles above the junction of the two Rivers, once or twice weekly; except during the autumn, when a chain of rocks prevents their passing higher than Alexander, 120 miles lower down. About 150 miles above Natchitoches, is the great Raft, i. e. an accumulation of drift timber, which for many miles forms one connected mass all across the bed of the river, and obstructs the navigation except when the water is very high. Keel boats already proceed some hundreds of miles above the raft; and there appears to be no doubt, that, when this obstacle is removed the river will be navigable to a very considerable extent; indeed, it is generally believed, almost as far as New Mexico. The government of the United States directed Captain Birch, together with another officer, to examine accurately the Great Raft, and to ascertain the possibility of removing or avoiding it.

"From this report, it appears that by merely cutting a canal at an estimated expense of 20 or 40,000 dollars, boats may pass through the Caddo, a chain of smaller lakes, not only avoiding the raft, but also a distance of 100 miles. The object which the government of the United States, had in view, was to open a channel for communication with New Mexico, and for the India traffic.

"Some branches of this trade have already proved very lucrative; for in addition to small quantities of precious metals, copper, wool, and very valuable hides, and peltries, have been obtained, in exchange for articles of little value. The Indians require but

few things; beads, small looking glasses, common guns and rifles, a kind of baize, red and blue, called by the North Americans, strouding; knives, awls, vermilion, and ammunition.

"Of spirits they are passionately fond, and will make any sacrifice to obtain them; but to supply them with these, which act almost as a poison, and have not unfrequently given rise to assassinations and other atrocities, is prohibited by law. The hides, and skins, and peltries obtainable, are those of the buffalo, horned cattle, horse, panther, leopard, bear, deer, antelope, racoon, black fox, musk rat, and beaver; and they are of the best quality.

"The Nueces, Trinidad, and San Antonio, are fine streams, and in size about equal to the Sabine, which forms the boundary. The Navasote, Angelina, and Neches, San Jacinto, and Arroyo de Cedros, are navigable to a great extent, except at certain periods; and the Arroyo de la Vaca, (or Lorilace river,) which runs but a short distance into the interior, has it is stated nine feet of water upon its bar. The rivulets and minor streams are innumerable. As in Devonshire, almost every valley has its stream or brook; and judging from the small fish which I observed in them, I should conceive the greater number to be perennial. The low lands, which extend along the coast, are admirably adapted to the cultivation of rice. In some parts, sugar, and in others cotton, may be produced similar to that of the Sea Islands. The central part of Texas is prairie, nearly level, and abounding with a most luxurious vegetation; the banks of the rivers being lined with timber or skirted by ground gently undulating, and covered with trees. Here the depth of rich alluvial soil is very considerable; and cotton, wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, indeed every production, both of more temperate climates and of Europe, is raised in equal abundance and perfection. The prairies, in their natural state, afford a constant supply of excellent pasture.

"The valley of the Red River is stated by the numerous North American settlers, to contain some millions of acres, exceeding in fertility even the celebrated Mississippi bottom, the valley of the Roanoke, or indeed, any lands to be found in the United States. They have styled it the "Garden of the West," and the cotton which it already produces, far excels the Alabama, Tennessee, or indeed any, excepting that of the Sea Islands. I here ought to remark, that growing cotton possesses one great advantage. Children, so young as to be unable to engage in any other occupation, can be employed in picking cotton, and at the age of nine or ten, probably do fully as much as grown up persons. Every species of grain thrives admirably in this fertile tract, and it is thought that the ribbed sugar cane, lately introduced from the Philippines, and which arrives at maturity a month sooner than the common sort, would answer well there. In the vallies is found the red, or pencil cedar, of the largest growth, also a great quantity of the Bois d'arc, of which the Indians make their bows. It is of a beautiful yellow colour, susceptible of the highest polish, not heavy, but exceedingly tough and elastic. In addition to these, trees of all varieties which flourish in the United States are to be met with—white, red, dwarf or scrub, and post oaks (of the former of which staves are made; while the latter is so strong, hard

tough, that it is frequently employed in lieu of iron to make the screws of cotton presses; together with iron-wood, hickory, and many other woods admirably adapted for the lathe. The sugar-maple is also very valuable. An auger hole being bored in its trunk, in the spring of the year, a small spout is inserted, and the liquor, which is subsequently evaporated to a consistency, is caught in a vessel.

"A single tree has been known to yield one hundred and fifty pounds of sugar: the average daily produce being from three to four or six pounds. I found its flavour very pleasant, but do not think it is nearly so sweet as the common sugar.

"Humboldt's prediction, that carriages would pass from Washington to the city of Mexico, has been verified.

"North Americans have, in their convenient and light Dearborn or Jersey Wagons, repeatedly passed into the interior of Mexico from the United States. Roads are very easily made through Texas, as the country is either flat or gently undulating.

"To clear away the wood costs little trouble; and although the rivers are numerous, being generally narrow and deep, they oppose no obstacles but such as can be easily surmounted.

"The fact that Mr. Couer, an enterprising Frenchman, with about forty others, nearly all his countrymen, passed through Texas, with several large wagons laden with goods, in June, 1826, is the best proof of the facility with which every difficulty, such as those which are usually met with in a new country, is here overcome. The Dearborn or Jersey wagon, just mentioned, is admirably calculated to journey through countries where rivers or other natural impediments may render it necessary that each part be speedily reduced to a small size or weight, so as to be rendered portable, and taken to pieces with the greatest ease, and a raft formed of a few trunks, or the larger branches of trees, which suffice to convey it across the rivers, or the whole is progressively passed by hand over any other obstacle.

Those who have settled in Texas a few months, really enjoy more comforts (and these, in addition to the opportunity of realising a handsome property) than any peasantry with which I am acquainted. One act of liberality and hospitality, which is constantly practised by all his neighbours towards a new comer, whose character is found unexceptionable, would do honour to the most highly civilised people. They all assemble at the spot which he has fixed upon for his residence, with their axes and draught oxen, fell the timber, and build for him his log-house. This generally consists of three apartments, one for sleeping, another for eating, both closed in all round, while in the centre, which is left open on both sides, he keeps his saddles and tools, and takes his meals during the hot weather.

"The kitchen (also a log hut) is usually separated from the house, and so is also the smoke house, where the meat is smoked and kept.

"The log-house is by no means an inconvenient residence; indeed, some of them are roomy, neat, and durable, very strong, and well calculated to afford protection from every inclemency of the weather.

"The wild animals to be met with in Texas, are the buffalo, or the bison, known in this country as the bonassus, which enters Texas from the north in vast herds during the winter; the panther, leopard, bear, otter, beaver, antelope, deer, racoon, black fox, &c. Turkeys abound: there are two species of the partridge; swans often arrive in great numbers, together with immense flocks of wild ducks and geese. The flesh of the buffalo, especially its hump, is excellent, and generally prized far above beef; the bear's ham is also considered a great delicacy.

"But by far the most interesting animal is the wild horse from Barbary, which the Arab transplanted into Spain, passing from thence to the New World, and being turned loose by the first European settlers, it has

peopled the rich plains of Texas with droves innumerable. The mustang, or wild horse, is not often large or heavy, but shows blood; it is well made, hardy, active, and if caught young, very docile, although whenever an opportunity offers, it is apt to rejoin its wild brethren. The pearly, light brown, chestnut, and dun colours prevail.

"Their defect is the tenderness of the hoof, which is too frequently to be met with amongst them, as they are bred on soft ground; whereas, throughout Mexico, those which are reared on a hard rocky soil, have a solidity of hoof which renders shoes unnecessary even to the fore feet; the hind feet are seldom shod. The mode of catching them is similar to that by which wild elephants are caught in India.

"A space sufficiently large to contain a drove is enclosed with stakes, trunks, and branches of trees; the entrance is narrow, but gradually widens outwards, and a herd is driven, or decoyed into it by a horse trained for the purpose. I have seen instances of attachment, on the part of a young colt thus caught, to a careful master, far stronger than any that I ever before witnessed in a horse.

