



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

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1855.

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THE BEE

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Apples, Boards, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Coals, etc.

HALIFAX PRICES.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Alowives, Boards, Beef, etc.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, On Wednesday the 25th May ensuing, if not sold previously by private sale, at the Cross Streets in Pictou,

THE FARM owned by Edward Patterson, situate Two Miles from the Town, on the Main Road, Westward.—It will be sold in whole, or in parts, as may suit Purchasers. There are 12 Acres between the Road and the Harbour, and 62 1-2 on the North of the Road, which may be eligible to be divided into 3 Lots. On the premises is a new DWELLING HOUSE of 28 by 32, nearly finished, and a BARN and SHOP. The terms of sale will be liberal. Further information can be obtained at the office of Mr DICKSON, or Mr BLANCHARD. [Pictou, 26th April, 1855]

FINAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late WILLIAM MORTIMER, Esq., will please to take notice that unless they make immediate payment to the subscriber, legal proceedings will be instituted against them without distinction.

MARTIN J. WILKINS.

Nov. 4.

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From Dick's Philosophy of a Future State.

ON THE INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES OF MAN AND THE STRONG DESIRE OF KNOWLEDGE WHICH IS IMPLANTED IN THE HUMAN MIND.

The principle of curiosity, or the strong desire of knowledge which is implanted in the mind of man, and the noble intellectual faculties for acquiring it with which he is endowed, are evidences and proofs of his immortal destination.

Though this argument may be considered, by some, as only a branch of the preceding, it may not be inexpedient, for the sake of impression, to consider it separately, as it will admit of reasonings and illustrations distinct from those which have now been brought forward.

The desire of knowledge is natural to every rational being, and appears to be a fundamental part of the constitution of the human mind. It is perceptible even in the first stage of its progress, and has a powerful influence over the movements and the enjoyments of the young. Present to a child a beautiful landscape, as exhibited through an optical machine, and it will be highly delighted with the exhibition. Present a second and a third of a different description, in succession, and its delight will be increased; it will anxiously desire exhibitions of new and varied objects, and its curiosity will never be satisfied but with a constant succession of scenes and objects which tend to widen the circle of its knowledge, and enlarge the capacity of its mind. Hence the keen desires of the young for shows, spectacles, processions and public exhibitions of every description, and the delight which they feel in making excursions from one scene to another. Hence the delight with which travellers traverse the Alpine scenes of nature, cross seas and oceans, descend into the gloomy subterranean cavern, or climb to the summit of the flaming volcano, notwithstanding the fatigues and perils to which they are exposed.

"For such the bounteous providence of Heaven In every breast implanting the desire Of objects new and strange to urge us on With unremitting labour to pursue Those sacred stores that wait the ripening soul, In Truth's exhaustless bosom."

For this the daring youth Breaks from his weeping mother's anxious arms, In fore-chimes to roars, the pensive sage Heedless of sleep, or midnight's harmful damp, Hangs o'er the sickly taper; and untired The virgin follows with enchanted step The mazes of some wild and wondrous tale, From morn to eve."

AKENSIDE.

If the desire of knowledge appears, in many instances, to be less ardent in after life, it is owing in a great measure to the methods of our education, and the false principles on which we attempt to convey instruction to the youthful mind. Our initiatory instructions, hitherto, present the young with little more than the key of knowledge, instead of knowledge itself. We lead them to the threshold of the temple of science without attempting to unfold its treasures. We deem it sufficient that they be taught to pronounce, like a number of puppets, a multitude of sounds and terms to which they attach no distinct conceptions, while we decline to communicate clear and well-defined ideas. We load their memories with technical phrases and propositions which they do not under-

stand, while the objects of substantial science are carefully concealed both from the eye of sense and from the eyes of their understandings. Instead of leading them by gentle steps, in the first stage of their progress, over the grand, and beautiful, and variegated scenery of Nature and Revelation, where almost every object is calculated to arrest their attention, and to excite admiration,—we confound them with an unintelligible jargon of grammar rules, of metaphysical subtleties, and of dead languages, associated with stripes, confinement, and painful recollections, which frequently produce a disgust at every thing which has acquired the name of learning, before they are made acquainted with that in which true knowledge consists. Yet, notwithstanding the injudicious methods by which we attempt to train the youthful intellect, it is impossible to eradicate the desire of knowledge from the human mind. When substantial knowledge is presented to the mind, in a judicious and alluring manner, it will not only be relished, but prosecuted with ardour, by every one whose faculties are not altogether immersed in the mire of sensuality. Let a man, however ignorant and untutored, be made acquainted with some of the interesting details of Geography, with the wonders of the ocean, and the numerous rivers continually rolling into its abyss, with the lofty ranges of mountains which stretch along the continents, and project their summits beyond the clouds, with the volcanoes, the tornadoes, the water-spouts, and the sublime and beautiful landscapes which diversify the different climates of the earth; with the numerous tribes of animated beings which people its surface, and the manners and customs of its human inhabitants—he will feel an eager desire to know every thing else that appertains to this subject, and will prosecute his inquiries with avidity, in so far as his means and opportunities permit. Acquaint him with some of the most striking facts in ancient and modern history, and he will feel a desire to know every thing of importance that has occurred in the annals of the world since the commencement of time. Unfold to him some of the discoveries which have been made in relation to the constitution of the atmosphere, the electric, magnetic and galvanic fluids, and the chemical changes and operations that are going on in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and his curiosity will be strongly excited to penetrate still farther into the mysteries of nature. Direct his views to the concave of the firmament, and tell him of the vast magnitude of the sun, and the planetary globes, the amazing velocity with which they run their destined rounds, and of the immense number and distances of the stars—and he will eagerly part after more minute information respecting the great bodies of the universe, and feel delighted at hearing of new discoveries being made in the unexplored regions of creation.

I never know an instance in which knowledge of this description was communicated in a rational, distinct, and alluring manner, where it was not received with a certain degree of pleasure, and with an ardent desire to make further investigations into the wonders of creating Wisdom and Power. Such appears to be the original constitution of the human mind, that it is necessarily gratified with every thing that gives scope to the exercise of its faculties, and