

POETRY.

NONE THEIR END OBTAIN.

BY RICHARD HOWITT.

THE miser has his anguish,
The merchant weary pain,
The lover long doth languish,
Yet none their end obtain

The toiling farmer soweth,
The reaper reaps the grain:
The traveller forward goeth—
Yet none their end obtain.

The miser leaves his money,
The merchant all his care;
The lover—gall and honey—
For thus it is they fare.

The farmer in death's furrow,
Is buried like his grain;
The labourer on the morrow
From labour doth refrain:
All pay the life they borrow,
For ALL THAT END obtain.

They lay them down to slumber,
Beneath the church-yard stone,
With all the woes they number,
Their destiny unknown.

And what thus could they follow,
With such continued quest?
What flitting dream and hallow,
Thus robbed them of their rest.

Power, wealth, or love, or leisure,
Alone could not be sought;
Beyond must be some treasure,
Some phantom of the thought!

They sought, thus truth confesseth,
But, erring, failed to find,
What Heaven alone possesseth—
A calm and happy mind!

MISCELLANY.

WITCH ORDEALS IN INDIA.—Persons suspected of being witches are often subjected to very cruel treatment, by the natives—especially if the ordeal to which their neighbors have recourse should convict them of the crime. In India, as well as in Europe, it is supposed that a witch will float upon the water; but there are other tests by which their acquaintance with the black art may be proved. Oil poured in a leaf with a little rice, forms one of those trials; should the oil run through when the names of the accused are called, their guilt is established. There are numerous ordeals by which the thief may be detected besides the one most commonly practised, of causing the suspected parties to chew rice, an operation which, though to easy those who have nothing to fear, becomes difficult to the conscious delinquent, whose mouth, parched and dry, refuses its function, and upon examination the rice is found whole. Another plan is to rub the upper stone of a mill with *assafoetida*, the stone being so placed as to appear suspended in air; the persons implicated are obliged to go one by one into the apartment, and touch this stone, all being assured that it will fall and entrap the head of the guilty person, consequently the thief takes care not to touch it, and the operator having smelt the heads of the whole number easily selects that which has committed the theft.—*Asiatic Journal*.

SINGULAR—A family of fifteen brothers are now living near Lyons, France, under one roof and all unmarried. Is not this single blessedness?

NOVEL MODE OF TRAVELLING.—Among other conveniences provided by directors of the grand Junction Railway for the accommodation of travellers, not the least amusing one is a species of convenience named in the advertisement, "bed-carriages in a mail-coach!" In other days, the man who would have talked of living to see the time when he could sleep in bed, and be carried through the air at the rate of thirty or five-and-thirty miles an hour, would have been deemed a suitable inmate for a lunatic asylum.

GOOD ADVICE.—The following words, it has been well said, are deserving to be written in letters of gold, like those over the principal gate of Athens, in the days of her pride and glory. "Keep thy feet dry—thy skin clean—thy digestion regular—thy head cool—and a fig for the doctor."

FREDERICK THE GREAT, conqueror as he was, sustained a severe defeat at Coshin, in the war of 1755. Some time after, at a review, he joyously asked a soldier, who had a deep cut on his cheek, "Friend, at what alehouse did you get that scratch?" "I got it," said the soldier, "at Coshin, where your Majesty paid the reckoning."

ONE MAN EQUAL TO A HUNDRED THOUSAND.—After the battle of Mocketstet, the Duke of Marlborough, on reviewing the French prisoners who had been obliged to surrender in the village of Blenheim, observed a fine grenadier of the regiment of Navarre, who preserved all the fierceness of his character even in bondage. "If," said the duke, pointing to this man, "the king of France had a hundred thousand men like him, he would be soon more fortunate in war." "Morbien, General," exclaimed the grenadier, "it is not a hundred thousand men like me that the king, my master, is in want of; it is one man like you!"

ARGUMENTATIVE.—The Vermont *Mercury* has the following excellent defence lately made to an action, by a "down east" lawyer:—"There are three points in the cause, may it please your honour," said the defendant's counsel, "In the first place, we contend that the kettle was cracked when we borrowed it; secondly, that it was whole when we returned it; and thirdly, that we never had it."

ACQUAINTANCE.—Enter not into a large circle of acquaintance; for thereby you set open a gate to invaders, who will plunder you of time, the most valuable article of which you can be possessed.

THREE USES OF ONE WORD.—A person who lived in constant fear of the bailiffs, having absconded, one of his acquaintances was asked what was the reason of his absence? to which he replied, "Why, Sir, I apprehend he was apprehended of being apprehended."

EARLY RISING.—Every man, who is in the habit of rising very early, does not live to a great age—but in every case of extraordinary longevity, the individual was an early riser. This fact has often been asserted, and we believe, never contradicted. It furnishes a strong argument for those who are desirous of a long life, cheerfulness, and health, to rise always with the sun, and inhale the pure air of the morning. Wealth is no excuse for indolence, but when a man grows rich, he is apt to grow lazy, and prefer passing the morning in senseless slumber, to the pleasant and wholesome exercise of a morning walk. Such men merely vegetate—they do not enjoy happiness. The diligent farmer or mechanic, who rises with the sun, and re-assumes his daily employment, enjoys happiness of a much nobler

character than the sluggard, who passes away the sweetest part of the day by indulging himself in unnecessary repose.

USES OF RICE.—The article of rice is far too lightly valued by our housewives. By the following, it will be perceived that it can be turned to various good accounts:

To make a loaf of rice Bread.—Boil a pint of rice soft, add a pint of leaven, then three quarts of rice flour, put it to rise in a tin or earthen vessel, until it has risen sufficiently; divide it into three parts, then bake it as other bread, and you will have three large loaves.

To make journey or Johnny Cake.—To three spoonful of soft boiled rice, add a small tea cup full of water or milk, then add six spoonful of flour, which will make a large journey cake, or six wafers.

To make rice Cakes.—Take a pint of soft boiled rice, a half-pint of milk or water, add twelve spoonful of the flour, divide them into small cakes, and bake them in a brick oven.

To make rice Puffs.—To a pint of flour add a tea-spoonful of salt, a pint of boiling water, beat up four eggs, stir them well together, put from two to three spoonful of fat into a pan, make it boiling hot, and drop a spoonful of the mixture into the pan, as you do to make common fritters.

To make a Pudding.—To a quart of milk, add a pint of the flour, boil them to a pap, beat up six eggs, to which add six spoonful of sugar, and a spoonful of butter, which, when well beaten together, add them to the milk and flour; grease the pan it is to be made in, grate nutmeg over the mixture, and bake it.

To make Wafers.—Take a pint of warm water, a teaspoonful of salt, add a pint of the flour, and it will give you two dozen wafers of the finest flavor.

Rice Flour Sponge Cake.—Made like other sponge cake, except that you use 3 quarters of a pound of rice flour, 13 eggs, leaving out four whites, and add a little salt.

Rice Griddle Cakes.—Boil one large cup of whole rice quite soft in the milk, and while hot, stir in a little flour or Indian meal, when cold add two or three eggs and a little salt. Bake it in small thin cakes on the griddle.

Besides the above uses, it is good for children, and it may also be used for thickening soups, custards, pies, &c.

VEAL.—Veal in Mobile, according to the *Advertiser*, is a little dried up cow, fourteen years old, killed, dressed and sold in market.

STOVES.

R. DAWSON,
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STOVES,
of New York and Carron Casting,
which will be sold low for cash.

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