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THE BEE.

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

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1835.

NUMBER III.

THE BEE

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

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JAMES MALCOLM

HAS just received per Brig DEVERON, from GREENOCK, his SPRING SUPPLY of

GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at VERY LOW PRICES for CASH or PRODUCE:

BLACK, blue, brown, olive and green CLOTH.	IRON & STEEL,
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Patent & common sewing Thread,	Cannon Powder & Shot,
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SCREW AUGERS, LOCKS, HINGES AND FIRE-IRONS,

With a Great Variety of other Goods.

The above STOCK has all been selected by J. M. from the different Manufacturers in Great Britain. May 25. if

NOTICE

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

His present Stock of GROCERIES, LIQUORS AND DRY GOODS together with his

SPRING SUPPLY,—(daily expected) he offers at his new Stand, on his usual low terms. JAMES JOHNSTON.

May 18, 1835.

b-w

THE CONFESSIONS OF A DRUNKARD.

A TALE.

I was born in one of the states south of Potomac, and am the only son of an opulent family, claiming some little distinction from two or three generations of gentility. I will not mention its name; I have disgraced it enough already. We lived in the country, in a populous neighbourhood, and here I remained at home, receiving from my parents and my sisters, those mistaken indulgencies which so often have a fatal influence over the destinies of only sons. I learned to think myself always in the right, because in all disputes or conflicts with my sisters, they were obliged to yield; fancied myself a man at fourteen, because I was allowed to have my own way; and a prodigy of genius, because I was altogether unaware of the extent of my ignorance. I do not recollect that at this time I felt any propensity to the vice which has been fatal to myself and to all those whom the ties of existence had gathered round me. I only know that I was allowed to mix occasionally, and indeed as often as I pleased, with those of the country people, whose examples, if they operated on me at all, could only do me harm. I went to all the frolics in the neighbourhood, good, bad, and indifferent, where the country lads do many things, which, though not perhaps unbecoming in persons of their class and habits, cannot be indulged in by persons of mine, for any length of time, without more or less injury to that delicacy of feeling, those propensities of manner, and those nice sensitive principles, which constitute the principles of a gentleman. Young men destined to move in that sphere of life which places them above the necessity of employment, cannot be too careful of their company and amusements, since by associating with vulgar idlers, they almost invariably approximate themselves to their level, adopt their manners, acquire a taste for their amusements, and only sink the lower, from the height of their descent. One of the lowest, the meanest, and most depraved of mankind, is the man of education, refinement, and accomplishments, transmuted into a low and dissipated blackguard. The impulse which carries him over the barriers of habit, education, and example which impels him to overleap the gulf that separates him from vulgar vice, cannot, without a miracle, stop short of perdition.

With the view of finishing my education, I proceeded to college at the age of sixteen. The college was situated in the centre of a great city; and great cities, as many people believe, are the most dangerous places for young men. Certainly this proved so to me. My inclinations soon led me into the company of the most idle and dissipated young men of the place. I now lost my money; I lost my rest; above all, I lost for ever all those delicious feelings, those innocent sources of pleasure, those aspiring hopes and anticipations, and that ambition which animates youth to reach at things above, instead of stooping to things below them.

What would my poor father and mother have said and thought, had they seen me emerging, at the dawn of day, from an obscure den, haggard with a want of rest, or red with the liquor I had swallowed in the course of the night? But they died without even suspecting my swift deterioration, or anticipating the dis-

grace I was to bring upon their name. It may be supposed that these courses incapacitated me from my college exercises. I began to descend, and at every examination, approached nearer and nearer to the tail of my class. The better sort of lads drew off from my society; the professors cautioned, lectured, and threatened in vain. From the foot of the second I was degraded into the lowest class, from which I was at length expelled, for reiterated instances of negligence and impertinence.

Notwithstanding the life I led, I was not altogether debased. It is not all at once that the soul is stripped of its regalia. It is by little and little that it is cast away; although to the world it appears, perhaps that the wretched delinquent has made but one step to the consummation of his follies and his crimes. I still preserved the exterior and the manners of a gentleman; and, in the day time at least, associated with men and women far better than myself. My habits had not so far changed me from what I was, that either my relatives or friends had turned their backs upon me. I still cherished a liking for books at times; read sometimes, the whole of a rainy day; visited young ladies occasionally; and was reckoned by their mammae not altogether unworthy of an invitation to a tea party. Above all, I had not actually committed any overt act, such as is, or ought to be, followed by the loss of caste. I had, it is true, a habit of taking brandy and water, at times; but I felt no want of it as a stimulant, and the habit was by no means confirmed. In short, when I came of age, and took possession of a handsome estate, I might still, if I would, have taken the place in society for which my fortune and connections seemed to have destined me. But my evil genius, or rather my evil habits and passions, were at length to have their final and complete triumph.

My next stage of declension was associating myself with a club of those worthless gamblers who usually haunt large towns. These, with the exterior of gentlemen, carried on the profession of card-playing. Every night they met for the purpose of playing at whist, and, by various schemes, had reduced it to a matter of certainty that they would win. In the course of a single day, these elegant companions contrived to strip me of all my ready money. I soon afterwards mortgaged my estate, and the proceeds in time also vanished. In fine, I became poor; and one hot summer's day, it came into my mind to visit my sisters, who lived on a part of my father's estate in the country, in peace and innocence; doting on me as an only brother—the hope of the family.

Well, I visited my sisters, who received me with an affectionate joy, that went to my heart of hearts. They admired me beyond any other human being, and they loved me still more. The sight of my early home, the kind flatteries of my sisters, and the sacred interest of quiet repose, of woods, waters, and meadows, birds, flowers, and all the full, combined harmony of nature, for a while awakened in my heart the rural feeling so nearly allied to virtue. I began by degrees to relish a stroll with my sisters along the little streams that skirted their grounds; to enjoy the moonlight, and the wandering glories overhead; and tried to take a pleasure in looking on or partaking in the merry hay-makings of the season.

While resident with my sisters, I received a letter,

from one of my gambling friends in town, dunning me in the most genteel manner for a couple of thousand pounds which I owed him. I shudder while I relate the step which I now took. I was the sole executor of my father's estate, and the property of my sisters had been left entirely under my control. Wretch that I was, I secretly appropriated the whole of the means of support of my confiding sisters. I mortgaged their portion of the estate, as I had done my own. On taking leave of these gentle creatures, I durst not look them in the face as they hung around me, and kissed me with tears of pure and innocent love.

From the moment I robbed my sisters, and only from that moment, I felt myself degraded past all recovery, lost beyond redemption. Wherever I went, I bore about me this intolerable feeling of irretrievable disgrace; and to escape from it, I plunged deeper into guilt. But now comes another scene in my infamous career. Accident about this time threw me into the society of a young gentlewoman, of good family, and possessing a handsome fortune in her own right. Her person was attractive—almost beautiful, and her face shone bright in the lustre of a pair of intelligent black eyes, matched, or rather contrasted, with a fine set of white teeth. Hitherto I had never thought of marrying. The life I had led had in fact made me incapable of loving a virtuous woman as she deserves to be loved. Let no woman who values her happiness write herself to a reformed debauchee.

Finding my society agreeable to this lady, whom I shall call Amelia, the idea by degrees occurred to me, that she would be an advantageous speculation, as we used to say at the club. Her person, as I said before, was attractive, but that did not much matter, and her fortune was liberal, which mattered a great deal. She was young, romantic, and somewhat buoyant in spirits. I played the hypocrite finely. We rode out together through the beautiful landscapes of a most beautiful country, and she greeted every murmuring brook, twittering bird, and rocky glen, with a vivacity of admiration that would have called up a corresponding feeling in any hour but one like mine, laboring under a sense of degradation, combined with the lethargy of worn out sensibilities. She had neither father nor mother living, but she had friends, who, though ignorant of the extent of my fall, still knew enough of my habits to think me unworthy of her hand. But young women who are rich, and mistress of themselves, are, I believe, not apt to be controlled by friends in the choice of a husband, and believing, as Amelia did, that they wronged me, she was only the more determined to do me right. She consented to trust me with herself, her happiness, her destiny—and we were married.

