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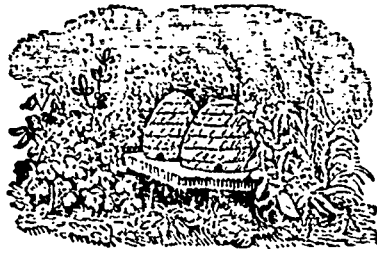
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VOLUME I. PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1835. NUMBER XXII.

**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.

**ADVERTISING.**

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 3s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 6s.; each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate. For Advertising by the Year, if not exceeding a square, 35s. to Subscribers, 45s. to Non-Subscribers,—if more space than a square be occupied, the surplus will be charged in proportion.

**TO BE LET.**

A FEW COMFORTABLE ROOMS, WITH A KITCHEN AND FROST PROOF CELLAR, on the lowest terms. COMFORTABLE BOARDING at a low rate, will also be obtained by applying to the Subscriber, DAVID GORDON. October 8, 1835.

**LITERARY NOTICE.**

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS: THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, OR PLEASING INSTRUCTOR, Being a Collection of Sentences, Divine, Moral, and Entertaining. Translated into Gaelic, by ALEXANDER M'GILFRAY. 200 pages, 18mo. Subscriptions for the above work will be received at this Office. [October 14.]

**FOR SALE**

THE HOUSE AND LOT ON GEORGE STREET, Now occupied by the Subscriber. TERMS of Payment will be made easy. ANDREW MILLAR. Oct. 14.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

HAS now commenced selling his VALUABLE STOCK of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c. at prices unprecedented in Pictou, and will continue to do so until the 20th of October. Traders and others will find it to their advantage to take an early opportunity of examining the articles and prices; as no opportunity can offer, that persons wanting articles in his line can be supplied on as favourable terms. R. ROBERTSON. Pictou, 29th Sept., 1835.

**REMOVAL.**

JAMES D. B. FRASER, DRUGGIST, has removed to the shop adjoining Mr. Yorston's, and directly opposite the store of D. Crichton & Son. September 15, 1835.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER.**

ANY person desirous of subscribing for the New England Farmer, can be furnished commencing with Vol. 14th No. 1, da 1835, by applying at this Office.

From the Diary of a late Physician. THE RUINED MERCHANT. CONTINUED.

ABOUT a fortnight after Mr. Dudleigh had informed Mrs. Dudleigh of the new lodgment he had made at his banker's, she gave a very large evening-party at her house, in — Square. She had been very successful in her guests on the occasion, having engaged the attention of my Lords This, and my Ladies That, innumerable. Even the high and haughty Duke of — had deigned to look in for a few moments, on his way to a party at Carlton-House, for the purpose of sneering at the "splendid cit," and extracting topics of laughter for his royal host. The whole of — Square, and one or two of the adjoining streets, were absolutely clogged with carriages—the carriages of HER guests! When you entered her magnificent apartments, and had made your way through the soft crush and flutter of aristocracy, you might see the lady of the house throbbing and panting with excitement—a perfect blaze of jewelry—flanked by her very kind friends, old Lady —, and the well known Miss —, engaged, as usual, at unlimited loo. The good humour with which Mrs. Dudleigh lost, was declared to be "quite charming"—"deserving of better fortune;" and enflamed by the eozened compliments they forced upon her, she was just uttering some sneering and insolent allusion to "that odious city," while old Lady —'s withered talons were extended to clutch her winnings, when there was perceived a sudden stir about the chief door—then a general hush—and in a moment or two, a gentleman, in dusty and disordered dress, with his hat on, rushed through the astonished crowd, and made his way towards the card-table at which Mrs. Dudleigh was seated, and stood confronting her, extending towards her his right hand, in which was a thin slip of paper. It was Mr. Dudleigh! "There—there, Madam," he gasped in a hoarse voice,—"there woman!—what have you done?—Ruined—ruined me, madam, you've ruined me! My credit is destroyed forever!—my name is tainted!—Here's the first dishonoured bill that ever bore Henry Dudleigh's name upon it!—Yes, madam, it is YOU who have done it," he continued with vehement tone and gesture, utterly regardless of the breathless throng around him, and continuing to extend towards her the protested bill of exchange.

"My dear!—my dear—my—my—my dear Mr. Dudleigh," stammered his wife, without rising from her chair, "what is the matter, love?" "Matter, Madam?—why, by —!—you've ruined me—that's all!—Where's the £20,000 I placed in Messrs —'s hands a few days ago?—Where—where is it, Mrs. Dudleigh?" he continued almost shouting, and advancing nearer to her, with his fist clenched. "Henry! dear Henry!—mercy, mercy!" murmured his wife faintly. "Henry, indeed! Mercy?—Silence, madam! How dare you deny me an answer? How dare you swindle me out of my fortune in this way?" he continued fiercely, wiping the perspiration from his forehead; "Here's my bill for £4000, made payable at Messrs —, my new bankers; and when it was presented to the — madam, by —! the reply was 'no

EFFECTS!'—and my bill has been dishonoured!—Wretch! what have you done with my money?—Where's it all gone?—I'm the town's talk about this — bill!—There'll be a run upon me!—I know there will—aye—THIS is the way my hard-earned wealth is squandered, you vile, you unprincipled spendthrift!" he continued, turning round and pointing to the astounded guests, none of whom had uttered a syllable. The music had ceased—the dancers left their places—the card-tables were deserted. In a word, all was blank consternation. The fact was, that old Lady —, which was that moment seated, trembling like an aspen leaf, at Mrs. Dudleigh's right-hand side, had won from her, during the last month, a series of sums amounting to little short of £9000, which Mrs. Dudleigh had paid the day before by a cheque on her banker; and that very morning she had drawn out £4000 odd, to pay her coach-maker's, confectioner's, and milliner's bills, and supply herself with cash for the evening's spoliation. The remaining £7000 had been drawn out during the preceding fortnight to pay her various clamorous creditors, and keep her in readiness for the gaming-table. Mr. Dudleigh, on hearing of the dishonour of his bill—the news of which was brought him by a clerk, for he was staying at a friend's house in the country—came up instantly to town, paid the bill, and then hurried, half beside himself, to his house in — square. It is not at all wonderful, that though Mr. Dudleigh's name was well known as an eminent and responsible mercantile man, his bankers, with whom he had but recently opened an account, should decline paying his bill, after so large a sum as £20,000 had been drawn out of their hands by Mrs. Dudleigh. It looked suspicious enough, truly!

"Mrs. Dudleigh!—where, where is my £20,000?" he shouted almost at the top of his voice; but Mrs. Dudleigh heard him not; for she had fallen fainting into the arms of Lady —. Numbers rushed forward to her assistance. The confusion and agitation that ensued it would be impossible to describe; and, in the midst of it, Mr. Dudleigh strode at a furious pace out of the room, and left the house. For the next three or four days he behaved like a madman. His apprehensions magnified the temporary and very trifling injury his credit had sustained, till he fancied himself on the eve of becoming bankrupt. And, indeed, where is the merchant of any eminence; whom such a circumstance as the dishonour of a bill for £4000 (however afterwards accounted for) would not exasperate? For some days Mr. D. would not go near — square, and did not once enquire after Mrs. Dudleigh. My professional services were put into requisition on her behalf. Rage, shame, and agony, at the thought of disgraceful exposure she had met with, in the eyes of all her assembled guests, of those respecting whose opinions she was most exquisitely sensitive, had nearly driven her distracted. She continued so ill for about a week, and exhibited such frequent glimpses of delirium, that I was compelled to resort to very active treatment to avert a brain fever. More than once, I heard her utter the words, or something like them,—"be revenged on him yet!" but whether or not she was at the time sensible of the import of what she said, I did not know. The incident above recorded—which I had from

the lips of Mr. Dudleigh himself, as well as from others—made a good deal of noise in what are called “the fashionable circles,” and was obscurely hinted at in one of the daily papers. I was much amused at hearing, in the various circles I visited, the conflicting and exaggerated accounts of it. One old lady told me she “had it on the best authority, that Mr. Dudleigh actually struck his wife, and wrenched her purse out of her hand!” I recommended Mrs. Dudleigh to withdraw for a few weeks to a watering-place, and she followed my advice; taking with her Miss Dudleigh, whose health and spirits had suffered materially through the event which has been mentioned. Poor girl! she was of a very different mould from her mother, and suffered acutely, though silently, at witnessing the utter contempt in which she was held by the very people she made such prodigious efforts to court and conciliate. Can any situation be conceived more painful? Her few and gentle remonstrances, however, met invariably with a cruel and harsh reception; and at last she was compelled to hold her peace, and bewail in mortified silence her mother's obtuseness.

