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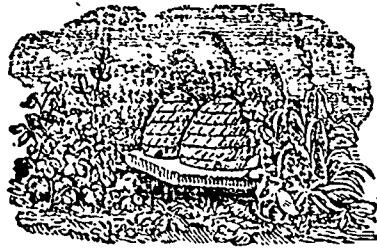
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIVM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1836.

NUMBER II.

## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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

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Apples, Am pr bbl	18s	Hay	pr ton	60s
Boards, pine, pr M	50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1		25s
" hemlock	30s a 40s,	" "	2	20s
Beef, fresh, pr lb	4d a 5d	Mackarel		30s
Butter, tub, —	8d a 9d	Lamb	pr lb	none
" fresh	9d a 10	Oatmeal	pr cwt	12 6d a 11s
Cheese, N s —	5d a 6d	Oats	pr bush	1s 6d a 2s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Pork	pr bbl	70s
" shipped on board	14s 6	Potatoes	1s 3d a 1 6d	
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Salt	pr hhd	10s a 11s
Coke	16s	Shingles	pr M	7s a 10s
Codfish pr Qtl	14s a 16s	Tallow	pr lb	7d a 8d
Eggs pr doz	5d a 6d	Turnips	pr bush	none
Flour, N s pr cwt	16s a 18s	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
Boards, pine, M	60s	" "	2 12d 6d
Beef, best,	4d pr lb	Mackarel, No 1	35s
" Quebec prime	50s	" "	2 30s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	" "	3 25s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	1s 7d
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	85s	" Quebec	90s
Coffee	1s 2d	" Nova Scotia	85s
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Flour Am sup	45s	Sugar, good,	45 a 47s 6d
" Fine	35s	Salmon No 1	60s
" Quebec fine	42s	" "	2 55s
" Nova Scotia	35s	" "	3 50s

## CAUTION.

**T**HE SUBSCRIBER hereby Notifies the public, that his wife Mary McDonald, has without his leave or approbation left his dwelling house; he therefore cautions all persons (not to give her any credit on his account, as he will not be answerable therefor.

DONALD McDONALD.

Gulf Shore, U. District, County of }  
Sydney, May 20, 1836. }

b-w

## CAUTION.

**A**LL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing or receiving two certain promissory Notes made by the subscriber, payable to one Roderick Johnston, or order, and bearing date Dec. 31 1835, as they will not be paid, the said R Johnston not having given value for the same.

ALEXANDER LOGAN.

Capo John, May 24, 1836.

m-w

## FOR SALE, OR TO LET :

**T**HAT Dwelling House and Garden, fronting on George street, near Messrs Hockins's Brewery, at present occupied by A. D. Gordon. Possession given the first of July next.

ABRAHAM PATTERSON.

12th May, 1836.

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## LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

On Wednesday son'night John Hemming, Esq., President of the Literary and Scientific Institution, Marylebone, London, commenced a course of eight lectures to one of the densest audiences we have for some time back seen assembled at this popular institution.

Chemistry, said Mr. Hemming, is the science by which we learn the nature and effects of the various changes that occur in the particles of matter; the circumstances which cause, modify, or prevent combination; and the uses to which the properties of matter simple and compound, may be applied. Until the 16th century, Chemistry did not assume the dignity of a science, its professors turning their attention chiefly to the discovery of the philosophers's stone or the elixir of life. However various and dissimilar may be the chemical changes in the works of nature or art, they appear all to be accomplished by the grand but simple process of motion among the ultimate particles of matter. The whole mass of the earth, external and internal, appears to be in that state of atomic motion which is indispensable to the formation and existence of inorganic as of organic matter. By this, the water is solidified, the air fixed, and the vegetable mineralized. We learn by chemical enquiry, that nothing is ever lost or destroyed.—It is beyond the power of man to create or annihilate even the smallest particle of matter that ever danced in the sunbeams. By chemical enquiries into the properties of matter, we have found out new medicines for the cure of diseases, as well as new sources of comfort, gratification and wealth. The amelioration of climate and the prevention of local disease by the increase of chemical knowledge have done much to the promotion of longevity; and statistical returns prove, that the average duration of life has been greatly increased by such means within the last half century. The chemical knowledge of a single individual, Berthollet, the French chemist, saved his native country from conquest and degradation.—When France was hemmed in on every side by the combined land and naval forces of the allied powers, gunpowder became scarce in that country, in consequence of the impossibility of importing the saltpetre of which it is chiefly formed.—Iron also became scarce; for although France was rich in the minerals, her sons were not versed in the art of working the ore, or converting it into steel. The consequence of this was, that there was an absolute deficiency of cannon, muskets, bayonets and swords. Berthollet supplied all these wants by his chemical knowledge. This illustrious chemist, by experimental research, observed that the plaster walls of cow houses, stables, or similar places where animal or vegetable matter had undergone decomposition, contained the elements necessary to form the saltpetre artificially. He did more, he pointed out the mode of artificially accumulating the elements, by placing the animal or vegetable matter in trenches, dug in the earth, and sheltered from the rain.—Two intelligent young men were sent from each department of France, to learn this art of Berthollet, in Paris. In a few weeks, a manufactory of saltpetre was established in almost every village of the kingdom, and a superabundant supply was obtained. He and a

brother philosopher, Monge, next taught them how to reduce the ore of iron to the metallic state, how to purify it, and to convert it into steel. These were the sown of war, and in a few months France was triumphant over all her enemies. During the late war between England and France, the French chemists extracted sugar from the beet root, whilst ours, in return, substituted an extract from the potatoe for the juice of their grapes. Two centuries ago, the copper ores of Cornwall were thrown away as useless in the search after tin, until the art of Chemistry pointed out the mode of reducing them to the metallic state.—They are now the most productive sources of wealth in that noble country, and yield enormous revenues to the proprietors, while they furnish employment to many thousands of the hardy and industrious natives. Within one century, the ores of zinc were considered only as rubbish, and if they were not carted away at a great expense in the search after known metals, and thrown aside as useless, were merely employed to repair the roads. A chemist discovered that they contained the valuable metal that converts copper into brass, and showed the process by which it might be obtained in a separate state. The value of the metal thus reduced in England alone is enormous, and the uses to which it is applied since another chemist discovered the art of rendering it malleable, are most numerous and important. The cobalt of Saxony was, 150 years since, considered so noxious a substance, and so deteriorating to the ores of the other metals sought for, because it rendered them more difficult to reduce and purify, that the miners constantly put up prayers in their churches for delivery from evil spirits and cobalt. When Chemistry discovered that this ore contained a metal of inestimable value, the vast quantities of refuse that had accumulated for ages were worked over again to procure it; mines which had been closed because they abounded in cobalt, were opened and yielded immense profits to their owners. The purified oxide of this metal was, a few years since, worth two guineas an oz., and it is now two guineas per lb. It is used all over the civilized world, very extensively, for the purpose of communicating the admired, and durable blue colour to porcelain, china, earthenware, and glass. In the north of Scotland, not forty years ago, the abundant ore called chromate of iron, was only employed as a substitute for stone or brick of the most inferior kinds. Fence walls and the poorer class of cottages were built of it, and roads repaired with the fragments. The science of Chemistry discovered the singular colouring power of the base of the acid called chromic, on account of this property, which is contained in this ore of iron, and with it formed those most beautiful and durable of all pigments now called chromes. The ore is now an extensive article of commerce.—One manufacturer in Scotland makes two tons a week of the salt, called chromate of potash from it, and boasts, that if his trade continues he will dissolve the Shetland Islands, from whence immense quantities of the ore are imported. The valuable acid which, by combination with other metals, forms the pigments called chromes, is extracted by the simple process of heating them when reduced to powder with saltpetre. By the science of Chemistry, the most useful and important agent, chlorine, was discovered

and applied to so many useful and important purposes. The art of bleaching linen is no longer an operation requiring many months and favourable circumstances to accomplish. It is now performed in a few hours by the agency of this substance.—We no longer feel the scarcity or suffer by the high price of that most important article, paper for writing or printing: the white rags, at one time so indispensable for its manufacture are no longer so. The many coloured fragments are rendered equally adapted for the purpose in a few hours, by the application of this extraordinary agent.—*London paper.*

### GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Falmouth Packet, April 16.

We perceive, with much satisfaction, that our government have come to the determination to resist the Carlists in any attempts they may make to render themselves masters of any of the towns or fortresses on the sea coast. Lord John Hay, who commands the *Castor*, has received orders to place himself in full cooperation with General Cordova for this purpose; and reinforcements of ships and troops have been sent out to our squadron, which will now be prepared to render very material assistance to the army of the Queen.—We hail this intervention of the British as a most auspicious event, and should have been satisfied had it gone much farther; for it is time this sanguinary contest, which disgraces civilization, should be at an end. The interests of humanity and the security of freedom loudly demand that the Peninsula should be restored to a condition of peace, that it will enable it to cultivate its resources and form an effective portion of the great western confederacy for sustaining the sacred cause of liberty throughout Europe. Spain and Portugal from their political and ecclesiastical policies, have languished for centuries in a degraded condition: it is to be hoped they will now rise regenerated by the active and enlivening spirit of progressive civilization. Ruled by imbecile monarchs, and impressed by prejudiced bigots, those two kingdoms, rich in productions, replete with resources of wealth and power, have sunk to a degree of ignorance and misery that furnishes a melancholy evidence of the effects of bad laws and weak governments.

