THE WEEKLY OBSERVER, PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY DONALD A CAMERON

Printing, in its various branches, executed with near ness and despatch, on very moderate terms.

Wieekly Almanack.

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May-1832.				Rises.				Moon Rises.			
23	WEDNESDAY		-	4	31	7	29	1	23	5	25
24	THURSDAY			4	30	7	20	Î	51	6	36
25	FRIDAY			4	29	7	31	2	19	7	46
26	SATURDAY										
27	SUNDAY				27						
28	MONDAY			4	26	7	34	3	47	10	25
29	TUESDAY										

New Moon 29th, 7h. 32m. evening.

ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD

"Let me go for the day breaketh."

Cease here longer to detain me,
Fondest mother, drown'd in wo.
Now thy kind caresses pain me—

See yon orient streak appearing!
Harbinger of endless day—
Hark! a voice of gladness cheerin
Calls my new-horn soul away

Lately launch'd a trembling stranger
On this world's wide boist rous flood,
Piere'd with sorrow—toss'd with danger,
Gladly I return to God.

Weep not o'er these eyes that languish Upward turn'd towards their home, Raptur'd they'll forget all auguish While they wait to see they came.

Now my trembling heart finds rest, Kinder arms than thine receive me, Softer pillow, than thy breast. There, my mother, pleasures centre,

Weeping, parting, care or wo, Ne'er our father's house shall enter— Morn advances—let me go. As through the calm and holy dawnin.

Silent glides my panting breath,
To an everlasting morning,
Gently close my eyes in death.

Blessings endless, richest blessings Pour their streams upon my heart. Though no language yet possessing, Breathes my spirit e'er we part.

Yet to leave thee sorrowing rends m Though again His voice I hear— Rise, may every grace attend thee,

MISCELLANE

(From the London Atlas.)

A Practical View of Ireland, from the Period of the Union; with Plans for the Permanent Relief of the Poor, and the Improvement of her Municipal Organization. By James Buller Beyan, Barrister at Law. Dublin, 1882.

THE evidence in favour of a system of poor laws for Ireland thickens. The Irish press teems with publications tending to awaken the public mind to the necessity of legislative relief for the poor and unemployed. The aparthy manifested towards this question by some, and the resistance to it, for ulterior objects, displayed by others, are calculated to produce a convulsion which all good and wise men must deplore.—The consequence of postponing it indefinitely is ne longer a matter of speculation. If the poor of Irelane he not speedily relieved, the wild project for repealing the Union will gain so many adherents amongst of classes of the Irish, that Ireland must be released from her connection with this country, or England will be driven to the lamentable alternative of preserving he try the ruinous and expensive machinery of a military deportism. The laws have already lost their influence. There no longer remains to the English government in Ireland the agency of moral power: by degrees the attachment and confidence of the people have failler off; and in the same proportion is the executive compelled to assert and authenticate its authority through all the invidious channels of local prosecutions, mid-inglit preventive forces, police visitations, and fero

active interest in this momentous guestion, is to diffuse abroad the knowledge of facts, and to supplant by practical information those vague and illusery theories that have of late taken possession of the increasoning and uninstructed multitude. The volume hefore us is eminently calculated to achieve this object. It takes rank next to Mr. Sadler's book on Ireland, on the grounds of actual utility and extensive research. Mr. Bryan has explored the history and statistic, of almost every civilized country in seeking after illustrations of his arguments, and models for the formation of a system of social economy adapted to the recessities of the Irish. The great labour bestowed upon the work is not less remarkable than the soundness of its views, the comprehensiveness of the topics they embrace, and the admirable conciscuess with which they are treated.

