

intercourse. Young people have their companions, but rarely have friends. They are united only in the pursuit of pleasures, and pleasures do not constitute the bonds of friendship. But in making slight remarks on the duties of social life, I pretend not to write a treatise on this subject; the rest must be left to your own disposition, which will undoubtedly suggest the necessity of possessing a friend; and I depend on your affections and sympathies, for instructing you in the duties of friendship.

Marchioness de Lambert.

POETRY.

THE WAY TO FIND OUT PRIDE.

Pride, ugly pride, sometimes is seen
By haughty looks and lofty men;
But oft'ner it is found, that Pride
Loves deep within the heart to hide;
And while the looks are mild and fair,
It sits and does its mischief there.
Now, if you really wish to find
If Pride is lurking in your mind,
Inquire if you can bear a slight,—
Or patiently give up your right,—
Can you submissively consent
To take reproof and punishment,
And feel no angry temper start,
In any corner of your heart?—
Can you at once confess a crime,
And promise for another time?
Or say you've been in a mistake;
Nor try some poor excuse to make,
But freely own that it was wrong
To argue for your side so long?
Flat contradiction can you bear,
When you are right and know you are;
Nor flatly contradict again,
But wait or modestly explain,
And tell your reasons one by one;
Nor think of triumph when you've done—
Can you, in business or in play,
Give up your wishes or your way?—
Or do a thing against your will,
For Somebody that's younger still?—
And never try to overbear,
Nor say a word that is not fair?
Does laughing at you in a joke,
No anger, nor revenge provoke,
But can you laugh yourself and be
As merry as the company?—
Or, when you find that you could do
The harm to them they did to you,
Can you keep down the wicked thought,
And do exactly as you ought?
Put all these questions to your heart,
And make it act an honest part,
And when they're each been fairly tried,
I think you'll own that you have pride:
Some one will suit you as you go,
And force your heart to tell you so;
But if they all should be denied,
Then—you're too proud to own your pride!

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXTRAORDINARY TREES.

The *Almendroo* grows on the shores of the Rio Negro, in South America. In height it is sometimes more than 40 yards. Its leaves are above two feet long, and on their under side of a silvery hue. Its fruit, which is often twelve or fourteen inches in diameter, contains a number of flat triangular seeds, called almonds or chestnuts of Brazil. These, when fresh, have an extremely agreeable taste; but the oil with which they abound easily becomes rancid. From the great size of the fruit, it is dangerous to travel in the forests where it is produced, at the period of its being ripe; and the natives cover their heads

and shoulders with bucklers of very hard wood to avoid being wounded by it.

The *Mountain Cabbage*, which is a variety of palm tree, grows to the height of fifty feet. Its trunk is straight and tapering, of a brown colour, hard, and divided into short joints, and full of pith. Near the summit the branches diverge in a horizontal direction, like the crown of a pine-apple. The leaves are about three feet long, of a deep green colour, and sharp pointed. The seed consists of small roundish nuts, somewhat like a cluster of dried grapes. The tree is cut down and divested of its branches, and of the husky fluted tegument which forms them, in order to get the heart or cabbage part. It is white; about two feet long; as thick as a man's arm, and round like a polished ivory cylinder. It is composed of tender longitudinal white flakes, like silk ribbands, but so close that they appear like a solid body. This substance, when eaten raw, resembles in taste the kernel of an almond, but is more tender and delicious. When boiled, it has nearly the taste of a cauliflower.

The *Tallow tree* grows naturally in China, where it is found on the banks of rivulets. It has smooth leaves, of a roundish shape, and bright red colour, and having spines on both sides. In its trunk and branches it resembles the cherry, and in its foliage the black poplar. The fruit is contained in a husk divided into three spherical or popular segments, which open when it is ripe, and discover three white grains of the size of a small walnut. The tallow is collected from the pulp which covers the seed, and which resembles animal tallow in colour, smell, and consistence. This vegetable grease is melted, and having a little lincod oil added to it, in order to render it softer and sweeter, is made into candles.

