



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

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV'R 9, 1836.

NUMBER XXV.

THE BEE

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BY JAMES DAWSON,

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

APPLES, pr bushel	2s 6d	Hay	80s a 90s
Boards, pine, pr m	50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	22s 6d a 25
" hemlock	30s a 40s	Lamb	none
Beef, pr lb	2d a 2 1/2d	Mackarel	25s a 30s
Butter, - 1s a 1s 2d		Mutton	pr lb 2 1-2d
Cheese, n s	5d a 6d	Oatmeal	pr cwt 20s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Oats	none
" shipped on board	14s 6d	Pork	pr lb 4 1-2d a 5 1/2d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Potatoes	1s 6d
Coke	16s	Salt	pr hhd 10s a 11s
Codfish	pr Qil 14s a 15s	Salmon, fresh	none
Eggs	pr doz 7d	Shingles	pr m 7s a 10s
Flour, n s	pr cwt 20s a 25s	Tallow	pr lb 7d a 8d
" Am s f, pr bbl	none	Turnips	pr bush 1s 6d.
		Wood	pr cord 12s

HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	18s
Boards, pine, m	60s a 70s	"	2 none
Beef, best,	4d a 5d	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Quebec prime	50s	"	2 30s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	"	3 20s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	2s 6d
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	25s	" Quebec	none
Coffee	1s 1d	" Nova Scotia	90s a 100
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	2s
Flour Am sup	50s	Sugar, good,	50 a 60s
" Fine	47s 6d	Salmon	No 1 65s
" Quebec fine	45s	"	2 60s
" Nova Scotia	40s	"	3 55s

FOR SALE,

AT A LOW PRICE,

A Valuable tract of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late John Tullis, lying on the Northern side of the East Branch of River John, bounded by Lands granted to Robert Patterson and others, and containing

FIVE HUNDRED ACRES.

Apply to Abram Patterson, Esquire, Pictou, or to Messrs Young, Halifax.

October 5, 1836.

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FOR SALE.

ALL that Tenement and building in Pictou, bounding on High Street and James Street, formerly owned by Hugh McKay deceased, and now occupied by Mr Marcus Gunn and others, with all the appurtenances and outhouses thereunto belonging. The house and premises may be viewed, and the boundaries pointed out, upon application to Mr Geo. McKay, Pictou, by whom, or the Subscriber, the terms of sale, which are liberal, may be made known.

JAMES BAIN.

Halifax, August 8th, 1836.

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From "The Heavens," by Mudio. INDUCEMENTS TO THE STUDY OF THE HEAVENS.

THE grand object, the ultimate goal at which the mind can arrive in pursuing the knowledge of created things, is the knowledge of God the Creator, in as far as an infinite being can be known by a finite one. Therefore it is desirable that, as early in life as possible, every one should be put in the way of arriving at this knowledge by the shortest and surest means, not only for its own sake, which is paramount as being for eternity as well as for time, but as the proper foundation of knowledge of every description, of good conduct in every situation and scene of life, and as preparative for the proper understanding and the ready and hearty embracing of that religion which, as it relates to immortal things and not to any thing connected with the material creation, splendid and instructive as that creation is, can be arrived at only by the same diligent study of the revealed word of God, which in nature is necessary to a right understanding of the God of nature.

Now there is no subject of which the contemplation is half so well adapted for the accomplishment of this end as the heavens. All parts of that are of vast size as compared with any thing which we can observe on the surface of the earth; all the distances from each other, even the shortest ones, approach infinitude according to our ordinary judgement; all the motions are rapid beyond any thing of which we can see on the surface of the earth; and the power with which they move is beyond any thing of which we have even the smallest conception. To give some notion of the immensity of this power, we may mention that if the earth which we inhabit were, in the course of its motion round the sun, to strike against any obstacle by which that motion could be stopped, the collision would be so terrific, and the heat thence so great, that not only would the earth be shattered to atoms, but all the parts of it, liquid or solid, would be instantly turned into vapour, altogether invisible and insensible by any of our senses, or any of our instruments; and it would in fact be, in as far as our observation is concerned, as though it were blotted out from the universe. As to the motion again, we may mention that many of the celestial bodies of which the progress, to our observation, is not above half the rate of that of the hour hand of a clock, yet career on at such a rate that if the largest mountain in the world were to pass us within a few miles, at half the velocity, the swiftness of its motion would make it perfectly invisible.

We shall afterwards have occasion to enter so far into the particulars of some of these wonderful powers and motions as may appear to us necessary for awakening the desire of the more detailed knowledge of them, and inducing the reader to seek that knowledge in the systematic books, or by any other means through which it may be acquired; and above all of leading to the contemplation of this grand volume of the book of creation itself, as it stands open to every one having eyes to see, and a mind willing to understand; so that we shall in this section only farther observe that the laws by which these mighty structures are sustained, and in consequence of which they perform those wonderful motions and possess

those wonderful powers, are far more simple than those upon which man constructs the very rudest machine that he uses in the arts; and that though bodies which are larger as compared with any thing on the surface of the earth of which we can have the least idea as separate pieces of matter, than the largest of those pieces is in respect of the lightest mote which dances in the sunbeam, yet so very perfect is the system and so harmonious is the working of all its parts, that it does not as much as bend the most slender cobweb, or disturb any one function of life in those small animals, thousands of which would not make the size of a pin's head. This adaptation is so perfect, and altogether so superhuman, that it alone would demonstrate, in a way not to be questioned, the power and attributes of an Almighty Creator and preserver. The finest piece of mechanism which human skill can contrive and human skill can execute: even when all the parts are formed of the very best materials, and fashioned in the most skillful manner, so that not one of them is loaded with a single grain beyond what is necessary for the performance of its purpose, wears out in a very short number of years; but in the system, in the countless systems, of worlds which God has made, there is no wearing out; the law which he has given sustains them, and not one atom of them can be lost, or fail in the accomplishment of its purpose. We have sufficient evidence of this even in those creatures upon the earth whose existence is frail, and whose days are numbered. There is a healing power in the individual up to a certain point and for a certain time, according to its nature; and if it is a living thing, whether animal or vegetable, there is a reproductive power always capable of continuing the race, in proportion as there is necessity for it in the general economy of nature. In the works of man there is nothing of this kind: he may use the most durable materials and the best workmanship; but in every case he must ere long put his repairing hand to his work; and the second production, if it does not cost him the same skill of invention, costs the same labor of execution as at first. Not so with the works of God; the one creative word is sufficient to maintain them in perfection to all eternity, if it be the pleasure of their Maker that they shall so endure; and thus we speak of the providence of God as a special act of kindness by him to his creatures, that is but another name for the never-ending influence of what he has seen meet to do as God the Creator. It is in the heavens that we find the most striking as well as the most stupendous verifications of this; and it is for this reason that the moral lesson obtainable from a rational contemplation is so valuable. So far as human observation goes, there is no portion of the system of the heavens which is not in continual change, and change which if it were to go on without interruption, would produce confusion in the system; but there is none of them which does not in its very nature involve the means of its own return. Take as an example the annual motion of the earth round the sun. This motion is performed in an ellipse, or oval, with the sun nearer one extremity of its longer dimension or diameter than the other. Therefore the earth must during one half of the year, be continually approaching nearer to the sun, and during the