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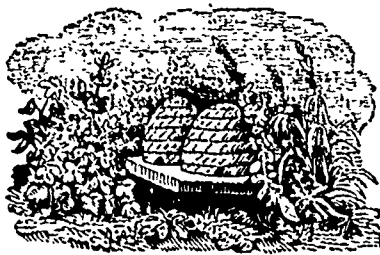
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"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1835.

NUMBER XV.

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, 5s., 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.

R. DAWSON

Has now received all his *SPRING SUPPLIES*, consisting of **CLOTHS**, Cottons, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Leather, and Groceries, Cooking stoves, Mirrors—variety, and a few best Philadelphia plate Mill Saws.

ALSO, Primo lat Herring.

Catalogues of the above to be had at the Shop. July 29.

QUEBEC FLOUR.

JUST received per schooner *PHOENIX*, Caldwell, Master, from Quebec, superfine and fine FLOUR (Phillip's Inspection,) for sale for Cash by **R. ROBERTSON.**

July 8, 1835.

TO BE PUBLISHED

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer,

A NEW SELECTION OF

CHURCH MUSIC, to be called

THE HARMONICON.

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

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

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

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12th Aug. 1835.

15 BARRELS PORK for sale by the Subscriber. **JAMES DAWSON.** August 1st.

SMALL AFFAIRS.

WE learn, by common experience and observation, that life does not consist of a repetition of great or apparently important actions, but of duties generally of the most trifling nature. The young, in entering upon a scene of active exertion, miscalculate seriously when they suppose that they will be called upon to distinguish themselves by some glorious deed, or to gain celebrity by a series of great and difficult actions, before they receive the approbation of their fellows, and come into the enjoyment of an honourable and luxurious repose. There are comparatively few whose fate leads them into enterprises of such a description. By far the greater proportion of persons move in a sphere of life in which they are called upon to perform the simplest and the easiest duties. Life consists of a round of minute trifling actions, unworthy of notice in a biography, and in general no way interesting even to the actors themselves. A man rises in the morning and dresses himself; he breakfasts, dines, and perhaps sups; he then sleeps, and in due time rises again, and again goes through the same dull routine. As for his fore and afternoons, he fills them up by attending to his business, whatever it is; and in the intervals of leisure recreates himself in the bosom of his family. And so his life is spent, from, probably, his thirtieth year, till the close of his existence.

But although most men thus pass away their time, and are rarely obliged to put forth any very extraordinary effort either for subsistence or applause, they are necessitated to pay a pretty close attention to that on which they are ordinarily employed. In this consists one of the greatest secrets of worldly success. Once in twenty years, or so, we hear of an individual who is crowned with honour and loaded with wealth, by making a dash—by some bold enterprise, carried to a fortunate conclusion. But these are exceptions—they afford no rule for general guidance. On making our choice of a profession—and it does not seem of the last consequence what the profession is—or in engaging in any piece of business whatsoever, the trick of success, as we have just said, lies in pursuing it with such a scrupulous attention to trifling details, that hardly any thing is suffered to escape notice.

While we believe few men will exactly contest the propriety of attending to the trifling duties of life, most men will differ as to the exact degree to which the attention should be ultimately carried. Every one stops short at a stage regulated by his personal feelings or convenience. Now, we can safely say, from all that has ever come under our own observation, that far more—ay, a thousand times more—err, from paying too little than too much attention in this respect. Many imagine that they are sufficiently attentive to their interests, if they only heed the great things, and let the little things alone, which they believe will take care of themselves. They think and think about some grand speculations they will by and by enter into, or what astonishing feats they will perform next spring, or what efforts they will make when some particular law is abrogated, to allow them to carry on some particular branch of trade; and so they spend an immense deal of time in theorising, while in the interval they are forgetting the main chance; that is, they are giving up attention to their present occu-

pation, which is falling into decay for lack of supervision.

Oh! I cannot be troubled doing this or that—or going to such a place—or what signifies it that I am not at my place of business for an hour; an hour is neither here nor there—those I have employed can do all that is wanted—it would be a hard case, indeed, if I were to be a drudge all my days. With this species of fond indulgence men treat fortune as if it were to be always at their beck—as if the world would stand still till they found it convenient to move forward. It is a fallacy of many young, and of some middle-aged persons, to suppose that protracted evening amusements are allowable, seeing that they do not interfere with business hours. If they really did not encroach on the time allotted to exertion, there might be little to say on the contrary. But that they do so, must be obvious to all except those whose self indulgence has exposed them to the delusion. No man who squanders his spirits and energies in nocturnal debauch can possibly re address himself to the business of the world the next day with the same power, as if he had retired to rest at the proper hour, after a moderate recreation. If he takes his usual quantity of sleep, he is belated; if not, he comes to his labours with but a part of himself. Nor is this all: systematic indulgences of this kind cannot be carried on without arrangements, and saunterings, and meetings with boon companions during the day, all of which divert the attention of an individual from that which most truly concerns him. And what is the result of a habitual practice of this kind?—a dislike of all steady employment, a failure of the powers of application, an impaired constitution, deranged circumstances, ruin, and death. A prudent man knows that a proper spending of the time of relaxation is as necessary to success as is the proper spending of the hours of business.

Innumerable instances are at present in our recollection, of young men in business losing great advantages by taking small things too easily. Although possessed of a considerable amount of capital, good connexions, good education, and good abilities, they allowed the possibilities of success in great things to engross so much of their notice, that they were heedless of the minutæ of ordinary affairs, as well as of the value of their hours of relaxation, and therefore lost themselves in a maze of difficulties. The time they were planning their wonderful projects, and amusing themselves, and leaving their trifling duties to be performed by dependents, others were improving their condition by the closest and most effectual exertions, by seeing almost every detail executed under their immediate inspection, so that in the end they outstripped those who commenced under much more advantageous circumstances, and had at first far higher promises of well-doing.

One of the silly reasons which young men sometimes give for not being more extensively acquainted with the details of not only their own profession, but the general business of life, is, that it would be low to stoop to make themselves masters of such minutæ. This dread of doing what is thought to be low is a sad barrier in the way to wealth and respectability. The lives of most men who have distinguished themselves either in military or civil professions, abound in instructive examples of what may be accomplished by

attention to the lesser details of any species of occupation; and we frequently find, that the greater the celebrity to which a man has attained, the closer has been his observation of the minor duties of his profession. It is told that Bonaparte considered no detail too low for his inspection, and nothing too trifling to be unworthy of notice. The Duke of Wellington acted upon the same principle in his campaigns: one day, inquiring of an officer about some minute details regarding the equipage of the troops, the officer replied, "that he did not consider the knowledge of such things within his province." "Not within your province!" exclaimed the Duke; "why, sir, I know the number of nails in every soldier's shoe."

The amount of valuable information, on all kinds of subjects, with which many individuals have it in their power to store their minds, and which by incidental circumstances may be brought to bear on some useful object, merely by attending to things apparently trifling—by considering no source of information too low, provided it be an honourable one, is altogether astonishing. The time that most people are consuming in idleness, or with a disregard of the minutiae of general occupation, others, who are aware of the value of knowledge, are assiduously picking it up wherever it is to be found, and carefully applying it wherever it is discovered to be useful. By this means a man becomes impregnable at all points; he is able to say something on all subjects; he obtains the reputation of a man of intelligence, and his force of character, as well as his known application, lead him to offices of distinction and respectable opulence—*Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.*

REVIEW.

MANUAL OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR, by the Rev. J. McCulloch, A. M. Edinburgh, 1835; price 2s. 3.

It is well known that the mode of education in Britain, has been lately undergoing highly important changes; but, in this country it is not so generally known, that the author of the little work now before us, has contributed much to its improvement.* This *Manual* is a philosophical and practical treatise, and displays not only a critical knowledge of the English language, but a minute acquaintance with the principles of universal grammar. For originality of conception and clearness of definition, it excels any that has been published since the days of Lindley Murray; and, in the latter department, even the work of this great author cannot maintain its former superiority.

Mr. McCulloch represents Grammar as a science rather than an art, and does not labour under the erroneous impression that the only object of the teacher is, to instruct youth in the principles of parsing, and of rectifying false syntax; without contemplating the great aim of education, the power of composing accurately. He seems to be the only writer on the subject, who has taken a correct view of the object of a grammatical treatise. Previous authors have, in many instances, formed arbitrary rules for language—his rules are deduced from its national and established usage; and he has accordingly stated his object to be, to collect and record the leading facts, respecting this usage.

