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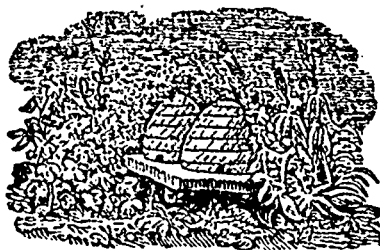
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, H. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT'R 14, 1836.

NUMBER XVII.

## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, Am pr bbl	Hay	80s
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" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Lamb	3d
Beef, fresh, pr lb 3d	Mackarel	30s
Butter, tub, - 7d a 5d	Mutton pr lb	3d
" fresh - 8d a 9d	Oatmeal pr cwt	18s
Cheese, N s - 5d a 6d	Oats nono	none
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 13s	Pork pr bbl	none
" shipped on board 14s 6d	Potatoes	1s 3d
" at wharf (Pictou) 16s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 11s
Coke 16-	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Codfish pr Qtl 14s a 15s	Fallow pr lb	7d a 5d
Eggs pr doz 6d	Pump pr bush	1s 6d
Flour, N s pr cwt 20s	Veal pr lb	2 1-2 a 3d
" Am s r, pr bbl 45s	Wood pr cord	12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives 14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	17s 6d
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" Nova Scotia 40s a 45s	"	3 20s
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Coals, Pictou, none	Pork, Irish	none
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Coffee 1s 1d	" Nova Scotia	35s a 100
Corn, Indian 6s	Potatoes	2s 2d
Flour Am sup 45s	Sugar, good, 50 a 55s 6d	
" Fine 38s	Salmon No 1	65s
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A QUANTITY OF BEST QUALITY  
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CHAIN CABLES, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1 1-4 inches; ANCHORS, suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 13 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

6th September, 1836. G. GEORGE SMITH.

[From Audubon's American Ornithology, second vol.]

### THE SQUATTERS OF LABRADOR.

Go where you will, if a shilling is to be procured, you may expect to meet with individuals in search of it.

In the course of last summer, I met with several persons as well as families whom I could not compare to any thing else than what in America we understand by the appellation of Squatters. The methods they employed to accumulate property form the subject of the observations which I now lay before you.

Our schooner lay at anchor in a beautiful basin on the coast of Labrador, surrounded by uncouth granite rocks, partially covered with stunted vegetation. While searching for birds and other objects, I chanced one morning to direct my eye towards the pinnacle of a small island, separated from the mainland by a very narrow channel, and presently commenced inspecting it with my telescope. There I saw a man on his knees, with clasped hands, and face inclined heavenwards. Before him was a small monument of unhewn stones, supporting a wooden cross. In a word, reader, the person whom I thus unexpectedly discovered, was engaged in prayer. Such an incident, in that desolate land was affecting, for there one seldom finds traces of human beings, and the aid of the Almighty, although necessary every where, seems there peculiarly required to enable them to procure the means of subsistence. My curiosity having been raised, I betook myself to my boat, landed on the rock, and scrambled to the place, where I found the man still on his knees. When his devotions were concluded, he bowed to me, and addressed me in very indifferent French. I asked him why he had chosen so dreary a spot for his prayers.

"Because," answered he, "the sea lies before me, and from it I receive my spring and summer subsistence. When winter approaches, I pray fronting the mountains on the Main, as at that period the karaboos come towards the shore, and I kill them, feed on their flesh, and form my bedding of their skins." I thought the answer reasonable, and as I longed to know more of him, followed him to his hut. It was low and very small, formed of stones plastered with mud to a considerable thickness. The roof was composed of a sort of thatching made of weeds and moss. A large Dutch stove filled nearly one half of the place, a small port hole, then stuffed with old rags, served at times instead of a window; and the bed was a pile of deer skins; a bowl, a jug, and an iron pot, were placed on a rude shelf; three old rusty muskets, their locks fastened by thongs, stood in a corner, and his buckshot, powder, and flints were tied up in bags of skin. Eight Esquimaux dogs yelled and leaped about us. The strong smell that emanated from them, together with the smoke and filth of the apartment, rendered my stay in it extremely disagreeable.

Being a native of France, the good man showed much politeness, and invited me to take some refreshment, when, without waiting for my assent, he took up his bowl, and went off I know not whither. No sooner had he and his strange dogs disappeared, than I went out also, to breathe the fresh air, and gaze on the wild and majestic scenery around. I was struck with the extraordinary luxuriance of the plants and grasses that had sprung up on the scanty soil on the little valley which the Squatter had chosen for his home. Their stalks and broad blades reached my

waist. June had come, and the flies, mosquitoes and other insects, filled the air, and were as troublesome to me as if I were in a Florida swamp.

The Squatter returned, but he was chop fallen; nay, I thought his visage had assumed a cadaverous hue. Tears ran down his cheeks, while he told me that his barrel of rum had been stolen by the "Eggers," or some fishermen! He said that he had been in the habit of hiding it in the bushes, to prevent its being carried away by those merciless thieves, who must have watched him in some of his frequent walks to the spot. "Now," said he, "I can expect none until the next spring, and God knows what will become of me in the winter!"

Pierre Jean Baptiste Michaux had resided in that part of the world for upwards of ten years. He had ran away from the fishing smack that had brought him from his fair native land, and expected to become rich some day by the sale of the furs, seal skins, eider-down, and other articles which he collected yearly, and sold to the traders who yearly visited his dreary abode. He was of moderate stature, firmly framed, and as active as a wild cat. He told me that, excepting the loss of his rum, he had never experienced any other cause of sorrow, and that he felt as "happy as a lord."

Before parting with this fortunate mortal, I enquired how his dogs managed to find sufficient food. "Why, sir, during spring and summer they ramble along the shores where they meet with abundance of dead fish, and in winter they eat the flesh of the seals which I kill late in autumn, when these animals return from the north. As to myself, every thing eatable is good, and when hard pushed, I assure you I can relish the fare of my dogs just as much as they do themselves."

Proceeding along the rugged indentations of the bay with my companions, I reached the settlement of another person, who, like the first, had come to the Labrador with the view of making his fortune. We found him after many difficulties; but as our boats turned a long point jutting out into the bay, we were pleased to see several small schooners at anchor, and one lying near a sort of wharf. Several neat looking houses enlivened the view, and, on landing, we were kindly greeted with a polite welcome from a man who proved to be the owner of the establishment. From the rude simplicity of him of the rum cask, we found here the manners and dress of a man of the world. A handsome fur cap covered his dark brow, his clothes were similar to our own, and his demeanour was that of a gentleman. On my giving my name to him, he shook me heartily by the hand, and on introducing each of my companions to him, he extended the like courtesy to them also. Then, to my astonishment, he addressed me as follows. — "My dear sir, I have been expecting you these three weeks, having read in the papers your intention to visit Labrador, and some fishermen told me of your arrival at Little Natasquan. Gentlemen, walk in."

Having followed him to his neat and comfortable mansion, he introduced us to his wife and children. Of the latter there were six, all robust and rosy. The lady, although a native of the country, was of French extraction, and sufficiently accomplished to make an excellent companion to a gentleman. A smart girl brought us a luncheon, consisting of bread, cheese,

and good port wine, to which, having rowed fourteen or fifteen miles that morning, we helped ourselves in a manner that seemed satisfactory to all parties. Our host gave us newspapers from different parts of the world, and showed us his small but choice collection of books. He enquired after the health of the amiable Captain Blyfield of the royal navy, and the two officers under him, and hoped they would give him a call.

Having refreshed ourselves, we walked out with him, when he pointed to a very small garden, where a few vegetables sprouted out, anxious to see the sun. Gazing on the desolate country around, I asked him how he had thus secluded himself from the world. For it he had no red sh, and although he had received a liberal education, and had mixed with society, he never intended to return to it. "The country around," said he, "is all my own, much farther than you can see. No fees, no lawyers, no taxes here. I do pretty much as I please. My means are ample, through my own industry. These vessels come here for seal skins, seal oil, and salmon, and give me in return all the necessaries, and indeed comforts, of the life I love to follow; and what else could the world afford me?" I spoke of the education of his children. "My wife and I teach them all that is useful for them to know, and is not that enough? My girls will marry their countrymen, my sons the daughters of my neighbors, and I hope all of them will live and die in the country." I said no more, but by way of compensation for the trouble I had given him, purchased from his eldest child a beautiful fox's skin.

