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THE BEE.

"JUSTUM, ET TENACEM PROPOSITI VIRUM, NON CIVIUM ARDOR PRAVA JUBENTUM, NON VULTUS INSTANTIS TYRANNI MENTE QUATIT SOLIDA."

VOLUME I.

PICTOU, N. S. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1835.

NUMBER 11.

THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, And delivered in Town at the low price of 12s. 6d. per annum, if paid in advance, but 15s. if paid at the end of the year;—payments made within three months after receiving the first Paper considered in advance; whenever Papers have to be transmitted through the Post Office, 2s. 6d. additional will be charged for postage.

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JAMES MALCOLM

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SCREW AUGERS, LOCKS, HINGES AND FIRE-IRON'S,

With a Great Variety of other Goods.

The above STOCK has all been selected by J. M. from the different Manufacturers in Great Britain. May 25.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to return his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has met with since his commencement in Business, and to notify that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, to the newly fitted and spacious Shop, lately kept by Mr. John Gordon, next door west of Mr. Fraser, Druggist, where he hopes by his zealous exertions to merit a continuance of past favours.

His present Stock of GROCERIES, LIQUORS AND DRY GOODS, together with his

SPRING SUPPLY,—(daily expected) he offers at his new Stand, on his usual low terms. JAMES JOHNSTON.

May 18, 1835.

b-w

WAR

OF THE IDLE AGAINST THE BUSY.

Not the least of the troubles of a busy man is to protect himself, as he sitteth in his home or goeth about the ways of the world, from the great banditti of the idle. Does an idle man like conversation; he obtains it, not from some man equally yawning and vacant with himself, but from some active and well-plenished mind, which cannot properly spare him a moment, though he generally contrives to take an hour. Say he dabbles in literature, and, in attempts at easy writing, makes as usual somewhat hard reading; to whom does he apply to get his diction trimmed and his work liced into shape, but to some poor over-driven steer of the press, whose every minute is required for his ordinary and unavoidable labour, or who can only spare for this supererogatory drudgery some intervals of leisure which he ought rather to spend in healthy exercise, or that (to him) greatest of all luxuries, simple vacation of mind? The idle never think of plundering the idle: they are a set of luxurious dogs, and regard no booty as worth having, unless it be a serious deprivation to its former owners. An hour or two filched from a half-employed man, they regard as a very poor spoil. They know he can make it up at some other time. It is the fully or over-occupied man whom they like to prey upon. Five minutes from such a person is a greater acquisition than a whole day from one who has only a little to do. A late eminent writer, who used to publish two or three novels every year, and was reputed to be one of the busiest of men, informed me that scarcely a day ever passed without his receiving some huge manuscript or other, which he was requested to read and give his opinion of; and, indeed, he said, he had far more employment of this kind put upon him than his whole time could have been sufficient to discharge. For some years, with his characteristic good nature, he would do what he could to gratify his applicants; but at length their demands became so overwhelming, that he found it necessary to reject them all on the plea of insufficient eyesight. On being defeated here, it is unquestionable that they would go to the next most busy author of the day, whoever he might be, and then to the next, and so on. Finding eagles shy, they would bang away at the capercaillies. In this they are something like their worthy fellow-loungers, the wayside curs, which, you may observe, never try to stop any thing that goes slowly, but yelp themselves almost into convulsions at travellers who gallop.

The idler, after dawdling as long as possible over breakfast and newspaper, takes cane in hand, and walks out upon a cruise against the peace of mankind—his interests entirely inconsistent with theirs, his aims entirely different; uncomfortable himself, he carries discomfort to every one; he is in fact a sort of public enemy. The professional or mercantile friend, who meets him on the way, assumes a brisker and busier air, and endeavours covertly to get upon a somewhat faster pace, in order that he may be enabled to pass him in a hurry-flurry kind of way, without stopping to talk. The bandit, be it observed, likes to bring down a busy man, but there is a point of haste which defeats him. It seems a fixed principle in dynamics, that if you pass him at the rate of four miles an hour, he cannot lay hold of you. At that rate your button hole is safe. Should he catch you, however, moving at an incautiously sober pace, he grapples at once, and is upon your quarter for half an hour's gossip, before

you can help yourself. Even supposing you avoid being boarded for a year at a time, he is always sure at least, of your nod once a day. That you cannot avoid, no more than the stage coach can avoid the toll-bars, for he lies in the way, and will have it from you. I have sometimes got and given bows with individuals of this kind, through groups of a dozen persons, whom I had caused to interpose as we passed: bows they were in eclipse; I would catch my man on the rise as he emerged, and only suppose a bow had taken place. To an idler who is ill off, a nod from a busy friend in passing is a great deal: it is news from the land of happiness—that is, of activity: it is a drop shaken over upon him from the jar of rapture. If he cannot bring you down for an hour's talk, he will make himself comfortable for the day with a good nod. but the idlers in general are less easily satisfied. They will try every shift, invent devices innumerable, practise all sorts of stratagems, to make a feasible invasion of your dominions. They hear a piece of unexpected and most astonishing news: in they come upon you with the wonder still hot upon their faces, and with all kinds of superfluous exclamations pour out their intelligence upon you. They have just seen an advertisement of something that they thought would be for your advantage, and could not rest till they came to tell you of it. In any such case they have you for an hour dead. But suppose you are so inconsiderate as to put some little commission upon them, or to engage in something of their proposing, and which requires a little of their attention, or simply tell them something that justifies a little anxiety on their part, then are you fairly ruined—bankrupt—done for: you may now give up all other business, for this will henceforth be the only thing you will be permitted to attend to. The idler has you from morning till night; he fixes you in his fangs as the spider does the fly, absolutely rots upon your flesh and blood, nor leaves you so long as anything besides the shell and the bone remain. Oh, my friends, be guarded against allowing the idler to gain a footing of this kind with you. Keep him far off with the chaux-de-frise of civility. Never allow him to lend you any thing. Never tell him that you are unwell. All such matters lead to fresh attacks you may repent the confession of a casual headache in the throes of chronic rheumatism, and a borrowed book in the perdition of as much time as might have sufficed to purchase a library.

Shopkeepers, and others of the more genteel traders, are peculiarly exposed to the attacks of the idle, who lounge in upon them at all times, and often seriously impede the progress of real business, if not absolutely prevent the approach of customers. Yet I am inclined to think—and surely it is no personal feeling which induces the supposition—that there is no busy man who is more tormented and more seriously injured by the idle, than the busy professor of letters. Authors are divided into two great classes—those who publish frequently, and those who never or hardly ever publish. The latter write not the less for their rare publishing. They write from very weakness of understanding. Their works are suppurations. Finding print difficult, or unattainable, they contrive the next best expedient for making their labour not altogether in vain. Like the authors who lived before the invention of printing, they read their compositions to friends, with or without extenuating suppers, or impose bulky manuscripts upon them to be perused in private. Even one auditor is precious to the gentleman who writes for amuse-

ment, especially if that one be an author of any note. It never once occurs to him that the habitual author holds all the affairs of the press in as much abhorrence as the doctor does his own drugs, and instead of desultorating any concern with the blackened paper of another man, can hardly endure the sight of his own. He thinks only of the pleasantness of getting praise from one who is himself much praised. Having his work read by one whose own writings are extensively perused, seems to him the next thing to being extensively perused himself. Since he is to have only one stray reader now and then, he likes that he should be one of some importance. Thus the man who by his compositions can delight thousands, is often detained from that glorious employment, by a necessity in courtesy to the reader of that which never could, by any possibility, give pleasure to a single human being. Nor is it solely to gain a reader. The literary idler always entertains a kind of hope, that, by thrusting a manuscript now and then before the eyes of a regular man of the press, some of them will some day in some way or other catch; that, as it were—just pop into types by mistake—and thus afford him the dear and long-looked-for pleasure of seeing his thoughts in another form than that wearisome and everlasting holograph. The patient wishfulness, the untiring laboriousness, the endless shapes of vanity and folly, which some men thus display before others, would, if carefully delineated, present a new and striking chapter in the science of human nature. Some are a great deal more easily dealt with than others. The least word of discouragement is sufficient; they assent hastily to the very first hint of dislike, and thrust the manuscript back into their pockets, fearful to provoke the telling of the whole truth. With such modest and diffident natures there is a pleasure in dealing. But others are of a very different temperament. Totally unacquainted with the extent of labour and experience, which, in addition to native ability, must go to the production of successful composition, they may have thrown off some sketchy, scrappy, endless, senseless, ill-concocted, ill-arranged stuff, which in their sublime conceit is good enough for the world, and thus they bring to you, rather with a demand of your admiration than a request of your judgement. With such gentlemen a vague and courteous sentence of insufficiency will not do: they must have particulars. You mention with much reluctance one unfavourable peculiarity: they question it, battle it, and perhaps beat you out of it. You then present another: this they also contest. You all the time fight in the manacles of politeness and good nature, which of course gives them a great advantage. In the end, perhaps, they leave you in much the same condition with the gentleman who did not like Dr. Fell. You have declared you do not approve of the article or the work, and yet you are shown to have not one good and valid reason for entertaining any such sentiment. The enraged author then quits your house, after having destroyed not a little of both your time and your tranquility, and proclaims every where that you have used him most abominably.