As we are more anxious to extract from a volume like this than to occupy any space with our own opinions, which we have already taken so many occasions to enunciate, we shall avail ourselves of such passages as, room permitting, appear to bear directly on the great point at issue. Of the many descriptions we have had of Ireland—from Spenser to Bicheno we do not remember any one so impressive and com-

"The summers in Ireland are the most temperate is Europe—the winters the mildest—cattle can remain unhoused from January to December—yet there as more famines in it than Siberia. The people, natt rally hardy, easily subsisted, and singularly vigorous laborious, and intelligent, when we consider their opportunities, are yet one-eighth of them paupers, an almost all resdess, insubordinate, and embittee-clagating the laws and systems of the present government. The face of Ireland is singularly picture space, yet eminent

the laws and systems of the present government. Its face of Ireland is singularly picture spare, yet eminent adapted for all purposes of commerce and communication; by its general level no point of land is two thousand feet above the plain, and no land in Euron abounds so much in claims of lakes, in rivers flowing in different directions, and in a perportual supply of water. Ireland might be made a country of water communication throughout its whole length an breadth; yet it has but two candatof any consequence and these, too, in curbarrassed circumstances. It had has more harboars fory shaps of the largest six than the whole of Europe, the singlet western consecutatining for two landard topics but as succession of

to Portugal and Spain, the Mediterranean, to the whol navigation of the immerse regions south of the Strain of Gibraltar. The coast of Ireland is the first mad by every sail from India, Africa, and America, has been ascertained, that before a vessel from the port of London gets out of soundings, a vessel from the west of Ireland can reach America. Irelan seems, by its position, by its western harbours, and by the facility of communication over every part of its surface, to have been actually intended as the gree centre of intercourse between the old world and it new. It is large, containing 32,501 square roles; all this space, the indenting by harbours, arms of it.

This is the country—fruitful of advantages—which England is called upon to conciliate and attach by the performance of one or two simple acts of justice. Yet this country, presenting so many natural resources, so easily convertible into means of prosperity, is crowded with jails, barracks and hospitals, is overrun with misery in the multiform shapes of crime, disease, and poverty, and is daily declining under the extortionate

The two springs of this absorbing power may be traced to the iniquitous corruption of the grand jury system, and to the absence of a corrective in the shape of a poor-rate which would make the land-owner responsible for the amount of misery within the limits of his property. To both these objects, very clearly lefined and ably examined, Mr. Bryan directs the whole force of his arguments. In the absence of a wholesome check like the poor-rate, the land-owners ovente the misery with impunity, and through the jeb-

bing of the grand juries they profit by it.

Amongst the carious and useful parts of this work we recommend to especial consideration the chapter on pepulation, which assumes and proves the same profound destrine arged in the greatest work that ever advocated the right of the poor to live like all other human beings. The latter part of the volume, which the municipal organization and poor laws of other countries are traced, deserves the attentive consideration of the legislature. In collecting his materials, and deducing important results from them Mr. Bryam displays more industry and knowledge than the whole deque of his indefatigable opponents. His intimate acquaintance with the netual condition of Ireland, with the disease that corredes her virals with the mul-administration of her higher and lewer offices of justice, and with the whole of that people with the mul-administration of her higher and lewer offices of justice, and with the whole of that people with the mul-administration for her higher and lewer offices of justice, and with the whole of that people with the mul-administration for her higher and lewer offices of justice, and with the value for the Old Mar of the Waters elinging to the neck of the desperant Nadhad, enables him not only to depict in true am natural colours the exact form and pressure of the national disorganization, but to suggest those measure of relief that can alone restore health and strength to the state. Every member of Parliament should possess himself of this work, before he variates to vot upon an Irish question. It will fortify him agains the unbounded proffigacy of O'Connell and his follow exact and before the perform his duty in the senate in all that relates to Ireland, with judgment and honor In conclusion—we again impress upon the Britis Parliament the necessity of either making the union with Ireland a solid hond of mutual benefit sp. celluly or, in common justice and centuon policy to acissativity in a once, before fautine and ferucity shall have renther of the data