They continued at ——— about a month; and on their return to town, found the affair quite “blown over;” and soon afterwards, through the mediation of mutual friends, the angry couple were reconciled to each other. For twelve long months Mrs. Dudleigh led a comparatively quiet and secluded life, abstaining, with but a poor grace it is true, from company and cards—from the latter compulsorily; for no one chose to sit down at play with her, who had witnessed or heard of the event which had taken place last season. In short, every thing seemed going on well with our merchant and his family. It was fixed that his daughter was to become Lady ———, as soon as young Lord ——— should have returned from the continent; and a dazzling dowery was spoken of as hers on the day of her marriage. Pleased with his wife's good behaviour, Mr. Dudleigh's confidence and good nature revived, and he held the reins with a rapidly slackening grasp. In proportion as he allowed her funds, her sacred “friends” flocked again around her; and by and by she was seen flouncing about in fashion as heretofore, with small “let or hindrance” from her husband. The world—the sagacious world—called Mr. Dudleigh a happy man; and the city swelled at the mention of his name and doings. The mercantile world laid its highest honours at his feet—the mayoralty—a bank—an East-Indian Directorship—a seat for the city in Parliament—all glittered within his grasp—but he would not stretch forth his hand. He was content he would say, “to be plain Henry Dudleigh, whose word was as good as his bond”—a leading iron on “Change—and, above all, “who could look every one full in the face with whom he had ever had to do.” He was indeed a worthy man—a rich and racy specimen of one of those glories of our nation—a true English merchant. The proudest moments of his life were those, when an accompanying friend could estimate his consequence, by witnessing the mandarin movements that everywhere met him—the obsequious obeisances of even his closest rivals—as he hurried to and fro about the central regions of “Change, his hands stuck into the worn pockets of his plain snuff-coloured coat. The merest glance at Mr. Dudleigh—his hurried, fidgety, anxious gestures—the keen, cautious expression of his glittering grey eyes—his mouth screwed up like a shut purse—all, all told of the “man of a million.” There was, in a manner, a “plum” in every tread of his foot, in every twinkle of his eye. He could never be said to breathe freely—really to live, but in this congenial atmosphere—his native element—the City!

Once every year he gave a capital dinner, at a tavern, to all his agents, clerks, and people in any way connected with him in business; and none but himself knew the quiet ecstasy with which he took his seat at the head of them all—joined in their tinned jokes—echoed their modest laughter, made speeches, and was bespoken in turn! How he sate while great things were saying of him, on the occasion of his health's being drunk! On one of these occasions, his health had been proposed by his sleek head-cleek, in a most neat and appropriate speech, and drunk with uproarious enthusiasm; and good Mr. Dudleigh was on his legs, energetically making his annual avowal that “that was the proudest moment of his life,” when one of the waiters came and interrupted him, by saying that a gentleman was without, waiting to speak to him on most important business. Mr. Dudleigh hurriedly whispered that he would attend to the stranger in a few minutes, and the waiter withdrew; but returned in a second or two, and put a card into his hand. Mr. Dudleigh was electrified at the name it bore—that of the great loan contractor—the city Croesus, whose wealth was reported to be incalculable! He hastily called on some one to supply his place; and had hardly passed the door, before he was hastily shaken by the hands by ———, who told him at once that he had called to propose to Mr. Dudleigh

to take part with him in negotiating a very large loan on account of the ——— government! After a hurried pause, Mr. Dudleigh, scarce knowing what he was saying, assented. In a day or two the transaction was duly blazoned in the leading papers of the day; and every one in the city spoke of him as one likely to double or even treble his already ample fortune. Again he was praised—again censured—again envied! It was considered advisable that he should repair to the continent, during the course of the negotiation, in order that he might personally superintend some important collateral transactions; and when there he was most unexpectedly detained nearly two months. Alas! that he ever left England! During his absence his infatuated wife betook herself—“like the dog to his vomit, like the sow to her wallowing in the mire”—to her former runcous courses of extravagance and dissipation, but on a fearfully large scale. Her house was more like an hotel than a private dwelling; and blazed away, night after night, with light and company, till the whole neighbourhood complained of the incessant uproar occasioned by the mere arrival and departure of her guests. To her other dreadful besetments, Mrs. Dudleigh now added the odious and vulgar vice of—intoxication!!! She complained of the deficiency of her animal spirits; and said she took liquor as a medicine! She required stimulus, and excitement, she said, to sustain her mind under the perpetual run of all luck she had at cards! It was in vain that her poor daughter remonstrated, and almost cried herself into fits, on seeing her mother return home, frequently in the dull stupor of absolute intoxication!—“Mother, mother, my heart is breaking!” said she one evening.

“So is mine!”—hiccuped her parent—“so get me the decanter!”

Young Harry Dudleigh trode emulously in the footsteps of his mother; and ran riot to an extent that was before unknown to Oxford!—The sons of very few of the highest nobility had handsomer allowances than he; yet was he constantly over head and ears in debt. He was a buckler of the ring ruffians; a great man at cock, and dog fights; a racer; in short—a blackguard of the first water. During the recess, he had come up to town, and taken up his quarters, not at his father's house, but at one of the distant hotels—where he might pursue his profligate courses without fear of interruption. He had repeatedly bullied his mother out of large sums of money to supply his infamous extravagancies, and at length became so insolent and exorbitant in his demands, that they quarrelled. One evening, about nine o'clock, Mrs. and Miss Dudleigh happened to be sitting in the drawing room, alone—and the latter was pale with the agitation consequent on some recent quarrel with her mother; for the poor girl had been passionately reproaching her mother for her increasing attachment to liquor, under the influence of which she evidently was at that moment. Suddenly a voice was heard in the hall, and on the stairs, singing, or rather bawling, snatches of some comic song or other, the drawing room door was presently pushed open, and young Dudleigh, more than half intoxicated, made his appearance, in a slovenly evening dress.

“Madame ma mere—!” said he, staggering towards the sofa where his mother and sister were sitting—“I—I must be supplied—I must mother!” he hiccuped, stretching towards her his right hand, and tapping the palm of it significantly with his left fingers.

“Pho—nonsense!—off to bed, young scape grace!” replied his mother, drowsily—for the stupor of wine lay heavily on her.

“’Tis useless, madam—quite, I assure you!—no money—money—money I must and will have!” said her son, striving to steady himself against a chair.

“Why, Harry, dear!—where's the fifty pounds I gave you a check for only a day or two ago?”

“Gone! gone! the way of all money, madam—as you know pretty well!—I—I must have £300 by to-morrow—”

“Three hundred pounds, Henry!” exclaimed his mother, eagerly.

“Yes, ma'am! Sir Charles won't be put off any longer, he says. Has my—my—word—good as my bond—as the old governor says!—Mother,” he continued in a louder tone, flinging his hat violently on the floor—“I must and will have money!”