For some months I led a prodigy of a life. I neither drank nor gamed; and the connexions of my wife began to give me credit for a thorough reformation. But alas! when evil passions are within, they will come out at last. One of my sisters married, and it became necessary that her portion should be forthcoming. I had now a man to deal with, and farther deception became impossible. The crisis of my fate arrived. My generous, noble-hearted wife had peremptorily resisted all the cautions of her relatives to have her fortune settled on herself. No: she always replied no, I trust him with my happiness, and my fortune shall go with it. It rested with me now, either to tell her candidly my situation, and throw myself on her generosity, or to make use of her fortune secretly, to replace that of my sister's. That strange pride which clings even to guilt and degradation, prompted me to the latter. To replace the money of which I robbed my sister, I robbed my wife of that, which after events proved, she would have given me with all her heart.

I began to estrange myself from home, and, by degrees, to drink drams, to keep up the courage of dastardly guilt, and make me sufficiently a brute, to meet her, after my nightly orgies, without sinking

into the earth. Now it was that my downhill course became more rapid than ever.

To meet my perpetual losses, I made other drafts upon my wife's fortune, and to dull the sense of infamy, I drank deeper of brandy. Sometimes I rallied the remnant of good principle that was within me, and abstained both from gambling and drinking for days and nights, sometimes weeks together; but again I was carried away by impulses and habits, only the more impetuous for their momentary restraint. My wife behaved with propriety, she kept my secret, and neither betrayed me to her friends, nor uttered a reproach. She bore all in silence.

During this period we had two children, a boy and a girl. I could not bear to look at them, from the moment their little eyes began to know me. I had injured them as well as their mother; and bad as I was, I never could bear the looks of those I had wronged. To the virtuous and happy father, these little strangers form those gentle links that bind him the closer to his home, and inspire new feelings of gratitude and goodness. But it was not so with me. I was rapidly becoming an outcast from the domestic circle; an alien from all that is good, and beautiful, and elegant. My tastes, my propensities, my habits, were now all assuming the same hue of infamy and irretrievable debasement.

The depredations I had committed on the inheritance of my children, were now brought to light by that inevitable train of events which never fails, sooner or later, to bring the villain to his reckoning. Nearly at the same time, my estate was advertised by the sheriff, on a foreclosure of the mortgage. It was thus discovered that I was a beggar when I married, and that I had since become a scoundrel. Even my unbending pride, aided by the maddening bowl, could not stand this. I could not endure the sight of those who, from having once looked up to me, now shunned me with averted eyes, or gave me only glances of cool contempt.

One day I happened to meet an old acquaintance in company with two or three gentlemen, in such a way that it was impossible for him to pretend not to see me, or for me to avoid him, without actually sneaking away. I accosted him, but he took no notice of me. 'I believe you don't know me,' said I. 'O yes I do know you,' he replied, and turned on his heel. The emphasis he laid on this little word was admirably expressive. I understood it, and so did the gentlemen present. My blood boiled, and the more for knowing I deserved this treatment. I poured forth a deluge of invectives, and provoked him at length so far to forget himself, as to knock me down. That very hour I sent him a challenge, for I was not yet sufficiently abject to put up with a blow; and though I acknowledged to my own heart that I deserved the treatment I had received, still I burned for revenge. It was in vain that the friend to whom the gentleman applied to carry his answer, represented me as unworthy of his notice, a man without any reputation to lose, and to whom a blow could add no deeper disgrace. 'I should have thought of all this before I gave the blow,' he replied. 'Having noticed him in the first instance, I have no right to say now that he is beneath my notice. I must offer either apology or atonement. I cannot condescend to beg his pardon, and there is but one other alternative.'

Under the influence of these mixed principles of right and wrong, did this high-spirited young man consent to meet me. My habitual excesses had so shattered my nervous system, that nothing but copious draughts could steady my hand. I drank deep that morning; and though my vision was indistinct, my hand did not tremble. My second, one of my old club companions, who was an old amateur of duelling—that is to say, in the second, not in the first person—gave me many special directions how to hold my pistol, and when to fire. But I was stupified by the time we got to the ground, and every object swam before my eyes,

as if floating on the waves. I scarcely heard the words 'one—two—three—fire.' I raised my pistol mechanically, and yet—strange and inscrutable dispensation!—my antagonist fell dead at the first fire. A mother lost her only son—an amiable and virtuous woman an affectionate husband—and three children became orphans—for the wife survived the shock but a few months. Thus, as my worthy second assured me triumphantly—thus, and at this price, had I vindicated my honour. What honour? The honour of an unnatural brother, a brutal husband, an unfeeling father, a beastly son!

It is now time to speak of my poor wife and children. From time to time, during the progress of the scenes I have just been sketching, Amelia had been strongly urged by her friends to leave me, but she always mildly, yet peremptorily, refused. 'My lot,' she would say, was of my own choosing; and whatever it may be, I have made up my mind to bear it to the end.' Even this devotion did not touch my heart. On the contrary, I taunted her with her ridiculous attachment, and scarcely a day passed that I did not ask her with gross barbarity, why she did not go to her friends. I did not want her company—not I; nay, I wished to get rid of it, and never see her face again. I found fault with her domestic economy; reproached her with not keeping her children decent; with being a slut in her own person, though she was neatness itself; with being ugly, disagreeable, stupid, tiresome, a millstone about my neck, the bane of my life, and the cause of all my misery. What will a good wife not submit to?—she bore it all.

If there ever was a lost, hopelessly, irretrievably lost being in this world, it was myself. I was dunned for money I could not pay. I was shunned by my neighbours; my servants left me, as it was a disgrace to serve; and even the sots of the neighbourhood disdained to drink with me, because, as they said, 'a gentleman ought to be ashamed to make a beast of himself.' Though I literally lived without food, had become a bloated mass of physical manition. My hands shook; my face was swelled and livid. The mental tortures!—But they are past all description. The reader will think this bad enough, but as yet he has seen nothing. The tragedy is still to be exhibited.

One day—it was an ominous day—the anniversary of our marriage—in a fit of savage hilarity I declared I would celebrate it with more than usual splendour. I got up at twelve the preceding night, and intoxicated myself before sunrise, when I went to bed and slept myself partly sober again before dinner. At dinner I again drank deeply. I proposed a toast—'Our wedding day, and many happy returns of it.' A sudden pang seemed to cross my poor wife's mind, and produce a train of bitter recollections. 'Was it not a happy day, Amelia?' said I, tauntingly. She burst into tears, and covered her face with her hands for a minute; then slowly removing them, she replied, with a look of agony that still haunts me day and night, 'Yes, it was a happy day—but—' The tone and look irritated my already infuriated spirit. 'But what,' replied I—'Come, speak out—let us have no secrets on this happy day.' 'We have paid dearly for it,' she said—'you with the loss of fortune, fame, and goodness. I with a broken heart and a shattered reason.'

'And I alone am to blame for all this, I suppose.'

'No; I blame nothing but my own folly. I had my warnings, but they came too late, or rather, as my conscience tells me, I shut my ears to them. Would I had died,' added she wringing her hands, 'before that miserable day.'

'You are no longer the gay, sprightly, animated, witty thing that won my heart,' said I.

'Your heart!' replied she, scornfully; 'but who was it that robbed me of my gaiety; that worried my sickened soul by night and day; that has broken my heart, and turned my brain? Do you know the man, the monster I would say?' Her eyes now flashed fire,

as she continued—'Do you know the monster, I say?—he who deceived my youth, wasted my fortune, destroyed my happiness, degraded the modesty of my sex and station, and heaped coals of fire on the heads of my children?—who rendered the past a recollection of horror, the present yet worse—the future—O my God!'

'I whom you promised to love and obey all your life. Come, give me an example of obedience,' cried I, pouring out a glass of filthy liquor; come—one bumper more; I swear you shall drink one bumper more to this happy day—come!'

