RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1830

## THE STAR. North-Carolina State Gazette. Published, weekly, by LAWRENCE & LEMAY

enus.— Taberrictian, three dollars per an-— Na paper will be sent without at least folk prid in advance, and no paper discon-d, but at the spate a of the Editors, unless all more are paid. Subertisments, not ex-ter filters lines, issue sed three times for our w, and twenty-five cents for each continu

## TRUSSES.

milliams & flavavood bave just re-da large assortment of double and single uses of the most supproved kinds. shigh, June 9, 1830. 24 4 wear

# Notice.

tted to the Jail of Stokes county; a negro man, by the name of SI, thingy and herty years of age, five feet has high, very black. First valid he has n John Pratt, and now more he belongs on Jinkings, of Cheuter District, S. C. mark on his right arm just below the mensioned by a burn

JOSHUA BANNER. ton, June 27, 1850

### BY AUTHORITY.



AWS OF THE UNITED STATES. ed at the First Session of the Twenty-First

Let to alter and amend the sixty-fifth artiof the first section of an act, entitled " An for establishing rules and articles for the ternment of the Annius of the United tes," passed the tenth of April, one thouad eight hundred and six.

t it enucted by the Senate and Hones of Re-culatives of the United States of America in gress assembled, That, whenever a General commanding an army, or a Colonel coming a separate department, shall be the acor prosecutor of any officer in the Army United States, under his command, the shall be appointed by the President of the

2. And be it further exacted, That the edings and sentence of the said Court shall directly to the Secretary of War, to be taid before the President for his confir or approval, or orders in the case.

3. And he is further enacted, That so it the sixty-fifth article of the first seci 'An act for establishing rules and arti-for the government of the Armies of the passed on the tenth of April, a hundred and six, as is repugnant here-

e, and the same is hereby, repeated.
A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives. J. C. CALHOUN, President of the Senate.

proved, May 29, 1850. ANDREW JACKSON.

let to authorize the selection of certain school lands in the Territory of Arkansas. ntatives of the United States of America in riens assembled; That wherever the sixteenth ess determoters, that the in whole, or rt, are now, or may hereafter be, inclu rivate claims held by titles confirmed, or ly decided to be valid and sufficient, other equivalent thereto and most convenient me, may be selected in lieu thereof, r the direction of the Segretary of the Treafilee of the Register of the land district ish they may lie, and be, by such Regisported to the Commissioner of the Gene-Land Office, as sebool lands selected unde net: Provided, That, before making any at to the satisfaction of the Register and iver of the said district, agreeably to rules e prescribed by the Commissioner of the the sixteenth section, or a part thereof been included in the manner above men

let granting pensions to Samuel H. Philo, Cord Hazard, and John M'Creary, and sereuse the pension of George W. How-

latives of the United States of America in gress assembled. That the Secretary of War og named persons on the list of Invalid ers of the United States, who shall be led to, and receive pensions, according to stes, and commencing at the times hereit mentioned, that is to say: and Hazard, at the rate of twenty dollar-

month, to commence on the first day of sary, one thousand eight handred and two n-ine; smeel H. Phillips, at the rate of twenty

of January, one thousand eight hondred and

m M'Creary, at the rate of eight dollars th, to commence on the first day of one thousand eight hundred and twen-

large W. Howard, who has been hereto-bereal on the Invalid Pension list, to rereafter, the sum of fourteen dollars commence on the first day of To one thousand eight hundred and thirty. 2. And be it further enacted, That the lives; and that it shall not be necessary m to produce an affidavit of continue

wed, May 29, 1830.

at to provide for surveying certain lands in the Territory of Arkansas.
enacted by the Senate and House of Re-atives of the United States of America in

States of Illinois, Missouri, and Territory States of Illinois, Missouri, and Territory tansas, be, and he is hereby, authorized at the rate of four dolnitract for, and pay, at the rate of four dol-per mile, for the surveying of such of the lands in the Territory of Arkansas lie on the rivers, and are so thickly co the on the rivers, and are so thickly co-ith case, that contracts for excenting the thereof, by suitable persons, cannot at the existing pricer Provided, That veyor General shall certify to the Com-er of the Ceneral Land Office, from time, the quantity of land, for the surveying h, the additional companisation allowed act shall be contracted for, and the res-blis ominion requires the increased alproved, May 29, 1830.

from the possishment of thesis.

