

JUVENILE ENTERTAINER.

"Torquet ab obscurnis jam nunc sermonibus aurem"

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BIOGRAPHY.

The Progress of Genius

FROM OBSCURE AND LOW SITUATIONS, TO EMINENCE AND CELEBRITY.

It is that gift of God which learning cannot
infer, which no disadvantages of birth or educa-
tion can wholly obscure.

DUNCAN FORBES.

His eminent Scottish Lawyer, was born at
Loden, in the county of Inverness, in 1665,
educated in the university of Edinburgh,
whence he removed to Utrecht, and afterwards
to Paris, where he studied the civil law. He
returned, in 1710, to Scotland, and was called
to the bar in the court of session. His abilities
as an advocate, were soon noticed, and he ob-
tained great practice. In 1717, he was ap-
pointed solicitor-general of Scotland. In 1722,
he was returned member for the county of In-
verness; and in 1725, was promoted to the dig-
nity of lord-advocate. He was further advanced
in 1742, to the Lord President of the court
of session, in which high station he acted with
integrity, that he was esteemed and honor-
ed by his country. During the rebellion in 1745 he
used the utmost of his power to oppose the
rebels, and mortgaged his estate to support
the government. With great reason he applied
to the ministry for a repayment of those expen-
ses which he had incurred by his loyalty, and
his refusal, undoubtedly a stain on the history
of his times, is said to have operated so strongly
on his mind, as to produce a fever, of which
he died in 1747, at the age of sixty-two.

SCOTCH VICAR OF BRAY.

The Church-yard of Ruthwell, lies Mr Ga-
Young, the Vicar of Bray of Scotland. He
was ordained minister in 1617, when the church
was Presbyterian; soon after a moderate sort of
episcopacy was established; in 1638 the famous
covenant took place; in 1660 episco-
pacy arrived at its plenitude of power; yet Mr
Young maintained his post, amidst all those vi-
cissitudes; and, what is more, supported a most

respectable character, lived a tranquil life, and
died in peace, after enjoying his benefice fifty-
four years.

LITERATURE.

A FATHER'S ADDRESS TO HIS CHILDREN No. 3.

Reflections upon Creation.

THE psalmist, treating of this subject in a
most beautiful psalm, (the 10th) could not help
breaking forth into a holy rapture "O Lord, how
 manifold are thy works! In wisdom hast thou
made them all The earth is full of thy riches.
And so is this great and wide sea, wherein are
things creeping innumerable, both small and
great beasts. These wait all upon thee, that
thou mayest give them their meat in due season.
The glory of the Lord shall endure for ever:
The Lord shall rejoice in his works!"

What a large house, to our thoughts, hath
God raised and formed in this world; and what
a vast and ever-craving family he daily nourishes
and supplies! If he withhold his hand, or sup-
porting power, they must die, for they can raise
nothing, not even a blade of grass or a single
atom, by themselves. If he take away his al-
mighty energy or action, the whole fabric must
dissolve in ruins, having no foundation but the
spirit of his mouth, or the life of his command.
It is and must be as easy to him [speaking after
our manner of thought] to destroy as to build
a world. By a word, or manifestation of his
might, he called all we see into being: by the
same, he can scatter the atoms of his own crea-
tion, and reduce them to the nothing from which
they were made. One element, such as fire,
which is more or less in all the substances we
know, and which God in his wonderful wisdom
hath made the instrument of nourishing all
things, if permitted to break forth into action
upon the rest, would suffice alone to bring the
universe to immediate destruction. And if an
element, an instrument, can do this, as we know
by our senses it can; how much sooner the God
who made it?

This little spot, the earth which we inhabit,
is almost a grain of sand to the whole of what
we can see in the creation about us. There-
fore, from the invention of telescopes, new and
new discoveries of stars upon stars, many of
which our fathers, unaided by our improvements,
could not see and others which, being beyond
our own and all future reach of art, we and our
posterity may never know. And yet God, the
same God, our own God and Creator, formed
them as well as ourselves, and equally supports
us all! His care extends to the minutest insect,
and to the largest world, to an atom, and to
the universe, through every moment, and along-
with.

In the contemplation of God's works, my dear
child, O learn to admire himself! If they are
great and wonderful, as indeed they are, He,
their author and their end, must be infinitely more
glorious and astonishing. Consider, then,

whose you are, and by whom you are made,
consider the purpose for which he made you;
consider, if you are answering that purpose; and
if not, what may be, what must be the event to
yourself. He made you for his glory. Have
you shown forth that glory? Are you living to
his praise? Is this your desire, your joy, your
purpose, in all you say and do? Can you de-
clare that this has always been your view, always
the aim & bent of your mind? If you cannot say
this in truth, then you must have left God, as
your rightful Sovereign and Creator, and are
gone astray. Then the farther you wander, the
farther from his glory are you, and consequent-
ly from your own happiness. And if this be the
case, as indeed it is, how shall you return?
By what means can you be restored? How is
the great end of your being to be preserved?
How are you to be happy at last, and God be
glorified?—These are questions of the last im-
portance and to which I beg your most serious
attention.

Friend of Youth.

THE BOOK OF NATURE LAID OPEN.

QUADRUPEDS.

Of this order, it may be remarked in general,
that they derive their name from the number of
their legs; and this naturally occasions in those
that make use of them for the purpose of walk-
ing, the prone posture by which they are dis-
tinguished; but this posture far from incommod-
ing them, is by the wise conformation of the
other parts rendered the most commodious possi-
ble for their habits and manner of living.
Quadrupeds are for the most part furnished
with tails, and these are highly useful in the ab-
sence of arms for sweeping off vermin and
troublesome animals—Having no hands to lift
their food to their mouths, the necks of this
order are in general proportioned to the length
of their fore legs; their legs are made to bend
in such a direction as with the greatest ease to
facilitate their motion forwards, they have, for
the most part, a covering of hair or wool; and,
that the weight of the head might not become to
heavy in the act of feeding, each of these ani-
mals is furnished with a strong tendinous in-
sensible ligament, braced from the head to the
middle of the back, which both enables them to
support their burden with ease, and to recover
their head at pleasure.

In the particular construction of the various
species of Quadrupeds, with their several dispo-
sitions and appetites, there are several things
very remarkable; but I can only mention a few
of them, in which the wisdom and goodness of
God, in adapting them so wonderfully to their
different situations, habits, and manner of living
are very conspicuous.

Animals of the *graminivorous* kind, such as
the Horse, the Ox, and the Sheep, are furnished
with masticating organs, adapted to the soft
herbage they eat;—being of harmless disposi-