“Henry—’t's disgraceful—infamous—most infamous!” exclaimed Miss Dudleigh, with a shocked air; and raising her handkerchief to her eyes, she rose from the sofa, and walked hurriedly to the opposite end of the room, and sat down in tears. Poor girl! what a mother! what a brother!—the young man took the place she had occupied by her mother's side, and in a wheedling, coaxing way, threw his arm round Mrs. Dudleigh, hiccuping—“mother give me a cheque! do, please!—’t's the last time I'll ask you—for a twelvemonth to come!—and I owe £500 that must be paid in a day or two!”

“How can I, Harry!—dear Harry—don't be un-

reasonable! recollect I'm a kind mother to you,” kissing him, “and don't distress me, for I owe three or four times as much myself, and cannot pay it.”

“Eh!—eh!—cannot pay it!—stuff, ma'am!—why is the bank run dry?”—he continued, with an apprehensive stare.

“Yes, love—long ago!”—replied his mother, with a sigh.

“Whoo—whoo!”—he exclaimed; and rising, he walked, or rather staggered a few steps to and fro, as if attempting to collect his faculties—and think!

“Ah—ha, ha!—ureka, ma'am!” he exclaimed suddenly after a pause, snapping his fingers—“I've got it—I have,—the plate, mother,—the plate!—hem! raising the wind—you understand me!”

“Oh! shocking, shocking!”—sobbed Miss Dudleigh, hurrying towards them, wringing her hands bitterly—“oh mother! oh Henry, Henry! would you ruin my poor father, and break his heart?”

“Ah, the plate, mother!—the plate!”—he continued, addressing his mother—then turning to his sister—“away, you little puss—puss!—what do you understand about business, eh?”—and he attempted to kiss her—but she thrust him away with indignation and horror in her gestures.

“Come, mother!—will it do!—a lucky thought! the plate!—Mr. ——— is a rare hand at this kind of thing!—a thousand or two would set you and me to rights in a twinkling!—come, what say you?”

“Impossible, Harry!”—replied his mother, turning pale,—“’tis gone—’tis—’tis—out of the question!”

“Pho! no such thing!—It must be done!—why cannot it, ma'am?” enquired the young man earnestly.

“Why, because—if you must know strath!—because it is ALREADY pawned!”—replied his mother, in a loud voice, shaking her hand at him with passion. Their attention was attracted at that moment towards the door, which had been standing ajar—for there was the sound of some one suddenly fallen down. After an instant's pause, they all three walked to the door, and stood gazing horror-struck at the prostrate figure of Mr. DUDLEIGH!

He had been standing unperceived in the door-way—having entered the house only a moment or two after his son—during the whole of the disgraceful scene just described, almost petrified with grief, amazement, and horror—till he could bear it no longer, and fell down in an apoplectic fit. He had but that evening returned from abroad, exhausted with physical fatigue, and dispirited in mind—for while abroad, he had made a most disastrous move in the foreign funds, by which he lost upwards of sixty or seventy thousand pounds; and his negotiation scheme also turned out very unfortunately, and left him means nearly as much more.—He had hurried home, half dead with vexation and anxiety, to make instant arrangements for meeting the most pressing of his pecuniary engagements in England, apprehensive, from the gloomy tenor of his agent's letters to him while abroad, that his affairs were falling into confusion. Oh! what a heart-breaking scene had he to encounter—instead of the comforts and welcome of home!

This incident bro't me again into contact with this devoted family, for I was summoned by the distracted daughter to her father's bedside, which I found surrounded by his wife and children. The shock of his presence had completely sobered both mother and son, who hung horror-stricken over him, on each side of the bed, endeavouring in vain to recall him to sensibility. I had scarce entered the room before Mrs. Dudleigh was carried away swooning in the arms of a servant. Mr. Dudleigh was in a fit of apoplexy. He lay in a state of profound stupor, breathing stentoriously—more like snoring. I had him raised into nearly an upright position, and immediately bled him largely from the jugular vein. While the blood was flowing, my attention was arrested by the appearance of young Dudleigh; who was kneeling down by the bed side, his hands clasped convulsively together, and his swollen blood-shot eyes fixed on his father. “Father! father! father!” were the only words he uttered, and these fell quivering from his lips unconsciously. Miss Dudleigh, who had stood leaning against the bedpost in stupefied silence, and pale as a statue, was at length too faint to continue any longer in an upright posture, and was led out of the room.

Here was misery! Here was remorse!

I continued with my patient more than an hour, and was gratified at finding that there was every appearance of the attack proving a mild and manageable one. I prescribed suitable remedies, and left, enjoining young Dudleigh not to quit his father for a moment, but to watch every breath he drew. He hardly seemed to hear me, and gazed in my face vacantly while I addressed him. I shook him gently, and repeated my injunctions; but all he could reply was—“Oh—doctor—we have killed him!”—To be continued.

## FOREIGN.

The intelligence from Barcelona continues to represent that city as delivered up to the most frightful state of disorder. An insurrectionary movement has also taken place at Seville. The convents have been burnt to the ground—a junta of the government has been established, and the magistrates named by Christina have been deposed.

A letter from Trieste of the 17th, mentions an important victory gained by the Albanian insurgents over the troops of the Porte, and the probability that it would lead to the concession of their demands.

Advices from Constantinople to the 5th inst. mention the appointment of Ahmed Pacha to the chief command of the Army of Albania. It was rumoured that the Capudan Pacha, on the other hand, would shortly put to sea with the whole fleet, and a corps of the army on board, to make a bold attack on Egypt. Preparations were in progress for the departure of that officer, and Namik Pacha, the late Turkish Ambassador in London, was to be his *locum tenens*. Forty more transports, full of troops had sailed from Tophane, with instructions to rendezvous at Rhodes, but whether intended to act against Albania or Egypt was not known. A large body of Militia was now raising in Constantinople, and recruits for the regular army were arriving every day in that city, from all quarters of the empire.

It is believed that the trial of Fieschi will not take place before the end of October or the beginning of November. He has as yet made no confessions respecting his instigators, if he had any. He expresses great impatience that his sentence should be pronounced and executed, and declares he has no fears of death. Being interrogated lately by M. Lavocat, who urged him hard to inform against those who had set him on to assassinate the King, he replied, 'You who know my opinions, do you think that if I could implicate some mighty personage I would hesitate a moment to do so. I detest all the great; and do you think that I would refuse myself the pleasure of mounting the scaffold with a peer of France?' All those who have seen this ruffian have been astonished at his talent, his ferocity, and his bold contempt for all laws and all principle, which he calls prejudice.

The bills against the jury system and the press have been introduced into the French Chamber of Peers, where they were opposed by the Marquis de Dreux Breze, but of course to no purpose.

The number of deaths by cholera at Marseilles was 1,104 up to Sunday, the 23 ult., on which day it increased again.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Kalisch on the 19th ult. having travelled from Dantzic in 24 hours. All the Generals who command in that camp were assembled to receive the Emperor, with whom they had the honour to dine. His majesty afterwards went to the camp to see the troops. The Prince of Warsaw arrived on the 10th; he visited the camp, and in the evening heard various pieces of military music performed by 1,000 drummers, trumpeters, hornblowers, and 600 musicians. On the 17th, he reviewed the troops, consisting of 51 battalions, 35 squadrons, 500 Mus-selmen, and 116 pieces of cannon.

The greatest vigilance is exercised on the Polish frontiers, and even Englishmen whose passports were countersigned by the Russian Legation have been refused admittance. Only those who enjoy high protection are admitted in the vicinity of Kalisch.

Advices from Iceland give a lamentable account of the state of that country. The Greenland ice had so closed in the west, north, and east coasts, as almost entirely to prevent the fishery, from which the inhabitants derive their principal support. The stormy and foggy weather which came with the ice had caused many shipwrecks, among which were four French fishing boats, only part of whose crews were saved. The farmers had lost many sheep in the severe winter, so that some had not more than 20 or 30 remaining out of 600. The trade was therefore confined to corn, of which very little remains in the island. The French corvette La Recherche had arrived and landed two naturalists, who intended to make a scientific excursion, and then proceed to Greenland in quest of the L'Illose, which has been so long missing.