Such are a few of the miseries arising from the war carried on by the idle against the busy. It is a war in which only one party can be worsted, for the assailants have nothing to lose, while the assailed have hardly any means of defence. Seeing that, as long as the idle exist, they will prey upon the busy, I would suggest that some means be devised for providing legitimate and useful employment for these unhappy persons. It is not desirable that they should enter the regular labour market, and, by virtue of their independent circumstances, undersell those who work for bread. There are innumerable other ways in which they might at once benefit their species, and amuse themselves. They might form great distinct societies for benevolent purposes, become the all-pervading missionaries of knowledge and morality, or, like the knights of old, make a profession of succouring all that were injured and oppressed. If they were to do nothing more than interest themselves in persons who become idle through unfortunate circum-

stances—of whom every large town has always a large number, and a very pitiable class they are—and if by a little trouble they could form a kind of medium by which such persons might regain employment, they would be doing a very considerable service to humanity. If those who have a literary ambition would content themselves with becoming the acting and presiding persons in little associations for diffusing literature, and in guiding the thoughts of useful writers to their proper objects, they would oblige instead of tormenting the public, and would soon, I am persuaded, find more pleasure in one week of such employment, than in an age of fiddle-faddle authorship.—*Chambers' Edin. Journal.*

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

The heart, which is the principal organ of circulation, is placed within the breast between the two lobes of the lungs. It is a fleshy substance, and has two cavities, which are separated from each other by a valve. From the left ventricle, a large blood vessel, called the *aorta*, proceeds, and soon divides into several branches, which ascend and descend by innumerable ramifications, become smaller as they proceed, and penetrate every part of the body. When the right ventricle contracts, the blood is propelled into arteries with so much force that it reaches the minutest extremities of their most remote ramifications. This motion is called the *pulse*, which is merely the effect of the pulsation of the heart, and is quicker or slower according to the frequency of its contractions.

When the blood arrives at the extremities of the arteries distributed through the body, Nature employs it in the wisest manner. Certain vessels absorb the watery, oily, and saline parts. In some parts of the body, where the arteries are distributed, the secretion of milk, fat, and various fluids is performed: the remaining portion of blood flows into the extremities of the veins. These vessels gradually enlarge in size, till they form very large tubes, which return the blood back to the right ventricle of the heart. The blood is then propelled into the *pulmonary artery*, which disperses it through the lungs by innumerable small branches. It is there exposed to the action of the air, is afterwards received by the pulmonary veins, and by them is conveyed to the left *aortic* of the heart. This contracts, and sends it into the left ventricle, which, also contracting, pushes it into the *aorta*, whence it circulates through every part of the body.

For this complicated function, four cavities, as we have seen, become necessary, and four are accordingly provided: two called *Ventricles*, which send out the blood; viz. one into the lungs, in the first instance, the other into the mass after it has returned from the lungs. Two others called *Auricles* which receive the blood from the veins; viz. one as it comes immediately from the body, the other as the same blood comes a second time, after its circulation through the lungs, for without the lungs one of each would have been sufficient.

Such is the admirable circulation of the blood in man and most animals. But there is still much obscurity in this interesting subject. We meet with wonders here, that prove how incapable the human mind is of explaining this work of Divine wisdom. "The wisdom of the Creator," saith Hamburgler, "is in nothing seen more gloriously than the heart;" and how well doth it execute its office! An anatomist, who understood the structure of the heart, might say before hand that it would play; but he would expect, I think, from the complexity of its mechanism, and the delicacy of many of its parts, that it should always be liable to derangement, or that it would soon work itself out. Yet shall this wonderful machine go night and day, for eighty years together, at the rate of 100,000 strokes every twenty-four hours, having at every stroke a great resistance to overcome, and shall continue the action for this length of time without disorder and without weariness!

From Keil's *Anatomy*, we learn that each ventricle will contain at least one ounce of blood. The heart contracts 4000 times in one hour, from which it follows that there pass through the heart every hour 4000 ounces, or 250 pounds, of blood. The whole mass of blood is said to be about 25 pounds, so that a quantity equal to the whole mass of blood passes through the heart 11 times in one hour, which is about once in every four minutes.

"Consider," says Paley, "what an affair this is, when we come to very large animals. The *aorta* of the whale is larger in the bore than the main pipe of some water-works; and the water roaring in its passage through a pipe of that description is inferior in impetus and velocity to the blood gushing from the whale's heart." Dr. Hunter, in his account of the dissection of a whale, says, "The *aorta* measured a

foot diameter. Ten or fifteen gallons of blood are thrown out of the heart at a stroke, with an immense velocity, through a tube of a foot diameter. The whole idea fills the mind with wonder."

The account here given will not convey to a reader ignorant of anatomy any thing like an accurate notion of the form, action, or the use of the parts, or of the circulation of the blood (nor can any short and popular account do this); but it is abundantly sufficient to give him some idea of the wonderful mechanism bestowed on his frame, for the continuance of life, by the hand of a Being who is all-wise, all-powerful, and all-good, and whose bountiful care is equally extended to the preservation and happiness of the humblest creature in existence, which has been, equally with ourselves, called into life at his Divine behest, and for a wise and good purpose.—*Saturday Magazine.*

BIOGRAPHY.

JOSIAH WEDGEWOOD.

This ingenious and amiable man, to whom England was indebted for many valuable improvements in pottery, was the younger son of a Staffordshire potter, who possessed a small entailed estate. He was born in July 1730, and received from his father a very limited education, and a very small patrimony. At an early period of life he applied himself to his father's profession, which was then limited to the production of only the coarsest kinds of earthenware.

The art of fabricating vessels from clay, which was known to the Egyptians and other nations of antiquity, and also to the Chinese (who made the superior kind called *China Ware* so early as the fifth century), was practised at Burslem and some adjacent places in Staffordshire, in, and perhaps before, the reign of Charles II. The possession of extensive fields of clay and coal, and the unfitness of the soil for agriculture, seem to have been the original causes of establishing the earthenware manufacture in this part of England. At the time mentioned, the art was in a very rude state, the ware being all extremely clumsy, the colours both coarse and very unskillfully applied, the glazing consisting entirely of lead ore, or calcined lead, a substance in a high degree pernicious to human life. Some improvements were introduced about the year 1690 by two brothers from Holland, named *Ellers*, who settled at Burslem, but were obliged soon after to return to their native country, in consequence of the fumes of their furnaces having led to a quarrel with their neighbours. These improvements were not lost sight of among the Staffordshire potters, and another was in time added by a Mr. Astbury, who suggested the admixture of calcined flint with clay, while a greater precision was given to the movements of the potter's wheel by an ingenious mechanic named *Alsager*. The Staffordshire ware continued nevertheless, at the beginning of the reign of George III., to exhibit little elegance, and to be of very limited utility. The paraphernalia of the tea table were regularly imported from China. The articles of the dinner-table were generally of metal among the higher ranks, and of wood among the lower. The porcelain which had been produced at Dresden since an early period of the century—the invention of a German chemist named *De Böttcher*—was then little known in Britain. And almost the only ware of a superior order, besides *China*, which had obtained a footing in the country, was an improved kind which for a few years had been imported from France. It was reserved for Mr. Wedgwood first to apply effectually the principles of science and of taste to this department of our national manufactures.

The subject of our memoir had entered into business on his own account, in partnership with a Mr. Bentley, and, by the assistance of that gentleman, and of an eminent chemist named *Chisholme*, whom he liberally rewarded, had made considerable improvements in the composition, form, and colour of the common wares, when, in 1763, he attracted general notice to a species of ware, greatly superior in beauty and

consistence to any ever before manufactured in England. This new pottery was composed of clay obtained from Devonshire and Dorsetshire, mixed with ground flint, and coated with a vitreous glaze. He called it *Queen's Ware*, in honour of the youthful consort of George III., to whom he presented a service of it, and who became its patroness. By his own taste and that of his partner, a classical elegance was given to this manufacture, which not only rendered it the most beautiful of potteries, but furnished models for a variety of articles in other materials, so as to exert a considerable influence over the national taste. The demand for the Staffordshire ware increased proportionally, and rendered it an important branch of commerce, both domestic and foreign, and tables in the remotest parts of Europe were in time furnished with elegant services of queen's ware, of great variety of designs. By varying and repeating his experiments in regard to this pottery, Mr. Wedgwood discovered modes of making other kinds of fine ware or porcelain, equally elegant and useful. Of these the most important were the following:—1. A species resembling porphyry, Egyptian pebble, and other beautiful stones of the silicious and crystalline kind. 2. *Jasper*, a white porcelain rivaling the productions of antiquity, which soon became known throughout Europe: it possessed properties similar to the stone of the same name, susceptible of a high polish, resisting all the acids, and bearing without injury a very strong fire; together with the singular property of receiving from metallic calces the same colours which those calces impart to glass or enamels in fusion; a distinction possessed by no porcelain of ancient or modern composition. 3. *Basalt*, a black porcelain biscuit,* which, like the preceding, bore a strong similarity to the natural stone, could receive a polish, resist acids, and bear a very strong fire. 4. White porcelain biscuit, of a smooth wax-like appearance, of properties similar to basalt. 5. *Bamboo*, a cane-coloured substance, resembling in its characteristics the kind last described. 6. A porcelain biscuit, almost as hard as sardonyx; a property, which, with its impenetrability by acids and every known liquid, makes it peculiarly well adapted for the formation of mortars and other chemical vessels.

