



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

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV'R 2, 1836.

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## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
BY JAMES DAWSON,

And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d. per annum, if paid in advance, but 15s. 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.

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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.

### PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, pr bushel	2s 6d	Hay	50s a 90s
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	22s 6d a 25
" homlock	30s a 40s	Lamb	none
Beef, pr lb	2d a 2 1-2d	Mackarel	none
Butter, -	1s a 1s 2d	Mutton	pr lb 2 1-2d
Cheese, N S -	5d a 6d	Oatmeal	prwt 20s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Oats	none
" shipped on board	14s 6d	Pork	pr lb 4 1-2d a 5d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes	1s 6d
Coke	16s	Salt	pr hhd 10s a 11s
Codfish	pr Qtl 14s a 15s	Salmon, fresh	2s
Eggs	pr doz 7d	Shingles	pr m 7s a 10s
Flour, N S pr cwt	20s a 25s	Tallow	pr lb 7d a 8d
" Am s F, pr bbl	none	Turnips	pr bush 1s 6d.
		Wood	pr cord 12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	19s
Boards, pine, m	60s a 70s	"	2 none
Beef, best,	4d a 5d	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Quebec primo	50s	"	2 30s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	"	3 20s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	2s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	28s	" Quebec	none
Coffee	1s 1d	" Nova Scotia	90s a 100
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	2s
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar, good,	50 a 60s
" Fine	47s 6d	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fino	45s	"	2 60s
" Nova Scotia	40s	"	3 55s

### DR. KIRKWOOD

HAVING returned from Canada, again offers his services to his old friends, and the public generally, of Pictou and its vicinity; and hopes to deserve a continuance of their favour.

Residence at Mrs. Davison's.  
N. B. Advice to the poor gratis.

[Pictou, 21st September, 1836.]

### FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tulles, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others; and containing

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.

Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax.  
October 5; 1836.

WINE.—A few quarter casks light Madeira, for sale by ROSS & PRINROSE.  
12th October.

### DEVIATIONS FROM NATURE.

DRSS.

WHEN man surveys creation, he finds little that is ludicrous except his own conduct. In the behaviour of most animals there is a grave consistency—an un-deviating propriety—that is quite delightful. The kid and lambkin dance, but it is only through playfulness. The birds sing, but it is only to express their happiness. No animal but man can be said truly to play the fool.

Human folly is never more conspicuous than when it consists in deviations from those natural laws which other animals either observe instinctively, or are not, from the peculiarities of their character, called upon to observe. While the animals, for instance, eat and drink only what is necessary for sustenance, man has a luxury of mouth which leads him to take too much, and to indulge in things decidedly noxious to his constitution—errors only to be expiated by suffering. While the lower creatures, again, derive a vesture from nature exactly appropriate to their various necessities, man, sent into the world naked, plays such fantastic tricks in tailoring, that one individual becomes the laughing stock of another, and the health of many is much injured.

Confining our views for the present to dress, we shall scarcely find any part of the human frame, from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head, which has not been, and is not at this moment, almost universally mistreated. We laugh at the Chinese ladies, who have their feet constrained by iron moulds into mere bulbous appendages to the limbs; but we never reflect that, amongst our more civilized selves, errors only inferior in degree are constantly committed. The foot naturally spreads out, fan like, from the heel to the toes: look at the foot of any new-born infant, and the toes will be seen to radiate from the front of the foot, so as to cause the whole to terminate in something like the base of an isosceles triangle. Instead, however, of having our shoes formed in the same triangular shape, they are made in a lozenge form, truncated at the front, the toes being thus perverted from their radiating arrangement, into one exactly the opposite; so that they become crushed under one another, and deprived of a great part of that muscular power by which they were designed to propel our bodies in walking. Formerly, the front of the shoe was pointed, by which the toes must of course have been thrown still more out of their natural arrangement; the heel of the shoe being at the same time two inches high, so that the front of the foot was plugged down into a tapering space, and deprived of almost all its natural energy. The errors of the present form of our shoes are not so great, but they are still considerable. No shoe is ever seen of which the sole is at all conformable to the natural shape of the foot. From a point which may be called the axis of the foot, at the roots of the toes, the shape invariably narrows, instead of expanding as it ought to do; and the heels are still in general, too high. If any one were to request from a shoemaker a pair of shoes conformable to the original shape of the foot—that is, expanding towards the front—and low in the heel, for the sake of preserving the elasticity of the toes, he would only excite a smile in the tradesman, and, if he succeeded in obtaining the ar-

article, make himself a kind of world's wonder. Yet reason points out, in language not to be mistaken—that such shoes alone are what ought to be worn.—The ordinary unnatural kind produce corns, impede circulation, diminish and ultimately extinguish the muscular energy of the part, and even, by a mysterious sympathy, occasion in some instances troublesome affections of the stomach and breast, hæmorrhage from the nostrils and lungs, and, in rarer but still not infrequent instances, apoplexy and pulmonary consumption. It is surely desirable that the very risk of such evils should be avoided, and it might be so by simply wearing shoes of a proper form.

To do justice to the present generation, it is not addicted to nearly so many absurd and pernicious habits in respect of clothing, as some of those which have preceded it. Those who are old enough to remember the buckskin mania, will readily allow that man, in his middle region, is in a much more rational condition than formerly. This article of apparel was made to fit so close to the person, that the maker and a couple of assistants were usually required to assist at the ceremony of trying it on. In some instances, it was found necessary to suspend it from the ceiling by machinery, the wearer then descended into it, and endeavoured, partly by the influence of his natural gravity, and partly by the pullings and haulings of those around him, to get home into the shell prepared for him. The effect of three hours' work of this kind in warm weather may be imagined. "And when by a horse power or two," says a late writer, "the garment was at length induced, then began the tug for motion. The victim of fashion walked as if some of his joints were ankylosed, and others tightly bandaged on account of recent dislocation. From the waist downward there was less pliability in him than in the limbs of a centenarian, or a gourmand stiffened by chronic gout. Nor was this all. His blood, being denied a free passage in a downward direction, like that of the Plantagenets, mounted upwards, made his neck and his face swell, and his eyes protrude, and turned his cheeks as red as the gills of a fish.

This inquisition work, long persisted in, could not fail to be productive of mischief. The whole, however, being an act of homage at the shrine of fashion, the dandy submitted to it with the devotion of a new-made saint, and the imperturbable firmness of a martyr; and to test to the uttermost his truth and constancy, getting out of his trammels was sometimes a more awful toil than getting into them."

Though an improved taste has long rejected the coarse vestment, we still impede the circulation of the blood, and the play of the muscles, by tight braces, cravats, and stocks. The immediate effect of these injudicious appliances is much inconvenience: the remote result is a diminution of the general strength and health. But all the errors of the male sex sink into insignificance, when compared with one to which the fair are liable. We need hardly say that we allude to the great corset monstrosity. In the construction of the human chest, nature has provided ample room for several important viscera, the functions of which cannot be in any degree disturbed without a wrong being inflicted upon the whole system. Here reside the heart, the lungs, the liver, and the stomach.