



" JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITUM VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR FRATA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA "

VOLUME I.

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## THE BEE

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### PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

APPLES, Am pr bbl	Hay pr ton	60s
Boards, pine, pr 50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	25s
" homlock - 30s a 40s	" "	20s
Beef, fresh, pr lb	4d a 5d	Mackarel
Butter, - 8d a 9d	Lamb pr lb	3d a 4d
Cheese, N S - 5d a 6d	Oatmeal pr cwt	12 6d a 14s
Coals, at Mines, pr chd	13s	Oats pr bush
" shipped on board	4s 6d	Pork pr lb
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes pr bush
Coke	16s	Salt pr hhd
Codfish pr Q'l	12s a 14s	Shingles gr 2
Eggs pr doz	5d a 6d	Tallow pr lb
Flour, N S pr cwt	16s a 18s	Turnips pr bush
" Aps 1, pr bbl	none	Veal pr lb
" Canada fine - none	Wood pr cord	12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	17s 6d
Boards, pine, 2	60s	" "	2 12d 6d
Beef, best,	4d pr lb	Mackarel, No 1	35s
" Quebec primo	.50s	" "	2 30s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	" "	3 25s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	1s 7d
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	85s	" Quebec	90s
Coffee	1s 2d	" Nova Scotia	85s
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Flour Am sup	45s	Sugar, good,	45 a 47s 6d
" Fine	38s	Salmon No 1	60s
" Quebec fine	42s	" "	2 55s
" Nova Scotia	35s	" "	3 50s

### SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,  
On Wednesday the 25th May ensuing, if not sold previously by private sale, at the Cross Streets in Pictou,

**THE FARM** owned by Edward Patterson, situate Two Miles from the Town, on the Main Road, Westward. — It will be sold in whole, or in parts, as may suit Purchasers. There are 12 Acres between the Road and the Harbour, and 62 1-2 on the North of the Road, which may be eligibly divided into 3 Lots. On the premises, is a new DWELLING HOUSE of 28 by 32, nearly finished, and a BARN and SHOP. The terms of sale, will be liberal. Further information can be obtained at the office of Mr. DIXON, or Mr. BLANCHARD.

### FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq., will please to take notice that unless they make immediate payment to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted against them without distinction.

Nov. 4

MARTIN J. WILKINS

### [From the Demerara Gazette, March 1.] INTERIOR OF BRITISH GUIANA.

In pursuance of the intention expressed in Thursday's Gazette, we now give a brief sketch of the information derived from Lieut. Haining's account of the expedition under Mr Schomburgh, now engaged in exploring the interior of British Guiana.

The travellers in no instance diverged to any great extent from the banks of the streams, whose course they traced, and their observations were consequently limited to a narrow range, so far as regarded the objects most interesting to the general reader. The design of the present expedition is, to lay down with accuracy some geographical points — the information on other subjects which has been gained by the party, is to be considered rather as incidental to the progress of the observers through an undiscovered country, than as the result of patient investigation and enquiries directed particularly with a view to elicit it. Researches of this nature will occupy Mr. Schomburgh in the longer expedition which he intends commencing in the course of the present year, but in this his object is more limited.

It is through the incorporated Societies of London, under whose auspices Mr. Schomburgh travels, that the results of his undertaking will be presented to the public, and he is himself debarred from communicating his discoveries except through them, but Lieut. Haining having been permitted to accompany the expedition as a volunteer, without any condition of that kind, we have no hesitation in detailing to our readers the information with which that gentleman has favoured us.

As the lower part of the Essequibo is now tolerably well known, we shall pass over Lieutenant Haining's account of the expedition until it arrived at the confluence of the Ripanoony, where the surface of the river was ascertained by Mr Schomburgh to be about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea.

They proceeded up this river as far as it was navigable, and then crossed the Savannah to reach the Corona — the first fall from the confluence of the Ripanoony with the Essequibo — which is situated in 2 deg 38 min N long, a locality where, in most maps, the sources of the river are placed; after tracing it some miles further through the valleys of the Canucumountains, which they ascended, to see the plant in loco, of which the Indians make their celebrated poison Woral, they prepared to return, and on their descent of the Ripanoony collected a number of specimens in the various departments of Natural History.

There was neither time nor opportunity for geological research, nor does it appear that there were any favourable indications. The immediate banks of the river were generally barren, with occasionally large patches of savannah, producing a most luxuriant herbage, on which countless herds of deer and cattle found subsistence. The mountains, few of which exceeded the elevation of 4000 feet, are generally clothed to the summit with forests of lofty trees, which in all the instances particularly examined were found to be of a peculiar kind to those which are found near the coast; some of the mountains however are almost barren — these are of a granitic formation. The only

fruits common on the coast which were found on the banks of the Ripanoony, were the pine apple, the cashew, and the papaw, — there are however several other fruits which were entirely new to the travellers. On a table mountain in the Canuca range, they found the sugar cane growing in abundance, and with extraordinary luxuriance and symmetry. — Lieutenant Haining describes the plants as averaging upwards of six feet, clear of tops, having a circumference of seven to eight inches, and joints seven or eight inches apart.

Specimens of the cane will be brought down by Schomburgh, but their bulk would have incommoded Lieut. Haining. That gentleman, has, however, left at the Commercial Rooms, for public inspection, specimens of cotton, of tobacco, and of several varieties of corn, all of which we understand, are declared by competent judges to be of excellent quality.

Most of the valuable vegetable essencials are produced by nature in great plenty, as plantains, bananas, yams, eddoes, and maize; but the only objects of cultivation with the inhabitants of the interior, as far as our travellers could ascertain, were cassada and tobacco, with here and there a little sugar.

As the travellers ascended the Ripanoony, they found the population much less scattered, and the physical superiority of the individuals increased as they advanced. The Macusi Indians are a powerful muscular race, far superior to those who inhabit the lower banks of Guiana; and the Wabichus as far transcended the Macusi as those do the debauched natives of the coast lands. All, however, are alike indolent and improvident: if the pressing wants of the day are supplied, they have little thought or care for the morrow. They even appear to lack that curiosity which is usually a distinguished trait of savages when first brought in contact with civilization. They made no enquiries as to the purpose of the travellers, but freely surrounded their houses for their accommodation, and, so far from being importunate in their demands, they were always ready to give any assistance that was requested of them, and never expressed discontent at the presents which were made to them.

The cattle which graze on the banks of the Ripanoony are described as being of a superior breed, and the flesh proved a very grateful change of diet to the travellers, who had for many weeks previously subsisted almost entirely on fish. Whenever the track of the expedition crossed their pasture grounds the female part of the herds quietly made way for them, but the bulls invariably stood their ground, and though in no instance offering to attack, they appeared fully conscious of their power to defend. The immense herds which congregate on the bank of the river are wholly unmolested by the Indians, whose religious scruples forbid them to partake of their flesh. There is an immense quantity of deer and smaller game in the forests, and the river itself abounds with fish. Alligators are numerous and very large, several were seen 16 or 18 feet in length. Rattlesnakes were in great plenty. A day seldom elapsed when in camp, but two or three of these reptiles were killed in the huts, whether they had crept for warmth. Fortunately they were of a sluggish disposition, and were destroyed without in any instance causing injury to the party. Scarcely any other varieties of the serpent