The Russian fleet of 20 sail anchored in the roads of Pillau, on the 15th ult.

JUAN FERNANDEZ.—This lonely island on which Alexander Selkirk was cast away, and thus gave rise to the novel of Robinson Crusoe, has been swallowed up by the recent earthquakes, which have destroyed a great portion of Chili, South America.—*Credat Judeas.*

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.—The New Orleans True American of the 25th ult. contains the following late and important intelligence from Texas.

"By the arrival of the schooner Lady Madison, Captain Dunford, from Valasco, whence she started on the twenty-seventh ultimo, we are put in possession of late intelligence from Texas.—It appears that the country is in a state of extraordinary excitement, and on the eve of a revolution. The alarming progress of centralism through the rest of the Mexican Republic,—a threatened invasion by Santa Anna,—a meditated sale of a large quantity of settled territory, the imposition of burlesome and unequal taxes on the commerce of the country, and the arrest of the Governor, are circumstances which have aroused the people of Texas to the defence of their rights, and to resist opposition. Meetings have been held in all the towns and villages. Among the rest, Columbia, Harrisburg, Valasco, Brazoria, and San Philippe, have adopted resolutions expressive of indignation at the proceedings of the General Government, and of a determination to resist them. A convention has also been called by those meetings, and a determination expressed to abide by its decision. The Convention was to have met on the 14th Sept., and it was expected that it would take such measures as will excite Santa Anna to prosecute his threatened invasion. It will doubtless call upon every Texonian to resist, by every honourable means—remonstrances first, and arms afterwards—the usurpations of Centralism.

It is stated, that all the state of Mexico, except Texas, have given their assent to Centralism and to the dominion of Santa Anna. This system is doubtless the proper one for Mexican people, but it will not do for the Americans. Texas cannot submit to it; her only resource is in arms. A declaration of independence is the next thing we will doubtless hear of.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Paris Society of the Rights of Man, and other secret political associations, are said to have increased very much since the introduction of the enactments against the press.

The Queen Regent of Spain signed on the 9th ult. the fact of recognition [without conditions.] of Spanish America, submitted to her by the Prime Minister Toreno.

Earl Minto will succeed Lord Auckland, as first Lord of the Admiralty.

## COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, October 2.

The Hon. Louis JOSEPH PAPINEAU, Speaker of the Assembly, who came to Quebec on a visit to Lord Gosford, returns, we believe, immediately to Montreal. This person cannot now reasonably complain that the "Tories" monopolize all access to the Castle; we may almost say they are rather in bad grace there at present. We shall not turn up the words and actions, personal as well as public, which stand on record respecting Mr. Papineau. We suppose that in public life there is room for indulgence. With Sir James Kempt and Lord Aylmer the same party exercised early influence.

ST. JOHN, N. B. October 13.

RAIL ROADS.—Our readers will find in another column a project for the erection of a rail road between Grand Lake and the Richibucto River, the distance stated to be not much over 30 miles,—which it is thought, could be easily accomplished, as the face of the country over the proposed route presents no material obstacle to its accomplishment, and it is anticipated that such an establishment would be of vast benefit to the City and River St. John, and the Eastern Counties of the Province, on account of the new and extensive commerce it would necessarily open between this City and these Counties, the Bay Chaleur, Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.—Our St. Andrews neighbours, also, infused with the spirit of enterprise which now seems to pervade all parts of our Province, intend bringing forward at the next Session of the Legislature, a Bill for the Incorporation of a Company to erect a Rail Road from St. Andrews to Quebec, a distance of one hundred and ninety-five miles; such a route, it is said, would enable the produce of the Canadas to reach St. Andrews from Quebec in one day. Three years ago, a writer in the "United Service Journal" pointed out the practicability of such a Road.—*Observer.*

It is stated that *Commercial Bank* Stock was quite in demand last week at 25 per cent premium on the amount paid in, and on Friday 26 per cent was offered.—*Id.*

NEW DIGBY PACKET.—The elegant new schooner *Dart*, of 55 tons, copper fastened, and of a superior model, built by Mr. W. Farnham, of Digby, for J. H. F. Randolph, Esq., and intended to ply regularly between that place and this city, arrived at this port on her first trip on Friday last. She has most superior accommodations for passengers, having a double cabin, well furnished, &c. She proves to be an uncommon fast sailer, is commanded by Captain Tanch, late of the Packet schr. *Leho*, and will add greatly to the accommodation of persons crossing the Bay of Fundy.—The *Dart* will sail from this port every Saturday evening, and from Annapolis and Digby on Thursdays. Mr. Charles McLaughlan, South Market, is Agent for the *Dart* in this City.—*Id.*

PORT OF BATHURST.—We learn from a correspondent, that up to the 14th September, not less than 114 vessels had cleared this season at the Port of Bathurst, taking forty-five thousand six hundred tons of Pine timber, besides broken stowage: 50 more square-rigged vessels were expected, and there was plenty of timber ready to load them. Besides these, 62 schooners had cleared at the same port.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

A slaver had been captured lately, off the East end of Cuba, by one of H. M. brigs, with about 800 slaves on board.

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Mechanic & Farmer.  
SWAMP MUD.

Mr. Editor:—What is swamp mud composed of? Principally of vegetables in a state of decay. And what is the composition of plants, but the elementary parts of other plants, which are decomposed, and have produced, by new combinations, plants different in their habits and properties from their own? Scarcely nothing.

It has long been my intention, should I be placed in a situation to do it, to test the value of the swamp mud, as a manure. There is, at the base of Mount Hope, a hollow of three-fourths of an acre, containing from two to three thousand loads of vegetable mould. I last season, by way of experiment, dug out a quantity and laid it in heaps till last spring, when it was shovelled over, and a cask of lime mixed with five cords. After laying in the heap as long as time would allow, it was made use of as manure for corn, potatoes, beans, and various other vegetables. So far the experiment is quite satisfactory. Potatoes planted alongside of those manured with the mud, or manured with dung from the barn window, have tops inferior to the others. There has been no opportunity to test its relative value with any other vegetable. But the corn, beans, and other vegetables have presented through the season a healthy and vigorous appearance; and I see no reason at present why the crop with the mud will not be as good as those from a like quantity of barn manure. Should there, however, be a falling off, you shall be advised this autumn.

This communication is made at the present time, because now is the season for my brother farmers to be up and doing, should any of them think this communication worthy of consideration. If they cannot readily obtain Lime, they may with very little expense put into the barn yard one or two hundred loads, and thereby benefit themselves much more, than to stand still, with their mouths watering for the hoaves and fishes of the land speculators. Here is a speculation and a sure one, which almost every farmer in the State may make, and one that will be permanent too, for there is hardly a hundred acres of land where man sufficient to last an age, and make a farm as productive as need be wished, may not be found. Encouraged by present appearances, I am getting out a large quantity to be used next season, and at present I think it much cheaper than any other manure within my reach.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Many a farmer and gardener loses much of his time for want of suitable implements. Great improvements in the construction of farming utensils have been made within the last twenty years, and many new ones have been invented. Yet there are many who have never availed themselves of the advantages thus offered, and who still toil on after the old fashion, with only half tools enough to answer their purpose, and these often of a heavy and clumsy construction. A farmer who never attends the meetings of agricultural societies, nor unites with his neighbours in the investigation of new modes of tillage, new implements for saving expediting, or lightening labour,—nor ever reads newspapers, must be at least half a century behind the age in which he lives.—*Boston Courier.*

From the Gardner's Magazine.  
SOWING ACORNS.

