

The



Leaf

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

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV'R 16, 1836.

NUMBER XXVI.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,
BY JAMES DAWSON,

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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, pr bushel	2s 6d	Hay	50s a 90s
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	25s a 27s
" hemlock -	30s a 40s	Lamb	none
Beef, pr lb	2d a 2 1-2d	Mackarel	25s a 30s
Butter, -	1s a 1s 2d	Mutton pr lb	2 1-2d
Cheese, n s -	5d a 6d	Oatmeal pr cwt	20s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	12s	Oats	none
" shipped on board	14s 0	Pork pr lb	4 1-2d a 5d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes	1s 6d
Coke	16s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 11s
Codfish pr Qtl	14s a 15s	Salmon, fresh	none
Eggs pr doz	7d	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Flour, n s pr cwt	20s a 25s	Tallow pr lb	7 1/2 a 8d
" Am s r, pr bbl	none	Turnips pr bush	1s 6d.
		Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	17s	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, m	60s a 70s	" "	2 17s 6
Beef, best,	4d a 5d	Mackarel, No 1	40s
" Quebec primo	50s	" "	2 35s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	" "	30s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Melasses	3s
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	31s	" Quebec	none
Coffee	1s 1d	" N. Scotia	100s a 120
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	2s 4
Flour Am sup	55s	Sugar, good,	55 a 60s
" Fine	none	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fino	50s	" "	2 60s
" Nova Scotia	40s	" "	3 65s

INDIA RUBBERS.

Just received from Boston, and for Sale at the stores of Jas. Dawson and Robert Dawson.

A FEW pairs very best India Rubber overall Shoes. This is an indispensable article to those who can appreciate the comfort of dry feet. [Nov. 8]

LEIGH BELLS.—A Few dozen for sale by the Subscriber.

J. DAWSON.

November 8, 1836.

ANNUALS FOR 1837.

THE subscriber has just received a few copies of the following celebrated American Annuals:—

The Token, The New-Years' Box,
The Gift, The Religious Souvenir,
The Pearl, The Violet.

The Union Annual,

JAS. DAWSON.

Pictou, November 8th, 1836.

NDIAN Corn MEAL, in barrels of 196 lbs each, for sale by ROSS & PRIMROSE. 12th October.

SCOTT'S WANDERINGS IN THE GREAT DESERT.

At the age of sixteen, Alexander Scott, a native of Liverpool, sailed as an apprentice in the Ship Montezuma, commanded by Captain Knubley, and bound from that port to Brazil. on the 26th of October, in the year 1810, the vessel left the Mersey, and on the 23d of November was wrecked upon the African coast, somewhere between Capes Noon and Bajador. In the course of the first day, the crew, who had reached the shore, were visited by two persons, one of them an Arab of the tribe of Tobrolet, and the other a Negro. The cook of the Montezuma, a Portuguese boy named Antonio, and Scott, were desired by Captain Knubley to accompany the men to, their habitations. The natives, finding that Antonio had a knife and some copper coin, took these from him; and the consequence was that the Portuguese boy refused to go farther. Scott and the cook, however, proceeded with their guides, and in the evening reached a valley, in which about a hundred tents were scattered, which were all inhabited by Arabs, of brown complexions, and slender bony forms. To the same place next day the captain and the rest of the crew were brought, and the whole resided there in a straggling manner for the space of three weeks. At the end of this period the Arabs began to break up their tents, and a sort of division or sale of the shipwrecked crews to have taken place. Scott was purchased by an old man named Sidi el Hartoni, who had with him three camels. In travelling with this old man, Scott fell in with the boy Antonio, who was in possession of another Arab Tribe, and the two attempted to escape together, but they were pursued, caught, and beaten. They were next day finally separated; Antonio and his master going off in a south east direction, while Scott was carried, as far as he could judge, due south, the route being all the way not far from the sea. After seventeen days marching, during which the travellers rested, and were hospitably entertained, every night at different Arab encampments, the party reached a place called El Ghiblah, at which there was an encampment of thirty three tents. The district in which they now were, as well as those which they had traversed, was considerably varied in character. The soil generally was soft sand, and here and there a valley containing water and thickets of wood. El Ghiblah was situated near the sea, and was of a rocky character, being higher for the most part than the surrounding country. Scott saw here plenty of wild fowl, occasionally foxes, wolves, deer, and buffaloes, or an animal resembling them. His occupation was to attend to his master's sheep and goats during the day, and at night he was employed in grinding barley between two flat stones.

Scott remained at El Ghiblah for some months, at the end of which time he was informed that "the Tribe would go a long journey to Hez el Hezsh, and that he must go with them, and there change his religion, or die." The motives of this journey appear to be exactly similar to those which actuate the pilgrims to Mecca, being entirely founded on feelings of devotional reverence for a certain spot or place. The pilgrimages to Mecca are performed by parties of caravans through the Arabian sands, and the Mahometan Arabs of Western Africa travel in the same

way in bodies through their deserts to Hez el Hezsh.

The old man, Scott's master, with his three sons and three daughters, and many others of the tribe, composed a caravan of twenty families. The party mustered between five and six hundred camels, animals indispensable for such a journey, of which fifty seven were the property of Sidi el Hartoni. Each family was provided with a tent, which, together with provisions, water, and all their effects, was carried by the male camels, while the young camels, and those that gave milk, had no load whatever. The number of sheep belonging to the caravan was above one thousand, and their goats were nearly as many. They had only five horses, which during the journey were chiefly employed in chasing ostriches, the feathers of which were carefully preserved, and the flesh eaten. They carried with them two jack-asses, and many dogs, chiefly of the grey hound and blood hound breeds, with which the people killed hares, foxes, and wolves; and on the flesh of all these, this tribe occasionally fed. When travelling, the sheep and goats of each family were kept in separate droves. The animals go close together, except when they meet with some vegetation, when they spread, but are easily brought together by the whistling of their driver, or the sound of the horn which he carries. The latter is the most usual method, and soon collects the flocks around the driver; an effect supposed to arise from their apprehension of wild beasts, which drives them to the protection of their keeper. It is said that they can distinguish by the smell the approach of a wolf at the distance of half a mile.

It may well be supposed that such an assemblage as this cannot travel very fast, particularly in a country where, in addition to the fatiguing nature of the climate and soil, apprehensions of attack from wild beasts, or from roving tribes of men, constantly exist, and not without frequent verification. The tents were pitched every night, and the camels and flocks belonging to the family were disposed in front of the family tent, near which fires were kindled for cooking. Should there be any reason to fear an attack during the night, all the tents are pitched in a circular form of encampment, called Douar, within which the cattle are driven, and the men lie among the camels, which immediately rise up on the first alarm.

The camels can go long without food or drink; they browse on the scanty herbage of the desert, and drink as much at once as will serve them a long time. At the very commencement of the route of the caravan to which Scott was attached, the animals were tried sufficiently on this score, as for the first five days not a blade of grass was seen. The party then reached a valley, containing a deep well, which, as the Arabs told Scott, was formed by Christians who formerly possessed the country. For eleven days succeeding, the route lay through a sandy desert, the only vegetation visible in which was small bushes, and a low tree called El Myrrol, of the roots of which the cattle were extremely fond. The face of the country by and by showed more vegetation, and considerable quantities of water, or wells were found, but these were generally so brackish as to be unfit for use. The soil around these wells to a great extent was clayey, and the footmarks of the camels in former journeys served as a guide to the party of Sidi Hartoni. The