



"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUVENTUM, NON VULGUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI DIENTE QUALI SOLIDA."

VOLUME I. PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1836. NUMBER XLVI

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.

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.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Am pr bbl	20s	Hay	pr ton	60s
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1		25s
" homlock - 30s a 40s		" "	2	20s
Beef, fresh, pr lb	4d a 5d	Mackarel		30s a 35s
Butter, - Sd a 9d		Mutton pr lb		3d a 4d
Cheese, N s - 5d a 6d		Oatmeal pr cwt	12 6d a 14s	
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Oats	pr bush	none
" shipped on board	14s 6	Pork	pr lb	3d a 3 1/2
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes pr bush	1s a 1 3d	
Coke	16s	Salt	pr lhd	10s a 11s
Codfish pr Q'l	12s a 14s	Shingles pr m		7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	5d a 6d	Tallow pr lb		7d a 8d
Flour, N s pr cwt	16s a 18s	Turnips pr bush		1s 6d
" Am s F, pr bbl	none	Veal	pr lb	3d a 4d
" Canada fine - 10s		Wood	pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	20s
Boards, pine, m	40s	" "	2 17d 6d
Beef, best,	4d pr lb	Mackarel, No 1	35s
" Quebec primo	50s	" "	2 30s
" Nova Scotia	40s	" "	3 25s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	1s 7d
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	85s	" Quebec	80s
Coffee	1s 2d	" Nova Scotia	75s a 80
Corn, Indian	5s 6d	Potatoes	1s 6d
Flour Am sup	45s	Sugar, good,	42 a 45s
" Fine	38s	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fine	42s	" "	2 60s
" Nova Scotia	35s	" "	3 55s

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ALL persons having any Legal Demands against the Estate of

ROBERT BROWN,

Blacksmith, late of Middle River, deceased, are hereby notified to render their accounts duly attested, to the subscribers within the space of eighteen calendar months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET BROWN, Adm'r.
THOMAS KERR, }
THOMAS McCOUL, } Adm'r's.

4th November, 1835. ca-m

Final Notice is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Robert Brown, that they will have an opportunity of settling with the Executors of the Estate until first day of May next; all Accounts then unsettled, will be put in suit indiscriminately. The Executors are compelled to take this course in consequence of its being actually necessary to bring the Estate to a speedy close.
March 2nd, 1836.

THE VICTIM OF FACILITY.

The following memoirs of a person in real life afford a melancholy illustration of the evil effects of misapplied wealth. The name only is fictitious.

HERON of Bearcroft was the son of a clergyman in a remote part of Scotland, and, consequently, cannot be considered to have been born to great expectations; but the church, however poor in Scotland, is one of the few outlets for the families of men respectably born. Heron happened to be well connected, and by one accident and another, had, before he was thirty, succeeded, first to the farm and property of an uncle, considered worth about fifteen thousand pounds, and, thereafter, to the estate of another relative, which, in those good days, sold for at least fifteen thousand more. Here, one would think, was a princely fortune for a man born to no expectation whatever; and so it might have proved, had the possessor not been the most facile of human beings. Being unmarried, and known to be possessed of a fortune, he had many friends and visitors, and at length persons who at first considered it an honour to be received in his house, and who perhaps ought never to have been received into it, now lived and boarded there. The poor man, naturally social, though by no means riotous, was pleased with seeing people happy about him, and with hearing all their doings related as such high things. Affecting to remain unchanged by his good fortune, he still continued to occupy his uncle's farm; and pretending it did not suit a poor farmer to sport wine (which in these days, as the saying is, was wine), whisky was the only acknowledged drink of the house; though an impudent dog, by getting possession of the keys, might dig out a bottle of excellent port on occasion, or by going to the very bin he was forbidden to go to, perhaps one of claret or Burgundy. For the general drink of the house there was a puncheon like a grocer's store cask in the cellar, and a barrel of sugar, with a spade in it, hard by. There were no regular dinners, nor invitations, but there were very regular companies, and it was as regularly the rule that no company went on the day on which it came, or indeed for several days. In all ovents, come as they might, and stay as they might, poor Heron was too polite not to say he was glad to see them, and almost too good natured not to feel it. The consequences may be anticipated: late nights make bad morning men, and a bad morning man is a bad farmer. The farm was not only left to servants, but to servants satisfied they were not under effectual superintendence. The good-natured man not only kept an open house, but almost an open purse. He took payments as they were offered—conceiving every body to be honourable, as he was. He felt happy in having it in his power to oblige a friend, or do a good action. He would take an acknowledgement or an obligation for money lent, if offered; but to exact it, or dictate terms, would have been to doubt the honour of the parties. It may be supposed that in this way the fortune, which he conceived infinite, and which, indeed, would have been so to him, soon began to draw towards a limit. He saw it; but with an infatuation entirely common in higher men, but easily applicable in their circumstances, though not so in his, he could not think of being so rude as desire people to cease to devour his substance,

who had been accustomed to it. I even recollect hearing, that, being in the market one day, and receiving one hundred pounds, a bet was taken, and, I am sorry to add, gained, that he could not refuse the loan of the money, though he was known himself to require it at the time. The person walked up, and with some ridiculous profane, requested the loan. "Certainly, Sir," said the infatuated man, drawing it from his pocket, and giving it. The bet was gained, but I do not recollect that it was added that the money was returned!

In a few years this person was a beggar, and, laying strongly in him the feelings of a gentleman, he was in a situation much more deplorable than that of most beggars. To prevent personal inconvenience, or to promote their own interests, some professional men, who had known him in better days, had his property placed in sequestration; and upon making the inspection usual in such circumstances, the state of things was deplorable. The furniture in the house was in a state of the greatest dilapidation, from the constant scenes of coarse revelry that had so long prevailed in it. All the servants were worthless as such, either from the total want of selection originally, or the habitual want of any rational superintendence. The horses and other stock, though most probably kept at much more expense than necessary, were almost in a starving state, but this was explained by finding, on inspecting the barn, several bolls of grain, of different descriptions, stowed away among the straw, obviously deposited there by some servant for the purpose of being carried off, and either abstracted from the mangers of the unfortunate animals, or deposited there instead of being carried to them. In short all was ruin and dilapidation. A proper overseer being appointed, the farm assumed a very different aspect in a short time. The stock, being originally good, though abused, revived as by magic; the house was cleaned out; the furniture repaired and cleaned, with a view of sale, the servants even assumed a conduct and aspect as different as was the management of them, and, in short, all looked cheerful and prosperous, as it might always have been. The master only was unchangeable, or rather sunk into greater dejection. When the proper persons went to take possession of his house, he was found sitting at dinner. He had always been himself temperate, both in eating and drinking. His substance had been dissipated wholly by others. Persons in respectable circumstances had long ceased to visit him. He had no longer any suitable entertainments to give, or even the means of giving them suitably. His table ware had been destroyed, and not replaced; the knives and forks even had failed, and the servants, either overworked or careless, having no changes of table linen, or deeming the guests unworthy of it, had ceased to think of supplying, or, at least, of cleaning it. Still he had guests! and when the persons above mentioned entered to strip him of every thing, he was sitting, in the utmost dejection it is true, with some beef and mutton bones before him, both in the same cracked dish, but dealing their remains to guests, who seemed by their pertinacious adherence, determined to devour his last morsel.

These were all, as may be supposed, persons in desperate circumstances. They had received largely