What is the best time to sow acorns? and how may they be best preserved till sown? are questions which admit, perhaps, of considerable difference of opinion. No doubt, nature seems to dictate that the acorns should be com-

mitted to the ground as soon as they are perfectly ripe; for they will often begin to *chit*, i. e. sprout, even before they fall from the parent tree. But then, if sown immediately in autumn, they run great risk of being devoured by birds, mice, or other vermin; while, on the other hand, if kept till towards spring, and in too dry a state, many will perish: and, again, if in a moist one, many more will sprout out to a considerable length, and thus (as is supposed) exhaust their strength by premature vegetation. From an experiment however, which I made this year, quite accidentally, it should seem that neither the late sowing nor the sprouting of the acorns is at all prejudicial to the future growth of the young plants. Of the acorn crop of 1833, I had occasion to sow a considerable quantity; several beds were sown in the end of autumn; others in the early part of winter; and some acorns were reserved, to be dibbled in among newly-planted quick-set fences. After all were disposed of that I had an immediate occasion for, a large garden pot still remained: instead of throwing them away, I had them sown in rows in a bed. I regret that I did not note the exact time; but think I am safe in saying it was not before the latter end of February, or, perhaps, the beginning of March: and the acorns, I am sure, had sprouted out, many of them, to the length of several inches; and the sprouts were so entangled one with another, that it was difficult to separate them without injury. These late sown sprouted acorns, contrary to my expectation, came up well, and have made the finest seed bed of any sown on the premises. Many of the young plants now measure 16 inches and 17 inches above the ground, and some few 18 inches. In the autumn or early sown beds, with the exception of a single plant about 17 inches high, very few have attained to fourteen inches. The late sown ones, in short, are decidedly the tallest and finest plants. The acorns in question, I should state, had been kept in a common garden pot placed in a rather damp situation. Does the experience of other planters correspond with the above result?—*Gardener's Magazine.*

BUCKWHEAT.—We understand that the crop of buckwheat promises to be very abundant in this country the present season. Much more than usual has been sowed and it has grown well. This will be welcome news to the numerous lovers of those excellent articles, *buckwheat cakes*.—[Poughkeepsie Eagle.]

TO DESTROY THISTLES, &c.—The spirits of turpentine applied to milkweed, burdock and Canada thistle, the quantity of a teaspoonful at a time, will run down and destroy them to the ground; if not at once, repeat it.

SWINE.—The way to preserve pigs in good health and in good appetite during their period of fattening, is to mix with their food a few gall nuts, bruised with charcoal. We are unable to account how this operates so beneficially on the economy of the health of these animals, but we are wishful to make it public, as we have experienced the result to be decidedly good.

## For Sale.

## THAT WELL KNOWN FARM

FORMERLY belonging to the Rev. Jas. Rouson, is situated a few miles from Pictou, on the Halifax Road, and fronting on the Harbour. A considerable portion of the same is in a high state of cultivation.

There are also on the ground, A HOUSE and BARN.

For further particulars apply to H. Hatton, Esq. or to the Subscriber,

THOMAS RAE.

Sept. 30, 1835. cm-w

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

## ON CONSIGNMENT.

6 CASKS Herbert's Liquid and Paste SHOE BLACKING—cheap for Cash. Apply to the Subscriber. JAS. DAWSON. Pictou, 16th September, 1835

A MILLWRIGHT & MILLER of sober and steady habits, wishes to take on rent or share, a GRIST MILL, if there be plenty of work, with a constant supply of water; or would hire himself by the month or year, can make or repair Machinery if required. For reference apply at this office, if by letter, post paid. Pictou, 16th Sept. 1835

## WANTED.

A STEADY Boy, possessing a good English education, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office. [Sept'r. 16.]

A IR tighin gu laimh agus ro bhí air an reic le Semas Dawson Leabhar Reicedar an am Pictou: LAOIDHEAN SPIORADAIL, Le Donnul Mac Dhunil. An ann Eilean Phrions Eduard.—Pris Tástan.

## UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

## MACHINE CARDS.

THE subscriber has on hand two full sets of very superior Machine Cards, on Consignment, and has received orders to offer them at the low price of 7s 6d per foot. If not sold in one month from this date, they are to be sent to St. John, N. B. September 1. JAS. DAWSON

A IR an cuir a mach ann an Gaelic, bhó cheanna a gharid, agus ro bhí air an reic, le Seunas Dawson leabhar reicedar an am Pictou.

ALVEAMANA URRAMACH CHRIOSD, Le William Dyer.

Prish sia Tasdaim ceangailte, na Cug Tasdaim, an am bordalbh.

Mar an Ceudna,

O RAIN SPIORADAIL, Le Poubig' Grund.

Prish tri Tasdaim, leth Cheangailte gu greaunte.

## TO LET.



Entry Immediately.

THE Premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Roman as a SHOP and DWELLING. For particulars apply at this Office. Pictou, July 10, 1835.

## PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Am.	per bbl	20s a 22s 6d.
N. Scotia.	per bush.	3s.
BOARDS, Pine,	per M	50s a 60s
" Hickock,	do.	30s a 40s
BEEP, fresh,	per lb.	2 1-2d a 3d
BUTTER		7d a 8d "
CHEESE, N S	per lb.	5d a 6d
COALS, at the Mines		13s per chal.
" Shipped on board		14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)		16s "
COKE	per chal.	16s
CODFISH	per Ql.	12s a 14s
EGGS	per doz.	6d
FLOUR, N. S.	per cwt.	16s a 18s
" Am. S. F.	per bbl.	none
" Canada fine "		40s
HAY	per ton	35 a 40
HERRINGS, No. 1.		20s
No. 2.		none
MACKAREL		none
MUTTON	per lb.	2 1/2d. a 3d.
OAT MEAL	per cwt.	12s 6d a 14s
OATS	per bush.	none
PORK	per bbl.	65s
POTATOES	per bush.	1s
SALT	per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES	per M	7s a 10s
TALLOW	per lb.	7d a 8d.
TURNIPS	per bush.	1s 6d.



## GREAT BRITAIN.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31.

The House was occupied up to nearly 6 o'clock in receiving petitions on the subject of the mutilations and alterations made in the Corporation Reform Bill, all praying the house not to accept the bill as it at present stood.

A petition from Salford prayed the house to institute inquiry into the 'utility of the hereditary branch of the Legislature.'

## MUNICIPAL REFORM BILL.—AMENDMENTS.

LORD J. RUSSELL then proposed to take into consideration the amendments of the House of Lords in the Municipal Corporations bill, and at great length took a review of the alterations made by their Lordships, stating as he proceeded, those to which he should wish the house to assent, those that he was disposed to modify, and those that he hoped to see restored as originally passed by the house. [As these will appear in the subsequent report, it is not necessary to insert them here.] In conclusion, his Lordship hoped that they might come to a satisfactory adjustment regarding the bill, such as should advance the interests of the country, and not compromise the dignity of that house; but if he could not accomplish the correction of these amendments, he should not regret the course he had taken. Improvements there must be, and he wished them to be effected in the spirit of peace; and as far as he was concerned, to accomplish reforms and improvements, he was ready not to press what others might deem extreme opinions.

SIR R. PEEL wished the House to treat this grave question with a temperate feeling, and, notwithstanding the efforts of the press, to use their own judgment, and by so doing, contribute to support and establish that happily mixed form of government under which they and their ancestors lived. It would be nothing but tyranny to refuse to others the power of acting on their own judgment, and it would be nothing but wisdom to allow others to act on their own discretion. Their course must be that of mutual concession. They must on these grounds act. They must not act on the presumptuous supposition that they alone were right, or that others were wrong, a presumption which was the foundation of all intolerance. (Cheers.) The right hon. bart. then stated that while to some of the amendments of the Lords he was disposed to assent, there were others to which he was decidedly opposed.

Much desultory discussion took place, in which Mr. Hume, Mr. Grote, Mr. O'Connell and Mr. C. Buller took part, Mr. O'Connell declaring that the collision between the Lords and Commons had already commenced.

