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THE BEE

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

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1835.

NUMBER V.

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.

JAMES MALCOLM

HAS just received per Big DELVERON, from GREENOCK, his *SPRING SUPPLY* of

G O O D S

which he offers for Sale at **VERY LOW PRICES**

for CASH or PRODUCE

BLACK, blue, brown, olive and green CLOTH.	IRON & STEEL,
Pilot Cloth & Flushing, Cassimere,	Tea Kettles,
Fancy Stuff for Summer Dresses,	Pots & Ovens,
Plaiding,	Brass mounted GRATES & FENDERS,
Brown & bleach'd shirting Cottons,	Carron do. do,
Apron Check,	Plough MOUNTING,
Striped Shirting,	PAIN IS, Paint Oil and Brushes,
Printed Cottons,—(great variety,)	Ivory and Lamp Black,
Merinoes & Shawls,	Coslin Mounting,
Silk & cotton Handk'fs,	Hearth, Shoe and Cloth BRUSHES,
Raven sewing Silk,	Percussion Guns & Caps,
Patent & common sewing Thread,	Cannister and Seal POWDER,
Cotton Balls,	Cannon Powder & Shot,
Silk and cotton Ferret,	Kegs 1d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 18d, & 20d, fine
Coat & Vest Buttons,	ROSE NAILS,
Writing, deed & wrapping PAPER,	Horse Nails,
Patent Cordage,	Shovels & Spades,
Putty,	Frame, whip, & cross cut SAWS,
Boxes Tobacco Pipes,	Hand & Tennon do.,
CUTLERY,—all sorts,	Fanner Mounting,
Crates assorted CROCKERYWARE,	Cutseis,
	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

EASTERN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

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

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

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 9th June, 1835.

Secretary.

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

THE GIPSEY LAIRD,

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

About a hundred years ago, when the country gentlemen of Scotland were characterised by less refined, and we may add less virtuous manners, than at present, there flourished in Roxburghshire, a certain Laird Baillie, who was even then remarkable for his frolicsome, pugnacious, dreadnought sort of habits. Every fair within thirty miles was sure to be attended by this hearty fellow, who seldom saw one of these scenes of rustic business and festivity come to a conclusion without either fighting a battle on his own account, or participating in one, perhaps, in which some boon companion was the principal. One evening, as he was riding home from St. Boswell's fair, he overtook a large party of gipsies who had been attending that market with their horn and tin ware, and who were now slowly wending their way to a point of rendezvous where they were to meet with another party with whom they usually associated. Baillie was a friend and favourite of the gipsies, whose wild and vagrant character found a peculiar sympathy in his own bosom; and on the present occasion, as on many others, he had to thank them for having aided him in one of those fights in which he took so much pleasure. For an hour he reined in his horse, and, walking abreast with the chiefs of the party, chatted over all the deeds of the day, in his usual good-humoured manner, without observing that the night was advancing, while he was still ten Scotch miles from home. At length the gipsies turned off the road, in order to pitch their camp at the back of an adjacent plantation, where it seemed, from the gleam of a fire among the trees, that their companions were already assembled. Baillie, whom they expected to take leave of them here, and pursue his own way, proposed, after a moment's hesitation, to linger with them for a short space, and take a glass from their bottle; to which they very readily acceded. On arriving at the place to which the fire directed them, Baillie found half a score of the same tribe busily engaged in preparations for supper and bed, a large kettle being swung above a fire upon the ground, while an awning, extended between two donkey-carts, was destined to serve for a general dormitory. In a quarter of an hour, the young laird found himself seated at supper, which, for substantiality and delicacy rivalled that of Cumaco. When it was done, liquors of various kinds were produced—flowing horns went round—the laird's spirits became unusually excited—he laughed, he joked, he sung—the gipsies themselves became nearly as elevated. Ere long, Baillie forgot every other consideration but the merry scene before him, and, under the gust of a sudden passion for the life of a gipsy, he declared he would join their corps, thinking, of course, that after going along with them for a few days, and seeing a little of their mode of life, he would resume his usual habits. The gipsies, taken off their guard, and unreflecting upon the consequences, agreed to the proposal, and in the course of a few minutes initiated their friend into such of their mysteries as were necessary for the support of the character he wished to assume.

With the morning, reflection came, but to the gipsies alone; they now bitterly regretted their folly in trusting a person whom they could not hope to retain

in their band, or in their confidence, except upon compulsion. He, however, was still in the humour for the joke, and, being furnished with suitable attire, and tanned with the true Egyptian olive, was delighted to survey in himself what he was pleased to call as roguish a looking loon as ever cheated the widdy. In compliance with his request, the party directed their course across the country to the mansion of one of his acquaintances, where they arrived about night-fall. Here the laird had an opportunity of gratifying his frolicsome humour, by displaying an assumed talent of fortune-telling, in which, from his knowledge of the history of his dupes, he succeeded so well as to excite no little astonishment amongst them. This was to him a rich treat; and for several days longer he enjoyed several opportunities, in passing from house to house, of gratifying his humour. Upon the fourth, as the party were traversing a wild moor bordering on the laird's own property, they were overtaken by a hasty messenger of their tribe, from Kirk-Yetholm, who informed them of the great alarm excited by Mr. Baillie's disappearance, and stated that warrants were out against several of the party, in consequence of their being seen in his company at St. Boswell's fair. A council was forthwith held, at which the Laird himself was present, and where with a mixed feeling of surprise and amusement he heard it gravely proposed and decided on to send him off to a distant part of the country, under the charge of three of the chief gipsies. To save them, as he imagined, from any farther trouble on his account, Mr. Baillie intimated his intention of immediately returning home, and, handing to the chief or leader what stock of money he had about him to drink his health with, he promised them all good quarters whenever they found it convenient to rendezvous at his house, which he invited them to do frequently. A malicious tittering laugh passed amongst the gipsies at this announcement of Mr. Baillie, and their leader, a tall swarthy savage, turning to him, with a grim smile merely observed, that he must leave the regulation of his future motions to his captain. Somewhat surprised, and not half relishing the tone and looks of the desperadoes, Baillie, who still conceived that their demeanour was merely assumed with the view of extorting money from him, desired to know at once what "smart-money" they insisted on having, and we would give them any thing in reason; but he was cut short by the captain, who sternly remarked, that when they wanted any of his money they would ask for it, but in the meantime he must comply with the orders he received. Mr. Baillie was thunderstruck, but his indignation soon overcame his surprise. He was not naturally the most temperate man in the world, and highly incensed at what he considered an insolent aggression on his personal freedom, he reiterated his determination to leave them, and intimidated by a flourish of his cudgel that it would not be safe for any one to attempt to interrupt his purpose. But the gipsies had anticipated this explosion of wrath, and at a signal from the captain, four or five threw themselves upon him, and in spite of his great strength pinioned his arms to his body. Without attending to the furious denunciations of vengeance which Mr. Baillie continued to pour forth, their captain proceeded to give orders for the dispersion of the band, directing the

I see previously selected to make the best of their way with their captive, by the most unfrequented paths, to the wilds of Galloway, with peremptory injunctions to put him to death should he attempt to escape.

It would be impossible to describe the young laird's feelings as he was led off by his lawless companions, or rather keepers. For a while he continued in a sort of stupor: the whole appeared a dream, a delusion, from which, by a succession of mental efforts, he endeavoured to rouse himself; but the close watch and threatening looks of his companions as often forced upon him the bewildering reality. They travelled all night, and rested about daybreak in an unfrequented part of the open moor, each of the gipsies by turn keeping watch; but, as may be imagined, the transformed laird felt little inclination to sleep, although scarcely knowing in what light to regard his singular situation. Sometimes he was disposed to laugh outright at the idea of a gentleman being kidnapped in an age and country in which the sacredness of the person was so strictly guarded by law; then his fiery temper would become impatient at even the temporary restraint on his personal liberty, and he started up with the determination of instantly asserting his independence and departing home; but the pressure of the bonds on his arms, as well as the click of the sentinel's pistol at his slightest motion, convinced him of his helpless condition, and he lay down again with a cold shudder, as the thought recurred to him—could it be true?—was he doomed to spend his future life in the company of such wretches?—an outcast from civilised society and all its enjoyments? But, no, no;—the idea was too horrible, too preposterous! If he could find no covert means of escape, he would discover himself to the first person they encountered, and the arm of justice would rescue him.