EMIGRATION.—The following is copied from the City article of a late number of the Morning Herald "We understand that the number of vessels per paring to sail for Camada at the opening of the season is great beyond all precedent.—We are very glad that this is the case, because as has been justly intimate by a writer in the last number of the Quarterly Review, to whom we have before referred, the increasing population of the country must find a vent some where to escape from the grasp of want, or the nation will be involved in anarchy and confusion. The facility has been described in the land does not raise sufficient food, as at presen managed, to give in exchange for manufactured goods and we know of no better way of remedying the evitant the bringing into cultivation our colonies, more especially the Camadas, whose interests are, or ough to be, identified with our own. At the same time however, we feel it our duty again to call the attention of the Government to the disgrate full and crue manner in which so many poor persons were last year haddled together, worse than negroes are in African slave ships, to serve the capidity of the owners an masters of the vessels that bore them across the At lantic. Till within a year or two three was a law in existence which regulated the number of passenger to be carried by ships according to tourage and the means of accommodation. The Act alluded to ware repealed, and properly so, because it was in some respects much too restrictive; but there ought to have been another law substituted in its stead. There is to be carried by ships according to tourage and the means of accommodation. The Act alluded to ware repealed, and properly so, because it was in some respects much too restrictive; but there ought to have been another law substituted in its stead. There is to be carried by ships according to tourgation which deserves particular notice—we allude to enigration which deserves particular notice—we allude to enigration which deserves particular notice—we allude to paisle to

BANKING IN LONDON.—One of our contemporaries has already alluded to the consequences of the change in the banking business of London since the panie of 1822.—6, which has materially affected the mercantile world, and increased the anxiety for the revision of the law which the approaching expiration of the Bank of England charter enables the Government to undertake. The panie, together with the affects of Faunderay and Rowland Stephersen, and some other failures, shook the confidence of the London, the palic which had before been almost unfailured, in the palic with banking establishments of London. The Bank of England has also in low years readired its under a transacting business less increasement to private depositors. The consequence of these charges had been, it is well associated to the lands of charge the surface face of the transfer of a great manife of deposit accounts to the bank of England; but the shapele face of the transfer of a great manife of deposit accounts to the bank of England; but the shapele face of the transfer of a great manife.

tained by the private bankers. The business which has thus been lost is the best portion of the whole—namely, the business of those who kept considerable balances without giving much trouble or requiring frequent accommodation. The limitation of the balances in the bands of private bankers necessarily products a corresponding limitation of their discounts (the sources of their discounts are of course the balances of their discounts who the sources of their discounts are of course the balances of their discounts in a corresponding degree, it is in point of fact not able to do so. It is only on the strength of a knowledge of the characters and transactions of its customers, acquired by watching the whole course of their business, that a bank is enabled to extend its discounts win safety, except on the highest descriptions of mercantile bills. This knowledge the Bank of England cannot acquire—its machinery is therefore altegether unequal to the extension of its excent on the burstler classes of traders, of whom it can know nothing, but who, in proportion to the extent of their transactions, are often as selid and trust-worthy as the highest. This state of things grows out of the law, which, to favour the monopoly of the Bank of England, prevents banks with more than six pattners from transacting business in London.—

This law has been at all times mischievous, but it is

THE NAVV.

Ships of war building, or ordered to be built at the different Royal Yards in England,—Plymouth; St. George, 120; Nile, 92; Hindestan, 80; Valiant, 76; Porcupine, 46; Statim, 46; Tigris, 46; Daphne, 20; Porcupine, 20; Redwing, 16; Scorpion, 10; Rhadamanthus steamer. Portsmouth: Neptune, 120; Royal Frederick, 120; Indus, 80; Electia, 18; Hazard, 18; Buzzard, 10; Lyra, 10; Ternagant, 40. Woolwich: Boscawen, 80; Chichester, 52; Amplion, 36; Dee steamer; Media steamer; Phaesis steamer. Deptford: Worcester, 52. Chatham: Waterloo, 120; London, 92; Monarch, 84; Meander, 46; Vestal, 28; Rover, 18; Scout, 18; Seagull schooner, 6; Spider brigantine, 6; Charen steamer. Shecruces; Inconstant, 46; Calliope, 28; Salamander steamer. Pembroke: Royal William, 120; Rod-