In some particular instances, Mr. Wedgwood executed works rivaling the highest productions of art. An antique vase, of about ten inches in height, with white figures raised on a dark ground, and of the most admirable composition and workmanship, which had been found in the sixteenth century near Rome and was supposed to be the cinereal urn of the Emperor Severus, had found its way through the celebrated Barberini cabinet to the museum of the Duchess of Portland, at whose death, we may mention, it was sold to the Duke of Marlborough for nine hundred and eighty guineas. Mr. Wedgwood applied his ingenuity to the production of an exact imitation of this antique, and succeeded so well that the Duchess purchased it at one thousand guineas, being more than what the original eventually realized in an open sale. This work of art has since been known by the name of the Portland vase. Our artist subsequently obtained subscriptions of fifty pounds each for fifty similar vases, forming an aggregate sum of £2500; but so expensive was the process (five hundred guineas being paid to the modeller alone), that Mr. Wedgwood was a loser by the speculation. He also obtained a particular celebrity by the execution of several cameos, a kind of art which no English potter had formerly thought of attempting. One of these represented a slave in chains, with the inscription, "Am not I a man, and a brother?"

* Biscuit is the original potters' term for ware between the firing and the glazing, and has naturally come to be used for species like the above which do not require a vitreous coating.

being intended as an appeal to public feeling against the slave-trade. Of this he distributed several hundred copies gratuitously. Another consisted of a figure of Hope, attended by Peace, Art, and Labour, composed of clay from Botany Bay, to which colony he sent many of them, to show the inhabitants what the materials of their country could produce, and to stimulate their industry. It may be also stated that Mr. Wedgwood made great improvements in the potter's lathe, and in the machinery for reducing the clay to powder and for separating the grosser parts from the fine.

Nor is Mr. Wedgwood known only for the improvement in his own art. His studies embraced chemistry and general science, and the world was indebted to him for the invention of a pyrometer, or measurer of great degrees of heat, which, though now superseded by instruments of greater accuracy, displayed a great degree of ingenuity. He had observed that alumina, one of the chief substances employed in his manufacture, became diminished in weight and bulk in proportion to the degree of heat to which it was exposed. There being then no available means of measuring those degrees of heat which exceeded the range of the mercurial thermometer, he applied himself to the construction of an instrument consisting of pieces of clay of determinate sizes, and a graduated apparatus for measuring their bulk with accuracy. One of the pieces was exposed to the heat, and the temperature was judged of by the contraction. An account of the instrument, and of his experiments connected with it, was presented by him, in 1782, to the Royal Society, of which (as well as of the Antiquarian Society) he was a member. His pyrometer, however, has latterly fallen into disuse, in consequence of the extreme difficulty of procuring pieces of clay of uniform composition, and from its having been found that time has an influence on the contraction of the clay pieces, the longer continuance of a low degree of heat producing the same contraction as a higher degree of heat continued for a shorter time.

As a proper consequence of talent exerted on useful and grateful objects, Mr. Wedgwood soon realized an ample fortune, part of which he spent in the erection of a mansion at no great distance from his manufactory, which he named *Etruria*, in allusion to the distinction of that part of ancient Italy in the fabrication of earthenware. He had also the satisfaction of witnessing a prodigious increase in the population and wealth of the district he inhabited, of a great share of which he was the author. The *Potteries*, as the district is now called, embracing an area of eight miles by six, even some years ago, contained fourteen manufacturing towns, and 30,000 inhabitants, being the most populous part of the British empire. The ideas of Mr. Wedgwood being all of a liberal character, he became the active promoter of every improvement that he thought would tend to the benefit of the country. By his means good roads were constructed throughout the district and he had a principal share in the measures for carrying through Parliament the Act for the Grand Trunk Canal, connecting the Trent and the Mersey, in opposition to a powerful landed interest, which at that time had not freed itself from a narrow jealousy of commerce.

In private life Mr. Wedgwood was as estimable as in his public character. The qualities of his mind were so remarkably well combined and balanced, that no one seemed to predominate in any great degree over the rest, unless perhaps we are to except the singular power which he possessed, and which had been one of the sources of his success—the invaluable power of concentrating his attention, and keeping it steadily fixed, on one object of pursuit. To uncommon firmness of mind, and independence of spirit, he joined unwearied be-

nevolence, and the elegance of manners, courtesy and deference, which suited the elevated society with which he was conversant, and the celebrity and consequence he had attained. In his dealings he was not only strictly correct, but refined and delicate. He so far overcame the disadvantages of the want of education, as to speak and write his native language with purity and precision, and to display a well furnished & cultivated mind. He died greatly lamented, at his house of *Etruria*, in January 1795, leaving two sons, who carried on his business with talent, and to an extent worthy of their descent. — *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*.

A COMMON SCHOOL WANTED,

FOR six months from October 20th, either at the lawful wages of £40 per annum, for thirty scholars and upwards to any number whatever, with boarding, lodging and washing at 30 pounds per annum in produce—or, at the more usual rate of £2 per scholar, half in produce. For particulars and references address (post paid) W. M. teacher, West River, Lower Settlement, Pictou; where his school, for this his second year there, numbers fifty scholars engaged by bond, besides others, and forty together in attendance. Offers are invited, up to July 20th at latest, the best of which he hereby binds and obliges himself to accept then, (however low, if at all sufficient,) though at the lower of the above said two rates, if not re-engaging where he is at the higher rate. No objection to a town school at the higher rate, nor to a Latin class if not less than eight pupils with additional charge.

West River, May 1835

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CHAMBERS' EDINBURGH JOURNAL &c.
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JAMES DAWSON.

Pictou, May 6th, 1835.

AGRICULTURAL.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

The following short history of the origin and process of the application of plaster paris, as a manure, may be important to the agricultural interest.

"The first discovery of the utility of Gypsum or Plaster Paris, for agricultural purposes, was made by a laborer, engaged in pounding plaster near Hilburn, in Germany. He noticed the extra growth of the grass along the route which he at different times travelled, across a meadow; supposing it to be occasioned by the fine plaster dropped from his clothes, he was induced to try an experiment, to determine the point; it succeeded beyond his expectation; and others tested its usefulness, until all became satisfied of its nutritious qualities; and thus the use of plaster in Germany, became general as a manure, wherever it could be obtained.

"In the year 1763, Jacob Barge, of Philadelphia, having learned the use of plaster in Germany, obtained some from a manufacturer of Barr stones, and scattered it upon a field of clover which proved perfectly satisfactory; in consequence of which, Messrs Hocker, Lancaster, Clifford, and David Deshler, all respectable farmers near Philadelphia, used the plaster in various ways, and for different plants, and were all equally well satisfied of its utility. The call for, and application of, the article increased; and hence the commencement of a regular trade, upon the seaboard, in the transportation of plaster from Nova Scotia, to all the southern ports; which has regularly increased from that period to the present time, and which has become a business as regular and permanent as any other in the United States.

"The directions for the application of plaster, are so various and multiplied, that it is believed no certain general rule can ever be adopted, for it has been found that on some grounds, one bushel to the acre, is better than six bushels; two bushels to the acre, however, appears to be the quantity required for the largest portion of the lands in Pennsylvania. No one should be discouraged, if no perceptible benefit should result from a trial, the first year; for it has been found, that the more slow in its effects, the more certain it is to be advantageous in two, three and even four years after its application. For clover, grass, &c it should be sown over the field, just before or after the grass or clover begins to grow in the spring. It is used in the same manner, upon wheat, barley, oats and buckwheat grounds.