His companions, however, took care to give him no opportunity of carrying the latter purpose into execution. Remaining in hiding all day, and travelling only during the night, they reached an ordinary place of rendezvous for their horde, amongst the inaccessible fastnesses of Tintock, and there abode for about five weeks, until the hue and cry about their captive's disappearance had subsided; from thence they descended to another of their dens in the vale of Clyde, where they abode for several weeks more. During all this time their unfortunate captive was in a state of mind bordering on frenzy. One of the gipsies always remained as guard over him, and each of these persons he tried to work upon, by entreaties, bribes, and threats; but all in vain. His mind at last sunk under his situation, and he abandoned all hope of freedom. From Lanarkshire, the party proceeded through the Pentland hills, and across the Forth, to the general rendezvous of the tribe of Fifeshire. Here the laird was compelled to take a part in the thievish practices of the band, parties of whom scoured the country every night; and he actually assisted in emptying several hen-roosts, and stripping a few washing-greens! His feelings under these circumstances were astonishing. What, he thought, if he should be seized and convicted in some of his predatory acts? How could he prove that he did not continue, as he had begun, to associate voluntarily with the band of outlaws? and even supposing his character vindicated, in what a humiliating light would he be placed for the rest of his life! His anguish of mind, however, became at last so dreadful, that he began to hope of falling into the hands of justice as his only means of rescue from a long life of misery and crime. Owing to their numerous depredations, the band were soon obliged to separate, and Baillie's returned to his native district where a general meeting of the whole tribe belonging to the south of Scotland soon after took place, for the arrangement of their various routes, or, as it may be called, their plan of campaign for the winter. Here Baillie for the first time saw the patriarch or the king of the tribe—a venerable looking old man, whom all seemed to look up to with the

profoundest respect. To him the unfortunate man took an opportunity of representing his situation, and his remonstrances met a more favourable hearing than he ventured to hope. The old man owned that he regretted when he heard of his (Baillie's) joining their fraternity; but since he had done so, he must conform to their established laws. "Beware," said he, in a low and earnest tone, "of discovering yourself, or attempting to escape; if you do so, you are a lost man! Your party is bound either to recover you or destroy you; and there is not a spot on earth where you will be safe. We have confederates in every land, and will join in pursuing you to destruction. Farewell; be faithful, or it will be the worse for you." The old man then turned from him, and the whole party soon afterwards departed on their different routes.

It would occupy too much space to detail all the incidents and adventures in which Mr. Baillie was engaged during the time he remained with his lawless confederates. Suffice it to say, that for nearly two years more he continued a member of the fraternity, partaking in all their enterprises, and frequently obliged to assist in robbing his nearest and dearest friends.

But his feelings at last became insupportable; and as every remonstrance he made to the chief gipsies respecting his continued detention met with either total neglect or equivocation, he resolved, at whatever risk, to effect his escape. In this he at last succeeded, and the method he adopted is not the least curious part of his adventures. Each company carried with them a considerable wardrobe for the purpose of their assuming whatever disguise might be suitable for carrying their various roguish plans into effect, or in aiding their concealment; and from that belonging to his own part, Mr. Baillie contrived, during the course of a long march, to abstract several articles of apparel as they went along; so that he had the means, should he find an opportunity of escaping, of transforming himself in a few hours from a blackguard tinker into a well-clad sheep-farmer.

It was the custom of the party, when they lodged for the night in the open moor, to make two keep watch, one part of whose duty it was to make the round of their encampment alternately, at intervals, in order to ascertain that none of their asses strayed, that the children were resting properly; in short, to see that "all was well." Against the night when Baillie's turn for watching came, he had provided a large bottle of whisky; and when his companion and himself sat down together in the tent before the huge fire which was always kept blazing, he had little difficulty in engaging him in the discussion of the contents. As he had anticipated, however, the spirit alone would by no means have served as a sufficiently speedy opiate, and he had accordingly provided a considerable quantity of laudanum, which he managed to drop from time to time into his companion's cup while the latter was patrolling round the encampment. It may easily be imagined with what unspeakable agitation Baillie watched the consummation of a plan upon which depended his chance of escaping from the horrible thralldom in which he was detained. He could with difficulty command his feelings so far as to converse rationally with his companion; and they became more and more acute, as he observed, from the increasing heaviness of the latter, the approach of the moment when he was to make the perilous attempt. At last the gipsy lay down fairly overpowered by the whisky and laudanum he had swallowed, and the risk must now or never be run. Stripping himself of every thing but a top coat and a hat, Baillie slipped out at the back part of the tent and took to flight with the speed of the reindeer. He knew every foot of his way; and although the night was pitch dark, he proceeded at the top of his pace for a length of time that afterwards appeared to himself miraculous. As he proceeded, he pick-

ed up the various articles of apparel he had secreted, but, as may be believed, did not pause to attire himself for the first two or three stages. When morning dawned, he was forty miles distant from the spot where he had set out; but such was the excitement of his mind, that he was insensible to fatigue, and would have continued his flight, had not prudence dictated the necessity of concealing himself during the day, which he did in an old sheepfold. On the following evening he arrived at an obscure inn in Edinburgh, where he had once more the satisfaction of finding himself in civilized society, and under the protection—though this he could not long calculate upon—of human laws. He lost no time in writing to his brother, who joined him within forty-eight hours, and after an affectionate recognition, proposed instantly to make surrender of his estate, so that he might resume the enjoyment of it. "Alas, brother," said the unfortunate laird, "I could not hope to live a week at home. The villains who have had me in custody would make my heart's blood flow upon my own hearth stone, though sure to be hanged for it the next hour. My only chance of safety is in flight—instant flight—to the Continent—the farther away the better; though I hardly hope to escape their fangs ultimately." His brother then, at his request, took a passage for him in a vessel at Leith, bound for Hamburg, on board of which he went that evening, after concerting means for occasionally obtaining information and money from that home which he hardly hoped ever again to call his own.

The vessel was driven by stress of weather into Rotterdam, where Mr. Baillie left her, and proceeded up the Rhine. No step, he afterwards learned, could have been more fortunate, for the gipsies, having ascertained the way in which he left Scotland, had several of their number stationed at Hamburg before the vessel arrived there, by whom he must have been assassinated shortly after he touched the land. His unexpected landing at Rotterdam put them on the scent for a while, and it was not till about a twelvemonth after, when he was living in an obscure lodging in Florence, that he found himself once more under the observation of his enemies. Instantly flying to Leghorn, he threw himself into a vessel just leaving that port for Marseilles, and in three weeks had buried himself in the recesses of the Pyrenees. Here he lived without molestation for six months, when, warned by advices from home, he found it necessary to make another remove. By the most retired and Alpine paths, he once more sought the head of Italy, where for another year he skulked about under various disguises, generally shunning the considerable towns. He afterwards spent a year in the suburbs of Vienna, never stirring abroad but by night. His next place of fixed residence was St. Petersburg, where, after about five years absence from Scotland, he was informed by his brother, that, by intelligence obtained from the gipsy chief who seemed to take a sympathising interest in his distresses, it appeared that the chase was now much slackened. A considerable number of his pursuers had fallen victims to the laws in various parts of the Continent, and others had returned to Scotland in despair, being excommunicated by the rest of their tribe, they had become notorious criminals, and were rapidly thinned in number by the Court of Justiciary. A few still remained to be accounted for; but there was every likelihood that these had also been cut off in consequence of their evil courses. Mr. Baillie, however anxious to go home upon this assurance, was still unable to convince himself that his life was safe. At length he received the joyful information that the last of his enemies supposed to be in Scotland, had just been sentenced by the circuit court at Jedburgh to transportation for life. In compliance with the pressing request which accompanied this letter, he set sail for Scotland, flattering himself that now at last all his anxieties were set for ever asleep, and that he would

be allowed to spend the remainder of his life in that tranquility which he felt to be necessary for a frame shattered as his had been by so many hardships. He arrived in safety, resumed possession of his estate, and for some weeks attended to nothing but the heart-warm congratulations of his neighbours and kindred. Scarcely three months, however, had passed away, when he received a visit from his old friend the chief, who communicated the startling intelligence that one of his continental pursuers—the last survivor of them—had returned to Scotland, and expressed his resolution to watch an opportunity, and either slay the deserter or be slain in the attempt.

