



" IUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTIUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUAE FIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I. PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1836. NUMBER XLV.

## THE BEE

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BY JAMES DAWSON,

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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, Am pr bbl	22s 6d	Hay	pr ton	50s
Boards, pine, pr M	50s a 60	Herrings, No 1		25s
" Hemlock	30s a 40s	" "	2	20s
Beef, fresh, pr lb	3d a 4d	Mackarel		30s a 35s
Butter, "	8d a 9d	Mutton pr lb		3d
Cheese, N s	5d a 6d	Oatmeal pr cwt	12 6d	a 14s
Coals, at Mmes, pr chl	13s	Oats	pr bush	none
" shipped on board	14s 6d	Pork	pr lb	3d a 3 1-2
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes pr bush	1s a 1 3d	
Coke	16s	Salt	pr hhd	10s a 11s
Codfish pr Qtl	12s a 14s	Shingles pr M		7s a 10s
Eggs pr doz	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 3 1-2
" Canada fine	40s	Wood	pr cord	12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1		20s
Boards, pine, M	70s a 80s	" "	2	17d 6d
Beef, best,	4d pr lb	Mackarel, No 1		35s
" Quebec prime	50s	" "	2	30s
" Nova Scotia	40s	" "	3	25s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses		1s 7d
Coals, Pictou,	28s	Pork, Irish		none
" Sydney,	80s	" Quebec		50s
Coffee	1s 2d	" Nova Scotia	70 a 75	
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<sup>r</sup>.x.  
THOMAS KERR, } Adm<sup>r</sup>.s.  
THOMAS MCCOUL, }

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.

### From Chambers's Historical Newspaper. INFLUENCE OF THE INJURED.

MR. O'CONNELL.

That Mr. O'CONNELL, who, little more than a year ago, was denounced almost by name in the King's speech of a liberal Ministry, as a grand incendiary, should have exercised so much virtual influence over the re-appointment of nearly the same men to office, is a fact which ought to induce those formerly his enemies to search deeper than they have hitherto done into the sources of his power, and the true philosophy of his position. This man, we fear has been generally estimated in England upon false and narrow grounds, even by those who are disposed to take the more liberal views of public questions. The anomalous and unauthorised exercise of his power, and his want of that status which is derived from custom, state honours, seem to have prevented the multitude from forming a just notion of him. Viewed abstractedly from unimportant and personal circumstances, Mr. O'Connell is unquestionably one of the most memorable historical personages of our day.

The good policy of honesty has long been a settled point in respect of our personal affairs, but it has not yet been sufficiently applied in politics. England has all along acted an unjust part towards Ireland, and nothing could be more clear than that she has not latterly profited by the injustice. It is much to be lamented that men, either as individuals or communities, should suppose that evil can either be commenced or persisted in with any permanent advantage to those who are guilty of it. True policy dictates alike to both, that wrong should be avoided in order that the parties against whom it is directed should acquire no undue influence over the others. If we think existence, does it not arm him from whom it is taken with the power of causing us to be degraded for ever? Do we even commit the slightest trespass on the comfort of a fellow-creature, without giving him the power, by an appeal to the sense of justice of our neighbours, to avenge it tenfold by loss of the esteem of those neighbours? The very clamour of complaint and remonstrance has a force, against which the most sullen obstinacy of the injurer is of little avail. In fact, by injuring, we give regard and importance to what may naturally be very weak and paltry. A king, by a wanton outrage upon a beggar, might raise him to a position morally superior to his own. Only let the court of appeal be sufficiently powerful, and no revolution of condition but may be wrought by such means. It is from this cause that we so often witness the apparent paradox of a greater disposition in the injured to forgive the injurer, than in the injurer to forgive the injured. The latter has so much temporary importance from the sympathy of unconcerned parties, that he is usually rather pleased with his situation; while the other suffers so much from the contrary cause, that, attributing all his pain to the individual whom he has wronged, he regards him with the bitterest rancour. Indeed, there are few situations in life more distressing than when one has so far compromised his own dignity, fortune, and peace of mind, as to give his neighbour reason to say, "Thou hast injured me."

England, with regard to Ireland, is in exactly this predicament: it has endeavoured for centuries to

maintain what was from the first an injustice towards Ireland, and now, by the sympathy which the latter country obtains, the clamour which indubitable wrong entitles it to make, and the frightful barbarism which wrong has created, there is something like a reversal of condition between the two—Ireland, inferior as it is in wealth, population, and every ordinary kind of influence, having become almost a dictator to England. The leading portion of the United Kingdom now absolutely groans under the oppression of a detached province. Its affairs are deranged and obstructed by Ireland. It cannot advance a step for Ireland. It is troubled, frightened, taxed, tormented by Ireland. The concessions which it has already made in the vain hope of palliating the great injury have been enormous—every thing but reparation. It has built custom houses of the utmost splendour, given the handsomest possible grants for roads and harbours, and purchased Irish corn and bacon unburdened by poor laws. It has laid its head almost beneath the feet of Ireland. Nightly it weeps and gnashes its teeth in the House of Commons, vainly imploring the pity of Ireland. A more impressive example of the misery incurred by injustice, could not be adduced for the warning of both men and nations.

Scotland does not contain much more than a fourth of the population of Ireland, and with an inferior soil could not, under the same circumstances, have advanced to the same relative prosperity. But had the policy of the Stuarts, in forcing an Episcopal church upon Presbyterian Scotland, been continued after the Revolution, we have not the least doubt that it would have at this day exercised fully as much influence over England as the more populous sister isle. We should not, in that case, have found the representatives of Knox and Melville supporting Episcopacy in the other countries, as they are now doing, but a continued thunder of wrath, indignation, and complaint poured upon the English legislature, and probably more than one repetition of the events of the year 1640. Had such been the case, the State buildings in Scotland would have probably been a little better than they are, and even greater sums might have been expended upon Parliamentary roads. But the stern spirits of the north, poor as they must have continued to be, would have laughed at such palliations of the grand injury, and continued to threaten and overbear the neighbouring kingdom, as Ireland does at the present day, till full reparation had been made. It is needless, however, to speculate upon the results of a policy so unfortunate, for had England been obliged to support the reformed Episcopal Church in both countries, she must have utterly sunk long since beneath the reacting influences. She could not have performed the part of an usurper on so extensive a scale without absolute ruin.

What is it, then, that invests Mr. O'Connell with the power of actively or negatively controlling the formation of a British ministry—what but the injuries which he is commissioned to avenge and to redress? How absurd to speak of this man as an individual—as an individual selfish or generous, or with any peculiarity of human character! In person, certainly he is an individual; but politically he is seven millions—seven millions of wronged men—men humble in con-