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The Weekly Mirror,

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BY H. W. BLACKADAR,

At his Office, head of Mr. M. G. Black's wharf.

WHERE

All kinds of JOB PRINTING will be executed at a very cheap rate.

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NATURAL HISTORY.

THE BISON.

The Bison, which is another animal of the cow kind, differs from the rest in having a lump between its shoulders; and the size of these animals varies so completely, that it is difficult to give an idea of their height.

Upon taking a slight survey of this creature, he bears some resemblance to the lion's face; he has a thick long shaggy mane, and a beard extending from the throat to the chin; his head is small; his eyes fiery and red, and so full of fury and ill-nature, that they absolutely intimidate with their glare; the forehead is extremely wide: the horns are large, and placed so far asunder that three men might easily sit in the space; on the middle of the back there rises a hump nearly as high as a camel's, and covered with hair; and those who hunt the animal for the sake of its food, consider it a most delicate and luxurious treat. In a state of nature this creature is so wild, that the hunters are obliged to fly for safety to those trees where their thick foliage secures them from his sight; and he can only be taken by digging deep pits in the earth, and covering them over with grass and boughs of trees, when the noise of the hunters impel him forward, and he is suddenly precipitated into their snare.

Though this creature seems so untameable in its natural state, it may easily be made subservient to the will of man; and the Hottentots, in particular have so completely subdued them, that they seem to consider them as domestic friends; they bend their knees to receive burdens, and are completely gentle as the most docile of our steeds.

The Bisons, or cows with a hump, differ according to the parts of the world in which they are found; though it generally allows that the tame ones diminish very much in size, when compared with the wild. Some have horns, and some are without; some have them depressed and others raised: but all become docile and gentle when tamed, and many are furnished with lustrous and soft hair.

The Bison of Malabar, Abyssinia, and Madagascar, are, from the luxuriance of their pastures, all of the large kind, but those of Arabia, Petraea, and most parts of Africa are small, and appear of the zebu kind.

From this it appears that Naturalists have given various names to creatures which in reality are the same, or differ in circumstances merely accidental: the wild cow and the tame, the animal of Europe, and that of Asia, Africa, and America, the bonasus and the urus, the bizon, and the sebu, are doubtless one and the same race; and where they allowed to mix with each other, in a few generations the distinction would cease.—*New Preceptor.*

BIOGRAPHY.

FRANCIS BACON.

Francis Bacon, a great lawyer and statesman, but a much greater philosopher, was the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal, which is the same office as that of Lord chancellor of England.

The son was born at York house, in the Strand, in 1561, and in his infancy shewed signs of a happy genius and strong judgement. When he was but a child, he was introduced to Queen Elizabeth, who asked him how old he was; to which he answered, "that he was two years younger than her majesty's happy reign;" for the queen was crowned in 1559. This fine compliment gave so much satisfaction to that discerning queen, that she bestowed many marks of her royal favour upon Mr. Bacon, whom she used to call her "young lord keeper."

But the dazzling splendours of a court, and the smiles of his sovereign, did not entice him from his studies. His progress in learning was so great, that at the age of twelve years he was sent to the university of Cambridge, where he had for his tutor Dr. Whitgift, who was afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury: Under this learned and pious divine, he applied to his books with such uncommon diligence, that before he was sixteen years old, he had gone through the whole circle of the liberal arts and sciences, as they were then taught; besides making a great proficiency in the learned languages and divinity.

His father, the lord keeper, discovering in his son such a ripeness of judgement and virtue, as well as of knowledge, resolved to send him, young as he was, to France, that he might gain an acquaintance with affairs of state. He was accordingly committed to the care of Sir Amias Pawlet, the English ambassador at Paris: and so well did he conduct himself in that situation, as to be sent to England with a commission of importance to the queen, which required both secrecy and dispatch. He executed this honorable trust with such applause, as gained both him and the ambassador great credit. Our young statesman then returned to France, where he applied himself not only to his studies, but cultivated the friend-

ship of men of learning, and made many useful observations upon public affairs, as appears from a succinct view of the state of Europe, which he wrote when he was only nineteen.