'I will not!'

I rose, and staggering to the other side of the table, where she was sitting, vehemently protested she should drink it.

'I will not!' she again replied.

Who shall answer for the actions of a man mad with drink? A struggle now ensued, during which I became irritated into fury. The children clung affrighted about us, but I kicked them away. My poor Amelia at length struck the glass out of my hand; I became furious as a demon, and threw her from me with a diabolical force, against the corner of the fireplace. She fell, raised herself half up, gave her children one look and mo another, and sunk down again.—She was dead.

I am now the sober tenant of a mad house. The jury that tried me would not believe a man who acted such scenes as were proved upon me, could be in his senses. They acquitted me on the score of insanity. My relatives placed me here to pass the rest of my days, and recover my senses if I can. But I am not mad. I live in the full horrible perception of my past wickedness. I know not what is become of my children, for no one answers my inquiries—no one will tell me where they are, or whether they are dead or alive. All I can understand is, that I shall never see them more. My constant companion day and night, waking and dreaming, is my murdered wife. Every moment of my life is spent in recalling to my mind the history of that ill-fated girl, and in summing up what I have to answer for to her, her friends, and her offspring. Denied the indulgence of all sorts of stimulants, my strength is gone; my body shrunk and shrivelled almost to a skeleton, and my limbs quake with the least exertion. Guilt grins me in the face; infamy barks at my heels, scorn points her finger at me; disease is gnawing at my vitals; death already touches me with his icy fingers; and eternity waits to swallow me up.

The man to whose charge I am committed has furnished me with the means of fulfilling this my last task, and making the only atonement in my power for what I have done. If there be any one who shall read this, to whom temptation may beckon afar off, at a distance which disguises its deformity, let him contemplate me as I entered on the stage of life; as I pursued my career forward; as I closed or am about to close it forever. Let him not cheat his soul; let him not for a moment believe that it is impossible for him to become as bad, nay worse than I have been.—*Penny Novelist.*

AGRICULTURAL.

ON FRUIT TREES.

The following is an extract from a Speech delivered by Mr. Mostley, before the Essex County agricultural Society, New England, in September last: the climate of New England differs so little from that of Nova Scotia, that the same instructions will in general apply to both countries:—

I now come to a topic, which, though more immediately connected with the department of

* Altered and abridged from a tale, published in the series of 'Stories of American Life,' edited by Miss Mayford. The author's name is not mentioned.

horticulture, is still within the objects of this society. I refer to the cultivation of fruit trees. We are told that man, in his primeval state, as he came from the hands of his Creator, and arrayed in purity and innocence, was placed in a garden of fruits to dress and till it. This employment so congenial to the purity and perfection of his original character, has lost nothing of its favourable influence in leading the mind to virtue and happiness. It has often been a matter of surprise to me, that the attention of our farmers has been so little directed to the cultivation of fruits, and especially, when we consider, that they are strongly urged to a consideration of this subject by every motive of profit, health, and pleasure. There is nothing which a farmer can raise upon his farm with so little trouble and so great profit as valuable fruit trees; and yet nothing is more rare than to see a farm house with a variety of valuable fruit trees attached to it. The most that we find is perhaps a few old apple trees, which show the marks of long neglect, and perhaps one or two decaying pear trees, bearing hard and crabbed fruit. With but a few hours' labour every year, a great variety of the best fruits may be obtained. Our climate is exceedingly favourable for the cultivation of apples, pears, cherries & plums. These are trees usually of long life. The apple tree will continue in bearing fifty or sixty years. But a few years since there was an apple tree in the garden of the Wyll's family in Hartford, Connecticut, which was set out by the old Secretary, before the middle of the seventeenth century. The pear tree is usually of longer life than the apple. The old Endicott pear tree in Danvers was planted by Gov. Endicott in 1630, and is more than two hundred years old. Although much decayed it still bears fruit. The cherry and plum tree often live to a great age. It is therefore not one of the least considerations in planting these trees that we are rendering a valuable service to the generations that are coming after us.

As to the matter of profit, I would inquire in what manner an acre of ground, in the ordinary course of cultivation, can be made so profitable as in the cultivation of fruits. Good fruits will always find a good and ready market. After the trees are set out the ground may be cultivated for many years, with little or no injury to the crop, and with great benefit to the trees. The trees themselves will require little other labour than pruning, and this may require one day annually. If the fruit be judiciously selected, it would sell in the market for more than the whole crop of corn, potatoes or grain, and pay for gathering marketing. Even in Newburyport market, good peaches will bring from three to four dollars a bushel, cherries and plums from four to five dollars, pears from one dollar & fifty cts. to two dollars, and apples one dollar a bushel. Take for instance a premium crop of corn or any other grain, after deducting labour &c. fifty dollars would be a liberal amount of profit, and yet I cannot but think that an acre of good fruit would yield a profit of four times this amount.

Fruit is also one of the greatest luxuries which God, in his providence has given to man. Have you not been at a festive board loaded with all the dainties which wealth and taste can collect from this and other climes? And have you not seen that those ripened in our own sunshine have always been preferred? What foreign fruit can compare with the mellow blushing apple, the luscious pear & the peach which fills the room with its fragrance? And yet all these we may have with very little labour and very little expense. If I am told that accidents often attend the cultivation of fruit, which disappoint our expectations, I would inquire what crop of the farmer is not liable to accident?

Frost, and drought which often injure fruit, are no less injurious to tillage crops.

Ripe fruit also contributes greatly to health. I have seldom known a family of children, accustomed to the daily use of ripe fruit, who have much occasion for a physician. It prevents in both young and old, dysenteries, cholics, and various other ills which flesh is heir to, and gives the form of health and strength so essential to our happiness. This is a cheap medicine, much cheaper than that presented by a physician, which we must pay dearly for, and his visit beside.

Every farmer should be well acquainted with the operations of grafting and budding. It is an art attended with no difficulty and may be learned in one hour.* A little practice will enable any person to perform the operations with great rapidity and success. I deem a knowledge of these simple arts so important that I would make a knowledge of them, an essential part of a young gentleman's education.

The peach is probably the most short-lived of all our fruit trees, but it is renewed with very little trouble. Plant a peach stone in the place where you want a tree to grow, and it is very sure to come up and flourish. The better way is, however, to have a nursery. Take a few feet of ground in the garden and in the fall plant a number of stones. At two years' growth the tree may be budded with fruit which you know to be excellent, and in the fall of the year the tree may be transplanted to the place where you wish it to stand. Let it have a southern aspect, at the south side of the house or barn, or on the south side of the hill, and it will for several years produce fruit abundantly, which will repay all your labour and trouble. When it decays let it be renewed by another. In the same manner other fruit trees may be produced.

* Out of forty different modes of grafting, described by Professor Thouin, we have only room for the present to copy the following two, being of most general application:

WHIP GRAFTING or splice grafting. This mode is practised principally on small stocks; and it succeeds best when the scion and stock are of an equal size.

The scion, which consists of the young wood of the former years growth, is cut to the length of about four inches. This and the stock are each to be cut sloping for an inch or more, and tongued. Tonguing consists in cutting a slit in the middle of the slope downwards, and a corresponding slit in the scion upwards; both are now to be very nicely joined, so that one of the sides at least, if not both, shall perfectly coincide, and to be securely bound with a wet bass matting string, and covered with composition or with grafting clay. As soon as the scion and stock are completely united, the string is to be removed.

CLEFT GRAFTING. This mode of grafting is usually practised on stocks of from one to two inches in diameter. It is thus performed: The head of the stock is carefully sawed off at a part free from knots, and the top pared smooth; with a thin knife split down the stock through the centre, to the depth of about two inches, and insert a wedge to keep it open for the reception of the scion. The scion is to be prepared in the form of a wedge; with an eye if possible in the upper part of the portion thus formed perfect success is the more certain when this is the case. The scion is now to be carefully inserted, so that the inner bark of the scion, and of the stock may both exactly meet. Large stocks require two scions, one on each side; sometimes four are inserted. The whole is now to be carefully covered with the composition, or grafting clay, except two or three eyes of each scion. This mode of grafting is equally applicable to very small stocks, but these being weak must be bound with a string of bass matting.

