



"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVILIUM ANIMORUM PRAVA JUBENTIAM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1837.

NUMBER XXVIII.

## 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.

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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, per bushel       | 2s 6d     | Hay per ton      | 40s a 50s |
| Boards, pine, pr m       | 50s a 60s | Herrings, No. 1, | 30s       |
| " hemlock - 30s a 40s    |           | Mackarel,        | none      |
| Beef, pr lb              | 3d a 10   | Mutton per lb    | 3d a 4d   |
| Butter, - 10d            |           | Oatmeal pr cwt   | 18s a 20s |
| Cheese, - 5d a 7d        |           | Oats pr bush     | 2s        |
| Coals, at Minas, pr cent | 17s       | Pork pr bul      | 50s a 55s |
| " a Landing Ground       | 17s       | Potatoes -       | 1s 3d     |
| " at end of railroad     | 17s       | Salt pr bul      | none      |
| Coke - 5d                |           | Salmon, smoked,  | 2s 6d     |
| Codfish pr Ql            | 12s a 16s | Shingles pr ar   | 7s a 10s  |
| Eggs pr doz              | 6s a 7d   | Tallow pr lb     | 7d a 8d   |
| Flour, N. S.             | 22s 6d    | Turn ps pr bush  | 1s        |
| " American s v           | none      | Veal -           | none      |
|                          |           | Wood pr cord     | 12s       |

### HALIFAX PRICES.

|                              |        |                        |          |
|------------------------------|--------|------------------------|----------|
| Alewives                     | 27s 6d | Herrings, No 1         | 25s      |
| Boards, pine, at 65s a 70s   |        | " "                    | 2 15s    |
| Beef, Quebec prime, 45s      |        | Mackarel, No 1         | none     |
| " Nova Scotia 42s 6d         |        | " "                    | 2 37s    |
| Codfish, merchantable 17s 6d |        | " "                    | 3 32s 6d |
| Coals, Pictou,               | 28s    | Molasses per gal       | 2s 3d    |
| " Sydney,                    | 30s    | Pork, Irish            | none     |
| Cod oil per gal              | 2s 6d  | " Canada prime         | 55s      |
| Coffee                       | 1s 3d  | " Nova Scotia          | 50s      |
| Corn, Indian                 | 5s 3d  | Potatoes -             | 1s 3d    |
| Flour, Atn sup               | 50s    | Sugar, 37s 6d a 42s 6d |          |
| " Fine                       | 45s    | Salmon No 1            | 70s      |
| " Canada, fine               | 5s     | " "                    | 65s      |
| " Nova Scotia                | none   | Salt                   | 8s a 10s |

## J. M. KITCHIN, SHOEMAKER,

HAVING lately returned from Liverpool, England, intimates to the public that he has commenced the

### SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,

in that shop adjoining the store of J. R. Kuchin, where he is ready to execute orders in his line with neatness, durability, and despatch.

N. B. A Journeyman wanted

Nov. 22. if

### SNUFF.

For sale at the Micmac Tobacco Manufactory,

No 74, BEDFORD ROW,

A large quantity of SNUFF, of different kinds.

### HIG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

N. B. A large discount to wholesale purchasers of Snuff.

Halifax, August 14, 1837.

### ALMANACS FOR 1838.

For sale for 7½ each, by J. DAWSON.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

## THINGS WHICH ARE TO BE GOT FOR LITTLE OR NOTHING.

PROPERTY is out as the world is into the hands of comparatively a few, and jealous as propertyed men naturally are for the protection of their property, it is surprising, after all, how much of it remains to be freely enjoyed by all, without charter and without challenge. There are some things, fortunately, which men cannot make property of, otherwise they would doubtless have been appropriated long ere now. These things naturally are for the protection of their property, it is surprising, after all, how much of it remains to be freely enjoyed by all, without charter and without challenge. There are some things, fortunately, which men cannot make property of, otherwise they would doubtless have been appropriated long ere now. These things naturally are for the protection of their property, it is surprising, after all, how much of it remains to be freely enjoyed by all, without charter and without challenge. There are some things, fortunately, which men cannot make property of, otherwise they would doubtless have been appropriated long ere now. These things naturally are for the protection of their property, it is surprising, after all, how much of it remains to be freely enjoyed by all, without charter and without challenge.

