



GRAMMAR.

English Grammar doth us teach,
That it hath nine parts of speech ;—
Article, adjective, and noun,
Verb, conjunction, and pronoun,
With preposition, and adverb,
And interjection, as I've heard.
The letters are just twenty-six,
These form all words, when rightly mixed,
The vowels are a, e, o, i,
With u, and sometimes w and y.
Without the little vowels' aid,
No word or syllable is made ;
But consonants tho' reet we call,
And so of these we've mentioned all,
Three little words wo often see,
Are articles,—a, an, and the.
A noun's the name of any thing—
As school, or garden, hoop, or swing.
Adjectives tell the kind of noun—
As great, small, pretty, white, or brown.
Instead of nouns the pronouns stand—
John's head, his face, my arm, your hand.
Verbs tell of something being done—
To read, write, count, sing, jump or run.
How things are done the adverbs tell—
As slowly, quickly, ill or well.
Conjunctions join the nouns together—
As men and children, wind or weather.
A preposition stands before
A noun, as in or through a door.
The interjection shows surprise—
As oh ! how pretty—ah ! how wise.
The whole are called nine parts of speech,
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

COBBETT'S HABITS.—The Late Mr. Cobbett in his diet was extremely frugal and simple, and fastidiously regular in his hours, rising with the sun or before, and retiring to bed by nine. He used to say, 'no honest man ought to be out later than ten.'—Two young gentlemen, who attended him as secretaries, alternately rose at about three or four o'clock in the morning to write while he dictated, which he usually did while pacing the room backward and forward, paying regard to the punctuation, parenthesis, &c. all in the same breath, so that the matter needed no further correction for the press. He would not permit any alteration in the domestic arrangement during his stay at Lundguard, but seemed studious to conform to all existing regulations, good humoredly overruling any proposal to consult his ease or comfort. The room in which he slept looking into the farm yard, his host expressed a fear that he might be disturbed too early in the morning by the noise of the cattle and poultry. Mr. Cobbett quashed the objection by saying 'he were but a poor farmer who would allow his live stock to be up before him.'

VALUE OF TIME.—If persons were generally aware of the great value of time, we should have less idleness among us.—and consequently less misery—for hardly any thing can more conduce to unhappiness than

want of employment—ennui is the worst of miseries. If the value of time was generally appreciated, the whole race of bores, who seem to derive all their enjoyment from interrupting the pursuits of more industrious individuals than themselves would be extinct. A foreign periodical contains the following paragraph on this subject :

"Lord Brougham, the most indefatigable man in England, often does not quit his study before midnight, and he is always up at four. Dr. Cotton Mather, who knew the value of time in every thing was never willing to lose a moment of it. To effect this purpose, he had written upon the door of his study in large letters, "Be Brief." Ursinus, a professor in the university of Heidelberg, wishing to prevent the idlers and babblers from interrupting him in his hours of study, had written at the entrance of his library, 'Friend, whoever you may be, who enter here, be quick with your business or go away.' The learner Sealiger placed the following phrase upon the door of his cabinet :—"My time is my estate." The favorite maxim of Shakspeare was 'Consider time too precious to be spent in gossiping.' 'Friends are the real robbers of time,' said Lord Byron. An old attorney in Chatelet was accustomed to get rid of such of his clients as were importunate, or he had little to hope from, by these words—'My good friends, time lost goes for nothing.'

The English papers relate as a fact the following circumstance: a widower at Camden, who was not very young, became smitten with a young and very beautiful girl, and married her. A short time after, the son of this man by a former wife, became also in love, not with a young person, but with the mother of the father's new wife, a lady still in the bloom of life. He offered himself, and soon the young man and the widow were united in the bonds of matrimony ; so that in consequence of these two connexions, a father becomes the son-in-law of his own son, and a wife not only the daughter-in-law of her own son-in-law, but still more, the mother-in-law of her own mother, who is herself the daughter-in-law of her own daughter, whilst the husband of the latter is father-in-law of his mother-in-law, and father-in-law to his own father. Singular confusion may arise if children should spring from these peculiar marriages.

MATERNAL CRUELTY.—Take an infant about ten days old, put a stout cap on its head, and then about two dozen thicknesses on its little body. If it happens to have a pin sticking into its flesh, bounce it up and down merrily, talk baby talk, and the work of tending is accomplished. Should it happen to be dog days, wrap it securely in a blanket, with as many folds as usually encase an Egyptian mummy, and if it cries, be careful that the head be so closely enveloped

that no cold air can possibly reach the little suckling. In this way you can save it from being chilled, and effectually stop its crying!

THE FIRST VISIT TO A MARRIED CHILD.—Generally speaking, if there is a moment of unmixed happiness, it is that in which parents pay their first visit to a married child, and in which children receive the first visit from their parents. The pretty, half childish, half matronly pride, with which the young wife does the honors of her domestic arrangements : the tearful joy of the mother as she inspects and admires ; the honest happiness of the father ; and the modest exultation of the bridegroom, who has installed the creature he loves in all the comforts with which she is surrounded—render the moment one of pleasing interest to the most careless bystanders.—Tales of the Peerage and Peasantry.

We advise some of our young bloods who fancy themselves gentleman, because forsooth they wear the "best clothes," and sport a gold chain, to read the following correct definition, and see how far they are removed from the character :

Definition of a Gentleman.—Gentility is neither in birth, manner, nor fashion, but in the mind. A high sense of honor, a determination never to take a mean advantage of another, an adherence to truth, delicacy, and politeness towards those with whom you may have dealings, are the essential and distinguished characteristics of a gentleman.

Distinction between Invention and Discovery.—The object of the former is to produce something which had no existence before : that of the latter, to bring to light something which did exist, but which was concealed from common observation. Thus we say, Otto Guericke, invented the air pump ; Sanctorius invented the thermometer, Newton and Gregory invented the reflecting telescope ; Galileo discovered the solar spots, and Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. It appears, therefore, that improvements in the arts are properly called "inventions," and that facts brought to light by means of observation, are properly called "discoveries."—Dugald Stewart.

Economy.—A gentleman in Holden who uses tobacco, makes the most of it. He chews it until the juice is entirely exhausted, when he puts it in his pipe and smokes it. He also uses the ashes for snuff.

John Bull is still in advance of the Yankess. In London, the model of a Locomotive is exhibited, which is to go one hundred miles an hour on a rail road, without steam!