Orthography and prosody, which are better learned by practice than by theory, are neither totally neglected, nor assigned a place too prominent: sufficient is said on these branches, to remove all difficulties from the way of the theoretical student. In Etymology and Syntax, this little treatise is far superior to any other that we have seen on the same subject. The original view of the verb in particular.

*Of elementary works for which the English reader is highly indebted to Mr. McCulloch, we may mention the two following, as superior to any thing of the kind now in use in the schools, and which together with the *Manual*, may be had at this office:

1. A series of Lessons, in prose and verse, progressively arranged; intended as an introduction to the "Course of elementary reading in Science and Literature." Price 4s.

2. A course of elementary reading in Science and Literature, compiled from popular writers, for the use of schools; to which is added a copious list of the Latin and Greek primitives, which enter into the compositions of the English language. Price 5s. 3d.

should arrest the attention of the candid teacher: as it is quite an innovation on the long established theory of Grammarians. In our opinion, its correctness and simplicity are equally commendable: it is adapted to the most ordinary capacity, and removes many of those obstacles which have hitherto opposed the progress of the industrious student.

Too much cannot be said in praise of Mr. McCulloch's diligence and research in collecting and arranging the sections on derivation. This is quite a new thing in works of this description; and its utility in removing the difficulties under which our best teachers formerly laboured, cannot be too highly appreciated. On a careful perusal of this branch of Etymology, no person can be so absurd as to say that a knowledge of Latin and Greek, are useless appendages to education. The classical scholar will always find both advantage and amusement, in tracing words to their origin, in endeavouring to understand their primitive meaning, and carefully observing the different shades which, through a succession of ages, they have undergone. But the portion of the work now under consideration, in some measure, supersedes the necessity of studying the ancient languages methodically, and will be found highly beneficial to the mere English scholar.

In Syntax, the rules are equally simple with the definitions in Etymology. The memory of the learner is not burdened with such long and intricate rules, as have been given by Murray, and succeeding Grammarians, who have scarcely deviated from the long trodden track.

In the education of youth, the proneness of human nature to extremes, is frequently exhibited. Some teachers over-burden the memory with unintelligible technical jargon, while others permit this faculty to receive little or no exercise, as if nature intended it should sleep forever.—The work before us recommends an intermediate course. The leading definitions, after being thoroughly understood by the pupil, are to be committed to memory; and the youth is not taught parrot-like to repeat so many words, without understanding a particle of what he utters.

If this work does not supersede the Grammars now in use, it must be attributed to prejudice, or a disposition to adhere to what is so improperly called the "good old system of education." Murray and Lennie may linger in the hands of the schoolboy, like Dilworth's Spelling-book, but this is no proof that there is not a better work in existence.

COBBETT'S CHARACTERISTICS BY HIMSELF.

'Thrown,' says he, 'by my own will, indeed, on the wide world, at a very early age, not more than eleven or twelve years, without money to support, without friends to advise, and without book-learning to assist me; passing a few years dependent solely on my own labour for subsistence; then becoming a common soldier and leading a military life, chiefly in foreign parts, for eight years; quitting that life after really, for me, high promotion, and with, for me, a large sum of money; marrying at an early age; going at once to France to acquire the French language, thence to America; passing eight years there, becoming book-keeper and author, and taking a prominent part in all the important discussions of the interesting period from 1793 to 1799 during which there was in that country a continued struggle carried on between the English and the French parties, returning to England in 1800, resuming my labours here, suffering, during twenty-nine years, two years of imprisonment, heavy fines, three years' self-banishment to the other side of the Atlan-

tic, and a total breaking of fortune, so as to be left without a bed to lie on; and during these twenty-nine years, of troubles and of punishments, writing and publishing, every week of my life, whether in exile or not, eleven weeks only excepted, a periodical paper, containing more or less of matter worthy of public attention; writing and publishing, during the same twenty-nine years, thirty volumes on various, useful, and popular subjects. Yet mere genius did not acquire this for me. There must be something more than genius: there must be industry—there must be perseverance—there must be, before the eyes of the nation, proofs of extraordinary exertion,—people must say to themselves, 'What wise conduct must there have been in the employment of the time of this man! How sober, how sparing in diet, how early a riser, how little expensive he must have been!' These are the things and not genius, which have caused my labours to be so incessant and so successful."

UNITED STATES.

GREAT FIRES AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 16.—There is no city in the world so subject to fires as New York, with the exception perhaps of Constantinople—and on no occasion has the former city been visited with a more awful disaster of this kind than in the conflagration which broke out in Fulton street last Wednesday morning. It commenced in the second story of No. 115 of that street, occupied by Mr. Burritt, druggist, and spread with unexampled rapidity right through the block into Ann street, crossed this street, destroyed the catholic chapel there, and made its way into Beekman street, diverging literally when it reached Ann street, and stopping on the east and west at William and Nassau streets. The destruction, as may be imagined, was immense, and we regret to state that four lives were lost. In common with our brethren of the press we cannot avoid attributing the wide range and extension of this devastating calamity to the extremely superficial manner in which buildings are now run up, as if merely to answer a temporary emergency, instead of the construction of a permanent edifice. Some measures ought to be taken by the city authorities to protect the public, and an inspector of buildings should be appointed by whom all plans, elevations, and specifications of buildings should be examined and controuled.

The ravages in Ann street, more particularly among our contemporaries and the penny Dailies, was beyond precedent. At No. 32, 1st story, Old Countryman office; 2d and 3d, a bindery, and 4th and 5th, Wm E. Dean, Printer—building entirely destroyed. No. 31.—5 story, totally destroyed—occupied in the basement as a press-room, with two Napiers, belonging to H. Anderson, value \$3000—insured \$1500 on that and printing office in 3d story, which alone was valued at \$1500. First story of same building, Transcript paper; publication materials mostly saved. 2d story, Jeffersonian; materials partly saved. 4th story, furniture of the old catholic church, temporarily deposited there, entirely destroyed. 5th story, printing office of the New Yorker, (Greely and Winchester.) Their total loss is about \$2,500, having saved, out of the general wreck, only a few papers. Nos. 35 and 40, 2 story brick, entirely destroyed: On the opposite side of the street, No. 32, a 5 story brick, occupied as a paper warehouse below, and as a bindery in the third story. No. 33, occupied by Mr. Scott, printer, Mr. Redfield, stereotype founder, and others—both destroyed. This was also the printing office of the Mirror, 5000 copies of which beautiful periodical, prepared for the present week, were destroyed; a small portion only of which was insured. Also the catholic church, and a two story brick house adjoining.

Twenty-one of the finest printing offices in town—eleven binderies, including thirteen publishing establishments of Newspapers—five of which were large, and eight penny papers, have been among the property destroyed.

At least 1000 individuals have been thrown out of employ by this disaster, among whom are about 500 females employed in the book binding business.

The following are the amounts insured at the respective offices, but we are afraid that not one quarter of the loss will be covered thereby:

Howard,	- - - - -	\$12,000
Fireman's	- - - - -	20,000
Washington,	- - - - -	30,000
Traders,	- - - - -	10,000
Franklin,	- - - - -	4,000

Merchants, - - - - -	\$1,500
Globe, - - - - -	16,000
Mutual, - - - - -	14,000
Phoenix, - - - - -	10,000
Jefferson, - - - - -	15,000
North River, - - - - -	12,000
City, - - - - -	17,000
Bowery, - - - - -	5,000
United States, - - - - -	7,000
Contributionship, - - - - -	12,000
Eagle, - - - - -	10,000
Etna, - - - - -	8,000
Guardian, - - - - -	7,000
Equitable, - - - - -	6,000
Total, - - - - -	\$217,000

(N. Y. Sunday News.)

NEW YORK.—LOSS BY FIRE.—Some of the papers have stated this at two millions, which we have no doubt is more than fifty per cent too high. The estimate of the Journal of Commerce seems to us much nearer the truth—and that calculates the entire destruction of property at \$750,000—about one third part of which only is insured—leaving a total loss of half a million to the proprietors.

This falls heavily on a great number of persons. Many of whom were young men just commencing business, and getting on prosperously, who in one disastrous hour, are deprived of their all. Nor was it alone the occupants that suffered. A large amount of property belonging to others was consumed—especially in the binderies and printing offices—such as books in the sheets, bound, or in the process of binding, stereotype plates, &c, on which there was no insurance.—*Transcript.*

Out of more than a hundred granite pillars which supported the majority of the buildings destroyed by the late fire, only two have been found, the remainder having crumbled into small pieces. Builders should take warning from this circumstance, and more especially so, as the firemen now shun premises so constructed as they would destruction.—*Id.*

The Evening Star says, a pregnant woman, far advanced, whilst being removed during the fire on Wednesday, from a building in Ann street, through the fright, was safely delivered of a fine child. His name should be *Blaze*.