Few beds he said, came around him in summer, but in winter thousands of ptarmigans were killed, as well as great numbers of gulls. He had a great dislike to all fishermen and eggers, and I really believe was always glad to see the departure even of the hardy navigators who annually visited him for the sake of his salmon, seal skins, and oil. He had more than forty Esquimaux dogs; and, as I was caressing one of them, he said, "Tell my brother-in-law at Bras d'Or that we are all well here, and that, after visiting my wife's father, I will give him a call."

Now, reader, his wife's father resided at the distance of seventy miles down the coast, and, like himself, was a recluse. He of Bras d'Or was at double that distance; but when the snows of winter have thickly covered the country, the whole family, in sledges drawn by dogs, travel with ease, and pay their visits, or leave their cards. This good gentleman had already resided there more than twenty years. Should he ever read this article, I desire him to believe that I shall always be grateful to him and his wife for their hospitable welcome.

When our schooner, the "Ripley," arrived at Bras d'Or, I paid a visit to Mr —, the brother-in-law, who lived in a house imported from Quebec, which fronted the strait of Bell Isle, and overlooked a small island, over which the eye reached the coast of Newfoundland, whenever it was the wind's pleasure to drive away the fogs that usually lay over both coasts. The gentleman, and his wife, we were told, were both out on a walk, but would return in a very short time, which they in fact did, when we followed them into the house, which was yet unfinished. The usual immense Dutch stove formed a principal feature of the interior. The lady had once visited the metropolis of Canada, and seemed desirous of acting the part of a blue-stocking. Understanding that I knew something of the fine arts, she pointed to several of the vile prints hung on the bare walls, which she said were elegant Italian pictures, and continued her encomiums upon them, assuring me that she had purchased them from an Italian, who had come there with a trunk full of them. She had paid a shilling sterling for each, frame included! I could give no answer to the good lady on this subject, but I felt glad to find that she possessed a feeling heart. One of her children had caught a siskin, and was tormenting the poor bird, when she rose from her seat, took the little fluttering thing from the boy, kissed it, and gently launched it into the air. This made me quite forget the tattle about the fino arts.

Some excellent milk was poured out for us in clean glasses. It was a pleasing sight, for not a cow had we yet seen in the country. The lady turned the conversation on music, and asked if I played on any instrument. I answered that I did, but very indifferently. Her forte, she said was music, of which she was indeed immoderately fond. Her instrument had been sent to Europe to be repaired, but would return that season, when the whole of her children would again perform many beautiful airs, for in fact any body could use it with ease, as, when she or the children felt fatigued, the servant played on it for them. Rather surprised at the extraordinary powers of this family of musicians, I asked what sort of an instrument it was, when she described it as follows:—"Gentleman, my instrument is large, longer than broad, and stands on four legs, like a table. At one end is a crooked handle, by turning which round, fast or slow, I do as you

we make most excellent music." The lips of my young friends and companions instantly curled, but a glance from me as instantly recomposed their features. Telling the fair one that it must be a hand organ she used, she laughingly said, "Ah, that is it; it is a hand organ, but I had forgot the name, and for the life of me could not recollect it."

The husband had gone out to work, and was in the harbour caulking an old schooner. He dined with me on board the Ripley, and proved to be also an excellent fellow. Like his brother-in-law, he had seen much of the world, having sailed nearly round it; and, although no scholar, like him, too, he was disgusted with it. He held his land on the same footing as his neighbours, caught seals without number, lived comfortably and happily, visited his father-in-law and the scholar, by the aid of his dogs, of which he kept a great pack, bartered or sold his commodities, as his relations did, and cared about nothing else in the world. Whenever the weather was fair, he walked with his damo over the moss covered rocks of the neighbourhood; and, during the winter, killed ptarmigans and karabos, while his eldest son attended to the traps, and skinned the animals caught in them. He had the only horse that was to be found in that part of the country, as well as several cows; but, above all, he was kind to every one, and every one spoke well of him. The only disagreeable thing about his plantation or settlement, was a heap of fifteen hundred carcases of skinned seals, which, at the time when we visited the place, in the month of August, notwithstanding the coolness of the atmosphere, sent forth a stench that, according to the ideas of some naturalists, might have sufficed to attract all the vultures in the United States.

During our stay at Bras d'Or, the kind hearted and good Mrs — daily sent us fresh milk and butter, for which we were denied the pleasure of making any return.

## FOREIGN.

From the Aberdeen Observer, July 29.

Accounts from Spain are daily received of a nature highly unfavorable to the Queen's cause; and it is admitted even by the London newspapers, favorable to the Christians, that the Carlists are gaining ground very fast. Dispatches were received in Madrid announcing the disastrous intelligence that the city of Oviedo, the capital of the Asturias, had been seized by the Carlists. The garrison left the town on the first appearance of the enemy. No acts of cruelty were perpetrated, in consequence of the ready acquiescence of the inhabitants; but after levying a heavy contribution they marched next day towards Galicia. One of the Queen's generals from the Basque Provinces, and another from Castile, reached Oviedo the day after the Carlists left it. General Cordova has arrived at Vittoria, but his movements are of little consequence, as he seems to have no inclination to meet the enemy; indeed, the general opinion is, from his inactivity, and his want of anything resembling a cordial co-operation with General Evans, that he is merely watching a favorable opportunity to join Don Carlos. On any other supposition his conduct is inexplicable. Troops are fast deserting from the Queen's army, and from General Evans' legion, to join the Carlists, and altogether the Queen's cause bears a most unpromising aspect. The Carlists have shot several Englishmen belonging to the British legion whom they took prisoners, and the Queen's troops, it is said, have shot 24 Portuguese officers who were proceeding to join the troops of Don Carlos. Such are the barbarities practised, but they are allowable by the law of nations, as the subjects of a nation levying war against a power with which their rulers are not in a state of warfare, place themselves beyond the understood law of nations. General Evans by this time, no doubt, regrets that he ever engaged in this quarrel. His troops have been of little use, and he has achieved no deeds of valour which have called forth the admiration either of the Spanish or British nation. General Evans is so ill, from vexation of spirit, no doubt, that he is confined to his bed; and his brother, Brigadier-General Evans, and several other officers, it appears,

have left the service, and arrived in this country. The British legion have never received full payment for their services, and a mutinous spirit has in consequence been occasionally manifested amongst them; and altogether a more disagreeable and unfortunate cause than General Evans has been engaged in could scarcely be imagined. But he deserves little commiseration—for what business had he to engage in a foreign quarrel, or set out on an expedition to settle the succession to the Spanish throne? In the mean time the election for the Spanish Cortes is in progress, and the elections, in so far as they have been decided, are almost all in favor of the Mendizabal party.

The DUCHESSE DE BERRI has been in France, incognito. She was in Paris when Albeau made his unsuccessful attempt on the life of Louis Philippe. She travelled as an Englishman.

THE LOST SPOON RECOVERED.—Acerbi, in his "Travels through Sweden, Finland, and Lapland, to the North Cape," relates the following singular anecdote:—A Gentleman of Ulenborg, a town of Bothnia, in Sweden, went thence by sea to Stockholm; on his return, the ship's steward, in cleansing the plate after dinner, let fall into the sea a silver spoon, which, as it afterwards appears, was swallowed by a salmon. The day after, this very salmon made his way up the river, near Ulenborg, and was caught by a fisherman. The fisherman sold the spoon to a silversmith, who, on recognising the cypher, conveyed it to the gentleman's wife. The lady who had not received any intelligence from her husband since his departure from Ulenborg, was struck with the belief that he had been shipwrecked; and this seemed the more probable as his return had been delayed by contrary winds. The gentleman at last consoled his afflicted wife by his re-appearance, and amused her with a recital of the mode in which the silver spoon had been lost.

WATERLOO.—The field of Waterloo is now converted into a manufactory of sugar from beet-root; several Belgian capitalists having established works on the spot.

