



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

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1836.

NUMBER III.

THE BEE

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BY JAMES DAWSON,

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, Ampr bbl	18s	Hay	pr ton	60s
Boards, pine, pr 50s	a 60s	Herrings, No 1		25s
" hemlock - 30s	a 40s	" "	2	20s
Beef, fresh, pr lb	4d a 5d	Mackarel		30s
Batter, tub, -	8d a 9d	Mutton	pr lb	4d
" fresh - 9d	a 1s	Oatmeal	pr cwt	14s
Cheese, N s -	5d a 6d	Oats	pr bush	1s 6d a 2s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Pork	pr bbl	70s
" shipped on board	14s 6d	Potatoes	1s 6d a 1 9d	
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Salt	pr hhd	10s a 11s
Coke	16s	Shingles	pr m	7s a 10s
Codfish	pr Qtl 14s a 16s	Tallow	pr lb	7d a 8d
Eggs	pr doz 5d a 6d	Turnips	pr bush	nono
Flour, N s pr cwt	16s a 18s	Veal	pr lb	2 1-2 a 3 2
" Am s F, pr bbl	45s	Wood	pr cord	12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	17s 6d
Boards, pine, m	60s	" "	2 12d 6d
Boof, best,	4d pr lb	Mackarel, No 1	35s
" Quebec primo	50s	" "	2 30s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	" "	3 25s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	1s 7d
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	nono
" Sydney,	33s	" Quebec	90s
Coffee	1s 2d	" Nova Scotia	35s
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	1s 3d a 1s 6d
Flour Am sup	45s	Sugar, good,	45 a 47s 6d
" Fine	35s	Salmon	No 1 60s
" Quebec fine	42s	" "	2 55s
" Nova Scotia	35s	" "	3 50s

CAUTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby notifies the public, that his wife Mary McDonald, has withdrawn his leave or approbation of his dwelling house; he therefore cautions all persons not to give her any credit on his account, as he will not be answerable therefor.

DONALD McDONALD.

Gulf Shore, U. District, County of }
Sydney, May 20, 1836. } b-w

CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against purchasing or receiving two certain promissory Notes made by the subscriber, payable to one Roderick Johnston, or order, and bearing date Dec. 31 1835, as they will not be paid, the said R. Johnston not having given value for the same.

ALEXANDER LOGAN.

Cape John, May 24, 1836. m-w

FOR SALE, OR TO LET:

That Dwelling House and Garden, fronting on George street, near Messrs Hockins's Brewery, at present occupied by A. D. Gordon.

Possession given the first of July next.
ABRAM PATTERSON.
12th May, 1836. if

HINTS TO YOUNG TRADESMEN.

A SKETCH OF LIFE.

A young man of good character, sets up in business with a moderate capital, and a good deal of credit; and soon after marries a young woman, with whom he gets a little ready money, and good expectations on the death of a father, mother, uncle, or aunt. In two or three years he finds that his business increases, but his own health or his wife's makes it necessary for him to take lodgings in the country. Lodgings are soon found to be inconvenient, and for a very small additional expense he might have a snug little cottage of his own. A cottage is taken, repaired, new modelled, and furnished. Here he spends his Sundays, and frequently takes a friend or two with him just to eat a bit of bread and cheese, and to see how comfortably he is situated in the country. Visitors of this description are not wanting. One is invited because he is a customer, another that he may assist him in his business, a third because he is a relative of himself or his wife, a fourth because he is an old acquaintance, and a fifth because he is very entertaining; besides many who call accidentally, and are prevailed on to stay to dinner.

He now keeps his horse for the sake of exercise, but as this is a solitary kind of pleasure, which his wife cannot share, and as the expense of a gig can be but trifling where a horse is already kept, a gig is purchased, in which he takes out his wife and child as often as his business will permit. After all, driving a gig is but indifferent amusement; his wife too is timorous, and ever since she heard of Mrs Threadneedle's accident by the stumbling of her horse, she is resolved to endanger her life no more; besides, the expense of a horse and gig, with what is occasionally spent in coach hire, fall so little short of what his friend Mr Harness asks for a chaise, that it would be ridiculous not to accept of an offer that never may be made him again. The chaise is agreed for, and it is soon found that the country cottage is too small for so large a family. There is a charming house, with a garden, and two or three acres of land, rather farther from town, but delightfully situated, the unexpired lease of which might be had a great bargain. The premises, to be sure, are somewhat more extensive than he should want, but the house is nearly new, and for a moderate expense might be put in most excellent repair. By his wife's desire, and his own inclination, hither he removes, hires a gardener, being fond of botany, and supplies his own table with everything in season, for little more than double the money the same description of articles would cost if he went to market for them.

Everything about him now seems comfortable! but his friend Harness does not treat him so well as he expected. His horses are often ill-matched, and the coachman sometimes even peremptorily refuses to drive them a few miles quicker than usual, "because he is answerable to master for the poor beasts." It is true his expenses are as much as he can afford, but having coach house and stables of his own, with two or three acres of excellent grass, he might certainly keep his own coach and horses, for less money than he pays to Harness. A rich relation of his wife too is dying, and has often promised to leave her something handsome. The chaise is discharged, he keeps his

own carriage, the boy that used to clean the knives, waits at table, and looks after the horse, becomes a smart footman with a handsome livery, and his wife is now able to pay and receive many more visits than she could before. Yet he finds by experience that an airing in a carriage is but a bad substitute for a ride on horseback, as far as regards exercise; he must therefore have a saddle-horse, and subscribes in a neighbouring hunt for his own pleasure, and to the nearest assemblies for the sake of his wife.

During all this progress, his business has not been neglected, but his capital, originally small, has never been augmented. His wife's rich relations die one after another, and remember her only by trifling legacies; his expenses are evidently greater than his income, and in a few years, with the best intentions in the world, and wanting no good quality but foresight to avoid, or resolution to retrench expenses which his business cannot support, his country house and equipage, assisted by the many good friends who almost constantly dined with him, drive him fairly into the gazette. The country house is let, the equipage is sold, his friends shrug up their shoulders, inquire 'for how much he has failed?' wonder it was not for more; say he was a good creature, and an honest creature, but they always thought it would come to this; pity him from their souls, hope his creditors will be favourable to him,—and go to find dinners elsewhere.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

An increased cultivation of the female mind, is a characteristic of the present era of Christian knowledge and is a sure prognostic of a yet brighter period. Custom and use will sway the majority, and even prejudiced men of learning and intelligence, on this subject; but there seems to me to be little doubt of the truth of the following position; young women ought to possess the same advantages of education which are given to young men, in general useful learning, until the age of fifteen. I apprehend that the difference which now exists, is the effect of barbarism, and is in no respect accordant with reason or christianity. To this day, women have not enjoyed the full privileges of the Christian dispensation. It is in the New Testament alone we see the female character exalted to its just place. The age of chivalry rather disgraced the female mind than did it honour. In the present circumstances of the world, a due cultivation of the female mind would do more for the interest of religion and virtue than is generally imagined. Whenever knowledge becomes universal, we may be sure that women will be the principal instruments in communicating it; for there is one benefit to be derived from instructing the female sex, which will be acknowledged by all. It enables them to teach their own children. There must certainly be something very defective in the education of that woman who cannot instruct her own son (according to the rank in society in which she herself has lived), to the twelfth year of his age. To afford a mother such an advantage and such a pleasure, is a plain dictate of christianity.—Buchanan.

Lounging, unemployed people may be called of the tribe of Joshua; for with them the sun stands still.