Be it emerted by the Sensie and Bense of Hefrom anisons of the United States of Sensies to
Congress casembled. That is on and after the
penage of this set, so officer or integer is the
nemy of the United States, shall be subject to
the period neit of death, for describing in time Approved, May 29, 1830.

day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, all lying in the State of Alabama, chargeable with the expense of their removal or transportation, or with any allowance of land to, or on account of either of them, or their respective families; And provided, also, that no converance or deed of the said lands, or any part of them, shall be valid or effectual until every such conveyance or deed, shall be submitted to one of the District Attorneys for the Districts of Alabama, for his approbation; and d, after inquiry into the facts and circumstances attending the contracts for the sale of any of lands, he shall be satisfied that contracts are fair, and that the consideration paid, or agreed to be paid, therefor, is ade-quate, he shall endorse his approbation on sich conveyance and deed so approved; and,

offeetual. Approved, May 29, 1830

An Act to reduce the duty on molasses, and to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign materials.

thereafter, the same shall be deemed valid and

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-Rest enacted by the Schale and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the duty on molantes shall be five cents for each gallon, and no more; and from and after that time, there shall be allowed a drawback of four cents upon every gallon of spirits distilled in the United States, or the teritories thereof, from foreign molasses, on the exportation thereof to any foreign port or place other than the dominions of any foreign State immediately adjoining the United States, in the same manner and on the same conditions as before the tariff of May the nineteenth, one thoumend eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Approved, May 29, 1830.

An Act to reduce the duty on Salt. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the duty on salt he fifteen cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds, from the thirty-first of December next, until the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight bundred and thirty-met and, after that time, ten cents per pushel, and no more. Approved, May 29, 1839.

An Act to amend the acts regulating the com-

mercial intercourse between the United States and certain soiomes of Great Britain. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Government of Great Britain will open the ports in its Colonis! pos-sessions in the West Indies, on the continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Calcos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, for an indefinite or for the march of an army in time of War, and a limited term, that the vessels of the United cause the shedding of blood sooner than it States and their cargoes, on entering the colo- otherwise would have been; or refuse to pay nial ports aforesaid, shall not be subject to other taxes, as the money might consider the colors. or higher duties of tonnage or impost, or charges of any other description, than would be: imposed on British vessels or their cargors, araving in said colonial possessions from the United States, that the vessels of the United States may import into the said colonial possessions the present organization is productive of any from the United States my artists or articles good. Admitting it is not, is this good which could be imported in a British ressel into the said possessions from the United States; and that the vessels of the United States may export from the British colonies aforementioned, to any country whatever, other than the domin tons or possessions of Great Britain, any article or articles that can be exported therefrom on a British vessel, to any country other than the British dominions or possessions as aforesaid leaving the commercial interconese of the United States, with all other parts of the British dominions or possessions, on a footing not less la-vorable to the United States than it now is, and that then, and in such case, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized at any time before the next session of Congress, to assee his proclamation, declar-ing that he has received such evidence; and, ereupon, from the date of such proclamation, the parts of the United States shall be opened, indefinitely, or for a term fixed, as the case done away the solemn engagement entered into by the oath taken, but that it originates said British colonial possessions, and their eargoes, subject to no other or higher duty of tonuage or impost, or charge of any description whatever, than would be levied on the vessels of the United States, or their cargoes, arriving from the said British possessions; and it shall be lawful for the said British vessels to import into the United States, and to export therefrom, any article or articles which may be imported or exported in vessels of the United States: and the act, entitled "An act concerning naviga-tion" passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; an act supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and an act, entitled "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British ports," passed on the first day of March, one thousand eight undred and twenty-three, are, in such case hereby declared to be suspended, or absolutely

repealed, as the case may require.
Sec. 2. And be it further enucted, That, whenever the ports of the United States shall have been opened, under the authority given in the first section of this act, British vessels and their surgoes shall be admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States from the islands, provinces, or colonies, of Great Britain, on or near the North American continent, and North or East

of the United States. Approved, May 29, 1830.

