

## POETRY.

## THE DEEP.

BY BRAINARD, AN AMERICAN POET.

There's beauty in the deep:—  
The wave is bluer than the sky;  
And though the light shone bright on high,  
More softly do the sa-gems glow  
That sparkle in the depths below;  
The rainbow's tints are only made  
When on the waters they are laid,  
And sun and moon most sweetly shine  
Upon the ocean's level brine.  
There's beauty in the deep.

There's music in the deep.—  
It is not in the surf's rough roar,  
Nor in the whispering, shelly shore—  
They are but earthly sounds that tell  
But little of the sea-nymph's shell,  
That sends its loud, clear note abroad,  
Or winds its softness through the flood,  
Echoes through groves with coral gay,  
And dies, on spongy banks, away,  
There's music in the deep.

There's quiet in the deep.—  
Above let tides and tempests rave,  
And earth-born whirlwinds wake the wave;  
Above let care and fear contend  
With sin and sorrow to the end;  
Here, far beneath the tainted foam  
That frets above our peaceful home,  
We dream in joy, and wake in love.  
Nor know the rage that yells above.  
There's quiet in the deep.

## MISCELLANY.

## DEFECT OF SMELL IN BIRDS OF PREY.

It has been generally asserted that Vultures and other birds of prey, are gifted with a highly acute sense of smell; and that they can discover by means of it the carcass of a dead animal at great distances: but it appears to be now sufficiently established by the observations and experiments of Mr. Audubon, that these birds really possess the sense of smell in a degree very inferior to carnivorous quadrupeds; and that so far from guiding them to their prey from any distance, it affords them no indication of its presence, even when close at hand. The following experiments appear to be conclusive on this subject. Having procured the skin of a deer, Mr. Audubon stuffed it full of hay; after the whole had become perfectly dry and hard, he placed it in the middle of an open field, laying it down on its back, in the attitude of a dead animal. In the course of a few minutes afterwards, he observed a vulture flying towards it and alighting near it. Quite unsuspecting of the deception, the bird immediately proceeded to attack it, as usual, in the most vulnerable points. Finding in his object, he next, with much excitation, tore open the seams of the skin, where it had been stitched together, and appeared earnestly intent on getting at the flesh, which he expected to find within, and of the absence of which not one of his senses could inform him. Finding that his efforts which were long reiterated, led to no other result than the pulling out large quantities of hay, he at length, though with evident reluctance, gave up the attempt, and took flight in pursuit of other game.

Another experiment, the converse of the first, was next tried. A large dead hog was concealed in a narrow and winding ravine, about twenty feet deeper than the surface of the earth around it, and filled with briars and high cane. This was done in the month of July, in a tropical climate, where putrefaction takes place with great rapidity. Yet, though

many vultures were seen, from time to time, sailing in all directions over the spot where the putrid carcass was lying, covered only with twigs of cane, none ever discovered it; but in the mean time, several dogs had found their way to it, and had devoured large quantities of the flesh. In another set of experiments it was found that young vultures enclosed in a cage, never exhibited any tokens of their perceiving food, when it could not be seen by them however near to them it was brought.

NATURAL REQUISITES FOR THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.—“Na, I'm grieved to think about the callants o' ours,” said a careful mother of three promising young men to the sagacious father. *I'm grieved to think about them, for I muckle doubt we'll never be able to make anything wise-like o' them.* “Never tash your thoom about the callants Janet,” said the old man. “There's nae fear of the callants; we gie them lair, and that'll set them on their feet. Nae doubt Charlie is a run diel, and ower coorse and fursome a fellow to make a wright, or a weaver, or a tailor o' him. But he'll do for a doctor; for though he could na be trusted to work among dear mahogany, or to handle sykie warp and waf, nor to rin the shears through guid braid clath; he'll do well enough for physicking or setting o' hanes. As for Jock, there's no denying that he's a loupie sneek-drawing, pawky scooneral, and no inclined to win his bread at any honest calling; but wi' thrift o' lair in his head, he'll make a capital lawyer, and answer weel for the dispensing o' justice. And though, as ye ken, Tam is but a fule, wi' as little sense or gumption as a cookin' turkey, and no fit to learn ony trade, like a wise body, we'll put him through the college, and when he comes out he'll be qualified to get a kirk, and to be a teacher out o' the people.”—*Agr. Observer.*

“A letter from an American lady in England says, that during her stay of some months, she had not seen a lady with ear-rings! and 'tis in the very centre of fashion—London!”