But while he was thus honorably improving himself abroad in such pursuits as might best answer the expectations entertained of him, the sudden death of his father recalled him to England, where, finding that his portion, owing to the largeness of the family, was but small, he resolved to make the law his profession. He accordingly entered himself a student of Gray's Inn, where, in his twenty-eight year, he became reader to the society; that is, read lectures upon profound questions in the law. About the same time he was also appointed queen's counsel, but did not receive any substantial preferment or distinction till the reign of King James the First, when he had passed through the offices of solicitor and attorney general, and finally, that of chancellor, on which occasion he was made a viscount. He died at Highgate, in 1626. His fame for universal learning was so extensive, that in his last illness a French nobleman, of very high distinction, went to pay him a visit, and finding him in bed, with the curtains drawn, "You resemble," said the Marquis, "the angels; we hear those heavenly beings constantly talked of, and we believe them superior to mankind, but we never have the consolation of seeing them."—"If the charity of others," replied the dying philosopher; "compare me to an angel, my own infirmities tell me I am but a man!"

In the midst of his professional employments, and the fatiguing engagements of state affairs, this great man applied to his studies with unremitting ardour. He was the first who discarded a slavish adherence to theory and hypothesis in philosophy, and laid it down as a maxim, "that in the study of nature we should always proceed, not upon conjecture and theory, but upon experiment alone?"

Runaway Steam Engine.—One of the most curious circumstances in the history of locomotive engines occurred on Sunday afternoon at the depot of the Leeds. The firemen had lighted a fire under the boiler of a locomotive engine which was attached to a train, and left them. The steam got up sooner than they anticipated, and the engine set off without either guide or train, and being unincumbered proceeded with fearful rapidity. The astonishment of the firemen may be easily conceived when they found the engine out of sight. The persons who saw it in its flight were amazed beyond measure as it seemed literally to fly. At length when the fire abated and then lessen-

ed. its dangerous speed gradually slackened, and it finally stood still in the Milford cutting, a distance of 12 miles from Leeds.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY.
POVERTY.**

On stepping into a jeweller's shop, a few days since, we heard an inquiry for the price of some breast pins, with the answer of seven cents. Being a little surprized at that price for an article which we should have supposed must be fifty cents, we inquired if they could be made for that sum? The answer was, Yes, with a large profit.

This incident immediately suggested two principles in political economy. The first is, that the power and the fruits of productive industry are greatly increased by improvements in the arts, the division of labour, &c., arising in some measure at least from a dense population. The second is, that a great increase of power in productive labor, and the great abundance of the fruits of industry arising from this increased power, leads to a misapplication, both of the power and the fruits which it produces.—From these principles we learn what is not, and what is, the cause of poverty. We see that it is not a too great population for the power and the means of sustenance; and that it is a misapplication of labor and the fruits of labor.

The small portion of time it takes to furnish a supply of food and clothing, with every thing else which can be considered necessary for our physical wants, under an improved state of the arts, is so exceedingly small, that much the greatest portion is appropriated to articles of luxury. While the population is spare, and the arts in their infancy, most of the time is appropriated to the articles of necessity or comfort; and though these articles may not be produced in greater abundance, they are more equally distributed, and the wants are hence more fully supplied.

The principle we wish to advance is, that poverty is produced by a misapplication of industry and the fruits of industry; in other words, by extravagance. The work which is expended upon a piece of broad-cloth to make it sell for six dollars instead of three dollars, cuts away about one third of the material of which the cloth is made, and more than one half of the wear, while it becomes a less security against frost and rain. If all the labor which is expended upon watch-seals was applied to necessary articles of food and clothing, it would probably be sufficient to feed the hungry and clothe the naked in every civilized country upon the globe. If all the corn, rye, and other nutritious vegetables, which are converted into whiskey, gin, brandy, and other poisons, was distributed among the poor, every mother upon the face of the globe might have a supply of bread for her children, and there need not be a hungry person in the world. It is the time, labor, and science, which have

some new tombs were constructing, and had been expended in war in Europe within two centuries past, had been expended on internal improvements, it might have changed the whole of that quarter of the globe into a garden, and intersected it with railways within ten miles of each other, from one extremity to another.

These are a few facts among many thousands scattered around us, to prove that poverty is not produced by want of time, power, or materials to supply our wants, but by so great an abundance of them, as to lead to waste, misapplication, and perversion. But more hereafter.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE MIRROR.

A TALE.