The Queen's speech to the Chambers breathes a warm, animating spirit of Reform; it denounces the absurdity of monkish influence, and the mischief of irresponsible power. The Spanish people have had sufficient experience of the distractions and calamities that must ever result from letting loose the blind force of bigotry, and the unrestrained power of puny princes. It is now high time to raise up barriers to them; to reduce them to inertness, by institutions more powerful than the will of men, more lofty than their pretensions, more orderly than their desires, & stronger than their passions. This is the secret for giving a fixed and regular movement to these bodies politic, driven and repelled by contrary waves; at one moment carried away by royal force, at another harassed by religious persecution, and in turn torn by popular fury; ever on an abyss, ever at the point of peril. The *Family Compact*, and the *Inquisition*, were the disgrace and the destruction of the Spanish nation.

The French Government, in conformity with the terms of the Quadruple Alliance, has also given directions to its authorities on the Spanish frontier to afford every succour to the Queen's army, but to prevent the transmit of ammunition and stores to the troops of Don Carlos. These measures have given new life to the cause of Isabella and the kingdom, and indicate the certainty of her eventual triumph.

A strong feeling of sympathy in the cause of Spain now pervades the public mind in this country. Fallen nations readily awaken a great public interest in their favour, more especially when they have made a movement towards their lost glory. Spain, Poland, and Ireland, at this moment excite the best, and most enthusiastic feelings in their misfortunes. The voice of truth, and the call of justice, now demand their resuscitation. Spain and Ireland enjoy a prospect of speedy regeneration; but the happier condition of Poland awaits the catastrophe of a tyrant!

The *Morning Post*, in the superabundance of its wisdom tells us that the Lords will not read the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, a third time, and that they will adopt the proposal of Lord Francis Egerton, in spite of the remonstrances of Lord Melbourne. We shall not be surprised at any step the hereditary sages may take; but we feel a very full conviction of the feelings towards them, which will be called up in the public mind on both sides of the St. George's Channel. The bitterest enemies of the "order" take their seats daily on the Tory benches, certain men of which party are labouring with more successful energy to bring about a reform in the "august assembly" than all the O'Connellites in the three kingdoms. It is a waste of time to warn these men of their danger. Like all privileged classes, they derive no benefit from experience: shut up in the recesses of their mansions, they know little and care little about the opinions of mankind. But the period is arrived when the utility of their institution must be submitted to the touch-stone of public sentiment, and the question will soon be raised, not, "what will the Lords do?" but what will the people of England and Ireland do? They will calculate the advantages derivable from a privileged order; they will estimate with nicety the benefit to mankind, and the quantity of additional happiness conferred by the heaven born exclusives. They will investigate how far Aristocracy has answered the anticipation of its founders, whether in seeking to lift their heads as nobles, they have not often been deprived of the hearts of men. Born in a region above the level of their fellow-creatures, they are strangers to their wants, their feelings, and their true interests. Finding themselves early clothed with nobility, they disdain the virtues by which it should be acquired, and often revel with impunity in vice, under the sanction of an elevation which not ennobles but debases them.

If they should be so insane as to throw out this bill, there must be meetings and petitions throughout the empire, to administer a wholesome reform to that assembly, and impart a measure of responsibility to all its proceedings. The People will not again lose their hold of this great question till it is profitably disposed of. The first step in the purification of the Lords will be to release the Bishops from their temporal duties in parliament and send them to do the work of their diocesses. If the "saints in lawn" can spend so large a portion of their time apart from their churches, and engaged in party intrigues at Westminster, their overgrown emoluments may very reasonably be reduced.

The Tithe Bill of Lord John Russell continues, in its course, to encounter increasing difficulties; both landowners and occupiers seem equally opposed to it. A meeting of agriculturists was held on Monday last at Truro, and a petition was agreed upon to be sent to both houses against the bill. The question is one of considerable difficulty. The conflicting interests and the jarring prejudices of the parties create an intricacy that is not

easily overcome. We believe the most simple mode of adjusting it, in the present fluctuating and complicated state of agricultural movement, is, to incorporate it with the rent. Tithe is a charge on the produce of the land, and is as much a property recognised by the law as the rent itself; and, indeed, it seems to possess so much affinity, such a strong analogy to rent, that to consider it part and parcel of the same, to annex it to it, and to let it pursue its chance, and stand or fall with the rent, is the scheme attended with most simplicity, and which appears to divest it of all the abstruseness that now involves the question in mystery and doubt. From the obstacles presenting on all sides we perceive little probability that his lordship will carry his measure through during the present session, or in any thing like its present form. In the meantime, however, the agricultural interest is rapidly advancing from the temporary depression under which it has been lately languishing. There is a general rise in the price of all articles of produce; and the most candid and intelligent farmers instruct us that their interests at the present moment happily partake of that glowing prosperity and flourishing success which now pervade every department of industry throughout this great empire. There was a period in the history of this country when its commerce and manufactures, in every branch, were in such a condition of successful activity; and its agrarian prospects are now equally cheering with the other great sources of wealth; and all combine to render England the most wealthy country in Europe; and, by pursuing our present system of reducing public burdens, reforming abuses, and removing the anomalies and obstacles that interrupt the harmony of nature, she will shortly become not only the most wealthy, but also the most happy and distinguished for freedom, of all the nations in the world. The salutary measures of the last five years have removed the hindrances to our success, and placed us high in the scale of national power and felicity, so that we may emphatically say with Addison,

"We envy not the clime that lies  
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies;  
Nor at the coarseness of our heav'n repine,  
Tho' o'er our heads the frozen Pleiades shine."

We flatter ourselves that the current of opinion will now set against the Tory croakers, who have lately been so industrious in their endeavours to persuade the multitude that the system of the Reformers was replete with every mode of destruction to all the institutions and all the best interests of the country. Ruin and confusion, according to these puny prophets, were to be the inevitable consequences of Reform. This species of fanaticism was most cherished among the agricultural districts;—agrarian orators, at fairs and markets, held forth their absurd lessons of ignorance, to mislead the less intelligent classes of farmers, and persuade them that the low prices were the result of the Reform Bill, and were sure indications of ruin to the entire landed interest. These conceited babblers will in future hide their diminished heads, and cease their prating. The plain observation and sober judgment of the great body of the People will easily see that this nation, under a government guided by Reason and Truth, and carrying into effect those principles dictated by Justice, will progress to a condition of prosperity and happiness that it will render it the envy of surrounding kingdoms and a model for their example.

LONDON, April 14th.

Most of the continental journals received today are full of nothing but projects for rail roads. One is mentioned between Venice and Milan; another between Cologne and the Belgian frontier is said to be finally determined

on, and the Brussels papers state that Messrs. Bowring, Thomas, and Pringle, had an audience with the King on the 10th inst. at which his Majesty concurred with them on the grand project of a railroad communication between London, Paris, and Brussels.

In the House of Commons last night, the Tithe Commutation Bill was committed *pro forma*, when Lord John Russell proposed several alterations in it, which were ordered to be printed, to be taken into consideration on a future day.—A long debate then took place on Major Fancourt's motion for the abolition of the punishment of flogging in the Army, against which, on a division, there appeared a majority of 117: 95 voting for the motion and 212 against it.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The trial of the Neuilly conspirators was brought to a close on Friday. Of the thirteen prisoners five were found guilty of conspiracy to take away the King's life, but under circumstances of extenuation. These five Hubert, Husson, Huillery, and the two Chaveaus. Boirean and the rest are acquitted. Charles Chaveau was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Huillery and Hubert to five years, the other Chaveau to four years, and Husson to three years. Huillery and Hubert protested vehemently against their sentence, and were removed from the court, shouting *Vive la Republique*. "Adieu! gentlemen," they exclaimed, "the Republic will soon avenge us."

In Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the petitions for the recall of the proscribed members of the Bonaparte family, and for transferring to France the remains of Napoleon, gave rise to a long and animated discussion. The speakers on the subject of Napoleon's remains expressed a conviction that the British Government would make no difficulty in complying with any wish expressed by the government of France that they should be taken out of their grave at St. Helena and transferred to France. It was the desire of the applicants that the remains of the man who had conferred so much "glory" on France should be deposited at the place Vendome, under the brass pillar which stands there as a general trophy of his manifold and high military deeds. The petitions were referred to the "Council of Ministers." The other petitions relating to the recall of the Bonaparte family through a repeal of the law passed in 1816 for their expulsion, were ultimately disposed of by the Chamber passing to the order of the day.

SPAIN.—The Queen's cause in Spain is certainly assuming a more favourable appearance. The British Legion is better found in clothing and provisions, and the consequence is, that General Evans now musters 6,000 British bayonets; he has also had placed under his orders about eight or nine thousand Spaniards, and he is to act independently of Cordova. Our people have also been better paid of late; and as the weather improves, something effective will be done. Lord John Hay has received orders to prevent supplies of any kind reaching Don Carlos, and the French Cordon of troops under Gen. Harispe is instructed to prevent the smuggling of arms and necessaries to the Pretender. With such a blockade he must shortly experience great distress. Officers of the *Saracen* sloop of war were lately wounded near Bilbao, and any satisfaction for the insult having been refused, Lord John Hay is said to have given orders to our vessels in the river to open a fire of grape-shot upon any body of Carlists that may come within the range of their guns.

An express from Madrid states that the marines under Lord Hay were about soon to commence active operations, in conjunction with a portion of the Spanish forces, to reduce Fontarabia, which was at the last dates in the possession of the Carlists.

An order of the day of General Bernelle, Commander of the (French) Foreign Legion in the service of Queen Isabella, directs, in reprisal for the massacre of such soldiers of that corps as fell into the hands of the Carlists, that in future *no quarter be given!* A letter from Bayonne states that the town of Planica had been taken from the Carlists by a body of their men landed from the British squadron.

A formidable Russian fleet is preparing to cruise in the Baltic.

A new firman has been addressed to Col. Chesney by the Sultan, ordering the Turkish authorities to give him every assistance in their power.

EAST INDIES.—We have received Canton (China) papers to the 5th of January. Between the 1st of October and the 31st of Dec. there cleared from Canton for Great Britain and Ireland, 28 ships, comprising an aggregate of 11,338 tons; carrying Black Tea, piculs 93,175, lbs. 12,423,333; Green Tea, piculs 12,371, lbs. 1,649,466; raw Silk, piculs 3,318. The English steambot Jardine attempted on the 1st of January to make a passage from Lintin to Whampoa, contrary to the orders of the Chinese Government, but was fired at from the Forts, and compelled to return. No lives were lost.

TEXAS.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, May 18.

GREAT AND GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TEXAS.—*Capture of the tyrant Santa Anna.*—Early yesterday morning our whole city was thrown into an extraordinary state of excitement, by the receipt of the highly gratifying and important intelligence, that General Houston had met the army of Santa Anna and after destroying more than half its numbers, had taken the tyrant prisoner, and caused him to be shot! Never have we witnessed greater enthusiasm than pervaded all classes of our fellow citizens on the announcement of this important intelligence, and although some doubts are entertained of the capture of Santa Anna, there can be none whatever, of the important fact that a great battle has been fought and a most important victory achieved. For ourselves, we entertain no doubt that Houston has achieved a victory over the Mexican forces.

From the N. Y. Star, May 18.

By the express of the Courier, we are furnished with a positive confirmation of the glorious news of the defeat of Santa Anna, which was published yesterday, and which caused such universal rejoicing throughout our city.

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE.—*Confirmation of the capture of Santa Anna.*—By our correspondence from Washington, it will be perceived that General Gaines has addressed an official letter to the Secretary at War, communicating the important intelligence that Santa Anna is said to have been captured by the Texian army under General Houston, and that the report reached him through such sources as to leave no doubt of its truth.

It will also be seen that the subject of our relations with Mexico, and the affairs of Texas, occupy the consideration of Congress, and will probably result in the recognition of the Independence of that beautiful country. We hope that this will be done at the earliest moment, that it can be, consistent with our principle of always acknowledging and respecting the government *de facto*.

The United States Telegraph published an extra on Monday with the intelligence from New Orleans, to which is added the following postscript:

Since the above was in type, we learn that despatches have been received at the War Department from Gen. Gaines, fully confirming the above; so that there is no doubt of its correctness.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 16.

The secretary of war has received a letter from Gen. Gaines, dated Camp Sabine, in which he states

that reports have reached him in such a way that he does not doubt them, that Gen. Houston had fallen in with the advance of the Mexican army, commanded by Santa Anna in person; and an action ensued, in which the Mexicans were routed and Santa Anna made prisoner, and that he offered, *after his capture*, to acknowledge the Independence of Texas! Gen. Gaines adds that he no longer entertained any apprehensions as to the Indians in that quarter. They were peaceably employed in planting their corn.

From the Washington Globe.

TEXAS.—The following Letter from Major General Gaines has been furnished us for publication by the War Department:—

Head Quarters, Western Department, }  
Camp Sabine, 28th April, 1836. }

Sir—I have the honor to state that reports have just now reached this place, through various channels, which leave no doubt of their correctness that on the 21st inst. a battle was fought near 20 miles east of Harrisburgh, in Texas, between the Mexicans, under the immediate command of their President, Santa Anna, and the Texans, under Gen. Houston, their commander in chief; and that it resulted in the entire overthrow of the advanced corps of the Mexican army, most of which is said to have been upon the Brassos, near St. Philippe, distance sixty miles. It is stated that between five and six hundred of the Mexican troops were killed, and the residue of the advance, about the same number, taken prisoners, including the President himself, with his staff, and most of his principal officers, and that he has declared himself ready and willing instantly to acknowledge the independence of Texas. Upon this point however, I presume the constituted authorities of Mexico must be consulted.

I have, moreover, learned that the Cherokee and other Indians in Texas, from our side of the national boundary line, are disposed to return to their villages, plant corn, and be peaceable.

This intelligence suggests to me the propriety of desiring the governors of the states of whom I requested volunteers, as stated in my letter of the 8th of this month, to suspend their movement. To this I have added, that should the above reports be confirmed, as I have no doubt they will in the course of a few days, I will, in that event, order an officer direct to the States respectively, to meet the volunteers, muster them into service, and discharge them.

Your obedient servant,

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Major General commanding.

To the Secretary of War,  
Washington City.

LATER.—By the steam packet from Charleston we are put in possession of the following, which appears to be later intelligence from Texas. That there have been desperate conflicts is now certain, but the New Orleans papers containing the details have not yet come to hand. The capture of Santa Anna is placed in doubt.

CHEERING NEWS FROM TEXAS.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in this city on Wednesday evening by the rail road from Pensacola, that just before he left that place, a gentleman arrived there from Mobile, who informed him that he had read in the Mobile papers, of the 5th inst. accounts of three different battles which had been fought between Gen. Santa Anna and Gen. Houston's armies, and that the Mexicans had been defeated with considerable loss on their side. Gen. Santa Anna was missing, and is supposed to have been killed—his horse and trappings are in possession of the Texans at Nacogdoches. The saddle and trappings valued at \$800.

The National Gazette is altogether incredulous in regard to the battle and the victory. The Mobile Commercial Chronicle questions the accounts of the victory, as given in the New Orleans papers—especially in regard to the extent claimed. It also says that Santa Anna could not have been captured, inasmuch as it is very questionable whether he is in Texas at all.

And the Mobile Chronicle of the 7th inst. gives the following from the Louisiana Advertiser, without date, probably of the 5th:

TEXAS.—By a gentleman who arrived yesterday, we are credibly informed that Santa Anna has not been taken prisoner, much less sentenced and shot, as stated by a contemporary journal. Our informant stated that there had been a fight, or more properly speaking, a skirmish between a body of the Mexican army and another of the Texans, which terminated in the complete rout of the former, with loss on both sides, but principally on the part of the Mexicans; and that Santa Anna, so far from being in the engagement at the time, was, and is, in the city of Mexico.

## AGRICULTURAL.

[From the New England Farmer.]

## CULTURE OF POTATOES.

From some experiments which were made by J. Withlaw, Esq., given in detail in the N. E. Farmer, these two important facts were made apparent: 1st, Large potatoes are better for seed than small ones; 2d, It is best to cut off the butt and top end from each potato, and cut the middle pieces into quarters before planting.