## TEXIAN NEWS.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.—On the rumoured escape of Santa Anna, and the expected invasion of Texas, the Boston Evening Star remarks:—

Rumours reach us from several quarters, that the affairs of Texas are drawing to a crisis. The report now is, that Santa Anna has escaped, and, it is supposed with the connivance of President Burnet; against whom, it is reported, there are charges of high treason. He is, however, a man of great purity of character, and if Santa Anna has escaped, we question whether Mr. Burnet had any agency in the matter. The second, and by far the most important report, is the advance of the Mexicans, with 14,000 men, under General Urrea, who is said to be within 65 miles of Nacogdoches. The force is no doubt greatly overrated, and it is possible that the advance guard may be attacked and defeated before the main body comes up with the Texians. It is a fact that the Texians, with about 3000 men, evince great indifference at the approach of the Mexicans, and talk of attacking and possessing their important seaports, rather than wait for the advance of the Mexican army. The cause of Texas has not lost ground in the West; and the facility of retreating before a heavy force passing the frontier will always give great advantage to the Texians, although it may give temporary possession of the country to Mexico. Texas cannot, in our opinion revert to Mexico.

The following account from New Orleans would seem to indicate that the Texians are a

bout to act on the offensive, and attack Matamoras. We have long expected that this would be the case. Where they will stop is difficult to foresee.

**LATE FROM TEXAS.**—By the arrival at New Orleans, on the 15th ult. of the *San Jacinto*, 4 days from Galveston, we learn that on the 8th of August, the Mexican schr. *Matilda*, which had been captured by the Texian schr. of war *Terrible*, arrived there under charge of a prize master. She was bound from Sisul to Campeachy, with a cargo of limes, flour, corn, beans and cigars.

The *Terrible* had pursued and driven on shore a schr. which was lost; name not recollected. The schooner *Urchin*, brigs *Durango* and *Good Hope* had left Galveston for Matagorda with troops, 3,000 Texians, under Gen. Rusk, were marching to Matamoras to take possession thereof.

Col. Melin, one of the prisoners captured at San Jacinto, died at Galveston on the 9th inst.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter under date at Galveston, July 9th, from W. P. Bradburn, one of the Kentucky volunteers, who left this some weeks since in the Schr. *Flash*. The volunteers are represented to be in good spirits, and resolved never to see the flag presented them by the ladies of Kentucky, in the hands of the bloody Mexicans.

It is said that Gen. Houston is spoken of as the next President.

**NEW ORLEANS, July 13.**

A letter from Commodore Dallas, at Pensacola, dated 9th August, states, that he shall in a few days, despatch a vessel of war to cruise off the Mississippi, and take under convoy any vessels bound to Tampico at Matamoras; and will receive at those places any specie destined to New Orleans.

Com. Dallas states, that having no orders from government respecting the blockade of Matamoras, he will not allow any interruption to the American trade.

**FROM TEXAS.**—We have been favoured with Philadelphia papers, brought by the brig *Attention*, to the 20th August. They contain a Proclamation of the President of Texas, declaring the Mexican ports of Matamoras, &c. at the mouth of the Rio Grande, in a state of blockade. This proclamation, side by side with a long letter from Texas, begging the citizens of the United States to send a Sloop of War, looks rather ridiculous—particularly as the people who are to furnish the naval force, are to suffer most in their commerce from the proposed blockade.—*Novascotian*.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The House of Commons had by a majority of 29, come to the determination of deferring for three months the consideration of the amendments made by the Lords to the Irish Tithe Bill. The Session was drawing to a close.

The *Tigris*, steamer, attached to the Euphrates Expedition, had unfortunately foundered in a violent gale—fifteen of her crew and five Arabs perished.

Mr Rothschild, the great London Capitalist, had died at Frankfort, on the Main—whether he had gone to attend the marriage of his son.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY.**—Such are now the improvements made in the propelling wheels of steam-boats with fixed paddles, by Mr E. Galloway, that the shocks on entering the water are now entirely done away, and no backwater is lifted, and thus the swell occasioned thereby is removed; and they likewise present no mark for the waves of the ocean to strike against. Mr Jacob Perkins has likewise invented a new paddle wheel possessing

similar valuable properties. He has also greatly improved the tubular boilers of the high-pressure steam engine, and rendered them perfectly safe, and also his steam generators, both for steam-engines and his powerful steam-gun; so that by these improvements, together with the new condenser, by which the water of the sea, rivers, &c., is made to perform the important office of condensation without carrying other water for that purpose, we may now confidently expect to see a steamboat communication realised with the United States of America, if not to even more distant parts of the globe.—*Literary Gazette*.

**NAPOLEON'S TOOTH.**—A tooth of Napoleon Buonaparte, extracted by Mr O'Meara, was sold yesterday at the public sale of the effects of the latter, for £7 17s 6d. and the instrument with which it was extracted fetched £3 3s.—*Aberdeen Observer, July 29*.

There is now living at St. Mary's, Lower Maryland, a lady, named Mary MacGilliver, at the age of one hundred and five years. Her mental faculties are unimpaired; she is in capital health and spirits—rides on horseback as dexterously as a trooper—laces her own corsets—curls her own hair—attends toilet punctually—takes her food kindly—and is as willing to be married as she was ninety years ago, provided she could be sure of a steady husband.

**EARLY HARVEST.**—Harvest commenced on the 13th instant, (July,) in the vicinity of Nairn, in a field of barley, belonging to C. Macrae, Esq., Nairn Grove; it was early sown and is a fair crop.—*Elgin Courier*.

**SINGULAR DEATH.**—On Tuesday afternoon se'nnight, an inquest was held in Women-st., Coventry, on the body of a man, name unknown who had taken lodging on Monday (stating that he had walked from Manchester), and died the same night suddenly. On opening the body, a stocking needle, three and a half inches in length, was found run through his heart. The opinion of the surgeons was, that the needle had been lodged in the heart for some days, and from appearances had been introduced through the ribs, but whether by accident or design they were unable to say. The only appearances from which it could be supposed that the needle was introduced between the ribs was a healed wound, something like, upon the exterior, the appearance of a bite by a flea. The jury returned a verdict of "died from the effects of a needle introduced into the heart; but how and by what means introduced they had no evidence."

**STAGE COACHES.**—The facilities of travelling by stage, steam, and railway, are now so great that the old-fashioned practice of walking is likely to go into desuetude altogether. In the route from Edinburgh to Leith we observe opposition coaches have started, so that in place of, as we recollect, one huge coach making six trips *per diem*, moving at the rate of two miles an hour, for a seat in which the lieges were taxed one shilling, we have now half a dozen light and elegant omnibuses constantly upon the road, and performing the journey in fifteen minutes at the low charge of fourpence each passenger. We question, however, if the intercourse will be sufficient to remunerate both companies.—*Scotsman*.

**PRINCE OF OLDENBURG.**—His Highness the Prince of Oldenburg and suite passed through Edinburgh a few days ago on a tour in Scotland. He was attended by Mr Stevenson, civil engineer, and visited most objects of interest in the city. His Highness attended Divine service in the High Church on Sunday.—*It.*

JOHN ROSS, Book-binder, has removed his Shop to the House of Mr. James McDonald, Tailor, Church street. [Aug. 14.]

## COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, September 7.

**HARVEST BEGAN.**—This day, Sept. 6th, a field of wheat is being cut down at Willow Park, which was sown in April last, on the 8th or 9th. The frost was then on the ground, the surface only having been thawed to the depth of three or four inches, and tolerably dry. In consequence of this early sowing, the grain has ripened well, and stands erect and waving, while later crops usually encounter bad weather in the course of this month, and suffer from being lodged. It is good husbandry to plough and ridge in the Fall, that the farmer may avail himself of the first opportunity in the Spring, to commit his seed to the earth.—*Novascotian*.

By the advertisement in to-day's paper it will be seen that Mr MURKIN again intends to open classes in Halifax. The success which has followed his endeavors in all those places he has visited, is the best proof of his ability; and we doubt not he will again receive that support which, while it remunerates him, imparts grace and instruction to his pupils.—*Halifax Times*.

YARMOUTH, 2d Sept.

The Rev. J. Ross yielded to the charge of the united Presbyterian congregations of Shelburne and Yarmouth, arrived at New York from Aberdeen, about the 8th inst., and was to leave for this place, via St. John, N. B., in a few days.