"Another mode for grain of all kinds, is to wet the grain thoroughly, and then mix as much dry plaster with it, as will adhere to the kernel, and immediately strew and harrow in. For corn, throw upon each hill a small table spoonful, as soon as the leaves are formed. From the various experiments made in the Eastern States the fact seems to be well established, that a certain quantity of plaster, used upon all dry soils, and on low grounds in dry seasons, is of the utmost importance, and adds greatly to the growth of every kind of vegetable substance intended for the use of man or beast. The only sure directions, therefore, for using the plaster, is, for each person to ascertain, by experiments, the quantity required for the particular parcel or kind of ground, which it may be desirable to enrich and fertilize. On very dry grounds, it may be advisable to wet the grain and mix plaster, as above directed; and after harrowing, to strew on the top of the ground thus sown, in a dry day, about one bushel to the acre."—*Ohio State Journal*

RHUBARB.—This is one of the many plants which a farmer may have in his garden, and which may be made to contribute to the delicacies of his table, and to the health and comfort

of his family, with very little expense or labor. The plant is perennial, and resembles much in its habits the burdock, though the leaves and their stalks may be somewhat larger, in a good soil. A dozen plants will serve to supply a family. The leaf stalks are the parts used. The skin or cuticle is peeled off—they are then cut into quarter or half inch pieces, and used without further preparation, with sugar and spices, like unripe gooseberries, for pies and tarts, which fruit it very much resembles in flavor. It may be used in the spring, and till midsummer. Medical men ascribe to it a salutary influence upon health, particularly to children, when used in this way. The seed ripens in midsummer, at which time it may be sown.—*Conduct's of Cult.*

BUTTER.—To make as good butter in winter as in autumn and that it may be formed with as little churning, it is only necessary, according to recent experiments, to keep the milk and cream at the proper temperature. With cream at the temperature of 75 degrees, the butter will be ready to take out with from 10 to 20 minutes churning.

A French writer says that to procure butter of an exquisite flavour and extreme delicacy, after washing it with water till the water runs quite clear; you must finally wash it with new milk. The cream of the new milk is incorporated with the butter and communicates to it its sweetness and delicacy. Like butter that has some of the butter-milk remaining in it, however this will not keep well.

When your cream is taken from sour milk, or has stood so long as to become sour, add to it when it is to be churned a little milk just from the cow. The butter will be improved; but not so good after all as that made from fresh cream taken from fresh milk.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

There are two particular items, to which I would call the attention of farmers, viz. to do every thing at a proper time and in a proper manner. Never to put of anything till tomorrow that may be done today, is an excellent maxim, and should be observed by every farmer: while he holds in everlasting contempt, that saying of the Spaniards, do nothing today that can be put off till tomorrow. Very much of a farmer's success will depend on a due regard to the observing of time. If his land is in good order to sow his seed he should never wait for the morrow, that the moon may change. I heard a respectable farmer "down east" ask another if he paid attention to the moon's phases, when he sowed his pens, he replied that he did not even let the moon know when he sowed them! You may smile at the old gentleman's remark, and I may say to such as do regard the moon when they sow their seed that I am astonished at their folly! But to return; a man can do much more work in season by a little regard to order. Generally speaking, every part of a farmer's work should be separated as distinctly as the ends of his fingers, though this rule will not hold good in every case. A farmer was asked how he got along so well with his business? he replied that he did but one thing at a time. Solomon said (and surely he ought to know) to every thing there is a season and a time to every purpose under heaven, a time to plant and a time to pluck. But perhaps enough of that. Then let everything be done in a proper manner. It would be well for every farmer to remember what I many times heard an excellent farmer say, "if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well." This applies to every person whether farmer or mechanic. But to the farmer more especially. If his land is worth ploughing at all, it is worth doing well. It is too often that the farmer reasons thus: "If I expend ever so much labor and money upon this piece of land, it will yield but little, therefore, I

will not take much pains with it." He might as well say of the best piece of land he has, if I sow or plant this, and the corn or wheat should do well, it might be destroyed by mildew or some other means, therefore, I will let it lie. This is in nothing more necessary than in making fences or building house. For instance notice the fastening of gates or driving stakes. One stitch in time or manner will save nine. By doing one thing well another thing may be preserved, and much property saved. But one more hint, after a farmer has committed his seed to the earth, it is his duty to pray to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, that he may have an abundant harvest. Have the prayers of every man been answered to the restraining or giving rain to water the earth? Who is it that gives us fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with gladness?—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

STEEP FOR WHEAT, BARLEY, OR OTHER GRAIN.

Put a peck and a half of wood ashes, and a peck of unslacked lime, into a tub that will hold forty gallons; then add as much water as will slake the lime, and render the mixture into the consistence of stiff mortar. In this state it should remain ten or twelve hours; then add as much water as will reduce the mortar to a pulp by thorough stirring. In this state fill the tub with water, and occasionally keep stirring for two or three days. After which, draw off the clear lye into an open vessel, and gradually put the grain into it: skim off the light grains, and after the corn has been steeped three hours, spread it on a clean floor to dry, when it will be sufficiently prepared for drilling or sowing. The lye will retain its full virtue and may be repeatedly used.

Remark.—It has been doubted whether steeps are of any use, except so far as they facilitate the separation of the light grains, and wash off the seeds of the parasite plants, which are thought to occasion smut &c. In the best cultivated parts of Scotland, seed wheat is steeped in stale urine, or in a brine made with common salt, which, by increasing the specific gravity of the water, floats the unsound grains. The seed is well washed, and then dried by mixing it with fresh slacked lime, and rubbing it briskly with a wooden shovel. The quick lime and rubbing is thought to assist in cleansing the seed, but, independent of that, the mere drying the seed quickly is convenient.—*Family Receipt Book.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RAISING POTATOES TO ADVANTAGE.

The earth should be dug twelve inches deep, if the soil will allow it; after this, a hole should be opened about six inches deep, and horse dung, or long litter, should be put therein, about three inches thick; this hole should not be more than twelve inches diameter. Upon this dung or litter, a potatoe should be planted whole, upon which a little more dung should be shaken, and then the earth must be put thereon. In like manner the whole plot of ground must be planted, taking care that the potatoes be at least sixteen inches apart. When the young shoots make their appearance, they should have fresh mould drawn around them with a hoe; and if the tender shoots are covered, it will prevent the frost from injuring them; they should again be earthed when the shoots make a second appearance, but not covered, as, in all probability, the season will be less severe.

A plentiful supply of mould should be given them; and the person who performs this business should never tread upon the plant, or the hillock that is raised round it, as the lighter the earth is the more room the potatoe will have to expand.

A gentleman obtained from a single root, thus planted, very near forty pounds weight of large potatoes; and from almost every other root upon the same plot of ground, from fifteen to twenty pounds weight, and, except the soil be stony or gravelly, ten pounds, or half a peck, of potatoes may almost be raised from each root, by pursuing the foregoing method.—*Jb*

TO PRESERVE SEEDS, WHEN SOWN, FROM VERMIN.—Steep the grain or seed three or four hours, or a sufficient time for it to penetrate the skin, in a strong solution of liver of sulphur.—*J*

ORIGINAL.

[FOR THE BEE.]

Discovered among old Manuscripts—author unknown—written September, 1798.

DANIEL DANDLE—A TALE.

"What a Beauty I did grow."—Old song.

EVERY country affords some peculiarity in the human figure. The south of Africa and some of the Northern parts of the world, produce a race approximating to Lilliputians, while Patagonia is said to rear humanity in its utmost magnitude, affording a parallel to the Giants before the flood. To the reports of travellers on this point I am not disposed to yield implicit credit, though nature has, to my own certain knowledge, produced some very extraordinary beings in the human family. The village of O—— has long been celebrated for its monstrous productions. Length of legs is the chief characteristic of its inhabitants, though some are also blessed with many other peculiarities of longitude. Daniel Dandle was one of those nondescripts, who can boast of six feet two inches, in their stocking feet. Nearly two-thirds of his ungainly person consisted of huge under-standings, which, as if in defiance of the laws of the human figure, appeared to the critical observer, like the trunk of a tree, to grow gradually smaller from the ground upward. The latitude and longitude of his immense pedestal, would set at naught the calculations of even a very skillful mathematician—while all the bootmakers in the country, with one voice, declared that they would make no more boots for Dan, without an express stipulation for double soles. His emaciated and shrivelled arms seemed to imitate his legs in their length. Like those of an Ooran-Outang they protruded from shoulders which deviated not an inch from rectangularity, though his meagre body was far from being so celebrated for its perpendicular property, as that of Sergeant Bunting, in Bulwer's Eugene Aram. On the contrary, his body was very much stooped. This circumstance probably arose either from a desire to contract his long gaunt figure, or an anxiety to hear what was transacting in the valleys over which he reared his mountain summit. But the oddest parts of his system were his neck and head. Had these alone been visible, the stranger would have imagined him to be some distant connexion of an inhabitant of marshy grounds, ycleped the bittern, or more vulgarly designated by a less agreeable name. All objects in nature, however, in some respects, differ. This wonderful neck was apparently incapable of any bend, save that which it received by the extension of his head. But what added to its natural stiffness, was an immense shirt collar, possessing, as the laundry maid used to say, neither bounds nor limits—so that in its starched condition, it even overtopped our hero's ears.

With such a conformation and appearance, you cannot well imagine Dan to have been wonderfully expert. Yet so it was that this uncouth mortal boasted of his agility. He could walk and dance with equal grace. In the former department, his stride might be said to rival that of Jack with his three leagued boots, so that, in going to, or returning from the country church, his fellow pedestrians wondered at his locomotion, and inwardly execrated their own shortness of legs, which in these cases, was evidently a great disadvantage.