Mr Knight, the famous English horticulturist, has found, that for a late crop small sets [seed potatoes] may be used; because the plants of the late varieties always acquire considerable age before they begin to generate tubers [new potatoes]; but for an early crop, he recommends the largest seed potatoes; and he has found that these not only afford very strong plants, but also such as readily recover when injured by frost, for, being fed by a copious reservoir beneath the soil, a re-production of vigorous stems and foliage soon takes place, when those first produced are destroyed by frost or other cause. He adds—"When the planter is anxious to obtain a crop within the least possible time, he will find the position in which the tubers are placed to vegetate, by no means a point of indifference, for these being shoots or branches, which have grown thick instead of elongating, retain the disposition of branches to propel the sap to their leading buds or points most distant from the stems of the plants of which they once formed parts. If the tubers be placed with their leading buds upwards, a few very strong and very early shoots will be produced; and not only the earliness but the quality of the produce in size will be much affected."—[Hort. Trans. vol. iv. p. 415.]

McMahon advises to cut seed potatoes a week before planting, in order that the wounds should have time to form a dry crust; for, if planted immediately after being cut, they imbibed too much moisture, many of them rot, and the rest are greatly weakened thereby. Some advise to wet seed potatoes, and roll them in pulverized plaster of Paris, immediately before planting.

Dr Cooper, in the last Philadelphia edition of Wiltch's Domestic Encyclopedia, observes "the best method [with regard to seed potatoes] appears to be this: choose your potatoes for planting of a moderate size, rather large than small, for there is no good reason to be assigned for breeding from diminutive parents; cut your potato into sets, two eyes to a set: throw away, without hesitation, into the hog-trough, all inferior and diminutive eyes, choosing your sets from the middle of the potato; do not cut the potato down the middle."

Dr. Deane observes, that if dung be used in raising potatoes, it may be spread before the last ploughing, or else laid under the sets. The latter method will give the largest crop. Dung laid under the sets will produce more than if laid above them, as Mr. Wynn Baker proved by actual experiments. The feeding roots should go into the manure, not directly into the hungry earth below; and therefore need some loose earth to extend themselves into.

Mr. Loudon observes "the best manure for the potato appears to be littery farm yard dung, and the best mode of applying it immediately under the potato sets. Any manure, however, may be applied, and no plant will bear a large dose of it, or thrive on coarser or less prepared manure; even dry straw rushes, or spray (decayed leaves) of trees may be used with success."

The worm and grub attack potatoes. Loudon observes, that the only remedies against those destroyers are change of seed and soil. It has been said, however, that sifting quick

lime and unslacked ashes over the hills soon after planting, will preserve against these insects. Care must, however be taken not to apply either of these substances to the sets or roots when planted, lest they corrode them. It is recommended to scatter a handful of plaster of Paris over each hill, immediately after the first and second hoeing.

## PASTURING STOCK.

Do not turn your cattle to grass too early in the spring. Dr. Deane was of opinion that the 20th of May was, in our climate (New England) quite early enough to permit cattle to go to pasture; and some farmers think it best to keep working oxen and horses to hay &c. at least till the first of June. It is not right to turn all sorts of cattle into pastures together. Milch cows, working oxen, and fattening beasts should have the first feeding of an enclosure. Afterwards sheep and horses. When the first lot has been fed off, it should be shut up, and the manure which has been dropped should be beaten to pieces and well scattered. Afterwards the second pasture should be treated in the same manner, and the rest in course, feeding the wettest pasture after the driest, that the soil may not be too much broken up by the cattle's feet.

Dr. Deane observed, that "something considerable is saved by letting all sorts of grazing animals take their turns in a pasture. By means of this, nearly all the herbage produced will be eaten; much of which would otherwise be lost. Horses will eat the leavings of horned cattle: and sheep will eat some things that both the one and the other leave.

"Let the stock of a farmer be greater or less, he should always have at least four enclosures of pasture land. One enclosure may be fed two weeks, and then shut up to grow. Each one will recruit well in six weeks; and each will have this time to recruit. But in the latter part of October, the cattle may range through all the lots unless some one may become too wet and soft. Feeding pastures in rotation is of greater advantage than some are apt to imagine. One acre, managed according to the above directions, will turn to better account, some say who have practised it, than three acres in the common way."

An English writer says, in turning out horses to grass in the spring, it is usual to choose the forenoon of a fine day to do it in; the natural consequence is, the horse fills his belly during the sunshine and lies down to rest during the cold of the night, thereby probably exposing himself to disorders. In some parts of Yorkshire, a better practice prevails; the horse is turned out at bed-time: the consequence is, he eats all night, and sleeps in the sunshine of the next day."

It will not be proper, when you have turned your cattle to grass, to overlook or neglect them. You should see every animal every day, if you rise an hour before the sun for that purpose.

The bottom of an old hay stack is said to be excellent manure for pasture land, as besides the nourishment it affords it contains a quantity of grass seeds, which furnishes a new set of plants. It should never be suffered to mix with manure for grain, or corn lands, as it will cause them to be overrun with grass and other plants, which though useful in a pasture, are weeds in arable land.

*Prepare seeds for Planting.*—Not only Indian corn, but peas, oats, buckwheat, and probably most other seeds are benefitted by wetting them in water, and then rolling them in plaster of Paris previous to planting.

*Pasture for Swine.*—A lot of land well seeded down to clover is wanted by good cultivators for pasturing swine. The quantity of

land should be so proportioned to the number of swine that they may keep grass from going to seed. This will prevent waste, and the shorter the grass is the sweeter it will be, and the more pleasant food to the animals for which it is destined. The pasture should have a good supply of water, and running water is to be preferred to still water, but the latter is better than none. Hogs should not be permitted to run in their summer pasture till about the first of May, and they should be well ringed, or the gristle of their noses shaved off before they are allowed that liberty.

*Potatoes for Swine.*—Select a warm early piece of ground, near your hog-pen, of about a quarter of an acre, more or less, and having made it rich with hog or horse manure, plant it with early potatoes, which will probably answer to begin to dig in July. These will, especially if steamed or boiled, be found useful in bringing forward fattening hogs before Indian corn is ripe.

From the Yankee Farmer.

*BUGGY PEAS.*—Several farmers have informed us that they have completely destroyed bugs in peas by pouring on them a sufficient quantity of boiling water to cover them, and letting them remain a few hours before sowing. The peas will be injured if they remain long in the water before they are sown. The hot water will cause the peas to vegetate much sooner, and on that account it may be well to apply it to peas that are not buggy, when it is desirable to forward their growth. Peas that are not buggy, or those in which the bugs are destroyed, and sowed near others that are buggy, will, from that cause, be liable to be injured by bugs. Some would suppose that boiling water would destroy the vital principle of peas, and so it probably would if a few peas were put into a large quantity of boiling water; but if there be barely enough to cover the peas, they will cool the water considerably before it penetrates the peas.

*BOTS IN HORSES.*—SYMPTOMS.—Stamping forcibly on the ground with either of his fore feet and frequently striking at his belly with his hind ones. Belly projected and hard—shows symptoms of uneasiness, such as groaning and looking back towards his side laying down, &c.

*Cure.*—Take of bees wax, mutton tallow and sugar, each eight ounces, and put them into one quart of new milk, then warm the composition until it is melted. Then put it into a bottle, and give it just before the wax begins to harden. About two hours after give physic. The bots will be discharged in large numbers, each piece of wax having some of them sticking to it.—*Barre Gaz.*

*CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO AGRICULTURE.*—It is stated that the celebrated chemist Lavoisier cultivated 230 acres of land in La Vendee on chemical principles, in order to set a good example to the farmers.

His mode of culture was attended with so much success, that his crops amounted to a third more than those which were produced by the usual method: and in nine years his annual produce was doubled. Yet the generality of our yeomanry would as soon think of studying Hebrew as the elementary principles of chemistry.

*VITAL PRINCIPLE OF SEEDS.*—A small portion of the Royal Park of Bushy was broken up some time ago, for the purpose of ornamental culture, when immediately several flowers sprang up, of the kinds which are ordinarily cultivated in gardens; this led to an investigation, and it was ascertained that that identical spot had been used as a garden not later than the time of Oliver Cromwell, more than one hundred and fifty years before.—*Monthly Mag.*

**ADMINISTRATION NOTICES.**

**A**LL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late  
**DUNCAN GORDON,**  
of the Middle River, deceased, are hereby requested to render their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to  
**HUGH McDONALD,**  
West River, 6th May, 1836. m-m      Executor.