A son of Captain John Canns, about nine years of age very narrowly escaped drowning yesterday morning. He had been playing in a boat near the shore, below the house, and, it is supposed, fell overboard. His brother, about three years older, happened to be going down near the shore, to catch the horse, when he discovered his hat floating on the water, and the little fellow slowly rising and sinking. With uncommon presence of mind, he got into the boat, which had drifted ashore, sculled to the drowning boy, caught him by the arm as he was sinking—(probably for the last time,) held him up with one hand, while he sculled ashore with the other. He then took him up in his arms, and carried him home. The feelings of his mother may be faintly imagined. Medical aid was immediately procured, and we are glad to learn this morning that he is nearly recovered.—*Yarmouth Herald*.

Jonathan Harris Tenplod, a boy about 13 years of age, son of Mr. Andrew Tenplod, of this place (Yarmouth,) while bathing with some other boys in the lower pond, on Saturday last, accidentally fell into deeper water. Assistance was promptly rendered, but too late to save him.—*It.*

**BANK OF BRITISH AMERICA.**—We perceive by an advertisement in the *Quebec Gazette* of the 19th ult. that a "Provisional Committee for conducting the affairs of the Quebec Branch" of the Bank of British North America, has been established. It is composed of Messrs. James Dean, J. M. Fraser, Pierre Pelletier, George Pemberton, and William Phillips.—The advertisement states that the shares reserved for the district having been allotted, and the deposit of £10 sterling each paid upon them, the necessary arrangements are now in progress for the commencement of business in Quebec as early as possible.—*St. John N. B. Courier*.

We are sorry to hear that there was frost in several places in this vicinity on Wednesday morning, which has injured the potatoe stalks, and must have an unfavorable effect on other vegetation. The weather continues to be sufficiently wet, and a great improvement has taken place in the pastures and the appearance of the late sown grain crops.—*Quebec Gaz., Aug. 10*

## COLUMN FOR THE BOYS.

[From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal]

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS.—You will not fail to observe, as you increase in years and stature, that people are governed in their conduct not only by certain laws ordained by legislative assemblies, and which they are bound to obey, but by a variety of rules and arrangements imposed by merely society at large, and sanctioned by the force of custom. You must understand that the laws for governing mankind, such as those for punishing the wicked and protecting the peaceable, are not more necessary for our welfare and comfort than those inferior rules for regulating our general behaviour, and terms of intercourse with each other. It is of great consequence, for the attainment of tranquility and satisfaction of mind, that every human being, whether old or young, rich or poor, should so conduct himself as not to give unnecessary pain, by word or deed, to neighbours, or any one with whom they come in contact. By attending to such an arrangement, the feelings of no one are hurt; all live on terms of kindly consideration one towards another; and life is passed in a state of comparative ease and happiness, instead of a condition of vexation and harassment.

It is unfortunate that notwithstanding all that has been printed and taught respecting the utility and extreme desirableness of people conducting themselves according to rules for good manners, many refrain from doing so, and either take a wicked pleasure in behaving rudely, and speaking intemperately and coarsely, or are altogether careless how far they offend in everything that is decent and orderly. Such persons, however, err from ignorance. Their minds are untrained; and we can hardly expect propriety of behaviour from them till education has cultivated and refined their faculties. From you who are still young—still in the way of learning—and who will listen to an advice given by one who anxiously labours to put you on the way to honour and earthly enjoyment, I expect better things. In order, therefore, that you may pass life agreeably, and permit others to do the same, I have to inform you of the important particular, that attention to good manners, is absolutely essential. You perhaps ask me to explain what it is that constitutes good manners. That I shall do in as simple a way as possible, leaving your parents and friends to fill up the minor details.

The grand leading point in good manners is so to act and speak as not to offend the feelings of others. At first sight this would seem to be of easy accomplishment; yet it is very difficult. One can give pain, or offend in so many ways—for instance, by being boisterous, noisy, talkative, sneering, pert, vain, self-conceited, and opinionative, by speaking subjects disagreeable to the listener, by speaking too much of one's self, by staring rudely, and by committing many other absurdities of behaviour in company—that you require not only to be well grounded in rules for good manners, but continually on your guard, lest you give offence, and by so doing render yourself hated and despised. In order to render yourself agreeable, you must, as a matter of course, give up a little of your natural independence. You must go upon the principle implied by the exclamation—"I shall do as I like—I care for nobody—I will not be trammelled by any set of rules;" for no one has a right to live in society and enjoy its blessings unless he is prepared to yield up a small portion of his self-will as the price. If he will not conform to the established rules for governing society, he had better retire to the fields, and live like a wild beast or a savage. The distinguishing feature in the conduct of a well-bred person is, the doing and saying of every thing with a perfect ease,

quietness, and decorum. He allows nothing to ruffle his temper, or to discompose his quietude of behaviour. He enters a room quietly though by no means stealthily—he sits down or rises up quietly, speaks with suavity and gentleness, and conducts himself in every other particular in a way calculated to please. The point worthy of your notice here, is the quietness of manner—the repose—the decorum, which is associated with the behaviour of the person of good breeding. You will never fail to remark the reverse in the case of individuals who are heedless of the rules which are observed in cultivated society. Look at the conduct of an ill-bred man. He enters a room with noise, sits down and rises up with noise, speaks with noise, and every thing else he does is done with noise. It would seem that he can do nothing quietly. When he sets down a chair, he causes it to knock against the floor; when he sits at table he makes a noise with his knife and fork; when he blows his nose, the action is accompanied with noise; when he speaks, it is with noise; when he shuts a door it is with noise; when he walks every tramp of his foot is productive of noise. Noise is thus the characteristic of the ill-bred, as quietness is that of the well-bred man, and it is scarcely necessary to inform you that this noise is productive of any thing but agreeable sensations. Nobody can possibly like it: it mars every one's comfort. To be hearty, to laugh with those that laugh, to cheer with those who cheer, is quite a different matter; the noise we mention as so reprehensible is the obtrusive boisterousness of an intractable disposition, the insufferable, the everlasting coarseness of one who is utterly reckless of the feelings of those about him. Besides being noisy, the ill-bred man is easily discomposed. A little thing will put him about. Loud exclamations of surprise, angry bursts of passion, and perhaps oaths and imprecations, testify the irritability of his mind, and the ill-regulated condition of his manners, all which is most offensive to those who have the misfortune to mingle in his society. A third peculiarity in the behaviour of an ill-bred person, and one which is generally the most observable, is the uncountenance of many of his actions. Feeling abashed—although he has done nothing to be ashamed of—he does not know how to comport himself so as to appear easy or elude observation. In this dilemma he shifts, shuffles and tries various ways of sitting or standing. His most common resource is meddling with his hair, or touching some part of his face. This gives employment to his hands, and has, as he thinks, a look of being at ease, while in reality it is quite the reverse. I may here inform you that it is considered exceedingly bad manners to touch either the hair or any part of the head or countenance with the hands. In company, or when in any public place, you must take care to avoid doing so. The dressing and arranging of the hair, like that of cleansing the face and hands, is a duty to be performed only in private. I need hardly tell you that picking the nails, scratching or rubbing any part of the body or limbs, putting your fingers in your ears, and similar indecencies of behaviour, are equally inconsistent with good manners. They are actions which are exceedingly offensive to spectators, and are therefore carefully shunned by all persons possessing the slightest sense of propriety.

In endeavouring to avoid giving offence to those about you, it will be necessary for you to learn to listen with consideration and patience to the person who is addressing you, particularly if the speaker be a female. Let your answers be couched in civil obliging language; and although you have reason to disbelieve that which you hear, do not contradict the speaker rudely or warmly. Merely observe that what

is said "is remarkable; " that it may be so, but you heard otherwise;" or, "there may be some mistake in the report," and so forth; never, at any rate, flatly contradicting, for that might give serious offence to one who most likely means no harm, and who might be convinced of his error by your politely explaining your reasons for thinking differently from him. When you speak in company, do it with ease and without affectation; do not hum, and ha, and stammer, or appear to be seeking for fine words wherewith to embellish your discourse. A simple straightforward form of speech, using the words you are best acquainted with, and without any desire to show off, is always the most commendable, and will be the most pleasing. Avoid, also, the use of those vulgar expressions, which you hear continually in the mouths of under bred, clownish persons, such as—"says she," "says he," "you understand," and "you know;" likewise such phrases as, "Mr. What-d'ye-call-him," "Mr. Thug-umbob," and so on.