Census at Norfolk .- The population f Norfolk, Va. is ascertained to be a bout 9,800, being an increase since the of the causes, and wish there was a remedy if it is not necessary to continue the military census in 1820, of 1200.

# COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE STAR We have been highly gratified, in permin, ... Wheeler's speech on the Quaker bil His arguments in general appear very form d shir and admirably affected for the occasion The friends of the bill in the country is not An Act is reliaquish the reversionary interest of the United States in certain Indian reservations in the States in certain Indian reservations in the State of Alshama.

Be it emosted by the house and Bouse of Representatives of the United States of idmerics in 
Congress are middle. That all the right, title, 
and interest, which might accrue or revert to the 
United States, to the reservations of land now 
claimed and possessed by Consleshee, commonity called Challenge, James Ore, and Giles 
We Analty and his wife Alice, and William 
Wilson and his wife Peggy Wilson, under a 
treaty made and concluded between the United 
States and the Cherokee tribe of Indians, on 
the eighth day of July, one thousand eight hanthe eighth day of July, one thousand eight haninforms us that "he is an admirer of the the eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred und seventeen; and all the right, title, and interest, which might accrue or revert to the United States, to reservations of land, now claimed and possessed by George Stiggion, and Arther Sizemore under a treaty made and concluded between the United States and the Crock Indians, at Fort Juckson, on the ninth day of August, one thousand eight handred informs us that "he is an admirer of the country an inco-sis ency in the position; but as we are flot acquainted with Legislative proceedings, we cannot anal se the subject be, and the same are hereby, relinquisted, and to our satisfaction. If a man living on the spectively. Provided, That the said Counterspectively: Provided, That the said Counterspective of Promited, That the said Comlessive of the commonly called Challenge, James Ore, was known has intention to go to italeigh Giles McAnulty, and William Wilson, George Such a day should monot his horse, and Stigging, and Arthur Sizemore, with their respective families, shall remove to their respective families, shall remove to their respective families, shall remove to their respective families. his friends should insist that he was not going tive tribes West of the Mississippi river, not in-cluded in any State or Territory; and that the say he was going direct to Raleigh, would Government of the United States shall not be it indicate to his triends that he meant to go to it indicate to his friends that he meant to go to Raleigh; or would they be charitable enough to suppose him so credulous as to believe he was going there, or would they think him deficient in the upper story? The Constitu tion says that "the Bill of Rights, shall be part of the Constitution, and ought not to be violated on any pretence whatsoever." Bill of Rights says, " no man or set of men shall enjoy any separate or exclusive emolu ment or provilege from the community, but in consideration of spublic services" Quaker, Dunkard, or Meravian, but NO man, or set of men!! One of the firmest principles of a Republican Government But what says Mr. Wheeler on the subject? After the Legislature had passed the act of 1806, ex empting Quakers, Norwians and Dunkards, from mustering or paying an equivalent, he says "the Legislature of 1 06 did not deem it an exclusive privelege." A wonderful explanation indeed! His elucidation of their views is incongruous. For what reason, would ask, did they pass the act? If not ar achisive privilege to those sets of men, if vas necessary to pass an act to that effect why not extend it to all citizens? Instead of saying that three or four sets of men should be exempt, extend it to all citizens that migh become scrupulous of mustering.