"The country of the Comanches is the mountainous district of San Saba, which they cross both in the spring and autumn, and where they deposit their families occasionally during their long expeditions. These Indians generally kill the buffalo with their bow and arrow, their horses being trained to carry them close to it, and on its right side. Sometimes they pursue and, with a sharp iron (crescent shaped) passing its left flank, sever the ham string of the right leg, when the animal falls away from the horse; they sometimes almost shoot it with the rifle. The scent of the buffalo is, however, so acute, that it can be only approached from the leeward side; it is timid till wounded, but then its impetuosity is irresistible, and its attacks are repeated until it falls. Being both active, and from its vast bulk very powerful, the charge of an old bull is described as tremendous. The long shaggy hair which covers its head and breast, gives it a terrific appearance, and it rushes headlong at whatever it perceives (after the smoke of the rifle), blowing and snorting with astonishing loudness.

"Should it discover and throw down its antagonist, it goes, and tramples upon him until (if desperately wounded) it falls dead by his side. The horns of the buffalo are short, but very sharp pointed, although thick at the base. Being very hard and black, they are highly prized for cups and other purposes. Its flesh when fat, is excellent, especially the hump; the skins, covered with an excessively thick hair, nearly approaching to wool, are much used in the northern part of the United States, more especially as a wrapper upon travelling in the sledges or sleighs over the ice or snow. The Indians give a softness and pliability to these skins greater than that of the buck or even dookskin of Europe. The following is, I believe, the process adopted. After tanning with sunac and bark, the skin is stretched over a hole in the earth and smoked; the brains of the animal and alum are also rubbed into it. It is subsequently painted in cheques, diamonds, and similar figures, the colours being very durable.

The first person who took effectual measures to carry into effect extensive schemes of colonization in Texas on their own private account, was Mr. Austin, an inhabitant of Louisiana; and after he had traversed this vast country near the coast, he fixed on the spot between the rivers Brazos and Colorado, where he obtained a very extensive grant from the Spanish government. Embarrassments, owing to the failure of a large proportion of the banks of the Western States, together with the revolution, prevented his reaping the fruits of his exertions.

His eldest son, Stephen Fuller Austin, succeeded to the claims, and to the indefatigable and enterprising spirit of his father, who died about the year 1820 or '21. In 1823, he obtained from the first Independent Congress the recognition of the grant; and though inundations, which there was no reason to anticipate,

have twice done serious injury to the infant colony, he has the merit of having succeeded in peopling a wilderness, and providing a number of industrious families with an ample subsistence, as well as the means of acquiring not only comforts, but wealth.

"The only persons who have examined the country, or indeed, it may almost be said, have visited it, except momentarily, are settlers from the United States. So very considerable a proportion of the population of the adjacent districts has flowed into Texas from the United States, that there are now at least ten times as many inhabitants as there were only four years ago. Indeed, from the neighbouring territory (Arkansas) alone, as one of its most respectable land proprietors assured me, 16,000 out of 46,000 persons have quitted it in order to establish themselves there. Along a very considerable part of the road that leads from Nachitoches to San Antonio de Bezar, better lodging and provisions are obtained, in greater abundance, and at a lower price, than on many of the principal roads in Spain. The hospitality of all is most meritorious, and the usual price of each meal (which consists almost invariably of pork, eggs, bacon, butter, maize cakes, hot coffee, and sometimes venison and other meats), is only one shilling. This country might easily absorb the whole of the surplus population of Great Britain, a nucleus being formed by the settlement of about one hundred industrious agriculturists, who, after the first year, might supply grain for at least ten times their own number. Cattle, and more especially pigs, will increase most rapidly, almost without any care or trouble, in the woods. Thus each successive year would, by affording increased sustenance, allow the number of settlers to be tripled, at the least.

"Nature has evidently given to Texas commercial advantages, which she has denied to almost every other part of Mexico; indeed, few countries, if any one, are more favourably situated for carrying on an extensive and lucrative foreign and domestic traffic.

"The principal export doubtless will be cotton, which grows in the greatest abundance, and is in quality inferior only to that of the Sea Islands. As the capital employed in raising it is very inconsiderable, the Texas colonist will be able to undersell every competitor in foreign markets. His healthy land, cultivated by free and cheap labour, cost him comparatively nothing; whilst the North American and West Indian require an interest on a large sum employed in the purchase of property and slaves, subject to many contingencies.

"Pot and pearl ashes will be obtained in clearing the lands.

"Texas will supply the West India Islands with timber, salted provisions, flour, and whatever else they now require from the United States, at least equal in quality, and at a lower price, than they can be obtained from thence. Mules and horses will also be exported to Cuba and the Antilles. The southern parts of the United States are already supplied from thence, and from Coahuila, with both; but more especially the former, which are sometimes embarked at the Brazos, de Santiago, close to the mouth of the river Brao del Norte, but more generally conveyed by land. It is thought that Texas may prove well suited for the growth of the merino wool, both on account of the climate, and the extent of uncultivated land, over which they may be allowed to graze at liberty. The North Americans have exported wool from Coahuila, but I have been informed, that altho' the staple is long, it is by no means fine, and there is a burr in it, which it requires much trouble to extract. The latter disadvantage will not be met with in Texas, except possibly among the mountains of San Saba, for I have observed throughout Mexico, that wherever the land is arid, burrs and thorny plants of every description abound; although wherever water is abundant, they are scarcely to be found.

"Swamps, stagnant water, and a rank vegetation, together with the disorders arising from marsh miasmata, render, a large proportion of the southern parts of the United States little better than a sickly desert.

A circumstance that I have nowhere else observed increases the inundations, which are the real causes of these evils, to a very great extent. The ground is so level, that not only do the more considerable rivers overflow, but by their reflux into the smaller tributary streams, produce the same effect on both sides to a very considerable distance. This I remarked more particularly when ascending the Red River. A current from the Mississippi ran up it, not much less than one hundred miles. Nearly all the rivers of Texas, on the other hand, are "encases," and except near their mouths, seldom, if ever, produce inundations prejudicial either to property or health. Nevertheless, during the rainy season, there is a sufficient rise in the rivers of Texas to render even the smaller branches navigable, and afford opportunities of conveying the produce of the interior by water carriage to the coast."

GREAT BRITAIN.

POLICY OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

To the Electors of the Southern Division of the County of Kent.

GENTLEMEN,—The acceptance of an office under the Crown renders it necessary that I should again appeal to the judgment of the independent and public-spirited body by whom I have been three times elected.

Since the last of those elections, a period short in time, but important in events and fruitful in consequences has elapsed.

Placed however, undeservedly, at the head of the largest and most powerful Opposition which was ever united against a Minister of the Crown, I have endeavoured to render the influence which that proud position gave me conducive to the interests of the country.

The attitude assumed by the late Ministers, & their professions in favour of Reform, to which many, indeed the greater part of them had always been hostile, afforded a tempting occasion for invective and crimination. I have endeavoured as far as possible to avoid that course. The Ministry of Lord Melbourne had contemplated large, and, as I believe, necessary improvements in our institutions of Church and State: it was my main object to see that these reforms were not endangered or obstructed in their progress by the change of councils which took place in November.

In conformity with these purposes, Lord Morpeth proposed and carried an amendment to the Address to the Crown, in which a hope was expressed that the liberal and comprehensive policy which restored to the people the right of choosing their representatives, and which provided for the emancipation of all persons held in a slavery in his Majesty's colonies and possessions abroad; will, with the same enlarged views, place without delay our Municipal Corporations under vigilant popular control, removed all the well-grounded grievances of the Protestant Dissenters, and correct those abuses in the church which impair its efficiency in England, disturb the peace of society in Ireland, and lower the character of the Establishment in both countries.

With respect to the Municipal Corporations, the report of the Commissions, which has since appeared, has abundantly confirmed the opinion of the House of Commons. It is clearly proved by experience, that self-elected Corporations tend to violations of trust, perversions of justice, the abuse of charitable funds, political jobbing, and the injury of the communities for whose benefit they were established. The true remedy for these evils, in my opinion, was to adopt the principle of free election, known in our ancient Laws, and established in the Reform Act, to our Municipal Corporations. In this principle Lord Stanley and all the members of Lord Grey's Ministry cordially concurred. The late Ministry, on the other hand, confined themselves to a vague declaration, of their willingness to consider the report, and reform abuses.