It is true that all have not the same ability to speak elegantly or well; but all have it in their power to please by simplicity of manner and purity of verbiage. It is quite possible to render your conversation acceptable, though you use very common words. One of the principal means of pleasing in discourse, consists in not using any terms which can raise disagreeable ideas or recollections in the minds of those whom you are addressing, and this requires the exercise of good taste, as well as perception of the degree of refinement of the party listening. Moreover, the ideas which it may be legitimate for you to raise in matters of business or in a particular description of society, must not be brought forward amidst circles or in places entirely inappropriate for their development. Persons in the humbler orders of society are generally too much inclined to sneer at all conventional arrangements of this nature. They say that these ceremonial rules, however much they may be suited to the habits of fine people, are not for them. I regret that any one should look upon good breeding in this erroneous light. I regret that any class of persons should think so meanly of themselves, as to say that they are unworthy of enjoying every possible amenity of cultivated society. If there be any thing agreeable in good manners, why may not the poor as well as the rich partake of the blessing? Civility and politeness one to another, do not cost a great deal. They are the cheapest luxuries which can be purchased; and why not, therefore, let them give dignity and delight to the dwelling of the labourer and artizan, as well as to the drawing rooms of the titled and wealthy? The truth is, the poor have it in their power to soften greatly the asperities of their situation, by establishing and enforcing rules of civility and politeness among themselves. To what but to the absence of simple unexpensive courtesies have we to attribute many of the miseries of the humbler orders? Are we not told on high authority, that "a soft word turneth away wrath?" Why then should any one persist in an indulgence in opprobrious epithets, impure expressions, and all kinds of offensive actions, by which ill-will, tumults, and fights, are produced, while by so little trouble, he could only resentment, and make friends instead of bitter irreconcilable enemies.

The kind of complaisance which we are called on to exercise in our general intercourse with the world, is particularly requisite in the case of our mingling in the society of females. A becoming attention to the feelings and the wants of women is the true mark of a noble mind—the best criterion whereby to judge of good manners. Rudeness towards females at once stamps a man as of the lowest breeding, and, what is worse, testifies to the badness of

his heart, the malignity of his disposition. Why such is the case is very obvious. Women are not endowed with the power of defending themselves, like men. They must not resort to violence either in word or deed. They are compelled to use a certain delicacy of manner, which is often incompatible with a supply of their own wants. Being thus in some measure dependent beings, thrown on the generosity and claiming the protection of the stronger sex, any act of unkindness towards them is mean and unworthy, while any act of rudeness is accepted as a testimony of cowardice, and is justly visited with universal reprobation. I do not here speak only of ladies whom you may chance to meet in what are called the higher circles of society, but of all women, of whatever age and condition they happen to be. Such being the rule of behaviour regarding females, it is incumbent on you to show them every attention in your power, according to the circumstances of the occasion. For instance, when you meet a female, in walking along the side path on a road, it is your duty to allow her to take the side next the wall, that being the side of honour, or, in other words the side least exposed to danger: When a female enters a room, or when she appears not to have a seat, it behoves you to hasten to find a chair for her convenience, which you politely ask her to make use of: When a female sits near or beside you at table, it is then still more incumbent on you to be attentive to her—among other civilities, taking pains to assist her to what she may be pleased to eat or drink. It is undoubtedly the case, that politeness in this, as in every other department of social intercourse, may be overdone—like a part which is overacted, so as to become ridiculous and really offensive; but I trust that your good sense will dictate how far you ought to proceed in respect of consistency and propriety of demeanour, and that, while avoiding the actions of a clown on the one hand, you will ever take care to shun that of a grimacer or buffoon on the other.

**AGRICULTURAL.**

From the Complete Farmer.

**TURNIPS.**—M'Mahon, in treating of the cultivation of turnips, says, "the plants should be left from seven to twelve inches every way; this must be regulated according to the strength of the land, the time of sowing, and the kind of turnips cultivated; strong ground and early sowing always producing the largest roots."

The width of the hoe should be in proportion to the medium distance to be left between the plants, and due to their expected size.

The critical time of the first hoeing is, when the plants, as they lie spread on the ground, are nearly the size of the palm of the hand; if, however, seed-woods be numerous and luxuriant, they ought to be checked before the turnip plants arrive at that size; lest being drawn up tall and slender, they should acquire a weak and sickly habit.

A second hoeing should be given when the leaves are grown to the height of nine or ten inches, in order to destroy weeds, loosen the earth, and finally to regulate the plants; a third, if found necessary, may be given at any subsequent period.

Here will the farmer exclaim against the expense and trouble of hoeing; but let him try one acre in this way, and leave another of the same quality to nature, as is too frequently done, and he will find that the extra produce of the hood acre will more than compensate for the labour bestowed.

**POTATOES FROM RESEWED SEED.**—Take the apples in the beginning of October (or whenever they are ripe) before the frost has hurt them; hang them by the foot stalks in a dry closet, where they will not freeze; let them hang till March or April; then mash the apples, wash the seeds from the pulp, and dry them in a sunny wind. Sow the seeds in a bed, about the first of May. When the plants are four or five inches high, transplant them into ground well prepared, one or two plants in a hill. They will produce full grown apples, and some of the roots will be as large as hen's eggs. But if the seeds were sown in autumn, some of them would come up in the follow-

ing spring. Nothing is more common than their appearance in fields where potatoes have been raised the preceding year.

The process stated in 'Monk's Agricultural Dictionary' an English work, is similar to that mentioned by Dr. Doane, excepting that it is recommended in that work to hang the apples of the potatoes in a warm room till Christmas. Then wash out the seeds, spread and dry them in paper, and preserve them from damps till spring.

Potatoes thus obtained will produce roots of the full size the second season after sowing, when their qualities may be more fully ascertained than they could well be the first season. They will be found to vary very much from the kinds from which the apples were gathered. It will be expedient to plant but one potatoe of the regenerated sort in a hill, that you may keep each variety separate. Then, by keeping the produce of each hill by itself, and boiling one or two of each, you may ascertain which is best for the table: and by observing the quantity of produce in each hill, you may form a pretty good estimate relative to the productiveness of each sort. In that way you may introduce new varieties of potatoes, and supply yourself and neighbours, and eventually the market, with potatoe of a quality much superior to any of the worn out and degenerate kinds which are now to be found. The subject is of importance, and the man who will introduce new and improved sorts of potatoes, will deserve but little less of his country than he who improves our breeds of domestic animals.

The failure of the potatoe crop in Great Britain and Ireland, from a great many of the plants not coming up, has been increasing for several years. The cause is not fully ascertained. The following is among the attempts to produce a remedy, suggested by good authority:

[From the Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.]

"If the foregoing observations should be deemed correct, it will follow, that in order to obtain as good a crop of potatoes as it is possible to be, the ground, before being planted, should be thoroughly pulverized; the manure should be well fermented; the sets should be whole potatoes (somewhat under the middling size, or about as large as a walnut), and never deprived of their first shoots, nor allowed to ferment; and lastly, that a constant succession of new sorts should be raised from the berries of the old ones. The newly raised sorts, would be but little affected by other external injuries, unless peculiarly delicate, as they would possess all the health and vigor of a plant propagated according to nature's laws. By attending to these few suggestions, the experience of several years of observation warrants me in saying, that a full crop of potatoes may, under all ordinary circumstances of the weather at all times be secured."

**FOUND!**

ON the Highway, leading from Halifax to this town, a gentleman's CLOAK. The owner may have it on proving property and paying expenses. Apply at the BEE OFFICE. [Sept'r 7.

**MRS. STALKER, SILK DYER,**

HEAD OF THE MINING COMPANY'S WHARF, PICTOU,

**RETURNS** her thanks for past favours, and in solicits 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

**ALE AND PORTER, For Sale.**

A FEW Casks, 4 dozen each, bottled ALE and PORTER, ex "Emeline," from London, for sale at the subscriber's wharf. Sept'r 7. if **GEORGE SMITH.**



**"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 each

**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. - - -	16s "
Horses, - - -	25s "
Cattle, - - -	22s 6d pr head,
Sheep and Pigs, - - -	2s 6d each,
Gigs and Wagons, - - -	15s "
Goods, per barrel, bulk, - - -	1s 6d.