LORD J. RUSSELL proposed that the words which went to create Aldermen for life should be struck out, and that the term of six years be inserted instead.—MR. SAUNDERS opposed the proposition, and maintained that the office of Aldermen ought to be for life.—MR. LAW, though he felt the utter hopelessness of offering any successful opposition to the motion, must still say that it would be an act of the greatest injustice to the Aldermen if their term of office were to be thus limited.—SIR R. PEEL said he regretted to differ from his two hon. and learned friends in the view which they had taken of the question. The amendment adopted by the Lords did not give the Aldermen a life interest in the office. It abandoned vested rights, and only proposed that one fourth of the number might be re-elected by the existing council.—MR. CHARLTON opposed the motion.—The motion was then agreed to.

LORD J. RUSSELL proposed in the same clause that one-half of the members of the council should go out every three years. After a few

words from Mr. Grote, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. P. Howard and Mr. Hume, the motion was agreed to.

LORD J. RUSSELL, after observing that he objected in the strongest manner to the clause for continuing the rights of Aldermen to be members of the Town Council, moved that provision to that effect be struck out and a negative substituted.—MR. SAUNDERS maintained that it would be of great advantage to preserve, as part of the corporation, a certain number of Aldermen, for they were accustomed to the business and capable of performing it with effect.—COLONEL SMITHON thought that the Lords were entitled to the gratitude of the House and the country for these amendments.—Motion agreed to.

LORD J. RUSSELL next proposed that no licensed ministers of any dissenting congregation should be eligible as members of the council.—MR. WILKS said he must oppose the word "licensed," as it was very well known that by many certain classes of Dissenters—the Wesleyan Methodists, for instance—no license was taken out, and therefore the proposition would lead to a principle of unfair exclusion. LORD J. RUSSELL said he had no objection to postpone the clause.

On the next clause, LORD J. RUSSELL moved to leave out that portion of the amendment of the Lords, which proposed that the Justices should be for life, and to continue them in office till the first of May, 1836.—The alteration was agreed to.

On the clause dividing boroughs into wards, LORD J. RUSSELL proposed that the particulars of such division should be transmitted to one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to be approved of by the King in Council.—After some discussion, in which Sir Robert Peel said, that if the question were put to him, he must say that, upon a review of the whole circumstances of the case, it would be better to accept the amendment of the Lords.—The gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place, and the clause as amended was adopted.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL then intimated that as the House would meet to-morrow at 12 for business, it would be better to postpone all further discussion at present.

The Tithe Instalment Suspension Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1

## CORPORATION BILL.

The order of the day having been read, clauses 8, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 51, as amended were agreed to. On the 25th clause being put, a desultory discussion ensued, Mr. Wilks proposing to make some verbal alterations relating to Dissenting Ministers.—MR. BATHWICK was of opinion that persons of the clerical profession ought not in any way to be mixed up with local or parochial affairs.—After a few words from Mr. Goulbourn and Mr. S. Rice, the alteration suggested by Lord John Russell was agreed to.

Some considerable discussion then ensued, and two divisions took place on the Qualification clause; one proposed by Mr. Roebuck, which was lost.—the other by the Attorney-General, which was carried; after which LORD J. RUSSELL moved that the clause be postponed, which was agreed to.

LORD J. RUSSELL then made a few observations respecting the 52d clause, which refers to town clerks. The noble lord said he should merely propose words to the effect that the town clerks should hold office "during pleasure." The alteration made by the Lords enabled him to hold the office "during good behaviour." Agreed to.—Some other clauses were agreed to with slight alterations.—LORD J. RUSSELL was understood to propose that compensations should be granted to the present

town clerks. SIR R. PEEL thought the power under which the town clerks now held office, ought not to be interfered with, and proposed an amendment to that effect.—MR. S. RICE said the amendment proposed by the Rt. Hon. Baronet was certainly an improvement upon the amendment made by the House of Lords, but he thought there was reason to induce the House to agree to the proposition of his noble friend (LORD J. RUSSELL) in preference to that amendment. If they accepted the modifications of the Lords in this respect, they would injure the whole machinery of the bill.—LORD SAUNDON was in favour of the amendment of the right hon. Baronet.—Several members rose amid loud cries of "Divide," when SIR R. PEEL withdrew his amendment.

A good deal of discussion took place respecting the qualification, which at length terminated in the House adopting a suggestion of SIR ROBERT PEEL's, that an additional qualification should be adopted, namely, the being rated at £30 in the large towns, and in the smaller towns at 15. MR. ROEBUCK, however, divided the committee on the question that the amount of rating be £10. He was supported by 37, and opposed by 271. The clause embodying SIR ROBERT PEEL's proposition, was agreed to. There was another division, on an amendment proposed by MR. BONHAM CARTER, the effect of which was to confine the qualifications to the time of making the declaration. MR. LAW & others wished it to exist at all times. He and the Lords were supported by 53; MR. BONHAM CARTER by 153. According to this amendment, if the person has the qualification at the time of making the declaration, it will be sufficient, but we believe that Ministers are to propose some additional words.

The words "Common Council" were introduced for "Aldermen" in clause 52.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2.

MR. ROEBUCK said, he intended early next session to bring in a bill to reform the House of Lords. His object would be to deprive the House of Lords from putting a *veto* on the bills passed by the people's representatives.

MR. HUME thought as the House of Commons had been reformed, and made responsible to the public, a similar reform ought to take place in the House of Lords. Early next session he should move for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the constitution and privileges of the House of Lords. (Hear, hear.) Also to enquire into the manner in which the members of the House discharged their duties. (Hear, hear.) And to report whether those duties were discharged in a manner likely to give satisfaction to the country. And particularly to examine and report the manner in which conferences were held. He should place this notice of motion on the books in a day or two, and move it as early as possible next session.

MR. C. RIBBON gave notice of a motion for next session for the removal of the Bishops from the House of Lords. The hon. member also gave notice of a resolution for next session, to the effect, that Deans and Chapters having no cure of souls, were of no use, and that the revenues attached to them, should be placed in the hands of Commissioners, due regard being had to existing interests.

## AMENDMENTS TO THE CORPORATION BILL.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, after moving the order of the day for the further consideration of the Lords' Amendments to the Corporation Bill, proceeded to propose the consideration of the second clause, and the other clauses which had been postponed. In reference to the exemption from toll, it was his intention to propose that it should be put on the same footing as when the bill went from that house.—The suggestion was agreed to without a discussion.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL remarked that the pro-

**T W E E E.**

**WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 1835.**

By the arrival of H. M. Packet at Halifax, from Falmouth, we have London dates to the 3d ult., at which time the collision between the Lords and Commons, relative to the Corporation Reform Bill, had not taken place. It had passed the Lords with numerous amendments; these amendments had again undergone a revision in the Commons, and a Committee of both houses had been appointed to decide on the points at issue. The Irish Church Bill was finally abandoned by the Ministry.

The Foreign news are unimportant.

**CRIME IN L. CANADA.**—At the General Assizes held at Quebec, 5 individuals were sentenced to Death for highway robberies; 14 others to 12 or 3 months imprisonment for Grand Larceny, and 9 to 3 months for Petty Larceny. This is exclusive of a great number of cases that stand over untried, till the next Assizes in March.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—It is true we have invited writers of talent to contribute to our Miscellany, and likewise, that hitherto we have paid due regard to their wishes: the verses of "F. S." not coming within the range of our pledge, we must decline inserting them. Besides, the gentle sex stands so high in our estimation, that, we would not for the world give publicity to their minor fables. If our correspondent will take the trouble to bring to this office, one of these huge creatures he has tried in vain to describe, we shall use our best endeavours to inform the public to what genus they belong.

\* \* \* The Members of the **LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY** are requested to take notice that its ensuing Session commences on the first Wednesday of November. Mr. DICKSON will deliver a lecture on **EDUCATION**.

JNO. B. DAVISON, Sec'y.

**DIED,**

On Monday morning, Mr. Donald McQuako, in the 18th year of his age.

