



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

VOLUME II.

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## THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING,  
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, pr bushel	2s 6d.	Hay	80s
Boards, pine, pr M	50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	22s 6d
" hemlock	30s a 40s	Lamb	3d
Beef, fresh, pr lb	2 1-2d	Mackarel	none
Butter, tub, -	7d a 8d	Mutton pr lb	3d
" fresh	8d a 9d	Oatmeal pr cwt	1bs
Cheese, N s	5d a 6d	Oats	none
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Pork pr bbl	none
" shipped on board	14s	Potatoes	1s 3d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Salt pr hhd	10s a 11s
Coke	16s	Shingles pr M	7s a 10s
Codfish pr Qrl	14s a 15s	Fallow pr lb	7d a 8d
Eggs pr doz	6d	Furms pr bush	1s 6d.
Flour, N s pr cwt	20s	Veal pr lb	2 1-2 a 3d
" Am s F, pr bbl	none	Wood pr cord	12s

### HALIFAX PRICES.

Alowives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	17s 6d
Boards, pine, M	60s a 70s	"	2 12s 6d
Beef, best,	4d a 6d	Mackarel, No 1	none
" Quebec prime	80s	"	2 "
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	"	3 20s
Codfish, merch'blo	16s	Molasses	3s
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	25s	" Quebec	none
Coffee	1s 1d	" Nova Scotia	55s a 100
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	2s 2d
Flour Am sup	46s	Sugar, good,	50 a 55s 6d
" Fino	35s	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fine	35s	"	2 60s
" Nova Scotia	35s	"	3 55s

### LANDING,

From Brig **COMMERCE**, Captain **DIXON**, from Newcastle, and for sale by the subscriber:

**CHAIN CABLES**, 1-2, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 1 1-4 inches; **ANCHORS**, suited for wood, and with iron stocks, from 1 to 13 cwt.; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

6th September, 1836. of **GEORGE SMITH.**

### BY THE GARLAND, FROM LIVERPOOL.

AND **JEAN DUN**, FROM SUNDERLAND,

AND for sale on the subscriber's wharf:  
1000 hhd's Liverpool salt,  
75 tons well assorted bar and bolt **IRON**,  
Hemp cables, hawsers and small cordage,  
Canvass No 1 a 8,  
Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,  
1 Caplin seine,  
Cham Cables, 1 1-4 a 1-2 inches, and  
40, 60, & 100 fathoms each,  
Anchors of all descriptions,  
which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

**GEO. SMITH.**

25th May, 1836.

### WILL-MAKING.

In the first place, every man who has any thing should make a will; and, in the second place, every man should make his will on right principles.

It is easy for the young to make wills, for they have no immediate apprehension of death; but it is not so easy for the old, to whom death, from its more imminent probability, becomes a painful subject. Hence those who are most apt to possess property, and are most pressing called upon to settle its destination, are the most apt to neglect the duty. This is an unfortunate arrangement in human nature, but there are some considerations, which, being strikingly brought before individuals, may help to remedy it.

It is very well known, that the making of a will does not tend in the least to bring on the fatal hour. This is so well known, indeed, that we have some hesitation in giving it the formal acknowledgment implied by paper and print. It is necessary, however, that it should be thoroughly impressed on the reason, so as to become an acting principle. We call, then, upon those who have still the duty to perform, to open their understandings to a full conviction of this truth. They may have hitherto given it a superficial and careless assent: let them now receive it into the sanctuary of their most perfectly ascertained and deeply cherished maxims—the maxims upon which they are every day acting.

The subject is still painful to the elderly, inasmuch as it reminds them that it is necessary to act as if death were a near event. And it is not painful merely because it reminds themselves of the lessened span of probable life, but because it places them before others, even though it be only a legal friend and his clerk, in the character of persons who are not sure that they shall live long. This feeling, we own, is natural. To be thought to be near death appears to us equivalent to being thought of little importance. Hence, though ready to acknowledge oilmen's for the sake of the homage of sympathy, we start with indignation if our condoling visitor insinuates that those ailments are the tokens of a dissolving constitution. Unquestionably the way to avoid this difficulty is to make a will in early life—*always to have a will*—and always to be mending it, as occasion may require; so that we shall come to regard it as a matter of course, and never incur the pain of supposing that any one looks upon us as more in fear of death at one time than at another. But if this has not been done, and advanced age still finds us unprovided with this most necessary document, let us meet the paltry pain of disturbed self-esteem with higher considerations. Let us reflect, not only that the making of the will does not in the slightest degree affect life, but that it is a duty which we cannot omit without great injustice both to ourselves and others. The sense of performing a duty called for by a regard to the claims and the comfort of a certain number of fellow-creatures, more especially if these be endeared to us by blood, or old association and friendship, is in itself, to all appearance, so ample a compensation for any little pain attendant upon the act, that it seems unnecessary to mention any other motive. Yet, where conscientious and affectionate feeling may be deficient, another stimulant is almost sure to be found—the desire of being well, even in the grave, with our fellow-creatures. Let us

reflect that, by omitting the duty, we are under the constant risk of incurring the blame and contempt of those who are to survive us, and we shall surely rather encounter the task, delicate as it is, than continue liable to a fate, of which the contemplation is a much greater pain. The death beds of those who omit to make their wills, and are compelled, however willingly they would repair the evil, to leave to penury and dependence beings who have hitherto derived from them competence, and peace, and happiness, are surely little to be envied. This is a distress to which all who have not settled their affairs are perpetually liable. It may arrive tomorrow—this evening—next minute! Who would remain a day with such a duty unperformed?

Wills, in the second place, ought to be made upon right principles. Judgment, conscientiousness, and benevolence, ought to rule the act; otherwise we prepare dispeace of mind for ourselves during the remainder of life, and unhappiness for others after we shall be no more. Wife and children have primary and absorbing claims, and much good sense may be shown in the way in which they are provided for, the females being secured in the station of life they have hitherto occupied, and the surplus, if any, given to increase the portion of the sons, who can use it in so many advantageous ways in their various professional courses. Men of fortune, especially if their fortunes have been of their own rearing, are very anxious to keep it in a mass after they are dead. They like to think upon it as a thing carrying down their names, and keeping alive, as far as possible, their present importance. Under the influence of this feeling, they are sometimes known to leave only the interest of their fortune to their children, even where the children have attained maturity, and proved themselves in every respect estimable, the principal being destined for the next ensuing generation, whose conduct and qualities are as yet unknown, and who, by virtue of this endowment may be rendered exempt from all salutary parental control. By such settlements, as well as by all appearances of partiality for particular children, men evince great weakness, and expose their memories to a disrespect which were as well avoided.

Where the testator has no relations so near as wife and children, he is left to consult his feelings respecting others more distant. It will be difficult for him to ascertain whether they regard him with affection or not: but this perhaps matters little. He is not to be entirely actuated by personal feelings, but is to consider how he may act the part of a judicious, conscientious, and benevolent man. If he endows with more wealth those who are already wealthy, he does little good. If he suddenly elevate the poor to wealth, he is likely to bring about positive evil. We have known a family of honest rustics completely deranged, broken up and eventually ruined, in consequence of the fortune of a rich city cousin being divided amongst them. But the claims of kindred and of friendship may be considered to a moderate extent even amongst the wealthy, and he who altogether overlooks poor relations, will prove himself to be a person of by no means enviable feelings. If to the former as much be given as will advance them a step in life, and to the latter enough to place them forever above want, real happiness will be produced, and, of course,