Passengers found on paying for their meals. No person allowed to smoke in the cabin or steerage.

Pictou, July 20, 1836. if

**NOTICE.**

The Subscriber intending shortly to leave the Province, hereby notifies all those having claims against him, to render their accounts without delay; and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate settlement, otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection. **DUNCAN McLELLAN.** Tatamagouche, 23d August. b-w p

**J. JOHNSTON,**

In addition to his former STOCK, has received FROM LONDON,

**A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF FIFES, FLUTES, AND OCTAVES,**

which he offers for sale very low for cash. Pictou, August 3. if

**BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL**

AND JEAN DUN, 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, Canvas No 1 a S, Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores, 1 Caplin seine, Chain Cables, 1 1/4 a 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.

**NOTICE.**

WHEREAS William McDonald of Borney's River Merigonish, 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 28, 1836. if

## UNITED STATES.

**MURDER.**—A most deliberate and cold-blooded murder was committed at Burlington, Wisconsin Territory, a short time ago. The circumstances are thus stated in the Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.

"A man by the name of Richardson, had entered a piece of land, which was considered valuable; so much so, that another man, (whose name our informant did not learn) attempted to wrest it from him by a second entry. After some dispute, both the parties commenced improving the land. They had proceeded in ploughing, until they came within one furrow of each other, when Richardson was warned by his opponent not to set foot upon the ground he had broken. Richardson, however, disregarded the threat and continued his work, when the monster took deliberate aim with his rifle, and shot him through the heart! Richardson expired without a groan.

**ATROCIOUS.**—A man calling himself Weston rushed into a house in Washington, where his wife was sitting, presented a pistol at her breast and fired; happily without doing her any serious injury. He then took to flight, and had not been arrested on Monday morning. He had deserted his wife and taken up his abode with another woman named Stewart, whom he is believed to have beguiled with an unlawful marriage.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

A gentleman last week while going from Boston to Lowell, had his pocket book taken from his pocket in the rail road car, its contents, \$70 or \$80, taken out, and the pocket book returned to his pocket without the thief's being detected.—*Boston paper, Sept. 1.*

## THE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14, 1836

**STATE OF SPAIN**—From all the accounts we have received by the late arrivals, it would appear that the affairs of the Queen of Spain are in a desperate condition. The Portuguese have withdrawn their contingent of men. General Evans, after having sustained great privations for want of provisions and money, had made an unsuccessful attack upon Fontarabia. Spirit sunk and disheartened, he fell sick; mutiny, sickness, and desertion, were daily thinning his ranks, and at the last dates it was expected that the British must immediately evacuate Spain, or their destruction was certain. The Queen's General-in-Chief, Cordova, had showed no disposition to fight or co-operate with the British; suspected of treachery he had been dismissed, and General Saarsfield appointed in his place. The Carlists were rapidly overrunning the country and meeting little opposition. These accounts having reached the Queen's ears, while she was holding her court at the royal residence of La Granja, in the vicinity of Madrid, a scene of no ordinary interest took place. It is thus described in the Morning Herald:—"Her Majesty and Court were seized with panic. The royal baggage, furniture, and valuables, were packed up and ordered to the city. The Grandees of the first class, dukes, marquises, generals, and favorites, fled, pellmell, on foot, or mounted on asses. The Duke of Hajar and other noblemen of the same rank left the royal Sitio on foot, and arrived at Madrid in the most miserable plight. Ronchi, the Queen's confidant, reached the capital, not in a royal carriage, but mounted upon a jackass, with his son-in-law, the Marquis of Grimaldi, en croupe behind him, but the Queen did not stir."

We are also informed through another source that the Queen had proposed as a basis of peace, the marriage of Don Carlos's eldest son with her own daughter—the kingdom to be governed by a Regency until the young couple come of age; and in the mean-

time both Don Carlos and herself were to leave the kingdom, and reside abroad; the former is said to have consented to the marriage, but positively refused to leave the kingdom or renounce his alleged right to reign. The negotiation was accordingly dropped.

**EARLY FROST.**—On the nights of the 8th, 9th, and 10th, we had very severe frost; ice of considerable thickness was formed on still water. Potatoes generally, and in many instances oats, have suffered severely from this calamity.

**ACCIDENT AT THE MINES**—We noticed last week the deaths of two men and a boy, in consequence of the explosion which took place there. We are sorry to have to add that of another man, namely, James Cowan. The other sufferers we believe are all convalescent.

The following is the Verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the inquest:

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the bodies of Benjamin Little, William Dick, James Cowan, and Daniel Haloran, at the Albion Mines, "That the deceased came to their deaths by the accidental explosion of foul air, occasioned by want of greater ventilation, and imprudence of one of the deceased."

On Saturday last, William, son of Mr John McKenzie, West River, was so severely burned by his clothes taking fire, while playing with his brothers at the side of a fire built in the field, that he expired in three hours after the accident happened. The deceased was two years and two months old.

We are glad to observe that the Rev. James Waddell, son of the Rev. John Waddell of Truro, has been appointed to the situation in the Charlotte-town Academy, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr Lloyd. From our own knowledge of Mr Waddell, we feel confident that he will fill this situation with credit to himself and advantage to the people of P. E. Island.

THE SUPREME COURT was opened in Pictou, yesterday, the Honble. Judge Bliss presiding.

ATTENTION is requested to the advertisement of the "Literary and Historical Society of Quebec," to be found in another column.

**JUST PUBLISHED**—and for sale at this Office,—“Outlines of a Speech to be delivered at the Meetings, at the next General Election for the Province of Nova Scotia, by Christopher Caustick, Esq.” Halifax, 1836. Pages 36; price 1s 3d.

This is a very witty poem and deserves a perusal by every freholder in the Province.

## DIED,

At Falmouth, on the 11th July, John Johnston, Esq., of Halifax, N. S., aged 46. For many years he represented the county of Annapolis in the Colonial Legislature, and was an enlightened advocate of civil and religious liberty. Although surrounded by many circumstances of a painful nature, he died in the enjoyment of that peace which passeth all understanding.—*Falmouth Packet.*

On board the Acadia, on the 28th ult., on his passage from Halifax to Boston, whither he was proceeding for the benefit of his health, William Dickson, Esq., Barrister, of St. John's, N. F. His remains were landed at Boston.

## TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At Mr. Lorrain's.—Hon Judge Bliss, C. Twining, W. Young, J. F. Gray, C. W. H. Harris, J. Halliburton, and Samuel O'Donnell, Esquires, Mr Fastakis, Captain Pettingal.

At the Royal Oak.—Rev J. Monroe, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Messrs Hayes, Leaves, Robson, Buxton, Halat, Soule, Williams, Huckens, Middlemist, McKenzie, Witham, Mignowitz, Hooper, and Green, Mrs Fullerton and family, Miss Logan, Miss Jeffrey, Miss Grant, Captain Blythe, Mrs Leaves, Rev. Mr. Sears, Miss M. Grant.

At Mrs Davison's.—Mr Mignowitz, wife and child, Mrs Curson and child, Messrs Flinn, McDougald, and Botsford.

At Mr. Harper's.—Messrs Fennerly, Letson, and McLene, and Captain Harrison.

## SHIP NEWS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE—PICTOU.

## ENTERED.

Wednesday, 7th—Schr. Mary, Boars, from a fishing voyage.

Thursday—Schr. Dolphin, Hoskins, Newburyport U. S.—ballast.

Friday—Schr. Bold Jack, Vigneau, Arichat—flour, &c; Elizabeth, Haden, River John—ballast; John, Fougerson, Arichat—do.; Arichat, Boudrou, Cape Breton—do.

Saturday—Brig Stephen, Harvey, Newcastle—dry goods, paint, earthenware, &c; Schr. Bee, Graham, Miramichi—herring; Brig Squirrel, Ramsay, Tatamagouche—timber.

## CLEARED.

Wednesday, 7th.—Schr. Isabella, Sutherland, Miramichi—corn meal, onions and butter.

