



THE MECHANICAL POWERS.

The moving power of simplest kind,
Is said to be the plane inclined;
On which all heavy bodies tend,
If not prevented, to descend.

The wedge is very simple too,
Yet many wondrous things can do;
Such as from hard and solid rock,
Detach a large and massy block.

The lever often is applied
To move with ease to either side,
A mass which by mere strength alone,
Could not by many hands be done.

The pulley an enormous weight
Will raise to a surprising height,
Or rapidly extend the sail
To catch the favouring breeze or gale.

The ax's and its powerful wheel
Makes things a regular impulse feel;
And therefore much employed has been
In both the small and great machine.

The screw, though call'd a force compound
Is also very useful found,
For speedily it can apply
A pressure that would tons defy.

TOO MANY STUDIES AT ONCE.—Young ladies engage in too many studies at once. It is not an unfrequent occurrence for a young lady to engage in five or six different branches of science at one time. It is a common, and I think a true saying, that a 'Jack at all trades is good at none'; and I feel sure that a young lady who recites in French, Latin, Geography, Natural Philosophy and Music, every day, cannot understand what she learns. It appears to me to be the perfection of education to learn to concentrate all the powers and faculties of the mind upon one subject, until that is perfectly understood. If a young lady commences the study of Natural Philosophy, and pursues it to the exclusion of all other studies, she not only retains what she learns, but she reflects upon the facts which she has collected during the hours of relaxation. And in a short time her whole soul will be engaged in it. Let a young lady commence her studies, and confine herself to one, or at most two books at one time, and if she does not finish her education too early in life, she will have laid up a vast fund from which she can ever after draw the richest draughts of enjoyment.

LABOUR.—No man should be exempt from labour, nor any loaded with it; but, by dis-

tributing employment according to capacity, we might make labour a source of universal satisfaction, and a bond of union, realising, as regards the world's business, the old adage—"that many hands make light work." With these convictions, one man might believe in purgatory, and another in predestination, and yet not war with each other—each would follow his own peculiar form of worship, and the fiat as to its truth would be removed to that sphere in which the voice of man has no weight. With these convictions each would desire only such leisure as healthy labour would furnish him with the means of enjoying.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL WONDERS.—At the last meeting of the Association of Science, at Bristol, Dr. Buckland noticed that undoubted traces remained, of animals (the Iguanodon, for instance) which must have been of such gigantic size, that, compared with it, the elephant was a mere shrimp. Many who have travelled to Brighton were not, perhaps, aware that they were crushing beneath their chariot wheels the remains of tens of thousands of animals, which, had the travellers lived a hundred thousand years ago, would have turned the tables upon them. There were at this time, in the College of Surgeons in London, the remains of an animal whose tail was more than a yard in circumference, as was proved by the existing vertebrae.

ORIGIN OF GAMING.—The invention of this curse is attributed to the Lydians when under the pressure of a great famine. To divert themselves from dwelling on their sufferings they contrived dice, balls, tables, &c.; and, it is added, that to bear their calamity the better, they used to play a whole day without interruption, that they might not be racked with the thoughts of food. Here is another proof that the best things, perverted from the original purpose, become the worst. This invention, intended for a remedy against hunger, is now the common and hateful cause of it.

THE SILENT WOMAN.—Madame Reguer, the wife of a Law Officer of Versailles, while talking in the presence of a numerous party, dropped some remarks which were out of place, though not very important. Her husband reprimanded her before the whole company, saying—"Silence, Madam; you are a fool!" She lived 20 or 30 years afterwards, and never uttered a single word, even to her children! A pretended theft was committed in her presence, in the hope of taking her by surprise, but without effect; and nothing could induce her to speak. When her consent was necessary for the marriage of any of her children, she bowed her head and signed the contract.—Madame Campana's Journal.

FREEDOM.—None can love freedom heartily but good men. Every man who ably and honestly advocates the cause of freedom and good government is popular in England. For, naturally, and of necessity, the people's sympathies are linked to their burthens, and diffuse among them a just and wholesome relish for knowledge; to provide civil and religious instruction for their children, and raise them to that mental condition in which they may, with safety to themselves and to the State, exercise all the rights of freemen.

Poor Charles Mathews' idea of love had all the requisites of a legitimate definition; it was true, distinct, and full—

"A little sighing,
A little crying,
A little dying,
And a deal of lying.

This is probably the "abstract and brief chronicle" of half the love-sick heroes that have been written since the beginning of the world.

STATIONARY, &c.

The Subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms:

WRITING PAPER of all kinds,
Drawing and colored Paper.
BLANK BOOKS, various sizes.
SCHOOL BOOKS of all kinds, and
a variety of cheap Historical and
other works, Children's Books.
Slates, Penknives, &c.

ALSO, 100 reams Printing Demy Paper; Wrapping do of various sizes, and a large assortment of Blank Cards.

November 4. J. MUNRO.

JUST PUBLISHED, CUNNABELL'S Nova-Scotia Almanack,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1837.

CONTAINS.—Thoughts on Astronomy, Eclipses, Table of the Solar System, Equation Table of Time, New Chronological Series, Astronomical and Ecclesiastical Calendar, Answers to Mathematical Questions in Nova-Scotia Almanack for 1836, and New Questions. Lists of English Ministry, of Nova-Scotia Council and Assembly, Merchants' Private Signals, Militia, Navy, Army, with date of present rank, Principal Roads throughout the Province, with a variety of other information. ALSO, a List of Temperance Societies, throughout the Province.

Sold at the Printing Office of William Cunnabell, Argyle Street, and at the Stationary Stores of Messrs. A. & W. Mackinlay, and Mr. John Munro.

October 20.

Bills of Lading, Seamen's Articles, &c. for sale at this Office.