FIRE IN NEW JERSEY—We were informed by a gentleman who came from Jersey city last evening, that there was a serious destruction of property by fire yesterday afternoon on Bergen Hill, a number of buildings and other property being totally consumed. We did not learn any particulars, nor how the fire originated.—*N. Y. Transcript, Aug. 15.*

FIRE IN BUFFALO.—Jordan's Joiner's shop and Brainard & Lush's bakery establishment, situated on the island near the canal basin, Buffalo, were, with their contents, destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last.—*Id.*

FIRE AT NEWARK.—A fire broke out at Newark, on Saturday evening, which destroyed fifteen or sixteen houses before it was quelled. The loss is estimated at about \$50,000.

BALTIMORE.—The efficient measures adopted by the new Mayor of Baltimore, have had the effect wholly to suppress the recurrence of any riotous outbreaks in that city. To render the peace and safety of the citizens more secure, he has recommended the organization of a permanent City Guard, by the voluntary enrollment of citizens in their respective wards. The measure does not appear to meet with very general approbation. We doubt much whether the people of that, or any other city in the union, are exactly prepared to succumb to the rules of a military establishment, whether it be in the shape of a regular or an irregular standing army, to keep them in awe. In this free country, the people are constitutionally, not only the makers, but also the keepers of the law; and it is far foreign to their spirit, or the spirit of their institutions, to be placed under the surveillance of a self-selected and self-constituted military despotism. If the legal provisions of any state are not competent to the protection of the lives and property of its citizens, the great mass of the people will be found ready to co-operate, heart and hand for an extension of judicial strength; but they will scarcely be found willing to allow a volunteer corps of armed exclusives, to ride rough shod over their necks. It would be a dangerous experiment in any city, Baltimore especially.

All opposition to the election of Gen. Smith, as Mayor has been withdrawn, and he will deservedly be unanimously elected.—*New York Sun.*

The Disturbances at Washington have been incessantly in agitation since the arrest of Crandall.—The free blacks have fled in all directions for their lives, leaving their little all to the merciless hands of the infuriated mob. The Public Officers are garrisoned by the clerks, and U. S. troops are posted about the city to protect the lives and property of the citizens. The legal tribunals and constituted authorities

are no more regarded, than if such things were not.—*Id.*

CAPTAIN BACK arrived in town on Saturday evening, from his Arctic expedition, and took lodgings at the City Hotel. He proceeded for England in the packet ship North America, which sailed yesterday morning for Liverpool. A large crowd attended to pay their respects to the intrepid officer, previous to his departure.—*N. Y. paper, Aug. 18.*

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

The ship Orleans has arrived at New York from Havre, bringing papers to July 10. Gen. Moreno has been appointed by Don Carlos commander in chief of his troops, in place of Gen. Zumalacarraguy. The first division of British troops, 500 in number, had arrived at Bilbao. The ex-King of France, Charles X. was not expected to live. There was no confirmation of the report of the death of the young Duke of Bourdeaux, son of the late Duke de Berri, at Prague. It was said however that he was in ill health. It is said that the design of a meeting between the Emperors of Austria and Russia has been abandoned. The Turkish government has refused to admit a French and English ship of war within the Dardanelles, and the refusal caused some sensation at Paris, being regarded as the result of a secret understanding between the Porte and Russia.

DUelling DISCOURAGED IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—M. Vial, Colonel of the 8th Dragoons, has been superseded, and placed on the list of officers not in active service, in consequence of his having fought a duel with Lieut. Colonel Gerard of the same regiment.—*French paper.*

The city of Paris is protected at this moment by fourteen regiments. Thirteen other regiments are in barracks in the vicinity, the whole of which would form an array of from 50,000 to 60,000 men.

THE CONSPIRACY.—The parties in custody, charged with a conspiracy to assassinate the King, amount already to the number of 20. The prime mover of this plot is a man of the name of Bergeron, who has already been tried and acquitted of a similar offence, having been charged, with firing a pistol at the King, at the corner of the Pont Royal, when his Majesty was proceeding from the Tuilleries to the Chamber of deputies, to open the session of the Legislature. His acquittal having secured him impunity, this man has since been heard to boast that his was really the hand that fired the famous pistol shot; but although he is now in custody, it seems to be doubtful whether this new conspiracy can be brought home either to him or his supposed accomplices. Apart from their ulterior designs, which certainly could not be innocent, the facts which can be proved against them amount to little more than their having taken a house on the road to Neuilly, and having made it a sort of magazine of arms and ammunition. It is supposed that a principal part of their plan consisted in the construction of a second edition of the celebrated infernal machine, which was to have been directed against the King's carriage on his Majesty's return from his suburban villa to the Tuilleries. The preliminary proceedings are still in progress, and as soon as they are brought to a close, some official announcement will be made of the course which it is intended to pursue.

The raising of an auxiliary force makes little progress in France. The Prussian Government has given an evasive answer to inquiries respecting an extensive military force which is at present raising.

Several severe shocks of an earthquake were felt in the Island of Majorca, about the 20th of June. The town of Palma was entire-

ly deserted of its inhabitants. No material damage appears to have been done.


SPAIN.—The Queen Regent of Spain has appointed a commission to prepare a plan of elementary education for her people, and to establish at Madrid, a central school, founded on the English system. Two deputies have been sent to London to examine the model school there.

TEXAS.—The schooner Columbus, from Aranzas, brings intelligence that two hundred Mexican troops had been landed at that place on the 12th inst. destined for Texas; and that many other detachments having a similar destination, were marching through the interior to different places of rendezvous. An armed sloop, named the Cameo, alias the Henrietta, formerly of this port, was lying at Aranzas, under the command of the notorious Thompson, who threatened to seize the Columbus and take her to Vera Cruz as a lawful prize. He threatened the same with regard to all American vessels he might fall in with. He had on board of his vessel two American Seamen whom he forcibly detained, and who belonged to the vessel lately seized at Galveston Bay.—*New Orleans True American*

NEW ZEALAND TIMBER.—The British Government having received satisfactory information of the fitness of the timber of the Cowdec tree of New Zealand for spars for the navy, sent the Buffalo to that country for specimens. That vessel has just returned, and brought a cargo far exceeding all expectations. Before the return of the Buffalo, an enterprising and experienced naval officer, who has formed an establishment of his own in New Zealand, had offered, and we believe contracted with Government, to furnish spars of this kind for that Island, at a lower price, and of better quality than those from the Baltic—a circumstance which, in the not impossible contingency of a war with Russia, may be of essential importance to this country.

For Sale.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

 **THE** valuable Property on which he now carries on his Chain and Anchor **Manufactory**, situated on the south end of Patterson's Wharf: the premises are so well known that further description is unnecessary. If not disposed of before the 15th day of September next, it will then be offered at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the premises.

JOHN RUSSEL.

For Sale as above, on reasonable terms,
Best Chain Cables, from 1-2 to 1 1-8 Inch; Anchors from 3 cwt. to 12 cwt.; hose Pipes and Windlass Irons, all sizes.
Pictou, July 8, 1835.

PICTOU ACADEMY.

AS the third Teacher in the Institution, is about to relinquish his charge, no 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.

The examination of Candidates for the above situation is unavoidably postponed until Tuesday, the 8th September next.

200 American CHAIRS for Sale by
July 1.] ROSS & PRIMROSE.

HANDBILLS & BOOK WORK
Done at this Office, in the most handsome style, and at very moderate prices. **May, 1835**

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Tennessee Farmer.

SAVING CLOVER SEED.

The two great objects to be attended to, in raising clover seed with profit, are—First, to secure the production of as large a crop to the acre as practicable—and secondly, to harvest the crop in such a manner, as to bring as large a portion of the seed into the barn and to leave as small a portion as possible of it in the field.

To attain the first object, that of securing a large product, we have in our preceding numbers, in observations on the culture of clover, given the necessary directions, we will now only repeat, that the main things to be attended to are the following:—1. That the land be fertile. 2. That it be well prepared before sowing the seed, as heretofore directed. 3d. That a sufficient quantity of seed be sown to the acre. 4th. That it be evenly distributed over the ground. 5th. That whenever the land requires its aid, gypsum or plaster be sown on the clover—and 6th. That it be not injured by the injudicious or excessive grazing. If these particulars be attended to, an acre of ordinary land will produce three bushels of seed in a common season, often more.