Thursday—Barque William Smith, Safford, Portland—coal; Schr. Dolphin, Hoskins, Sydney—bal.; Two Brothers, McLean, P. E. Island—do.

Friday—Shallop Gracious, O'Brien, Halifax—fish; Schr. Edward, Brooks, Bridgeport—coals; Elizabeth, Haden, River John, broad, &c.; Arichat, Boudrot, Halifax—coals

Saturday—Schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, trading voyage—dry goods; Bold Jack, Vigneau, Arichat—bal.

Monday—Schr. Shannon, Boudrot, Sydney—bricks.

Tuesday—Brig Clyde, Liscomb, Fall River—coal; Schr. John, Fougerson—trading voyage—dry goods.

## NEW VESSELS—LAUNCHED.

At Rouchibougnac, Aug. 11, ship Sir F. B. Head, 428 tons.

At Yarmouth, N.S., August 27, brig Pandora, 148 tons; 31st, sch'r Mechanic, 81 tons.

At Londonderry, August 28, brig Sea Gull 195 tons.

At Granville, August 31, ship Wilmot, 700 tons.

At Portland, St. John, N.B., August 31, ship Actress, 469 tons.

Five of the above vessels are Nova Scotia built.

Arrived at Portland, August 29th, Dawn, Leo, from Pictou.

Spoken, August 21, lat 42, 20, sch'r David Pratt, four days from Pictou, for New York.

Cleared, August 29, brig Sublime, at Portland, for Pictou. 30th August, brig Splendid, at New York, for Pictou.

Helen, Smith, put back here to repair, having got on Cape Jack ledge.

We learn by sch'r Wilson, of Bay St George, that H M Ship Rainbow, Captain —, arrived at that place on the 26th July, for the purpose of investigating into the interference on the part of Captain Bault, of the French brig Le Foreux, with the crews of the brig Dove and sch'r Anastasia, of this place, and sailed again on the 1st day of August for Port Sandes. Fish of all kinds are very scarce.—*Halifax Gazette.*

FROM SABLE ISLAND—Arrived 30th, Shal. Rousseau, Gerard, 4 days from Sable Island, with property saved from the wreck of the Brig Sun. Captain Gerard reports that on Wednesday night previous, Captain Darby's packet schooner Michael Wallace, was totally consumed by fire, and all the stock, consisting of provisions, clothes, &c. were destroyed.—*Nova Scotian.*

## MUSIC.

FROM numerous solicitations, and a conviction of the necessity of some measure to strengthen the Singing Societies in Pictou, the subscriber hereby intimates to the public, his intention of commencing

## A COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN

## SACRED VOCAL MUSIC,

assuring those who may favor him with their attendance, of the strictest attention on his part.

He will commence on Monday evening, the 12th instant, in the room now occupied by the Pictou Singing Society.

Hours of attendance—from 7 until 9, on the evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

TERMS—5s per month.

N. B. Parents desirous of having their children instructed, may rely on the strictest attention to their morals.

WILLIAM LORAMORE.

Sept 7.

## 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

### LITERARY & HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC.

THE society in conformity with the rules of the Institution, has resolved on offering for competition, Prizes on any of the subjects comprehended under the following heads:

1. On any department of Natural History, the subject having relation to British North America.
2. On any subject connected with Literature, or with the History or Antiquities of Canada.
3. On any subject having relation to the History, present state, or advancement of any of the Sciences.
4. On any subject relating to the Useful Arts, as practised in British North America.

Four Prizes, consisting of the society's "First Prize Silver Medal," are now offered, corresponding with the number of branches of enquiry above enumerated, one of which will be awarded to the successful candidate, or writer of the best paper or essay on each. The society, it is to be understood, will reserve to itself the right of withholding the Prizes, if, in its judgment, no papers worthy of them shall be presented.

In addition to those above proposed, the society has been empowered by the Right Honble Sir Charles Grey, a member of the society, to offer Prizes of £10 each, for the best papers on either of the following subjects:

1. The quantities of Latent Heat retained by different fluids at the point of vaporification.
2. A collection and critical examination of the passages in Greek Authors, in which mention is made of the Hyperboreans.

#### CONDITIONS.

1. The Prize productions to be in the English, French, or Latin language, and open to all persons residing on the continent or islands of North America.
2. Every Prize production is required to be accompanied by a sealed note, bearing as a superscription, the title of the production, and containing the author's name and place of residence, and to be transmitted, post paid, addressed to the Council Secretary, and received by him before the 20th February next.
2. The Prizes will be awarded on the last Thursday of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Quebec, 20th August, 1836

### 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 aid.

#### FARES.

From Halifax to Truro	£1 6 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 & PRIMROSE.

### TO BE PUBLISHED,

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses of publication,

### AN ANALYSIS

OF THE

### CRIMINAL AND PENAL LAWS

OF NOVA-SCOTIA;

Shewing—The Nature, Definition and Punishment, of every Offence in force on the Statute Books of the Province.—The prosecution and application of the Penalty.—The Volume and page in which it is contained.—The year, chapter, and section of the Act; and whether perpetual, annual, or limited; with an Appendix, &c. &c.

For the benefit of the Public.

By DANIEL DICKSON.

Pictou 1836.

The Work is divided into three Chapters: The first containing Capital Crimes, viz. Treason and Felonies, without benefit of Clergy. The second, Crimes not capital, viz. Clergyable Felonies and Larcenies. The third, Misdemeanors of all kinds.

Prospectuses will be circulated for subscriptions. April 27.

### COLCHESTER HOTEL.



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

JOSEPH R. DODSON.

Truro, 1st June, 1836.

N B Good stabling and the best provender, on the most reasonable terms. r-m

### ROYAL OAK HOTEL.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

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

#### ESTABLISHMENT

well known as the

### ROYAL OAK HOTEL,

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

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

WILLIAM ADAMSON.

Pictou, August 3d, 1836. if ps6

### JOHN O'GROAT'S INN.

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

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

### IN THE SUPREME COURT.

CAUSE. { John 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 McIsaac; 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 loved 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

### NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of Gentlemen held at the Royal Oak Hotel, on Monday the fifteenth instant, to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a CANOE RACE, to be contested by Indians, it was resolved that the object of the meeting is purely charitable, and that the prizes to be awarded shall be paid in provisions, blankets, and other articles suitable to the necessities of the Indians, and shall be delivered to them, at the discretion of the Committee, at such times during the ensuing winter, as shall be found best calculated to effectuate the humane object of the Meeting.

Notice is therefore hereby given that Monday, the nineteenth day of September next, is the day appointed for the contest, when the following Prizes will be awarded:

FIRST RACE—for all Canoes conveying two men each.

The winner to receive	£2 0 0
second canoe,	0 10 0
third canoe,	0 5 0.

SECOND RACE—canoes carrying two men each.

The winner to receive	£1 0 0
second canoe,	0 10 0
third canoe,	0 5 0.

THIRD RACE—canoes carrying two men each.

The winner to receive	£0 17 6
second canoe,	0 10 0
third canoe,	0 5 0.

FOURTH RACE—canoes carrying two squaws each.

The winner to receive	£1 10 0
second canoe,	0 15 0
third race,	0 10 0
fourth race,	0 5 0.

The winners of the first and second races to be prohibited from running for any subsequent race. There is to be no race unless at least 2 canoes are entered. Races to commence at 12 o'clock, precisely.

By order of the Meeting,

M. J. Wilkins,

James Purves,

Daniel Hockin,

William Corbet,

Thos. R. Muter. }

Committee.

Pictou, August 16, 1830.

P. S. Subscriptions for carrying the above into effect will be received by JAMES JOHNSTON.

### TO LET.



A Commodious Dwelling House, in the Town of Pictou, with Stables and Garden attached, very convenient for a small family, and the premises in good condition. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to the Subscriber.

GEORGE SMITH,

Pictou, August 15, 1836. cm

### FOR SALE, or 'TO LET':



THAT Dwelling House and Garden, fronting on George street, near Messrs Hockin's Brewery, at present occupied by A. D. Gordon. Possession given the first of July next.

ABRAM PATTERSON.

12th May, 1836. if



## P O E T R Y .

From the New York Mirror.