From this time, Mr. Baillie never moved abroad except upon important occasions, and that always in company with two servants. After nightfall he never left his residence. He had every door and window in his house secured in the most approved manner, and the servants had strict orders upon no occasion to open the door in the evening, without first putting on the reserve-chain. After two years spent in this timorous fashion, hearing nothing of his enemy, he became a little more confident, and resolved to indulge in a visit to a few old friends who resided in Edinburgh. In the society of these individuals he gradually regained still more of his usual ease of demeanour; and having often than once gone out to dinner, and returned in safety, he at length ceased to reflect on a danger which seemed so inconsistent with every circumstance of the gay and pleasant scene around him. One evening, he ventured so far as to attend a ball in the Assembly Room, where the enjoyment which he felt in once more mingling with the beautiful, the young, and the refined, banished entirely for the time all recollection of the last twelve years, and of the doom which he lately knew to be hanging over him. He danced almost without intermission, and had even made some progress, as he flattered himself, in the affections of one of the handsomest young ladies in the room. While the festivity was at its height, and the heart of Mr. Baillie in a state approaching to ecstacy, his servant brought him a message that a gentleman wished to speak to him in the vestibule. Supposing it to be a friend, who, before going home, might be anxious to make some appointment with him, he walked into the small lobby, which in those days divided the only fashionable dancing room in Edinburgh from a dismal alley. There accordingly stood one of his friends, who, as he conjectured, desired, before leaving the house, to invite him to dinner for next day. With the utmost good humour, he agreed to the proposed meeting, and, walking through the lane of ladies and chairmen who lined the lobby and part of the alley, took leave of his friend at the door. As he turned to regain the dancing room, he was suddenly met and almost overthrown by a man in the dress of a menial, who, in rushing past him, planted a short knife in his side. Feeling himself wounded, he made an effort to seize the villain, but recoiled, and fell in the arms of the bystanders. Notwithstanding the suddenness of the incident, and the confusion which arose in consequence of his fall, some of these individuals had sufficient presence of mind to grasp the flying assassin, whom, notwithstanding a desperate resistance, they succeeded in securing. Baillie was immediately removed into the supper-room, where he was soon surrounded by the dancing company, full of curiosity, anxiety, and horror, as well as by several surgeons who lost no time in dressing his wound. While this process was going on, the man was brought before him, that he might say whether he was sure that this was the actual inflictor of the blow. "Yes, yes; it is he!" cried the unfortunate gentleman, and swooned away through agitation caused by the sight. It was the gipsy who had sworn to seek his life—the last survivor of the band which Baillie, so unfortunately for both them and himself, had joined twelve years before.

Fortunately the wound was not mortal. Baillie

recovered in the course of a few months, before the expiration of which the gipsy was far on his way to Maryland, under the sentence of the supreme criminal court. But though thus freed from all further alarm as to his life, the subject of this tale could not reflect but with the bitterest sensations on the misery which his folly had been the means of bringing both upon himself and upon a set of fellow creatures, who, however blamable for their lawless passions, would not, but for him, have developed them to nearly so great an extent, or come to such disasters in consequence. A settled melancholy, therefore, hung for many subsequent years over the mind of Baillie; and he found on the approach of age, that, through the culpable rashness of a moment, he had completely forfeited the enjoyment of the better part of his life.

TO LET.



Entry Immediately.

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

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having now in full operation his

Carding Machine

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

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

DAVID ROSS.

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

FOR SALE.

The SLOOP LADY



Lying at the Subscriber's Wharf.

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

GEORGE SMITH.

Pictou, 6th June, 1835 b-w

TO LET.



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

GEORGE SMITH.

Pictou, 6th June, 1835. b-w

R DAWSON

HAS received Ex Barque BRIDE and Brig MERCATOR, part of his

SPRING SUPPLIES,

(the remainder daily expected) consisting of Clothing, Collons, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, and Groceries, &c.

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for Sale a few Barrels COD OIL, June 17 ROSS & PRIMROSE.

JUST RECEIVED,

THE LATEST LONDON FASHIONS.

PETER BROWN, Tailor.

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

IN HIS LINE.

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

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

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

Please call and examine for yourselves.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—One or two Superior Workmen.

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

June 3

r-w

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 Morbus, Inflammations, Bilious and all Liver diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tick Dolorieux, King's Evil, Asthma, Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Cholera, and all Cutaneous 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.

BOOK BINDING

Done to order, by the subscriber,

May, 1835.

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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May 27.

HANDBILLS & BOOK WORK

Done at this Office, in the most handsome style, and at very moderate prices. May, 1835.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE HISTORY OF MANKIND.

Continued from Page 29.

EFFECTS OF ART IN CHANGING THE FORM AND FEATURES OF THE HUMAN BODY.

All nations, even in their infancy, have recourse to such customs and fashions as gratify that feeling of vanity which appears natural to man. It is not alone in civilized society that fashion exercises her tyranny; she extends her influence over even the most uninformed of the human race. Savages almost universally delight in painting their bodies, in hanging rings through their noses and lips; and the natives of almost all countries, at an early period of their history, have undertaken to fashion particular parts and features of their bodies into a happier mould. In infancy, especially just after birth, all the bones of our frame are soft and pliable, and admit of being compressed into shapes such as were never designed by the provident wisdom of nature. The head, the face, the breasts, the feet, and other parts of the human body, have been subjected to the most capricious interference, the inquiry into which is not so much a matter of curiosity, as of importance, because we may hereby discover the origin of certain peculiar appearances, which are now characteristic of peculiar races of men. The configuration of which, in early infancy, is changed with great facility, has been submitted to many alterations in figure. The Scythians, as a sign of their nobility, chose to have it shaped like a sugar loaf, which was effected by the midwives binding the infant's head with cloth bands. Anciently, the women of Peru had recourse to this absurd fashion; so also had many Indians; and, that this form was occasionally transmitted to their children, is evident from the birth of several infants, with this congenital monstrosity, having been recorded. A remarkable length of head, by other nations, was conceived a beauty. This the ancient Portuguese produced in the same artificial manner. The Germans esteemed a short head as the most preferable, wherefore we are informed that the German mothers took especial care to lay their children in their cradles in such a manner that the back part of the head should be compressed. Other nations preferred round heads, a fashion which was effected by the Greeks, and also by the Turks, who considered it the most commodious form for the turbans they wear; and the Turkish skull, at this day, is observed to be remarkably round. In the Province of Old Port in the West Indies, the men, admiring the square head, gave it that form by compressing the infant head between boards, which enclosed it on all sides like a square wooden box. The forehead has, in like manner, been made the subject of many capricious fashions. The Mexicans judged those to be most beautiful, who had little foreheads. The Spaniards, on the contrary, accounted a high forehead a happy distinction: wherefore the ladies drew back their hair, to extend its height beyond its natural dimensions. The Russians admired broad foreheads, to acquire which they compressed the head from above, so as to increase its breadth. The Italians, on the other hand, endeavoured, by artificial means, to render the forehead more prominent than natural. If possible, a more singular fancy prevailed with some nations, who were accustomed to burn letters on their foreheads. The Siamese, Thracians, and the people of Malabar, adopted this fashion; among whom both men and women cut into the flesh of their brows, crosses, letters, and numerous fanciful characters. A very receding, or sloping forehead, has been and still is considered a beauty, by many of

the African tribes, and this they give their children, by making them wear a flat compressing instrument, which has been often exhibited in this country.