The *Butter tree* grows in the interior of Africa; is of a moderate size, with long alternate leaves. The fruit which it produces is about the bulk of a walnut; has an aromatic smell, and incloses a kernel nearly as large as an acorn. This kernel, being first dried in the sun, and then boiled in water, gives a preparative, which very nearly resembles butter, possesses a rich flavour, and will keep during a whole year without salt.

The *Wax tree* grows in North America, and principally in Pennsylvania, Carolina, and Virginia. The berries which it bears are boiled; and in the process of boiling, are pressed from time to time on the side of the vessel. This operation detaches the waxy substance from them, which is soon seen floating on the surface of the water in the form of grease, and which is collected and strained through a coarse cloth in order to separate all extraneous matter from it. After being dried and made as pure as possible, it is kneaded into casks for use. Four pounds of berries yield about a pound of wax, which is at first yellow, but finally assumes a greenish tinge.

The *Shirt tree* is found in South America. Baron Humboldt, the Prussian traveller, who visited that country, thus describes the plant: "We saw on the slope of the Sierra Duida, shirt trees, fifty feet high. The Indians cut off cylindrical pieces, two feet in diameter, from which they peel the red and fibrous bark, without making any longitudinal incision. This bark affords them a sort of garment, which resembles

sacks of a very coarse texture, and without a seam. The upper opening serves for the head and two lateral holes are cut to admit the arms. The natives wear these shirts in the rainy season; and as in South America the amazing bounties of Providence are generally perverted by the inhabitants, to the indulgence of habitual idleness, the Roman Catholic Missionaries accounted for it by observing, when they exhibited, as natural curiosities, these shirts of Marima, that in the forests of the Orinoko, the natives find even their garments ready made upon the trees."

COMMERCE OF THE JEWS.

The Reader is recommended to refer to the *Tells*. We now come to notice the commerce or trade of the Jews with other nations mentioned in the Scriptures. The first mention upon the subject that we find in the Bible, Gen. 37, is about the Midianites and Ishmaelites, who were carrying spices, and balm, and myrrh, from Gilead to Egypt. These articles were much used in that country, for embalming the bodies of the dead. We may also recollect that Nicodemus brought a quantity of spices for the body of Jesus, John 19:39. But these merchants appear to have been willing to buy any thing by which they might make a profit; so they bought Joseph, and paid twenty pieces of silver for him. They do not seem to have cared whether the sons of Jacob had any right to sell Joseph; indeed, they doubtless were aware that they were doing wrong, but like too many, even at the present day, they did not mind whether this were the case or not, if they could make a profit by what they bought. I am sorry to say that buying or selling things which belong to others is very common, even among young people and children, but that does not make it the less wicked. It is an old saying and a true one, that "The receiver is as bad as the thief." I hope my readers, whether old or young, will think upon this subject, and remember, that it is their duty to refrain from buying what has been obtained by wrong means, quite as much as to abstain from stealing. There are several texts upon this subject in the book of Proverbs. I will mention two: "wealth gotten by vanity [or improper means] shall be diminished: chap. 13:11; and "an inheritance may be gotten hastily at the beginning, but the end thereof shall not be blessed." These merchants took Joseph down to Egypt; they little thought that this poor lad was a treasure more precious than all their spices, and balm, and myrrh; and that this poor young slave, would one day be the lord of Egypt. As for the money Joseph's brethren got by selling him, we may be sure that it did them no good: the famine that came in a few years afterwards diminished their substance, although God was pleased to preserve the greater part of it, through the means of their brother, whom they had sold.

We may also notice that these merchants dealt in slaves. It is a very dreadful thing, that men, women, and children should be sold like cattle: and we may just remark, that this was forbidden by the divine law, for we read, Exod. 21:16, "He that stealeth a man, and selleth him, shall surely be put to death."

In the law, as delivered to Moses, we do not find any laws or regulations respecting tra