## HOME AT LAST.

A shivering child, one winter night,  
(The snow was deep, and cold the blast,)  
Hugging her ragged mother tight,  
"Mother!" exclaimed, "we're home at last!"  
And as she spoke, poor little one,  
A ruinous hut she stood before,  
Whence, ever since the morning sun,  
They strayed—to beg from door to door.

Yo're home at last! Sad home is this—  
All lorn without, all cold within;  
The adder here might lurk and hiss,  
Her poisonous web the spider spin—  
But there's no fire to warm, nor light;  
And crevices are yawning wide,  
Through which the storm, this freezing night,  
May lay you stifflened side by side!

And yet this wayward child had been  
By many a gorgeous house—and past  
Where mirth and music cheer the scene,  
Nor envies—for she's home at last!  
Thus may the heart be trained below  
To love the cot wherein was cast  
Its fate or poverty or wo,  
Like hers who cried—"Wo're home at last!"

## MISCELLANY.

## THE EDITOR.—(BY ONE.)

The Editor is the dupe of Destiny. His lot was knocked down to him a bargain, and it turns out to be a take-in. His land of promise is a moving bog. His bed of roses is a high-backed chair stuffed with thorns. His laurel wreath is a garland of nettles. His honors resolve themselves into a capital hoax; his pleasures are heavy penalties; his pride is the snuff of a candle; his power but volumes of smoke. The Editor is the most ill-starred man alive. He, and he alone—the ten thousand pretenders about town notwithstanding—is indeed the identical martyr commonly talked of as the Most Ill-used individual. He seems to govern opinion, and is in reality the victim of the opinions of others. He incurs more than nine tenths of the risk and responsibility, and reaps less than one tenth of the reward and reputation. The defects of his work are liberally assigned to him—the merits of it are magnanimously imputed to his correspondents. If a bad article appear the Editor is unsparingly condemned; if a brilliant one be inserted, Anonymous carries off the eulogium. The editorial function is supposed to consist "in the substitution of *if it be for if it is*, and the insertion of the word *however* here and there to impede the march of a fine style. Commas and colons are the points he is reputed to make—his niche of fame is merely a parenthesis—he is but a note of admiration to genius! His life is spent in ushering clever people into deserved celebrity; he sits as charioteer, outside the vehicle, in which prodigious talents are driven to immortality. It is his fortune to insert all his contributors in the temple of glory, and to exclude himself for want of space. He is always to 'go in,' but expires unpublished at last. He bestows present popularity on thousands, without securing posthumous renown as his own share. His career in this life is a tale of mystery—to be continued in the next? He is only thought of when things go wrong in the journal. Curiosity then looks out at the corners of its eyes, and with brows and lips pursed up, querulously ejaculates, "Who is he? If, by any chance, praise, instead of censure should be meditated, the wrong man is immediately mentioned. People are only certain of their editor when they, desgu to horse-

whip him.—Is there a bright passage or two in an indifferent article, you may be sure that they are *not* indebted for their push to the editorial pen. Is there a dull phrase or a harsh period in some favorite contribution?—Oh!—the Editor has altered it, or neglected to revise the press! But if the editor is abused for what he inserts, he is twice abused for what he rejects. It is a curious feature of his destiny, that if he strikes out but a single line of an article, whether in verse or prose, that single line is infallibly the crowning beauty of the production. It is not a little odd, that when he declines a paper, that paper is sure to be by far the best thing its author ever wrote. Accepted articles may be bad; rejected ones are invariably good. It is admitted that judgment is the first essential for an editorship, and it is at the same time insisted on, that judgment is exactly the quality which the Editor has not. An author is condemned in a review—he is unspeakably disgusted with the editor.—Week after week, month after month, the said Editor succors the oppressed, raises up the weak, applauds virtue, exalts talent—he pens or promulgates the praises of friends—of their books, pictures, acting, safety-lamps, and steam paddles—-but from the catalogue of golden names his own is an eternal absentee. Greater self-denial was not shown by the late Mr Massingham of Drury Lane, who held office in the theatre for nearly forty years without once witnessing play or farce! Being solely responsible, the Editor is compelled not only to review, but even to read new volumes. There is another peculiarity in their condition. Of all the MSS. that comes before him, it is his fate to peruse only those which will least repay their trouble. Observe; a contributor writes nonsense ten times over, the articles are returned—he sends one much better, it is inserted—a third exhibits a striking improvement—a fourth contains touches of genius—a few more papers are written and accepted, and their author has won a character for assured and established excellence of composition. It is *superfluous to read further*. Of so masterly a style, not another specimen need be perused. The Editor can rely upon his Contributor. His productions were read while they were worthless or indifferent, but they are now so admirable, so full of thoughts "that give delight and hurt not," that to inspect any more such MSS. would be clearly a waste of time. May it be so with ours!—*London News Monthly for June.*

## THE DOOR LATCH.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A MARRIED MAN.

'Go back and shut the door!' roared I, in a voice of thunder.

'How can you, my dear,' said Julia, with a supplicating glance, 'speak so very loud, when I have just told you that my head is bursting with pain.'

'Because,' said I, 'I can bear it no longer. It is now ten years since we moved into this room, and ten times every day have I been compelled to get up and shut that door after one and another. I have talked—and talked—but it is of no use; the door still stands wide open, and I cannot bear it—No!—and I won't bear it any longer.—I'll sell the house sooner than endure it another week.'

Her tiny white hand was pressed against her throbbing forehead, as I finished the sentence with a glance at her of undissembled sternness, and the mild look of patient suffering and imploring submission with which she returned my angry frown—it cut me to the heart! I could read my own death-warrant at this very hour with less pain than I felt at that moment, as she raised her blue eyes glistening with suppressed tears, and with all the innocence and affliction of an expiring saint, begged me in

the silent eloquence of nature to spare her whom I had promised 'to cherish and love.'

'I have never seen you troubled,' said she. (uncomplaining spirit! there was no emphasis—no! not the *least* on the word *troubled!*) 'I have never seen you troubled at any thing except that door—and gladly would I remedy it, but you know I cannot.—Were a very little filed from the inside of the latch it would shut without difficulty—I should never think of it,' added she after a pause, 'on my own account, but it causes you so much vexation.'

It was true as she had said, that I had felt more anger in consequence of that unfortunate door than all the other untoward events which I had experienced from the time of my marriage. A heavy loss—a sore disappointment—a great calamity, I could endure with composure. The trial required philosophy for its support, and the exercise of philosophy was a gratification to *pride*. But the door latch!—What occurs in could it give for philosophy?—None, it is therefore I let it gull me *to the quick!*—It was, as I observed, so easy to shut it with a little care—such a little thing, if only attended to. 'True,' whispered Philosophy in my ear, 'but such a little thing to make you miserable for an hour every day! for shame, Mr Plowman!' To tell the truth I did begin to feel a little ashamed when I recollected how much unhappiness it had caused not only myself—but through me my dear wife.

'I declare, my dear,' said I, 'that if that door latch had only been filed ten years ago, it would have saved each of us one year of pain before this time!'

Thomas had brought in a file before my speech was finished, and in a few moments the door shut as easily and firmly as ever a door did. I swung it on its hinges a few times with an air of triumph, and I verily believe that the work of that single moment conferred more happiness on Julia as well as myself, than all his blood bought triumphs ever yielded to the conqueror.

'The root of bitterness,' said I, 'is removed at last, and I can only wonder at my stupidity in not thinking of this simple remedy before—but Heaven forgive me! I had entirely forgotten your headache: the sound of that file must have been torture to you!'

She smiled sweetly, as she leaned her head on my shoulder, declaring—though her forehead burnt my hand, and the blood was ringing through her veins, that it was 'quite cured, since the door shut so easily.' Uncomplaining, devoted, self-sacrificing treasure of my heart! How could I do less than clasp her to my bosom and swear to cherish her with tenfold care, and pray—while I kissed away the tear from her eye, that my own cruel thoughtlessness might never fill its place with another.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—The Hon. R. H. Wild, of Georgia, furnishes a Southern Med. Journal with an account of a discovery made by Signor Segato, of Italy. It consists in putrefying or converting into stone the various parts of the human system. An American lady wrote to her friends, that having undergone the operation of the lancet, she sent a bowl of the fluid to Segato to have it putrefied, and would forward it to them cut into rings!

A GENTS  
FOR THE BEE.

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