We likewise declared that we desired to remove all the well-founded grievances of the Protestant Dissenters. In conformity with this declaration I voted for an address to the Crown, praying for the grant of a charter to the London University, where the conscientious Dissenter might obtain the literary honours which at Oxford and Cambridge, are exclusively confined to those who declare themselves members of the Church of England.

With respect to the marriages of Dissenters, Sir Robert Peel has introduced a bill founded on a liberal and just principle; but I fear that if it were to pass in its present shape, Protestant Dissenters would still feel that the line drawn between them and the members of the church tended to lower them in public estimation. Some alteration in the bill may, perhaps, remedy this defect, but the establishment of a civil register of births, deaths and marriages would afford the best and truest solution for all the difficulties of this subject.

In regard to church rates, the agitation on religious subjects of which these rents are the constant occasion, makes it in every way desirable to abolish an impost which is at once a grievance to Dissenters, and an injury to the Church.

With respect to the Church of England, Sir Robert Peel did not hesitate clearly to declare his intention to correct its acknowledged abuses. The opinion which I declared to you in 1832 that the revenues of the Church of England were not too large, but that they ought to be more equitably distributed, seems no longer to be disputed. The application of this principle must be regulated by caution, but not enfeebled by a lurking desire to keep alive the seeds of abuses which we profess to destroy.

With regard to the Church of Ireland the case is widely different. I refused to assist in making perpe-

tual parochial sinecures where the clergyman and his clerk, week after week, and year after year, formed the whole of the congregation. Besides the general injustice and glaring absurdity of the system, it is easily proved that the maintenance of these ecclesiastical sinecures irritates the people of Ireland, weakens the reputation of the British Crown abroad, and injures the Protestant religion which it is intended to promote.

Let us add to these evils that the present system cannot be maintained except by a large military force; which, in case of foreign war, must of necessity be greatly augmented. Burdensome to England, sanguinary in Ireland, disturbing the peace of society, and injurious to the religion it professes to serve, no eloquence can recommend, and no talents can long maintain so vicious a policy.

In place of this system, I propose that the surplus revenue of the establishment, after providing for the spiritual care of the members of the Church, should be devoted to the education of all classes of the people, without distinction of religion. It was my object to teach the poor and industrious classes that they have some interest in the Church revenue; to inspire them by means of religious and moral education, with the love of their neighbours, and a sense of their duties to the State; finally, to open their minds to great truths, and to soften their hearts toward the government which rules them. Then, indeed, might the Protestant Church hope to diffuse its influence, for it would be judged by its merits and not by its exactness.

These were the chief subjects of debate, and often of essential difference between the majority of the House of Commons and the late Administration. On some other topics an agreement appeared, which must to many have been unexpected. It was a constant subject of reproach to Lord Grey's Ministry that it did not sufficiently relieve agriculture from its burdens; and the maintenance of the malt tax was pointed out as a glaring instance of this neglect.

Sir Robert Peel held a different opinion, and upon his declaration that his Ministry would stand or fall with the malt tax, it at once appeared that the clamour which supposed Lord Grey hostile to the landed interests, and Lord Althorp indifferent to the welfare of the farmer, had been a mere factious cry raised without scruple, and abandoned without shame.

Nor does it appear that had the late Ministry continued in office they intended any thing further than the relief of the land from some part of the county rate, to which Lord Althorp had last year consented. The only measure actually proposed by the late Ministers for the advantage of agriculture, was a bill for the voluntary commutation of tithes.

I have often stated to you that I do not think such a measure would be effectual, and I fear that in those cases where tithe is most grievous, the remedy would be most imperative. To frame a measure just alike to the tithe owner and tithe-payer is undoubtedly difficult, but I see as yet no reason to abandon the attempt.

Such have been the views which have guided my conduct in opposition to the late Ministry. In succeeding to office I shall endeavour faithfully to carry them into effect. By so doing, I am of opinion, that I shall be assisting to gather from the Reform Act its legitimate fruits. As one of those deeply engaged in framing, proposing, and carrying that great measure, I am bound to declare that on the one hand I did not intend that it should be the first of a series of organic changes, each exceeding its predecessor in importance and rapidity. Even were the changes meditated useful in themselves, I am of opinion that the public mind and the public energies, will be far better occupied in considering and urging practical improvements, than in squaring our ancient institutions to abstract theory, or suiting them to foreign example.

On the other hand, I did not intend that the reform act should be a mere toy in the hands of the people, without benefit to themselves or their posterity.

It was my wish to see the popular influence control and check the exorbitant or corrupt expenses of the State: to see our institutions renewed and purified by clearing them of their defects and restoring their original spirit; to witness the removal of all unnecessary impediments to free thought, writing, and action; to have the interests of all classes weighed, not by the prejudices and partial affections of those who counterfeited the people's voice, and usurped the people's inheritance, but by the legislative representatives of that people, summoned by the Sovereign to uphold that monarchy of which they are the firmest support, and to be the image of that enlightened nation whose confidence they enjoy.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient and obliged servant.
JOHN RUSSELL.

TO LET.



Entry Immediately.

THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romans as a SHOP and DWELLING.

For particulars apply at this Office.

Pictou, July 10, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having now in full operation his

Carding Machine

attached to his Mills at the West River, respectfully informs the Public that he is ready to receive WOOL, and will continue to do so till the end of October next. The machinery is in most complete order, and he solicits a share of the public patronage; and by assiduity and dispatch, he trusts their confidence will not be misplaced.

Any Wool left at the Store of Mr. RODERICK MCKENZIE, Pictou, will be sent for once every week, and returned to the same place the week following. TERMS—2 1-2d per lb. Cash; and if paid in produce, 3d per lb.

DAVID ROES.

West River Mills, 1st June, 1835 m-w

FOR SALE.

The SLOOP



LADY

Lying at the Subscriber's Wharf.

THE LADY has lately undergone a thorough repair, and can be sent to sea without any expense—has good accommodation; and is well calculated for a Packet, or for the Mackerel Fishery. Terms liberal, apply to the Subscriber.

GEORGE SMITH.

Pictou, 6th June, 1835 b-w

TO LET.



THE Convenient COTTAGE on the Subscriber's Farm;—having a frost proof Cellar, Dining Room, one Kitchen, and three good Bed Rooms; also the privilege and use of the Garden and Stable attached to the premises. For particulars, apply to

GEORGE SMITH.

Pictou, 6th June, 1835. b-w

PICTOU ACADEMY.

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

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

By order of the Trustees,

JOHN MCKINLAY, Sec'y.

June 2, 1835.

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

EASTERN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those interested in the cause of temperance, in the Eastern division of the Province and Prince Edward's Island, that a CONVENTION of Delegates and others will be held in the Court House of this place, on Thursday the 9th of July next, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M.

All those friendly to the object of the convention, are particularly requested to attend.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 9th June, 1835.

Secretary.

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

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE HISTORY OF MANKIND.

Continued from Page 20.

THE EXTERNAL FORM OF MAN—HIS STATURE.

All the productions of nature—no matter whether we contemplate the curiously constructed fabric of animal bodies, the structure of plants, or the regularly arranged particles of minerals—are in themselves perfect; and, as if it were intended that the eye of every observant being should be gratified, all we behold seems to have been moulded in a cast of beauty such as must in every instance excite admiration. In the vegetable kingdom—from the oak of the forest to the gracefully drooping willow of the valley, from the rarest flower of the foreign climes to the most common weed—we behold the most agreeable variety; so, too, in the animal kingdom—from the lions and tigers which prowl through the woods, down to the lizards and serpents that creep along the grass or desert sands—from the eagle that builds its eyrie on the loftiest cliff, down to the little humming-bird which flits about like a mote in a sunbeam—all we see excites wonder and admiration. Yet, amidst all that has been created, the human form, by universal consent, has been esteemed the most admirable; so just are all its proportions; so exquisitely do they harmonize together; and so obviously is the whole stamped with the expression of superior intelligence. Let us then proceed to examine the various peculiarities by which the human frame is distinguished in different regions of the world.

