The Bee.

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

VOLUME II. PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1836. NUMBER II.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,

BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12*s*. 6*d*. per annum, if paid in advance, but 15*s*. 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, 2*s*. 6*d*. additional will be charged for postage.

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, Am pr bbl	18s	Hay	pr ton	60s	
Boards, pine, pr M	50s *a* 60s	Herrings, No	1	25s	
" hemlock	30s *a* 40s,	"	2	20s	
Beef, fresh, pr lb	4d *a* 5d	Mackarel		30s	
Butter, tub,	8d *a* 9d	Lamb	pr lb	none	
" fresh	9d *a* 1s	Oatmeal	pr cwt	12 6d *a* 14s	
Cheese, N S	5d *a* 6d	Oats	pr bush	1s 6d *a* 2s	
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Pork	pr bbl	70s	
" shipped on board	14s 6	Potatoes		1s 3d *a* 1 6d	
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Salt	pr hhd	10s *a* 11s	
Coke	16s	Shingles	pr M	7s *a* 10s	
Codfish	pr Qtl 14s *a* 16s	Tallow	pr lb	7d *a* 8d	
Eggs	pr doz 5d *a* 6d	Turnips	pr bush	none	
Flour, N S	pr cwt 16s *a* 18s	Veal	pr lb	2 1-2 *a* 3d	
" Am s f,	pr bbl 45s	Wood	pr cord	12s	

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alewives	14s *a* 15s	Herrings, No 1	17s 6d
Boards, pine, M	60s	" 2	12d 6d
Beef, best,	4d pr lb	Mackarel, No 1	35s
" Quebec prime	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

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

On Wednesday eon'night John Hemming, Esq., President of the Literary and Scientific Institution, Marylebone, London, commenced a course of eight lectures to one of the densest audiences we have for some time back seen assembled at this popular institution.

Chemistry, said Mr. Hemming, is the science by which we learn the nature and effects of the various changes that occur in the particles of matter; the circumstances which cause, modify, or prevent combination; and the uses to which the properties of matter simple and compound, may be applied. Until the 16th century, Chemistry did not assume the dignity of a science, its professors turning their attention chiefly to the discovery of the philosophers's stone or the elixir of life. However various and dissimilar may be the chemical changes in the works of nature or art, they appear all to be accomplished by the grand but simple process of motion among the ultimate particles of matter The whole mass of the earth, external and internal, appears to be in that state of atomic motion which is as indispensible to the formation and existence of inorganic as of organic matter. By this, the water is solidified, the air fixed, and the vegetable mineralized We learn by chemical enquiry, that nothing is ever lost or destroyed.—It is beyond the power of man to create or annihilate even the smallest particle of matter that ever danced in the sunbeams. By chemical enquiries into the properties of matter, we have found out new medicines for the cure of diseases, as well as new sources of comfort, gratification and wealth. The amelioration of climate and the prevention of local disease by the increase of chemical knowledge have done much to the promotion of longevity; and statistical returns prove, that the average duration of life has been greately increased by such means within the last half century. The chemical knowledge of a single individual, Berthollet, the French chemist, saved his native country from conquest and degradation.—When France was hemmed in on every side by the combined land and naval forces of the allied powers, gunpowder became scarce in that country, in consequence of the impossibility of importing the saltpetre of which it is chiefly formed.—Iron also became scarce; for although France was rich in the minerals, her sons were not versed in the art of working the ore, or converting it into steel. The consequence of this was, that there was an absolute deficiency of cannon, muskets, bayonets and swords. Berthollet supplied all these wants by his chemical knowledge. This illustrious chemist, by experimental research, observed that the plaister walls of cow houses, stables, or similar places where animal or vegetable matter had undergone decomposition, contained the elements necessary to form the saltpetre artificially. He did more, he pointed out the mode of artificially accumulating the elements, by placing the animal or vegetable matter in trenches, dug in the earth, and sheltered from the rain.—Two intelligent young men were sent from each department of France, to learn this art of Berthollet, in Paris. In a few weeks, a manufactory of saltpetre was established in almost every village of the kingdom, and a superabundant supply was obtained. He and a brother philosopher, Monge, next taught them how to reduce the ore of iron to the metallic state, how to purify it, and to convert it into steel. These were the sinews of war, and in a few months France was triumphant over all her enemies. During the late war between England and France, the French chemists extracted sugar from the beet root, whilst ours, in return, substituted an extract from the potatoe for the juice of their grapes. Two centuries ago, the copper ores of Cornwall were thrown away as useless in the search after tin, until the art of Chemistry pointed out the mode of reducing them to the metallic state.—They are now the most productive sources of wealth in that noble country, and yield enormous revenues to the proprietors, while they furnish employment to many thousands of the hardy and industrious natives. Within one century, the ores of zinc were considered only as rubbish, and if they were not carted away at a great expense in the search after known metals, and thrown aside as useless, were merely employed to repair the roads. A chemist discovered that they contained the valuable metal that converts copper into brass, and showed the process by which it might be obtained in a separate state. The value of the metal thus reduced in England alone is enormous, and the uses to which it is applied since another chemist discovered the art of rendering it malleable, are most numerous and important. The cobalt of Saxony was, 150 years since, considered so noxious a substance, and so deteriorating to the ores of the other metals sought for, because it rendered them more difficult to reduce and purify, that the miners constantly put up prayers in their churches for delivery from evil spirits and cobalt. When Chemistry discovered that this ore contained a metal of inestimable value, the vast quantities of refuse that had accumulated for ages were worked over again to procure it; mines which had been closed because they abounded in cobalt, were opened and yielded immense profits to their owners. The purified oxide of this metal was, a few years since, worth two guineas an oz., and it is now two guineas per lb. It is used all over the civilized world, very extensively, for the purpose of communicating the admired, and durable blue colour to percelain, china, earthenware, and glass. In the north of Scotland, not forty years ago, the abundant ore called chromate of iron, was only employed as a substiture for stone or brick of the most inferior kinds. Fence walls and the poorer class of cottages were built of it, and roads repaired with the fragments. The science of Chemistry discovered the singular colouring power of the base of the acid called chromic, on account of this property, which is contained in this ore of iron, and with it formed those most beautiful and durable of all pigments now called chromes. The ore is now an extensive article of commerce.—One manufacturer in Scotland makes two tons a week of the salt, called chromate of potash from it, and boasts, that if his trade continues he will dissolve the Shetland Islands, from whence immense quantities of the ore are imported. The valuable acid which, by combination with other metals, forms the pigments called chromes, is extracted by the simple process of heating them when reduced to powder with saltpetre. By the science of Chemistry, the most useful and important agent, chlorine, was discovered