Not only has the head been subjected to these capricious changes, but the nose and the ears have likewise been submitted to the ingenious contortions of fashion. "The Indians," says an old author, "have their noses slit like broken-winded horses." The truth seems to be, that they made an incision in the centre, down the length of the nose, and used to keep the aperture gaping by pieces of bone or wood stuck in as ornaments. The Chinese consider a short nose a beauty, but some tribes in Africa, also the Peruvians, reverted this decree of taste, and esteem a large nose the most desirable. The inhabitants of the island of Zanzibar turned the nose from its point upwards, and thus gave it a curved upward direction. The Tartars, and Caffres, and many tribes both in North and South America, took particular pains to flatten the nose in infancy, and this still is a feature desired, and prevailing among most of the natives of Africa. In consequence of their king, Cyrus, having had a hawk-like nose, the Persians considered this shape a mark of nobility, and adopted every artifice to produce it. This fashion, we find, was also highly esteemed among the Romans, wherefore it has been termed the "Roman nose." Another very preposterous custom adopted, has been that of lengthening, by artificial means, the lobes of the ears, and the length to which they have been dragged is indeed almost incredible. We are informed that some Indians, having extended them to half the length of their body, used to lie upon them, making them, as it were, a couch to rest on. In the West Indies, among some tribes the same fashion prevailed, and the elongation was effected by hanging weights to them, which they gradually increased. The Hollanders adopted the custom, and decorated them with heavy jewels. The travellers Condamine and Ulloa saw the lobe of the ear, in many instances, hanging down to the shoulder. Very large ears having likewise been deemed less asinine than at present, were considered beautiful, and diligently cultivated by being continually dragged beyond their natural size. This the Arabs took great pains to effect, as also did the inhabitants of Zanzibar, as well as the Peruvians. Not only were the ears subjected to this species of torture, but many nations esteemed it a very great beauty to have the lobe pierced with a large hole, the great dimensions of which constituted its principal charm. This was effected by means of pegs of wood, the diameter of which they gradually enlarged; this custom was adopted by the people of Malabar. "The gentlewomen of Hindustan," says an amusing old author, "have the flaps or nether part of the ears bored when they are young, which they daily stretch and make wider, by things kept in for that purpose, until it at last becomes large enough to hold a ring as big as a little saucer, made for its sides to rest in the flesh; besides which, round about their ears they make other holes for pendants, that when they please they might wear rings in them also. The Brazilians, on the authority of Mr. Southey, insert gourds in the slits of their ears, and increase them in size, until the first can be put through, and the ears reach the shoulders. The practice of wearing many rings in the ear was common among the natives of Virginia, among the Brazilians and many nations. The custom of perforating the lobe of the ear, and wearing ear-rings, is extremely ancient, and was condemned by many older moralists, who affirmed that it would have been nothing to wear vain ornaments about the neck and hair, but that it was most absurd and monstrous to

"let them into their bodies." We cannot pursue this subject further; but may observe that we do not think that the beauty of the human form, such as we behold it in the most lovely of the female sex, can be enhanced by the dangling of any jewel from the ear; but, as our learned authority quaintly observes, "the conceit worked very strong in their head who first introduced this fashion."* Almost every person has heard of the practice of the women of many countries, who draw out and enlarge the bosom of their children as soon as they become developed; a custom which prevailed among the Mexican women, and is still practised by the Hindoos, who, while they carry their children on their back, afford them milk by throwing their bosom over the shoulder. It appears, too, that this was once a custom among the Irish; for Meubsel observes, that "the Irishwomen at this day (1653) would give suck to their babes behind their backs, without taking them in their arms;" and adds, "that their breasts were fit to be made money-bags for East or West India merchants, being more than half a yard long." The Portuguese of the present day are said to be remarkable for the large size of their bosoms; while the Spanish women, on the contrary, take pains to compress them, and prevent their luxuriant growth. The hands have been in like manner made notoriously the subjects of similar fantastical interferences. The ladies of Portugal were formerly ambitious to display long and narrow hands; wherefore the hands of the children were, in early years, tightly bandaged, to prevent their increase in breadth. The Hindoos, Chinese, and Esquima are remarkable for their small hands; the sabres of the Hindoos brought into England have the handles too small for the European hand. Among the ancient Spanish women, large hips were deemed desirable; to procure which, they compressed, with cloth bands, the neighbouring superior and inferior parts of the body. In China, from the very earliest period, small feet have been considered so essential to the beauty of personal appearance, that the custom of bandaging the feet of infants to retard their growth prevails among all classes. If a mother, says a traveller, were to break the custom, she would incur the note of infamy, and be punished. But while we are gratifying our curiosity, and smile at these fantastical customs adopted by other nations, we must not forget that we have ourselves, even in these enlightened times, given away to customs as absurd, and as injurious to the healthy condition of the human body. It is not more than ten or fifteen years since the London dandy, then known as the "Bond Street lounge" assumed invariably a fashionable stoop, lifting up the shoulders, and turning down the neck, till the chin nearly met the chest; and, as if to convey a satire on her own subjects, this despotic genius of fashion immediately reversed the order of her decrees; and then the same loungers were seen with their bodies erect as ramrods, and their chests stuffed prominently out, as if they were desirous of emulating the breasts of women. We are all too well acquainted with the false notion adopted by ladies, who fancy that a preternaturally small waist contributes to the beauty of their figure; to acquire which, the pernicious habit of tight lacing was introduced, which has given rise to curvatures of the backbone, and deformities of the chest, which are too hideous to contemplate any

* See Bulwer, whose amusing book on this subject has the following droll title:—"Anthropometamorphosis—Man Transformed—or the Artificial Changing Historically Presented in the mad and cruel Gallantry, foolish Bravery, ridiculous Beauty, filthy Fancies, and loathsome Loveliness, of most Nations fashioning and altering their bodies, from the mould intended by Nature.

where, excepting in the cases of a surgical museum. Another abominable practice is, or very recently has been general in this country, that of binding tightly the tender limbs and delicate body of the child just born; another most obvious means of producing deformity in after life. How far the changes of form and feature which we have now enumerated, by transmission from parent to child, may have become permanent, remains to be considered; but, in the mean time, it may be laid down as an axiom, that if we wish to give the body a graceful form, we should encourage its natural and healthy development, and allow all its muscles full freedom of action.

VARIETIES OF MANKIND.

Notwithstanding the differences of stature, complexion, and general habits exhibited by different nations, the whole human race, multiplied and dispersed as it is through all parts of the world, constitute but one species; the apparent varieties of which, occasioned by the influence of climate and other external circumstances, pass so insensibly, and by so many shades, into one another, that it is impossible to separate them by any definite boundary. But, notwithstanding this, philosophers have attempted to establish certain varieties of mankind, as if, indeed, there had been original and specific differences between those races of men which appear somewhat different in appearance from one another. It generally happens in science, that if one man start into a new path, and announce the discovery of facts before unknown, the majority of those who succeed him content themselves with reiterating his statements, and founding on them the inferences they wish to establish. Hence the learned Malte Brun, the ingenious Lawrence, and all who have written on the history of man, follow, with little or no variation, the classification proposed by the celebrated Blumenbach, who reduces the human race to five varieties: the Caucasian, the Mongolian, the Ethiopian, the American, and the Malay.

But the truth is, that this and all other divisions are perfectly arbitrary, and we doubt much whether they should be received. The differences so established depend principally on the different configurations of the skull; but the truth is, that there is almost as much difference between the skull of an Irishman and that of a Scotchman, as there is between the skull of a Circassian and that of a Mongolian; nay, not only in the same country, and among the same inhabitants, but even in the same families, the most remarkable differences, in the form of the head and features of the face, are observable; yet we do not dream of classifying them into any definite order of varieties. Indeed it is very questionable, notwithstanding the greatness of his authority, how far the accounts given by Blumenbach, of the different skulls of nations, should be admitted; his observations were, for the most part, founded on individual skulls, which can never be relied on as representing correctly those of the bulk of any nation.