At least well our Spiniters do? or What shall we do with our Spiniters?—The question which was opithily and pointedly addressed to the Lords, becomes of much more momentous import when addressed to the ladies, at least to the unmarried enes, vulgarly yelopt Spinisters. Paltry in number, not very formidable in interest and intellect, and receiving only are and trifling additions to their order, the Peers were searcely worth the inquiry either way; but when the interrogations (oh; I the happy polygamist!) embraces all the fair sex of the midding and upper classes, it behaves every member of society to weigh deeply and maturely what enswer shall be given to it. Why do the political economists waste their time upon rent, takes, and com laws, discussions in which so few every manaively are interested, when there is a grievous defect in err social institutions that may be termed a Catheste or universal evil, since it tends to reconvert the large portion of our genteel population into monks and muss, so far, at least, as compulsory cellidacy can effect that object? Why do those economists institute Ministers how to hashand the national resources, when they should rather be showing our distressed dams, show to put the Church Ministers in requisition, and to husband themselves? Here in the heart of pol te life, there is an over supply, an absolute glut of female youth, beauty, and accomplishments, with little or no denand for those once desiderated articles. Our brightest helles set no church belispending; drives round the park-ring, are not, as of yore, employed in allising a gold ring round the finger; white favors are out of favor; mupital bans are under the part of female youth, beauty, and accomplishments, with little or no denand for those one desiderated articles. Our brightest helles set no church belispending; drives round the park-ring, are not, as of yore, employed in allising a gold ring round the finger; white favors are out of favor; mupital bans are under the reading are; in matches are made but those of

is there any exaggeration in these meaninolly averments? I appeal to every reader who moves in gentred society. Does he not, in each successive senson,
see hundreds of rose-inds unfolding their charms, who
are destined, as inexorable time revolves, to he metamorphosed into wall-flowers, and finally to constitime a portion of the human topestry with which duball-rooms are decorated, or at least, lined. Ourgidkeep getting in, just when they ought to be getting
off; they put forth all their attractions; they would
hard to become wives, but, alsa! they are only serving
a long, inksome, and heart-withering apprenticeship to
spinsterism! For waltzes, quadrilles, mazurkas, and
galdepades, partners may be found easily enough; it
but where are they to find partners for life? He is
either undiscoverable, like the unicorn and the phaenix
or endy to be seen one in a hundred years, like the
flower of the alon. Strange, that amid the myrind of
unmeaning inquiries with which our dancing beaux
pester their partners, they should never delight them
by popping the question! From any part of speech
that might bear a construction of this nature, they refrain with a cautious and most unreliming precision.
Well may they be termed shrewd, though fantastical
grammarias, for they had rather decline than conjugate. Neither dress, address, nor undress will win
them. Govens, transparent as tinder, each no equilgate. Neither dress, address, nor undress will win
them. Govens, transparent as tinder, each no equilgate. Neither dress, address, nor undress will win
them. Govens, transparent as tinder, each no equilgate, and the best and most he comingly a timelbeauty may find a hundred candidates eager to lead
the out to dance, but not one who will lead he up to
the alture. In the good old times, a handsome, clever
girl, seldom failed to first herself into favour, to act the
capacite with good success, at ogle till she was evenwith tonderness, to court till she was courted, and altivately to bridle herself into favour,

may fly to that heaven where they "marry not, neither are they given in marriage,"—London Spectator.

THE SUN.—The most beautiful object which the heavens present to our view is the sun; the median of light and animation to this lower world. This glerieus luminary is placed nearly in the centre of the orbits of all the plannets, which revolve around his different periods and at different distances.