Some years ago, I was present at an argument which occurred between two fellow students, one, Mr. A., was imbued with those doctrines, which at that time occupied the attention of all classes, both in Europe and America. Opinions, which by their influence on the minds of men, operated with such force as to overthrow the long established government of the old world, and to throw into anarchy and confusion, the ancient order of kingdoms; to be followed by a tyranny and despotism which effected the downfall of rational liberty in Continental Europe, and restored Monarchy with the high sounding title of Empire.—Mr. B. on the contrary, felt as a christian, and founded his faith on the "Rock of Ages." He was humble in deportment, but rich in every talent which can ennoble the human mind. He had studied the Scriptures—his hope of Salvation rested upon a sure foundation, and the "stone which the builders refused" had through Divine Grace, "become the corner stone of his Faith."

When he heard the opinions and assertions of those around him, he could not comprehend, how any one endued with reasoning faculties, could disbelieve the doctrines of our Holy Religion, or in the existence and supremacy of God. In fact, his strong mind, was unable to conceive such a being to exist as a "Materialist." With him, every flower of the field, served as a proof of another world. "Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened, except it die." I Cor. xv. 36.

The conversation as usual became warm, and A. with much apparent contempt for his friend's sense, took a lighted candle from his table, and with a puff of his breath, extinguished the light.—"Thus it is with our existence."—Comment is unnecessary. The party separated—B. to lament over the infidelity of his former friend, A. to exult over his imaginary conquest. B. retired to his room—A. sought the dissipated companions of his Atheistical tenets, and to them he de-

tailed his recent conversation, with them he enjoyed the superiority of intellect, he had displayed; together they ridiculed the fears of punishment in a future existence, unani- mously pronounced religion a bugbear to frighten children and old women, and concluded with a resolve to try the effect of getting up a resurrection scene. A. of course was the choice spirit, who organized these plans, and who was to be chief actor in this scene of blasphemy.

It was a dark and stormy night in—, the Thunder echoed and re-echoed in awful peals through the Heavens, the Lightning, vivid and forked, illumined the atmosphere, no moon relieved its intensity, but one moment all was darkness, the next the world on fire.

During the dreadful period of darkness, which all who have witnessed a Thunder Storm in high latitudes must have experienced when all seems hushed in stillness, as if the inhabitants of Earth held their breaths to await the event of another burst from the elements—a trumpet voice was heard—the Bells of the Churches rang—the inhabitants alarmed rushed from their dwellings—another explosion from the clouds and all again was still. Then again the trumpets sounded, and from the Grave Yard in the very centre of the Village, cries were heard.—Again the Lightning brightened the Heavens, the Thunder roared, and all was still.—The trumpet's notes were heard, and then the cry arose—Arise ye Dead and come to Judgement.—The Lightning illumined the horizon, and figures garbed in white funeral garments appeared in the Church-yard. Horified, many of the spectators fled, but at length in the succession of vivid lightening, was heard a voice,—Yea Lord, I come to Judgement. A cry of horror came simultaneously from these ghostly apparitions.—One fell to the ground. The wicked scene was terminated. When lights were brought, the wretched A. was found a maniac, and clasped in the arms of a female, similarly attired and equally insane. The horror which seized the minds of the wicked participators in this blasphemy may be conceived, but cannot be described.—A. remained a maniac, and he may now be an inmate of the Asylum at —, where I last heard of him—but it is and must be evident that every man possessed of reasoning powers believes in an "hereafter," and when a man says in his own heart there is no God, he must be the fool of whom the Psalmist speaks.—53d Psalm.

"The Heavens declare thy Glory, O Lord, and the Firmament sheweth thy handywork."

The explanation of the above true story is this.—A religious female Maniac, having escaped from her Asylum, dressed as is usual in such Establishments, had wandered to C —, and on this night, the storm coming on had gone into the Burying-yard, where

taken shelter in one of them—being awakened from sleep by the thunder, and hearing the voice, she had rushed out, and seizing upon A. had given the reply which his mind already excited by latent fear which always possesses these would-be-philosophers, completely overturned. She was recognized in the morning and sent back to C—n. L.

FOR THE MIRROR.

AIR—"God save the King."

Join all ye chosen race,
To praise the God of grace!
With one accord;
In him let us rejoice;
For making us his choice,
And sing with heart and voice,
Praise ye the Lord!

We'll to his house repair,
And offer there our pray'r
On him we'll call:
Jesus our Lord arise!
Accept our sacrifice,
Destroy our enemies,
And make them fall.

Be thou our help and guide,
Near us O Lord abide;
Grant us thy grace;
When we are call'd to die;
(Our every want supply;)
Receive our souls on high—
To see thy face!

