



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

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1837.

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THE BEE

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BY JAMES DAWSON,

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, pr bush none Green, single none	
Boards, pine, pr M 50s a 60s Hay	100s a 110s
" heulock - 30s a 40s Herrings, No 1	25s a 27s
Beef, pr lb	3d Mackarel 50s
" - fresh, 5d Mutton pr lb	4d
Butter, - 10s a 1s Oatmeal pr cut	20 a 22.6d
Cheese, N s - 5d a 6d Oats	2s 6d
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 13s Pork	pr lb 4 1-2d a 5d
" shipped on board 14s 6 Potatoes	2s 6d
" at wharf (Pictou) 16s Salt pr hhd	10s a 12s 6d
Coke	16s Salmon, fresh none
Codfish pr Q'l 16s Shingles pr M	7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz 1s Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Flour, N s 25s a 27s 6d Turnips pr bush	1s 6d.
" Canada, fine 52s 6d Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives 20s	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, M 60s a 70s	"	2 20s
Beef, best, 5d a 6d	Mackarel, No 1	42s 6d
" Quebec prime 55s	"	2 87s
" Nova Scotia 40s a 45s	"	"
Codfish, merch'ble 15s	Molasses	2s 5d
Coals, Pictou, none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney, 32s 6d	" Quebec	none
Coffee 1s 1d	" N. Scotia	110s
Corn, Indian 5s 9d	Potatoes	3s
Flour Am sup none	Sugar, good,	50s a 60
" Fine none	Salmon No 1	52s 6d
" Quebec fine 52s 6d	"	2 77s 6d
" Nova Scotia 53s	"	2 67s 6d

BARGAINS.

MESSRS D. & T. McCULLOCH beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced selling off the remainder of their Fall Supplies, at much reduced prices. [March 1

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

DEALERS in Hardware are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Goods from the Manufactory of *Hiram Cutler*, Sheffield, late *Furniss Cutler & Stacey*, and established by *Thomas Weldon* in 1780, on application to *Messrs John Albro & Co*, Halifax, where

A SET OF PATTERNS

may be inspected, consisting of
SAWS, FILES, TOOLS, DRAWING KNIVES,

And every description of Cutlery.

ALSO:—SAMPLES OF STEEL.

N. B. Those Houses who have been accustomed to have Goods from the above Firm, through the medium of their friends in England and Scotland, may have the advantage of inspecting the patterns, and yet transmit their orders as formerly.

Halifax, February, 1837.

a-m

From the Scotsman.

THE NOVEMBER METEORS.

ANOTHER link has been added to the chain of evidence, proving that the appearance of Falling Stars in November is periodical. The celebrated M. Arago had arrangements made to procure simultaneous observations from different parts of France for the night between the 12th and 13th November; and the Report which he has published is translated in the last number of the *Athenæum*. The places at which observations were made, and the number of meteors counted, were as follows:—

Paris, at the Observatory,	-	-	170
Dieppe, 100 miles NW. of Paris,	-	-	36
Arras, 100 miles north of Paris,	-	-	27
Strasbourg, 250 miles east of do.	-	-	85
Von Altemare, 260 miles SE of do.	-	-	75
Angers, 180 miles SW. of do	-	-	49
Rochefort, 260 miles SSW. of do.	-	-	23
Harve, 120 miles west of do.	-	-	300

At the Paris Observatory watch was kept the whole night, but at the other places the observations were generally continued only two, three, or four hours. The Report from Harve is, "from 9 P.M. to 2 A.M., a star every minute," as a substitute for which we have put down 300. At Bercy, an eastern suburb of Paris, 120 were seen between 12 and 6 A.M.; and supposing these to be identical with a part of the 170 seen at the Observatory between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M., it follows that two-thirds of the whole fell after midnight. At Von Altemare, 15 were counted in the four hours before midnight, 22 in the three hours after midnight and 38 in three hours between 3 and 6 in the morning. At Arras, the observations were "casual and interrupted," and for three hours only.