The variable stature of man first claims our attention. In this country, the average height of men is five feet eight inches;* the average height of women five feet five inches; and all who exceed or are beneath either of these measurements, may be considered above or below the ordinary standard. In the temperate climate of Europe, the stature of the human race may be said to vary from five feet and a half to six feet; but in the high northern latitudes, where the growth of animals and vegetables is checked by the intensity of the cold, the stature of man is low. The Laplanders, Greenlanders, and Esquimaux, are all very short, measuring only from four to a little above five feet; but there is no uniformity between any particular climate and variety of human stature. It is true that the Laplander is short, but the Norwegian, living nearly in the same latitude, is tall; so, also, while the Hottentots, living in the south of Africa, are very short, the Caffres, a neighbouring tribe, are tall, robust, and muscular. In Asia, the Chinese and Japanese are nearly of the same stature as ourselves; but the Mongol, and some other tribes, are remarkably short. The inhabitants of America present us with very striking differences. In the regions north of Canada, the tribes are very tall; among the Cherokees many exceed the height of six feet, and few are below five feet eight or ten inches. The western Americans of Nootka Sound, near the Columbia, are of low stature; so also are many tribes in South America. The Patagonians, however, who occupy the north-eastern part of this country, are of prodigious stature; most of them are six feet five or six inches, and many eight feet high.

Individuals of very remarkable height have frequently existed, and among them the following examples, which we believe to be well authenticated, may be adduced:—

	Ft.	In.
Duke John Frederick, of Brunswick, Hanover, measured	8	6
One of the King of Prussia's guards	8	6
Gilly, a Swede, (exhibited as a show)	8	0
Reichardt of Frisberg, near Frankfort	8	2
Martin Salmeron, a Mexican	7	8 1-2
An Irishman (skeleton in the London College)	8	4
A Danish female, named La Pierre	7	0
Bebe, King of Poland, measured only	32	in. (French)
Bonolaski, a Polish nobleman skilled in many languages	25	do. do.
Stobern, a female in Nuremberg	3	feet.

In some instances, these varieties of stature appear to have been hereditary; thus the father and sisters of the gigantic Reichardt, above mentioned, were gigantic; the parents, brothers, and sisters of Stobern, dwarfs. It is well known that the King of Prussia had a body of gigantic guards, consisting of the tallest men who could be collected from all the neighbouring countries. A regiment of these men was stationed, during fifty years, at Potsdam. "And now," says Forster, "a great number of the present inhabitants of that place are gigantic, which is more especially striking in the numerous gigantic figures of women, and is certainly owing to the connections and intermarriages of these tall men with the females of that town."

All such cases, showing an excess or a diminution of the development of the human body, may be regarded as irregularities of nature, or as species of monstrosities. Accordingly, those men who have much exceeded the ordinary standard are generally ill proportioned, and have not possessed strength corresponding to their size, in general, in such cases, the nervous system seems as if insufficient to supply with muscular vigour, or intellectual energy, the demands of the preternaturally sized body. It may indeed be remarked, that a sort of healthy balance should exist between mind and matter; and if, therefore, from the original formation of the body, or from habits of luxury, the human frame make too great a demand on the nervous influence by which all its parts are animated, the mind itself must be enfeebled and impaired. Dwarfs are, for the most part, the victims of disease; they are in general ill-made; their heads very large, and their powers, physical and mental, very feeble. It may be concluded, then, that few healthy well-made men, having all the attributes of their race, will be found to exist who are much above or much below their fellow countrymen. The causes which produce these varieties of stature are not well understood, but, doubtless, a simple mode of life, nutritious sustenance, and a salubrious atmosphere, will be found to favour the full, healthy, and natural development of the human body. The influence, indeed, of these causes, may be well illustrated by the following observations of the traveller Barrow:—"There is perhaps no nation on earth," says he, "that can produce so fine a race of men as the Caffres, they are tall, stout, muscular, well-made, excellent figures; they are exempt, indeed, from many of those causes which in more civilized societies contribute to impede the growth of the body; their diet is simple, their exercise of a salutary nature; their body is neither cramped nor covered by clothing; the air they breathe is pure; their rest is not disturbed by violent love, nor their minds ruffled by jealousy; they are free from those licentious appetites which proceed frequently more from a depraved imagination, than a real natural want; their frame is neither shaken nor enervated by the use of intoxicating liquors, which they are not acquainted

with; they eat when hungry and sleep when nature demands it. With such a kind of life, languor and melancholy can have little to do. The countenance of a Caffre is always cheerful, and the whole of his demeanour bespeaks content and peace of mind."

The causes producing such varieties of stature are not confined to man alone, but extend through inferior races of animals; as may be observed by comparing the small Welsh cattle with the large Herefordshire cattle, or the Shetland pony with the tall-backed mares of Flanders. In the interior of Ceylon, according to Mr. Pennant, there is a small variety of the horse, not exceeding thirty inches in height; so, too, in the Island of Celebes, a race of buffaloes is found, not exceeding the size of our common sheep. The Paduan fowl, likewise, is double the size of the common fowl; and we are all aware how the Bantam breed is prized for its superior size and strength.

The human race has been supposed to have degenerated in stature; many persons, indeed, believe that men are now much shorter than they were at a former period in the history of the world. The Scriptural statement, that there were giants in those days, has indeed given rise to much useless discussion; for while some have maintained that all men before the deluge were giants, others have argued more correctly, that no giants ever existed, but that the term simply refers to men noted for their crimes and the violence they committed. There is certainly no reason to suppose that the general stature of man differed before the flood from that which we at present observe; yet, that some few very gigantic men did exist, is recorded on authentic testimony; nor, from the instances above mentioned of men of extraordinary stature, could such occurrences be regarded as marvellous, or out of the ordinary course of experience. The remains of Egyptian mummies preserved from the earliest antiquity prove satisfactorily that the stature of the Egyptians did not exceed the ordinary height of the human race; many of these being five feet six inches, five feet eight inches, &c. Besides which, from the helmets and breast-plates preserved, from the buildings designed for their accommodation, and from monuments and works of art that have escaped the vicissitudes of ages, we may be satisfied that men were not formerly any taller than they are at present. Immense bones have often been dug up, and exhibited as the bones of men, which, on inspection, have proved to be those of animals. In 1613, the bones of the great giant Teutobacus, were shown through Europe; but these, on inspection, turned out to be the bones of an elephant. It is remarkable, that even the great natural historian Buffon fell into a similar blunder, which has been corrected by Blumenbach.

It is a fashion with all poets, and with early historians, who often encroach on the land of fable, to describe giants as originally composing the nations whose praise they sing, or whose history they record; but such narratives are, for the most part, founded only on popular traditions, which have been sometimes suggested by superstition, and not unfrequently by the premeditated craft of interested and better informed persons. To excite the energies of the people, and to gild them on to war, their leaders often represented their enemies to them as gigantic beings, who would destroy them, unless they prepared themselves for the most enterprising and daring feats. Every poetic hero or heroine is yet expected to undertake some marvellous achievement—to encounter some appalling danger—to surmount some tremendous obstacle: hence, in Fletcher's introduction to the *Worthy Citizen and his Wife*, the Knight of the Burning Pestle is made to ask what the principal person of

* The late Dr. John Gordon of this city observes that this measurement is rather above the average.

the drama shall do?—to which the following pithy desire is responded:—"Marry! let him come forth and kill a giant!"

THE COMPLEXION OF MAN.

As the inferior animals over which man claims dominion, present us with diversities of colour, corresponding to the climates in which they live, so does the human race present us with certain varieties of complexion in all the different latitudes of the globe. Beneath the burning rays of a tropical sun, the complexion of man is of a deep jet black, as may be observed in the numerous tribes of African negroes; but as we proceed from the equator into more temperate climates, the complexion loses its darkened hue, and passes through all varieties of shade, until it becomes delicately fair. If, passing from the extreme of heat to the extreme of cold, we extend our observations to the highest northern latitudes, we shall there find that the human body becomes of a brownish or dusky hue, such as may be observed in the Laplander, Greenlander, and Esquimaux. We may, indeed, establish the following classification of complexions:—1. The white. 2. The yellow, or olive-coloured. 3. The red, or copper coloured. 4. The brown, or tawny coloured. 5. The deep ebony jet black. The original complexion of man has afforded matter for much speculation; but the general opinion of those who have examined the subject is, that he was not, as we flatter ourselves, of a white or fair, but of a dark complexion. When we consider that man was created in Asia, there is no extravagance in conjecturing that his complexion may have been of such a character.