We hold, therefore, that excepting as a matter of fancy, it is not right to speak of the varieties of mankind at all; for instead of reducing them to five, we may make fifty or a hundred, in fact as many as our ingenuity or pleasure may choose to suggest. The method most agreeable to nature, perhaps, would be to describe the organization of man only in reference to the latitude or climate in which he lives, proceeding from the equator to the poles; but owing to the free communications between nations, and the continual intermarriages that occur, every step we proceed is beset with difficulty. If we wished a specimen of the form of a Scotchman, we should not rest contented with taking an individual who

happened to have been born in Scotland, even from Scotch parents, but we should inquire how far his lineage had been exposed to corruption, or gradation of form, by intermarriage with the natives of other countries; yet it is sufficient for many, esteeming themselves observers of nature, to place as specimens on the shelves of museums, skulls labelled Chinese, German, Hindoo, simply because these skulls happened to be picked up in those countries, or belonged, perhaps, to individuals whose genealogy could never be ascertained. We know well, that, owing to the effects of climate, and many causes, some of which have been already referred to, the inhabitants of different parts of the globe present us with varieties of stature, feature, shape of head, proportion of limbs, &c.; but it would be indeed highly absurd for any person to pretend to establish distinction of permanent varieties, by referring only to the differences observable in the form of the head, which is a part only of the human system, the whole of which should be brought into evidence. Here, therefore, we shall deviate from the arrangement usually adopted, and notice only some of those nations or tribes of people whose general physiognomy and habits seem to establish for them a prominent position in the History of Man.

(To be continued.)

AGRICULTURAL.

TIMBER TREES.—(Concluded.)

In England, as in this country, the management of forest trees and wood lots is left wholly to the discretion of their respective owners, with this exception, that in England the Government claim a right to certain large timber for purposes of naval architecture. In France, the whole forests of the kingdom, whether royal domains or private property, are under the direction of commissioners of the forests, and no individual can cut down an acre of his wood without permission of government. Such is the character of the laws, and the rigid system of inspection, that it is calculated the forests of France, and the supplies of wood from them, will never diminish, and that there will always be sufficient for domestic consumption, for fuel as well as for civil and naval architecture. Even during the revolution, when life, property, and the dearest rights of man were disregarded and involved in one general ruin, when havoc and plunder sought every thing which time and habit had rendered valuable, her great and extensive forests were sacredly preserved. England is abundantly supplied with mineral coal for domestic purposes, and for her extensive manufactories, while in France, wood is used almost exclusively. It is, therefore, highly important that she should have laws, and those strictly enforced for preserving her forests and woods.—Nor is it less important in our own country. I could wish all our forests and wood lots under the control of commissioners like those of France, although it might operate severely upon private rights. But, as in many other cases, these private rights might be yielded up for the public good. I would require every public highway in the commonwealth to be lined, on each side, at the distance of two or three rods, with the elm, button-wood, maple, ash, oak, or some other forest tree. This would not only afford a delightful shade for the traveller, but it would produce a highly valuable growth of wood. I have often felt a surprise that our farmers should not more generally cultivate trees, about their houses, for shade and ornament. This might be done with no expense, but a few hours of labour, and it would render their habitations more pleasant and give to them a great additional value, should they have occasion to sell; or should

the estate descend to their heirs, these trees would be a living monument to their memories, while that raised by the hand of affection may have crumbled to the dust. With what feelings of veneration do we often see the majestic elm, spreading its mighty branches, and throwing its cooling shade around the humble mansion of some former personage. Such trees carry with them lessons of instruction to generations which never heard the voice of them who planted them.

Perhaps no country in the world is so highly favoured in the beauty, variety, and utility of her forest trees as the United States; or perhaps I should say North America. Monsieur Michaux, a French gentleman, of much science and a distinguished botanist, made a voyage to this country in 1802 for the purpose of examining our forests, and in 1808 he was employed by the French Government to undertake another voyage under the orders of the Administration of French forests. He devoted several years to obtain a knowledge of the properties, variety and utility of various sorts, as applied to the arts. He states, that the number of American forest trees, whose growth amounts to 30 feet at least, and of which he has given a description, amounts to 137, of which 92 are employed in the arts. In France there are only 37 which grow to that size, of which 18 only are found in their forests, and 7 only of these are employed in civil and marine architecture.

There is one subject, connected with forest trees, upon which there appears to be a diversity of opinion, and which I wish to present to consideration, that you may compare it with your own experience. It is as to the best time to fell timber with a view to its durability. To me, it is a matter of surprise, that the opinions of practical men are not uniform and settled upon this subject—a subject so important to almost every man in society, and particularly to those who have any interest in civil or naval architecture. The subject appears to be as unsettled in Europe as in this country, or rather the prevailing opinion in both countries is probably erroneous. It appears to be the more general opinion in Europe and in this country, and the practice has conformed to this opinion, to fell timber in the winter, or when the sap is down; or to be more precisely accurate, in the month of February in the old of the moon. In France, by a royal ordinance of the year 1669, the time of felling naval timber was fixed from the first of October to the fifteenth of April, in the wane of the moon. Napoleon, having adopted the opinion that ships built of timber felled at the moment of vegetation, must be liable to rapid decay, and require immediate repairs, from the effect of the fermentation of the sap, in those pieces which have not been felled in proper season, issued a circular order to the commissioners of the forests, that the time for felling naval timber should be abridged, and that it should be in the decline of the moon, from the first of November to the fifteenth of March. Commodore Porter, of the American Navy, in a communication which appeared in the American Farmer, gives it as his opinion, that the most proper season for felling timber, with a view to its durability, is in the winter, when the sap has ceased to circulate. He is of opinion that the moon has a powerful influence upon timber, as well as upon many other things.

Notwithstanding this powerful array of authority for felling timber in the winter, while the sap is down, to increase its durability, many experiments have been made which seem to establish the fact that timber cut when the sap is in most active circulation, is most durable. Mr. Benjamin Poor, the owner or occupant of Indian Hill Farm, in this county, in a communication to Gorham Parsons, Esq. published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository,

states the following fact as within his own knowledge and observation. His grandfather, in the fall of the year 1812, selected two white oak trees, size, situation, general appearance as to age and health and the soil, as near alike as possible. In the month of March following, in the old of the moon, one tree was cut, the timber carried to the mill and sawed into suitable timber and scantling for an ox cart, and put up to season in the open air. The middle of June the other tree was cut, carried to mill and sawed as the former, suitable for an ox wagon, and put up in the open air to season, and treated in every respect like that cut in March. In the fall of the year, both parcels of timber were housed, and in the spring following an ox cart was made from one and an ox wagon from the other parcel, both painted, and the work alike in all respects. They were used principally for hauling stone, and if there was any difference in the service to which they were used, it was that the June timber had the hardest. They were both housed in winter and commonly remained out in summer. Mr. Poor says, at this time (1821) the one made of timber cut in March is very much decayed, the sides defective, much bruised, and a general appearance of decay, while that made of timber cut in June is perfectly sound, has not given nor started in the joints, or in any respect appears half as much worn as the other, although it has had the hardest service.

The late Hon. Timothy Pickering, the first President of our Society, whose zeal and intelligence, connected with his long experience and great industry, give to his opinions much value, appears to have been of opinion, that the best time for felling timber trees for durability, is, when the sap is vigorously flowing. He states the following fact, as communicated to him by Joseph Cooper, Esq., of New Jersey, a practical farmer. Mr. Cooper's farm lay upon the banks of the Delaware, nearly opposite Philadelphia, and was exposed to the ravages of the British army while occupying that city. Pressed for fuel, his fences first fell a prey to their necessities, and in the month of May, 1778, they cut down a quantity of his white oak trees; but circumstances requiring their sudden evacuation of the city, his fallen timber was saved. This he split into posts and rails. The ensuing winter, in the old of the moon, in February, he felled an additional quantity of his white oaks, and split them into posts and rails to carry on his fencing. It is now, said Mr. Cooper, twenty two years since the fences made of the May fallen timber were put up, and they are yet sound; whereas those made of trees felled in February, were rotting in about twelve years. Mr. Pickering treats the notion, that the moon has an influence upon timber or vegetation as visionary.

I have before said, that it is not yet well settled whether the moon has any influence upon vegetation. It is, indeed, a singular fact, that this subject should remain unsettled even to the present day: and yet it is so far unsettled, that probably one half of our farmers who have occasion to sow a field of turneps, would prefer the old of the moon. I have never had any belief in the supposed influence of the moon, and have generally adopted the opinion that industry and sunshine will do very well without any aid from the moon. I have generally ranked this opinion of the moon's influence, with those superstitions which would give importance to the circumstance, whether the moon was first seen over the right or left shoulder or whether an enterprise would be successful commenced on Friday. And yet some men of great science and experience are firm in the belief of its influence.