A. Z.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

SUMMARY.

On Saturday, the Council and House of Assembly waited upon His Excellency the Lieut. Governor with their Addresses in answer to his Speech.

Jan. 21.—Mr. Stewart obtained leave to bring in Bill to alter and amend the oaths taken when new Members are sworn in.

Jan. 23.—On motion of Mr. Oxley, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas throughout the Province, with leave to Report by Bill or otherwise.—On motion of Mr. Young, a Committee was appointed, consisting of a Member from each County, to report a Bill for the support of Common Schools throughout the Province. Mr. Smith Chairman of Committee appointed to wait on His Excellency with regard to the Timber Duties, reported that His Excellency was pleased to state that the subject should command his best attention. Mr. Stewart, brought before the House the state of the Currency, and asked leave to bring in a Bill, the object of which was to make British Sterling the standard of value, and to make the British Shilling a legal tender to the amount of £2, as in Britain. The Sovereign to be a tender in debts contracted previous to passing the Act; creditors have the option of demanding doubloons at £4;

for salaries, fees, &c. 1-5 to be deducted; Province Notes to be equal to 10s. sterling, all other coins to pass as bullion. The Bill would convert the Sterling into Currency, by adding 1-4 and deducting 1-5.

Mr. Urmacke brought in a Bill to prevent the mal-practices of American Fishermen on our coasts and harbours, and to make them strictly observe the terms of the Convention entered into between the British Government and the United States, respecting the Fisheries.

25th, Mr. Deblois moved for a Committee to draft a Bill, for adopting into our Statute Book the new Law passed in England, respecting the registration of Vessels and the regulation of seaman.

Mr. Huntington introduced a Bill to divide the County of Shelburne and increase its representation—which gave rise to some discussion respecting the Bill for dividing the County of Halifax, passed at the last Session, and which it appeared had been delayed at the Colonial Office, in consequence of a Petition sent from Annapolis.

The Weekly Mirror.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1836.

Papers received by the Western Mail on Wednesday evening, contains English dates to the 19th December.

Parliament was formally prorogued on 17th Dec. to 4th of February.

It appears that a strong opinion prevailed in England that hostilities would take place between France and the United States.—Freights and Insurance had risen, the only reason assigned for which, was the probability of a War between those nations.

The Russian Autocrat and his Ministers are said to be actively employed in preparing for some important movement.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.—The Paris Journals of Tuesday have reached us. The same mentioned papers which first announced positively the offer of mediation on the part of England between France and the United States, states that the offer was not official, but merely one *bons offices*. It denies the assertion that the Duke de Broglie was averse to such mediation.

The Journal du Havre of Dec. 12, says—An extensive Promotion was to have taken place in the Navy on the 1st January next, but the King has manifested the desire not to sign the promotion unless war with the United States should arise to give a greater interest to the measure.

It is said that all the fortifications in the United States are rapidly assuming a warlike appearance.

A Prince Edward Island Paper of the 5th inst. brought by the last Mail, furnishes a sad account of ravages committed by the Small Pox at Newfoundland. There are some Vessels, we believe, expected here from St. John's which should be subjected to a strict examination immediately upon their arrival, to prevent the introduction of the dreadful disease amongst us.—GAZETTE.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, Jan 5.

The Schooner *Mary*, H. Webster, mast., from St John's, Newfoundland, bound to this port, arrived at Souris on Thursday last. The harbor was partially frozen over, but she has succeeded in getting into safe moorings, and will remain there the winter. She left St John's on the 15th December, at which time the Small Pox was making great ravages among the crowded population of that town. We have seen a private letter of the 13th, which states that there were then upwards of two thousand cases, and the Newfoundland Patriot of the 15th contains the following information on the subject:

"SMALL POX.—No abatement, we are sorry to say, has taken place during the past week, in this malignant disease. Since its appearance in this town upwards of 500 individuals have been swept away by it to the tomb, and at the present moment a large number of severe cases still exist. It is no uncommon thing to see people with their faces covered with the pustule denoting the disease, transacting their ordinary business, or walking in the streets. We hear of no one taking the disease however who has been successfully vaccinated for the cow-pock."