We now come to speak of the more difficult and laborious operation of safely and economically harvesting and securing it. This requires care and attention. The objects to be aimed at are, to cut the seed at the period when there is the largest portion of ripe seed on the ground, in that stage of maturity, which will admit of its being collected into the barn, and so to handle it, as to prevent the seed from being shattered off and left on the field, while straw or haulm only is collected in the barn. It is, we believe, to the improvident and ruinous neglect of strict attention to these two latter objects, that most farmers may attribute their failure in making clover seed. We will lay before our readers the results of our own observation and experience, on these important points, hoping that those of our patrons, who have discovered a better mode of affecting these objects, than the one recommended, will yet communicate to us their practice in time to enable us to lay it before the public in our next number.

TIME OF CUTTING.

As the clover seed, from the time the first heads ripen, until the close of the season, are daily arriving at maturity, the great desideratum is, to ascertain the precise period when there is on the ground the greatest portion of ripe seed, in a state which will admit of its being collected and brought into the barn. If the clover be cut before this period, there must evidently be a loss sustained, from the immaturity of too large a portion of the seed. If the cutting be deferred beyond this period, an equal, and perhaps a greater loss will be sustained, from the impossibility of saving the seed first ripened, generally the best, on account of its being so easily shattered off. We would recommend, as the most eligible time for cutting, the period when about two thirds of the heads have become ripe and assumed a black color, many of the others, at this time of a brown color, will ripen after cutting.

MODE OF CUTTING.

Where the clover has not lodged, and is high enough to admit of it, by far the most expeditious, and in every point of view the most eligible mode of cutting, is to cradle it as we do grain, only throwing it into double swarths, that is laying the clover cut from two lands in one swarth. If the grass be so short as to require it, a strip of linen may be fastened on the fingers of the cradle so as to prevent the heads from falling through them.

MODE OF CURING.

If this crop be not heavy and the weather

be good, the swarths may lie undisturbed for several days, until the hay be perfectly cured, it should then, in the morning or evening while sufficiently moist from the dew, to prevent its shattering off too easily, be gently raked into small bunches, such as can be conveniently raised with a fork and laid on the wagon. When not too damp, these bunches should be hauled to the barn, and either stowed away in mows, or which is better threshed off, and either immediately cleaned, or else the heads stowed away in a room prepared for the purpose until winter, to be then threshed or trodden out. But should there be rain on them, or should they be suffered to remain in the field any considerable length of time after being raked up, these bunches must with a fork be gently turned bottom upwards, and laid in a new place, after every rain to which they may be exposed, and after every two or three days they may have lain in the field in fair weather. This is necessary to prevent the seed from being injured by the heat and moisture to which they will have been exposed, from the sun, the rain, and the moisture of the earth. After being sufficiently cured, while dry, let the seed be gently laid on the wagon or sled, and hauled to the barn, using every necessary precaution to ensure, that as little of it as possible be left in the field or scattered along the road.

MODE OF CLEANING.

Various methods are practised, for cleaning the seed from the chaff. The only two as far as we know, used in this country, are treading it out with horses, or cleaning it in a threshing machine: The first is tedious, laborious, filthy, and unwholesome both to man and beast, the latter is far preferable in every respect, but as all are not provided with threshing machines and as therefore many must still continue to tread out their seed, we will submit a few observations on the mode of performing this operation. Having covered the barn floor with seed in the chaff, to the depth of from 12 to 18 inches, put on the horses and tread one day, the next morning run the chaff through a fan, much of it will have been beaten to dust and will be blown away, as will also the light chaff having no seed, and that from which the seed has been separated, but much the larger portion of the seed, still enveloped in the chaff would be found in the rear of the fan, this, having been separated from the empty chaff adjoining it, must be again spread on the floor and having added another portion of untrodden chaff, the horses must be again put on and made to tread it another day, when it should be again run through the fan as before; the produce of this will far exceed that of the first day's treading, but still, much good seed will be found immediately in the rear of the fan not yet separated from the chaff—this must be again spread on the floor, and a new addition made of untrodden chaff, and this process must be repeated until the whole crop is trodden out. The seed, after passing through the fan, should be first run through a sieve, sufficiently coarse to permit the clover seed to pass through, but retaining all larger seeds and trash—It should then be again run through a finer sieve, retaining the clover seed, but permitting the passage through of all smaller substances; by these two processes, the clover seed will be thoroughly cleansed from all kinds of filth and prepared for market. The only advantages derived from cleaning the seed rather than sowing it in the chaff are the ascertaining with greater certainty the quantity sown and the ensuring a more equal distribution of the seed—where therefore, a sufficient quantity can be afforded to ensure the desired thickness in every part of the ground, sowing in the chaff, will not only do as well,

but is preferred, as it is believed more likely to come up and to stand.

In reply to our correspondent's 3d query, as to the time of ploughing under clover for wheat, we would recommend that it be done so soon as a considerable portion of the seed has become ripe—the wheat should then be sown and well harrowed in, but the land should by no means be again ploughed, until the wheat has to be taken off.

As to briars and sedge grass, we refer our subscriber to what we have said in former numbers, and in the present—the sedge grass, he will find easily subdued, if the ground be ploughed and harrowed in the winter; pasturing and deep ploughing are the only effectual modes we have tried for extirpating briars and sprouts, we have much confidence however in the efficacy of the mode described in the receipt published in this number.

Harmon's threshing machine will thresh out, if properly attended to, from five to ten bushels of clover seed, and from 150 to 200 bushels of wheat per day. This machine will cost about \$50, exclusive of the house and millwright's work; this is the only machine for cleaning clover seed in this part of the country—of which we are apprised; we have used it for two years past with great advantage especially in cleaning clover seed.

FALL PLOUGHING.—Last autumn I had three lots of banked meadow land, about five acres in each, lying side by side, separated only by a six feet ditch, and to all appearance no difference in any respect, that I intended to have ploughed in the fall and planted with Indian corn in the spring. It so happened that only one of the lots was ploughed last fall, the remaining two this spring. Where the ground was ploughed last fall there is now growing a very vigorous and healthy crop of corn. The other two lots have been twice planted, and here and there are growing a hill of corn, yellow and sickly in its appearance, but almost destroyed by the cut worm. A. D.

N. E. Farmer.

HINTS TO FARMERS.—Never feed potatoes to stock without boiling or steaming, as this increases their nutritive qualities.

One bushel flax seed, ground with eight bushels of oats, is better for horses than sixteen bushels of oats alone, and will effectually destroy the bots.

Never burn all dry wood in your fire-place, nor use a fire-place when you can get a stove. Cut your trees for rails in February, as they are most durable.

Never dew rot your flax, unless you wish to render it worthless.

Never select your seed corn from the crib but from the stalk.

Never feed out your best potatoes and plant the refuse, nor sell you best sheep and keep the poorest.

A fat ox is worth more than a poor horse, and does not eat as much—a yoke and chain can be bought for less money than a wagon harness.

PROTECTION OF LAMBS AND GESE.—It is but little known, but is nevertheless a fact, says the Portland Mirror, that a little tar rubbed on the necks of your lambs or geese, will prevent the depredations of foxes among them, these animals having an unconquerable aversion to the smell of tar.

THE CULTIVATION OF TREES.—“Jock, when ye hae nothing else to do, ye should be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye'er sleeping. My father told me sae, forty years since, but I ne'er found time to mind him.”—Laird of Dumbdike's dying address to his son.

IN THE SUPREME COURT AT PICTOU, MAY TERM, 1835.

Pictou, SS.
 CAUSE { THOMAS DICKSON, Plaintiff,
 vs.
 EDWARD McMEHEN, Defendant.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House in Pictou, on Tuesday, Eighth day of September next, at Eleven of the clock in the forenoon, by the Sheriff of the County of Halifax, or his Deputy.

ALL the right, title, interest, claim, property, and demand, of the above-named Edward McMeheh, and of all persons claiming from, by, or under him, of, in, and to, all that lot or piece of LAND, containing fifty Acres, more or less: situated, lying, and being, on the north side of Pictou Harbour, in the District of Pictou; bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—on the East by Lands formerly belonging to the heirs of John Dawson, Esq. late of Pictou, deceased—on the south by the waters of the said Harbour—on the west by Lands formerly belonging to and in the possession of Mr. James Izat, now deceased, and Nathaniel McKeel; being twenty five Rods (or thereabouts) wide in front, and running one mile from the shore of the said Harbour; and of equal breadth, front and rear; together with all the buildings and appurtenances to the said piece or Lot of Land belonging, or in any wise appertaining;—the same having been mortgaged by the said Edward McMeheh, to the above-named Thomas Dickson; and the same having been ordered to be sold by the said Sheriff, at Public Vendue, by a Rule of His Majesty's Supreme Court, at Pictou, made in the Term of May now last past, in the above Cause; and under and by virtue of an Act made and passed in the third year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of Mortgages."