In the great meteoric shower of 1833, the Falling Stars seemed to issue from a point in the Constellation of the Lion. Of the 120 noted at Bercy, 57 traversed lines which, if continued, would have ended in that Constellation; and of 85 observed at Strasbourg, 57 had similar courses. In the case of the others, the direction of the lines described seems not to have been recorded.

Besides these positive observations, a great deal of desultory information reached the Academy, which has not been reported, because it was deficient in exactness. From it, however, we may notice, that in the neighbourhood of Tours the peasants declared they had seen a rain of fire during the night, and that in the valley of the Rhone, near Culloy, these asteroids succeeded each other with such rapidity, that the people, seeing them through a fog, supposed them to be flashes of lightning, or a repetition of the brilliant aurora of the 18th of October. M. Arago then inquires, whether, from their number, this shower of falling stars may or may not be considered unusual, and he gives the following comparisons:—At Paris, on the preceding night, none were seen by the same observers during an hour; from three to five were seen in the same space of time on the night after the shower, and from two to three on the second night. On the preceding night, at Bercy, not one was seen in two hours. At Von Altemare, on the 6th of November, none were seen during two hours' watching; on the 7th there were four in four hours, on the 8th none in three

hours, on the 9th one in six hours, and on the 14th two in six hours."

Supposing the portions of meteoric substances (or asteroids as Arago calls them) to exist in the part of the planetary spaces where the earth is, at the middle of November, the reason why they seem to come from the constellation *Leo* is obvious. Though the earth's course round the sun is a circle, such a small portion of it as is traversed in two or three days, scarcely differs from the straight line called its tangent. Now this tangent, or the line of the earth's annual motion, at the 13th and 14th November, points exactly towards the constellation *Leo*; and hence, supposing any masses of fluid matter to exist in a stationary state, at the part of space where the earth then is, it will be impelled against them in this direction, and with a velocity of eighteen miles per second. But from our natural though delusive impression, that the earth is in a state of rest, we transfer the motion to the meteors, and suppose that they are rushing towards the earth, while the earth is really rushing towards them. It follows that the point from which they seem to come, will be that towards which the earth is moving at the time, namely the constellation *Leo*. To simplify the case we have supposed the asteroids to be stationary; but they are unquestionably in motion, and in rapid motion too, performing a revolution round the sun in some plane different from that of the earth's orbit. Neither is the motion which produces their descent entirely in the earth, as we also assumed; for they will be acted upon by the earth's attraction, and rush towards it with a proper motion resulting from that attraction: independently of the course they were describing. Their apparent course will be compounded of this proper motion, and of the earth's motion in its orbit at the time.

We have thus new evidence of their periodical recurrence; and their appearance in the particular part of the heavens where they are seen, is also accounted for. It is, as Arago said in a former paper, a new planetary world beginning to be revealed to us. The conjecture of this eminent philosopher was, that myriads of these bodies (composed probably of *nebulous* matter, similar to the tails of comets) were circulating round the sun in a zone or ring, which, crosses the earth's orbit at that part where it is about 12th November, and that some of these, drawn from their course by the earth's attraction, fall towards it, and taking fire when they enter the atmosphere in consequence of their prodigiously rapid motion, present the luminous phenomena known by the name of Falling Stars. A little reflection also, on the position of the meridian at different hours, will show, that the falling stars, according to this hypothesis, should be more abundant at midnight than in the evening, and more abundant still towards sunrise, as seems to have been the case in this instance.

M. Biot has thrown out a different hypothesis, though rather for the consideration of men of science, than as entitled to immediate adoption. He thinks that the Falling Stars may consist of portions of the nebulous matter termed the *Zodiacal Light*, which the earth's attraction detaches from the orbit in which they move round the sun, and causes to gravitate towards, and fall upon, her own surface. This *Zodiacal Light* is a circular sheet or stratum of luminous mat-