

# THE BEE.

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

VOLUME I.

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## THE BEE

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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.

## JAMES MALCOLM

HAS just received per Brig DAVENON, from GREENOCK, his SPRING SUPPLY of

### GOODS,

which he offers for Sale at VERY LOW PRICES for CASH or PRODUCE.

BLACK, blue, brown, olive and green CLOTH.	IRON & STEEL,
Pilot Cloth & Flushing, Cassimere,	Tea Kettles,
Fancy Stuff for Summer Dresses,	Pots & Ovens,
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Patent Cordage, Putty,	Cannon Powder & Shot, Kegs 4dy, 6dy, 8dy, 10dy, 12dy, 18dy, & 20dy, fine ROSE NAILS,
Boxes Tobacco Pipes, CUTLERY,—all sorts, Crates assorted CROCKERYWARE,	Horse Nails, Shovels & Spades, Frame, whip, & cross cut SAWS,
	Hand & Tennon do., Fanner Mounting, Chisels, Plane Irons,

## SCREW AUGERS, LOCKS, HINGES AND FIRE-IRONS,

With a Great Variety of other Goods

The above STOCK has all been selected by J. M. from the different Manufacturers in Great Britain. May 25. if

## EASTERN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those interested in the cause of temperance, in the Eastern division of the Province and Prince Edward's Island, that a CONVENTION of Delegates and others will be held in the Court House of this place, on Thursday the 9th of July next, at the hour of 3 o'clock P. M.

All those friendly to the object of the convention, are particularly requested to attend.

JAMES DAWSON,

Pictou, 9th June, 1835.

Secretary.

FUNERAL LETTERS, VISITING, INVITATION and other CARDS, Executed at this Office in the neatest manner.

## INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

### THE HISTORY OF MANKIND.

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#### ALBINOS.

In Asia, Africa, America, and even in Europe, we occasionally meet with a remarkable variety of complexion, which is exhibited by those persons denominated white people, or Albinos. The skin of these individuals is remarkably white; the hair, which, in the European Albino is flowing, is of a soft silky texture, and likewise of a yellowish white, or cream colour; their eyes appear at first of a rose colour, but on examining the pupil in the light, are discovered to be decidedly red; the iris, too, or that delicate fringe which surrounds the pupil of the eye, has a constant tremulous motion. During our stay in Otaheite (says Captain Cook), we saw about five or six persons, whose skins were of a dead white, like the nose of a white horse, with white hair, beard, eyebrows, and eyelashes, red tender eyes, a short sight, and scurfy skins, covered with a kind of white down." Mr. Bankes and Dr. Solander thus describe an individual seen on the same island—His skin was of a dead white, without the least appearance of what is called complexion, though some parts of his body were, in a small degree, less white than others; his hair, eyebrows, and beard, were as white as his skin; his eyes appeared as if they were bloodshot, and he appeared to be very short sighted." Here we may observe, that nature, ever provident in her designs, has, in constructing the eye, placed, on a particular coat within it, a dark colouring matter, for the purpose of absorbing those rays of light, the intensity of which would otherwise injure the nerve of vision. It is, we may add, this matter which gives the eye its peculiar colour: in some instances it is black, in others brown, and, according to its different shades, gives rise to blue, gray, hazel, dark, or black eyes. Furthermore, we may observe, that there is generally a sympathy between the nature of this colouring matter and the hair, whence people with light hair have often blue or greyish eyes, while those with black hair, have generally dark or black eyes. The same principle is also observable in animals, among whom variety in the colour of the skin and hair is accompanied by variety in the colour of the eyes; which may be observed in dogs, cats, rabbits, and other variously spotted or coloured animals. Accordingly, it is the want of this colouring matter in the eye of the Albino which gives it the rose or red colour, and at the same time renders it painfully sensible to light. Hence a traveller, describing them, informs us that "they see not well in the sun, poring in the clearest day, their eyes being weak, and running with water if the sun shines towards them; so that, in the day time they care not to go abroad, unless it be a cloudy dark day. Besides, they are a weak people in comparison to the other, and not very fit for hunting and other laborious exercises, nor do they delight in any such; but, notwithstanding their being thus sluggish and dull in the day time, yet, when moonshiny nights come, they are all life and activity, running about in the woods, and skipping about like wild bucks, running as fast by moonlight, in the gloom and shade of the woods, as the other

Indians do by day." Another traveller says, "They have this distinguishing peculiarity, that they cannot endure the light of the broad day. While the sun is up, they cannot look steadily at any object, and, during all that time, they contract their eyelids so, as apparently to exclude vision. But in return, they are gifted with the faculty of seeing every object in the dark. By the Hindoos they are looked upon with horror, and their bodies, like those of persons labouring under skin diseases, are cast upon a dunghill, or left to be eaten by wild beasts."

In Africa, among the black races, Albino negroes are frequently born; they are looked upon as great curiosities, and are often collected by the black kings, and kept as objects of wonder and ornament. One of the kings of Ashantee is said to have collected nearly a hundred white negroes. Buffon has given a minute description of a white negress, born in the island of Dominica, of parents who were natives of Africa. She was not quite five feet high, but well proportioned. Another is described by Dr. Winterbottom, who informs us, "that she had all the negro features, with woolly hair of a dirty white colour, and a skin equalling in whiteness that of a European, without any thing disagreeable in its appearance or texture. Her eyes were between a red and white hazel, and not much affected by light."

Albinos have been said to appear most frequently among dark people, and in hot countries; but they may occur among all races of men, and in every latitude of the globe. This peculiarity is not, we may add, restricted to mankind, but often found among the inferior animals, especially in the horse, cow, cat, mice, rats, and moles.

#### PYE-BALD OR PARTY-COLOURED BLACK AND WHITE PEOPLE.

Nature presents us with so many varieties of production, both in the vegetable and animal world, that our incredulity is often excited, merely because the related fact happens not to be in accordance with our own individual experience. This disposition to scepticism should not be encouraged; the duty which in such cases devolves upon us being simply to weigh well the evidence on which the narration has been founded. It is certain that instances have occurred of people having been born pye-bald; that is, the surface of the body has been found marked by blotches distinctly defined, and not running into one another—exactly as is observed in pye-bald horses, which are very common in this country. In these instances, the prevailing contrast is between black and white. Thus, in the Zoological Magazine, we read that a girl was born in Somersetshire, with the hair of her head of two remarkable distinct colours; after she had grown up, the hair on the left side was that of a jet black—that on the right side of a caroty red. In Southwark, a few years ago, a person was born with the right side of the body white, and the left side black; another was born with the lower half of the body white, and the upper black. Instances have certainly occurred of negro women, who have been married to Europeans, giving birth to twins, the one completely white, the other completely black. It is impossible for any effort of human ingenuity to explain these irregularities; but certainly they are not more wonderful than numerous other monstrosities