Dated the 1st day of August, A. D., 1835.

J. J. SAWYER, Sheriff.

By J. W. HARRIS, his Deputy.

THOMAS DICKSON, }
 Attorney in person. }

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.
 Pilot Cloth & Flushing,
 Cassimere,
 Fancy Stuff for Summer Dresses,
 Plaiding,
 Brown & bleach'd shirting Cottons,
 Apron Check,
 Striped Shirting,
 Printed Cottons,—(great variety.)
 Merinoes & Shawls,
 Silk & cotton Handk'fs,
 Raven sewing Silk,
 Patent & common sewing Thread,
 Cotton Balls,
 Silk and cotton Ferret,
 Coat & Vest Buttons,
 Writing, deed & wrapping PAPER,
 Patent Cordage,
 Putty,
 Boxes Tobacco Pipes,
 CUTLERY,—all sorts,
 Crates assorted CROCKERYWARE,

IRON & STEEL,
 Tea Kettles,
 Pots & Ovens,
 Brass mounted GRATES & FENDERS,
 Carron do. do.
 Plough MOUNTING,
 PAINTS, Paint Oil and Brushes,
 Ivory and Lamp Black,
 Coffin Mounting,
 Hearth, Shoe and Cloth BRUSHES,
 Percussion Guns & Caps,
 Cannister and Seal POW-DEIL,
 Cannon Powder & Shot,
 Kegs 4dy, 6dy, 8dy, 10dy, 12dy, 18dy, & 20dy, fine ROSE NAILS,
 Horse Nails,
 Shovels & Spades,
 Frame, whip, & cross cut SAWS,
 Hand & Tennon do.,
 Fanner Mounting,
 Chisels,
 Plane Irons,

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

CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, CORDAGE, and OAKUM, for sale by
 June 17 ROSS & PRIMROSE.

ALMANACKS FOR 1835.

For sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.

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

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 & Ginghams, Shally Dresses, Oyrus, silk, Rob Roy worsted and thibbet wool Shawls, gauze Hdkfs., Veils and Scarfs, crapo Hdkfs., Ribbons,

TISSUE, TUSCAN, DUNSTABLE AND DEVONSHIRE BONNETS,

Child's White and Fancy Col'd Do.

Leghorn Flats, gent's Gossamere, beaver and Calcutta Hats, ladies' & gent's silk Hdkfs., Laces and Edgings, bobbinette, book, jaconnet, mull, cross-barred & cambric MUSLINS, ladies' and gent's Gloves, hosiery, India rubber & other Braces, bl'k & fancy silk Stocks, white and col'd Stays,

PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

Imitation & linen Cambric, ladies' fancy silk Boas, prunella, kid & mock kid Shoes, embossed Persians,

WHITE & GREY COTTONS,

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

—HARDWARE.—

Tennon, hand & sash Saws, Files, Chissels, Rasps, Sickles, Scythes, Knives & Forks, Carvers, pen and pocket Knives, Scissors, Augers japan'd & brass coal Scoops, shoe, hearth, hair, tooth, weaver's, cloth, paint, white-wash & scrubbing BRUSHES, spigs, 4dy 6dy 8dy 10d, & 30dy NAILS, painted & brass Fendurs, steel & brass Fire Irons, colliin Furniture, chest, rum, mortice, cupboard, closet, till, and dead Locks, French and Norfolk Latches, shoe and carpenters Pincers & Hammers, brass window pullics, bell Handles and Triggers, slunging 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, Brit. metal tea & coffee Sets, Plated and Ebony Carvers, saucepans, Pots, Ovens, and sparo covers, Tea Kettles, Frying Fans, cod & nk'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, Rom, Wine, Gin, Brandy, Shrub, Peppermint. 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.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received per BRIDE from Liverpool, and CULTRON from Hull,

200 TONS fishery SALT

20 Bags fine do
 Lines, Twines, Mackarel and Herring Nets
 40 tons well assorted IRON
 Boxes Window Glass, assorted
 Kegs Nails and Spikes
 Boxes Soap
 Do. Candles
 Do. Starch
 Fig Blue, Roll Brimstone
 Crates well assorted CROCKERYWARE
 Oakum, Cordage, and Canvass
 60 M Bricks
 200 qtrs. Wheat
 150 Kegs Paint
 Linseed oil, sole Leather

Blacksmiths' Bellows & Anvils, sup'r quality CLOTHS, bleached and unbleached Cottons, Prints, Shirtings, Aberdeen stripes, Flannels, Slop Clothing, Hats & Straw Bonnets, with a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Season.

ALSO: ON HAND—

Anchors & Chain Cables, assorted
 Indian corn Meal, Rye Flour
 Palm Leaf Hats
 Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Turpentine
 Pots & Ovens and spare Covers,

All of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

July 1.

GEORGE SMITH.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE subscriber has lately received ex Brig DEVERON, from Greenock, a valuable addition to his stock in the above line; which, together with those formerly imported, he offers at prices considerably under his former printed quotations. Catalogues may be had gratis, by applying at the store.

—A. L. S. O.—

By the same vessel, the following scarce Books, on consignment, which will be sold at cost and charges. An early application is necessary.

Stobbing's Diamond Edition of the Bible and New Testament, with and without Common Prayer and Psalms; and in roan, morocco, embossed, and extra bindings.

1 copy Cowper's works, 3 vols. 8 vo
 1 do. complete in one vol. 8 vo.
 1 Montague's Ornithological Dictionary 8 vo
 1 Mann's Vegetable Physiology, 12 mo
 1 Roux's French Grammar and Key
 3 Citizen of the World
 6 Dramatic Beauties
 2 Walker's Dictionary with Key to the pronunciation of proper names
 Method of reading the Scriptures in one year
 Rennies' Scientific Alphabets of Angling—Physics—Gardening—Natural Theology—Botany—Chemistry—Zoology—and Medical Botany
 Mothers' Catechisms of Useful Knowledge.

The following Annuals in silk & morocco Bindings,

The Sacred Cabinet, in prose and verse

The Sacred Offering

The Infant's Annual

Two pair coloured Globes.

June 22, 1835

JAMES DAWSON

BY THE HUGH JOHNSTON, FROM NEW-YORK,

And for Sale by the Subscriber:

150 BAGS NAVY BREAD,
 50 bbls RYE FLOUR,
 50 bbls INDIAN MEAL.

July 15.

b-w

GEORGE SMITH.

TO LET.



Entry Immediately.

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

For particulars apply at this Office.

if Pictou, July 10, 1835.

HEALTH SECURED BY MORRISON'S PILLS,

THE VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

WHICH has obtained the approbation and recommendation of some thousands, in curing Consumption, Cholera Morbis, Inflammations, Bilious and all Liver diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Doloreux, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholics, and all Cantaneous Eruptions—and keep unalterable for years in all climates. Forming at pleasure the mildest Aperient, or by increasing the dose, the briskest and most efficacious Purgative, capable of giving relief in all cases of disease to which the human system is liable.

The Subscriber has been appointed agent for the Eastern Division of the Province and Prince Edward Island, for the sale of the above valuable Medicines, of whom only they can be had genuine, with Morrison's directions for their use.

Of whom also may be had a few Books describing the properties, uses and almost innumerable cases of cure, effected by this extraordinary Medicine. See also McKinlay's Advertisement in the Novascotian.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, May 6th, 1835.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ANY person desirous of subscribing for the New England Farmer, can be furnished with a copy, commencing with Vol. 14th No. 1, dated July 15th, 1835, by applying at this Office. [August 1st.]

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE ALMANAC (36 pages), price 3d, each.
 Also: Crawley on Baptism—price 3s.

SITUATION WANTED, as Teacher of a common school. For particulars and reference apply at this office, or by letter (post paid) to W. M. Lower Settlement, West River. June 17

GREAT BRITAIN.

LATEST NEWS.

New York, August 19.—By the arrival of the *Josephine* from Cork, whence she sailed on the 15th ultimo, we have Liverpool papers to the 14th, from which we select the following news items:—

The 12th of July, being the anniversary of the Boyne, was the occasion of serious riots at Liverpool and Belfast. At Belfast it was found necessary to call in the aid of the military, who fired upon the mob, killing a woman by the name of Ann Moore, and wounding several other persons. At Liverpool, after the Irish got fairly engaged with each other, i. e. the Catholics with the Protestants, they were joined by all the ruffians and vagabonds in the neighbourhood. The Vaughall Bridwell was forced by them, but they were ultimately dispersed by the civil force.

