



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

VOLUME II.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1836.

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THE BEE

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BY JAMES DAWSON,

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PICTOU PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Apples, Am pr bbl	Hay pr ton	none
Boards, pine, pr x 50s a 60s	Herrings, No 1	
" hemlock - 30s a 40s	" "	2
Beef, fresh, pr lb	5d a 6d	Mackarel 30s
Butter, tub, -	8d a 9d	Mutton pr lb 4d
" fresh -	8d a 10d	Onion pr wt 15s
Cheese, N s -	5d a 6d	Oats pr bush 1s 6d a 2s
Coals, at Mines, pr chl	13s	Pork pr bbl none
" shipped on board	14s 6d	Potatoes 1s 9d
" at wharf (Pictou)	16s	Salt pr hhd 10s a 11s
Coke	16s	Shingles pr x 7s a 10s
Codfish pr Qtl	14s a 16s	Tallow pr lb 7d a 8d
Eggs pr doz	5d a 6d	Turnips pr bush none
Flour, N s pr cwt	15s a 20s	Veal pr lb 2 1-2 a 3d
" Am s F, pr bbl	45s	Wood pr cord 12s

HALIPAN PRICES.

Allowives	14s a 15s	Herrings, No 1	17s 6d
Boards, pine, x	55s	" "	2 12d 6d
Beef, best,	4d pr lb	Mackarel, No 1	35s
" Quebec prime	50s	" "	2 30s
" Nova Scotia	40s a 45s	" "	3 18s
Codfish, merch'ble	16s	Molasses	2s
Coals, Pictou,	none	Pork, Irish	none
" Sydney,	80s	" Quebec	nono
Coffee	1s 1d	" Nova Scotia	95s a 100
Corn, Indian	5s	Potatoes	2s 6d
Flour Atn sup	45s	Sugar, good,	45 a 55s 6d
" Fine	38s	Salmon No 1	65s
" Quebec fino	40s	" "	2 60s
" Nova Scotia	35s	" "	3 55s

ARCHIBALD HART,
DYER AND RENOVATOR
OF
WEARING APPAREL.

Corner of Church and James Streets,
Near Mr Lorrain's Inn,

WHERE all orders in his line, will be thankfully received, and executed with neatness, punctuality and despatch.

Pictou, 21st June, 1836. b-w

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,
Cauvass No 1 a S,
Nets, lines, twine, & other fishing stores,
1 Caplin seine,
Chain Cables, 1 1-4 a 1-2 inches, and
40, 60, & 100 fathoms each,
Anchors of all descriptions,
ish will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

GEO. SMITH.

5th May, 1836. if

CASE OF YOUNG ROBINSON.

Most of our readers must have heard through the medium of the colonial press of the murder of Ellen Jewitt, a female of ill fame, alleged to have been committed lately, by a young man of the name of Robinson, in the city of New York. Robinson, it appears, was respectably connected and educated, and had the prospect and means of rising to opulence and respectability among his fellow citizens; but this false step at once blasted all his hopes. He was committed, tried, and though ultimately acquitted, it was under circumstances that left little doubt on the public mind that he was guilty. The following excellent article on this sad event, we copy from the New York Commercial Advertiser, not doubting that it will be interesting to most of our readers.—ED. BEE.

While public opinion is somewhat divided, though not to a very great extent, on the question of the guilt or innocence of young Robinson, and while few if any, are satisfied with the manner in which the prosecution was conducted, there are two points on which there was no division of sentiment. All admire the consummate talent of the defence, and all agree, that whether guilty or not, the verdict of the Jury was inevitable from the testimony before them. The maxim, that it is better that ten guilty should escape, than that a single innocent person should suffer, is as just as it is merciful. It is a dreadful thing to take away human life—to hurry a human soul before the dread tribunal of Jehovah—under any circumstances. Much more dreadful to send an innocent man into eternity, perhaps without that preparation of heart essential to the eternal welfare of every unregenerate mortal. Hence the humane principle of the criminal law, that every doubt must avail the prisoner. In the recent most interesting case, therefore, the verdict of the jury was not only unavoidable, but right in itself.

But whether innocent of the crime laid to his charge, or guilty, the case of young Robinson should serve as a solemn warning, not only to the young, but to parents, guardians, and employers. If innocent of the crime for which he has passed the terrible ordeal of the law, for life or death, he is nevertheless guilty of having entered, in the early blood of youth—certainly before he had escaped the age of boyhood—upon a career of infamous debauchery, characteristic of bloated and full-grown depravity, rather than that purity and innocence which we ought to expect in the fresh and sunny age just bordering upon puberty. Nor does he stand alone in his career of juvenile iniquity. Several of his associates, interesting youths not yet entered upon the theatre of manhood, have been compelled to stand before the world's indignant gaze, and own themselves the regular inmates and visitors of brothels. Not only so, but from the preponderance of young men among the audiences in daily attendance upon the trial, and their evident sympathies with those concerning whom these disclosures were made, it was but too manifest that a state of morals exists among portions of our youth, as fearful in its extent, as it is deep and black in its atrocity.

The lesson should be read and pondered alike by parents in the city and in the country, and also by those who have young men in their employ. That false ambition which but too many parents entertain in the country, of taking their youthful sons from the

farm or the workshop, and sending them to the city, to become merchants, is one source of misfortune. Too often, moreover, are they sent hither without relations, or guardians to look after them, at exactly the most dangerous point of their existence. Ignorant of the world, generous and confiding—curious, and susceptible of every new impression, they are anxious to see and learn the ways of the city in all its varieties—excepting those of the graver cast. The hours of clerkship over, their employers in but too many instances, care no more for them, so that they are at their posts at the appointed hour in the morning. They form acquaintances and associations at those necessary evils, the *restaurants*. From thence they visit the theatres. Having few if any female acquaintances with which to mingle, deprived of the mother's counsel, and the sweet and affectionate society of sisters, they fall within the charmed circle of the women of the town, whose seductive arts and blandishments, are but too frequently exerted with a measure of success enough to make the angels weep.

From the theatre their next step is to the brothel. "With her much fair speech," says the wisest of men, "she caused him to yield; with the flattering of her lips she forced him. He goeth after her straightway, as an ox goeth to the slaughter, or as a fool goeth to the correction of the stocks; till a dart strike through his liver; as a bird hasteth to the snare and knoweth not that it is for his life. She hath cast down many wounded: yea many strong men have been wounded by her. Her house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death." Such, three thousand years ago, was the inspired description of those dens of pollution, and the fate of those who frequent them.

To employers, this case of Robinson affords an important lesson. It illustrates the importance of moral guardianship. A young clerk confided to a merchant's charge, should not be considered merely as a working animal for a certain number of hours in the twenty-four, and be left without supervision during the remainder. They should study their character and habits, know the reputation of the houses at which they board, and of their inmates—and they should likewise possess a reasonable knowledge how and where they spend their evenings.

To parents in this city also—especially to mothers and sisters, this case presents an important lesson. As a general rule, we do not think the youth who are born and bred in this city, are as liable to be led astray, as those who come here on the verge of manhood from the country. Still a watchful guardianship should be exercised over their youthful sons and brothers. And in this interesting labor, much devolves upon mothers and sisters. It is for them to impart that degree of interest to the family hearth, to diffuse those enlivening charms around the domestic circle, that shall render it the most delightful place to which the young man can resort. Young men will have society—and female society too. Let, then, every pains be taken to afford them the society of intelligent and virtuous females. Let every mother, and every sister, by intellectual cultivation, and by due attention to personal address and manners, and by all those thousand little endearing though nameless attentions which tend so much to sweeten the cup of