It was for ages the opinion of astronomers, that the sun was a mass of fire; and this opinion seems very plausible, as he diffuses light and heat throughout the whole planetary system. But since the invention of the telescope, dark spots have been frequently observed upon his disc. These spots are of various magnitudes; some, it is computed, being large enough to cover the continents of Asia and Africa; others, the whole surface of the earth; and others, even five times its surface. Their number, also, is, to appearance, perpetually changing; sometimes many are visible, sometimes very few, and sometimes man at all; for as the sun revolves on its axis, the spots are carried round from east to west, and the same phase is presented only once in twe-sty-five days, fourteen hours, and eight minutes, the time in which he performs a complete revolution.

August, 1792, he examined the sun with telescopes of several powers, from ninety to five hundred, and it evidently appeared that the dark spots are the opaque ground, or body of the sun; and that the hunmous part is an amnesphere, which, being interrupted or broken, gives us a view of the sun itself. Hence he concludes that the sun has a very extensive atmosphere, which consists of elastic fluids that are more or less had and transparent; and of which the huid ones furnish us with light and heat. It appears, from these observations, that the body of the sun is opaque, like cur carth and the planets. And this opinion seems much more ratical than the former, which supposed this hundrary to be pure fire. For, on the supposition that the sun is a body of fire, it must, of course, have been wasting its light and heat ever since its creation; and would, in process of time, become extinct; or, at least, useless, as to the purpose for which it was created. But, if we suppose the body of the sun to be opaque, and consequently solid, we discover in it the principles of duration.

The dimensions of this globe of light are truly asmissing. Its diameter is 883,243-miles, which is early twice the diameter of the moon's orbit. And s spheres are to each other as the cubes of their dimeters, the sum is 1,884,472 times greater than our arth; and nearly six hundred times larger than all her planets not teershee.

The mean discance of the sun from the earth is comparted to be about 95,000,000 miles. The diameter of the earth's orbit is, therefore, upwards of 190,000, 000; and, as the diameter of a circle is to the circumference nearly in the proportion of 7 to 22, the earth's orbit is about 600,000,000 miles in circumference.

This mighty round is travelled by the earth and all its inhabitants in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, and 12 seconds, at the mean rate of 68,000 miles an hour.

THE COMET, "Whose train's enormous sweep, Doubling Heaven's farthest cape, now re-appear

Public curiosity is about to be gratified with a grashie delineation of the appearance and phases of the approaching Comet, by a scientific gentleman of Conaction, who is said to be competent to the task.— It is to consist of a large planisphere representation of its apparent course in the heavens, and the principal, constellations and fixed stars that he along its path, including an Ephemeria of the Cemer's daily progress in Right Assension and Declination—the time of its Rising, passing the Meridian, &c., from the period it first becomes visible, to its final disappearance. The explanatory matter embraced in the Map, founded upon careful and accredited computations, will render the subject perfectly intelligible, and en-

make its appearance; and to trace it onward from day to day.

It is understood that the gentleman who executed this work, for a private purpose only, has consented to its publication on condition that the publishers restrict themselves to such a price for it, as that every hadrover to be such a price for it, as that every

-N.Y. Journal of Commerce.

Fors.—As some of our readers may wish to know the cause of migrs, which has been a subject of dispute between meteorologists, we insert the following opinion of this phenomenon given by the learned Dr. Davy, brother of Sir Humphrey, late President of the Royal Society. He says, I. Fogs will be most frequent in autumn, after the earth has been heated during the summer, the air cooling faster than the earth. 2. Fogs will be greatest after the hottest summer. 3. Fogs show that the air has become suddenly colder, and, therefore are, a sign of snow. 4. Fogs are rare in hot climates, where the air is usually very hot. 5. Fogs will be very frequent in the arctic regions, where the sudden depressions of temperature are enomeously below the mean temperature. 6. Fogs will be the most frequent over shallow water, which some particles of the temperature of the bottom than of the deep water. The end of the deep water is known near the Banks of Newfoundland, by the sudden commencement of the fogs. The thick fogs which appeared during Captain Faulkland's first expedition, prove that the sea is very shallow, and the mean temperature not very low, upon that part of the Arctic coast.