On Monday evening, July 13th, after the order of the day had been moved by Lord Morpeth, the following announcement was made by Lord John Russell in the house of Commons:—

"I have received his Majesty's commands to state that he has been graciously pleased to place at the disposal of this House, for the purpose of the Irish church Bill, all his Majesty's interest in any benefices and ecclesiastical dignities of the church of Ireland."

A treaty for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade has been concluded between Great Britain and Spain. It stipulates that vessels may be condemned, if upon being captured they should be found prepared for the transport of slaves, and the ships condemned for being found engaged in the slave trade, shall be taken up and sold for old timber.

THE MINISTRY.—The report has certainly gained ground that the Ministry will sustain a defeat in the House of Lords upon the great questions of the Irish Church and the Municipal Bill: hence an apprehension that a dissolution of Parliament may not be so far distant as many parties affect to imagine. The rumour has also been revived that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not be enabled to complete his provision for the West India compensation fund without an advance from the moneyed interests of the city.

The *Morning Chronicle* remarks—It is proper that the country should be told, that the Tory Peers and factious courtiers are forming fresh designs to overthrow the liberal Administration, and to defeat the consequences of the Reform Bills. A special meeting was held yesterday at the Duke of Wellington's, attended by the Tory Leaders of both Houses, when the Party, it is rumoured, resolved to hazard the dismissal of Lord Melbourne's Government if practicable."—July 16.

On the motion of Mr. Fowell Buxton, in the House of Commons on the 14th July, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the treatment of the original inhabitants of British settlements.

The *London Courier* of the 12th, alluding to reports of a dissension in the Cabinet, and to a meditated change in the Administration, says, "there is not the slightest foundation for them."

In the House of Lords, on the 17th of July, Lord Ashburton presented petitions from St. John and other places in N. Brunswick, against any alteration in the duty on timber.

Lord Auckland said it was not intended to propose any alteration in the duties on Timber in the present session.

Seventeen persons lost their lives at Little Lever, near Bolton, July 10th, by the rushing of water into the coal mine when they were working.

The crops in most parts of the country, wore a very promising appearance, and trade in general was pretty brisk.

In Dublin alone, 600 men had been raised for the Spanish service. They were to proceed by Steamboat direct for St. Sebastian.

At Galway, Ireland, 1800 families were in a state bordering on starvation.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, 1835.

LATE NEWS.

By the kindness of Mr. David Matheson, we have been put in possession of New York papers to 20th ult. containing London dates to the 17th July. We have made some extracts which will be found in our previous columns, but they are not of much interest.

DOINGS IN THE SOUTH.—To those who are fond of brother Jonathan's mob laws, a perusal of a file of the late American papers would prove a very great treat. The scenes that have occurred in that renowned land of *freedom*, within the last few months, have been of so aggravated a nature, that they will bear comparison with the French revolutionary horrors, or the burning of the witches of New England; and they have succeeded each other in such rapid succession, that we despair of even laying before our readers a faint outline of them.

For some time past, a violent dispute has existed between the authorities of Ohio and Michigan, about a portion of Territory claimed by both the States; this has given rise to a species of Warfare, not much unlike what existed on the the borders of England and Scotland some centuries ago. Armed bands from both States proceed at pleasure, and with impunity, commit the most wanton outrages on the unoffending inhabitants of the disputed grounds. About the middle of July last, a body of 250 armed men from the state of Michigan, entered the town of Toledo, (located on the disputed Territory,) and after destroying much property, including the printing establishment of the Gazette Office, and putting the inhabitants in the utmost peril of their lives, they withdrew, carrying with them a number of the most respectable inhabitants of the town, as prisoners, whom they committed to jail in Monroe, (Michigan,) as offenders against the laws of that State. In this transaction the Governor of Michigan appears to be implicated.

It would appear that a bank has existed sometime at Baltimore, under the name of "The Maryland Bank," which received the deposits of many Saving's Banks in the vicinity; but through the mismanagement of its directors, it failed last fall, and no satisfactory account of the cause could be assigned—this gave great dissatisfaction to the numerous parties who were thereby injured, and about the beginning of the last month the discontent broke out into acts of violence and outrage. Mobs collected about the houses of the obnoxious individuals—in many cases armed with guns and bayonets; the houses themselves and all their contents were speedily destroyed—many persons were put to death—all sorts of business were suspended, as the mob broke into shops and helped themselves to what they wanted, and expelled the owners. The feeble attempts that were made by the City Authorities, to put a stop to these riots were soon stifled, and the scenes of riot, destruction, and death were renewed night after night, until their rage and cupidity were satiated. These however are but minor scenes to what has recently occurred in the States of Mississippi, Maryland, and South Carolina. On the 4th of July the following took place at Vicksburg, in Mississippi:—

Some difficulty arose at the public dinner given in celebration of the 4th July, as too often happens on similar occasions, between Mr. Fisher, who belonged to the volunteer company, and Mr. Francis Cobler. From words they proceeded to blows—Mr. C. having

drawn a knife upon his opponent, the company, taking the part of their comrade, seized him, bound him to a tree, and inflicted thirty-two lashes on his person!

Not considering this sufficient they tarred and feathered him, alleging that he was a gambler; he entreated them to shoot him rather than disgrace him in that manner, and begged of them not to let the tar fall into his eyes as they poured it over his head; but the person he addressed, instead of complying with his request, struck him violently with a stick across the eyes!—He was then released and ordered to quit the city—in 24 hours.

The next day, they went forth armed, in military array, to pull down, tear out, and demolish every thing appertaining to gambling; and to tar and feather any who should oppose them!—law, or no law. Some wished to protect their property, but their hearts failed them when they saw the state of excitement of the volunteers. One at length determined to stay in Mr. North's house to protect himself from being tarred, and to secure the house and grocery from destruction. He had fastened the doors, but on Dr. Bodley's kicking one of them open, some shots were exchanged; the consequence of which was, that the doctor was killed upon the spot and one of the inmates of the house, a person named Cullum, as we have heard since, Helms, was so wounded as to have been totally insensible to the subsequent punishment inflicted on his body, whilst suspended with the rest upon the gallows.

Three more individuals were taken in the house, the bar keeper, called Dutch Bill, Mr. Samuel Smith, and Mr. M'Call. North, who had previously quitted, and was endeavouring to make his escape by water, was arrested about a mile from the city and brought back, his hands were tied behind him, and he was obliged to walk with the rest, who had been similarly bound; each having a rope around his neck, which was frequently jerked so violently as nearly to choke them! In this manner they were conducted to the scaffold and executed. The unfortunate sufferers presented such a horrible appearance that the passers by were moved even to tears!—Some of them endeavoured to interfere, but were threatened with a similar punishment, and obliged to desist.

These unfortunate men claimed to be the last the privilege of American citizens, the trial by jury, and professed themselves willing to submit to any thing their country would legally inflict upon them, but we are sorry to say, their petition was in vain! The black musicians were ordered to strike up, and the voices of the suppliants were drowned by the fife and drum. Mr. Riddle, the cashier of the Planter's Bank, ordered them to play Yankee Doodle, a tune, which we believe, has never been so prostituted before—and we trust will never be again. The unhappy sufferers frequently implored a drink of water, but they were refused.

The company consisted of 30 or 40 persons, commanded by Captain Baumgard, and armed by the United States for a very different purpose, that of protecting their fellow citizens, as maintaining the supremacy of the laws. Such conduct would disgrace Algiers, and could hardly have occurred in a barbarous state.

The wife of one of the sufferers, half distracted at the cruel treatment and murder of her husband, trembling for her own safety, in tears begged permission to inter her husband's body—it was refused! She was afterwards compelled to fly, with her orphan child, in an open skiff, for her personal security.

The same fate was threatened to any person who should dare to cut down the bodies before the expiration of the twenty-hours. At eleven o'clock the next day they were cut down and thrown together into a hole which had been dug near the gallows, without coffins or any other preparations, except a box into which one of them was put.

Thus ended this disgusting and horrible occurrence. We understand the magistrates attempted to interfere, but were cautioned at their peril not to intermeddle in the affair.

