



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

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1837.

NUMBER XXIV.

## 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, 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.

### PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, per bushel	2s 6d	Hay	portion	40
Boards, pine, pr 50s a 60s		Herrings, No. 1,		30s
" hemlock - 30s a 40s		Mackarel,		none
Beef, pr lb	3d a 4d	Mutton per lb	3d a 4d	
Butter, -	10d a 1s	Oatmeal pr cwt	18s a 20s	
Chaeese, -	5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s	
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	17s	Pork pr bbl	80s a 85s	
" at Loading Ground	17s	Potatoes - 1s	3d a 1s 6d	
" at end of rail road	17s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 12s 6d	
Coke		Salmon,	2s a 2s 6d	
Codfish pr Q'l	12s a 16s	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s	
Eggs pr doz	6d a 7d	Tallow pr lb	7d a 9d	
Floor, N. S.	22s 6d	Turnips pr bush	1s	
" American s r	none	Veal -	none	
		Wood pr cord	12s	

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	20s	Herrings, No 1	20s
Boards, pine, pr 55s a 60s		"	2
Beef, Quebec prime,	50s	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	45s	"	2
Codfish, merchantable	16s	"	3
Coals, Pictou,	22s 6d	Molasses per gal	2s
" Sydney,	28s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada prime	90s
Coffee	none	" Nova Scotia	85s
Corn, Indian	5s 9d	Potatoes	2s 6d
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar,	35s a 37s 6d
" Fine	45s	Salmon No 1	70
" Canada, fine	46s	"	2
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10d

### CARD.

Mr JAMES Fogo, Attorney at Law, has opened office in Mr Robert Dawson's new stone building, opposite the establishment of Messrs Ross & Primrose, where he will be prepared to transact business in the various branches of his profession.

Entrance to the office, by the Western end of the Building.

May 31st if

### SNUFF.

For sale at the *Alcinac Tobacco Manufactory*, No. 74, Bedford Row,

A large quantity of **SNUFF**, of different kinds.

### FIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N. B. A large discount to wholesale purchasers of Snuff.

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

## NARRATIVE

OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP STIRLING CASTLE,  
AND THE CONDUCT OF THE SAVAGES.

MANSION HOUSE, London, August 19.—Yesterday Mrs Eliza Ann Frazer, the widow of Captain Frazer, of the ship *Stirling Castle*, which was wrecked on a coral reef on the passage from Sydney to Singapore in May, 1835, came to the justice room, accompanied by the Captain of the vessel in which she arrived in this country, and a female at whose house she was received in coming to London, for the purpose of mentioning the particulars of her dreadful adventures amongst the inhabitants of the shores to which the crew resorted as a refuge from the not more appalling dangers of the ocean.

The following is as close an account as our reporter could collect from a statement necessarily confused and incoherent:—

On the 16th May, 1835, the *Stirling Castle* left Sydney for the purpose of going to Singapore. On the 23d, when they were approaching Torres Straits, it blew very fresh, and there being a current near the Eliza Current Reefs, which the vessel was unable to resist, she struck on the reefs at about nine o'clock at night, when the captain was incapable, on account of the hazy weather, of making observations. There were about eighteen men on board, two boys, and Mrs Frazer, the captain's wife, who was far advanced in pregnancy. Two of the men who were at the wheel, were killed when the ship struck, and the cabins were dashed into the hold, together with all the bread, beef, pork, and other provisions. The crew, when the tempest ceased, contrived to cut away the masts, in the expectation that the ship would right herself, by turning upon her beam ends, and she did, in some degree, change her position, but not to any serviceable extent. They, therefore, determined to get away as well as they could in the long boat and the pinnace, which they had contrived to keep secure, the two other boats which were attached to the ship, having been swept away by the fury of the elements. They knew that they were to the northward of Moreton Bay, a portion of the settlements of the English crown, and they determined to make for that place with as much expedition as possible. Accordingly, having worked with the most desperate industry until four o'clock on Sunday, they disembarked from the vessel and took to the boats. The ship's carpenter, the cook, the cook's mate, John Frazer, the captain's nephew, the boatswain, Edward Stone, and Bill Lorton, a seaman, took to the pinnace, while the captain, his wife, the chief and second mates, the two boys, and the rest of the crew, took to the long boat. Four days after, they committed themselves to the care of Providence. Mrs Frazer was delivered of a child while up to her waist in water in the long boat. The infant was born alive, but after a few gasps was drowned, and the first Lieutenant wrapped up the body in a part of his shirt, which he tore from his back for the purpose, and let it go along with the tide. The poor mother could not account for the extraordinary vigor with which she was able to bear up against this calamity, added to the other calamities to which she was doomed to be exposed. Fortunately, she was for some time in a state of insensibility, and was not, for a considerable time after the child was consigned to

the deep, aware that it was brought into a world from which it was rapidly hurried away. For a great many days they endeavored in vain to reach Moreton Bay, being all the time without any food, except a small quantity of the lees of hops which they had found in a cask. They suffered dreadfully from thirst as well as hunger while in this awful situation. At last they reached a large rock, to which they fastened their boats, and they went in quest of oysters and water; but their disappointments were multiplied upon them, and they stretched themselves along in expectation of a speedy relief from their sufferings, by the interposition of another tempest. In the morning, those who belonged to the long boat were astonished to find that the pinnace, and the men who had occupied her, had altogether disappeared. These unfortunate fellows were never heard of more, and their comrades in calamity could not conjecture what their motive could be in making an experiment by themselves, without the aid of the experience of the captain and his mates, whom they left behind.

The captain's aim all along was, after they were obliged to leave the ship to reach Moreton Bay; but, finding the wind and tide was dead against his object, and his companions being reduced to the extremity of lying on their backs in the boat, with their tongues out to catch the damp of the dews that fell, he resolved on making for the nearest land. It was a choice of most awful evils, for he knew that the shore which it was probable they would reach, was visited by tribes of savages.

They bore away before the wind, prepared to meet death in whatever way it might present itself, and so exhausted with suffering as to be careless whether they were to die by the hands of the natives, or to be overwhelmed by the waves. At last they came in sight of land, and soon after their boat ran into, and landed in a place called Wide Bay. They were now within about 100 miles to the north of Moreton Bay, which is the principal of the settlements to which incorrigible convicts are sent to pass the remainder of their days in unintermitted labor; and just as they touched the land, they caught a sight of vast crowds of naked savages, who soon reached the beach, evidently delighted with the prize that presented itself. The savages surrounded the boat, and, raising it up, carried it from the beach to the bush, with the crew in it, just as they were. The moment they laid the boat on the ground, they began to strip the men of their clothes and other possessions, commencing with the captain and chief officers. John Baxter, the chief mate, endeavored to hide a shirt ornament, in which his aunt's hair was contained, having willingly yielded up every thing else; but the savages became infuriated at the attempt at concealment, and beat him dreadfully.

They broke in pieces the watches and chronometers and each took a piece of the machinery to stick in their noses and ears, and after they had divided amongst themselves the various portions of apparel, of which they had stripped their captives, they threw to them to appease their hunger, the heads and guts of the fish upon which they had lately made a meal. The savages, after having detained them two days, took them further up into the bushes, and drove them onward, that they might, as they soon ascertained, fall into the