But the fact is too plain. I have thought

ad continue to think, that it is an absurdity

too glaring to need any comment, although it may have been "sanctioned by former Le gislatures." A particular objection in addi-tion is urged against the bill, that other civizens are exempt on the ground of public services It is asked " if the Quakers are to be reduced to the ranks, why not other class es that are exempt by this law " I would ask, what is meant by public services? If the Legislature of 1806 could not determine the point, why did they venture to pass an ac n direct opposition to the third section of the Bill of Rights? And why did the Legislature of 1829 continue the same act, if the Cons'i tution was not express on the subject? The ted wisdom of the State to know " what benefit could be derived by pressing them into the militia service at this time?" good and sufficient reason for compelling e part of the community to perform the duties incumbent upon them by the laws of the State, and to surrender those duties to certain sets of men, enjoying a full share of the privileges and protection of the commu mity The Quakers might as well refuse to work the public roads, as it might facilitate the march of an army m time of War, and ded for warlike purposes. That in which every man is interested, is every man's dury to support. There appears to be serioudoubts whether our military system under the present organization is productive of any ground to continue those that have served mrough the burden and heat of the day, as though their services were not worth the noice of the Legislature? But touch the con scious strings of Quakers, Moravians and Dankards, and you meit the sympathy from the majority of the House of Commons; you create a vortex open to the most appalling deas not exceeded by the awful calamity of he battle of Waterton; and what is the cause! Why verily the Quakers, Moravians, Dunkards, &c. have enjoyed an exclusive and hereditary privelege for twenty four years, and now are called on to muster or pay an equivalent! If we inquire imo the causes of the deficiency of our military system, we shall not find that the Legislature have mod fied the militia laws, or that they have to military talents, put in nomination for field officers, and appointed by the Legisla ture, without any knowledge of their qualifi cation for the task; but having some popular friend in the House, they have the appoint ment, and proceed to treat those under their command with utter neglect. This is the effect of the Legislature appointing field officers. If the respective regiments had the right of appointing their officers, they would be selected with a view to their military knowledge and deportment by the men that had to serve under their command, instead of being represented in the appointments by Quakers, Dunkards, Moravians and a class of citizens I shall not name, instead of some popular politician, when appointed, to remai merely nominal at the expense of those under their commands, as regards their military knowledge and oath. If the Quakers at all times were as conscientiously scruptilius, they would not vote at an election and aid

of their voice in electing officers, as they are so scrupulously opposed to military, and still aid in the appointments.

We are well aware of the ignorance of the ompany officers without any legislative des-Constitution exempted them from mustering. The inquiry has since been made, why there canting on the subject. We are well aware system, let the Legislature grant relief to