In connexion with this affair, we are informed that some days previous a report had got abroad that the slaves, headed by white men, had entered into a secret conspiracy against their masters, by which they proposed a general rising in the slave-holding States to massacre all the white people. This report was traced to an old negro, who, in telling the story, very probably had no other object to gratify than private revenge, or something equally unworthy; being apprehended, he implicated a number of individuals in the pretended revolt; these were instantly seized by an armed mob and hanged on the spot without any thing in the shape of legal trial. This is what is called *Lynch Law*, a phrase which we shall afterwards explain. These in their turn, either induced by fear

or hopes of escape, from the awful fate presented to their view, implicated others both white and black—some of them respectable, worthy individuals, but who, notwithstanding fell victims to this fearful mode of proscription. Among these we are sorry to say, was a Mr. Robertson, an English gentleman of high respectability, and a Professor in a Literary Institution, who was travelling in the U. States, for his own improvement and the benefit of his health. He had only twenty-four hours allowed him to prepare for his awful fate,—and it is quite certain, that if any ring of the slaves was intended, he knew nothing of it.

It appears, that a great many pamphlets, having for their object the encouragement of such an insurrection by the negroes, had been forwarded from the north by a class calling themselves "Abolitionists," and circulated through the slave-holding States. The Post offices became suspected, as being the means of conveying these seditious writings; and at Charleston, and other places, the Post offices were broken open by the mob, and the whole contents of the mail bags were burnt.

Thus neither life, property, nor correspondence, is at present safe in these states—mob Government has become the order of the day, not only pedlars, steam doctors and vagrants, but travellers, clergymen, and other respectable citizens, become suspected, and are torn from their domiciles and hung up like malefactors by the way side: in one instance, some people who had procured poison to destroy some vermin that infested their houses, became suspected of a design to poison the neighbouring planters, were seized and made to swallow the poison, which produced death in two hours. The civil magistrates dare not interfere, otherwise they would instantly become the victims of their own temerity. The militia or volunteers of the country, who have been armed for the purpose of protecting the laws, and enforcing obedience to them, are the leaders in these scenes of blood and courage, and it is at present quite impossible to tell what may eventually be the result of such lawless proceedings, as the last accounts gave no reason to hope for their speedy termination.

While we behold such scenes as these, the natural production of Democratic Government, we must confess that it elevates in our estimation, the Constitution under which we live, and by which we are protected from the dreadful effects of such popular fanaticism; and while we bid good speed to all rational measures that may be adopted to remove and correct existing abuses, we would not wish to see this palladium of our dearest rights impaired, by the magic wand of the schoolmaster.

By a gentleman from Antigonish, we have received the following account of a most melancholy occurrence: Mr. JANVRIE of Arichat, having foreclosed a Mortgage he hold of lands in Harbour Bushic, and having at the sale thereof become the purchaser, was desirous of dispossessing the former owners, who were Frenchmen, of the name of LAVANDE; he accordingly procured a Writ of *Habere facias possessionem*, and put it into the hands of the Sheriff of the County of Sydney, who went to the premises and served it, but the persons refused compliance. Some day last week the Sheriff returned to the premises with a *posse comitatus*, consisting of a detachment of militia, about 30 in number, with their arms and ammunition, he being determined to enforce the Writ. The Frenchmen had been apprized of his coming, and had assembled in the house to the number of about twenty, also with arms, besides a number of women and children.—The Sheriff then endeavoured to persuade the men to leave the house, to prevent the necessity of his using violent measures; this was poremporarily refused; when no other resource being left, he ordered the militia to clear the house—they then proceeded to break open the door, when some of those within commenced, first throwing boiling water upon

the party, and afterwards fired upon them, none of the shots however took effect, although one passed close by the Sheriff, and struck a post in his rear; the firing from within continuing, the Sheriff was under the necessity of giving orders to his party to fire, (having previously requested the Frenchmen to send away the women and children, which they also refused,) the party fired, and one shot took effect upon the brother of the former owner of the house, and he died in the course of two hours: the Frenchmen having still declared their determination to defend the house to the last extremity, the Sheriff withdrew with his men, not being willing to cause the shedding of more blood, in the execution of his duty. Some days after, the Coroner hold an inquest on the body of the deceased, which had to be disinterred for that purpose; we have not heard what verdict was given, but the jury observed that the Frenchmen had removed the House to the Bush, and were busy fortifying it for a more formidable resistance, in case the Sheriff should again visit them, which we hear he was preparing to do. The deceased left a wife and seven children.

If any thing be incorrectly stated in the above, we will thank any person who will send us a correct statement for our next number.

AT our last advices from Quebec, the new Governor General and the other Commissioners had not arrived, but a Frigate was seen going into the River, supposed to be the vessel in which they were expected.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Communication of "J." is received, but for the present we must decline publishing it, for reasons which we shall assign if he sends for his manuscript.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

Arrivals during the week,
At Mr. Lorrain's—Mr. Dietman, Miss Dietman, Sergeant Poake, and Mrs. Poake and family.
At Mrs. Davison's—Rev. Mr. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Williston, Mr. Peabody, Mr. Sarvels, and Mr. Randles.

MARRIED.

At Chatham, on Tuesday 18th ult. by the Rev. John M'Curdy, Mr. Robert Sutherland, to Mrs. Jean Johnston, both of Pictou.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 26.—Schr. Mary Ann, Fraser, Merigomish—plank to J. Carmichael & Co; barque Hazard, Jackson, Providence—ballast to Mining Association; brigantine Splendid, Brunscomb, Mount Desert—ballast to Ross Primrose; schr. Mary, Jeroir, Arichat—ballast to Master.
27.—Shallop Lucy, Jeroir, Arichat—herring to J. Yorston; schr. —LeBlanc, Arichat—bal. to master; Corinthian, Chase, Bath—ballast to Ross & Primrose; shallop Albion, Landry, Halifax—ballast to master.
28.—Brig George Barclay, McKenzie, New York—pitch, turpentine, tobacco, &c. to master; Alfred, Mitchell, Fall River—ballast to Ross & Primrose; Schr. Lively, McKenzie, Charlotte town—ballast and six bbls. flour; Bee, Graham, Miramichi—plank and shingles to master; Mary Bell, Cameron, Carleton—fish and oil to master; Morning Star, Chase, Wisconsin—ballast to Mining Association.
30.—Brig Sampson, Doano, Providence—ballast to Ross & Primrose; schr. Pictou, Graham, Miramichi—plank to W. & I. Ives.
31.—Brig Enterprise, Brayton, Bristol—ballast to Ross & Primrose; shal. Dapper, Matital, Tatnagouche—ballast to master; schr. Catherine, Buckler, do.—empty barrels to G Campbell, sloop Lady, McNeil, R. John—ballast to G. Smith; schr. Gentleman, Robbins, Arichat—ballast to master; Dove, Mermond—do. do.; shal. Fanny, LeBlanc, Sydney—iron to Mining Association; Mary Ann, Fraser, Merigomish—plank to J. Carmichael & Co.
Sept. 1.—Schr. Eliza, Monro, Crow Harbour—fish to G. McKay; Mary Jeroir, Charlotte town—16 passengers and mail.

CLEARED.

Aug. 28.—Brig Susan and Sarah, Remington, Providence—coal by Mining Association.

29.—Schr. Rosario, Sears, Providence—do. do.; brig Sarah Maria, Pope, New Bedford—do. do.; schr. Marmion, Hammond, Warham—coal by Ross and Primrose; Swift, Young, do—do. do.
31.—Brig Charles Dennison, Somerset—coal by Mining Association, ship Charlotte, Darling, Fall River—do. do.; schr. Rapid, LeBlanc, Bay Chaleur—corn meal by G. Smith; brig'tn Rebecca, Hannan, Liverpool—lumber.
Sept. 1.—Schr. Bee, Graham, Miramichi—provisions and live stock by W. & I. Ives.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BOARDS, Pine, per M	50s a 60s
" Hemlock, do.	30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh,	4d a 11d per lb.
BUTTER	7d a 8d "
COALS, at the Mines	13s per chul.
" Shipped on board	14s 6d "
" at the wharf, (Town)	16s "
CODFISH per Qtl.	10s a 1
EGGS per doz.	3d
FLOUR, N. S. per cwt.	16s a 13s
" Am. S. P. per bbl.	45s
" Canada fine "	40s
HAY per ton	35 a 40
HERRINGS, No. 1.	20s
No. 2.	none
LAMB per lb.	3d
MUTTON per lb.	2 1-2d. a 3d.
OAT MEAL per cwt.	12s 6d a 13s
PORK per bbl.	60s a 65s
POTATOES per bush.	1s 6d
SALT per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES per M	7 a 10a
TALLOW per lb.	7d a 8d

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

CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL, &c.

The Subscriber having been appointed agent for the above literary work, is now ready to receive subscribers for this excellent Weekly Miscellany. The Numbers can be furnished from the commencement of the work in February 1832, down to April 1835, together with its appropriate companions,

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Together with a variety of other Periodicals of high literary standing.