Many persons have argued that such varieties and contrasts of complexion as are observed among different races of men, could not have arisen from external circumstances; wherefore they conclude, that more than one species of man must have been originally created. But the truth is, that the influence of light, heat, dry or moist air, food, soil, artificial habits, and very many other causes, which it is difficult even to enumerate, may, through a long succession of ages, have effected these changes. We have a proof of this in the Jews, who are undoubtedly derived from one parent stock; yet the English Jew has a fair complexion, the Portuguese Jew is swarthy, the American Jew is olive, the Arabian Jew is copper-coloured, and the African Jew is black. Here, then, we distinctly see the influence of climate on a people, who seldom or never intermarry with others of a different sect, and who have preserved their peculiar character, as a distinct nation, entire, amidst all the other inhabitants of the world.

Even in this country, the influence of climate upon the complexion is very obvious, as may be known by comparing the countenance of the rustic who toils in the open fields, or the seaman who traverses the "boundless plains of ocean," with that of the literary man in his retirement, or the mechanic, who, from sunrise to sunset, toils in a manufactory. Compare, too, the daughter of a rich noble, who has had the misfortune to have been born an heiress, and is educated for the display of her beauty in the fashionable world, with the daughter of the cottager, who has from her childhood, been accustomed to exercise in all weathers; in the one, the skin is exquisitely soft and smooth, and emulates in whiteness the purity of the winter snow; in the other, the skin is less smooth and fair, and the tinge of the life-blood is seen mantling below it; the one is a complexion indicative of a delicate or perhaps sickly constitution, which cannot withstand a winter blast or summer shower; the other indicates a being continually cheered by the conscious and animated glow of health.

In a foreign country, where the sun's rays fall more directly, and, therefore, with greater force, on the earth, exposure to their influence undoubtedly tans and darkens the complexion, as may be observed in all those who have returned from a long residence in India. Even among the natives in Africa, the women of the higher classes, who live much under shelter, and seldom expose themselves to the sun's rays, are of a lighter complexion than those who move about in the open air. It may be observed, too, that negro children, when born, are as fair as Europeans, and gradually afterwards become black. Besides this, the palms of the hands, the soles of the feet, and other parts of the body which are concealed from light, are not so dark in the adult African as those that are more exposed.

Here too, as in many other instances, a striking analogy may be traced between the causes influencing the complexion of man, and those influencing the colour of animals; for as plants and flowers spread forth richer hues in the cheerful light of the sun, than they do when drooping beneath continued clouds, so do the birds and animals of a tropical climate wear a gaudier plumage and a gayer covering than those which are destined to live in the snowy and gloomy regions of the north. Within the tropics, trees and plants generally attain the most luxuriant growth, and the air is often loaded with delicious perfumes. Here the peacock, the parrot, and the bird of paradise, sport their beautiful plumage; and the tiger with his bright stripes, the leopard with his spots, and the lion with his noble mane, seek the solitude of the forests; where, too, serpents, with the most glowing and dazzling hues of skin, may be seen reposing beneath the boughs of trees, or not untruly turning round their trunks. Even in Britain, birds that fly by day have a brighter and more varied plumage than those that only venture out by night; as may be seen by comparing the feathers of the goldfinch with those of the fowl. Animals, too, such as hares, rabbits, moles, &c. which burrow in the earth, and conceal themselves from light, generally assimilate in colour to the soil they frequent. Nor does the climate limit its influence only to the colour of animals; it affects the texture and nature of their coverings. Hence the dogs of New Guinea are nearly naked; those in the northern latitudes are covered with coarse woolly hair. In Africa the wool of the sheep degenerates into coarse hair. The colour of the plumage of birds, when domesticated, undergoes many changes. Some singing birds—principally those of the lark and finch kind—are known to become black when fed upon hemp seed. Owing to the varied influence of such causes, wheresoever we rest our eye on the surface of the globe, there do we behold a character peculiar to that region, not dependent alone upon the relations of its mountains or its vallies, its lakes or its rivers, but on all animate nature—the trees of the forest, the birds of the air, the animals both wild and tame, and man himself, who, like the rest, in the succession of ages, has localized himself, and found an appropriate habitation in every climate.

(To be continued.)

AGRICULTURAL.

The following is an extract from an address delivered by Mr. MOSELEY before the Essex county Agricultural Society, New England, September 25th, 1834. The subject may possibly be deemed chimerical by many in Nova Scotia, but every attentive and reflecting mind, must have observed with concern, that the ab-

undance of useful forest trees, with which this country has been furnished by the Great Cultivator of the soil, is rapidly diminishing; and that the time is not far distant when posterity, suffering under privations arising from the scarcity of every sort of useful timber, will look with surprise and regret, at the wasteful prodigality of their forefathers, not only in destroying the native forests, but also in neglecting to provide, by cultivation, a regular succession of such timber trees, as are alike necessary for ornament and utility in every country.

TIMBER TREES.

Viewing this as an interesting subject for our consideration, and growing of more and more importance every year, I shall venture to submit to you some remarks upon our forests, and fruit trees although at the hazard of being very uninteresting. Our wood lots are highly valuable for fuel, fences, and ships. The price of wood for fuel is already one of the heaviest articles of expense in every family. Our commonwealth, stretching along the sea shore, indented with bays, creeks and navigable rivers, has in past time found much employment in ship building, and if it be true, as has been asserted, that a ship of the line requires all the good wood which can be usually found on fifty acres of well wooded land, our prospect is alarming. From present appearances this business must soon be abandoned, from the want of suitable timber. A good wood lot is even now considered among our most valuable lands. What then must be its value in future time, if we go on in our present wasteful use of fuel?—Shall we have less need of it in time to come for our fires, fences, buildings and ships. Certainly, every year is rapidly reducing the quantity of wood, and shall we adopt the strange policy of the man, who would do nothing for posterity because posterity had done nothing for him? Our ancestors when they landed on these shores, found themselves surrounded by dense, impenetrable forests, where now are our cities, towns, villages and fields smiling with plenty; and they bestowed their greatest labour to subdue those impenetrable forests, and convert them to cultivated fields. There was then no need of economy. The very ashes were of more value than the wood, and some of the remaining fire places show with what improvident profusion they supplied their fires.

In order to increase our wood lots we must direct our attention to two objects. First, to preserve those which now remain, and second, to raise new plantations. I believe there is a difference of opinion among our farmers as to the best course of proceeding to preserve our forests. Some recommend selecting out the old and decaying trees for fuel, letting the younger growth stand, while others advise cutting clean in the winter season or when the sap is down. The latter is probably the most general and perhaps the better opinion. It is recommended to cut as near the ground as possible, in order that the new shoots may be thrown out near the roots. Particular care should be taken to exclude cattle, to prevent their cropping the young shoots. It is supposed the trees will attain a sufficient growth in about forty or fifty years to cut again.

For the purpose of increasing our wood lots it will be necessary to turn our attention to raising new plantations. In this country very few attempts have been made to produce wood lots by planting, but in Europe I believe it is very common. Some recommend planting the seed in nurseries, and then transplanting the young trees to the place, in the plantation where they are to stand; while others prefer planting the seed in the place where it is intended the tree should grow, because, in this way, it is said the young tree receives no check by short-

ning the tap root, or taking off the fibrous roots. In either case the tree should be set out, or the seeds planted, much thicker than it is intended the trees should grow for timber, in this case they will grow much straighter and more thrifty, and the thinnings will in a few years furnish not only fuel, but hoop poles and wood for other purposes. The plantation will grow much more readily if the ground be in a fine tilth for cultivation. It may then be marked out by cross furrows at four feet distance from each other, and the seeds planted or the young tree set out at the intersections of the furrows. The ground may be planted for several years between these rows with potatoes or some tillage crop, and the cultivation greatly benefit the young trees. Cattle must be carefully excluded at all seasons of the year.