When this wonderful phenomenon first made his appearance in the world, his relations, struck with the unnatural appearance of the prodigy, held a council to determine upon the future sphere of his action. Nothing determinate, however, was done. When he arrived at the age of sixteen, a second council was held with the like success. One proposed that he should do made a Soldier, but his natural disposition

beginning about this time to develop itself, they concluded that he was too indolent to march and too great a coward to fight. Another mentioned the life of a Sailor, but this employment was as incongruous with Dan's disposition as the other. A third the law, but it appears, at the period alluded to, our hero had some scruples of conscience respecting the profession—probably arising out of his natural love of ease. It was finally determined that he should be left to the choice of his own profession.

"The village all declared how much he knew,

"'Twas certain he could write and cipher too,

and accordingly Dan in a few months made his debut as a pedagogue. In this employment, he had numerous difficulties to encounter. Many were the threats and grimaces which he used to preserve order and decorum in his little band of gigglers, but these efforts frequently increased their suppressed laugh into a general cachinnation. In this predicament we must do Dan the justice to say that he did not stare, like Dominic Sampson, and exclaim pro-di-gious; but he had recourse to the birch which, however, produced sundry rebellions among his hopeful pupils. One instance, in which an Inkstand was discharged at his head, and produced as great a metamorphosis, as any Ovid relates, in our hero's physiognomy and haen, terminated in his total discomfiture and disgrace. But without dwelling minutely upon these trifling incidents of his life, which indeed produced much merriment and ridicule at his expence, we proceed to the more grave and important features of his history.

Cupid is a wayward boy—for such was Dan's singular fate that he had not laboured long in his vocation, when he actually became enamoured of a girl, who, in her most erect posture, was little more than half his height. To him she was all lovely. In her little grey eyes he saw unrivalled brightness. Every glance darted love—every movement was grace. No appellation was sufficient to convey his idea of her excellence. At one time he called her a nymph—at another, a maid—and anon, an Angel. Though formerly he possessed a cold disposition, he now became suddenly enthusiastic. Once a foe to all the fine arts, he was now unaccountably transmuted into a poet. Formerly, a heretic to the more tender feelings of the human heart, he felt the instantaneous change of conversion, and became the warm advocate of sentiments which he formerly rejected, as the absurd vagaries of madmen. From some of his compositions at this period, the following may be given as a specimen of the nature of his sentiments:—

TO MY LOVE DOLLY DIMPLE.

Who e'er has seen thy angelic frame,
Bedeck'd with graces ample,
And has not felt a holy flame,
My love—my Dolly Dimple!

Thine eye, a star—thy cheek, a rose—
Thy neck, of ivory whiteness—
Thyself, like to a flower that blows,
To shame Apollo's brightness!

Who would not live to die for thee,
In form and dress so simple;
But past the power of rivalry,
My love—my Dolly Dimple!

This is perhaps an inferior specimen of our hero's poetical efforts. In fact, he frequently breathed out his whole soul in verse, in strains so pathetic and tender, as almost to melt the heart of his fair enchantress. But, alas! he had a rival, of a very extraordinary nature. This was John Sylvertree. If Dan was at one extreme of the human stature, John was at the other. In shape and appearance, he very much resembled a pair of tongs. Yet, notwithstanding his diminutive head, he boasted of his literary acquirements, and had actually received a diploma for his wonderful performances on some

of the most useful bones of the human system. Of his physiognomy, his nose was the most prominent feature. It was truly Roman. His eyes looked as if they had been taken from an owl's head, and dropped carelessly into their sockets; and his mouth could once boast of demolishing a whole pound of pork, at one meal. But his owl's eyes were suddenly converted into sheeps, and his mouth rejected its wonted food and beverage. He had actually been scorched by Dan's flame, Dolly Dimple. Sylvertree's musical powers first brought him into great repute with the ladies. Through his nasal organ he could imitate every species of sound; and this wonderful protuberance seemed, at times, to possess all the qualities of the bugle, in the hands of a master player. The constant attentions of these two individuals to Miss Dolly Dimple, could not but attract their mutual notice and awaken mutual jealousy. To whom the young lady would have given the preference was a matter difficult to be determined. Her attempts to please both seemed to be equally balanced; and she acted the part of a skilful diplomatist, to increase the attentions of her lovers, and their devotion to herself.

But Dan's nature could not long brook this awful state of suspense; and he determined boldly to tell Miss Dimple the state of his mind. An opportunity, for this purpose, soon after occurred. He called one morning at her father's house, and being ushered into the parlour, he found Miss Dimple seated on the sofa. After an awkward bow and a bashful blush, he took his seat on the sofa beside her.

"Miss Dimple," said he, while his harsh discordant voice trembled with emotions, "will you forgive my presumption, when I tell you that I have dared to love—yes! I adore you—and oh! let me ask, does your heart utter one response in unison with my feelings?"—and he dropped on his knee beside her and caught her hand. But alas! in the fervour of feeling, he forgot the tremendous length of his supporters, and through haste to express his adoration, his knee came into contact with sundry protuberances on Miss Dimple's toes; which caused her to scream with agony, to the no small discomfiture of our agitated hero. Had this accident not occurred, what might have been the fair lady's answer, it is difficult to decide. She had now, however, for some time, maintained a sullen and obstinate silence, when Sylvertree entered the apartment—Dan was still in his supplicating posture, so utterly horrified was he, at the effects of the disaster. His eyes were firmly rivetted on those of the fair damsel, and his face was the counterpart of that of a condemned criminal when led to the place of execution.

When Sylvertree saw the posture of his rival, he knew not whether to advance or retire—but the female relieved his embarrassment by motioning him to be seated on the sofa beside her. Dan, whose jealous eye, noticed this last political movement, lost all his previous emotions in envy and resentment; and, in a moment, disappeared from the room.

"On the following morning, the sun rose bright to every eye in the village, but that of "Dandle and Sylvertree. The slight that had been cast upon the addresses of the former, and the interruption with which he had met, could not be overlooked; and, under the maddening influence of disappointed love, his rage actually rose to such a pitch that he was induced to send a challenge to his diminutive rival. The place was appointed, and the time immediately after sunrise. Never did our two worthies view the appearance of the bright orb of day, with such melancholy feelings.

"Each looked at sky and hill and plain,
"As what he no'er might see again.

They arrived at the appointed place. On this memorable morning, Sylvertree showed that what he wanted in physical strength, he possessed.

sed in, unflinching courage. He dauntlessly approached his more powerful antagonist, and offered the requisite satisfaction. But alas! Dan's assumed boldness forsook him. His countenance was changed to ashy paleness, and his knees smote together for fear. The large icy drops oozed from his forehead, and his eyes instantaneously closed, as if afraid to view the object before him—his lower jaw suddenly dropped as he gasped for breath—"obstupuit, comae steterunt, et vox faucibus hæsit"—or if the gravity of the picture does not preclude the celebrated translation—"He was bothered, his hair stood up, like the bristles of a pig, and he swallowed his tongue." Never indeed, was cowardice more perfectly embodied. The scene might recal very forcibly to mind the fear exhibited by some huge animal, at the petulant barking of a cross-grained cur. After a pause of some moments, our gigantic hero ventured to open his eyes, and gave an indescribable look of horror at his diminutive antagonist. As if, for the instant, his limbs had acquired supernatural energy, he bolted from the spot, and his figure disappeared like that of an apparition. Sylvertree was now left undisputed master of the field. He clapped his hands in exultation, waved his hat three times round his head; and, like the victorious cock, crowed over the disgrace of his fugitive adversary. He departed from the place, fully determined to wear, before his love, the laurels he had won. But alas! how are the dupes of an overwrought passion tormented!—His proposals of marriage to Miss Dimple, were rejected; and he was obliged to leave the country, from the effects of disappointed love.—What became of him afterwards, is a matter of dispute. Some say that he has been since seen in the metropol, utterly demented—while others declare that he drowned himself and that nothing but his apparition has since been seen. But let the fate of Miss Dimple be a warning to all my female readers, who feel disposed to reject good offers—she is likely to die an old maid.

As for Dan, he disappeared for several days, being ashamed to show his face in the village. When he again made his appearance, he was lean and emaciated, the picture of death. But the radical disease seemed to have been in some measure removed and his returning appetite soon brought the colour to his cheeks and flush to his brows. Ever since, however, he seems to have worn a settled melancholy; and though the tender passion occasionally displays itself, whenever he beholds the least appearance of a rival, he is sure to fly—even talk of duels and he turns pale, and hides his face in his hands, as if frightened and ashamed of the term. He is now settled down in the study of a dry and laborious profession, and as his future character develops itself you shall have his history. The omission of it might be defrauding the world of much useful instruction and entertainment.

TOBIAS BUTLER.

To the Editor of the Bee.