**A**LL persons having any demands against the estate of the late  
**JOHN GORDON,**  
of Scotch Hill, are requested to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.  
**W. GORDON, Adm'r.**  
Pictou, April 20, 1836. m-m.

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

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

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

**SHOE BLACKING,**  
At a Reduced Price.

**T**HE subscriber has a few casks of Herbert's superior Liquid and Paste BLACKING, which he offers below the Halifax wholesale price, to close a consignment.  
**J. DAWSON.**  
April 20th, 1836.

**FOR SALE:**

**THAT WELL-KNOWN FARM,**  
ON which the subscriber now resides, containing 400 Acres, about 70 of which are cleared, and 12 under the plough; on the premises there is a  
**DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN,**  
and a new double-geared  
**GRIST MILL,**  
with three pair stones, and a Kiln;—with a constant supply of water. For further particulars apply to  
**ANDREW LAUDER.**  
Little Harbour, 11th May, 1836. if

**FEBRUARY 22nd, 1836.**

**FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER, & CLOVER SEEDS.**

**T**HE Subscriber has just received from London, via Liverpool and Halifax, by the Ship John Porter, an assortment of Garden and Flower SEEDS; also from Boston, via Halifax, one tierce CLOVER SEED, all of which are WARRANTED fresh, and of the Growth of the year 1835.  
**JAMES D. B. FRASER,**  
Druggist



**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. \*

**BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL**

AND **JEAN DUN, FROM SUNDERLAND,**  
**A**ND for sale on the subscriber's wharf:  
1000 hhd's Liverpool salt,  
75 tons well assorted bar and bolt IRON,  
Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage,  
Cauvass No 1 a S,  
Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,  
1 Caplin seine,  
Cham 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. if

**NOTICE.**

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

- Cham Cable, from 3 S m. to 1 1/2 inches
- Bob-stays, top-sail sheets, and ties
- Anchors—different sizes
- Wrought Irons—do.
- House Pipes—do.
- And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice.
- Ploughs & carts, complete
- With other farming utensils,
- Grist and Saw-mill chains, and every other kind of mill-work done to order,
- Butcher Lines and Hooks
- Back bands and traces
- Logging and ox-chains.

**JOHN RUSSELL.**

Pictou, May 3d, 1836. t-f

**WASPDISTO.**

**F**ROM the schooner Grey Hound, from New York, at the subscribers' Wharf,  
**TAR, PITCH, ROSIN and 20 Kegs Manufactured TOBACCO.**  
**GEORGE SMITH.**  
May 3d, 1836. c-m

**NOTICE.**

**W**HILEAS William McDonald of Barney's River Merigomish, 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 25, 1836. if

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE REMOVED to their  
**NEW STORE,**  
immediately opposite Mr. Robert Dawson's, where an extensive and general Assortment of  
**PRIME GOODS,**  
will be kept (by them as usual) constantly on hand  
**W. & J. IVES.**  
Nov. 18, 1835. if

**EASTERN STAGE COACH.**

**T**HE 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 3 o'clock, P. M. The Halifax Coach will start on the Mornings of **Monday and Friday** at 6 o'clock, and arrive in Pictou next day, at 2 o'clock, P. M. On **Wednesdays** the Coach will leave at the usual hour, (3 o'clock, P. M.) and stop all night at Hill's Inn.

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

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

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

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

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

**F A R E S.**

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

**WAY-PASSENGERS, Five-pence per Mile.**

Each passenger is allowed to carry 28 lbs weight. No parcel charged less than six-pence; parcels under 20lbs, 3d per lb— if over 20lbs and under 49lbs, 2 1/2 per lb, and over 49lbs, 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 W Ross. Halifax, Mr Joseph G Ross.

Pictou, April 20, 1836

**J. G E D D I E,**

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

**R**ETURNS his thanks to the public for the liberal share of patronage he has hitherto enjoyed. He begs to inform them that he has lately removed to that new House belonging to A. Patteron Esq. near's opposite to his former place of residence, where by strict attention to such orders as he may be favoured with, he hopes to enjoy a continuation of their favours  
May 17. rw

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of “James Carmichael & Co.” is this day **Dissolved**, by mutual consent. [January 20, 1836.

All outstanding Accounts will be settled by either of the undersigned, at their respective shops, adjoining their Dwelling-houses—where they particularly request that all open Accounts be immediately settled to save expenses and trouble.

**JAMES CARMICHAEL,**  
**JOHN M'KENZIE.**

New-Glasgow, 16th March, 1836. m-m

**T**HIS Subscriber are duly authorised to collect and grant discharges for, all Notes and book Accounts due to Mr Robert Robertson; and they request all persons so indebted, to make immediate payment at their Office.

**ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

Pictou, 7th March, 1836.

**TO LET.**

Entry Immediately.

**T**HE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Romans as a SHOP and DWELLING.  
For particulars apply at this Office.  
if Pictou, July 10, 1835.

**FOR SALE.**

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

**SHIP-WRIGHTS, JOINERS, AND LABOURERS,**

**W**ILL hear of employment by applying to  
**ROSS & PRIMROSE.**  
Pictou, April 27. if

## UNITED STATES.

The Havre arrived at New York from Havre, has brought \$350,000 of the indemnity money, all we believe in gold.

The packet Sully, from Havre, brought \$300,000 more of the French indemnity, chiefly in gold ingots, which is to be sent to the mint to be coined.

Six Philadelphians have been massacred by the order of Santa Anna, the tyrant of Mexico.

From the Charleston Patriot, of 14th May.

RISE OF THE CREEKS.—DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE.—FIFTY FAMILIES MURDERED.

Col. White, Delegate in Congress from Florida, arrived here last night from Augusta, he having seen and conversed with the passengers who arrived at a late hour the night before from Columbus. There is no longer a doubt of a general Creek war. Fifty families have been murdered, and 2000 people fled to Columbus for protection.

The state of that country is most disastrous. There are not 500 effective men between the Creek and the Seminoles' lines, and all Florida will be devastated, if the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia do not send mounted men to the Florida line and to Tallahassee. The Seminoles are advancing on Tallahassee. The Creeks will be forced upon it. Gen. Scott is in "summer quarters."

Col. White has sent an express to General Scott, and made an appeal to the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia to send mounted men to Tallahassee and the Florida line, to save Florida from robbery and murder in this disgraceful Indian and Seminole war. We hope the Government will act with his known promptitude and energy.

We learn from the St. Augustine Herald of the 12th inst. that the Indians had divided into small parties and were scouring the whole country, committing depredations and murder on the defenceless inhabitants.

## COLONIAL.

UPPER CANADA.—The number of Bills which received the Royal Assent is 32, and the number reserved for His Majesty's pleasure is 16, of which 15 are money bills, the re-creation of which, and the stoppage of the Supplies and Contingencies, deprive the country of the benefit of the circulation of about £200,000 which must of course be attended with the most deplorable consequences.—*Toronto Patriot*.

We have not yet been put in possession of a list of the Bills passed during the last Session. All those, however, not involving any direct grant of money have received the Royal Assent, except the Felons' Council Bill. Those providing for direct grants of money have been reserved. The object, no doubt, is, to retaliate on the Country for the refusing of Supplies by the Assembly. Whether this course will be considered wise, prudent, and in accordance with the principles of good government remains to be seen. We are much mistaken if the people of Canada will bear out His Excellency in this step. For argument's sake, suppose that the Assembly were wrong in the position they have taken; does it therefore follow that His Excellency must also do wrong. A wise and good ruler, we should be inclined to think, would rather do all he could to alleviate an evil rather than increase it.—*Brookville Recorder*.

QUEBEC, May 11.

The FIRST STEAMER this season has arrived to day the ELEVENTH OF MAY, nearly a month subsequently to the arrival of a few other years. She was the *Canada*, Capt. Douglas, and got along side the wharf exactly fifteen minutes before noon. She left Montreal at ten yesterday morning, and was at Three Rivers at dusk, when she anchored and started again at four this morning. It was only near Quebec that she met some ice.—*Gazette*.

FIRST SHIP.—The ship *Canada*, Allen, is now beating into port with a light S. W. wind. The *Schr. Albion*, from Boston, is a mile ahead of her.—*Ib.*

We translate the following words, noted down at the time, and now transmitted to us, by the gentleman who wrote them, on his father telling him that he had read them among the archives of the Jesuits:—

"In 1751, the river St. Lawrence was frozen over with smooth ice, and only went away on the 9th May; the same year the Thames was frozen."

The St. Lawrence, this forenoon, after the commencement of the ebb tide, was nearly filled by the shore ice floating loose in heavy pieces; and it would have been difficult for a steamer to navigate it without damage.—*Ib.*

## THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1836.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the loan of a Falmouth paper of the 16th April, received by the *Harvest Home*, containing London dates to the evening of the 14th. We have made extracts in another column. Their contents are not very interesting.