CORONERS INQUEST.—Yesterday morning an inquest was held on the body of H. M. Bayles, Esq. formerly of the 81st Regt.—It appeared from unquestionable testimony, that on several weeks past, this unfortunate gentleman had been labouring under derangement of intellect on a particular subject, which though not sufficient to justify his medical attendant, in placing him under restraint, was very likely to produce the melancholy catastrophe which has occurred. On Thursday he was visited by two medical gentlemen, Doctors Humu and Almon, who both testified to the state of his mind, and that they ineffectually endeavoured to remove the delusion, under which he labored, and after using every exertion to soothe him left him apparently quiet. About half an hour after they were gone, as it appeared from circumstances detailed in evidence, though the body was not discovered by his servant till about dusk, the deceased had gone into his bedroom and with a pistol in each hand, both of which he attempted to discharge, only one, however, being gone off, had given himself a ghastly wound in the head, which must have instantly terminated his existence. The Jury returned a verdict of "Suicide, by shooting himself, while delirious and of unsound mind."—*Rec.*

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 18.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Friday 8th inst., William Dunn, on his way from Brookfield to Liverpool with a load of Hay, fell from the load on which he was sitting, and the sled passed over his body, by which he was so much crushed as only to survive twelve hours after the accident.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. Phillip Letson, to Eliza second daughter of Mr. William Story, Scur. of this Town.

At New-York, on Sunday the 10th inst. by the Rev Henry Chase, Mr. Richard Stayner, of Halifax N. S. to Miss Mary Amelia Wheeler, of the former place.

DIED.

Wednesday morning, of Scarlet Fever Lulcah Almon, youngest daughter of Mr. George Ritchie of this Town, aged 19 months.

Sunday morning last, after a long and tedious illness, Mr. William Shegog, aged 18 years.

At Pope's Harbour on the 24th inst. Mr. Jasper Glawson, aged 58 years.

A Sheet Almanac for 1836, for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

FILIAL TRUST.

I would not ask that all my days
Should be too bright and fair;
Ner that my heart should always be
Exempt from every care.

'Tis better that the clouds should rise,
In the hot sultry noon,
The fairest sky sometimes obscured,
Is nature's richest boon.

'Tis better too that storms should beat,
And sudden gales should blow,
Rather than in one even course
That all events should flow.

Nature oft speaks in all these tones
Thou why should I repine,
If sometimes a dark cloud should bend
Over this lot of mine?

That cloud will pass, just as the sun
Seems hid to give new light;
So 'midst life's shades with filial trust,
I'll feel that all is right.

VARIETIES.

THE PRESENT.—In order to enjoy the present, it is necessary to be intent on the present. To be doing one thing, and thinking of another, is a very unsatisfactory mode of spending life. Some people are always wishing themselves somewhere but where they are, or thinking of something else than what they are doing, or of somebody else than to whom they are speaking. This is the way to enjoy nothing, to do nothing well, and to please nobody. It is better to be interested with inferior persons and inferior things than to be indifferent with the best. A principle cause of this indifference is the adoption of other people's tastes instead of the cultivation of our own—the pursuit after that for which we are not in reality inclined. This folly prevades, more or less, all classes, and arises from the error of building our enjoyment on the foundation of the world's opinion, instead of being, with due regard to others, each our own world.

TIME.—Time is the most undefinable, yet paradoxical of things; it is the measurer of all things, but is itself immeasurable, and the grand discloser of all things, but is itself undisclosed. Like space, it is incomprehensible, because it has no limit, and it would be still more so if it had. Time is the most subtle, yet the most insatiable of predators, and by appearing to take nothing, is permitted to take all; nor can it be satisfied until it has stolen the world from us, and us from the world. It constantly lies, yet overcomes all things by flight; and although it is the present ally, it will be the future conquerer of death. Wisdom walks before it, opportunity with it, and repentance behind it; he that has made it his friend will have little to fear from his ene-

mies; but he that has made it his enemy will have little to hope from his friends.

A CONTINGENCY.—In the complicated and marvelous machinery of circumstances, it is absolutely impossible to decide what would have happened, as to some events, if the slightest disturbance had taken place, in the march of those that preceded. We may observe a little wheel of brass, spinning round upon its greasy axle, and the result is, that, in another apartment many yards distant from it, a piece of beautiful silk issues from a loom, rivaling in its hues the tints of the rainbow; there are myriads of events in our lives, the distance between which was much greater than that between this wheel and the ribband, but where the connexion has been much more close. If a private country gentleman, in Cheshire, about the year 1730, had not overturned in his carriage, it is extremely probable that America, instead of being a free republic at this moment, would have continued a dependant colony of England. The country gentleman happened to be Augustus Washington, Esq. who was thus accidentally thrown into the company of a lady, who afterwards became his wife, and emigrated with him to America; and, in the year 1782, at Virginia, became the envied mother of George Washington.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Boiling cod fish in hard water makes the fish firmer:—soup should be cut up in pieces that it may get hard.—a little wet whiting will get out of boards: a little wet salt will get ink out.—a little white wax will clear tarch nicely.—to take grease spots out of woolen cloths wash them in gall and water, milk will take ink out of prints.