who are willing to take their oath fora thereto, that it is " an old established con these who are willing to take their oath for a guide. We deny the right of the Stare of Delaware or any other State, to do away the military statem under the present laws of Congress but we are not opposed to their being done away, so it relieves the common nity at large. We are for equal rights. We agree with the gentleman as to the digusting scenes that take place on a mostve field. We are well aware of the "manifest destruction of time and money," that has been brought on the chitaens of the State, and borne for many years with a great abare of patiences while, on the other hand, they beheld their neighbors enjoying an exclusive privilege and their children an hereditary privilege from generation to generation. As to the hideon access that take place, we believe complicated consciences of the community, ideous scenes that take place, we believe complicated consciences of the community, there are as good moral characters that muster as there are in other bodies of men and all principles of a general republican government of laws of the State collect all from 18 to ment. The Constitution was intended, in a 45, the probability is that some will be immoral; but have we ever wirnessed one of the constitution of the constitution was intended, in a religious point of view, to grant to every element. hose characters refused in time of service? ship God according to the dictates of their have not heard of a bill to make void the consciences, to set under their wines and figon he of commissioned officers, but an annual trees, and none to molest or make them sponting of the destructive effects of this afraid. In a civil point of view, "that no "anguing y deity." The world had arrived man or set of men shall enjoy any separate to the year A. D. 1664 effore the creation or exclusive emolament or privilege from the of a Quaker As all men received the sea community but in consideration of public tence of death in the fall of Adam, (Quakers services " "That no hereditary emolument, excepted.) for so he friends of birth right privilege or konor ought to be granted or principles must hold, so the descendants of confered in this State." The laws of the George Fox must receive a supply of religious land, if constitutional, are binding on every scruples from him or they could not be qual ified to inherit the blessing down to the preindividual, (as to his public duties,) in per son or property. It a man's ownself intersent time, to wit: the exemption of duties required of the remaining part of the com quisitions of the law, it is presumed as a munity, although they are not bound to be religiously sorropulous, but to belong to their make good his delinquency, if a man is religiously scrapulous of performing certain respective surrelies, to descend in line from the original leaders. This is the effect of duties that are required of the commun birth right, of her ditary principles, fit only for an European monarch! Never was it in farge, it is not coordesive evidence that his bank stock has been affected by his personal feelings. He has the privilege of a choice. In a letter written by the Bev'd John Letend d for the land that causafely be caffed the Palladium of Liberty Our nosterity are as dear to us as those of our neighbors. Our land, he says " those who well to call in the revalutionary ancestors, the most patriotic strong arm of law to defend their opinions. and of men the world ever beheld never shad give evidence that they have not their blood for the purpose of granting un rentoning on moral and religious subjects to support their weak dogmas." The design hereditary privilege to the children of those sets of men that were like a mill stone about of civil government is to protect the lives, therty and property of the oltizens. Gotheir necks in times the most discressing! We are personally acquainted with a large number of Quakers that attend our muster grounds frequently, and still lahelit the ligrousts, (as citizens;) but all religious opinious of none." The gentleman informs blessing! We are not creditions enough to us "that it often happens that the most suppose that because a man bad Quaker pa rents he must be religiously scrupnious in firm in the principle, that every man ough every case, and we are not charitable enough to worship God in his own way and choice, to believe that parents have often effected the to be subject to he higher powers, and to religion of their children by birth. There is obey all the ordinances of man, in all the too barefac-d an inconsistency to suppose a duties of the community; to bear an equal burthen with their fe low men, either in man religiously scropulous because his grand father had told him that his great grand father had seen a Journal printed about the year electing for his poetic effusions the words 1701, supporting the idea of birth right prin made use of by Mr. Gaston, the phrase mode use of in 1828, had slipped his memory, to ciples, denying the barbarous usages carried on by men of "blood shed," and who are still wit, "there would be as much justice glorying under the banner of that " sanguin compelling the women to muster as the Quaary deity ". A man may be a scrupulous Qua ters to muster or pay an equivalent." ker until he arrives to the age of maturity, gentleman acknowledges the right of the and if he is struck with one of Cupid's darts egislature to compel the Quakers to muster. that does not belong to the society, he forteit would ask if the Legislature of 1806 had the blessing, as though he had not been born the right not to compel them to muster or pay an equivalent? Or if the Legislature of and raised in birth right perfection! A sud den death for a scrupulous sectarian by mar 1826 and 1829 can continue an exclusive rying out of society, because there was no rib privilege to pertain sets of men under the resent Constitution, "to support, naintained defend the same?" The ides appears to child born in the little town of Salem is sanc ified and made holy merely on the account of be held forth that we should experience the millenium if the whole world, we're being born there? Do they suppose the ockers of their cradles have the power of Quakers, or possessed their principles A tar fetched of, indeed! Should we be certain egeneration? or that the peculiar garb of a Quaker makes a work of regeneration with shey were all christians that wore the garb! heir children? or because a man is a Baptist, I will suggest another if from the same dishis children are fit subjects for baptism? or tance: If every person in the world were Methodists' and Presbyterians' children are regenerated and born again as soon as they of piety in the world, and no need of legis ome into the world? A man owned a mare 1.0 years ago that could run very fast There has been a regular descent in line of cults

Let the opposers argue all they can, Equal rights shall be our plan.