Grafting Clay is made of one third part of fresh horse manure free from litter, one third of cow-manure, and one third of good clay, with a small mixture of hair, well beaten and incorporated several days before using.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE HISTORY OF MANKIND.

INTRODUCTION.

If the history of one man, whose life has been diversified by adventures, be interesting to his fellow men, how much more interesting must be the history of the whole human race, viewed as the collective members of one family, the branches of which have extended thro' all the regions of the globe! By ancient records, by monuments that have been preserved through the revolutions of ages, and by numerous other kinds of evidence, we are enabled to look back through the midst of time to that remote period, when this world was in its infancy, and when man had only just gone forth, like a labourer at day-break to commence his arduous pilgrimage. At first we behold him, an isolated being, standing alone on the yet unpeopled earth; then we find him increase and multiply his species, build cities, invent arts, and disperse into different and far distant countries, where both his body and mind become assimilated to the most opposite extremes of climate. At every step of his progress, we observe his character modified or changed, by the effects of external circumstances operating upon the peculiar pliability of his nature. In one position, we find him degraded into the condition of a savage; he lives naked in the forests; his food consists only of the roots and herbs which grow wild in the fields; his time is past in the repose of sloth-like indolence; or his actions are wild, fierce, and brutal, prompted by the darkest and the most unhallowed passions that can rend the human heart. In another, we observe him surrounded by all the glowing luxuries of civilization; his person is swathed in gorgeous silks and golden tissues; his steps rest only on the softest carpets; his bed is swelled with luxuriant down; his table loaded with all the delicacies which the animal or vegetable creation can provide; he is attended by a retinue of his fellow-creatures, habited as beings of an inferior order, he has been born to fortune, and is, perhaps, the envied scion of royalty! But, instead of taking either of these extremes, let us look into the origin and history of nations; let us view man as he existed in ages far remote, and as he still exists in all regions of the world. Surely it will afford us no ordinary interest and pleasure thus to trace the stream of our existence, through all its deviations, down from its fountain head. If we could read the history of our own race aright, how much would it contribute to our own happiness! for every condition in which man may be found must suggest its own moral. Here do we see how energy, activity and industry have delivered him from the miseries of savage life, and surrounded him by all the comforts that are required to redress his wants and satisfy his desires: there do we observe how misgovernment may enthrall the most civilized society with slavery, and how luxury may undermine the stability of the proudest empire. In the one instance, we read the lesson which should urge us to subdue and govern our own individual passions; in the other, we observe the elucidation of those political principles which can alone link nation to nation in the bonds of peace and friendship.

ORIGIN OF MAN.

That man did not exist from all eternity, but was created, is obvious; for we see that nations increase according to a certain rate of progression; so that the further we recede in our calculations, the more we must reduce the existing number of inhabitants, until we reach a period when only a single family could have existed. But this is not all: a more conclusive proof remains, which is, as it were, lettered

in the structure of the globe itself. We find that this earth is constructed of numerous rocks and soils, laid in regular succession, one above the other—the lowest being the most simple, and the oldest; the highest the most complete, and the most recent. We observe, in like manner, that there are various gradations of living beings—plants constituting the lowest, man the highest link in the chain; between which extremes, we find fishes, reptiles, birds, and quadrupeds. Now, when the structure of the globe is examined, it appears to have undergone prodigious revolutions, all of which have been more or less destructive to the beings then in existence. We first find rocks, wherein no remains of plants or animals are found. We next find another series, where the remains of plants and the simplest kind of animals abound; then we excavate the bones of reptiles, birds, and numerous quadrupeds, each in successive strata; yet the remains of man we do not discover. At the present time, caves are continually opened, which appear to have been the abodes of wild and savage beasts, proving that when they prowled abroad, mankind were too few in number to subdue them. Animals multiply quicker (generally speaking) than the human species, and before the flood, which imbedded their remains, they wandered far into the woods extending their dominion over the greater part of the uninhabited world, while the human race, few in number, was confined to a single region. Since, then, amidst the vestiges of those great revolutions which have occurred in the globe itself, we do not find the bones of man, but only the remains of inferior animals, it is evident that only few of the human species could have existed when these catastrophes took place; therefore, the multiplication of mankind must be, (comparatively speaking) very recent; but let not this be misunderstood, for all we mean by recent, is, that, in the sight of eternity, three or four thousand years are but as a day, or as a wave in the bosom of a passing stream.

Accordingly, there was a time when man first began to exist: that he did not create himself, is obvious; therefore he must have been created. The tales of the gravest philosophers on this subject rival in extravagance the most ludicrous nursery stories that ever beguiled the ear of childhood. But it is unnecessary to enter into these absurdities; it only remains for us to ask ourselves—by what kind of evidence are we to explain the origin of man?

When we examine the human body, we find it composed of many parts, all of which harmonize together for the production of a certain system, exactly as the stars we see in heaven, by their mutual relations, compose the system of the universe. But no examination of the human body can elucidate its origin. The anatomist may unravel its most intricate machinery, and lay bare, with his dissecting-knife, the course of the minutest nerves—the physiologist may explain how the structure of the eye may be adapted to the sense of sight, and how every organ has a structure appropriate to its particular use—the chemist, when death has sealed down the eyelids, and the vital spirit has departed, may, in his turn, analyze and explain the principles which composed the decaying frame—but not all their combined sagacity can approach even to the remotest explanation of how these elements could so arrange themselves as to produce an organization so complete and so perfect, that its contemplation alone cannot fail to humble the pride of the most daring philosophy. Since, then, no effort of ingenuity can solve this mystery, nor any examination of the body itself afford us the slightest assistance, there is only one other kind of evidence to which

we can have recourse—it is the evidence of History.

The most ancient history in existence was discovered about the fifteenth or sixteenth century before the birth of Christ, and is thus described by Sir William Jones, whose knowledge of eastern language, & extensive erudition, are of the highest character:—"The oldest composition," says he "perhaps in the world, is a work in the Hebrew, which we may suppose at first, for the sake of argument to have no higher authority than any other work of equal antiquity that the researches of the curious had accidentally brought to light; it is ascribed to *MUSAN*, for so he writes his own name, which, after the Greeks and Romans, we have changed into *Moses*. After describing, with awful solemnity, the creation of the universe, he asserts that one pair of every animal species, was called from nothing into existence; that the human pair were strong enough to be happy, but free to be miserable; that, from delusion and temerity, they disobeyed the Supreme Benefactor, whose goodness could not pardon them, consistently with his justice; and that they received a punishment adequate to their disobedience, but softened by a mysterious promise, to be accomplished in their descendants."

Trusting, then to this historical testimony—which can only guide us through this and other perplexing mysteries—we must come to the conclusion that man was formed by a Creator; and although it is not necessary for us to advance any further proofs in support of this belief, we may observe, that, notwithstanding this account is handed down by tradition, yet the events which took place before the deluge have been transmitted to us almost as directly as any of those which took place after that epoch. This was occasioned by the very great longevity of the patriarchs. Noah lived some hundred years with thousands of persons who had conversed with Adam; and Abraham lived with Shem, the son of Noah; so that from the time of Adam to that of Abraham was comparatively no greater a length, even for tradition, than from our father's grandfather to ourselves.