FLOUR. Canada and American fine and superfine Flour, for sale by
June 17 **ROSS & PRIMROSE.**

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1835.

THE MAY PACKET has arrived at Halifax, 39 days from England.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has lost his Election for South Devon, by a majority of 687. The appointment of LORD HETTESHURP as Governor of India, and LORD ABERNETT as Commissioner to Canada, have been cancelled.

C. GRANT, the Colonial Secretary, has been promoted to the Peerage, under the title of LORD GLENELLY, and is said to be a Candidate for the office of Governor General of India.

TAXES UPON KNOWLEDGE.—Numerous Meetings have lately been held throughout England and Scotland, having for their object to apply to Parliament for the repeal of the laws which impose taxes upon Newspapers and other Periodicals: Petitions have been generally and numerously signed—and strong hopes are entertained that the present Ministry will make it one of the leading objects of their measures of Reform, to free the British Press from the oppressive load of taxes under which it groans, and allow the streams of Knowledge to flow to the British people, as free as the streams from their mountains.

The heavy duty and prohibitory clauses which are imposed on Books imported from Foreign countries by 6th Geo. 4th, chap. 114, is another tax upon knowledge, which ought forthwith to be removed; and, we have no hesitation in saying, that if timely and respectful application be made from these Colonies, setting forth the impolicy of this repulsive tax, and withal, that it is nugatory in a high degree, in as much, as the Books which Booksellers are prohibited by law from importing, find their way in great abundance into the Colonies, through numerous private channels, in a contraband way.

It is evident that the law was so constructed for the protection of British authors, but we firmly believe, that from this source, they derive neither protection nor emolument.

TEXAS.—In our last we gave some sketches of this fine Province, from the pen of an intelligent English writer (General Wavel.)—Something, however, appeared to be wanting to satisfy the numerous enquiries about this interesting country, and with a view to fill up this blank, we subjoin the following, taken from another source. We may add, that all the accounts of Texas we have seen, seem to be too highly coloured to admit of our unqualified belief. Its being under such a Priest-ridden Government as the Mexican, and a frontier territory to such an ambitious Republic as the United States, and consequently liable to become the seat of War, or the object of religious persecution, would be inseparable barriers against our even adopting it as our country, as we can see little chance of security for either person or property.

Texas is the most northerly Province of the republic of Mexico, it is situated in the Mexican Gulf, and its shores are washed by 250 miles of the sea. It lies between latitude 27 1-2 and 38 North, and long. 98 and 105 west from Greenwich, and comprises an arena of 150,000 square miles. Its northern and Eastern boundary touches the United States, from the mouth of the Sabine, on the gulf of Mexico, to the Cordilleras; and its first principal sea port, Galveston Bay, is only two days' sail from New Orleans.

The climate of Texas, with a few exceptions on the sea coast and the low bottoms, is salubrious in the highest degree, the soil is fertile beyond example, yielding all the fruits of the earth in the utmost perfection, indian corn, cotton and tobacco, with the easiest possible culture, and in the utmost abundance; in no part of the earth does produce reward the labours of the husbandman more bountifully. The country is also rich in mineral wealth, while the live oak forests often reach down to the edge of the sea, twining to the skies in all the beauty and grandeur of that valuable and important Tree.

Wild horses traverse the country in countless herds, they are easily caught, broken, and made useful to

men; musquitoes, flies, and favours are unknown, and the winters are so mild that cattle are never housed; nor does the husbandman find it necessary to make hay, or food for his beasts in any part of the year; for the fertile prairies, which are covered with game and exhibit an eternal spring, yield food for man and beast spontaneously.

Upon the upper tract there is a Silver mine; Copper has also been discovered, and on the lower tract there is abundance of Iron and Bituminous coal; choice specimens of both have been shown us,—they are of the first quality.

The mildest system of government exists in Texas. Settlers are allowed to carry in almost any amount of property for their own use, duty free, indeed, there is not a Custom's officer to be found for hundreds of miles, and in many places merchants import, *ad libitum*, without molestation. The laws that formerly existed against North Americans, and requiring the settlers to be Catholics, have recently been repealed. —*New York Albion.*

BRITISH SHIPPING INTEREST.—In consequence of a representation having been made by Mr. Buchanan, H. M. Consul at New York, to the Committee of Underwriters at Lloyds, setting forth the immense loss of property and life in the North American trade, particularly in the St. Lawrence; and stating the causes of such disasters generally to be "incompetency of the masters and other officers, and the use of ardent Spirits by the officers and crews," the subject has for some time occupied the attention of Merchants, Ship owners, and Underwriters; and they have come to the determination to apply to Parliament for an act, which will embody the leading particulars, contained in the following suggestions of Mr. Buchannan:

"That in each port hereafter enumerated, a court, shall be appointed, composed of retired ship-masters ship-owners or merchants, to consist of not less than two, nor more than five, to be approved by the committee of the General Ship-Owner's Society, and committee at Lloyd's, with whom should be associated a President and Secretary, the President to be appointed by His Majesty, and not to be under the grade of a first lieutenant or sailing master of the Royal Navy, and who had served twenty years of actual service. That two of these, with the President, shall form a court, by which all persons previous to becoming masters or mates of merchant vessels, above — tons shall be examined as to their eligibility, and thereupon placed in that class in which the court shall deem them entitled to be placed.

That an act should be obtained authorising such courts, and rendering all policies of insurance void unless the vessel shall be navigated by a master and mate who have passed examination, and been approved as competent: and placed by the court of examination in that class to which their merits may entitle them—such classification not to extend lower than three degrees or grades.

That in the first degree shall be placed, those of ten years actual employment, who have neither lost, nor had any vessel stranded.

That the second degree shall comprise those, who in seven years actual service, never lost, nor had any vessel stranded.

That in the third degree, shall be placed those deemed qualified.

These degrees refer to mates as well as masters. That in all cases where a ship has been lost or stranded, the master and mate shall not be eligible to navigate a vessel, until the subject shall be investigated after full investigation, and a new certificate obtained after full investigation, and thereupon acquitted of blame and negligence, (save what shall be set forth and communicated to the underwriters at Lloyd's and other insurance establishments.) That in all such investigations, it shall be imperative upon the court, to set forth the fact whether ardent spirits had been used on board said vessel lost or stranded.

That no person rejected at one court, shall be permitted to apply to another within—months after such examination, and without producing the ground of rejection by the former court.

That the fee for an order of reference to the court shall be for masters 20s. and for mates 10s. and no examination to take place unless such fee first is paid and order obtained, whereupon the Secretary who shall issue the same, shall notify the time of attendance at the court.

That the fees so paid shall be applied to remunerate the Commissioners and Secretary, according as the same Committee of Ship owners and Lloyd's, shall appoint, to be approved by the President of the Board of Trade.

That the Underwriters at Lloyd's, and in other

quarters, be respectfully applied to, in order to effect a general agreement to return 5 per cent of the premium on all insurances made on any ship and cargo where no loss is to be borne by the underwriters, whose the vessels have been navigated by a master, mate and crew who totally abstain from ardent spirits, save medically administered.

That such return premium shall be distributed among the master, mate and crew, in such proportions, according to a scale, as may be apportioned by the said Committee of Ship owners and Lloyd's, such distribution and scale to be approved by the President of the Board of Trade.

The foregoing outline is offered with a tender of my service, in any way that may be deemed useful, in the great object our solicitude, namely, to forward the interests of Commerce.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
J. BUCHANAN.

DR. SYLVESTER.—In another column will be found the Advertisement of Dr. Sylvester, promising a Lecture on the Teeth. This is a subject which comes home to every one, and we are quite sure that an evening cannot be better spent than in listening to a dissertation on it, seeing that another opportunity is not likely soon to occur. Dr. S. delivered a Lecture in the Mechanic's Institute, in Halifax, with great eclat, and we doubt not he will be equally well received here.

FROM O'CONNELL'S LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

A new day begins to shine upon us—a new era opens for Ireland. An Administration is formed, pledged as well by its political principles as by its political interests, to do—it is all we require—Justice to the people of Ireland.