At Fall River, Mass. on the 19th Sept., after a short illness, Mr. Colm McKenzie, late of Pictou, aged 25 years. His funeral took place on Sabbath afternoon, at the first Baptist Meeting House, on which occasion a most appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bronson.

At Yarmouth, N. S. on the 7th inst., after a lingering illness, which he sustained with calmness and fortitude, Samuel S. Poole, Esq. in the 55th year of his age, sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends. Mr. Poole was one of the oldest settlers of that Township, and its Representative in the General Assembly of the Province during the last fifty years. In the discharge of his public duties, his conduct was ever marked with the strictest impartiality and integrity.

**TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.**

*Arrivals during the week,*

At Mrs. Davison's—Mr. and Mrs. Masters, Mrs. Bagnall, Miss Bagnall, Messrs Redden, Longworth, McDonald, Perkins, Carr, and Hill.

At the Royal Oak.—Mr. Cunard and Mr. Morrow. Mr. Harper's—Mr. Knight, Mr. Moss, and Capt. Thoms.

**SHIP NEWS.**

**ARRIVED.**

Oct. 16—Schr. Brothers, McDonald, Halifax, bound for Bathurst—assorted cargo to the master; Davenport, Baker, Halifax—bal. to Master; Martha, Baker, Halifax—do. to the Master.

17th—Schr. Lively, M'Kenzie, Halifax—Am. produce and Br. manufactures to J. Dawson, R. Dawson, J. Robson, and others; Amwell, Robinson, Miramichio—ballast to Ross & Primrose.

19th—Brig Hugh Johnston, Smith, New York—corn meal to G. Smith; shal. Mary Ann, Deloit, Little Harbour—produce; Gracious, O'Brien, Halifax—dry goods, groceries, &c. to R. Dawson, and others.

**CLEARED.**

Oct. 13—Schr. David Pratt, Pratt, Boston—coals by the Mining Association; Rosario, Sears, Fall River—coal by do.

14th—Schr. Corinthian, Chase, Wareham—coals by the Mining Association; sloop Georgo, Betts, P. E. Island—coal by master.

15th—Brig Ann, Thoms, Hull—timber by A. Campbell.

16th—Barque Hazard, Jackson, Providence—coal by the Mining Association; Schr. Paul Jones, Mes-orveoy, Marblehead—do. by the Master.

17th—Brig Charles, Demison, Fall River, coal by the Master.

19th—Barque Harvest Home, Falmouth—timber by J. Purves; Schr. Lovely M'Kenzie, Charlotte Town—apples, hops, tea, &c. by the Master.

20th—Brig Polly Pratt, Falmouth, timber by J. Purves.

**LAUNCE.**—A beautiful brig called the *Jane Duffus*—160 tons burthen, owned by Mr. R. Robertson, of this place, was launched yesterday, from the ship yard of Alexander M'Kenzie, Esq. She was full rigged, and glided into her destined element in fine style. This vessel is built principally of Juniper, and in point of model and workmanship, is considered by judges to be in every respect a first rate vessel.

The Elizabeth, Landrie, cleared at Quebec for this port on the 5th inst.

**CAUTION TO SHIP OWNERS AND MERCHANTS**

**WHEREAS** on Thursday, the 15th of October, two seamen, Mathew Beswick and Abraham Kay, the former a stout man with red whiskers, and the latter a tall thin man, marked with the small pox, and dark complexion, absconded from my vessel while lying at Tatmagouche; Notice is hereby given that any person or persons found hereafter employing said men will be dealt with as the Law directs, in all such cases, for which purpose I have employed an Attorney to act on my behalf, during my absence from the province.

WILLIAM THOMS.

Master of the Brig Ann, of Bridlington.

October 21.

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**STOLEN!!!**

**FROM** the subscriber, on Tuesday the 13th inst. at the Fair held at Duncan Cameron's, West River, a small brown HORSE, with saddle. The beast has one white hind hoof, some white spots on its back, and had when taken, a switch tail. Any person giving information that will lead to the discovery of the said horse will be rewarded.

WILLIAM S. MUNSIE.

Green Hill, Oct. 20.

**50 Pieces ROOM PAPER,**  
12 doz. SLEIGH BELLS,

Just received, and for sale by **JAS. DAWSON.**  
Oct. 21.

**SITUATION WANTED,**

**AS** a MILLER in a Carding or Grist Mill, by a person from Upper Canada. Apply at this Office, if by letter, post paid.  
Oct. 21.

**NOTICE.**

**THE** Partnership of Lippencott, Farnham, & Co. being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay the same to **STILMAN LIPPENCOTT**; and all persons to whom the said Firm are indebted are also requested to call on the said Stilman Lippencott, in order to have the same adjusted.

**JAMES FARNHAM,**  
**EDWARD LIPPENCOTT,**  
**STILMAN LIPPENCOTT.**

Pictou, October 1.

**THE** Subscriber, intending to leave the Province early in January 1836, for a short time, and wishing to have the business of the above Firm brought to a close, requests all those having unsettled accounts, to call and have them adjusted previous to that date.  
**S. LIPPENCOTT.**

Oct. 1.

**THE CARDING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS**

**WILL** be carried on by **E. LIPPENCOTT & Co.** at their Factory, near Kempt Bridge. All orders left through their Agents, Mr. JAMES MCGILGON, New Glasgow, Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON, Pictou, will be punctually attended to, and returned at cash price, free from expense of carriage.

**E. LIPPENCOTT & CO.**

October 1, 1835.

vision made by the lords with respect to boundaries had occasioned considerable inconvenience, and he should therefore introduce some words with a view to modify it.—The clause, as amended, was agreed to.

A verbal alteration was made in the 6th clause; the change in the twelfth clause was agreed to, as were clauses 13 and 14. In clause 10, the noble lord proposed to omit the words which related to] a Corporation Roll. Agreed to.

Some discussion took place in regard to clause 16.—Mr. C. Buller said, that though the supporters of the bill in its integrity submitted to the amendments, it was not to be supposed but that they would do their best to correct its defects hereafter. Mr. Sinclair begged the house to take notice of the admission made by several hon. members that evening, that the bill was not intended to be a final measure. [Hear.]

Clauses 18, 19, 20 and 21 were agreed to. [House left sitting.]

The House of Commons has appropriated the sum of £50,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the hurricane at Dominica.

**ORANGE LODGES COMMITTEE.**—This committee have concluded their enquiry. The members assembled this morning for the purpose of preparing their report. Mr. Hume, as Chairman of the committee having written to the Duke of Cumberland to request that he would attend the committee to give evidence, received the following reply:—"St. James's Palace, August 26, 1835.—The Duke of Cumberland presents his compliments to Mr Hume, and begs to acknowledge the receipt of his letter of yesterday, inclosing a resolution of the select committee on Orange Lodges. The Duke of Cumberland desires to inform Mr. Hume, as chairman of the committee, that he has no statement to make to the committee."

The bill for abolishing Imprisonment for debt has passed the House of Commons.

At the Court at St. James's, the 25th day of August, 1835.

**PRESENT**

**THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,**  
The Lord President, Viscount Melbourne,  
Lord Privy Seal, Lord Auckland,  
Lord Chamberlain, Lord Glenelg,  
Earl of Albermarle, Sir J. Houbhouse, Bt.  
Lord John Russell, Mr. Chancellor of the  
Viscount Palmerston, Exchequer.

**WHEREAS**, the Governor of His Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did in the month of December last, pass an Act which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz: No. 1903. "An Act for the commutation of the Royal Quit Rents in this Province."

And whereas, the said Act has been referred to the Committee of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Lords of the Committee have reported as their opinion to His Majesty, that the said Act should receive His Majesty's special confirmation.

His Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to declare His special confirmation of the same Act, and the same is hereby specially confirmed, ratified and finally enacted accordingly.

