

THE BEE.

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

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1835.

NUMBER VIII.

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.

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THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE,

WHAT valuable Property on which he now carries on his *Chain and Anchor Manufactory*, situated on the south end of Patterson's Wharf; the premises are so well known that further description is unnecessary. If not disposed of before the 11th day of August next, it will then be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises.

JOHN RUSSELL.

For Sale as above, on reasonable terms, Best Chain Cables, from 1-2 to 11-5 Inch; Anchors from 3 cwt. to 12 cwt.; hose pipes and Windlass Irons, all sizes.

Pictou, July 8, 1835. b-w

JAMES MALCOLM

HAS just received per Brig *DRYERON*, 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,	Tea Kettles,
Cassimere,	Pots & Ovens,
Fancy Stuff for Summer Dresses,	Brass mounted GRATES & FENDBERS,
Flaiding,	Cannon do. do.
Brown & bleach'd shirting Cottons,	PLAIN MOUNTING,
Apron Check,	PAINTS, Paint Oil and Brushes,
Striped Shirting,	Ivory and Lamp Black,
Printed Cottons,—(great variety.)	Coffin Mounting,
Merinoes & Shawls,	Hearth, Shoe and Cloth BRUSHES,
Silk & cotton Handk'fs,	Percussion Guns & Caps,
Raven sewing Silk,	Cannister and Seal POWDER,
Patent & common sewing Thread,	Cannon Powder & Shot,
Cotton Balls,	Kegs 4dy, 6dy, 8dy, 10dy, 12dy, 13dy, & 20dy, fine
Silk and cotton Ferret,	ROSE NAILS,
Coat & Vest Buttons,	Horse Nails,
Writing, deed & wrapping PAPER,	Shovels & Spades,
Patent Cordage,	Frame, whip, & cross cut SAWS,
Putty,	Hand & Tennon do.,
Boxes Tobacco Pipes,	Fanner Mounting,
CUTLERY,—all sorts,	Chisels,
Crates assorted CROCKERYWARE,	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.

ALMANACKS FOR 1835,

For sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE HISTORY OF MANKIND.

Continued from Page 42.

THE TARTARS

The Tartars, who occupy immense regions in Asia, present considerable variety in their persons, as well as in their manners and customs. They are distinguished by large and wrinkled foreheads, very short noses, and eyes deep sunk in the head. The bones are high, and the lower part of their face very narrow; their chin is long and prominent, and their upper jaw falls in; their teeth are long, and distinct from each other; their eyebrows thick, and cover a part of their eyes; their skin tawny; their hair black; and their bodies of middle stature, neither strong nor robust. We have mentioned the length of the teeth, a part of physiognomy seldom noticed, yet in some nations possessing characteristic differences: thus the teeth of the Egyptians are found very thick and the crowns of them obtusely con-shaped; the incisors or front cutting teeth of the Greenlanders are short and flat, more like gladders than cutting teeth; the same, too, has been observed in the teeth of the Esquimaux. Among the Tartar race, the Calmucks are notorious for their remarkable ugliness. Their faces are so flat, that their eyes, which are very small, are situated five or six inches asunder; their noses are so low, that instead of nostrils, two holes are often only to be seen; their knees bend outwards, and their legs inward. The little Tartars, or those of Norway, are not so ugly as these Calmucks; they, however, have small eyes, and large flat faces, with a short and sunk nose, and tawny complexion. The Tartars are a wandering people, very fierce and warlike, and renowned for their invincible courage and striking conquests.

THE INHABITANTS OF EUROPE.

Europe, when compared with Asia, Africa, or America, appears to occupy only a small place on the surface of the globe, and all the features which it presents are as it were softened down into a gentler or milder character. Its mountains, even the loftiest of them, are diminutive when compared with the Andes, or the Himalays; its lakes, even the most extensive, are insignificant when contrasted with those we meet with in America; its vallies, if lovely, are only of small extent; and all its productions, inanimate as well as animate, appear less endowed with rich and valuable qualities. Its mines do not abound with precious minerals; its trees, such as are indigenous, do not put forth luxuriant blossoms, nor droop beneath loads of fragrant and delicious fruits; its animals, too, such as exclusively belong to it, do not amount to more than a very few species, which are not of the most useful kind; yet, notwithstanding all this, the enterprise and the diligence of man has rendered it perhaps the richest and most enviable region of the world. All the grasses, herbs and trees, that we most prize, have been transplanted from foreign climes—the peach from Persia; the orange from China; the potato from America. The most esteemed animals, too, the useful horse, the tractable ox, the faithful dog, have been transported from abroad. Industry and care have toiled, and not in vain; for now the once poor and barren fields afford rich and abundant harvests; cities, adorned with palaces, and boasting of

all the conveniences and luxuries that can contribute to the wants and happiness of man, now flourish. Their inhabitants have explored the burning deserts of Africa, and the forests of America; they have gone forth as settlers to people the most distant continents, carrying along with them the knowledge to rescue the slave from the chains of his oppressor, and the poor savage from the superstitions and ignorance by which he was enthralled. Such is the omnipotence of the human mind, that it hath thus raised a comparatively small and ungifted territory into the most important region of the world.

Europe fell, there can be no doubt, to the lot of JAPHET and his posterity; and it is clearly proved that his son GOMER gave birth and name to the Gomerians, whence were derived numerous European nations. The Gomerians were also called the GOMERREI and GOMERITAE; after which they obtained the name of CIMMERIANS, which was contracted into CIMBRI—a name which prevailed not only through Germany, but through Gaul. Nor is this all; for not only did the Gauls derive their name from GOMERITAE, but it is said that the Celts also were originally called CIMBRI; and this, too, explains to us their origin. These descendants of Japhet peopled Europe gradually, spreading themselves by degrees through the adjoining or the nearest countries. Thus they peopled Italy before France, and France before England. Malte Brun remarks, that there are still ten distinct races of men observable in Europe; but we apprehend that these races run so much into each other, that it is impossible to recognise any real distinction between them. Thus the Goths avowedly resemble the Swedes; the Swedes the Germans; and, in like manner, we trace a gradation, as it were, passing insensibly through the Goths, Swedes, Germans, Swiss, French, Irish, Scotch, English; indeed, through all the nations of Europe, the deviations from the original family likeness having been occasioned by the difference of climate and other external causes, which exert an analogous influence on the human frame in every latitude of the globe. Compare the stunted form of the Laplander with the hardy frame of the German or the Scotch Highlander. The difference is very striking; but we should no more doubt their being descendants from the same stock, than we should doubt the identity of the same plants, which, transported into a barren soil and cold climate, refuse to put forth the same luxuriance as they exhibited in a more congenial region.

THE GREENLANDER.

The Greenlander, Laplander, and Esquimaux, may either of them be instanced as examples of the character presented by the human form in those dreary and desolate regions, where winter, arrayed in all her sternest horrors, seems to hold an eternal reign. There, in those snowy solitudes which appear fit only to be disturbed by the prowling of the arctic bear, does man exist, shrunk and withered in aspect, like the lichens that cling to the barren rocks by which he is surrounded. Here, his frame, as we have elsewhere observed, appears of diminished size; his stature seldom exceeds the height of five feet, and has an appearance of imbecility; his face is broad and flat; his eyes, nose, and mouth very small, and the under lip somewhat thicker than the upper. It has