



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

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1835.

NUMBER XIII.

## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d. per annum, if paid in advance, but 13s. 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.

### ADVERTISING.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 3s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 5s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

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.

### R. DAWSON

Has now received all his *SPRING SUPPLIES*, consisting of

CLOTHS, Cottons, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Leather, and Groceries. Cooking stoves, Mirrors—variety, and a few best Philadelphia plate Mill Saws.

Also,

Prime fat Herring.

Catalogues of the above to be had at the Shop. July 29.

### QUEBEC FLOUR.

JUST received per schooner *PUEBIX*, Caldwell, Master, from Quebec, superior and fine FLOUR (Phillip's Inspection,) for sale for Cash by

R. ROBERTSON.

July 8, 1835.

### Archibald Hart & Mrs. Stalker.

#### FAMILY DYERS.

(LATE FROM SCOTLAND.)

BEG to intimate, that, having commenced in this place the Dyeing, cleaning, and renovating of Ladies' Mantles, all kinds of Shawls, worsted and cotton Yarn, do. and do. Stockings; Leghorns dyed black; black changed to green, brown, claret, and other shades; Carpets, crumb and table Cloths, hearth Rugs, &c. cleaned to order. They have a superior method of cleaning & renovating Gentlemen's Clothes, by which the Cloth is not in the least injured, but appears little inferior to new, from the admirable surface produced, and take out spots in almost every case.

They hope that the thorough knowledge which they possess of the Business in all its departments, together with unremitting personal attention, will insure them a continuance of that kind support, which it shall be their most earnest study to merit.

Mrs. STALKER returns her sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement she has received since she commenced the Dyeing of Silk. She still continues to Dye every description of silk, gauze, and satin Dresses; crape, gauze, thread, and lace Veils; Velvets, canton-crape and silk Shawls, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Stockings, and Gloves. Black changed to green, brown, fawn, and plum colours.

Country orders by Post promptly attended to. Mining Co.'s Wharf, Pictou, 24th July, 1835.

### REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from the Royal Oak to the premises which he formerly occupied, two doors west of this Office, where, by strict attention to the accommodation of customers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

June 20th.

VARNAL BROWN.

### NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ANY person desirous of subscribing for the New England Farmer, can be furnished with a copy, commencing with Vol. 14th No. 1, dated July 15th, 1835, by applying at this Office. [August 1st.

## A CHAPTER OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The monstrous absurdity, that there is a principle in the economy of nature by which population increases beyond the means of supply, has been stated by men eminent in various departments of political economy, and countenanced by individuals in whom the soundest reasoning and far-sightedness might have been expected. There is *not* a principle in nature having a tendency to increase population beyond the means of subsistence, or to over-people the world. To suppose that there is, is to impugn the magnificent designs of the Creator, and to call in question his vigilant and ever sustaining Providence. When the globe which we inhabit, and all that it sustains in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, was called into existence, and sent forth fresh from the hands of its Divine Constructor, certain fixed principles were ordained and put into unremitting action, by which all were to be sustained, and prevented alike from coming to a stand, or into collision. These principles involved the production and re-production of food for man and beast through an incalculable series of ages, and this process of production was left to be excited or retarded in a great measure by man, for whose convenience all subordinate parts were organized, and by whose thinking faculties the increase or decrease of food was apparently to be proportioned. In a word, it was left to our free will whether to cultivate the soil, or leave it in its rude and unproductive condition.

It has happened in the course of some five or six thousand years after the creation of the world, that a small island, lying in the seas which border on the northern part of Europe, a spot of earth so comparatively small that it may be traversed from one end to the other in the space of little more than a week, has, by the artificial state of its society, and a concourse of injudicious regulations, increased in its population to about seventeen millions of inhabitants; and because, as must necessarily be the case from the influence of these regulations, a number of the people are in impoverished circumstances, and are not so well fed as their neighbours, it has, forsooth, pleased a few men in this large mass of humanity to impeach the God of the universe, and to tell us that He creates millions of thinking beings only to put them to death by starvation.

To show the utter fallacy of this detestable theory, I need only bring under your notice two simple facts, in which all such vicious and shallow-minded reasoning finds an insurmountable obstacle to its establishment. It is a great, a comforting, and an undeniable fact, that there are immense tracts of land, islands, and even continents, which, till this hour, are lying in nearly their primeval state, with the soil untouched since the beginning of the world. So boundless are these almost uninhabited territories, so capable are they of sustaining human life, that, if the proper means were used, they would yield food, clothing, and a place of residence to more people than all that the ancient settlements of the human race at present contain. They could hold all the existing population of the earth, and not be filled. Canada itself could receive and maintain the whole of the population of Europe; and the seventeen millions of human beings belonging to the little Island which has raised such

alarm, might be transported to the banks of one of the mighty rivers in the United States, and it would hardly be known that they had taken up their residence in the country. "Send us over your whole population (says an American writer); we have plenty of room for you all, and a hundred millions more." But such a gratifying fact as this gives but a faint idea of the vastness, the capabilities of the world beyond the waters of the Atlantic. In a former number of the Journal, I honoured these humble pages with the account given by the ingenious naturalist Audubon, of the wild pigeons of America. Have my readers any recollection of the extraordinary number of these animals, and the calculation made regarding the quantity of their daily food? Let me here repeat and extend the calculation. The number of pigeons seen on the wing by Audubon, as computed by allowing two pigeons to the square yard, was *one billion, one hundred and fifteen million, one hundred and thirty-six thousand*, and "as every pigeon (says he) daily consumes half a pint of food, the quantity necessary for supplying this vast multitude must be *eight millions, seven hundred and twelve thousand bushels per day*." The species of food used is the produce of the trees. We thus find that, by a moderate calculation, a single flock of pigeons in the back woods of America consumes in one day as great an amount of food, whether by weight or measure, as would support the whole seventeen millions of people in Great Britain for at least a week. The mind is lost in wonder in contemplation of so magnificent a fact. The faculty of thought is bewildered in pondering on so striking an instance of the astonishing bounty of the great Author of Nature in providing for the wants of his creatures. Where, where, may we then ask, have the predictors of famine been examining the source of food for man? On what have their eyes and their thoughts been fixed, that they have passed over this prospect of inexhaustible plenty? It would seem that they have never looked beyond the confines of that little spot of land in the ocean which I have alluded to, and whose superabundant thousands require only to be transferred to that division on the earth's surface holding out food, raiment, and residence for their gratuitous acceptance, in order that society may right itself.

The above is the *first* fact that I have to offer in the elucidation of this important question; and I maintain, in direct opposition to those who have taken a contrary view of the subject—among whom I am sorry to include persons otherwise distinguished for the clearness and comprehensiveness of their views of the social compact—that until the *whole* earth has been peopled, and until it can hold no more, it cannot rationally be said that the means of subsistence are inadequate for the wants of the population. These means are no more inadequate than that the produce of a kitchen garden is insufficient to support the family to which it belongs; and if this family be prevented from seeking its subsistence beyond its garden walls, and so be half-starved, their miserable case is exactly parallel with that of this over-populated island. Remove, I would say, all restrictions of a certain description; do not unnaturally foster population either in a particular part of the country, or at a particular time; **LET MANKIND ABANDON**; and in the