



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

VOLUME III.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1837.

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THE BEE

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BY JAMES DAWSON,

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CARD.

Mr JAMES FOGO, Attorney at Law, has opened office in Mr Robert Dawson's new stone building, opposite the establishment of Messrs Ross & Primrose, where he will be prepared to transact business in the various branches of his profession.

Entrance to the office, by the Western end of the Building.

May 31st. tf

ALEXR. McPHAIL,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the Inhabitants of Pictou, that he has

OPENED SHOP,

next door to Mr James Dawson's Book-Store,

Where he offers for Sale, an assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season.

June 21. tf

TO LET.



THE HOUSE, and OUT-HOUSE, now occupied by the Subscriber.

Rent low, and the property can be examined at any time, by applying to

PETER BROWN.

June 21. tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

ANDERSON HENDERSON,

HAVING returned from the United States, intimates to his friends and the public, that he has commenced the

SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS,

in its various branches, in the shop two doors east of store of H Hatton, Esquire, where he is ready to execute orders with punctuality and despatch.

ON HAND:

A quantity of Buckskins, which he will make up into gentlemen's opera boots, according to order.

June 6. tf

A YOUNG LADY, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Instructress to young Children, or as attendant on an elderly lady. She would have no objections to travel, or living in the Country. Apply to William Lawson, jun'r. Esq., Halifax June 14

TWO FARMERS. The Cattle Doctor, 12mo., and Every Man his own Farrier, 8vo. A few copies for sale by **J. DAWSON.**

From Chambers's Edinburgh Journal.

THE DAIRYMAN'S BILL.

To say that debt ought to be paid, would be to speak the veriest truism. It may not, however, be so generally recognised, that there is a virtue in the prompt payment of debt. All intend and wish to pay their debts; but there are great varieties among mankind in the sense of the obligation under which they lie to pay their debts soon. Indeed, it is here alone that any virtue can be shown; for to intend to pay some time or other, is the general case, and has accordingly no claim to be esteemed a virtue. Yet some people, we do not doubt, consider themselves marvellously honest in merely entertaining a vague wish to discharge their obligations. Upon the strength of the most distant hope of being some day in funds, they will incur large debts, not only in the way of mercantile adventure, but for domestic enjoyment; and when it is found that they cannot solve these engagements, they will think it quite enough if they can say to themselves, "I wished to pay." It is not generally perceived that honesty in such a case, must be in the ratio of the reasonable prospect of an ability to pay. It is not altogether a matter of sentiment; it is very much a matter of fact. The question is not so much "what is the degree of try anxiety to pay?" as "what is the degree of likelihood, from existing and proximate circumstances, that, at the proper time, I shall possess the proper finances?" A great number of very honest people live very well and very long upon a mere disposition to pay if they could. In the prospect of their affairs, "pay-day" is always beyond what artists call the vanishing point. Their morality is of a very comfortable kind, but for themselves only. Such vague intentions go but little way to appease creditors, or to fulfill the sacred behests of justice.

And wherefore is prompt paying a virtue? For many reasons. In the first place, prompt payment is generally expected, and even bargained for, and therefore it is the fulfilment of a contract. In the second place, it is a real benefaction or good deed towards our fellow creatures, seeing that it tends to facilitate their operations, to relieve their necessities, and to promote their prosperity. What we owe, is an aggression upon the capital or property of our fellow creatures; prompt self-emanicipation from debt is therefore favorable to our sense of independence—a feeling in its turn most favorable to virtue. There is something in the very nature of debt which proclaims the propriety of its payment being prompt. Credit is only designed to be a temporary accommodation—an arrangement for mutual convenience. The benefit of it is only felt when the recollection of it is fresh, and when the blessings it has given us are in the course of being enjoyed. When payment is long postponed, the fundamental design of credit is violated. Advantage has been taken of what was only designed as a convenience, to make out something like a depredation. So much is this the case, that debt, when old, ceases almost to be considered as debt. The debtor loses recollection of the benefit he derived from the accommodation; the creditor himself begins to look upon what he gave as something lost—something of which he has been robbed. Debt, in short, only is debt, when new; and accordingly we cannot

have the credit of paying debt, as debt, unless it be promptly paid. If we pay quickly, we really pay our debt; if we pay late, we are not paying debt; we are only making a tardy and inefficient reparation for a criminal delay.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the virtue of prompt paying can only be exemplified by those who incur no obligations without a careful reference to the state of their fortune. Yet something besides ability is required—there must be will. Some persons, possessing ample means of satisfying obligations, either from an avaricious disinclination to part with money on any terms, or from an indifference to the impulses of both kindness and justice, put off the day of payment in every case as long as possible. A wealthy, and in many respects, estimable man, who died in Edinburgh a few years ago, was accustomed to allow legal expenses to be added to every debt he owed, before settling it. A still more wealthy citizen, who died more recently—one who, at his death, left nearly a million to a collateral relation—was known to allow executions to take place in the house, before he would pay a trifling debt. When we reflect on the different circumstances of the parties—on the affluence of the debtor, and the probable necessities of the claimant—such conduct must appear to us not more absurd than it is cruel and base, if, indeed, it be not held in some degree excused, as the result of a kind of madness. It must be impossible we should think, for a man at once humane, just, and sane, unnecessarily to lose a moment in paying a debt, the amount of which is within his existing means.

The most interesting light in which prompt payment of debt can be regarded, is as a means of doing good and producing happiness. Limiting our views to the transactions which take place between persons in respectable circumstances and the tradesmen who supply them with domestic necessaries, we would say, that, if the former class of individuals could form an adequate notion of the blessing which prompt payment confers upon many of their humble creditors, they would scarcely know any means by which they could do so much good, as by a ready discharge of this inferior class of debts. If they knew the distresses occasioned to traders of small capital by postponed obligations; if they could penetrate to their back rooms, and witness the fears and anxieties which agitate the bosoms of these industrious individuals, not only in their hours of business, but in those of their humble privacy, in reference to the debtor and creditor columns of their ledgers; if they could accompany the disappointed dun to his home, and behold the misery which his tale in many cases produces in hearts which had hoped almost against despair; they would be apt to think the duty of effacing these trifling claims one of the most important that falls to their lot, and desire no greater joy than that of performing it. This brings us to the tale referred to in the title of our paper.

A dark and stormy evening in February is not a time when any one, who has the freedom of choice, will leave a warm fireside for a walk in the shelterless streets. But with the worthy man whom we are about to introduce to our readers, there was no alternative. Sandy Patterson was a dairyman in the suburbs of Edinburgh, who maintained his little family

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