The birth-place of man—or that region of the world in which he was created—has attracted much notice; and, independently of all higher authority, natural historians have come to the conclusion that both men and animals originally migrated from Asia. The illustrious naturalist Linnæus says, "that the hill of creation" exists in nature not only as a single acclivity, but as an extensive amphitheatre—a constellation of mountains, the arms of which stretch out into various climates. In the early history of the world, while other parts of the earth were covered with water, or presented only a dreary surface of bogs and morasses, the high land of Asia was already crowned with forests, and abounded with multitudes of animals, which have since dispersed themselves into every latitude of the globe. Here roamed in freedom the wild ox or buffalo, the musimon (whence is derived our common sheep); the camel, the wild cat (from which our domestic cat is sprung), the jackall, which (by intermixture with the wolf, and even, as some suppose, with the hyena) originated our domestic dog; the rein-deer, the sagacious elephant, the cunning ape. Here, too, the grape, olive, pomegranate, orange, and all the most luxuriant fruits, grew wild. In many places even the corn grew spontaneously. In this delightful region was man created; here did our first parents enjoy the brief sunshine of primeval innocence; here all was happiness, until their disobedience to Heaven's high decree "brought death into the world, and all our woe;" then were they

driven forth, under the Divine pleasure, to till the land whence they had derived their own existence; then commenced the sorrowful and perilous wanderings of the human race.

The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide.

THE MULTIPLICATION AND DISPERSION OF MAN.

When man had existed 1656 years,* an event took place so awful in its nature and so terrible in its consequences, that its vestiges may yet be traced on the summits of the highest mountains and in the bosoms of the lowest valleys. The human race, like all other animals, in the beginning, was created both male and female, for the obvious purpose of reproduction; and between the period of the fall and that of the flood, we find that mankind had increased to a prodigious amount, owing partly to the very great longevity to which many of the antediluvians attained, and partly to the numerous intermarriages which then took place. All nations even the most unlettered, have some tradition of this disastrous event, which destroyed the whole human race then existing, with the exception of Noah and his three sons, with their wives, who, escaping in the ark, and taking along with them such animals as were necessary for the repopulation of the earth, remained in safety until the ark rested on Mount Ararat, which signifies the "Mountain of Descent," and is one of the highest Mountains in Armenia.

When the waters had subsided, and the face of the earth became again uncovered, Noah and his family took up their abode in the plains of Shinar, where it appears they dwelt in tents, which were the kind of dwellings first adopted, and used until some of their descendants began to build houses. Here Noah pursued the art of husbandry; here his family increased in numbers, and remained for about 150 years, when the confusion of tongues took place, and they were dispersed into different and distant regions of the earth. The confusion of tongues did not affect the issue of Shem or Japhet, but that only of the impious Ham. To describe the routes which the different groups took, is not necessary; but it must appear obvious, that, as the descendants of Shem and Japhet yet understood each other, they would unite into small societies, and continue to practise those arts which had already been acquired; while the descendants of Ham, not understanding each other would separate, and degenerate into a state of barbarism. The descent of mankind, originally from a single pair, and the multiplication of the families of Noah, may be proved, by arithmetical calculation, to have been sufficient to supply the earth with its present number of inhabitants; nay, had not wars, plagues, and famines reduced the population, their descendants alone would have over-peopled the world.† Here, there-

* Hebrew calculation.

† "Various are the ways," says Stackhouse, in his History of the Bible, "which have been attempted by learned men to show the probable increase of mankind. For our present purpose, it will be sufficient to suppose, that the first three couples, i. e. Noah's three sons and their wives, in twenty years after the flood, might have thirty pair; and, by the gradual increase of ten pair for each couple, in forty year's time, there would, in three hundred and forty years after the flood, have arisen a sufficient number to spread colonies over the face of the whole earth."

In some parts of North America the population is supposed to double itself every twenty-five years. In the year 1717, the Russian subjects were computed at not more than 10,000,000; in the year 1762, a space of forty-six years, the numbers were 20,000,000. This is doubling, in no favourable climate, and during even the devastation of many bloody wars. With

fore, we shall simply explain how the multiplication and dispersion of the families of Noah gave rise to numerous nations.

SHEM, THE SON OF NOAH.—His sons were: Elam, Ashur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram.

The region to which they migrated.—The south part of Asia.

The nations to which they gave rise.—The Assyrians and Persians,

HAM, THE SON OF NOAH.—His sons were: Cush, Mizraim, Phut, and Canaan.

The regions to which they migrated.—Africa and the West of Asia.

The nations to which they gave rise.—Cush gave rise to the Ethiopians, and American tribes; Mizraim, to the Egyptians, Cyrennians, and Lybians.

JAPHET, THE SON OF NOAH.—His sons were: Gomer, Magog, Madia, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras.

The regions to which they migrated.—North of Asia and North of Europe.

The nations to which they gave rise.—Gomer gave rise to the Gauls, Germans, and Celts; Madia to the Medes; Javan to the Ionians and Greeks; Tubal, to the Spaniards; Meshech, to the Muscovites; Tiras, to the Thracians.

Besides the direct dispersion of mankind through the regions of the globe specified, they were occasionally dispersed to detached islands by accidental causes. Cook, Forster, and other celebrated travellers, have remarked, that parties of savages in their canoes must often have lost their way, and been driven on distant shores, where they were forced to remain, deprived both of the means and of the requisite intelligence for returning to their country. Thus, Captain Cook found on the Island Wateoo three inhabitants of Otaheite, who had been drifted hither in a canoe, altho' the distance between the two Islands is five hundred and fifty miles. In 1696, two canoes, containing thirty persons, who had left Ancoreso, were thrown by contrary winds and storms on the island of Samar, one of the Philippines, at a distance of eight hundred miles. Captain Beechy, in his late voyage to the Pacific, fell in with some natives of the Coral Islands, who had been in a similar manner carried to a great distance from their native country. They had embarked to the number of about a hundred and fifty souls, in three double canoes, from Ara, or chain Island, situated about three hundred miles to the eastward of Otaheite. They were overtaken by the monsoon, which dispersed the canoes; &c, after driving them about the ocean, they were left becalmed, so that a great number of persons perished. Two of the canoes were never heard of, but the other was drifted from one uninhabited island to another, at each of which the voyagers obtained a few provisions; and at length, after having wandered for a distance of six hundred miles, they were found, and carried to their home in the Blossom. Kotzebue, when investigating the coral isles of Radack, at the eastern extremity of the Caroline Isles, became acquainted with a person of the name of Kadu, who was a native of Ulea, an isle fifteen hundred miles distant, from which he had been drifted with a party. Kadu and three of his countrymen one day left Ulea in a sailing boat, when a violent storm arose, and drove them out of their course; they drifted about the open sea for eight months, according to their reckoning

the rapid increase of the population of Great Britain, every person is well acquainted; but how much faster must men have multiplied at the period we are considering, when the climate was more favourable, the habits of men less sophisticated, and fewer checks to population existed!

by the moon, making a knot on a cord at every new moon. Being expert fishermen, they subsisted entirely on the produce of the sea, and, when the rain fell, laid in as much water as they had vessels to contain it. Kadu, the best diver, frequently went down deep into the sea, where it is known that the water is not so salt. Thus, with a cocoa-nut shell, with only a small opening, he occasionally relieved their want. When they reached the isles of Radack, every hope, and almost feeling, had died within them; their sail had long been destroyed; their canoe had long been the sport of winds and waves; and they were picked up by the inhabitants of Aur, in a state of insensibility; but by the hospitable care of those islanders, they soon recovered, and were restored to perfect health. "Accidents similar to these (says Professor Lyell) might suffice to transport canoes from various parts of Africa to the shores of south America, or from Spain to the Azores, and thence to North America; so that man, even in a rude state of society, is liable to be scattered involuntarily by the winds and waves over the globe, in a manner singularly analogous to that in which many plants and animals are diffused." There is yet another fact connected with the dispersion of man worthy of our notice, because it explains how he may have emigrated into countries which appear now far separated from each other. There is no doubt that the whole aspect of the globe has, in the course of ages, undergone the most remarkable changes, owing to the action of the water breaking down the land, against which its waves constantly heave; and owing, also, to the action of volcanos, which, it is well known, have uplifted hills, and even vast ranges of mountains; and islands, and groups and clusters of islands. Hence there is every reason to believe that the continent of America was once united with that of Asia: for while the destructive action of the waters is impressed visibly on the American coast, Asia, from the earliest periods, has been subjected to the most violent earthquakes. Voltaire has triumphantly asked how man could have emigrated into North America; but, independent of the explanation just given, navigators have discovered that the north-east part of America is very nearly connected with the north west part of Asia, the distance between the coasts being so trifling, that both men and animals may even yet pass across without much difficulty. Thus does the progress of knowledge triumph over the doubts and errors which our ignorance and credulity too often upraise; nor do we despair of a time when truth will establish her dominion, and one faith prevail throughout the world.