A desideratum in Education is, the appointment of a travelling Inspector of all common Schools receiving the government aid; though not to act in the least distinctly from, but rather to co-operate with, the local examiners. Even Grammar Schools perhaps are not likely to be wanted, or at least supported, to the number which Government officers so liberally to assist, (3 for each County or District,) until common Education be either settled on a permanent basis, as in Scotland—by assessment, not subscription, as in its parochial schools; or at least excited and quickened by the above, as in its Society and Assembly schools. Government has given £4000 for the use of common Schools; but £400, for the above purpose, would perhaps go farther! I say the sum is

great, though small enough to individuals; but for want of the above nobody knows where it is worst or best bestowed; whereas the expectation of a yearly visit from a Government Inspector, whose report was to be published, would at once create emulation in Teachers, and increase the demand for regular and permanent ones, of whom they would soon feel the benefit, and of course, pay them accordingly, as the Act directs. All the common Schools of the Province being then connected, as one Establishment, several might be examined together, on the same unprepared lesson, in the largest and most central building, as in Scotland—all those of one parish are, and even three or more parochial schools of one Presbytery. The writer refers the public more generally to the last act for the encouragement of Schools; which should be, as the officer in question must be a teacher, approved and successful himself. If candidates are invited, to Halifax, and expenses paid, the writer for one shall go. The clergy should take up the whole matter—if they don't we teachers must petition Government ourselves.

A TEACHER.

West River, May, 1835.

THE BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1835.

SINCE our last, English Papers have been received at Halifax, by way of Newfoundland, up to 17th April—they furnish nothing new; no new Ministry had been formed, though a private Letter, dated Plymouth, April 22d, states, that Lord JOHN RUSSEL had vacated his seat, having accepted office as Secretary of State for the Home Department; for the present, therefore we must suspend our opinion as to the policy that may be adopted by the new Administration.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR MAY.—The Month of May has been unprecedentedly cold, owing to the prevalence of Northerly winds, and the consequent accumulation of Ice on the Coast, which has disappeared only a few days since; scarcely a night has passed without severe frost, and even now the snow is not entirely gone from some of the upland settlements. Owing to this extreme backwardness of the Season, and the great scarcity of Hay, which has rendered the Cattle generally very poor, the Farmer's work for May is not yet nearly accomplished; many have not yet finished sowing their Grain, and very little progress is made in planting Potatoes. Within these few days only, the Trees and Shrubs have begun to put forth their buds and blossoms, and the fields have assumed the gay livery of summer.

By accounts received from the Bay of Chaleur, it appears, that much distress has been felt in that place from the scarcity of Hay, or other food for Cattle,—many Cattle have died in consequence; but there is a prospect of a good Timber trade, if the season proves favorable to bringing it to Market—it is stated that the port of Bathurst, alone, may load a fleet of 150 sail.

LAUNCH.—On Saturday last, was launched from the Shipyard of Henry HATON, Esq. the fine Ship 'JOHN MILLER' While Great Britain is excelling all the world in almost every branch of Useful Knowledge and human art, it is truly gratifying, that Nova Scotians are entering with such spirit and success into competition with the Parent State, in the noble and useful art of Naval Architecture. The 'JOHN MILLER' is unquestionably a good specimen, and highly creditable to Mr. Treneman, the master Builder. The Vessel glided into her

new element in fine style, amidst the roar of Cannon, the soul stirring strains of the merry Pibroch, and the deafening cheers of a vast concourse of spectators.

A valuable addition has just been made to the Ladies' Library of Antigonish, and to the Subscription Library of this Town; each of these Libraries now contain many hundred Volumes of the choicest popular reading, highly creditable to the Literary taste of the managers of these useful Repositories of useful and entertaining knowledge.

SUPREME COURT.—Very little business came before the Court during the past Term; it closed its sittings on Thursday last.

One Edward McGra was put on his trial on a charge of Larceny, having stolen a Watch from Hugh Falconer, Plasterer in this town; he was found guilty, and sentenced to be kept at hard labour, in the Work House in Halifax, for one year.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a Seaman of the name of THOMAS CHAMBERS, belonging to Captain Edgar's new ship, in letting go the stopper of the chain cable for the further security of the ship, it blowing very hard at the time, was unfortunately caught in the bight of the chain, and so severely injured that he died this morning at 7 o'clock. The deceased was only 19 years of age.

* * Mr. T. R. Muter (from Glasgow) will deliver a Lecture on RUETONIC, in the Mason Hall, this evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of assisting the funds of the 'Ladies' Benevolent Society,' comprising introductory remarks, with specimens of Pulpit, Bar, and Stage, Eloquence; previous to opening Classes for giving instructions in the above art. Tickets, 1s 3d each, to be had of Mrs. Purves, and at the store of Mr. James Johnston, also, at the Hall Door.

We sincerely hope our Townsmen, especially the youth, will avail themselves of this opportunity of enjoying so rare, and so intellectual a feast.

CANADA.—Lord Amherst is gazetted as High Commissioner for the redress of grievances in Lower Canada, and will also be Governor General. Lord Aylmer goes home. The Halifax Journal says—"It is rumoured that Lord Amherst is to have the assistance of the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Upper Canada, in executing the important Commission with which he has been charged by his Majesty, and it is expected they will proceed to Quebec as soon as his Lordship's arrival at his destination is announced. This circumstance shows additional anxiety on the part of Government to conciliate all parties in Lower Canada. Colonel Brough of the Royal Artillery, commandant in this garrison, will, we understand, administer the Government of Nova Scotia during the absence of his Excellency Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, according to instructions received from the Colonial Office.—Novascotian.

TRAVELLERS' MEMORANDA.

At Mrs. Davison's—Mr. McCormac; Mr Hannah. At the Royal Oak—Mr Hartshorne. At Mr. Lorrain's—D. McDonald, Esq. PASSENGERS.—In the Steamer, from Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Messrs Wilson, McGill, Compton, Connery, Mitchol, Smith, Haino, Symes, and West From Pictou to Charlottetown—Rev. Mr McIntosh, Thomas Kenney, Esq. Angus McDonald, Esq. and Mr Walker.

DIED.

At Scotch Hill, on Saturday last, after a short but severe illness, Mr John Gordon, aged 62 years. At Charlotte Town, on the 18th ult. after a short but severe illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the divine will, Lydia Cambridge, wife of Daniel Hodgson, Esq. Clerk of the Crown and Coroner for that Island, and youngest daughter of the late Peter Macgowan, Esq. His Majesty's Attorney General for that Colony, aged 25.

SHIP NEWS:

ARRIVED.

Schr. Gracious, O'Brien, Halifax—general Cargo to George Smith, and others; Uniacke, Landres, P. E. Island—ballast; Isabella, Godwin, Morigonash—ballast to G. Smith; Pictou, Graham, Halifax—general cargo to Messrs Ives and others; Falcon, Martin, St. Perie & Miquelon—specie and ballast to Ross & Pimrose.

Ship Bride, Bennett, Liverpool—to G. Smith.
Brig Ann, Thomas, Hull—wheat to A. Campbell Tatamagouche.

Schr. Albion, Tourniers, Boston—ballast.

CLEARED.

Schr. Joseph Smith, Baban, Hauffa—Coals per master.

Brig Leader, Faulkner, Boston—Coals by the Mining Association; Bob Logic, Errington, Cork—Timber and Plank by A. Campbell, Tatamagouche.

Schr. Trial, Mainland, Boston—Coals by the Master. Uniacke, Landres, Richibucto—dry Goods and stores for the Fisheries, by R. Robertson.

MEMORANDA.

SPOKEN with at Sea, by the barque Bride—
April 18, Barque Lima Packet, in 49 40 N: 16 W:
22, Barque Cambrian, 50 26 N: 21 19 W:
80, Ship Ara, in 45 31 N: 42 25 W:
May 4, Big Baltic 45 58 N: 42 16 W:
9, Ship Blessing, 45 11 N: 45 40 W., saw same ship in the ice near St Pauls Island on 21st May.
12, Brig Elenore in 41 36 N. 49 45 W:
17, Barque St Hilda, near St Pauls Isle; the Master of this vessel informed Captain Bennett, that a Brig named George & Mary, from London, had gone down in the ice. Crew saved by a ship bound to Quebec.

19, Caledonian, for Miramachio, and Violet, and Ajax, for Richibucto.
Captain Bennett could find no passage through the ice between St Pauls and Cape North; he therefore tore up for the Gut of Canso, where he saw the following vessels.—Brigs Elenore, from Workington to Bay Chaleur; Rinton, from Sunderland; Wells, from do. Ann, from Hull to Tatamagouche; Pledes, of Yermouth, to Quebec.

Captain Bennett says, he has been many years in the trade to North America, but never saw so much ice about St Pauls Island; and from the great number of ships he saw fast in it, he fears very indifferent accounts will be heard of some of them.