The following experiment, by the Hon John Welles, of Boston, who has made some valuable communications to the public upon this as well as upon other subjects, will show the necessity of putting the acorn, or any seed of the forest tree for raising a plantation, into cultivated ground. About ten years since, he took about six acres of old pasture land, and proceeded annually to plant thickly over the whole lot several bushels of acorns, chestnuts, &c., in the following manner: A tongue of earth was raised by the hoe and an acorn or other nut put beneath at a depth of two or three inches; then the sod was pressed down with the fork or hoe to prevent a loss by birds, squirrels, &c., and all stock was kept from the enclosure. Mr Welles says, the trees have, to be sure, vegetated, but they seem quite unthrifty in the tough grass-sward, with which they feebly contend, and there appears at present little room for much expectation from this mode.

Forest trees are exceedingly tender in their early growth, and the land in which they are planted, must be well prepared and for a long time cultivated, in order to raise trees from the seed.

(The remainder will be given in our next.)

GREEN VEGETABLE MANURE.—The value of green vegetables as manure was strikingly proved by me in the spring of 1833. I had a trench opened of sufficient length to receive six sets of potatoes; under three of these sets I placed green cabbage leaves, but the other three had nothing but the soil. When the crop was dug up the plants over the cabbage leaves yielded about double the produce of the other. —*J. D. Park, Dartford Nursery, Jan. 1835.*

THE BEES.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1835.

SINCE our last we are in possession of London dates down to the 27th April, at which time the elections were going forward, to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the formation of a new Ministry. The London politicians, as usual on such occasions, are widely at variance as to the prospects of the new administration; the Tories declare that unless the Whigs are aided by, and adopt the principles of the Radicals, they will not hold their seats of office many months, and that if they do act in unison they may for a time hold the reins of government, but that it will be at the expence of the ruin of the constitution. We confess that we see little cause of alarm on either of these heads, no one can deny that the Whig leaders are more in the confidence of the nation than the Tory ones, and it is altogether chimerical to suppose, that they could carry through the House of Lords any measure that would endanger the constitution, even admitting that they were so disposed.

In another column, we present our readers with an address of Lord John Russell, to his constituents in Devonshire, on accepting office as Secretary for the Home Department. This

document affords the only development of the views of the new Ministry, which we have yet seen.

We believe that we speak the sentiments of a great many, when we say that we have the utmost confidence in the new Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Charles Grant, the member for Inverness-shire. The dignity and tact which he displayed in the discharge of his duties as President of the Board of Control, are high guarantees for his faithfully administering colonial affairs.

BARBAROUS OUTRAGE.—On Tuesday the 19th ult. as Mr. MEXRY WINTON, Editor of the *Public Ledger*, St. John's N. F. was proceeding on Horseback from the latter place to Harbour Grace, he was way-laid by five men with painted faces, who first struck him off his horse, and then cut off both his Ears, part of one of his Cheeks, and inflicted serious other wounds on his person, in a most brutal manner. Mr. WINTON was conveyed in this state to Harbour Grace, where he had his wounds dressed, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Immediately on receipt of the above melancholy intelligence, His Excellency the Governor issued a Proclamation, offering a reward of £200 st'g., and by a subsequent Proclamation, increased it to £500, for the apprehension of the offenders; to this sum, the Merchants and other inhabitants of St. John's, have added £500 more, for the same laudable purpose; and it is to be hoped that the means which have been employed will be successful in apprehending, and bringing to condign punishment, the perpetrators of so diabolical an outrage. None of the villains had been found when our information came away.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE—Accounts have just been received of a tremendous Earthquake having taken place in Chili, South America, which continued from 26th Feb'y. to the 6th of March, with little intermission—by which the large and flourishing city of Concepcion, its adjacent sea port Talcahuana, together with about 30 towns, and villages almost innumerable, between the Sea and the Cordilleras, have been completely destroyed. The destruction of human lives, at the time the information came away, was not known; but it is stated to be very great.

SLAVERY.—On the 17th December last, H. M. Brigantine *Buzzard*, off Fernando Po, fell in with and captured, after a severe engagement, the Spanish Slave Ship *Formidable*, having on board 760 Slaves;—the slaver had four men killed, and eleven wounded, in the engagement; the Captors carried her into Sierra Leone.

Another Slave ship, called the *Marie*, having on board 415 of these unfortunate beings, was captured about the 20th April, by H. M. Schr. Shipjack, Capt. Usher, off the Grand Caymanas, and carried into Havana. The *Marie* had 1 sailor and 7 slaves killed—and 1 sailor and 11 slaves wounded in the action. This vessel had 780 Slaves on board when she left the African Coast, 335 of whom died on the passage to the West Indies.

In a Boston paper we observe the following appalling announcement.

"The *Formidable*, Spanish slaver, captured on the African coast by British cruisers, had 712 slaves, of whom 296 were struck by lightning."

The Supreme Court was held in Truro last week, and we understand that much more business than usual came before it; besides a number of Jury Trials in civil actions, the Grand Jury found bills of Indictment against two men

of the name of Tobin, the one for Larceny, the other for an assault. They also made a presentment against a woman for Perjury, and another against a man by the name of Telfin, for a Libel. So much business of a criminal nature, is of rare occurrence in Truro.

We observe that Mr. MURRA intends to Lecture again this evening, in the Mason Hall.

We are sorry to state that the barque *Mary Ann*, Gale, belonging to H. Hutton Esq., of this place, got on shore at Arisnig near Cape George, on Sunday last, and has not yet been got off. She has 15 feet water in her hold.

The wreck of the barque *Thomson*, of St. John's, N. B. noticed in this day's paper, was adrift between Petty harbour and Bay of Bulls, and taken possession of by some pilots belonging to the port of St. John's Newfoundland, and by them taken into that harbour. None of the rigging or spars were standing.

ITEMS.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—FORTY LIVES LOST.—The Boston papers contain an account of the explosion of a steam-bout at Memphis, Tenn. on the 13th May, by which forty persons lost their lives.

A fire took place at New York, on the 29th ult. which destroyed about 20 buildings, in Barclay-street.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—The Journal of Commerce publishes a letter from New Orleans, dated 15th ult. which says—"This morning, about 3 o'clock, I was aroused by a sudden and tremendous crash, which I supposed at first to be an Earthquake; but upon turning out, I discovered that the Merchants' and Planters' Hotel in Canal street had fallen in. Great exertions have been made during the day to remove the rubbish, and save the lives of the inmates. Twenty have been got out—four dead, and many of the others badly bruised. It is still supposed that there are many bodies under the rubbish, as there were 60 lodgers on the register, and many are unaccounted for. Our part of the city has been covered with spectators throughout the day, and consequently little business done."

The N. Y. Star states that there have been taken from the ruin 24 persons alive, and five dead.

SANTA CRUZ.—Capt. Doyle of the brig *Etna*, arrived on Tuesday from the port of Guayama, informs our news collector that he was on the point of sailing from that place, information reached that the negroes on the Island of Santa Cruz had risen and destroyed 14 plantations by fire.—*N. Y. Courier.*

A GANG OF PIRATES TAKEN.—A passenger who arrived on Thursday afternoon from Norfolk, via Baltimore, states that one of the piratical vessels from Port Praya reached Norfolk a day or two since, and was immediately seized by the Spanish Consul, who had only the day before received official information of the atrocities committed at that place.

The officers were lodged in prison, and the crew upwards of one hundred in number, put in irons on board their own vessel. It is said that the consort of the pirate is cruising in the vicinity of Norfolk.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

At Mrs. Davison's—Mr. Stewart, from Newfoundland, and Mr. Ramsay.

At Mr. Harper's—Mr. Eger and Mr. Christie.
At Mr. Lorrain's—Charles W. Wallace, Esq. Miss Craig, and Mr. Conroy.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. John McKinlay, on the 11th inst. Mr. James M'Ewen, Green Hill, to Miss Eleanor M'Lean, West River.

DIED.

At Chatham, on the 20th ult., John Clark, Esq. many years a highly respectable inhabitant of that place, in the 48th year of his age.