(To be continued.)

THE BEST EDUCATION.

It is in youth as in after life, that vicious propensities are best counteracted, not by stern precept and rigid law, but by turning the feelings and passions into a purer channel, by giving a higher object to generous ambition, by centering the active energies on more worthy pursuits; by teaching them, in short, to find their highest gratification in mental and moral culture. Let a man's pride be, to be a gentleman—furnish him with elegant and refined pleasures, imbue him with the love of intellectual pursuits and you have a better security for his turning out a good citizen and a good christian, than if you had confined him by the strictest moral and religious discipline, kept him in innocent and unsuspecting ignorance of all the vices of youth, and in the mechanical and orderly routine of the severest system of education.—*Quar. Review.*

THE TIMES.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1835.

SINCE our last, London news have reached us down to 25th April, and we are happy to have it in our power to lay before our readers, the following synopsis of a new Ministry.

After much delay and embarrassment, Lord Melbourne has succeeded in forming an administration, which was announced on the 18th of April, and new writs of election ordered to supply the vacancies in the House of Commons, occasioned by the new appointments. The new Ministry stands thus:—

Lord Melbourne, first Lord of the Treasury.
Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Home Department.
Lord Palmerston, Secretary of the Foreign Department.
Mr. Charles Grant, Secretary of Colonial Department.
Lord Howick, Secretary of War Department.
Mr. Spring Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Board of Control.
Lord Lansdowne, Woods and Forests.
Marquis of Lansdowne, President of the Council.
Mr. P. Thompson, President of the Board of Trade.
Sir J. Campbell, Attorney-General.
Mr. Rolfe, Solicitor-General.

IRELAND.

Lord Mulgrave, Lord Lieutenant.
Sergeant Perrin, Attorney-General.
Sergeant O'Loughlin, Solicitor-General.

SCOTLAND.

Mr. Murray, Lord Advocate.

The Cabinet is to be formed of twelve members, and umour points to Earl Spencer as the twelfth. The Council is still sitting, and all the appointments are not finally settled. The Great Seal in Commission. Lord Lyndhurst still Lord Chancellor *pro tem*.

The following is the order in which the Members entered the royal closet to kiss hands on taking office in the new Administration:—

Lord Melbourne, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. P. Thompson, Right Hon. T. S. Rice, Lord J. Russell, Earl Mulgrave, Sir J. Hobhouse, Lord Palmerston, Lord Howick, Lord Duncannon, Lord Auckland, Sir J. Campbell, Mr. C. Grant and Lord Holland.

LONDON, April 25.

The following appointments have been made.—

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Lord Brougham—Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and Chairman of the House of Lords.

Sir Charles Pepys and Sir J. Shadwell—Commissioners of the Great Seal.

Marquis of Conyngham—Postmaster-General.

Earl of Mulgrave—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Sir G. Grey—Chief Secretary of Ireland.
Lord Plunket, Chancellor of Ireland.

Sir Henry Parnell—Paymaster General and Treasurer of the Navy.

Mr. R. J. Stanley and Mr. F. Baring—Secretaries of Treasury.

Mr. R. Gordon—Secretary of the Admiralty.
Hon. Fox Maule—Under Secretary of the Home Department.

In reply to a Question put in the House of Lords by Lord ALVANLEY, whether the PREMIER had, or had not, the powerful aid of Mr. O'CONNEL and his party, in carrying on the public business, or whether he had taken any means to secure his assistance, and on what terms, Lord MELBOURNE said—

"I do not know whether I have the assistance of Mr. O'Connell or not, but I say most distinctly that I have taken no means to secure it; (cheers) and I most particularly state, that I have entered into no terms whatever, nor have said any thing, from which any inference can be drawn in order to secure that individual's support. To the noble lord's question, therefore, I give a most decided negative; and if he has been told any thing to the contrary, he has been told what is false, and without foundation."

THE NEW MINISTRY.—At twenty-three minutes past five, M. F. Baring entered the House, followed by a large number of members—the House was instantly in commotion—those of the Reformers, who had taken their seats on their old side, moving over to the Ministerial side amidst loud Cheers. Mr. O'Connell took his seat at the Lower end of the Ministerial Bench.

The House of Commons was adjourned till the 12th of May.

By an Article in the last *Novascotian* we are informed that the citizens of St. Johns N. B. have resolved, at all hazards, to support the House of Assembly in its struggle with the Legislative Council.

ELOCUTION.—As we anticipated, we were highly gratified by Mr. Muter's performance in the Mason's Hall, on Wednesday Evening last. The specimens which he exhibited of Pulpit, Bar, and Stage, Eloquence, were highly respectable; and we may safely affirm, that the large audience which had assembled, retired well pleased with the mode in which they had expended their time and money.

The nett amount paid to the LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, after deducting expences, was £5.

As will be seen by a notice in this day's paper, Mr. Muter intends to open classes in the above branches of education.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Verses by "M" are not adapted for our Miscellany. "G" will perceive that we have anticipated the subject of his Communication.

*Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, 2d June, 1835.*

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint John Allen M'Donell to be Collector of Excise for the Upper District of the County of Sydney.

ITEMS.

The reported engagement of H. M. Ship *Canopus*, with three Russian vessels of war at the Dardanelles, appears to be incorrect; letters from Constantinople of the 17th March, make no mention of the affair.

BLOODY SCENE AT ST. MICHAELS.—The master of the *Sarah* reports, that two days before he left St. Michaels, 24 convicts, confined in the tower, hoisted Don Miguel's flag, and defended the place for 13 hours. They were finally quelled by the troops who killed 21, and compelled one to cut the heads off two comrades who were captured, and stick them on pikes. Thus ended this attempt at a revolution.—*Novascotian*.

TRADE OF CANADA.—One hundred sail had arrived at Quebec, between the opening of the Navigation and the leaving of the Mail. The Legislaturo of the Lower Province is to meet for the dispatch of business on the first of July.—*Id.*

FRANCE.

The Bill of Indemnity in favor of the United States was, after a debate of nine days, finally passed by the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th April.—The money is however, not to be paid until "satisfactory explanations as to the Message of President Jackson of Dec. 1834, are received by the French Government," which we have no doubt will not be long delayed.

LONDON, April 20.

Lord Amherst transacted business on Saturday at the Colonial Office. The Firebrand Steamer has been ordered to convey His Lordship's Buggage from London to Portsmouth. The *Pique*, frigate, Hon Capt. Rous, which is to convey His Lordship, will be ready for sea on Thursday. It is expected the *Pique* will go to New-York, and remain to bring His Lordship to England again, as his mission will not occupy more than three months.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

At Mrs. Davison's—Messrs. Reddin, Mitchell, Wiley, and McGill, and Rev. Mr. Wilson.

At Mr. Lorrain's—Doctor McDonald, Rev. Mr. Hetherington, Rev. Mr. McIntosh and Lady, Mr. Longworth, Mrs. Grynton, Mrs. Romans, Miss McNeil, Mr. Ramsay, and Mr. Kenny.

The Hon. S. CUNARD arrived in Town on Saturday, and proceeded in the Steamer *Cape Breton*, to Sydney.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Schr. *Patridgo*, Pettipas, Arichat—ballast; *Entorprize*, LeBlanc, P. E. Island—Oats and Barley; *Two Brothers*, Dominic, Quebec—flour to Ross & Primrose; *Elizabeth*, Simpson, Morigonish—plank to G. Smith; *Emily*, Haley, Magdalene Islands—Oil and Seal Skins; *Linnet*, Jollymore, Tatmagouche—plank &c. to A. Millar.