MAGHINERY—STEAM.—In a lecture lately delivered to the Watt Institution of Duadee, the following comparative statement was given of the advantages resulting to Duadee alone, from the science and discoveries of the wonderful genius by whose mame it is called. In 1811 there were only four spinning mills in Duadee, with six horses' power of engines, having cost £2,2,400 in their creations, and spinning about 30 ewt, fix delly into 720 spindles of yam, er. 468 tens into 224,610 spindles yearly, giving on ployment altogether to about 200 persons, young and old. In 1820, they had increase 1 to 81 horses' power, with more than a proportional increase of the consumption of fix. But mark the unprecedented increase since the last mentioned period; there are mos six hundred heryes' power of regions driving spinning machinery

the last meitined period : there are now six hundred herses's power of engines driving spinning machinery in Dumber, the cost of which, with all its necessary pertinents, may be £240,000. This extraordinary quantity of machinery will spin nearly lifty tors of flax daily into £4,600 spindles of yara, or mountally 15,600 tous into the more astonishing quantity of 7,488,400 spindles of yara; yielding a sum of £156, 600 to the inhabitants of Dumber for labour in this beautiful of the property of the property of the property of the control of the inhabitants of Dumber for labour in this

MUSCILAR STRINGTH.—Porelius was the first who demonstrated that the force exerted within the hody pready exercise to eweigh, to be moved within, and that matter employs an immerse, (we had almost said superfluents) power to move a small weight. It has been calculated that the delited muscle almost when employed in supporting a weight of 20 neurols,

exerts a force equal to 2,268 pounds. Some notion of the force exerted by the human body in progressive motion may be formed from the violence of the shock received when the foot unexpectedly impinges against any obstacle in running. The strongest bones are occasionally fractured by the action of the muscles.—The muscular power of the human body is indeed wonderful. A Turkish porter will run along carrying a weight of 600 pounds; and Milo of Crotonia, is said to have lifted an ox, weighing upwards of 1000 pounds.

sand to make intered an ox, weighing upwards of 1000 pounds. Haller mentions that he saw an instance of a man, whose finger being caught in a chain at the bottem of a mine, by keeping it forcibly hent, supported by that means the weight of his whole body, 150 pounds, till he was drawn up to the surface; a distance of 600 feet. Augustus II, king of Poland could with his fingers roll up a silver dish like a sheet of paper, and twist the strongest horse shote asunder; and a lion is said to have left the impression of his teeth upon a piece of solid iron. The most prodigious power of the muscles is exhibited by the fish. A whole moves with a velocity, through the dense medium of water, that would carry him, if he continued at the same rate, round the world in little more than a formight; and a sword fish has been known to strike his weapon through the oak plank of a shin.— Mechan

POISON OF THE TOAD.—The following curious cases greative to the poison of the tead, is taken room a surgical work recently published by W. S. Oke, M. D. :—Thomas Lickford, of the village of Wrecklesham, near Furnham, in Surrey, whilst in the cet of ciritating a toad, found some liquid of intense interness, fall upon his lips; not being aware of its bature, he repeatedly licked the external parts of his mouth to get rid of the taste. In about an hour he feld a mausea, accompanied with the same intense bitterness, arising from his stomach. His lips, tongue and pharynx now began to swell—so much so, that he could scarcely swallow or articulate. The abdomen became generally tunid, tense and sore; and he feld a sense of trembling of the stomach, accompanied with a drowsiness, vertigo and dimness of sight. By the advice of a medical man, he applied an oily mixture to his lips, the internal parts of the nouth, and pharynx, and took some castor oil. The latter operated by vomiting and purging, and gready relieved him. The swellings of the mouth subsided in about three days; but the abdomen was not reduced to its natural size for several weeks.

JAMAICA.—The London Globe says: Twenty-five years ago, this fine colony produced from 130,000 to 150,000 casks of sugar annually; in the last seven years its average produce has not amounted to 100, 000 casks; and the recent events will probably reduce that number considerably. Number of slaves in 1827; 313,750.