PICTOU PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

BOARDS, Pine, per M	50s a 60s
" Hemlock, do.	30s a 40s
BEEF, fresh,	3d a 4d per lb.
BUTTER	7d a 8d "
COALS, at the Mines	13s per chal.
" at the wharf	16s "
CODFISH per Qtl.	12s 6d a 14s
FLOUR per cwt.	16s a 18s
HAY per ton	none
HERRINGS, No. 1.	20s a 22s 6d
No. 2.	10s a 12s 6d
MACKAREL	20s a 25s
OAT MEAL per cwt.	12s 6d a 14s
OATS per bush.	1s 9d a 2s
PORK per bbl.	60s a 65s
POTATOES per bush.	1s
SALT per hhd.	10s a 11s
SHINGLES per M	7s a 10s
TALLOW per lb.	7d a 8d
VEAL "	2 1-2 a 3d
WHEAT per bush.	6s 3d a 7.

MARKETS.—Halifax, May 27, Alewives 13s.—Pine Boards 50s a 60s.—Codfish 12s 6d a 15s 6d.—Herrings, No. 2, 10s a 12s.—Pork 60s a 65s.—Butter 6d a 8d.—Oat Meal 15s a 16s.—N. S. Flour 17s per cwt.—Coals 21s per chal.—Potatoes 1s 9d a 2s.—Hay £5 per ton.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING been appointed Sub Agent for THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, at Hartford, Conn., by Commission bearing date the 29th of Oct. 1834, will receive orders for Policies on account of said Company. R. ROBERTSON.
Pictou, May 18, 1834. m-w

ALMANACKS FOR 1835.

For sale by the Subscriber, JAS. DAWSON.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having now in full operation his

Carding Machine

attached to his Mills at the West River, respectfully informs the Public that he is ready to receive WOOL, and will continue to do so till the end of October next. The machinery is in most complete order, and he solicits a share of the public patronage; and by assiduity and dispatch, he trusts their confidence will not be misplaced.

Any Wool left at the Store of Mr. RODERICK MCKENZIE, Pictou, will be sent for once every week, and returned to the same place the week following. TERMS—2 1-2d per lb. Cash; and if paid in produce, 3d per lb.

DAVID ROSS.

West River Mills, 1st June, 1835 m-w

R DAWSON

AS received Ex Barque BRIDE and Brig MENCATOR, part of his

SPRING SUPPLIES,

(the remainder daily expected) consisting of Clothing, Coltons, Hardware and Cutlery, Saddlery, and Groceries, &c.

Catalogues of the above will be printed very soon. Pictou, June 1st, 1835

JUST RECEIVED,

THE LATEST LONDON FASHIONS.

PETER BROWN, Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of his Friends and the Public, (whose liberal patronage he has hitherto received), to his excellent selection of SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE GOODS

IN HIS LINE.

ALSO:—A Choice Assortment of Gentlemen's ready made CLOTHING, suitable for the Season, made up in the best manner in his own shop.

All orders to measure executed with despatch, and in the handsomest style of workmanship and fashion.

P. B. feels confident that for variety, quality, and cheapness, his stock will be found worthy the attention of the Public.

Please call and examine for yourselves. WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—One or two Superior Workmen.

Shop, directly opposite Mr. John Lorrain's and next house west of the Court House. June 8 r-w

PICTOU ACADEMY.

As the third Teacher in the Institution, is about to relinquish his charge, so notice is hereby given, that the first Wednesday of August next is the day appointed for the examination of such as may feel disposed to appear as Candidates for the situation. The Branches to be taught are, English, English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Practical Mathematics including Navigation, Geography, Latin, Greek, and French. The salary is £100 currency annually.

All who make application must be provided with certificates of their moral character. By order of the Trustees, JOHN MCKINLAY, Sec'y.

June 2, 1835.

Editors of Papers will confer an obligation by giving insertion to the above.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice, to the House Carpenter business a steady, active lad about 16 years of age. JOSEPH McNAUGHT.

May 20, 1835.

WANTED,

STEADY, active Lads, about sixteen years of age, as apprentices to the Cabinet making and Joiner Business. JOSEPH GASS.

May 27, 1835

LAW, AND OTHER BLANKS

Of all descriptions, for sale by the subscriber, May, 1835. JAS. DAWSON.

CLERK OF PEACE OFFICE.

Pictou, 16th May, 1835,

ROAD Commissioners and the same granted for the purpose of repairing the Roads and Bridges for the district of Pictou, for the present year, 1835, passed at the last sitting of the Legislature.

Mr. Peter Crerar—The sum of Fifty Pounds, for the purpose of repairing the Road from Charles Brown's to the County line, and to rebuild the Balloy Brook Bridge.

Mr. Bernard Kirkpatrick—The sum of Eight Pounds, for the purpose of repairing the Road to the Hill Settlement, past Smith's.

Mr. Edward Tate—The sum of Fifteen Pounds for the purpose of completing the new alteration in Deligent River Road, past Robinsons.

Mr. John McLezn—The sum of fifteen Pounds for the purpose of repairing the Road from the District line to the lower West River Bridge.

Mr. Donald Fraser—the sum of Eight Pounds and ten shillings for the purpose of repairing the lower West River Bridge, and to repay Donald Fraser £1 expended last year.

Mr. James Reid—The sum of seven Pounds and ten shillings for the purpose of repairing the road from the Pictou road to the Salt Springs

Mr. Donald Fraser—The sum of ten Pounds for the purpose of repairing the road from the Salt Springs to the Gairloch Church, and the other roads leading from Gairloch.

Mr. John Douglass—The sum of fifteen Pounds for the purpose of repairing the road from the middle West River Bridge to the Albion Mines, and to repay John Douglass £1. Also ten Pounds for the road from the Albion Mines to Charles Brown's.

Mr. John Taylor—The sum of fifty Pounds for the purpose of repairing the road from the lower West River Bridge to Pictou Town. Also ten Pounds for the new road to Carriboo by Grant's. Also ten Pounds for the road in the rear of the first division of Pictou Town Lots.

Mr. Isaac Archibald—The sum of thirty Pounds for the purpose of repairing the road from the Middle River to Hatch's on the new line.

Mr. John Rae—The sum of ten Pounds for the purpose of repairing the main road through Dalhousie settlement, past John Rae's.

Mr. Angus Sutherland—The sum of seven Pounds and ten shillings, for the purpose of repairing the road from the West branch River John on the two roads to Earl Town.

Mr. Murdoch MacKenzie—The sum of seven Pounds and ten shillings for the purpose of repairing the road from the West branch River John, towards Pictou and River John.

Mr. George Young—The sum of ten Pounds for the purpose of repairing the road from Israel Stiles' to Toney River.

Mr. Kenneth MacLean—The sum of forty Pounds for the purpose of repairing the road from Joyce's to the Colchester line, through River John.

Mr. Alexander R. Archibald—The sum of fifteen pounds for the purpose of repairing the new line of road from McLeod's Glen towards New Glasgow.

Mr. John Mickle—The sum of Ten Pounds, for the purpose of repairing the road through the Blue Mountains, beginning at McPherson's.

Mr. Thomas Munro—The sum of Ten Pounds, for the purpose of repairing the road from the Albion mines to the head of the West Branch Settlement.

Mr. Alexander Grant—The sum of Ten Pounds and seventeen shillings for the purpose of repairing the road from the Meeting House, Lower Settlement, to the District line, on the St. Mary's Road.

John Fraser, Esq.—The sum of Forty Pounds, for the purpose of continuing the new line of Road near John Fraser's, Esq. Also Fifteen Pounds to repair New-Glasgow Bridge.

Messrs. Peter Ross & Robert Grant—The sum of Thirty Pounds, for the purpose of repairing the Bridge at David McLean's Bay.

Mr. George Ives—The sum of Forty Five Pounds for the purpose of repairing the Bridge over McKay's Gut.

Mr. Adam Mc Kenzie—The sum of fifteen Pounds, for the purpose of repairing the road from David Murray's. Also Seven Pounds and ten shillings for the road from the Bridge at Peter Grant's to the Blue Mountains

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to forward to me Commissions for the above named Commissioners, appointed to superintend the repairs of the Roads and Bridges in the District of Pictou for the current year. They are hereby required to call at my office and receive their commissions, and give good and sufficient security by Bonds as required by Law, with the least possible delay, in order that the Bonds may be transmitted to the Provincial Secretary's Office, as commanded.

J. SKINNER, JUN. C. Peace.

POETRY.

A NOBLE PEASANT.