At Bathurst, on the 18th ult., John Ronalds, pilot, a native of Falkirk, Scotland, aged 43 years. The deceased with four other persons put off from the mouth of the harbour in order to board some vessels that came to anchor in the Bay, the day previous, and unfortunately got entangled with the ice, which

was in great abundance between the inner and outer bar. After about ten hours arduous and fatiguing struggle, in getting the boat over and through the ice, they accomplished their purpose, in a very weak state; the deceased was speechless when taken on board the Brig Sceptre, and died in fifteen minutes afterwards.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

- June 7.—Brig Margario, Whitloy, New Castle—ballast to J. Purves.
- 8.—Schr. Jane, Bishop, P. E. Island—outs & lime to R. Robertson; Mary, Jarroir, Mag. Islands—pickled fish to master; shal. Dapper, Langell, R. John—ballast to master.
- 10.—Barque Chilton, Wildridge, Hull,—wheat, &c. to G. Smith; brig Exertion, Bucknam, Portland—ballast & stores to Ross & Primrose.
- 11.—Schr. Eliza, Munro, Bay Chaleur—ballast to R. Robertson; Elizabeth, Simpson, Montserrat—ballast to Master.
- 12.—Schr. Babit, Richards, Halifax—ballast to master; Harriot, La Vache, New York—ballast to master; barque Maria, Kemp, Guysboro,—timber, &c. to G. Smith.
- 13.—Brig Vigilant, Spence, St. Johns Newf'd—ballast to G. Smith; Georges, Snow, Boston—ballast to Ross & Primrose.
- 14.—Steamer Cape Broton, Donkin, Sydney,
- 15.—Brig Wm. Wallace, Johnston, Mobile—ballast to master; schr. Jolly Tar, Vigneau, Mag. Islands—ballast to master.

CLEARED.

- June 10.—Schr. Maria, Jeroir, Boston—coals by Ross & Primrose.
- 11.—Schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Miramichi—butter, oatmeal, &c. by Jas. Carmichael & Co.
- 12.—Brig Mercator, Marshall, Greenock—timber by J. s. Carmichael and Co.
- 13.—Barque Mary Ann, Gale, Liverpool—timber by H. Hatton; brig Pandora, Rao, Providence—coal by G. M. Assoc'ion; Exertion, Bucknam, Boston—coals by do.

Arrived at Boston, on the 4th inst., British brig Coatham, Captain Bell, from Newcastle. Capt. B. states, that on the —ult. lat. 43 30 lon. 56, came in contact with the British schr. Behro, of Bermuda, from St Vincents, for St. Johns N. F. (with 80 hhd. rum), and carried away cutwater, bulwarks and stanchions, and stove planks in the bends. The schr. sunk next day—took off the capt. and crew, and put them on board the brig Margarot, from Baltimore, for Halifax.

Extract from a letter, dated "St. John's Newfoundland, 18th May 1835:—A new ship, of 698 tons, called the Thomson, Henry, master, which sailed from the port of St. John's N. B. on the 2d inst., ran on shore on this coast on the 14th, within a few miles of the Bay of Bulls. The crew and passengers with the exception of one of the former, (the cook,) were saved, and the master reached here this morning. The vessel, we learn, has since drifted out to sea.—*St. John's Courier*

SHIP BREAD. 50 bbls. good Navy Bread, very cheap, for sale by
June 17 **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

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

FLOUR. Canada and American fine and superfine Flour, for sale by
June 17 **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

R. DAWSON

HAS received Ex Barque BRIDE and Brig MERCATOR, part of his
SPRING SUPPLIES,
(the remainder daily expected) consisting of
**Clothing, Collons, Hardware and
Cutlery, Saddlery, and
Groceries, &c.**

Catalogue of the above will be printed very soon
Pictou, June 1st, 1835

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for Sale a few
Barrels COD OIL,
June 17 **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BOARDS, Pine, per M	50s a 60s
" Hemlock, do.	30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh,	4d a 4½d per lb.
BUTTER	7d a 8d "
COALS, at the Mines	13s per chal.
" Shipped on board	14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)	16s "
CODFISH per Ql.	12s 6d a 14s
EGGS per doz.	5d
FLOUR, N. S. per cwt.	16s a 19s
" Am. S. F. per bbl.	45s
" Canada fine "	40s
HAY per ton	none
HERRINGS, No. 1.	20s a 22s 6d
No 2.	10s a 12s 6d
MACKAREL	20s a 25s
OAT MEAL per cwt.	12s 6d a 14s
OATS per bush.	1s 9d a 2s
PORK per bbl.	60s a 65s
POTATOES per bush.	1s
SALT per hhd.	10s a 11s
SINGLES per M	7s a 10s
TALLOW per lb.	7d a 8d
VEAL "	2 1-2 a 3d
WHEAT per bush.	6s 3d a 7s

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

GOODS,

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

PRINTED Cottons, Muslins & Ginghams, Shally Dresses, Cyprus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbet wool Shawls, gance Hdks., Veils and Scarfs, crape Hdks., Ribbons,

TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND DEVONSHIRE BONNETS,

Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.

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

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

Imitation & linen Cambric, ladies' fancy silk Boas, prunella, kid & mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians,

WHITE & GREY COTTONS,

lining do., Checks Homespuns, Fustians & Moleskins, printed Cantons & Drills, Bed Ticks, silk & cotton Velvets, Cassimets, Linen, Long Lawn, furniture, Slops, &c. &c. &c.

—HARDWARE—

Tennon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chisels, Raeps, Sickles, Scythes, Knives & Forks, Carvers, pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Augers japan'd & brass coal Scoops, shoe, hearth, hair, tooth, weaver's, cloth, paint, white-wash & scrubbing BRUSHES, spigs, Jly Gdy Sdy 10d, & 30dy NAILS, painted & brass Fenders, steel & brass Fire Irons, coffin Furniture, chest, rim, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpenters Pincers & Hammers, brass window pullies, bell Handles and Triggers, shingling Hatchets,

CRIMPING & GOFFERING MACHINES,

Brace and Bits, Planes of every description, Cramps, Vices, Spoke Shaves, Drawing Knives, brass & japan'd Rappers, Scrapers, Italian & sad Irons, Waiters and Trays, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Spoons, Britt. metal tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Castors, saucepans, Pots, Ovens, and spare covers, Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, cod & mk'l Hooks,

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

—GROCERIES & LIQUORS.—

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

R. ROBERTSON.

9th June, 1835.

CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, COR-DAGE, and OAKUM, for sale by
June 17 **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

JUST RECEIVED,

THE LATEST LONDON FASHIONS.

PETER BROWN,
TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of his Friends and the Public, (whose liberal patronage he has hitherto received), to his excellent selection of **SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE GOODS**

IN HIS LINE.

ALSO:—A Choice Assortment of Gentlemen's ready made CLOTHING, suitable for the Season, made up in the best manner in his own shop.

All orders to measure executed with despatch, and in the handsomest style of workmanship and fashion. P. B. feels confident that for variety, quality, and cheapness, his stock will be found worthy the attention of the Public.

Please call and examine for yourselves.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One or two Superior Workmen.

Shop, directly opposite Mr. John Lorrain's and next house west of the Court House.

June 3

r-w

HEALTH SECURED

By MORRISON'S PILLS,

THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

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

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

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

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, May 6th, 1835.

BOOK BINDING

Done to order, by the subscriber,

May, 1835.

JAS. DAWSON.

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL &c.

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

CHAMBERS' INFORMATION FOR THE

PEOPLE,

A semi-monthly Publication,—and

CHAMBERS' HISTORICAL NEWSPAPER.

Monthly; all of uniform size, and at the low price of 2d. each number.

JAMES DAWSON.

Of whom may also be had,

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

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

ALSO.
A few copies of a New and Correct MAP of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, just published in London; size 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet. J. D.
May 27.

HANDBILLS & BOOK WORK

Done at this Office, in the most handsome style, and at very moderate prices.

May, 1835.

POETRY.

THE PATRIOT'S GRAVE.

The flowerets are fair where the ash and the oak
Have twisted their roots in the rifts of the rock;
The flowerets are fair where the mountains are high,
And fair where the vallies are far from the sky;
But birth to no blossom the earth ever gave
So fair as the flower on the Patriot's grave.