I now come before that people to show myself the devoted supporter of that Administration. To the King's Ministers I have tendered my unbought, unpurchaseable, unconditional support. It suffices for me, that their political principles are all identified with the cause of good government, and of justice to the loved land of my birth. The tranquillity, the prosperity, the liberty of Ireland, appear to me identified with the maintenance in power of the present Ministry.

People of Ireland! let us show ourselves worthy of the present all-important crisis. Let us forget all by-gone dissensions and injuries. Let us rally round a Ministry which promises a new era—an era of Justice and Conciliation to the Irish people. Let us assist them to reduce the Orangists to their natural society—powerless, and, therefore, harmless—enjoying the full protection of the Law, and the fullest use of their properties and rights as subjects, but deprived of political favor or power, and reduced to the level of their fellow-citizens. Let us assist the Ministry finally to adjust all rights connected with the system of Tithes, and so totally to extinguish that unjust and blood-stained impost for ever. Above all, let us aid them to establish, at once, and effectually, a complete Corporate Reform, and to banish for ever from their usurpations that pestilent nest of corporate bigots and monopolists who have so long disgraced and plundered our towns and cities.

"The new Ministry are placed in a situation of much difficulty, and will want all the aid of all the friends of reform and amelioration. Let Ireland become a portion of their strength and security; and let them, on their part, so deal with Ireland as to be able hereafter to look back with pride to the pacification and prosperity of this country as the work of their hands, and grateful Ireland will recognize them as the first of her benefactors."

QUEBEC, June 1:—The hired schooner *Gulnare*, and her tender, the *Beaufort*, sail in company, probably to-day, to the Magdalene Islands, where Lieut. Collins, in command of the tender, will remain to finish the survey, after which he will proceed to survey Miramichi, in New Brunswick.

From the Magdalene, Captain Bayfield, in the *Gulnare*, will proceed to determine the latitude, &c. of

St. Paul's, Cape Ray, and other important points on the West coast of Newfoundland: and will next cross to the Labrador Coast, to complete the survey, commenced last year, between Terra Nova and the strait of Belleisle, afterwards he will finish the survey of that Strait, and then carry the survey northward, along the Atlantic coast of Labrador to Cape St. Lewis.—Both vessels will return up the St. Lawrence about the middle of September next, to work out the season in completing some unfinished work in the neighbourhood of Three Rivers.—*Mercury*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, a Fishing Boat in returning to Digby from the Bay of Fundy, was suddenly upset, after passing through the Gut, and two of three young men who were in her at the time were drowned,—namely, Thomas and Henry, sons of Mr. Thomas McCormick, of Bear River—the former 21 years of age, the latter about 14. The other person, named Wade, saved himself by laying hold of the oars, until assistance, which was at hand, reached him.—The boat sunk almost instantaneously.—*St. John's Courier*, June 13.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

At Mrs. Davison's—Mr. Davison, Mrs. R. Roman and child, Messrs. Havner and Haiman.
At Mr. Harper's—Judge Sawers, Messrs Porter, Buttler, and Williard.
At Mr. Lorrain's—Mrs. Shaw and Dr Sylvester.

MARRIED.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Charles Elliot, Mr. John McGunnigle, to Miss Nancy Amtwistle.

DIED.

On Saturday the 20th inst. at Green Hill, Mr. Robert Brown, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, aged 53 years. He has left a widow and twelve children to lament their loss; and is much regretted by all who knew him.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Schr. *Esperance*, Boudroit, Meg. Islands; *Isabella*, Goodwin, P. E. Island; *Elizabeth Simpson*, Merigonish—plank to G. Smith; *Mary Bell*, McDonald, Sydney—Iron Castings to G. Mining Association; *Margaret*, Parrier, Mag. Islands—to master.
Am. Brig *Billow*, Colburn, Boston—bal. to Mining Association.
Schr. *Dapper*, Langille, R. John; *Bee*, Graham, Miramichi—shingles to master; *Lucy*, O'Brien, Halifax—general cargo to D. Crichton & others; *Unisacke*, Landries, Richibucto—pickled fish to R. Robertson.
Sloop *Sarah*, Mullins, Wallace.
Schr. *Fortitude*, Cummings, Richibucto—pickled fish to R. Robertson; *Retrieve*, Foote, Tatamagouche; *Maria*, Gerron, Boston—ballast to master; *Eliza*, Forest, Arichat—ballast to master; *Bun*, Forest, Arichat.
Am. Brig *Attention*, Bowman, Boston—naval stores, &c. to Ross & Primrose.

CLEARED.

Schr. *Babit*, Richards, Boston—coals by Mining Association; *Margaret*, Parrier, Mag. Islands, salt & stores for the fisheries, by G. Smith; *Harriet*, La-Yache, Boston—coals by the master; *Jolly Tar*, Vigneau, Boston—coals by Mining Association.
Brig *Georges*, Snow, Boston—coals by Mining Ass'n.
Schr. *Retrieve*, Foote, Boston—oysters by the master.
Ship *Baltic Merchant*, Cross, Hull—timber &c. by A. Campbell, Tatamagouche.
Brig *Stephen*, Dixon, Falmouth—timber, &c. by J. Purves.
Barque *Harvest Home*, Thompson, Falmouth—timber, &c. by J. Purves.

Whale Ship *Rose*, of Halifax, 14 months out, 900 barrels oil, had been ashore, and repaired at the Sandwich Islands.—*N. D. Courier*.

The number of square-rigged vessels arrived at Miramichi up to the 16th inst. was 83.

MRS. HENDERSON,

HAS just commenced business in the shop adjoining this office, to the East, in the HAT & BONNET MAKING LINE. Orders are solicited and will be punctually executed in Palmotto, Straw, Tucan or Leghorn. *Any of the above may be had, ready made, on reasonable terms by calling at the shop. Wanted, two Apprentices to the above business. Pictou 23d June, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION, On Friday, at 12 o'clock,

ON the Subscriber's Wharf, for the benefit of whom it may concern, A HEMP CABLE, damaged and condemned, on board the schr. *Harriet*. 22d June, 1835 ROSS & PRIMROSE.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from the Royal Oak to the premises which he formerly occupied, two doors west of this Office, where, by strict attention to the accommodation of customers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. June 20th. VARNAL BROWN.

BOARD.

MR. SYLVESTER, Surgeon Dentist, being on a visit to Pictou for a few days only, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his profession, to those persons who may require them. Mr. S. will deliver a Lecture upon the Teeth, this Evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Mason Hall, during which, a variety of Drawings explanatory of the subject will be exhibited. Admittance 1s. 3d. [June 24, 1835]

THE ANNUAL SERMON in behalf of PICTOU S. S. SOCIETY, will be delivered in the Rev. John McKinlay's Church, on Sabbath evening the 5th July next, at half past six o'clock,—by the Rev. John Baxter, of Onslow. A collection to be made at the door. R. DAWSON, Sec'y. June 23, 1835

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Nuisances of every description, including swine, must be removed from the various premises within the limits of this Town, on or before the 30th inst. otherwise the parties will be dealt with as the law directs. JAMES McINTOSH, Health Inspector. June 20

NOTICE.

THE undersigned being appointed Commissioners, to examine into the particulars of the Debts and Credits of the estate of the late MARTHA PORRETT deceased, and report thereon to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the honorable his Majesty's Council, hereby Notify all persons concerned, that they will meet for the purposes of their Commission, at the office of Thomas Dickson, Esq., Registrar of the Court of Probate, in Pictou, on Wednesday the first day of July next. ABRAM PATTERSON, } Commissioners. JOHN TAYLOR, } ROBERT MCKAY, } Pictou, June 23, 1835.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers, who are now the surviving Commissioners appointed to examine into the particulars of the debts and credits of the estate of DONALD McLEOD, late of Carniboo, in the District of Pictou, shoemaker, deceased, and to report thereon to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and the Hon. His Majesty's Council, hereby notify all persons concerned, that they will meet for the purpose of their Commission at the office of THOMAS DICKSON, Esq'r., in Pictou, Registrar of the Probate Court, on Wednesday, the first day of July next. ROBERT MCKAY, } Surv'rs. JOHN BOGUE, } Comrs. Pictou, June 23, 1835

PICTOU ACADEMY.