Whereof, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, for the time being, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

**C. GREVILLE.**



## POETRY.

[FOR THE BEE.]

"The first time I saw her, she was in a Church yard.—She was weeping over a new-made grave. I felt it my duty to comfort her, but could not help commending her grief."

[Old Manuscript.]

STRANGER—

Why dost thou weep that he is gone—  
Gone from this cold and heartless clay,  
Heaven will not let thee tread alone  
Life's unbefriended, rugged way.

The Being that upholds thee now,  
Has called him to a brighter sphere,  
Thou let not sorrow cloud thy brow;  
But wipe away that burning tear.

LADY—

He was my love—the very soul  
Of all the fondest heart could seek;  
'Tis this that makes the tear-drops roll,  
In sad succession, down my cheek.

In joyous hour he was the light  
That dissipates all gloomy fears;  
When weeping sorrow dimm'd my sight,  
He sooth'd my soul and dried my tears.

STRANGER—

There is a virtue in thy grief;  
"Sweet is the sorrow for the dead"—  
Grateful and holy the relief,  
With which the mourner's soul is fed.

Weep on—weep on, for lady, then,  
Ah! did I had thee cease to weep?  
Let fall the tear, again—again—  
Upon the grave where he doth sleep.

And let the flowers that blossom there,  
Be watered by these tears of thine—  
The violet and the snow drop fair,  
The daisy and the jessamine.

For when thou slumberest by his side,  
Those flowers will droop and fade and die;—  
Pale Love will pass, at even-tide,  
And pointing whisper, "There they lie!"

A—.

## MISCELLANY.

From the Journal of the Franklin Institute.

## IMPROVEMENT IN TANNING.

Patented by Edward S. and Daniel Bell,  
Smithfield, Jefferson county Va., July 23,  
1834.

The objects of the improved modes of procedure for which this patent is obtained, are,—first the softening the hides, or skins, and the freeing them from grease. Secondly, Expanding the hides preparatory to their receiving the tan. Thirdly, the procuring the tannin, or tanning principle, from the ooze, pure, by filtering—Fourthly, causing the tanning lixivium more readily to enter the hides, by the use of mechanical compression made upon them under the surface of the ooze, and thereby shortening the operation. The claims made are to the moles and apparatus, adopted for the attainment of these ends. For softening the hides, twenty-one and a half lbs. of caustic lime, unshacked, and levigated, and sixteen pounds of carbonate of potash, and one pound of carbonate of soda, are to be added to every two hundred cubic feet of water. In the alkaline liquor thus formed, the hides are to be suspended in the usual way, by which means they will be completely softened, and have their grease neutralized, in from 24 to 36 hours.

The expanding or raising of the hides is to be effected by adding to every hundred feet of pure gallic lixivium, one pound of tartaric, and one pound of sulphuric acids; by suspending the hides in this solution, a complete expansion it is said will take place in six or eight hours.

To procure the tanning liquor pure, the ooze, after having been obtained from the bark, is to be filtered by putting it into a vessel of the nature of the common hopper for obtaining ley, the bottom and sides of which are to be covered with about eight inches of raw cotton, and filled in with fine refuse tan, or exhausted bark. Through this, the pure tanning liquor is to be passed, and collected in a proper receptacle.

The most important part of the process, however, appears to be the following, namely, the subjecting the hides or skins to mechanical pressure under the surface of the ooze, or tanning liquor. The apparatus employed for the purpose is fully described, and will be represented in the drawing. A platform is to be made, and placed upon firm supports, which platform may be suspended between two vats containing ooze, and in which the hides were suspended. The platform stands a few inches below the level of the ooze in the vats, which is admitted to flow over it, there being ledges which serve to retain it upon the platform. Upon this platform the hides are to be submitted to the requisite degree of pressure. The tanning liquid is to be kept by means of heaters of a temperature of 95 deg. Fahrenheit. The hides are to be taken from the vats, and spread smoothly upon the platform, and then a kind of carriage, sustained upon two long rollers of wood or brass, is made to pass over them, the carriage being loaded with such a weight as may be necessary for the skins to be operated upon. The guides, ways, friction rollers, pulleys, &c., which are employed in the moving of this carriage back and forth we need not describe. The object of this pressure is to remove the watery particles from the pores, which are left there after the ooze has become exhausted by the combination of its tannin with the skin; the pores are thus closed, and the skin condensed, and in that state it has to be slipped again into the vat, without exposing it to the air, where in the course of six or eight hours, it will again be expanded by the refilling of the pores with fresh ooze. This operation is to be repeated, employing a stronger tanning liquid after the first has produced all the effect expected from it; and thus, in succession, a stronger and stronger, until the process is completed, which, for heavy leather takes place in six or eight weeks, and for light skins, in from six to twelve days. To economize time and labor, there must be a series of such vats and platforms as have been described, thus enabling the workmen to proceed readily from a weaker to a stronger solution, these varying according to the nature of the skin; and requiring to be regulated according to the judgment of the workmen.

THE WIFE.—I have often had occasion to remark the fortitude with which women sustain the most overwhelming reverses of fortune. Those disasters which break down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the softer sex, and give such intrepidity and elevation to their character, that at times it approaches to sublimity.

Nothing can be more touching, than to behold a soft and tender female, who had been all weakness and dependence, and alive to every trivial roughness, while treading the prosperous paths of life, suddenly rising in mental force to be the comforter and support-

er of her husband under misfortune, and abiding with unshrinking firmness, the most bitter blasts of adversity.

As the vine, which has long twined its graceful foliage about the oak, and been lifted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rified by the thunder-bolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils, and bind up its shattered boughs; so is it beautifully ordered by Providence, that woman who is the mere dependent and ornament of man in his happy hours, should be his stay and solace when smitten with sudden calamity; winding herself into the rugged recesses of his nature, tenderly supporting the drooping head, and binding up the broken heart.

I was once congratulating a friend, who had around him a blooming family, knit together in the strongest affection. "I can wish you no better lot," said he, with enthusiasm, "than to have a wife and children. If you are prosperous, there they are to share your prosperity; if otherwise, there they are to comfort you."

And, indeed, I have observed, that a married man falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one; partly, because he is more stimulated to exertion by the necessities of the helpless and beloved beings who depend upon him for subsistence, but chiefly because his spirits are soothed and relieved by the endearments, and self respect kept alive by finding that though all abroad is darkness and humiliation, yet there is still a little world of love at home, of which he is the monarch.

Whereas, a single man is apt to run to waste and self-neglect, to fancy himself lonely and abandoned, and his heart to fall to ruin, like some deserted mansion, for want of an inhabitant.—INVINC.

On Burns's first appearance in Edinburgh he was introduced, among many others to Mr. Taylor, the overweening parochial schoolmaster of Currie, who was also a competitor in verse-making, and whose opinion of his own merits far overbalanced what little estimation he might have formed of the plain unlettered peasant of Ayrshire, whose name was as yet new to the public. Mr. H—, at whose table Burns was a frequent guest, invited Taylor one day to dine with them, when the evening was spent with the usual good humour and jocularity. Taylor had brought his manuscript poems, a few of which were read to Burns, for his favourable opinion, previous to printing. Some of the passages were odd enough, such as,

"Rin, little book, round the world loup,  
Whilst I in grave do lie wi a cauld doup,"

At which Burns laughed exceedingly. Notwithstanding the pedantic and absurd perversity of the poems, he gave him a recumbent commendatory line to the printer. Next morning Mr. H— meeting Taylor, inquired of him what he thought of the Ayrshire poet. "Hoot," quoth the self-admiring pedagogue, "the lad 'ill do—considering his want o' lear, the lad's weel enough."

PRIDE, perceiving humility honourable, often borrows her cloak.

## AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.  
Aitramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.  
St. John, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & BURIN.  
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.  
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.  
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.  
Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORNE, Esq.  
Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.  
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.  
Arischat—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.