Brig *Pandora*, Rea, Providence—flour &c. to Ross & Primrose.

Schr. *Isabella*, Kennedy, Miramichie—ballast to R. Robertson; *Union*, Welch, Miramichie—ballast &c. Mary Ann, Fraser, Miramichie—ballast to J. Carmichael & Co.

CLEARED.

Am. Schr. *Falcon*, Martin, Boston—coal Tar, Coals, and chain Cables by the Master; *Albion*, Forest, Boston—Coals.

Brig *Elizabeth*, St. Johns N. F.—wood, goods, and live stock, by G. Smith and others.

Schr. *Two Brothers*, Dominic, Quebec—Coals; *Emily*, Haley, Magdalene Islands—Salt and stores for the fisheries, by G. Smith; *Union*, Welch, Boston, Coals and Horns by Ross & Primrose; *Pictou*, Mckay, Providence, Coals by Messrs. Ives.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BOARDS, Pine, per M	50s a 60s
" Hemlock, do.	30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh,	4d a 4½d per lb.
BUTTER	7d a 8d "
COALS, at the Mines	13s per chal.
" Shipped on board	14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)	16s "
CODFISH per Qtl.	12s 6d a 14s
EGGS per doz.	5d
FLOUR, N. S. per cwt.	16s a 18s
" Am. S. F. per bbl.	45s
" Canada fine "	40s
HAY per ton	none
HERRINGS, No. 1.	20s a 22s 6d
No. 2.	10s a 12s 6d
MACKAREL	20s a 25s
OAT MEAL per cwt.	12s 6d a 14s
OATS per bush.	1s 9d a 2s
PORK per bbl.	60s a 65s
POTATOES per bush.	1s
SALT per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES per M	7s a 10s
TALLOW per lb.	7d a 8d
VEAL "	2 1-2 a 3d
WHEAT per bush.	6s 3d a 7s

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

GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at Prices unusually low, FOR CASH OR PRODUCE:
 PRINTED Cottons, Muslins & Gingham, Shally Dresses, Gypms, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbett wool Shawls, gauze Hdks., Veils and Scarfs, crapo Hdks., Ribbons,

TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND DEVONSHIRE BONNETS, Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.

Leghorn Hats, gent's Gossamer, beaver and Calcutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdks., Laces and Edgings, bobbinette, hook, jaccouet, mull, cross-barred & cambric MUSLINS, ladies' and gent's gloves, hosiery, India rubber & other Braces, blk & fancy silk Stocks, white and col'd Stays,

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS, Imitation & linen Cambric, ladies' fancy silk Boas, prunella, kid & moek kid Shoes, embossed Persians, WHITE & GREY COTTONS,

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

—HARDWARE.—

Tennon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chisels, Rasps, Sickles, Scythes, Knives & Forks, Carvers, pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Augers japan'd & brass coal Scoops, shoe, hearth, hair, tooth, weaver's, cloth, print, white-wash & scrubbing BRUSHES, spigs, 4dy 6dy 8dy 10d, & 30dy NAILS, painted & brass Fenders, steel & brass Fire Irons, coffin Furniture, chest, rim, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpenters Pincers & Hammers, brass window pullies, bell Handles and Triggers, shingling Hatchets,

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

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

—GROCERIES & LIQUORS.—

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

R. ROBERTSON.

9th June, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the PICTOU TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, will be held in the Court House, on Tuesday next, at 1-2 past 7 o'clock in the evening. Members and others are requested to attend.

An ADDRESS will be delivered by one of the members.

A. D. GORDON, Sec'y.

Pictou 10th June, 1835.

EASTERN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

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

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

JAMES DAWSON

Pictou, 9th June, 1835.

Secretary.

WANTED.

A BOY of about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Painting business.

Inquire at this Office.

if

Pictou, June 9th. 1835.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to the House Carpenter business a steady, active lad about 16 years of age,

JOSEPH McNAUGHT.

May 20, 1835.

if

ELOCUTION, ACTION, AND POLITE READING.

Mr. MUTER most respectfully announces that he has opened Classes for Action and Elocution:—Also, Ladies' Classes for Polite Reading and Composition.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE,

For Gentlemen, from 10 a. m. till 12.
 For Ladies, from 12 till 2.
 Gentlemen, from 3 till 4,—5 till 6, and 7 till 10, Evening—on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays:—Private Instructions on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The above hours may be arranged to suit the convenience of Ladies.

ACADEMY.—Above Mr Dawson's Printing Office.

Terms and other particulars may be known by calling at the Academy.

Pictou, June 5th, 1835.

FOR SALE.

The SLOOP  LADY

Lying at the Subscriber's Wharf.

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

GEORGE SMITH.

Pictou, 6th June, 1835 h-w

TO LET.



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

GEORGE SMITH.

Pictou, 6th June, 1835. h-w

TO LET.



Entry Immediately.

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

For particulars apply at this Office.

if Pictou, July 10, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having now in full operation his

Carding Machine

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

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

DAVID ROSS.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING been appointed Sub Agent for THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, at Hartford, Conn., by Commission bearing date the 29th of Oct. 1834, will receive orders for Policies on account of said Company.

R. ROBERTSON.

Pictou, May 18, 1834. m-w

WANTED,

2 STEADY, active Lads, about sixteen years of age, as apprentices to the Cabinet making and Joiner Business.

JOSEPH GASS.

May 27, 1835

R DAWSON

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

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

PICTOU ACADEMY.

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

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

By order of the Trustees, JOHN MCKINLAY, Sec'y.

June 2, 1835.

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

JUST RECEIVED,

THE LATEST LONDON FASHIONS.

PETER BROWN, PAINTER &c.

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

IN HIS LINE.

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

All orders to measure executed with despatch, and in the handsomest style of workmanship and fashion.

P. B. feels confident that for variety, quality, and cheapness, his stock will be found worthy the attention of the Public.

Please call and examine for yourselves.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—One or two Superior Workmen.

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

June 3

r-w

A COMMON SCHOOL WANTED.

FOR six months from October 20th, either at the lawful wages of £40 per annum, for thirty scholars and upwards to any number, whatever, with boarding, lodging and washing at 30 pounds per annum in produce—or, at the more usual rate of £2 per scholar, half in produce. For particulars and references address (post paid) W. M. teacher, West River, Lower Settlement, Pictou; where his school, for this his second year there, numbers fifty scholars engaged by bond, besides others, and forty together in attendance.

Offers are invited, up to July 20th at latest, the best of which he hereby binds and obliges himself to accept then, (however low, if at all sufficient,) though at the lower of the above said two rates, if not re-engaging where he is at the higher rate. No objection to a town school at the higher rate, nor to a Latin class if not less than eight pupils with additional charge.

West River, May 1835 if

AIR an cuir a mach ann an Gaelic, bho cheanna Aghaidh, agus ri'ubh air an reic, le Seumas Dawson leabhar reicedar ann am Pictou.

AINEAMANA URRAMACH CHRIOSD, Le Ullum Dyer.

Prish s'ia Tasdain ceangailte, na Cuig Tasdain, ann am bordalbh.

Mar an Cuidna,

ORAIN SPIORADAIL, Le Paudrig Grauni.

Prish tri Tasdain, leth Cheangailte gu greaunte.

LAW, AND OTHER BLANKS

Of all descriptions, for sale by the subscriber. JAS. DAWSON: May, 1835.

POETRY.

ODE TO ENTERPRISE.

[We find this scarce ode in a very tasteful collection entitled *The Beauties of Modern British Poetry*, by David Grant, Aberdeen, 1831, the peculiar feature of which is the arrangement of the pieces under subjects, by which means it is possible to find the best thoughts of various poets respecting all the principal themes of verse.]

On lofty mountains roaming,
O'er bleak perennial snow,
Where cataracts are foaming,
And raging north-winds blow:
Where hungry Wolves are prowling,
And famished eagles cry,
Where tempests loud are howling,
And lowering vapours fly:

There, at the peep of morning,
Bedecked with dowy tears,
Wild weeds her brows adorning,
Lo! Enterprise appears:
While keen-eyed Expectation
Still points to objects now,
See panting Emulation,
Her fleeting steps pursue!