The Rev. GEORGE CRABBE so emphatically described as

Nature's sternest painter, yet the best,
has left in the hearts of all, to whom genuine feeling and sincere Christian morality are dear, a memorial which shall long outlive the marble that records his worth. His Poems are a treasure in the literature of a Christian nation; and from their perusal we can never rise but with hearts chastened and subdued, by the tone of piety which breathes in every line. The following picture of a "Noble Peasant" is extracted from his poem, entitled the *Parish Register*. Oh! but that half our peasantry would emulate such a model! After enumerating sundry "Burials," he proceeds to tell us that next,—

A noble peasant, Isaac Ashford, died.
Noble he was, contemning all things mean,
His truth unquestion'd, and his soul serene.
Of no man's presence Isaac felt afraid;
At no man's question Isaac look'd demur'd;
Shame knew him not, he dreaded no disgrace,
Truth, simple truth, was written in his face;
Yet while the serious thought his soul approved,
Cheerful he seem'd, and gentleness he loved.
To bliss domestic he his heart resign'd,
And with the firmest, had the fondest mind,
Were others joyful, he look'd smiling on,
And gave allowance where he needed none.
Good he refused with future ill to buy,
Nor knew a joy that caused reflection's sigh,
A friend to virtue, his unclouded breast
No envy stung, no jealousy distress'd.
(Bane of the poor! it wounds their weaker mind,
To miss one favour which their neighbours find!)
Yet far was he from stoic pride removed;
He felt humanely, and he warmly loved.
I mark'd his action when his infant died,
And his old neighbour for offence was tried,
The still tears stealing down his furrow'd cheek,
Spoke pity plainer than the tongue can speak.
If pride were his, 'twas not their vulgar pride,
Who, in their base contempt, the great deride,
Nor pride in learning, though my Clerk agreed,
If fate should call him, Ashford might succeed,
Nor pride in rustic skill, although we know
None his superior, and his equals few;
But if that spirit in his soul had place,
It was the jealous pride that shuns disgrace;
A pride in honest fame, by virtue gain'd,
In sturdy boys to virtuous labours train'd;
Pride in the power that guards his country's coast,
And all that Englishmen enjoy and boast;
Pride in a life that slander's tongue defied,—
In fact, a noble passion, misnamed pride.
He had no party's rage, no sectry's whim,—
Christian and countryman was all with him:
True to his church he came; no Sunday shower
Kept him at home in that important hour;
Nor his firm feet could one persuading sect,
By the strong glare of their new light direct.
In times severe, when many a sturdy swain
Felt it his pride, his comfort, to complain,
None their wants would soothe, his own would hide,
And feel in that his comfort and his pride.
Here is all the manly bearing, and bold outline of
character which the pencil of a Salvator might have
been proud to delineate in the sister art; but Isaac
Ashford was mortal, and thus does his worthy Pastor
chant his elegy.
I feel his absence in the house of prayer,
And view his seat and sigh for Isaac there;
None no more those white locks thinly spread
Round the bald polish of that honour'd head,
No more that awful glance on playful wight,
Compelled to kneel, and tremble at the sight,
To fold his fingers, all in dread the while,
Till Mister Ashford softened to a smile;
No more that meek and suppliant look in prayer,
Nor the pure faith (to give it force) are there:
But he is blessed, and I lament no more,
A wise good man contented to be poor.

E. A. J.

MISCELLANY.

THE RATTLE-SNAKE.
(*Crotalus horribilis*.)

This terrific reptile is found in great abundance on the continent of America, and, if its instinct induced it to make use of the dreadful means of destruction and self defence which it

possesses, it would become so great a scourge as to render the country in which it is found uninhabitable; but except when violently irritated or for the purpose of self-preservation, it seldom employs the fatal power bestowed upon it. The venom of the rattle-snake, is perhaps more virulent than that of any other creature of the same class, but experience teaches us, that its effects are modified by several circumstances, particularly the heat of the climate, and the season of the year. In all hot countries, the bite of serpents is found to be much more dangerous than in more temperate regions; and much depends upon the time which has elapsed since the reptile last employed its poison fangs. The Rattle snake inserts its poison into the body of its victims, by means of two long, sharp-pointed teeth or fangs, which grow one on each side of the fore part of the upper jaw. The construction of these teeth is very singular; they are hollow for a portion of their length, and in each tooth is found a narrow slit, communicating with the central hollow; the root of the fang rests on a kind of bag, containing a certain quantity of a liquid poison, and when the animal buries its teeth in its prey, a portion of this fluid is forced through these openings, and lodged at the bottom of the wound. Another peculiarity of these poison-teeth is, that, when not in use, they turn back, as it were, upon a hinge, and lie flat in the roof of the animal's mouth.

The power said to be possessed by the Rattle-snake of fascinating its prey, has been the theme of many an astonishing tale, and the possession of this faculty is still believed by many. There is no doubt that the smaller animals on which the reptile subsists are alarmed in the presence of their known enemy, and that fear may cause them to lose their self-possession, and thus they are more readily seized by their cunning opponent.

The Rattle-snake, in general, flies from the sight of man; but, if this was not the case, it could with ease be avoided, for, unlike the harmless snake of England, its movements are extremely sluggish. If, however, the creature be alarmed, and sufficiently near to reach the intruder at one spring, much caution may be requisite to avoid the attack.

The name Rattle-snake is given to it on account of the very surprising apparatus with which the extremity of its tail is furnished. This consists of hollow hornlike substances, placed loosely one behind the other, in such a manner as to produce a kind of rattling noise, when the tail is shaken; and as the animal, whenever it is enraged, always carries its tail raised up, and produces at the same time a tremulous motion in it, this provision of nature gives timely notice of its dangerous approach. It is said that the number of pieces of which this rattle is formed points out the age of the possessor, who acquires a fresh piece every year. Some specimens have been found with as many as from forty to fifty, thus indicating a great age; and, as the animal is very slow in its growth, it is a fact we should be led to expect, for the same rule holds good throughout all nature.

The duration of life in an animal always bears a certain proportion to the time required for its attaining maturity. The age of the enormous whale is said to extend to one thousand years. It is the same, also, in the vegetable world: the oak does not arrive at maturity until it has weathered a hundred winters; and in the first year of its growth it scarcely attains the height of three inches, while, on the other hand, the short-lived gourd grows to the length of thirty feet in a few months.

The mechanism of the jaw of most serpents is truly wonderful, allowing them, from its great power of expansion, to swallow animals of great comparative size. Like all other creatures which swallow their prey whole, their teeth are merely formed to prevent the escape of their

victim, and not for the purposes of mastication.

The effect of music upon snakes is very powerful, and often employed in the East Indies by serpent-charmers. The Viscount Chateaubriand relates that, in 1791, in the month of July, in Upper Canada, on the banks of the Genesee, he saw a native appease the anger of a rattlesnake, and even cause it to follow him, merely by the music of his flute.—*Sat. Magazine*.

DURABLE WHITEWASH.—I am enabled to certify the efficacy of marine salt in fixing whitewash made of lime. In the year 1795, when I was director of the naval artillery at the Port of Toulon, I was commissioned to ascertain the utility of a method proposed by the master painter of that Port, M. Maquilan, for a whitewashing the ships between deck, and likewise their holds in a durable manner, by means of lime. Our report was in favour of this process, which consists in saturating water in which the lime is slacked with muriate of soda, (common salt.) The whitewash produced by it is very permanent, does not crack, nor come off upon one's hands or clothes. The experiment was made only on wood. It appears from M. St. Bernard's account, that it succeeded equally well on walls.—*Annales des Arts et Manufactures*.

TRUE HUMILITY.—True humility, while it brings to light our own sins, is ever sure to cover a multitude of the sins of others.

The man who is the most sensible of his own failings, will always be heard to talk the least of the failings of others. It is the proud man, the proud professor of the Gospel, who is the reviling man, the censorious professor.

Pride takes a pleasure in bringing to light the infirmities of others, that itself may be exalted; while humility delights in contemplating their excellencies, that it may be laid still lower by them in its own esteem, and be led to imitate their graces.

The reason why we are censorious and hard-hearted is simply this, we have not the spirit of Christ, and are none of his. Never let us deem ourselves Christians, till we bear some resemblance to our meek, lowly, and compassionate Master. The religion which he puts into the heart of his followers, softens the character, sweetens the temper, and enlivens all the tender affections of the soul, and fills it with kindness, and with love.—*Bradley's Sermons*.

An Italian bishop, who had endured much persecution with a calm, unruffled temper, was asked by a friend how he attained to such a mastery of himself: "By making a right use of my eyes," said he: "I first look up to heaven, as the place whither I am going to live for ever; I next look down upon the earth, and consider how small a space of it will soon be all that I can occupy or want; I then look round me, and think how many are far more wretched than I am."

The hardest and the best arithmetic we can learn is this,—so to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom; but this we must learn of a divine Teacher.

If happiness has not her seat,
And centre in the breast,
We may be wise, or rich, or great,
But never can be blest.

AGENTS
FOR THE BEE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Mr. DENNIS REDDIN.
Miramichi—Rev. JOHN McCURDY.
St. Johns, N. B.—Messrs RATCHFORD & LUGRIN.
Halifax—Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY.
Truro—Mr. CHARLES BLANCHARD.
Antigonish—Mr. ROBERT PURVIS.
Guysboro—ROBERT HARTHORNE, Esq.
Tatamagouch—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL.
Wallace—DANIEL MCFARLANE, Esq.
Arichat—JOHN S. BELLAIN, Esq.