

THE FIRST PAPER MAKER.—If you have ever observed the operations of the wasp, as he lights upon the unpainted pannel of your house door, or upon the weatherbeaten clap-board, you have seen the first rudiments of the art of paper making. The wasp is the oldest paper maker; but like the Chinese, the art remains stationary with him, and is handed down from generation to generation, in the same state in which he found it. With the wasp, however, there is no motive for improvement, his manufacture being sufficiently perfect for all intents and purposes of his. In all ages, while men were using an extremely scarce and costly article for preserving their records, the wasp was setting them an example for making a firm and durable paper from a vegetable substance. When the art of making paper had been brought to a high degree of perfection, a method was discovered by a Frenchman, named M. Brad, for making paper from rotten wood, upon a process similar to that of the wasp. The latter dignitary, the wasp, manufactures only for the necessities of his own family. You will see him gathering his material by rolling up the soft, woody fibres, which the weather has decayed, into a small ball, with which he flies away. The chemical process by which they are afterwards reduced to a pulp and spread out into a leaf, are probably different from that pursued by M. Brad, but the result is nearly the same in the production of a paper that answers the purposes to which it is intended to be applied.—*New York State Mechanic.*

GUYSBOROUGH, February 23.

Dear Sir,—Since my last communication, which was from the West River of Pictou, dated 11th ult., I have visited the East River, the Mines, Upper Settlement of the East River, St. Mary's, and last evening I arrived at this place, and through the kindness of the Rev. Peter McGregor, (Presbyterian clergyman, with whom I am residing during my stay,) I have been introduced to several of the leading men in the Temperance cause. Arrangements are being made for a meeting in the Court House on Saturday, the 26th, and trust I will be enabled to forward a pleasing account of the revival of the cause in this place. I have made no mention of the state of things in Pictou, reserving that for the Societies themselves, who, by their delegates, will furnish you with all the information requisite in their reports.

As the St. Mary's Society will not be represented in the Convention, now meeting in Halifax, it will be necessary for me to state that I arrived there on Saturday. Held a meeting at the Caledonian School house. The meeting came to the conclusion to adopt the entire abstinence principle. From this place I proceeded to Sherbrooke a distance of twenty miles down the St. Mary's River. There I had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. John Campbell, an intelligent, pious, and indefatigable minister of Christ, who is industriously and successfully labouring to instruct and reform the people of his charge. On Monday listened with pleasure to an interesting lecture in the Church by the Rev. Mr. Grigor, and as it was a sacramental occasion, a number of persons were in attendance, which gave me a good opportunity of bringing the subject of my mission before them. And from the solemnity of the previous exercises, the occasion of meeting, &c. my expectations were

flattered; and although a number came forward, and took the pledge, the greater number begged to be excused, but at a more convenient season, it is to be hoped, they will generally engage themselves in this good work. From this place I proceeded up the River to the Forks a distance of twelve miles. Met the people in the evening. The addresses made after the lecture, by the Rev. Messrs. Campbell and McGregor, and Hiram Blanchard, Esq. were of an inspiring character, and had an excellent effect. A number came forward and enrolled themselves as members of the total abstinence side. A resolution was passed to take a collection at the next meeting and forward the same to Halifax to increase the funds.

Although the cause has recently experienced a revival in several places in this part of the Province. Yet in many other places the people continue the old state of things. *Intemperance, appetite, fashion, ignorance, and depravity,* are to be met, in by far too many places. Not only among the haunts of the living, but the very abodes of the dead, are assailed with the *curse and demoralizing influence of intoxicating drinks.* In some places, on funeral occasions—those seasons which, of all others, are best calculated to admonish us of our latter end, and to lead us to prepare to meet our God—is defeated by liquors of different kinds being brought to the grave-yard. But the question is daily becoming of more and more importance, so that eventually those persons must give way to the influence of that powerful corrector, public opinion. In the mean time,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE J. McDONALD.

To Beamish Murdoch, Esq.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY JUDGE MARSHALL, AT THE SIMULTANEOUS TEMPERANCE MEETING, IN THE BAUNSWICK STREET CHAPEL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, 22d FEBRUARY.

It cannot but be felt and admitted, by persons of every description, that the subject for the consideration of which we have come together is deeply interesting and important, and to every sincere friend of Temperance, here present, it must be highly gratifying that such a numerous and respectable assembly is convened. We, who have fully espoused this truly exalted and benevolent cause, have reason to be stimulated and encouraged in making still more energetic endeavours for its advancement, from the knowledge we possess of its recent success throughout our Country; and, above all, we may rejoice in the consciousness that we are acting under the sanction and approbation of that glorious and benevolent Being, who wills and desires that "whatever things are true, and pure, and lovely, and of good report," should arise and ever flourish on the earth. But, as in every other part of the extensive field which in this fallen and sinful world is ever open for energetic and constant diligence, for the promotion of truth and virtue, so, here, the most powerful reasons still urgently demand renewed and persevering zeal and exertion. We know that even with reference to our Holy Religion, for the establishment and advancement of which, a Divine influence has ever been directly employed, and an inspired revelation is fully afforded, yet to infinite wisdom it has seemed fit and appropriate, that