A manufactory is about to be established near Devizes, for the purpose of pulverising or grinding bones for manure. It is stated "that bone dust nots in the cultivation of grain, as compared to the best stable manure—lat, in respect to the quality of corn, as 7 to 5; 2d, in respect to quantity, as 5 to 4; and 3d, in respect to durability of the energy of soils, as 3 to 2. Those who have used it also state, that it is calculated to destroy weed, and to diminish the necessity of suffering the land to lay failow. It is also more casy of conveyance, and less laborious to spread,"—Devizes Gasette.

New Mode of Traching Geography.—The Reime Emclapedique says that a new method of fixing on the minds the respective situations of countries, ivers chains of mountains, &c. has been recently pracised at the Collego of Point Levoy, in France; it is racing on the walls of the school and play ground the arge outlines of maps, in which the towns are indiated by black spots without manes, and the exercise is to learn the towns by their position.

By return from the Mint, it seems that, from August, 1831, to February 9, 1852, the value of the gold coined, amounted to £488,649 178, 65, and an expense incurred for the coinage, of £3,134 15s, 5d.

One of the mest able and candid—it is in almost alcases the most candid who are the most able—physicians of the capital, observed the ether day—" Neverdid I blush for my own ignorance—meer able I feet the limited extent of human power so much, as at the deside of my last cholera patient. There was dearl playing his borrid antics before my eyes, and langiling at the rackings of my brains. I was as a pigmy before some freedous giant; the spe smedic twichings of my patient—the cramps with which he was agonised—thlangard and shivefled cheeks caused by only two hour illness, were all as so many malicions demons grinnin at me for my ignorance, and shouting, "Away, Tre tender, for we are stronger than them! Bury thyseling in thy shame, and leave us to finish our work!"

the intention of which is to develope the strength and ingenuity of fleas. One of these insects draws a golden character on bucket from a well, another drays g golden chain of two hundred links and a boll of the same metal, a strind acts the part of a horse to a carriage with all its appurtenances, and a fourth palls a man-of-war, the proportion of which to itself is as an elephant to a lap dog. In two instances, indeed, the fleas are made to craw more than 400 times their cwn weight. They also perform some astonishing feats, among which is a cembat sword in hand; and to show how earnestly these insects conduct affairs of honour, we were informed that a short time since one of them killed his autogonist by an unlucky thrust. The mechanical part of the exhibition is so minute and curious as to excite wonder and automishment. Several animated figures, in imitation of different personages, deserve attention, and altogether the exhibition is well worth a visit—Lendon paper.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—When Sir Thomas Merre was Lord Chanceller, he cleared the court of its causes by his hadefatigable application. Having one day finished a cause, and called for the next, he was told that there was no other depending. This he was pleased to hear, and ordered it to be entered en the records of the court. It gave rise to the following epigram, not the worst in the English language:—

The same shall never more he seen, Till More be there again."

Another Moore Las arisen 'Not S

Lend Henry. To Lessive the Germinating Power of Steds.—The fact descrives to be extensively known, however torpid a seed may be, and destitute of all power to vici toke in any other substance, if steeped in a diluted solution of oxygenated muriatic acid, at a temperature on it or six degrees of Fabrenheit, provided in still passesses its principle or vitality, it will germinate in it to whomes. And if, after this, it be planted, as it or let to be in its appropriate soil, it will give want as much speed and vigour, as if it had even educator pitale whatever.

Line water for destroying Werms — The use of Line water for destroying worms, was lately discovered in a garden near Edinburgh, by the overflowing of a book strongly impreparted with alkali from the reims lines of the Gas-works. Wherever the soil of the garden was reached by this water, it threw up navinds of worms, which never returned again to their holes.

Horse adish.—One direction of fresh scraped rue to this plant, infused with four concess of water in a close tessel for eight hours, and made into a syrup with loude its weight of sugar is an improved recipe to removing hourseness. A ten spoonful of this is as often proved suddenly effectual.—New Eng. Farmer.