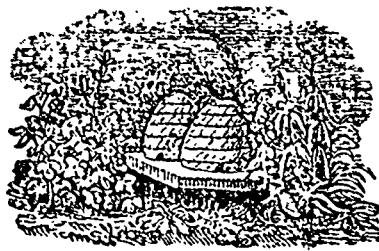


The



LEE.

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

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1837.

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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.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

APPLES, pr bushel	none	Geese, single	1- 6d
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Hay	100s a 110s
" hemlock	30s a 40s	Herrings, No 1	25s a 27s
Beef, pr lb	4d	Mackarel	30s
Butter, -	10d a 1s	Mutton pr lb	4d
Cheese, N S	5d a 6d	Oatmeal pr wt	20s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13-	Oats	none
" shipped on board	14s 6	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 Qrl	16s	Salmon, fresh	none
Eggs pr doz	none	Shingles pr m	7s a 10s
Flour, N S pr cwt	25s	Tallow pr lb	7d a 8d
" Am S F, pr bbl	none	Pumpkins pr bush	1s 6d.
" Canada, fine	52s 6d	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowites	17s	Herrings, No 1	25s
Boards, pine, m	60s a 70s	"	2 20s
Beef, best,	4d a 5d	Mackarel, No 1	42s 6d
" Quebec prime	55s	"	2 35s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	"	"
Codfish, merchantable	15s	Molasses	2s 5d
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	none	" Quebec	none
Coffee	1s 1d	" N Scotia	100s
Corn, Indian	5s 9d	Potatoes	2- 6
Flour Am sup	none	Sugar, good,	50s
" Fine	none	Salmon No 1	52- 6d
" Quebec fine	50s	"	2 77s 6d
" Nova Scotia	40s	"	3 67s 6d

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being about to leave this Province, for a short time, hereby notifies all those indebted to him that he has placed his Books of Account and Promissory Notes in the hands of David Matheson, Esq., Attorney at law, whom he has authorized to collect all sums due thereon, and to give discharges for the same.

ARCHIBALD FRASER.

River John, January 9, 1837. if

FOR SALE.

ALL that Tenement and building in Pictou, bounding on High Street and James Street, formerly owned by Hugh McKay deceased, and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gunn and others, with all the appurtenances and outhouses thereunto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, at the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Geo. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known.

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8th, 1836. if

REMARKS ON THE GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY OF NOVA SCOTIA; pp 272 pp; by A. Gesner, Esq., Surgeon. Halifax: Gossip & Coade.

[EXTRACT FROM THE BOOK.]

PICTOU.

In the district of Pictou, and twelve miles south east from the thriving town of New Glasgow, there is an immense bed of iron ore, at a place called McLellan's Mountain. Leaving the great coal field of Pictou, and ascending this mountain, the scenery becomes suddenly changed, where the elevated ridges of slate, and greywacke slate are travelled. Instead of the low, and rounded summits of the sandstone hills, the older formations start up before the eye; lofty ridges of slate, separated by deep ravines, are seen far south, and towards their termination.

In approaching the great Eastern Iron Ore bed of Nova Scotia from the westward, the meagre condition of the soil will indicate a change in the underlying rocks, and numerous strata of a fine red coloured slate, cross the road a short distance from the ore. The bed of iron is about 18 feet wide, and is enclosed in walls of greywacke slate, with which the ore is not intermixed, in the way it was observed at Clements. The strata of slate, and greywacke slate, as well as the bed of iron ore, are highly inclined, and extend north 65° east. This great deposit of the iron has been opened, and a quantity of its contents removed to the Albion Mines. Its direction can be traced a considerable distance on the surface, and it may be observed extending across a small farm cleared on the spot. The ore is generally of a reddish brown colour, and when recently taken from the quarry, possesses considerable metallic lustre. Its structure is slaty, and powder red. We could not discover that it had any magnetic properties, and therefore it is different in this particular, from the ore of the western part of the Province.

This ore is a peroxide of iron, and will yield about fifty-five per cent pure metal. Like the ore of Clements and Nictau, it abounds in the marine organic remains. The ancient shells are white in the newly raised ore, and consist principally of the carbonate of lime, occasionally united to a little of the phosphate. Upon exposure to the weather the lime becomes gradually decomposed, and beautiful impressions of shells remain in the metallic compound. At the time of our visit, a small field of wheat had been sown directly over the bed, and the soil was made up of small pieces of ore and the red oxide of iron. The numerous fragments of this field abound in the remains and impressions of the inhabitants of the sea, which are now placed several hundred feet above the level of the present ocean, and are yearly exposed to the movements of the plough and hoe. These remains are also abundant in the greywacke slate, and may be collected among heaps of stones piled in the field. Numerous fossil shells were observed several miles from this place, and in the greywacke slate, of which an industrious farmer had erected a wall.

That the ore and greywacke slate were formed under similar circumstances, there can be no doubt, as the organic remains in both are alike, and plainly prove, that each of those now solid substances were origin-

ally beneath the waters of some ancient ocean, once swarming with testaceous animals.

The organic remains at McLellan's Mountain, agree so perfectly with those at Clements, Nictau, and Horton, it is evident they were the inhabitants of the same period, and were annihilated by some terrestrial revolution. Although we are not prepared to admit, that the metallic vein of Clements and Nictau extends the whole distance from these places to Pictou, there can be no doubt that the rocks, ores, and shells, at each extremity of the Province, have had one common origin, and were elevated from the sea at the same time.

The shells contained in the ore of Pictou, are the terebratulate, pectinite, cardium elongatum, and ecrinite. Of the latter, several portions of the cylindrical tubes, and the flowering tops were obtained; the former have the rings perfect, and resemble those of the Horton Mountains.

We have no desire to enter into nice theories, as it is foreign to our wishes, and the object of this work. But this enquiry may be made. If the slate district of Nova Scotia were formed at the bottom of an ancient ocean, (a fact which is plainly proved by the arganic remains,) is it not possible that the different layers of slate, greywacke, &c., might have been successive deposits of sand and argillaceous particles, which formed the summit of the sea? And might not the extensive bed of iron ore have been a deposit of iron sand, of which the Isle of Sable, and Banks of Newfoundland, furnish now vast quantities? Where we consider the extensive disruptions of the primeval world, even these results appear more than probable.

It has been already stated, that a quantity of Iron ore had been removed from McLellan's Mountain, to the smelting furnace at the Albion Mines; but the reader will perhaps be much surprised, that instead of working the ore of the Province, iron in pigs, is now imported from England, and used at the Pictou foundry, and in the immediate neighbourhood of an inexhaustible store of that metal. An enquiry was made, why the ore of Nova Scotia was not used in preference to the imported metal, and we were informed, that the ore of this Province is too rich for manufacture, and would not "run" when melted. The richness of any ore, is generally the last objection against its use, and complaints are more frequently raised against its poverty. Nor can it be possible that this is the real difficulty in the way.

It is true that the phosphate of lime, and alumina contained in the iron of Pictou, may render the process of smelting somewhat different from that of materials containing none of these substances; but it cannot be supposed, that the scientific elements of the Mining Association, are unacquainted with the chemical properties of the ore, and the proper fluxes for its reduction.

It is to be regretted that any of the mineral resources of the country remain inert, and its productions yield no profit or advantage to the Colony. This subject certainly deserves a more serious investigation, and should arouse the spirits of those to whom it properly belongs.

Four miles from the ore at McLellan's Mountain—twelve miles from New Glasgow—at Mr Fraser's farm, and on the East River, a quantity of hematite