PRESERVING BREAD MOIST. The other day I saw a lady on taking the bread out of the oven wash her loaves with cold water. I inquired the reason. She said there were two objects in doing it—one to wash the ashes and coals that might adhere, and the other to keep the bread from becoming too dry and hard. After washing the loaves moderately, she put them in a barrel and covered them closely with a clean cloth.

HOW TO HAVE MINCE PIES ANY TIME.—Prepare your meat by boiling and chopping as though it were for immediate use—mix it with a suitable portion of suet, spice and salt—then put it in an earthen pot, pound it down with a pestle, and then cover it with the best of molasses keep it where it will not freeze, and it will be fit for use any time. My wife has adopted the above course for four or five years with perfect success, so that we have had mince pies made from meat killed in December, as constant in July following as in January, and quite as acceptable.—[Maine Farmer.]

APPLE JELLY.—The apples are to be pared, quartered, the core completely removed, and put in a pot without water, closely covered, and placed in an oven over the fire. When pretty well stewed, the juice is to be squeezed through a cloth, to which a little of the white of an egg is to be added, and then the sugar. Skim it previously to boiling, then reduce it to a proper consistency, and an excellent jelly will then be the product.

MAKING TEA.—Every house-wife knows how to make herb tea. The herbs are put into a cap or dish, hot water turned upon them, and they are suffered to steep—why not to boil? Because a large portion of their medicinal virtues, and particularly the principle of flavor, the most volatile property they contain, is dissipated by boiling, and the virtues of the tea lost. In the processes of boiling and fermentation, the natural flavor and aroma of the choicest vegetable productions are dissipated or changed. Yet though every woman knows how to make herb-tea, few seem to know how to make green or black tea, or coffee, or barley, do not reduce their knowledge to practice. A mistaken economy, to get all the

strength, induces them generally to boil the latter well, and often the former, and the consequence is, that instead of a grateful refreshing beverage, they give us a dull, acrid or insipid substitute, retaining nothing pleasant but the color and heat. The aroma, which gives to the liquor its value, and which should be recognized by the nose as well as the palate, is gone—with the steam, and with it much of the flavor. They not only boil out the strength, but they waste it. Now without intending to infringe upon the prerogatives of the good wife, we do advise, that she will make her green and black, as she does her herb tea, without boiling; and that she will only leach her coffee, by putting it, when recently burnt, and fresh ground, into a strainer, fitted to the top of her coffee-pot, and turning upon it as much boiling water as would suffice in the old mode. We can assure our fair readers, from reason as well as experience, that this is the best way, not only to gratify the taste, but to promote economy. Less tea and coffee are required than in the boiling process, and the beverage obtained by the mode recommended is more tonic, exhilarating and pleasant.

FACTS.—Weigh not so much what men say as what they prove, remember that truth is simple and naked, and needs not inventive to apparel her comeliness.

ERROR.—A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

FLATTERY.—Nothing is so great an instance of ill-manners as flattery. If you flatter all the company, you please none; if you flatter only one or two, you affront the rest.

CAUTION.—If at any time you are pressed to do a thing hastily, be careful; fraud and deceit are always in haste; diffidence is the right eye of prudence.

PAINTING, &c.

W. B. STEPHENSON,

Rece leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal support while in the Firm of Mettler & Stephenson, and to inform them that it is his intention to continue the business at the same stand, Mr Foreman's Yard, head of Long Wharf; and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of their support. January, 1836.

EDWIN STERNS,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

Corner of Duke and Barrington Streets. The highest price given for old Gold and Silver. January, 1836.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint his Friends and the Public generally that he has commenced business in the Building at the head of Mr. M. G. Black's wharf, where he is prepared to execute all Orders in the Printing line; and hopes to merit a share of their favors.

Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Hand-Bills, Catalogues, &c. &c. printed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

H. W. BLACKADAR.

Halifax, July, 1835