It cannot well be denied, we think, that, so far at least as the sense of sight is concerned, mankind are nearly all upon a par. The owner of large estates cannot indulge this sense in a greater degree upon his own property, than may the lowest of his vassals. After enclosures and even man-traps have done their utmost, there is still an almost unlimited command, to all, of the pleasure of looking upon the kindly face of nature. If we cannot see one patch of the green surface, we can see another. If we cannot obtain a near, we can at least have a distant view. Even supposing the surface of the earth to be nearly shut out, we could still survey that most beautiful of all things, the sky, or, possibly, that most sublime, the sea. But the fortunate fact is, as just alluded to, that the possessors of fine domains are usually very willing that they should be seen, so that practically the most beautiful parts of every country are free to the whole world. To those, then, who have not allowed a taste for the beauties of nature to become altogether extinct in their minds, country walks form an ever ready means of gratuitous, or nearly gratuitous enjoyment. It is not only a simple and innocent pleasure, but it is one which tends greatly to invigorate both the bodily and mental system. One day thus spent at no cost will not only in all possibility yield more of real gratification than numberless evenings spent in giddy joys, but it will improve him who enjoys it, while the other class of pleasures only do harm. This pleasure is extremely accessible and extremely cheap. Those who live in the country have it at hand, and those who live in large cities can command it for a trifle. It is one of the most pleasing results of the recent application of steam to locomotion by sea and land, that it has put it in the power of almost all orders of the community to stir a little from home. Sixpence a-head now suffices, or will soon suffice, to take the people of almost every large town half a dozen miles into the country. The good of this is incalculable. It tends to preserve and invigorate natural and healthy tastes. It cheers and compensates a life of labor and application. Above all things, it enables the man in meddling circumstances to take along with him his wife and children, so that, as their toils and hardships are one, so are their little enjoyments, and the family bond of

love is kept firm. To such persons the mere exemption from labor and removal from accustomed objects is a great pleasure. If the weather be fine, and they can get into some pleasant rural scene, where they are free of white green-sward, and any thing in the shape of a puling brook, how delightful to sit down around a provision basket, and eat their simple meal in joyful content, laughing for very joy at the novelty and beauty of their situation, and altogether unconscious of the great man who owns the fee-simple of the ground! Such a scene of cheap and innocent pleasure recalls the two philosophizings of old Walton.—"Let me tell you, master, that very hour which you were absent from me, I sat down under a willow tree by the water-side, and considered what you had told me of the owner of that pleasant meadow in which you then left me, that he had a plentiful state, and not a heart to think so; that he had at this time many lawsuits depending; and that they both damped his mirth, and took up so much of his time and thoughts, that he himself had not leisure to take that sweet content that I who had no title to them, took in his fields; for I could sit there quietly, and looking on the water, see some fishes sport themselves in the silver stream, others leaping at flies of several shapes and colours, looking on the hills, I could behold them spotted with woods and groves, looking down the meadows, could see here a boy gathering lilies and lady-spinks, and there a girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips, all to make garlands; these, and many other field flowers, exhorted the air, that I thought that very meadow like the field in Sicily of which Diodorus speaks, where the perfumes arising from the place make all dogs that hunt in it fall off and lose their hottest scent. I say, as I sat thus joying in my own happy condition, and pitying the poor rich man that owned this and many other pleasant groves and meadows about me, I did thankfully remember what my Saviour said, that the meek possess the earth; or rather they enjoy what the others possess and enjoy not, for meek-spirited men are free from those high, those restless thoughts, which corrode the sweets of life; and they, and they only, can say, as the poet has happily represented it—

Hail! blees'd estate of lowliness  
Happy enjoyments of such minds  
As, rich in self-contentedness,  
Can, like the reeds in rough winds,  
By yielding make that blow but small,  
As which proud oaks and cedars fall."

To take a more general view of these costless graces of nature, let us just reflect—yea, let us seriously reflect, on the great and cheap pleasure which is so frequently presented to us, in the shape of a good day. A good day comes and goes—many good days come and go in succession—without our ever perceiving what a great blessing nature has designed it to be to us. In truth, it is an enjoyment, both to the mind and body, such as no property on earth could purchase. Suppose it were wanting in nature, it is impossible to conceive any thing which could supply its place. A good day shows forth the external world clothed in the utmost splendour. The music, the odour, the water, the colour, which all engage to our various senses, are exquisite. It takes cheerfulness a physical reality, merely considered as a show, it is glorious beyond all human imitation. Merely considered as a medical