from that mare, of course the colts must all

run fast, because the mare could run fast! So

Again, the House of Commons are very

feelingly appealed to on the ground of the moral ty of the Quakers, sommonly called Friends. We respect the Quakers for their

morality, or any other citizens. It is a com

mendation worthy of the highest applause

Does not the possessor of morality reap the

If those citizens that have borne the burder

and heat of the day are liable for the moral

ity of the Quakers, it would have been ne-

cessary that the collected wisdom of the State

are firm enough in our opinions, with the

authority that could be procured from uni-

versal experience, to support the idea, and

couclade with the fact that there are as good

moral characters that are not Quakers as that

are. Although they may be held up in the

House of Assembly to be as pure as angels,

that does not prove they do not have their

exceptions There is not a doubt in my mind

but there is as many outbreaking Quakers

agreeable to numbers, as there are of other

societies or communities; but it is not agree

able to their profession and discipline, and

is their custom to disown them, and say they

are not Quakers, although they were born to

mherit the blessing, agreeable to the pre-cedent laid down in their book of faith and

discipline. And where, I would ask, is the

society that is not moral, after the immoral

part are delivered up to the world, and their

names erased from their catalogue? The

orthodox Quakers do not, nor will they

pretend to say that the members of their re

spective societies, as a general rule, are re

ligiously scrupulous; nor will they pretend to hold out and support the iden that they

have been collected by the power of regen

eration, but by birth right and sectarianism

And open what ground the Legislature

grant a separate and exclusive privilege to

certain sets of men, under the Constitution

of the State, the guardian of the common wealth. I am at a loss to account for. How

they can support, maintain and defend the

same, is eft for the curtain of futurity to

develope. The question is asked by the

gentleman, "if the people considered these musters agreeable or desirable, why is our table in this house crowded with petitions to reduce the number of musters?" Has the gentleman ever considered that there are

Quakers in the house and out of the house,

that there are members, who have been elected by the Quaker voter not that there

are a majority of Quakers; but where is the

candidate that will not get a portion of the votes of the community, and then the Qua-

ker vote, which is one, elect him; of course

he must do something to sid the sectarian principles of those "for whose kindness he

The community were for many years

was indebted to a seat in the house,"

had appointed an Auditor lest session.

nefits resulting from such a course of life!

much for birth right principles!

The conclusion of the whole matter ap pears to be, shall the House of Common continue an exclusive and hereditary privie to certain sets of men! Shall they defend and support the connection of civ and religious law, as has been "sanctioned by former Legisla ures?" Or shall they place Quakers, Menonists, Dunkards and Moralans on an equal footing with other freemen I am coming to a close for the present, and remain a friend to equal rights plain homespun farmer, and a friend to the Quaker Bill.

COMMON SENSE.

February 10th, 1830. From the Family Library. NATURAL HISTORY OF INSECTS. The Hive Bee .- The scene present d by the interior of a bee hive, bas sel lom failed to interest even the mosincurious observer, while it fills with astonishment the mind of the enlight ened and profound philosopher. The gates are crowded with hundreds of industrious workers—some on the wing in search of sustenances others return ing from the field, laden with foodsome earnestly engaged in buildingsome in tending the young-others em ployed in cleansing their habitationwhile four or five may be seen dragging out the corpse of a companion, and, as it would appear, scrupulously paying the last honors to the dead. At one moment the entrances of the little city are comparatively free, at another crowds of its inhabitants may be seen struggling at the gates, making the best of their way to escape the rain, which by some peculiar sensation they have discovered to be at hand. Resumer says, of the queen bee in a hive that had just been listurbed. For the first few minutes in which I followed her with my eyes, I was tempted to believe that the stories of the respect paid her by the other bees, the train by which she was atten ded, were imaginary tables rather than real facts. She was alone and walking perhaps at a slower pace than the rest. The friends who were with me were pleased to discover in her gair some thing of gravity and majesty. She advanced unattended to one of the squares sunset he will sit and boid one of his of the hive, up which she mounted to paws over his eyes to get a distinct view join a group of her subjects perched at of the bees which at this nour he known the top In a little time she reappear- are bound to their nest and thither ed at the bottom, but still sadly neglec ten. Soon however tweive or titteen The most astonishing fact connected ranged around her and seemed to ed with the economy of bees, is

