



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

VOLUME II. PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1837. NUMBER XXXVI.

THE BEE

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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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For the first insertion of half a square, and under 2s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under 4s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Apples, Boards, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Coals, Coke, Eggs, Flour, and more.

HALIFAX PRICES.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Alewives, Boards, Beef, Cheese, Codfish, Coals, Coffee, Corn, Flour, and more.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intending to quit the Province in the Spring of the year, offers for sale his FARM, STOCK, FURNITURE, &c. as it now stands, situated on the West River of Pictou, seven miles from town, on the road leading to Halifax, and intersected by the roads leading from Rogers Hill, Loch Broom, Albion Mines, Green Hill, &c. all of which meet on the property; the new bridge on the river crosses at the door,—forming one of the most desirable situations for business to be found in the county, with every prospect of its soon becoming a thriving village. Three sides of the property front the roads, which will cause it to be highly valuable hereafter, should the possessor wish to dispose of any part of it in Lots. The land is of first quality, well watered, and lying dry; it abounds in freestone of good quality for building, and a sufficiency of wood for fencing, &c. Possession will be given in May. For further particulars apply to Mr. N. Beck, in Pictou, or to ALEXANDER FORSYTH, West River, 20th December, 1836.

OATS.—Cash will be given by Ross and Veimrose for OATS, during the winter. November 30.

[From the Edinburgh Cabinet Library, No. XXI.]

PROGRESS OF CIVILISATION IN POLYNESIA.

WHILE so many advantages have accrued to the civilized world from the voyages of Cook, the countries and nations which he made known have likewise reaped a rich harvest of benefit; and it is consolatory to reflect, that the fears which troubled his benevolent mind lest the Islanders of the Austral Ocean might have "just cause to lament that our ships had ever found them out," have not been realized. The labors of the good and pious men who have sailed in the ship Duff, to spread the glad tidings of salvation among "the isles of the sea," though long unsuccessful, have at length been crowned with a prosperous issue. Throughout the principal groups of the Pacific, idolatry had been overthrown, and along with it the dark crimes and more brutal vices of the natives. Those desolating wars in which woe was altogether unknown, and neither sex nor age was a protection from the exterminating fury of the victors, have ceased. The barbarous sacrifices of human beings; and the still more sanguinary usage of infanticide, which prevailed to an extent almost incredible, have been abolished. Peace, order, and tranquility are established; not a few of the customs and comforts of Europe introduced; schools and churches erected; and a knowledge of letters extensively diffused. A printing press has been established in the Society Islands, from which a translation of the New Testament into the native language, a number of imitative treatises, and a code of Laws ratified by the nation have already issued. Many of the inhabitants have made so great progress in learning, that they have been able to take on themselves the character of missionaries, and go forth to preach the Gospel to their benighted brethren in less favoured places. Others have acquired the arts of the smith, the mason, the weaver, the cotton-spinner, the turner, the agriculturist, or the carpenter. In the trade last mentioned they have made such proficiency as to build after the English style, vessels of seventy tons burthen, for commercial enterprises to distant parts of Polynesia. The people of the Sandwich Archipelago have advanced still farther in civilisation. The Bay of Honorou, in the island of Waahoo, almost resembles a European harbor. Fifty foreign vessels have been seen in it at one time. In the latter part of the year 1832, it was resorted to by more than 26,000 tons of shipping, employing upwards of 2000 seamen, and bearing the flags of England, Prussia, Spain, America, and Ocheotte. It is defended by a fortress mounting forty guns, over which, and from the mast of the native barks, is suspended the national ensign, which has already been seen in the ports of China, the Philippines, America, Kamtschatka, the new Hebrides, and Australia. The town is regularly laid out in squares, the streets are carefully fenced, and numbers of the houses are neatly built of wood. It possesses a regular police, contains two hotels, the same number of billiard-rooms, and nearly a dozen taverns, bearing such inscriptions as "An Ordinary at One O'Clock," "The Britannia," and "The Jolly Tar." It is the residence of a British and an American Consul, and of several respectable merchants of the United States. Education and a knowledge of

religion are widely spread throughout the islands; one hundred seminaries, conducted by native teachers, are established, and sixty thousand children receive instruction in reading. Within a little distance of the very spot where Cook was killed, a school has been opened and a building erected for the worship of the True God. The fortunes of some others of the countries explored by him have hitherto been less auspicious; but in most of them missions are already planted with every prospect of success, and we may confidently look forward to the day when teachers of christianity may be established in all. It may be said, indeed, that in almost every quarter of Polynesia the seeds of civilisation are now sown, and it is a plant which seldom withers or decays, however slow it may be in its growth. The hopes, therefore, can hardly be considered visionary which have been expressed by a late distinguished voyager, who, in sailing along the shores of New Zealand, anticipated the period when that magnificent country shall become the Great Britain of the southern hemisphere, when its now solitary plains shall be covered with large and populous cities, and the bays which are at present frequented but by the frail canoe of the wandering savage, shall be thronged with the commercial natives of empires situated at the opposite ends of the earth. When that day shall arrive, and the fertile islands of the Pacific become the seat of great and flourishing states, we may confidently predict that Cook will be revered, not with the blind adoration offered to the fancied Rono, but with the rational respect and affection due by an enlightened people to him who was the harbinger of their civilisation; and that among the great and good men, commemorated in their annals as national benefactors, none will be more highly extolled than the illustrious navigator who, surmounting the dangers of unknown seas, laid open the path by which the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion were waded to their desert shores.

From Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise.

FORMATION OF COAL AND IRON.

THE important use of coal and iron, in administering to the supply of our daily wants, give to every individual amongst us, in almost every moment of our lives, a personal concern, of which few are conscious, in the geological events of those distant eras. We are all brought into immediate connection with all the vegetation that clothed the ancient earth before one-half of its actual surface had yet been formed. The trees of the primordial forests have not, like modern trees, undergone decay yielding back their elements to the earth and atmosphere, by which they are nourished; but, treasured up in subterranean storehouses, have been transformed into enduring beds of coal, which to men in latter ages, have become the sources of heat, and light, and wealth. My fire now burns with fuel, and my lamp is now shining with the light of gas, derived from coal that has been buried, for countless ages, in the deep and dark recesses of the earth. We prepare our food, and maintain our forges, and the extraordinary power of our steam engines, with the remains of plants of ancient forms and extinct species, which were swept from the earth ere the formation of the transition of strata was completed. Our instruments of cutlery, the tools of our ma-