



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

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1835.

NUMBER XV.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, 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.

For the first insertion of half a square, and under, 3s. 6d., each continuation 1s.; for a square and under, 5s., each continuation 1s.—All above a square, charged in proportion to the last mentioned rate.

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.

R. DAWSON

Has now received all his *SPRING SUPPLIES*, consisting of

CLOTHS, Cottons, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, Leather, and Groceries, Cooking stoves, Mirrors—variety, and a few best Philadelphia plate Mill Saws.

ALSO, Primo lat Herring.

Catalogues of the above to be had at the Shop. July 29.

QUEBEC FLOUR.

JUST received per schooner PHOENIX, Caldwell, Master, from Quebec, superfine and fine FLOUR (Phillip's Inspection,) for sale for Cash by R. ROBERTSON.

July 8, 1835.

TO BE PUBLISHED

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall offer,

A NEW SELECTION OF

CHURCH MUSIC,

to be called

THE HARMONICON.

UNDER the impression that a work of the above sort, was much wanted in these colonies, the Subscriber issued a prospectus, in 1831. The work he then proposed publishing, was to contain about 350 pages, and to cost 7s. 6d. each copy; but finding the general opinion to be that the size was too large and expensive, he has now resolved to publish the HARMONICON in about 250 pages, and at the reduced price of 6s. each copy; and having imported a Fount of Music Type, thus removing the difficulties which formerly stood in his way of getting it printed in the Province, he is now enabled to assure those friendly to the proposed work, that the printing will positively be commenced as soon as 300 Subscribers shall offer.

The Subscriber being desirous of making the HARMONICON as extensively useful as possible, requests all those who are interested in its appearance, to send him a list of the Tunes they would wish to appear in it, and state the collection from which the selection is made; and, as no agents will be appointed, he farther requests the friendly offices of such individuals, in taking lists of subscriber's names in their respective places of abode, and forwarding these to him (post paid) with the least possible delay; and for every 12 subscribers, guaranteed by such Correspondent (if responsible) one copy will be given gratis.

A further allowance will be made to the trade, whose friendly co-operation is hereby respectfully solicited.

JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, 12th Aug. 1835.

15 BARRELS PORK for sale by the Subscriber. JAMES DAWSON. August 1st.

SMALL AFFAIRS.

WE learn, by common experience and observation, that life does not consist of a repetition of great or apparently important actions, but of duties generally of the most trifling nature. The young, in entering upon a scene of active exertion, miscalculate seriously when they suppose that they will be called upon to distinguish themselves by some glorious deed, or to gain celebrity by a series of great and difficult actions, before they receive the approbation of their fellows, and come into the enjoyment of an honourable and luxurious repose. There are comparatively few whose fate leads them into enterprises of such a description. By far the greater proportion of persons move in a sphere of life in which they are called upon to perform the simplest and the easiest duties. Life consists of a round of minute trifling actions, unworthy of notice in a biography, and in general no way interesting even to the actors themselves. A man rises in the morning and dresses himself; he breakfasts, dines, and perhaps sups; he then sleeps, and in due time rises again, and again goes through the same dull routine. As for his fore and afternoons, he fills them up by attending to his business, whatever it is; and in the intervals of leisure recreates himself in the bosom of his family. And so his life is spent, from, probably, his thirtieth year, till the close of his existence.

But although most men thus pass away their time, and are rarely obliged to put forth any very extraordinary effort either for subsistence or applause, they are necessitated to pay a pretty close attention to that on which they are ordinarily employed. In this consists one of the greatest secrets of worldly success. Once in twenty years, or so, we hear of an individual who is crowned with honour and loaded with wealth, by making a dash—by some bold enterprise, carried to a fortunate conclusion. But these are exceptions—they afford no rule for general guidance. On making our choice of a profession—and it does not seem of the last consequence what the profession is—or in engaging in any piece of business whatsoever, the trick of success, as we have just said, lies in pursuing it with such a scrupulous attention to trifling details, that hardly any thing is suffered to escape notice.

While we believe few men will exactly contest the propriety of attending to the trifling duties of life, most men will differ as to the exact degree to which the attention should be ultimately carried. Every one stops short at a stage regulated by his personal feelings or convenience. Now, we can safely say, from all that has ever come under our own observation, that far more—ay, a thousand times more—err, from paying too little than too much attention in this respect. Many imagine that they are sufficiently attentive to their interests, if they only heed the great things, and let the little things alone, which they believe will take care of themselves. They think and think about some grand speculations they will by and by enter into, or what astonishing feats they will perform next spring, or what efforts they will make when some particular law is abrogated, to allow them to carry on some particular branch of trade; and so they spend an immense deal of time in theorising, while in the interval they are forgetting the main chance; that is, they are giving up attention to their present occu-

pation, which is falling into decay for lack of supervision.

Oh! I cannot be troubled doing this or that—or going to such a place—or what signifies it that I am not at my place of business for an hour; an hour is neither here nor there—those I have employed can do all that is wanted—it would be a hard case, indeed, if I were to be a drudge all my days. With this species of fond indulgence men treat fortune as if it were to be always at their beck—as if the world would stand still till they found it convenient to move forward. It is a fallacy of many young, and of some middle-aged persons, to suppose that protracted evening amusements are allowable, seeing that they do not interfere with business hours. If they really did not encroach on the time allotted to exertion, there might be little to say on the contrary. But that they do so, must be obvious to all except those whose self indulgence has exposed them to the delusion. No man who squanders his spirits and energies in nocturnal debauch can possibly re address himself to the business of the world the next day with the same power, as if he had retired to rest at the proper hour, after a moderate recreation. If he takes his usual quantity of sleep, he is belated; if not, he comes to his labours with but a part of himself. Nor is this all: systematic indulgences of this kind cannot be carried on without arrangements, and saunterings, and meetings with boon companions during the day, all of which divert the attention of an individual from that which most truly concerns him. And what is the result of a habitual practice of this kind?—a dislike of all steady employment, a failure of the powers of application, an impaired constitution, deranged circumstances, ruin, and death. A prudent man knows that a proper spending of the time of relaxation is as necessary to success as is the proper spending of the hours of business.

Innumerable instances are at present in our recollection, of young men in business losing great advantages by taking small things too easily. Although possessed of a considerable amount of capital, good connexions, good education, and good abilities, they allowed the possibilities of success in great things to engross so much of their notice, that they were heedless of the minutæ of ordinary affairs, as well as of the value of their hours of relaxation, and therefore lost themselves in a maze of difficulties. The time they were planning their wonderful projects, and amusing themselves, and leaving their trifling duties to be performed by dependents, others were improving their condition by the closest and most effectual exertions, by seeing almost every detail executed under their immediate inspection, so that in the end they outstripped those who commenced under much more advantageous circumstances, and had at first far higher promises of well-doing.

One of the silly reasons which young men sometimes give for not being more extensively acquainted with the details of not only their own profession, but the general business of life, is, that it would be low to stoop to make themselves masters of such minutæ. This dread of doing what is thought to be low is a sad barrier in the way to wealth and respectability. The lives of most men who have distinguished themselves either in military or civil professions, abound in instructive examples of what may be accomplished by