By the Western Mail we have further accounts from the seat of War in Texas, and Florida, and have copied the most important items. We would, however, caution our readers against believing every statement which comes from that quarter, as many of them are much exaggerated when they reach us.

We deem it necessary to contradict a report which has lately got into circulation, charging us with being the publishers of an anonymous pamphlet, which was on some night last week dropped into the Post Office of this place. We beg distinctly to state that we did not print or publish the pamphlet in question.

TO TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—We beg to call the attention of Temperance Societies to the Resolution that was passed at the Convention of Delegates, which met at Pictou, in July last.

"That a Convention of Delegates shall be held at Antigonish, on the second Wednesday of July 1836, and another at Charlotte-town, P. E. I. on the 3d Wednesday of the same month."

The Office-Bearers of Societies should meet and have their arrangements made accordingly; the more numerous, and respectfully these meetings are attended, the more likely the Cause of Temperance is to gain strength, and ultimately to triumph.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR MAY.—Much of the Farmer's usual work for April, remained this year to be performed in May, and the extreme cold which has characterised that month throughout, has but ill qualified it for bringing up arrears of field labour. With the exception of two days, the thermometer has not risen above 50° in the shade, and it has been often nearly at, if not below the freezing point. On the 11th and 19th, were heavy snow storms, and the whole of the last week was cold, cloudy weather, accompanied with heavy falls of rain; from those causes vegetation has made little progress, and the Farmer's work for May is not half gone through; many have not finished sowing oats and wheat, and very few have either sowed barley or planted potatoes; a great scarcity of grass seed prevailed, and it is feared that much ground which was prepared for hay crop, will have to be otherwise disposed of, for want of the necessary seed.

Yesterday morning there was a heavy hoar frost, and before sunrise the thermometer stood below 30°.

H. M. SUPREME COURT was opened yesterday, in the Court House of this place, by his Honor Chief Justice Halliburton.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Communication of "A. M." is received, but the writer must excuse us for not printing it at the present time: we do not feel that we would be justified in agitating the people with political matters, when they are so much more profitably employed in planting potatoes. "Old Rusticus" No. 13, in our next.

We are glad to observe that "Old Rusticus, on Ditching and Draining," has been copied into the Halifax Times.

## TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the past week.

At the *Royal Oak*.—Capt. Bradock, Lieut. Harvoy, Lieut. McKenzie, Messrs Cunningham and Gray, two Misses Grays, Chief Justice Halliburton, Ingles Halliburton, Esq., and J. F. Gray, Esq.

At *Mrs Davison's*.—Mr Reddon and son, Captain Doyle, and wife and child, Miss Thresher, Miss McDonald, Miss Cormor, Messrs McDonald, Barclay, Dempsey, and Morris.

At *Mr Lorrain's*.—C. W. H. Harris, C. Twining, J. R. Smith, G. N. Russel, and M. B. Almond, Esqrs. and Lieut. Horsford.

At *Mr Harper's*.—Captains Nowham, Ramsay, and Hunter.

## DIED.

At the West River, on Sunday, 22nd ultimo, Mrs. Isobel McKenzie, aged 101 years.

## SHIP NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Thursday—Barque *Harvest Home*, Thomson, Falmouth—bal. to J Purves; *Schr. Jolly Tar*, Vigneau, Halifax—bal.

Friday—Brig *Herron*, Collego, London—bal. to G Smith; *Schr. Lucy*, Cormio, Mag. Islands—herrings; *Brig Mary Ann & Martha*, Major, Harbour Grace, Newfld., bal.; *Schr. Mary*, Landres, Mag. Islands—herrings.

Monday—Brig *Northumbrian*, Matthias, Liverpool—an assortment of British goods, earthenware, &c. to H Hatton, W Campbell, and others; *Lady Young*, Doyle, London—hardware to the Mining Association; *Brightine Mary*, Bray, Newburyport, U. S.—bal.; *Brig Motron*, Smith, New York—bal.; *Schr. Emily*, Deejardis, Mag. Islands—herrings; *Schr. Brothers*, McDonald, Bay de Chaleur, bal.; *Mary Ann*, Graham, Miramichi—trackerel to T G Taylor.

Tuesday—*Schr. Pink*, Le Boutillier, Mag. Islands—250 barrels herrings; *Elizabeth*, Dwyer, Charlotte Town—potatoes and oats to G Smith.

At *Tatamagouche* on Thursday—Ship *Harmony*, Hunter, Liverpool—goods to A and W Campbell, Barque *Kingston*, Newham, Hull—goods &c. to A Campbell.

## CLEARED.

Wednesday—*Schr. Lady*, Babin, Boston—coals. Thursday—*Schr. Oracle*, Reynolds, New York—do.; *Barque Rattisan*, Hedland, New York—do.; *Shal. Lucy*, O'Brien, Halifax—coal &c. by master, Partridge, Pettipas, Arichat—salt.

Friday—Brig *Plutus*, Albee, Boston—coal. Saturday—Brig *Civren*, Emerton, Newburyport—coal; *Jolly Tar*, Vigneau, Boston—do.

Tuesday—Brig *Halifax*, O'Brien, Stampford, Con.—coal.


Arrived at this Port, May 29th, H. M. Sloop *Champion*, Commander Phare. She sailed from Halifax 18th April, passing through the Gut of Canso, and Northumberland Straits, arrived in Gaspe Bay 3d May; She visited the Bay of Chaleur, Perie, the shores of the Islands of Misco, Shunningham, and the Magdalene Islands. The *Champion* sailed from the latter place on Friday the 27th inst. A great number of American fishing vessels visited the Magdalene Islands this season, and the herrings were abundant.

By the *Champion* we learn, that the Barque *Protector*, of Londonderry, Capt. Dall, was wrecked on the Magdalen Islands, on the night of the 4th Dec'r; the vessel and cargo totally lost—master and crew saved.

The Brig *Sisters*, of Wexford, Capt. Murphy, was also wrecked on said Island, on the 4th Dec'r,—master, mate, and carpenter lost.

On the 7th of April, the brig *Lady Young* was cleared out at London for Pictou and Charlottetown, which circumstance is thus announced in the *Times* of the 5th:—Cleared outwards, with cargo the *Young Lady*, for Pictou, Charlottetown, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.—*P. E. Island Gazette*.

**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

**NAVY BREAD** for sale by  
June 1. ROSS & PRIMROSE.

For Sale.

**THE FARM OWNED BY EDWARD PATTERSON.**

For particulars apply at this Office. [June 1.


**THE SUBSCRIBER**

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


**A**N extensive assortment of Books & Stationary, comprising pulpit, family, school, & pocket bibles, in various bindings; testaments, psalm books, and common prayer, in do; Elementary and S. School books of every description, Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Parents Cabinet, Penny Cyclopaedia, Penny & Saturday Magazine, and other Periodicals; states, pencils, quills, & pocket books; sets of music for the violin, flute, & piano forte; violin strings; demy, post, pot, & foolscap writing papers; elephant, imperial, crown & demy, toa & wrapping papers; music & drawing papers, soaling wax, wafers, water colors and crayons.

Catalogues of the above are being prepared, and will be ready in a few days. JAMES DAWSON.  
May 1836.

**TO BE SOLD OR LET.**

 **THAT** commodious new **HOUSE**, on Water st., adjoining the property of Ross and Primrose to the east. It is divided into two self-contained sets of apartments, each containing a Kitchen and frost-proof Cellar on the ground floor; a **SHOP** 20 feet by 16, and a Parlour on the second floor; a Dining Room and Drawing Room, in the third floor, with the addition of a bed-room to one end; two good bed-rooms in the attic story. Possession can be given early in May.

ALSO:

 **THAT** two-story House on Water st., at present occupied by Varnel Brown, and as a Printing Office. This House is well finished and has a never-failing spring of water in the cellar.

Terms of purchase of either of the above will be made easy. For particulars apply to  
JAMES DAWSON.

January, 1836.

**LEATHER! LEATHER!!**

Just received, and for sale by the Subscriber:


**40** Sides Neats Leather,  
6 sides sole do.  
1 dozen Calf skins.

Flour and Oatmeal will be taken in payment.  
March 30. J. DAWSON

**WANTED,—By the Subscriber:**


**4** Bushels Field Peas,  
10 do clean Timothy Seed,  
1 ton good Country Flour,

For which cash will be paid on delivery.  
May, 1836. JAMES DAWSON.

