



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

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1836.

NUMBER XLVII.

## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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, 2s. 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.

### PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Am pr bbl	20s	Hay	pr ton	60s
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1		25s
" hemlock - 30s a 40s		" "	2	20s
Beef, fresh, pr lb	4d a 5d	Mackarel		30s a 35s
Butter, - 8d a 9d		Mutton pr lb		3d a 4d
Cheese, n s - 5d a 6d		Oatmeal pr cwt	12 6d	a 14s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Oats	pr bush	none
" shipped on board	14s 6	Pork	pr lb	3J a 3 1 2
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes	pr bush	1s a 1 3d
Coke	16s	Salt	pr hhd	10s a 11s
Codfish pr Qtl	12s a 14s	Shingles pr m		7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	5d a 6d	Tallow	pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, n s pr cwt	16s a 18s	Turnips	pr bush	1s 6d
" Am s F, pr bbl	none	Veal	pr lb	8d a 1d
" Canada fine - 40s		Wood	pr cord	12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	20s
Boards, pine, m	60s	" "	2 17d 6d
Beef, best,	4d pr lb	Mackarel, No 1	35s
" Quebec prime	50s	" "	2 30s
" Nova Scotia	40s	" "	3 25s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	1s 7d
Coals, Pictou,	25s	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	25s	" Quebec	80s
Coffee	1s 2d	" Nova Scotia	75s a 80
Corn, Indian	5s 6d	Potatoes	1s 6d
Flour Am sup	45s	Sugar, good,	42 a 45s
" Fine	38s	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fine	42s	" "	2 60s
" Nova Scotia	35s	" "	3 55s

### ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

**ROBERT BROWN,**

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are required to make immediate payment to

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.  
THOMAS KERR, } Adm'rs.  
THOMAS M'COUL, }

4th November, 1835. ca-m

Final Notice is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Robert Brown, that they will have an opportunity of settling with the Executors of the Estate until first day of May next; all Accounts then unsettled, will be put in suit indiscriminately. The Executors are compelled to take this course in consequence of its being actually necessary to bring the Estate to a speedy close  
March 2nd, 1836.

### THE HUMBLER EMPLOYMENTS OF LONDON.

It is perhaps pretty well known that the metropolis, like a vortex, draws a multitude of persons from all parts of the United Kingdom, as well as some parts of the Continent, to assist in those ministrations which are required for the comfort and luxury of the middle and higher orders. It procures its porters and day labourers from Ireland, its bread bakers from Scotland, its milk suppliers from Wales, and its sugar bakers from Germany. At particular seasons of the year, you may observe that a vast deal of work is performed by draughts of individuals from different parts of the country. Wales seems to be a fruitful source of a most industrious class of persons of this description. Roused by the din of vehicles on the streets, and feverish from the closeness of a London atmosphere, you sally forth from your lodgings, early of a summer's morning, to see what it can possibly be that is causing such a hurly-burly on the thoroughfares. In a moment you behold the source of disquietude. It is the market gardeners driving in their loaded wains of vegetables, along with other rustic drivers with their wagons of trussed hay, huge moving castles of country produce for the craving necessities of a million and a half of human beings. Say that it is the delightful month of June—the strawberry month—and you are strolling along one or other of the great approaches, you will have an opportunity of witnessing female industry to an extent you had little idea of. Along the roads there come pouring numbers of women, amounting often to twenty or thirty, closely following each other, and bearing on their heads circular baskets full of strawberries, raspberries, and other such fruit as would be bruised by any other mode of conveyance to market. These diligent early risers are chiefly from Wales, and are deserving of notice for their economy and perseverance. They leave their native hills in parties, the young placing reliance on those who have previously been so engaged. Immediately on their well-calculated time of offering their services, they are employed by the growers of fruit for the London markets. The youngest and the weakest are set to gather strawberries into small wicker baskets called pottles, which contain about a pint; these pottles are strung round the waist by a cord, and, when filled, are delivered to a director at so much per score for gathering; the pottles are packed carefully in the large circular baskets before mentioned, each containing from thirty to forty pounds weight, and dispatched to an agent in the market. The payment for carrying is regulated at sixpence per journey. Some of the stoutest Welsh women have been known to make five trips in a day, or a distance of twenty miles with the load, and twenty back with the empty basket—an extraordinary exertion when continued during the space of six weeks or two months. We have been told that nearly all the Welsh females thus employed in the fruit gardens, save sufficient to support themselves, and often an aged parent throughout the year.

Another description of early occupation is the posting of bills or placards announcing public amusements, exhibitions, sales, losses, &c. The persons thus employed are called bill-stickers; they receive the placards, some of which are between two and

three feet square, from the proprietor, with orders to place them in the most conspicuous situations. This they do most effectually. No surface which can be used is free from being plastered over with papers of all colours, and letters of all sizes. Let a house become uninhabited, and the windows and walls are covered three deep in a few days. When a house is burnt down, the billmen fly in crowds to the spot. While the ruins are yet smoking, and the gaping multitude thronging to see the effects of the catastrophe, up go the flaunting placards on the gaunt gables of the adjoining domiciles. In a few hours the whole exterior of the ruin is an universal show of bills, of every imaginable colour and capability of attraction. Bill-sticking is a science. It requires "machinery." To hoist a square yard of wet paper fifty feet in height, and there impose it on a dead wall, is a feat which it is no easy matter to perform. The sticker's machinery consists of a number of ferruled sticks, which, like a fishing-rod, can be lengthened by joints; in the front he carries a large tin box, containing his paste and brush. As soon as he reaches a proper place for the display of his placard, his padded cross-piece is fixed to the first joint, the paper is pasted, the handle lengthened, the notice mounts thirty, forty, or fifty feet, is stuck on the spot, and, being dexterously dabbed on the edges, is left in security and lofty attraction until obliterated by succeeding billstickers.

The trade of the billsticker is less peculiar to London than that of the street-grubber. In the streets of London and Westminster, which have not been macadamized, persons may be seen with a large leathern bag attached to their girdle, and in a stooping position scraping between the paved stones of the carriage-way, with a flattened piece of wood, in search of nails that may have dropped from horses' shoes. It is said gold and silver at times go into the leathern bag, but the old horse nail is the ostensible object of search, being valuable as iron properly welded, and best suited to be made into good nails for the shoeing of horses in perpetuity.

The cries of London about which so much has been written and said, seem to be softening into comparative silence; there are some, however, to which our fathers were strangers. "Dog's meat," and "Cat's meat," especially, cannot fail to attract the notice of strangers. This food for domestic animals is carried through the streets in miniature carts drawn on two or four wheels by one or two dogs, who appear to be as well acquainted with the regular customers as the master, for they never fail to stop at the proper doors. These dealers are supplied with the meat by men who purchase old worn-out horses for the sake of their flesh, bones, and skin, and who possess large premises, where the animals are skinned, and the flesh boiled, and sold at moderate charges to the dog's-meat-men, who cut the masses of flesh into slices of a quarter of a pound each, through which a skewer is stuck, and thus handed to the servants. Persons in the country, who generally contrive to support their canine attendants by the offal of their tables, will be surprised to learn that the people of London purchase a peculiar aliment for them; but their surprise will lessen, when they reflect on the high price of all kinds of butcher-meat in the metropolis. This causes families to purchase only as much as will leave none to be wasted,