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

All who make application must be provided with certificates of their moral character. By order of the Trustees, JOHN MCKINLAY, Sec'y. June 2, 1835.

CHAIN CABLES, ANCHORS, COR-DAGE, and OAKUM, for sale by June 17 ROSS & PRIMROSE.

Advertisements unavoidably omitted this week will be attended to in our next.

POETRY.

THE RUINS OF CARTHAGE.

No longer frowning o'er the angry waves,
 Carthage, thy towers look down upon thy foes;
 No more the foaming surf thy ramparts laves,
 Nor when o'er earth the shades of evening close,
 Nor o'er the moonlit sea thy beacon glows;
 Thy mouldering ruins strow the loaded ground,
 Thy fallen temples tell but of thy woes—
 Proclaim the site where once, on all around,
 The rival of proud Rome, the eternal city frowned.

And now alone the weary pilgrim loves
 To ascend the hill to view thy sad remains—
 Thy fallen palaces and lonely groves,
 Where high enthroned amid thy crumbling fanes,
 Ruin combined with desolation reigns,
 And darkly hovering round thy wasted shore,
 Seems still to shout o'er Afric's sunny plains,
 With the same voice which rung from Rome of yore:
 Thy day of power is past—Carthage shall rise no more.
Cask ct.

HE COMES NO MORE.

He comes no more!
 The flowers are blooming,
 Their fragrant breath the bowers perfuming,
 Even as of yore,—
 But he who used to gaze enchanted
 Upon me when these flowers were planted,
 He comes no more!—
 No more!

He comes no more!
 With voice of power
 Still thrills my lute at evening hour,
 Sweet as before.—
 Ah, me! 'tis now the mournful token
 Of plighted faith for ever broken—
 He comes no more!—
 No more!

MISCELLANY.

FARMERS.

There is no class in society so important to the welfare and happiness of the community as farmers. Without their aid, even science and the arts would be neglected and commerce and manufactures languish. Some of the most distinguished characters, whose lives have been handed down to us by history, have been Agriculturists. Abraham, the highly favoured of God and most of the ancient Patriarchs had flocks and herds,—Cincinnatus was called from the plough to lead the armies of Rome to victory, and when her enemies were vanquished, he resigned all power and returned again to his rural occupations. In modern times our own Washington and our adopted La Fayette are on the list of farmers.

It is a mistaken idea that the farmers have no need of education, or no leisure for acquiring it. Knowledge is important to all human beings; as it enlarges the mind, and raises the thoughts above merely sensual gratification. Farmers have a better opportunity for attention to general reading, than any other class. Professional men are obliged to confine their reading, in some measure, to their particular profession; mechanics generally labour through the whole of the year; and merchants are deeply immersed in business: while it is only the farmers, who have five whole months of spare time in the season best calculated for intellectual improvement.* Free from care and anxiety, and surrounded by the comforts of life which their farms afford, they may, if they will, with their families, store up rich treasures of history and

* Nor have farmers. The writer must mean that there are five whole months during which farmers have much leisure.—Ed.

biography; and become familiar with the people and customs of other countries, without departing from their own firesides. It would be highly beneficial to the interests of this country if larger numbers of men of wealth and learning should become farmers, they exert a healthful and stable influence on society, and the want of them no other class can supply.—The lines in Goldsmith's *Deserted Village* on this subject are not only beautiful, but strictly true;

"Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
 A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
 But a bold yeomanry, their country's pride,
 When once destroyed, can never be supplied." L.

ON THE LOSS OF RELATIONS AND FRIENDS

Our friends were given us by God, who can raise up others; and their being taken away, one after another, is an awful admonition to us to prepare for our own approaching death, and to stand ready to relinquish every worldly possession and enjoyment, when that period shall arrive.

But merely to bear with patient resignation the loss of friends, is not the fruit which our faith and trust in God ought to produce. We should "give thanks to God for every thing," even for the most afflictive dispensation of his Providence, the death of relations and friends, "for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning us." We ought, with Ambrose, rather to rejoice that we had such a father or mother, such a husband or wife, such a son, daughter, or friend, than complain that we have lost them; for the one was the free gift of God, the other the debt of nature. His granting us such a blessing was a gracious act of his bounty; His withdrawing it is but recalling His own. Ought we not, therefore, to praise Him for his goodness, and for the comfort that we experienced whilst we enjoyed the blessing he vouchsafed us!—*Shepherd*

INDUSTRY.—There are many teachers who profess to show the nearest way to excellence; and many expedients have been invented by which the toil of study might be saved. But let no man be seduced to idleness by specious promises. Excellence is never granted to man, but as the reward of labour. It argues, indeed, no small strength of mind, to persevere in the habits of industry, without the pleasure of perceiving those advances; which, like the hand of a clock, whilst they make hourly approaches to their point, yet proceed so slowly as to escape observation.

There is one precept, however in which I shall only be opposed by the vain, the ignorant, and the idle. I am not afraid that I shall repeat it too often. You must have no dependence on your own genius. If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiency. Nothing is denied to well directed labour; nothing is to be obtained without it.—*Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

RECIPTS FOR BLACKING.

In three pints of small beer put two ounces ivory black, and one pennyworth of brown sugar. As soon as they boil, put a dessert-spoonful of sweet oil; and then boil slowly till reduced to a quart. Stir it up with a stick every time it is used; and put it on the shoe with a brush when wanted.

Another.

Ivory black, two ounces; brown sugar, one ounce and a half; sweet oil, half a table spoonful. Mix them well, and gradually add half a pint of small beer.

TO MAKE YEAST IN THE TURKISH MANNER.—Take a small tea-cupful of split or bruised peas, and pour on it a pint of boiling water, and set it in a vessel all night on the hearth or

any warm place. Next morning the water will have a froth on it, and be good yeast.

Dr. Johnson being introduced to a reverend prelate who had long been very desirous to know him, the latter took the opportunity of walking with the doctor through St. James's Park, for the purpose of improving the acquaintance. The doctor, however, did not happen to be in a very communicative humour, and the bishop was at a loss what kind of a remark to venture upon, by way of opening the conversation; at length, after a pause, turning to his companion, he observed that the trees round them grew very large and strong, 'Sir,' said the cynic, 'they have nothing else to do.'

DRAM DRINKING.—The children of *Dram drinkers* are generally of diminutive size,—unhealthy appearance, and sickly constitutions,—and in adults this vice is peculiarly destructive, in its operation. It deranges the animal economy, weakens the nerves, destroys the digestive powers, obstructs the secretions, and destroys the life; the stomach is kept by it in a state of constant excitement, and, by the frequent application of an artificial stimulus, at length loses its tone, and refuses to perform its office; the appetite becomes vitiated and fails. The more important organs of the body, particularly the liver and lungs, are disturbed in their functions, and frequently become the subjects of incurable disease. Depression of spirits almost invariably accompanies drinking, while the effect produced by every fresh stimulus is only to excite to temporary action, which when it has ceased, leaves the same languor and depression to be again removed by the same destructive means. Almost all attacks of fever or inflammatory disease prove fatal in the case of dram-drinkers, because the blood of such persons is remarkably destitute of oxygen, and therefore can afford little or no antiseptic resistance to such diseases in some cases dropsy and consumption, in others paralysis and apoplexy, are evident consequences; while premature old age is observed in most instances, and a miserable existence in all.—*Evidence of J. Poynder Esq. before the Committee of the House of Commons.*

EMIGRATION TO NEW SOUTH WALES, &c.

We have been lately furnished with various matters of original information from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, relative to the condition of these colonies and the prospects held out to emigrants; but we respectfully decline giving publicity to any papers whatever on this subject. The greater part of the accounts now written regarding these colonies, seem to us to be of a most doubtful and contradictory nature. By the Sidney newspapers, we perceive that many of the free females who emigrated thither were in a state of destitution, and that society generally is in a very unsettled and insecure condition, from the disturbances, robberies, and other mischiefs, committed by the convict population. Rather than live amidst such a crowd of desperadoes, a sensible man would stay at home, and descend to the meanest employment for bread.—We anxiously press this piece of useful information on the notice of intending emigrants.—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.*

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

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