 Daily expected, from England:—25,000 Thorns, for Hedging. J D

**C**ORDAGE—About a ton of excellent quality, from 1 1/2 to 4 inches, for sale by  
April 13. ROSS & PRIMROSE.

**TO LET.**

 **THAT** large and commodious House lately occupied by Mrs Johnston, as a Boarding House. A moderate RENT will be accepted.  
ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Pictou, 15th April, 1836.

**AUCTIONS.**

In the Supreme Court, at Halifax, 1836.

**CAUSE** { William G. Cochran, Plff.  
vs.  
David Rogers, Defilt.  
**TO BE SOLD,**

At the Court House, in Pictou, on Monday, the 30th day of May next, at 12 o'clock at noon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy.

**A**LL that certain lot or piece of **LAND**, situate, lying and being, at **CARRIBOO**, in the district of **PICTOU**, abutted and bounded as follows, TO-WIT:—Beginning at the north-west corner of **LOT NO. 5**, as laid down on a plan made by Messrs. Millar & McLean, thence south 40 chains; thence west 25 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 25 chains, until it comes to the place of beginning, containing 100 Acres more or less, together with the **BUILDINGS** and **IMPROVEMENTS** thereon. The same Premises having been mortgaged by the Defilt. to the Plff., and by rule of said Court, passed in Michaelmas Term, 1834, ordered to be **SOLD** pursuant to the Act, passed for the more easy Redemption and Foreclosure of Mortgages  
J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.

**CHARLES TWINING, Plff's Atty.**  
Halifax, April 12, 1836.


In the Supreme Court, at Halifax, 1836.

**CAUSE** { William G. Cochran, Plff.  
vs.  
Edward Meagher, Defilt.  
**TO BE SOLD,**

At the Court House, in Pictou, on Monday, the 30th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy.

**A**LL those certain lots, pieces or parcels of **LAND**, situate, lying, and being, in the rear of the Town of **PICTOU**, abutted and bounded as follows:—Beginning on the east side line of **JOHN PATTERSON'S** Property, at the north-west angle of a **LOT** formerly in possession of Mrs **THAIN**; thence running north six chains to a street or road; thence east along the south side of said street or road four chains; thence south six chains; thence west 4 chains to the place of beginning; being **LOTS NO. 1 & 2**, as laid down on a plan made by Mr Peter Crevar, Dep. Surv'r, dated 28th day of **OCTOBER**, 1829, containing 2 Acres, 1 rod and 24 poles; **ALSO**, all that certain **LOT OF LAND**, lying and being in the Town of **PICTOU**, abutted & bounded as follows, TO-WIT:—Beginning at the intersection of **CHAPEL-ST.** with the street leading from **COLERAIN-ST.**, at a certain stake & stones; thence running north 57 feet; thence west 47 feet; thence south 57 feet, to the North side of said street, leading from **COLERAIN-ST.** aforesaid; thence east 47 feet to the place of beginning, containing 2,679 SUPERFICIAL FEET OF **LAND**, more or less, being **LOT** marked No 4 on a plan made by Mr. Peter Crevar, together with the improvements thereon. The same **PREMISES** having been mortgaged by the Defilt. to the Plff., and by rule of said Court, passed in Michaelmas Term, 1834, ordered to be **SOLD**, pursuant to the Act passed for the more easy Redemption and foreclosure of **MORTGAGES.**

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.  
**CHARLES TWINING, Plff's Atty.**  
Halifax, April 12, 1836.

 The above **SALES** are Postponed until Saturday, the 4th instant.  
June 1.

**NAILS,**

**ON CONSIGNMENT.**

**T**HE Subscriber has received, ex Sch'r **ADELPHI**, from Montreal, a large consignment of best gending or tough Cut Nails, of all sizes, from 2lb. or shingling, to 30lb per thousand, and which he now offers wholesale or retail, very low for cash. These nails have been pronounced superior to any wrought nails for house work, wherever they have been introduced.  
JAS. DAWSON.  
December 1.


**SEVENTH ENTERTAINMENT.**

**MR. MURTER**

**B**EGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pictou, that his seventh Entertainment will be given in the Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening, 2nd June. Doors open at half past seven,—Mr M. will commence at eight.

Tickets 1s 3d each, to be had at the store of Mr James Johnston.

Mr M. respectfully requests those that intend to be present on Thursday evening, to take tickets before the hour of admission, and so prevent confusion at the door.

 The boys and others are cautioned against listening at the windows, or breaking into Mr Lorrain's garden, as a special police will be appointed to watch and apprehend them.  
May 25.

**B**OOKBINDER WANTED, immediately, at this Office. None need apply who cannot furnish ample testimonials of his character.  
May 25.

**BLANKS**

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:**

**B**ILLS OF EXCHANGE on Britain, U. States, and Canada  
Bills Lading  
Seamens' Articles  
Indentures  
Deeds of Conveyance and Mortgage do.  
Magistrates' Summons, Capias and Executions Law do do and do.  
Declarations and Subpaenas  
Cargo Manifests, Inwards and Outwards  
Arbitration Bonds  
Mortgage do  
Writs of Enquiry  
Recognizance, Warrants, and Affidavits.  
[December 20.]

**FINAL NOTICE.**

**A**LL 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.

**TO BE PUBLISHED.**

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer,

A NEW SELECTION OF

**CHURCH MUSIC,**

to be called

**THE HARMONICON**

**U**NDER the impression that a work of the above sort, was much wanted in these colonies, the Subscriber issued a prospectus, in 1831. The work he then proposed publishing, was to contain about 350 pages, and to cost 7s. 6d. each copy; but finding the general opinion to be that the size was too large and expensive, he has now resolved to publish the **HARMONICON** in about 250 pages, and at the reduced price of 6s. each copy; and having imported a Fount of Music Type, thus removing the difficulties which formerly stood in his way of getting it printed in the Province, he is now enabled to assure those friendly to the proposed work, that the printing will positively be commenced as soon as 300 Subscribers shall offer.

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

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

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12th Aug, 1835.

**TEMPERANCE RECORDER.**

**SUBSCRIBERS** for the above paper who are in arrears for the present Volume, and those who wish to subscribe for the next, are respectfully requested to make payment either to Mr. Ward the proprietor, or to James Dawson, Agent, Pictou.  
April 20, 1836.



## POETRY.

## THE CAST-AWAY SHIP.

Her mighty sails the breezes swell,  
And fast she leaves the lessening land,  
And from the shore the last farewell  
Is waved by many a snowy hand;  
And weeping eyes are on the main  
Until its verge she wanders o'er;  
But from that hour of parting pain,  
Oh! she was never heard of more!

When on her wide and trackless path  
Of desolation, doomed to flee,  
Saw, sank she mid the blinding wrath  
Of racking cold and rolling sea—  
Or—where the land but mocks the eye—  
Went drifting on a fatal shore?  
Vain guesses all! Her destiny  
Is dark! She ne'er was heard of more!

The moon had twelve times changed her form  
From glowing orb to crescent wane,  
'Mid skies of calm and scowl of storm,  
Since from her port that ship had gone;  
But ocean keeps its secret well;  
And though we know that all is o'er,  
No eye hath seen—no tongue can tell  
Her fate; she ne'er was heard of more!

Oh! were her tale of sorrow known,  
'Twere something to the broken heart;  
The pangs of doubt would then be gone,  
And Fancy's endless dreams depart!  
It may not be;—there is no ray  
By which her doom we may explore;  
We only know—she sailed away,  
And ne'er was seen or heard of more!

## MISCELLANY.

**LOVE OF DRESS.**—The love of ornament is the ruling passion of the sex. So it has ever been, and so it ever will be. There's not a woman who lives who does not regard the matter of dress as a most important consideration. Even the old and decrepit, or the young and unsexily, will try on a dashing bonnet or a handsome shawl with a flutter of the heart that speaks plainer than a thousand words the delight it occasions. This is partly the result of education and habit. The first toy a girl generally gets is a doll, and the first thing she learns is to dress it in the most attractive manner. These infantine idols are kept clothed in rich vestments, and the little worshipper learns the value of such externals by their influence upon herself. To aid this impression, the mother, the nurse, and the governess use their best endeavors, by making a new sash or a pretty cap the most desirable rewards, and the resumption of a cast off frock, or a soiled pair of shoes the most dreaded punishments. As the child increases in years, the knowledge that superiority in dress is the passport to general admiration gains strength. The girl views it as a means of securing attention, and the woman relies upon its assistance to strengthen her power over the other sex, or increase her influence with her own. Dress is the pivot on which every feminine action often turns.