— list, Celestial Virgin!
And oh my vow record!
From grovelling cares emerging,
I pledge my solemn word.—
By deserts, fields, or fountains,
While health, while life remains,
O'er Lapland's icy mountains,
O'er Afric's burning plains;

Or, 'midst the darksome wonders
Which Earth's vast caves conceal,
Where subterranean thunders
The miner's path reveal;
Where bright in matchless lustre,
The lithal flowers unfold,
And 'midst the beautiful cluster,
Beams efflorescent gold,

In every varied station,
Whate'er my fate may be,
My hope my exultation
Is still to follow thee.
When ago with sickness blondest,
Shall check the gay career,
And death though long suspended,
Begins to hover near,

Then oft in visions fleeting,
May thy fair form be nigh,
And still thy votary greeting,
Receive this parting sigh;
And tell a joyful story;
Of some now would to come,
Where kindred souls in glory,
May call the wanderer home!

DR. E. D. CLARKE.

* Crystals, the blossoms of the mineral world; disclosing the nature and properties of stones, as those of vegetables are made known by their flowers.

FAREWELL.

When eyes are beaming
What never tongue might tell,
When tears are streaming
From their crystal cell;
When hands are linked that dread to part,
And heart is met by throbbing heart,
Oh! bitter, bitter is the smart
Of them that bid farewell!

When hope is chidden
That fain of bliss would tell,
And love forbidden
In the breast to dwell;
When fettered by a viewless chain,
We turn and gaze, and turn again,
Oh! death were mercy to the pain
Of them that bid farewell!

HEBER.

MISCELLANY.

LEARNING A TRADE.—There are many people who dislike the name of *mechanic* and who would, rather than put their children to an honest trade, tug hard at their business and live sparingly for the sake of giving them a college education. They think meanly of him who wears the leather apron, and is not dressed up in finery and show. This we believe is the reason why there are so many pettifoggers and vagabonds in the world. Many a son has been sent to college with the expectation of his parents highly excited, but like the fable of the mountain, he only produced a mouse. We think highly of our colleges and literary institutions, and rejoice to see them prosper; but we are more pleased to see an individual's mind turned in a right current. There are hundreds of lawyers who would have made better mechanics, and have obtained a more comfortable livelihood. And we have no doubt, there are many mechanics who would stand high at the bar, had they been blessed with a liberal education. But if a child have talents, they will not remain hid; and no matter what his trade or profession is, they will sooner or later burst forth. There are many distinguished individuals in the literary world, who were bred to mechanical trades. Many of the editors of our best conducted journals were mechanics, and do credit to the stations they occupy. And our mechanics too, generally speaking, are the most industrious part of the community. They are almost always busily employed. But it is apt to be otherwise with professional men. They are often dilatory, lazy. It is an effort for them to bend their minds to a difficult pursuit. They are well informed, because they spend much of their time in reading, but this is an unprofitable business, unless we have some definite object in view.

In these remarks we wish it not to be understood that we think lightly of professional men generally; for we do not. We wish to address ourselves particularly to those parents who are hesitating what occupation to give their children. Are they ingenious, fond of mechanical pursuits? Give them a trade. Do they love to study, and cannot give their attention to anything else? Send them to college. Let your children choose themselves what trade or profession they will follow, and what they select will generally prove the most advantageous in the end. But never think a trade too humble for your son to work at, nor a profession too important for him to acquire. Let every parent pursue this course with his children and we are confident there would be less unhappiness and misery in the world. You can never force a trade or profession upon a child; it must be natural to him. A disregard for a child's inclination in this respect has often proved his ruin, or at least, unfitted him for the duties of this life.—*Boston Mechanic.*

THE SABBATH.—Happy day for the body and soul of man! The world's birthday! Sign of an everlasting covenant between God and his faithful worshippers; day of Jehovah and his creation: and more honourable still, our Christian Sabbath, the birthday of the spiritual world; earnest of perpetual rest; day of the Lord and the redemption completed.

It is certain that no height of honour, nor affluence of fortune, can keep a man from being miserable, when an enraged conscience shall fly at him and take him by the throat: so it is certain, that no temporal adversities can cut off those inward, secret, invincible supplies of comfort, which conscience shall pour in upon distressed innocence in defiance of all worldly calamities.]

EPITAPH ON A VERY CORPULENT MAN.

Lie heavy on him earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee.

THE CLIMATE OF AMERICA.—Allusion has already been made in this work to the climate of England, in order to satisfy the reader that the alleged superiority of the temperature of other countries over our own is not founded in fact. If, as is the case in some countries, their inhabitants live under more ferocious skies, and have a larger share of the sun's rays than we possess, we shall, nevertheless, find that there is something to counterbalance these advantages, and which ought to convince us that a climate, which, during the twelve months, is less liable to violent changes, is not only far more healthful, but allows the daily operations of mankind to be pursued with much greater convenience. H. M.

"On making the American coast, (New York, Nov., 1820,) we had four days of denser fog than I ever saw in London. After my arrival, the weather, for about a week, was very fine. It then became cloudy and tempestuous, and during the whole period of my residence at Boston I scarcely saw the sun. At Philadelphia, there came on a deluge of snow, by which the ground was covered from January till March. At Baltimore, there was no improvement, snow lay deep on the ground during the whole period of my residence at Washington, and the roads were only passable with difficulty. On crossing the Alleghany Mountains, however, the weather became delightful, and continued so during the voyage to New Orleans. Whilst I remained in that city, three days out of every four were oppressively close and sultry, and the atmosphere was damp, and unpleasant to breathe. During my journey from Mobile to Charleston, though generally hotter than desirable, the weather was, in the main, bright and beautiful: but the very day of my arrival at the latter place, the thermometer fell twenty degrees: and in the thirty-third degree of latitude, in the month of May, the inmates of the hotel were crowding round a blazing fire. On my return to New-York, I found the population still muffled in cloaks and great coats, and the weather bitterly cold. Not a vestige of spring was discernible, at a season when, in England, the whole country is covered with verdure. During the last week of May, however, the heat became very great.

"In the Northern and central States, the annual range of the thermometer exceeds 100°. The heat in summer is that of Jamaica; the cold in winter that of Russia. Such enormous vicissitudes must necessarily impair the vigour of the human frame; and when we take into calculation the vast portion of the United States in which the atmosphere is contaminated by marsh exhalations, it will not be difficult, with the auxiliary influences of dram-drinking and tobacco-chewing, to account for the squalid and sickly aspect of the population. Among the peasantry, I never saw one florid and robust man, nor any one distinguished by that fullness and roundness of muscle which every where meets the eye in England. In many parts of the State of New York, the appearance of the inhabitants was such as to excite compassion. In the Maremma of Tuscany, and the Campagna of Rome, I had seen beings similar, but scarcely more wretched. In the 'fall,' as they call it, intermittent fevers come as regularly as the fruit season. During my journey, I made inquiries at many cottages, and found none had escaped the scourge. But inquiries were useless; the answer was generally too legible in the countenance of the withered mother, and in those of her emaciated offspring. It seems ridiculous to compare such a climate with that of England."—HAMILTON'S *Manners & Manners in America.*

CURIOSITY TO BE ENCOURAGED IN YOUNG PERSONS.

Curiosity is a useful spring of knowledge: it should be encouraged in children, and awakened by frequent and familiar methods of talking with them: it should be indulged in youth, but not without a prudent moderation. In those who have too much, it should be limited by a wise and gentle restraint or delay, lest by wandering after every thing, they learn nothing to perfection. In those who have too little, it should be excited, lest they become stupid, narrow-spirited self-satisfied, and never attain a treasure of ideas, or an aptitude of understanding.

AGENTS FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—MR. DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramachie—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. Johns, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—MR. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—MR. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.
Tatamagouch—MR. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BELLAIN, Esq.