es, for being huidled into the hive, turned top-y turney the first im-pulse of each seemed self preservation, and it was only when they had recovercomposure that they began to recallect the mother, which in their fright they had forgotten and neglected. In a short time a dizen others bestened to join the train. A row flanked her on each side as she walked, others me; her before, and made way as she advanced, and me a very short time she was surrounded by a circle of upwards of 30 bees. Some of these approaching nearer than others licked her with their trunks; others extended this organ filled with boney for her to sips sometimes I saw her stop and partake of the food; at other times she sucked while in motion. For several hours consecutivery I observed this insect, and always saw her surrounded by bees who appeared anxious to render her good

Reaumer, also shut up a queen taken from one hive with some workers taken from another, so that both were strange ers to each other "I was curious," he says, ' to more how she woo d be received, and I saw she was received like a "queen." Been to the number of a dozen, or more, surrounded her and general rule that his money or property will troated her with great honor. It happened that the took in which she had been enclosed was filled with dust, in consequence of which when introduced among the worker she was literally grey with that which sout about her. first care of the bees was to uppor their future sovereign. For more than of the hive, surrounded and sometimes covered by them, while they lirked her on all sides. It seemed as if they were auxious to warm her, and in truth she required it, as she was benumbed by the conducts of the night and had only been revised by me, in the morning, with artificial heat.

Lould not help admiring the anxiety and assiduity of their attentions. They relieved each other in the taskthey removed her to another agor more purthen with their fe low men, either in than an inch distant. For more than erson or property. The gentleman, while two hours I witnessed this interesting scene." Reaumer also found a queen and some workers apparently dead from cold - Putting them all into a box he gradually warmed it in the hope of reviving the whole. As some as some of the dead workers came to life they ranged themselves round the dead mother, but took not the slightest notice of the others, though as dead as this sole object of their care Renumer watched with auxiety for the signs of returning life in the queen, 'at first,' says be, interval this motion was reiterated. No sooner was this evidence of life given, than a humming was instantly heard in the box where previously all had been silence. Many persons who were with me, and who watched the revival of the queen, were struck with the sound as being more acute than uagal and all named it the song of reofcing. Like every other animal living in sa-

ciery bees have a meditan of commu-nication. At first when a qui en bee has been abstracted, every thing goes on well for about an hour, after this some few of the workers appear in a state of great agitation; they forsake the young, relinquish labor, and begin to maversa the have in a furious mander. It their progress, wherever they meet a compan-ion they mutually cross their antenues (feeters,) and the one which first seems to have discovered the national toss, communicates the sail Lews to his cignbor by giving it a gentle tap with head organs. This one in its turn becomes agicated, runs over the cells consting and striking others In a short time the whole hive is in confusion bar, if the queen be restored, tranquillity is reestablished.

Huber doubts that bees possess sense of hearings their seuse of sight is certainly acute in an extraordinary degree. If a dozen hives be placed together, the bee, tho' at a great distance, first cises in the air, & then with almost the swiftness of a bullet, fites in straight line to the entrance of its own habitation. If the eyes be varnished, they rise up in the air or fly at random. This capacity of the bee to make its way directly to its nest, has been made use of as a guide. In New England the honey hunters set a plate of honey or sugar on the ground and in a short time this is discovered by the wild bees. Having caught two or three of those that have taken their fill, the hunter first releases one, which rising into the air. flies to the nest. He now walks at right angles to the course of the bee for a few hundred yards, and then lets a nother go, which also, after rising flies to the nest. Observing with his pocket compass the angle where the two line formed by the two courses of the bee meet, there he knows will be the spot at which the nest is placed. The honey-cartel, a quadruped, is equally sagarous with this biped honey seeker. Near

Constitution exempted them from mustering. Form her train. In the first moments manner in which when deprived of the was so unequal a distribution of the duties of trouble and confusion we think only queen, they repair their loss; taking of the community? and we have in answer of ourselves. Thus it was with these common worker-worm out of the entire