**THE DUTCH BOOR OF SOUTH AFRICA.**—The boor, absolute master of these wide domains, covers them with flocks and herds, the care of which he commits to his Hottentots,—obtaining thus the entire disposal of his own time, which he devotes to the most listless indolence. He makes neither milk nor butter; nor does he produce either wine, fruits or vegetables. The pipe never quits his mouth, except to take his snipe or glass of brandy, and to eat three meals of mutton soaked in the fat of the large-tailed sheep, without vegetables or even bread. The good lady of the house, equally disdainful of toil, remains almost as immovable as the chair on which she sits, having before her a table always covered with hot coffee. The daughters sit round with their hands folded, resembling articles of furniture rather than youthful and living beings. No diversion, no event, breaks the monotony of this insulated existence; nor does knowledge for them ever unfold her ample page. A schoolmaster, indeed, usually forms part of the establishment; but as he is thought too much to maintain one for teaching only, he is expected to make himself useful in sundry other capacities. Mr Barrow even saw one of this learned fraternity yoked in a plough.

Amid such varied avocations, these instructors cannot be expected to convey to their pupils more than the mere elements of reading and writing. At the same time hospitality knows scarcely any limits. With the exception of their nearest neighbours, with whom they are probably involved in boundary-feuds, any person, from any quarter, is welcome. The stranger opens the door, shakes hands with the master, kisses the mistress, sits down, and makes himself completely at home.—*Edinburgh Cabinet Library.*

**CURING HAMS.**—A subscriber hands us the following receipt as a superior one for curing hams, which has until recently been held as a secret, and now for the first time published. Take 3 oz. saltpetre, and one large teaspoonful of pearlsh to 16 lb. of ham, and molasses in the proportion of one gallon to the hoghead. Make the salt pickle as strong as possible, dissolve all the above ingredients, put them in the pickle, and pour it on the hams. Let them remain in the pickle under weight, for six weeks, and smoke them during the cold weather. They will keep an indefinite period, and equal in flavor to any in the world.—*Harbor Reflector.*

**EARLY FRUGALITY.**—In early childhood you lay the foundation of poverty or riches, in the habits you give your children. Teach them to save everything;—not for their own use, for that would make them selfish—but for some use.—Teach them to share every thing with their playmates; but never allow them to destroy anything. I once visited a family where the most exact economy was observed; yet nothing was mean or uncomfortable. It is the character of true economy to be as comfortable with a little, as others are with much. In this family, when the father brought home a package, the older children would, of their own accord, put away the paper and twine neatly, instead of throwing them in the fire, or tearing them to pieces. If the little ones wanted a piece of twine to spin a top, there it was in readiness, and when they threw it upon the floor, the older children had no need to be told to put it again in its place.

**REMEDY FOR THE LOCK JAW.**—We are informed by a friend that a sure preventive against this terrible disease is to take some soft soap, and mix it with a sufficient quantity of pulverised chalk, so as to make it of the consistency of buckwheat batter; keep the chalk moistened with a fresh supply of soap until the wound begins to discharge, and the patient finds relief. Our friend stated to us that implicit confidence may be placed in what he says, that he has known several cases where this remedy has been successfully applied. So simple and so valuable a remedy, within the reach of every person, ought to be universally known.—*N. Y. Ec. Post.*

**RAIL ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.**—It is estimated on good authority, that at this time, the rail roads in the United States, either actually under contract, or in progress of being surveyed, amount to more than three thousand miles. Each yard of the highest iron rails, fit for a rail road, weighs sixtytwo and half pounds. As there are 1760 yards in a mile, each mile of rail road with a double track, will require 228 tons of rails, besides chains, screw and bolts, amounting in the whole to at least 250 tons of iron per mile—250 multiplied by 8000, is 750,000 tons of iron, that will shortly be used in the United States, in the construction of rail roads.

Such is the demand for rail road iron in England for the American market, that common bar iron, which one year ago was worth only £6 10s in Wales is now worth £9 10s at the Welsh works; as appears by the British Prices Current.

It is now stated in the New York papers that at this time contracts have been actually made in England by American Houses, for 400,000 tons of rail road iron, to be shipped to this country.

£9 10s sterling is about \$45 of our money; but rail road iron costs more than common bar iron, and is at this time worth at least \$50 per ton, at the works in Wales or Staffordshire. 400,000 tons of iron at \$50 per ton, twenty millions of dollars, that the people of the United States are bound to pay the English by their present contracts for rail road iron. If all the projected rail roads of this country shall be laid down with British iron, we shall pay to the English nation within the next seven years, at least fifty millions of dollars for rail road iron.

And yet, we have in our mountains both iron ore and coal, of the best quality, and in quantities sufficient to yield iron for the whole world.—*Penn. Tel.*

**SINGULAR ACCIDENT—REWARD OF CRUELTY.**—As a spinner of St Alban's, a few days ago, was endeavouring to hit with a stick her favourite cat, which was in the act of carrying off a beefsteak, the lady struck her arm with so much force on the sharp edge of a barrel as to break both the bones of her arm half way between the wrist and elbow. Fuss narrowly escaped a broken back.

**FLANNELS.**—As the genial sunshine of spring advances those accustomed to wearing flannel undergarments are too much disposed to lay them suddenly aside. This is an error of great magnitude. Keep them on till the east wind is no longer elaborated; till the flowers are blooming in the fields, and a uniform atmospheric temperature is established. A multitude annually are hurried to an early grave, in the very meridian of life, in consequence of not understanding, or by neglecting this simple and important advice.—*Medical Journal.*

**EXTRAORDINARY FACT.**—One of the most extraordinary instances of perseverance ever recorded, is related in a late publication in England. The discovery of the process of splitting bars of iron, for the making of nails, was first made in Sweden, and the consequence of this advance in the art was most disastrous to the manufacturers in England. An individual who lived in the neighbourhood of the works at Stourbridge, by the name of Foley, was all at once missed, and was not seen again for three or four years. He had mentally resolved to ascertain by what means the process of splitting bars of iron was accomplished; and without communicating his intention to a single individual, he proceeded to Hull, and thence, without funds, worked his way to the Swedish Iron port. Arrived in Sweden, he took up the occupation of a fiddler, and after a time, he became a universal favourite with the workmen; and from the apparent entire absence of intelligence, or any thing like ultimate object, he was received into the works, to every part of which he had access. He took the advantage thus offered, and having stored his memory with observations on all the combinations, he disappeared from among his kind friends, as he had appeared, no one knew whence or whether. On his return to England, he communicated his information to some friends, and by their aid the necessary buildings were erected, and machinery provided. When, at length, everything was prepared, and it was found that the machinery would not act; at all events, it did not answer the sole end of its erection; it would not split the bars of iron. Foley disappeared again, and it was concluded that shame and mortification at his failure had driven him away forever. Not so; again, though somewhat more speedily, he found his way to the Swedish iron works, where he was received most joyfully, and to make sure of their fiddler, he was lodged in the splitting mill itself. Here was the end and aim of his failure. He now made drawings, or rude tracings; and having abided an ample time to verify his observations, and to impress them clearly and vividly on his mind, he made his way to the port and once more returned to England. This time he was completely successful, and by the results of his experience enriched himself, and greatly benefited his countrymen.—*Hebworthport Herald.*

**BALLOONING.**—Dr. Ayme, in a recent essay which he read at the French Institute, endeavours to prove that it is possible to obtain such a hold on the upper atmosphere as to be able to direct a balloon with all the steadiness and certainty of a boat moving on the waters. This he proposes to accomplish by means of oars and levers to be attached to the ear, and which are to be made of oiled skin or cloth, capable of containing an adequate quantity of hydrogen gas, the specific gravity of which, being lighter than the air, would obtain a hold on the natural fluid, as they would meet with the same resistance as the balloon does itself.

The Temperance Societies in America are becoming very extensive, and the magistracy have devised a plan for the cure of drunkenness which is beneficial to the country. In order to clear the grounds, the offender is ordered to dig up the stump of a tree every time that he gets intoxicated.—*English paper.* (John Bull, we think, is rather premature in his remarks on the magisterial laws of America; if however, such laws were passed, they would probably supersede the use of the mechanical power to eradicate stumps, for which a prize medal was reserved.)

**IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.**—A letter from an American lady in England says, that during her stay of some months, she had not yet seen a lady with earrings; and this is the very centre of fashion—London!

## AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.  
Mironichi—Rev. John McCurdy.  
St. John, N. B.—Mr. A. R. TRURO.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
Twins—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT FRYER.  
Guysborough—ROBERT HARTWORTH, Esq.  
Pictou—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—Messrs. McFARLANE, Esq.  
Dundas—JOHN S. BALLANTINE, Esq.