ALSO

A few copies of a New and Correct MAP of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, just published in London; size 5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet. J. D. Pictou, 1835.

30,000 REAL HAVANA CIGARS. (warranted genuine,) in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by July 22 r-w JAMES D. B. FRASER.

100 Bbls. PITCH, 70 Bbls. TAR, 20 do. ROSIN. for sale by July 1. ROSS & PRIMROSE.

NAILS.

BEST Bending Cut NAILS on hand and for sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON;

POETRY.

[FOR THE BEE.]

THE DEATH OF EPAMINONDAS.

Epaminondas, one of the most illustrious characters of antiquity, was summoned from the pleasures of a literary retirement to the administration of the Theban government, shortly after his country had thrown off the Spartan yoke. By the wisdom and integrity of his measures, and the splendour of his military achievements, he raised Thebes from an inglorious mediocrity to the highest rank among the Grecian states, and terminated his short but brilliant career, by falling in the midst of victory at the battle of Mantinea.

Why, Thebes is such grief on each helm-covered brow

As in silence thy sons from the battle field go?

Why gloomy and sad is each gallant heart now,

That never to strive for thy freedom was slow.

The sword of the Spartan, whose name, dreaded name,

Dishonoured and tarnished before thee was seen,

Again has it covered thy fields with the slain,

And withered thy fame with the light of its gleam.

No; never more, Sparta, shall victory deign,

The glittering folds of thy banner to wave,

For the folds of that banner hedrenched on the plain,

In the life blood of those who its glories would save;

Stul joy with thy tears, like the sun beam of morn,

As it smiles on the dew-drops, its brightness shall

blend,

For soe, as they weep, by thine enemies borne,

The hero that taught thy proud spirit to bend;

On a shield-'twas his own—that a mother had given

To the son of her pride, fast expiring he lay,

For faithless alas! by a dart it was riven,

Tha. still in his side they had suffered to stay.

The last glow of day on his countenance fell,

Ere the hills of Epirus concealed it from view,

And the ingoring spirit seemed moved by a spell,

And the eye that was fading glanced brightly arow;

Why, mirrored the chief, should I sigh that this flame

Like the sun now fast setting, should sink to the tomb

For fair in the eyes of my country my name

As the fields of the blest to my vision shall bloom.

Though fallen, like the pine, in the midst of my pride,

When its verdure and strength to the axe are a prey,

Though no son my bright chaplet of fame shall divide,

And no daughter embrace this inanimate clay,

I grieve not, for dying my country I free,

And the dates of Laconia breathe triumph no more,

Mantinea and Louetra my children shall be

And my name with their glories to heaven shall soar.

RAPPA.

COLUMN FOR THE BOYS.

I have hitherto addressed you more in a tone of light familiarity, and with a view to your entertainment than of sober advice. I have now, however, to say a few words to you—especially to those whose age approaches manhood—on a subject which ought to engage your most serious consideration. I mean the necessity of self-dependence. Little as the experience has been which many of you have had in the world, and few as may be the books which you have perused, you can hardly have failed to learn this one great and startling truth, that nothing is to be obtained, no comfort procured, no luxury or convenience possessed, without being previously purchased by exertion. Young as you are, you will have noticed that your parents do not get money wherewith to purchase the necessaries of life, without giving something in return. Your father has fed and clothed you from your infancy; he has given you an education suited to his means; he has bestowed up-

on you an infinite degree of attention, in order to fit you for the busy scenes of life: and when he has done all this, at a great expense both of his substance and his feelings, he cannot be expected to do more, farther than to give his best advice for your welfare.

Being now nurtured up to that point at which you are able to endure to a certain extent the withdrawal of parental support, you must not think it hard to be obliged to begin to do something for yourself. You only find yourself placed in the condition of every living creature. By an universal law of nature, the young of all animals are thrust forth from the parental nest on attaining sufficient strength to glean their own livelihood. The humble domestic hen reads mankind a useful lesson, by pecking at its young, and leaving them to their own resources, when they arrive at a certain maturity. Such, modified by human feelings and human customs, must likewise be the conduct of rational parents in pushing forth their families into the world, and so must young men commence the process of depending on their own faculties for subsistence. Judging from what we see around us, there is sometimes extremely little regard paid to the moral lesson demonstrated by nature for our guidance in this respect. We find parents committing the great error of allowing their families to hang about them long past the time at which they should have seen them placed out in the world, in some honest calling or profession—a course of policy calculated to produce lasting regret even among the tolerably opulent classes of society. But we much more frequently see the young endeavouring to avoid incurring the responsibility of self-dependence, and inhumanely leaning for support on those parents whose means have already been in a great measure exhausted, both by misfortunes and the unavoidable expenses incurred in feeding, educating, and clothing their children. It has always appeared to me an exceedingly mean thing for a young man to continue exacting support from parents after he was fully able to think and act for himself. There is, besides, an unfeeling cruelty in such conduct, for it is working on the benevolent affections of those who gave him birth, and committing a robbery with the knowledge that its perpetration will not be visited either by rebuke or punishment. It seems to be difficult to convince the young of the urgent necessity for dependence on themselves. Long after they are placed in a way of earning a livelihood, they often think it all little enough that they can take from the parental home. As long as a mother or father exists, and retains a dwelling for the junior or female branches of a family, they are apt to suppose that there can be no harm in taking a little of that which is required by others less capable of ministering to their own necessities. Even although the burden of supplying the general wants should have devolved upon an elder brother, who has been prematurely invested with the character of guardian of the family, there are instances in which young men think lightly of exacting subsidies and assistance in various ways from a household so circumstanced, for no other apparent reason than that they happen to be connected with it by birth, or because their demands cannot without indelicacy be withstood.

I would earnestly press upon you the conviction of the exceeding impropriety of a line of behaviour so ungenerous and unbecoming as that I have here hinted at. You are now, I would say, called upon to exert all your faculties in the noble object of self-dependence. You are endowed with a power to think, hands to work, and a frame to endure labour—why, then, depend on any one but yourselves? You will not, I hope, suppose I

wish you to be thrown all at once on your own resources. That would most likely be only abandoning you to certain moral destruction and much painful suffering. What I propose is, that you should make your minds to enter on some trade or profession, and follow up your inclinations by a steady attention to whatever calling you may attach yourselves. You may not be able at first, or for a little while, to do much in the way of supporting yourselves; but then you are in the fair way of well-doing. There is an exquisite pleasure in knowing that the money which we spend has been earned by our exertions. One shilling gained by our own industry is always said to be worth twenty procured from friends. What we get for nothing is thought lightly of, but we know well the value of what has come in the shape of a remuneration for our labour. Many young people have exceedingly ridiculous notions about the choice of a profession. Carried away by the glitter of uniforms and the splendid pageantry of a soldier's life, nothing will please them short of entering the army; or, perhaps, carried away by the narration of maritime adventures, they resolve on following the hazardous profession of the sailor. But a very little experience of the realities of life generally banishes these idle dreams. Others pitch upon the clerical profession as most suitable to their ideas of living an easy and dignified existence, and enjoying the reverence of those around them, without reckoning on whether their parents or guardians are able in the first place to procure them the necessary course of education, or if they would subsequently have the good fortune to find a benefice. Many more equally delude themselves with regard to what are called professions. As a matter of course, they must be something better, though only in appearance, than their father; and so they frequently turn their attention to occupations which to them look remarkably genteel, but which all the world besides know to be superficial and unprofitable. The young in the middle and lower ranks of society—for it is to them I am principally addressing myself—should by all means be governed in these matters by their seniors, for they are certainly the best judges with respect to what particular department of industry they should attach themselves.

From my own experience of the world, it does not appear that it is of much consequence what the trade or business is to which the young may be put after leaving school. The main thing to be required consists in habits of industry and self-denial; and if these be secured by a certain course of probation, all other advantages follow naturally. It is by diligence and integrity alone that fortune and fame arise, and both can be exerted upon a thousand different objects of pursuit. It is nevertheless certain that many boys have a peculiar turn or genius for particular business. One displays a mechanical turn; another is inclined to a mercantile pursuit; and a third is of a studious disposition. These and other similar tendencies will of course govern both yourselves and your parents in the choice of professions; all that I can do here is to give you a few hints for your consideration.

[We shall give the remainder in a subsequent No.]

AGENTS

FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIS.
 Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
 St. John, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & LUDLOW.
 Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. McKINLAY.
 Toronto—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
 Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PUPPIS.
 Guysboro'—ROBERT HARTSHORN, Esq.
 Tatmagouche—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
 Wallace—DANIEL McFARLANE, Esq.
 Arichet—JOHN S. BALLAINE, Esq.