The progress of civilization is slow but sure; ear rings have at last followed nose rings to the receptacle of things lost upon earth. Patches and “paint an inch thick” long since disappeared, and plucking the eye-brows is now little practised among the ladies except by those of the South Sea Islands. Little by little and step by step, it is discovered that nature can make a tolerable good looking head and face without having the aid of art to surmount up her lundy work. This however, has not yet been established completely as regards the body, but that the time will come, say in a century or two, when that problem will be solved in the affirmative, is not to be doubted, and curved spines, dyspepsia, liver complaints & consumptions, will no longer be incurred in the attempt to teach Dame Nature the proper method of shaping the human frame. We are the first in the race of civilization, though our education is not finished, as they say at the boarding-schools, and by looking at those who are behind us, we may see the gradations through which we have passed. The Indians at the North-west flatten the heads of their children to give them a genteel appearance. The people of Japan blucken their teeth: and ear-rings and nose-rings, and Toe-rings, as well as armlets and anklets, are fashionable among savages in all countries. Of these we are much in advance, as is proved by the gradual abandonment of ear-rings, which will be thorough, now that the fashionables of England have given them up. In a few years it will be thought as ungenteeled to be seen with such pendants, as it would for a lady to walk up Chesnut street in the finery of an Esquimaux bride dipped in train oil, and clothed in

the entrails of a whale; such being the method adopted by the fair of that tribe to render themselves peculiarly attractive to their lovers.—*Vale Mecum.*

MATHEMATICAL CALCULATION.—What a noisy creature would a man be were his voice in proportion to his weight, as loud as that of a locust. A locust can be heard at the distance of 1-16 of a mile. The golden wren is said to weigh but half an ounce; so that a middling sized man would weigh down not less than 4000 of them; and it must be strange if a golden wren would not outweigh four of our locusts. Supposing, therefore, that a common man weighs as much as 16000 of our locusts, and that the note of a locust can be heard 1-16 of a mile, a man of common dimensions, pretty sound in wind and limb, ought to be able to make himself heard at the distances of 1600 miles; and when he sneezed, “his house ought to fall about his ears.” Supposing a flea to weigh 1 grain, which is more than its actual weight, and to jump one and a half yards, a common man of 150 pounds, with jumping powers in proportion, could jump 12,800 miles, or about the distance from New York to Cochia China.

DO NOT JUDGE FROM APPEARANCES.—While Sir Humphrey Davy was staying for the night at a small inn, in North Wales, with his friend Mr Purkis, a third traveller entered into conversation with both, and, as it happened talked very learnedly on various matters connected with chemical science. When Davy, who had listened with great composure to all that had been said, retired to rest, Mr Purkis asked the stranger what he thought of his friend who had just left him. “He appears,” coolly replied the other, “rather a clever young man, with some general scientific knowledge:—pray what is his name?” “Humphrey Davy of the Royal Institution,” as coolly answered the other. “Good heavens!” exclaimed the stranger, “was that really Davy?—how have I exposed my ignorance and presumption!”

WHAT I LIKE TO SEE.—I like to see a woman up in the morning scraping up chips to build a fire, and her husband in bed; it shows that she thinks more of him than she does of herself.

I like to see merchants and mechanics keep their shop doors and windows closed until the sun is an hour high; it shows they are independent, and ask no favours of their customers.

I like to see men crowding round the bar-room Monday morning before sunrise; it shows their anxiety to get to their weeks employment in good season.

I like to see women send their butter to market in a dirty cloth; it shows economy, as it saves washing.

A gentleman met another on the street, who was ill of a consumption, and accosted him thus “Ah my friend, you walk slow.” “Yes,” replied the other, “but I'm going fast.

A chemist in the city of Durham has recently discovered that the venom of wasps and bees is an acid which will yield to an application of a powerful alkali.

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