If far, by the shoro, or the wild, or the shade,
The Patriot's relics be silently laid,
The spirits that roam the wide regions of air
Heaven's honey shall gather, and scatter it there:
The primrose shall bloom and the violet wave,
Oh, no flower's like the flower on the Patriot's grave!

And there shall the bard wake his anthem sublime,
And, sweet as the hymns in the childhood of time,
Shall sing of the race all so brilliantly run,
Of the foemen subdued, and the liberty won:
And the fair maids shall say, 'mid the tale of t' brave,
Oh no flower's like the flower on the Patriot's grave!

It blooms on the breast that was tender, yet bold,
To freedom aye true, and to love never cold,
It blooms on the bosom that, dauntless, the while
Stood forth the warm guardian of kindred and isle;
Whose power could repel, and whose influen: o save
Oh no flower's like the flower on the Patriot's grave!

Casket.

THE INDIAN GIRL'S LAMENT.

(From Poems by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, an
American Poet.)

An Indian girl was sitting where
Her lover, slain in battle, slept;
Her maiden veil, her own black hair,
Came down o'er eyes that wept;
And wildly in her woodland tongue,
This sad and simple lay she sung:—

"I've pulled away the shrubs that grew
Too close above thy sleeping head:
And broke the forest boughs that threw
Their shadows o'er thy bed,
That shining from the sweet south-west,
The sunbeams might rejoice thy rest.

"It was a weary, weary road,
That led thee to the pleasant coast,
Where thou, in his serene abode,
Hast met thy father's ghost;
Where everlasting autumn lies
On yellow woods and sunny skies.

"'Twas I the broidered moesin made,
That shod thee for that distant land,
'Twas I thy bow and arrows laid
Beside thy still, cold hand—
Thy bow in many a battle bent,
Thy arrows never vainly sent,

"With wampum belts I crossed thy breast,
And wrapped thee in thy bison's hide,
And laid the food that pleased thee best
In plenty by thy side,
And decked thee bravely, as became
A warrior of illustrious name.

"Thou'rt happy now, for thou hast passed
The long dark journey of the grave,
And in the land of light, at last
Hast joined the good and brave—
Amid the flushed and balmy air,
The bravest and the loveliest there,

"Yet oft thine own dear Indian maid,
Even there thy thoughts will earthward stray
To her who sits where thou wert laid,
And weeps the hours away.
Yet almost can her grief forget
To think that thou dost love her yet.

"And thou by one of those still lakes,
That in a shining cluster lie,
On which the south wind scarcely breaks
The image of the sky,
A bow for thee and no hast made
Beneath the many-coloured shade.

"And thou dost wait to watch and meet
My spirit sent to join the blest,
And, wondering what detains my feet
From the bright land of rest,
Dost seem, in every sound to hear
The rustling of my footsteps near

MISCELLANY.

BENEFICENCE.—Man is naturally a beneficent creature. The greatest pleasure wealth can afford, is that of doing good. All men of estates are in effect but trustees for the benefit of the distressed, and will be so reckoned when they are to give an account. Deser not charities till death: he that doth so is rather liberal of another man's substance than of his own. Reckon upon benefits well placed as a treasure that is laid up, and account thyself the richer for that which thou givest a worthy person. It is part of a charitable man's epitaph, "What I possessed, is left to others: what I gave away remains with me." Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good. Men of the noblest dispositions think themselves happiest when others share with them in their happiness. It is better to be of the number of those who need relief, than of those who want hearts to give it. No object is more pleasing to the eye, than the sight of a man whom you have obliged; nor any music so agreeable to the ear, as the voice of one that owns you for his benefactor. *From a Scrap-Book.*

MAGNANIMITY.—When the Emperor Vespasian commanded a Roman senator to give his voice against the interest of his country, and threatened him with immediate death if he spoke on the other side, the Roman, conscious that the attempt to serve a people was in his power, though the event was ever so uncertain, answered with a smile, "Did I ever tell you that I was immortal? My virtue is in my own disposal, my life in yours; do you what you will, I shall do what I ought: and if I fall in the service of my country, I shall have more triumph in my death, than you in all your laurels."

THE PEAR OF ABERDEEN.—During a late jury trial at Jedburgh, in which three of the first luminaries of the law (Messrs M-ur-r-J-f-r-y, & C-ck-b-r-n) were engaged as counsel while the former was addressing the jury, Mr J-f-r-y passed a slip of paper to Mr C-ck-b-r-n with the following case for his opinion:—"A legacy was lately left by an old lady to the Peer of Aberdeen. As the will was written by the dowager herself, and by no means distinguished for correctness of orthography or expression, a dispute has arisen as to the intent of the testator, and the following claimants have appeared for the legacy—1st, The Earl of Aberdeen; 2d, The commissioners for erecting the pier at Aberdeen; and 3d, The manager of the charity workhouse, who grounds his right on the fact that the old lady was in the habit, *more majorum*, of pronouncing poor, *perer*. To which of the parties does the money belong?" Mr C-ck-b-r-n immediately wrote in answer—"To none of the three; but to the Horticultural Society of Scotland, for the purpose of promoting the culture of a sort of fruit called, or to be called, the Pear of Aberdeen."

ALWAYS DRUNK.—Lord Newton, an eminent judge in the Court of Session, about the beginning of the present century, was an extraordinary bacchunial, even at the time when all were

bacchunialian. He was proposing to buy an estate; and he mentioned to his friend and crony, J—C—, that he should like it to be one with a well-sounding name, as he might perhaps take his title from it. "Weel my lord," answered J—, "there's the yestate o' *Drunkie* in the mercat: buy it, and then ye'll no need to tak it amiss when folk say ye're *drunk aye*."

SINGING.—The American physician, Dr. Rush, thus speaks of the utility of singing, not only as an accomplishment, but as a corrective of the too common tendency to pulmonary complaints. "Vocal music," says this celebrated writer, "should never be neglected in the education of a young lady. Besides preparing her to join in that part of public worship which consists in psalmody, it will enable her to soothe the cares of domestic life; and the sorrows that will sometimes intrude into her own bosom may all be relieved by a song, when sound and sentiment unite to act upon the mind. I here introduce a fact which has been suggested to me by my profession, and that is, that the exercise of the organs of the breast by singing contributes very much to defend them from those diseases to which the climate and other causes exposes them. The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumptions: nor have I ever known but one instance of spitting blood among them. This, I believe, is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them in vocal music, for this constitutes an essential branch of their education. The music master of our academy has furnished me with an observation still more in favour of this opinion. He informed me that he had known several instances of persons, who were strongly disposed to consumption, who were restored to health by the exercise of their lungs in singing."—*Harmonicon*,

POOR MAN OF MUTTON.—A leg of mutton, in its last stage of scraggism, is sometimes (in Scotland) deviled, or otherwise prepared for the table, and then beats the familiar title of "a poor man of mutton," or more briefly, "a poor man." It is related by Dr. Jamieson, in his Dictionary, that a Scotch nobleman entering an Inn in London, after a long journey, and being asked by the landlord what he would please to have, answered with a yawn, "I dare say I could take a bit of a poor man." "A bit of what?" inquired the landlord. "A bit of a poor man," repeated his Lordship. "The Lord have a care of my poor soul!" cried mine host, and made but one step from the top of the stairs to the bottom; nor could he be prevailed upon, till the phrase was explained by the nobleman's valet, to make his appearance again in the parlour.

VALUE OF SMALL INSECTS.—Of the small cochineal from Mexico, no less than £275,000 worth are consumed in Great Britain annually a vast amount for so small a creature, and well calculated to show us the absurdity of despising any animals on account of their minuteness.

"Frenchmen are mostly born in France,—
Mouse-traps are not county jails,—
Turkeys are seldom made to dance,—
They don't stuff geese with copper nails."

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—MR. DENNIS REDDIE.
Miramachie—Revd. JOHN MCCURDY.
St. Johns, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & LUGGIN.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—MR. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—MR. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatamagogouch—MR. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BELLAIN, Esq.

ALMANACKS FOR 1835.
For sale by the Subscriber, JAS. DAWSON.