



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

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THE BEE

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, per bushel	Hay per ton	40s a 50s
Boards, pine, pr 50s a 60s	Herrings, No. 1,	30s
" henlock - 30s a 40s	Mackarel,	none
Beef, pr lb	Mutton per lb	3d a 4d
Butter, - 10l	Oatmeal pr cwt	16s a 18s
Cheese, - 5d a 7d	Oats pr bush	2s 6d
Coals, at Mine, or chl	Pork	4d
" at Loading Ground	Potatoes -	1s 3d
" at end of railroad	Salt pr hhd	2s 6d
Coke	Salmon, smoked,	2s 6d
Codfish pr Ql	Shingles pr st	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, &c	Turkey pr bush	none
" American &c	Veal -	none
	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	27s 6d	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, st 65s a 70s		" "	15s
Boef, Quebec prime	45s	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Nova Scotia	42s 6d	" "	2 37s
Codfish, merch'ble	17s 6d	" "	3 32s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Molasses per gal	2s 3d
" Sydney,	30s	Pork, Irish	none
Cod oil per gal	2s 6d	" Canada primo	85s
Coffee	1s 3d	" Nova Scotia	80s
Corn, Indian	5s 3d	Potatoes	1 s 3d
Hour Am sup	50s	Sugar, 37s 6d a 42s 6d	
" Fine	45s	Salmon No 1	70s
" Canada, fine	50s	" "	2 65s
" Nova Scotia	none	Salt	8s a 10s

LAND FOR SALE.

500 ACRES of Excellent LAND, at Kempt Town, in the County of Colchester, near the head of Salmon River, westward of the road leading from Salmon River to Earl Town, about 4 miles North of Mr John Archibald's Inn. The said lot was originally granted to Robert Jerrat and Margaret Lindsay. The Land is mostly covered with hardwood and spruce, and is surrounded with good soil, sufficient to make a thriving Settlement in a few years. Two families now reside within three quarters of a mile of said Lot, and others are about to settle in its vicinity. As the Land has lately been surveyed, and lines marked by Mr Alexander Millar, Deputy Surveyor, Turo, persons wishing to purchase may apply to him, or to the subscriber by whom any further information can be given.

ROBERT DAWSON.

Pictou 1st December 1837.

70 BBLs. of prime fall Mackarel, for sale by **ROSS & PRIMROSE.** January 1, 1838.

ISLAND OF JUAN FERNANDEZ.

The celebrated island of Juan Fernandez has become the object of a singular enterprise of an American citizen, who has taken it on a lease for a considerable term of years from the Chilean government. The island formerly served as a place of exile for criminals condemned for transportation, but the expenses of the establishment and the increasing number of prisoners determined the government to abandon it. The present possessor is about to emigrate thither himself, carrying with him 100 or 200 families from the Sandwich Islands, with the intention of cultivating it and of rearing cattle, and he will himself exercise an absolute and exclusive control over the administration of the island. His projects are, however said to be more extensive than the mere colonisation for the sake of cultivation, and that he has the intention of improving the principal harbour, and of laying down buoys for the safety and advantage of the whalers in the Pacific, whom he proposes to attract thither by the superior accommodations he will provide for them. In his stores they are to find an assortment of every kind of provisions; he will discount their bills of exchange at the current rates of interest; and he proposes to furnish them also, without charge, with tow boats to facilitate their entrance and sailing. There will be no port charges, and what is of more importance, they will be protected against those desertions among the crew which occur so frequently when put into ports on the continent or larger islands, where the facilities of escape and concealment are greater and cannot be so well guarded against. By a system of police, rendered easy and practicable from the small extent of the island, the American possessor of this petty state proposes to make it the interest of captains of whalers to put in there to refresh and refit. The island, it is said, in the mountainous parts abounds with sandal and other valuable woods, and the interior is remarkable for the beauty of the country and the salubrity of the air. From the perseverance and enterprise of the party who has obtained possession, it is considered that this extraordinary project has some chance of success, and that it may prove of advantage to the proprietors and masters of vessels engaged in the South Sea whale fishery.

By a singular coincidence a project similar in its object, and having reference besides to direct embarkation in the fishery enterprises of the Pacific, has been latterly engaging attention in this country. This is a "Falkland Islands Commercial, Fishing, and Agricultural Association," proposing to be established by different acts of Parliament. Among other details in recommendation of this scheme are stated the facilities it would afford to the vessels trading round Cape Horn, many of which are in the habit of touching there for fresh water and such other supplies as the uninhabited state of the islands affords, being, however, for the most part obliged to put into St. Catherine's, where they are more readily procured abundant, but where vessels also are subjected to heavy charges for the stores and provisions which, if settled, and cultivated, the Falkland Islands are so much better suited for yielding and supplying. It is urged that it would thus form an intermediate station for vessels trading with Van Diemen's Land, Australia, and

South America, and whalers in the South Seas, and so constitute a naval depot generally, the want of which is felt by British shipping, as nothing of the kind is possessed either in the Pacific or the Atlantic within 3000 miles of Cape Horn. Besides being of easy access for whalers for refreshment and repairs, island fisheries would be established with the facility of preparing the blubber and bone on shore. Among the catalogue of recommendations put forward in behalf of the project, it is calculated that the islands might with time engross the supply of the South American markets with flour, to the exclusion of the United States; and that the wool grown there by an enterprising individual has already been sold in Liverpool for nearly double the price obtained for that of Buenos Ayres. Such is an outline of this proposed undertaking, in its main features the same as that of Juan Fernandez, but upon a larger scale, and with a more extensive territory for action. Like all projects, however, the prospects hold out are of much too sanguine a character.—Times.

From a Foreign Journal.

CHINA.—ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

It is now fifteen years since the Roman Catholic priests were banished from Peking, and sent, with all those who were discovered in the Chinese provinces, to Maco. Yet the French monks of the order of St. Lazarus, among whom there is no want of money, union or enthusiasm, have been secretly labouring for the maintenance of the Roman Catholic Church in China, and their exertions have succeeded even beyond their own expectations. For some years they annually sent two or three young priests to China, who quietly proceed to the head-quarters of the missions in the interior of the country and join in the work of conversion. There are now Roman Catholic communities in all the provinces; and in many places there are public chapels, where service is performed uninterruptedly since the missions have had the good sense to train native Chinese as priests. In furtherance of this object, the mission have founded two seminaries. One of these establishments is for the southern provinces, and is situated in Maco, whence the Chinese candidates are sent to Manilla, where they are ordained by the Archbishop. On their return they are sent into the interior of the country, where they live in the midst of their flocks as peaceable as ecclesiastics in Europe. The other seminary is in Tartary, beyond the wall of China. In this establishment the priests destined for the northern provinces, and for Peking, are educated; for, incredible as it may appear, there is in Peking a Catholic community amounting to more than 26,000 members. There are at this moment two French priests in the community at Peking; for the chief direction of ecclesiastical affairs cannot yet be intrusted to Chinese priests. The provincials are, therefore, always Europeans, though, necessity of averting the suspicion of the Government obliges them to travel clandestinely, and often places very great difficulties in the way of the missions. Christian worship is publicly performed, even in many of the principal towns. In Tchingtufo, the capital of the province of Sotschuen, Christians are interred in the churchyard, and over the graves are erected crosses and other symbols of Christianity.