



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

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING SEPT'R. 7, 1836.

NUMBER XVI.

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 16s. 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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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Am pr bbl	Hay (new)	60s
Boards, pine, pr M 50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	3d
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	Lamb	30s
Beef, fresh, pr lb	Mackarel	3d
Butter, tub, - 7d a 8d	Mutton pr lb	18s
" fresh - 8d a 9d	Oatmeal pr wt	none
Cheese, N S - 5d a 6d	Oats	none
Coals, at Mines, pr chl 13-	Pork pr bbl	none
" shipped on board 14s 6	Potatoes	1s 6d
" at wharf (Pictou) 16-	Salt pr hhd	10s a 11s
Coke 16	Shingles pr M	7s a 10s
Codfish pr Qtl 14s a 15-	Fallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Eggs pr doz 5d a 6d	Furmps pr doz	6d.
Flour, N S pr cwt 20s	Veal pr lb	2 1-2 a 3d
" Am S F, pr bbl 45s	Wood pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives 14s a 15-	Herrings, No 1	17s 6d
Boards, pine, M 60s a 70s	" "	2 12d 6d
Beef, best, 4d a 6d	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Quebec prime 50s	" "	2 "
" Nova Scotia 40s a 45s	" "	3 18s
Codfish, merch'ble 16s	Molasses	2s
Coals, Pictou, none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney, 25s	" Quebec	none
Coffee 1s 1d	" Nova Scotia	55s a 100
Corn, Indian 5s	Potatoes	4s
Flour Am sup 45s	Sugar, good, 45 a 55s 6d	
" Fine 35s	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fine 35s	" "	2 60s
" Nova Scotia 35s	" "	3 55s

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in Business; and now informs them he will always have on hand, or made at the shortest notice at his manufactory on his wharf, the following articles, at the most moderate prices, viz:

Chain Cables, from 3 9 in. to 1 1-2 inches	Ploughs & carts, complete with other farming utensils,
Bob-stays, topsail sheets, and ties	Grist and Saw-mill chains, and every other kind of mill-work done to order,
Anchor—different sizes	British Irons and Hooks
Windlass Irons—do.	Back bands and traces
Hauls Pipes—do.	Logging and ox-chains.
And all kinds of shipwork done to order at the shortest notice	

JOHN RUSSELL.

Pictou, May 3d, 1836. t-f

WANTED,

40 BUSHELS clean TIMOTHY SEED,
5 do. do. FLAX SEED.
for which cash will be paid on delivery.
August 2. JAMES DAWSON

[From Chambers's Historical Newspaper.]

THE WORLD YET IN ITS INFANCY.

There seems every reason to believe that man, as a race, and the earth itself, are but in the beginning of a career, which, in one sense of the phrase, may be termed boundless, although it is but slowly, and in recent times, that this idea has been gained, or that mankind have attached to any thing like a correct conception of their actual position amidst the immensity of the universe.

It was thus for a long period the prevailing belief of men, that this earth was the only world, and that there were no other beings over whom the Creator's care was extended, but those that people this minute province of his dominions. Nor was it till Astronomy had made considerable progress, and was in a condition to explore the vast fields of space by the aid of improved instruments of observation, that the idea was forced on mankind, that the extent of the universe is absolutely boundless, and that this earth, with all its beauty, and all the hosts of its living inhabitants, is, in relation to the whole of created existence, but as a grain of sand upon the sea shore.

One luminous or comprehensive idea, however, naturally prepares the way for another; and after mankind had thus become aware of the vastness of the field over which the living demonstrations of divine power are exhibited, and of the smallness of their globe in relation to the infinity of worlds that people the immensity of space, the transition was easy to the belief, that this globe itself may have existed under many forms previous to that in which we now find it, with arrangements of its materials suited to the purposes it was intended to serve, and with tribes of living inhabitants adapted to the circumstances in which existence had been assigned to them, and to the progressive course in which the plan of the Creator's dominions was destined to be evolved. Nor was this conception long of attaining sufficient confirmation from observation of the actual appearances of the earth; for as astronomy, in its sublime progress, had unveiled the immensity of space, with all its inconceivable multitude of worlds, to the view of man, so geology, in its humbler researches, has made it evident by its revelations respecting the structure of our globe, the remains of organised substances that are every where found embedded in its materials, and the appearances of violent disruption which these materials frequently exhibit, that the age of our world is of far greater antiquity than their first ideas had disposed men to believe; that it has existed in forms, and borne on its surface and in its encompassing fluids, modes of organised life, bearing but a partial resemblance to those with which, as living agents, we are at present familiar; and that its duration may thus have extended backwards into ages, which the boldest flight of the human imagination may hesitate or find itself unable to fathom.

Having thus got quit of two of the limited forms which thought is apt to assume when, in its unenlightened condition, it begins to speculate respecting the place or history of our world; namely, that which represents it as the only world in existence, and that which, on this same supposition, regards its history as extending only to the distance of a few thousand years, or during the probable period of the continu-

ance of the present arrangements on its surface, it was by a very natural process that the human imagination felt itself disposed, and indeed in a condition to extend the same, or a corresponding style of thought, into the ages which are yet to dawn over the fortunes of our world, and to anticipate for it a career as boundless as the utmost flight of imagination, in its most unfettered range, was capable of conceiving.

And as the human race seem thus to have run but a small part of the course over which they are destined to proceed, and the very world which they inhabit to be but a comparatively recent production of Almighty power, in so far at least as its present form and peculiar arrangement are concerned, what idea are we naturally led to entertain, respecting the boundless extent of the ages that must yet revolve before the plan of Providence respecting this world shall be concluded, and respecting those changes that must occur to diversify the almost infinite lapse of the years that have been assigned it?

Even with respect to our own world, who can tell, or what mind can conceive the wonderful things that are yet to happen on it, after our moment of existence has passed—or what multitude of beings, with the same nature which we bear, are destined to come forth—to see as we now see the "morning and the evening rejoice over them"—and to pass through, in their successive generations, all that varied and ever changing and progressive course, which the principles that seem to govern the plan of Providence, and the obvious tendencies of all the things which we behold, give us reason to anticipate as the appointed career which Divine Providence has assigned to the future generations of mankind.

But, for giving some more precision to our thoughts on a subject which confessedly lies, in its full bearings, far beyond the distinct apprehension of our minds, the following explanations seem to be important:—

In the first place, when we speak of the course which has been marked out for the future fortunes of this world and of the human race, as interminable or boundless, we must be understood as expressing ourselves rather with a reference to the conceptive powers of our imaginations, than to the actual results which are destined to take place. We do not mean, in short, by this mode of expression, that no end is determined—no great breaking up—no conclusion of the grand drama that has been going forward—or no period when the present arrangements shall have completed their purpose and course—and when, either by an immediate exertion of Divine power, or by changes resulting from established laws, "a new heaven and a new earth" will succeed to the present—and the gift of existence be communicated to other beings, who, in successive series, are to be partakers, like ourselves of the abundant riches of Creative power—and to witness successive displays of Divine wisdom and goodness. To suppose that no such succession of beings and arrangements is to take place, would in fact be to detract from the true grandeur of the plan which is carrying forward—as well as to reason unsuitably to many of the most obvious symptoms which the actual manifestations of that plan exhibit—and there is, indeed, far truer grandeur, as well as far more conformity to the actual plan of Providence, in the supposition that worlds, and their arrange-