

THE BEE.

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

VOLUME I.

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THE BEE

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JAMES MALCOLM

HAS just received per Brig DEVERON, from GREENOCK, his SPRING SUPPLY of

GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at VERY LOW PRICES

FOR CASH OR PRODUCE:

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

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

SCREW AUGERS, LOCKS, HINGES AND FIRE-IRONS.

With a Great Variety of other Goods

The above STOCK has all been selected by J. M. from the different Manufacturers in Great Britain.
May 25. if

SPONTON

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has met with since his commencement in Business, and to notify that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, to the newly fitted and spacious Shop, lately kept by Mr. John Gordon, next door west of Mr. Fraser, Druggist, where he hopes by his zealous exertions to merit a continuance of past favours.

His present Stock of

GROCERIES, LIQUORS AND DRY GOODS

together with his

SPRING SUPPLY,—(daily expected)

he offers at his new Stand, on his usual low terms.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

May 18, 1835.

b-w

TEXAS.

[General Wavel, an English officer, whose account of Texas is contained in the appendix to *Ward's Mexico*, gives the following interesting description of that fine country:—

"Texas contains about one hundred and sixty millions of English acres. In the northern part the climate differs but very little from that of the south of Europe, of Buenos Ayres, and the Cape of Good Hope. To the south the white settlers from the United States experience no ill effects from exposure to the sun. Few countries possess so large a proportion of rich land, or are so capable of supporting a dense population.

"The coast is low, and during the rainy season, it becomes unhealthy. It is skirted by a number of islands, separated from the main land by narrow straits. The most considerable of these is San Luis or Galveston, the easternmost point of which shelters the harbour of that name.

The bay of Espiritu Santo is the next harbour of importance; and this, from the numerous shoals, cannot be frequented by vessels drawing more than eight or ten feet of water.

"The anchorage is generally good, and as the water shoals gradually, vessels approaching the coast may be guided entirely by the lead.

Few countries are better supplied with navigable rivers, streams and rivulets, than Texas. The rivers, at a short distance from their mouths, are generally narrow, deep and clear, with a moderate rapid stream.

"They abound in fish, to which the North American settlers have given the English names, trout, carp, tench, &c. although what I saw differed widely from the fish of the same name in Europe.

"Steamboats run from New Orleans to Natchitoches, 200 miles above the junction of the two Rivers, once or twice weekly; except during the autumn, when a chain of rocks prevents their passing higher than Alexander, 120 miles lower down. About 150 miles above Natchitoches, is the great Raft, i. e. an accumulation of drift timber, which for many miles forms one connected mass all across the bed of the river, and obstructs the navigation except when the water is very high. Keel boats already proceed some hundreds of miles above the raft; and there appears to be no doubt, that, when this obstacle is removed the river will be navigable to a very considerable extent; indeed, it is generally believed, almost as far as New Mexico. The government of the United States directed Captain Birch, together with another officer, to examine accurately the Great Raft, and to ascertain the possibility of removing or avoiding it.

"From this report, it appears that by merely cutting a canal at an estimated expense of 20 or 40,000 dollars, boats may pass through the Caddo, a chain of smaller lakes, not only avoiding the raft, but also a distance of 100 miles. The object which the government of the United States, had in view, was to open a channel for communication with New Mexico, and for the India traffic.

"Some branches of this trade have already proved very lucrative; for in addition to small quantities of precious metals, copper, wool, and very valuable hides, and peltries, have been obtained, in exchange for articles of little value. The Indians require but

few things; beads, small looking glasses, common guns and rifles, a kind of baize, red and blue, called by the North Americans, strouding; knives, awls, vermilion, and ammunition.

"Of spirits they are passionately fond, and will make any sacrifice to obtain them; but to supply them with these, which act almost as a poison, and have not unfrequently given rise to assassinations and other atrocities, is prohibited by law. The hides, and skins, and peltries obtainable, are those of the buffalo, horned cattle, horse, panther, leopard, bear, deer, antelope, racoon, black fox, musk rat, and beaver; and they are of the best quality.

"The Nueces, Trinidad, and San Antonio, are fine streams, and in size about equal to the Sabine, which forms the boundary. The Navasote, Angelina, and Neches, San Jacinto, and Arroyo de Cedros, are navigable to a great extent, except at certain periods; and the Arroyo de la Vaca, (or Lorilace river,) which runs but a short distance into the interior, has it is stated nine feet of water upon its bar. The rivulets and minor streams are innumerable. As in Devonshire, almost every valley has its stream or brook; and judging from the small fish which I observed in them, I should conceive the greater number to be perennial. The low lands, which extend along the coast, are admirably adapted to the cultivation of rice. In some parts, sugar, and in others cotton, may be produced similar to that of the Sea Islands. The central part of Texas is prairie, nearly level, and abounding with a most luxurious vegetation; the banks of the rivers being lined with timber or skirted by ground gently undulating, and covered with trees. Here the depth of rich alluvial soil is very considerable; and cotton, wheat, barley, rye, Indian corn, indeed every production, both of more temperate climates and of Europe, is raised in equal abundance and perfection. The prairies, in their natural state, afford a constant supply of excellent pasture.

"The valley of the Red River is stated by the numerous North American settlers, to contain some millions of acres, exceeding in fertility even the celebrated Mississippi bottom, the valley of the Roanoke, or indeed, any lands to be found in the United States. They have styled it the "Garden of the West," and the cotton which it already produces, far excels the Alabama, Tennessee, or indeed any, excepting that of the Sea Islands. I here ought to remark, that growing cotton possesses one great advantage. Children, so young as to be unable to engage in any other occupation, can be employed in picking cotton, and at the age of nine or ten, probably do fully as much as grown up persons. Every species of grain thrives admirably in this fertile tract, and it is thought that the ribbed sugar cane, lately introduced from the Philippines, and which arrives at maturity a month sooner than the common sort, would answer well there. In the vallies is found the red, or pencil cedar, of the largest growth, also a great quantity of the Bois d'arc, of which the indians make their bows. It is of a beautiful yellow colour, susceptible of the highest polish, not heavy, but exceedingly tough and elastic. In addition to these, trees of all varieties which flourish in the United States are to be met with—white, red, dwarf or scrub, and post oaks (of the former of which staves are made; while the latter is so strong, hard