

# The Toronto Star

Established in 1818. Whole No. 730.  
Under the title of "The Star."

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1832.

Vol. IV. No. 43.

**THE WEEKLY OBSERVER,**  
PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS, BY  
DONALD A. CAMERON.  
Office—In Mr. HATFIELD'S brick building, west side  
of the Market-Square, St. John, N. B.  
TERMS—City Subscribers ... 15s. per annum  
Country do. (by mail) ... 17s. 6d. ditto  
Country do. (not by mail) ... 15s. ditto  
(half to be paid in advance.)

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

Weekly Almanack.			
MAY—1832.	SUN	MOON	FULL
	Rises.	Sets.	Rises.
2 WEDNESDAY	4 55	7 5	9 39
3 THURSDAY	4 52	7 6	10 48
4 FRIDAY	4 50	7 6	11 40
5 SATURDAY	4 51	7 9	12 18
6 SUNDAY	4 50	7 10	12 42
7 MONDAY	4 48	7 11	12 49
8 TUESDAY	4 47	7 12	12 54

First Quarter 7th, 9h. 41m. morning.

**Assize of New-Brunswick,**  
Published April 2, 1832.  
**THE SIXPENNY WHEATEN LOAF OF SUPER. BREAD.**  
The Sixpenny Biscuit, ... 2 4  
And Shilling, Three-penny, and Penny-half-penny  
Loaves in the same proportion.  
**LAUCHLIN DONALDSON, Mayor.**

**THE GARLAND.**  
FOR THE OBSERVER.  
ADDRESS TO THE SUN,  
St. John, New-Brunswick, April 21, 1832.

O Sun! where is thy wondrous power?  
Winter o'er earth's deserts reigns—  
With wintry gloom o'er hill and plain.  
Where, where is now thy solar fire,  
That erst warm'd earth, and men and men?  
And dost thou now the Comet dire  
To kindle up thy fire again?  
Welcome the Comet then to beat  
Thy furnace with his burning coal;  
Or tuncs will lose their heat,  
And frigid be as icy Poles.  
The frost is keen, the fleecy snow  
Shine clothes the fields in white array;  
And all above, around, below,  
Seems cheerless as a New-Year's day.  
The ploughman's team is at the rack—  
Though useless in the furrow's bed,  
The farmer views his sinking stock  
And frozen grounds with sullen eye.  
The earth a barren waste appears,  
And mourns, with all her drooping brood;  
Shine Sol as in our former years,  
And earth shall smile and teem with food.  
But O thou Sun of Righteousness,  
Thy poor dependent man forgive;  
Upon thy base unthankfulness,  
Add make us grateful that we live.  
Thou canst invert all Nature's powers—  
Thou canst invert all Nature's powers—  
The genial heat, the verdant life,  
By thy command are held or given.

**TRUTH.**  
Friend, Truth is best of all. It is the led  
Where Virtue o'er man's spring, till last of doom;  
And Love and budding thought is born.  
Where Hope doth gain its strength, and Love its bloom.  
As white as Charity is single Truth,  
Like Wisdom lean, like Honour without end;  
And Love doth lean on it in age and youth,  
And Courage is twice arm'd with Truth's friend.  
Oh! who could face the blame of just man's eyes,  
And bear the fane of falsehood all his days,  
And wear out scorn'd life with useless lies,  
Which still the shifting quivering look betray.  
For what is Hope, if Truth be not its stay?  
And what were Love if Truth forsok it quite?  
Behind it, like a dream of darkness lay,  
Ready to quench its stars in endless, endless night!

**MISCELLANEA.**  
**LIFE OF A SAILOR.**  
A writer in Campbell's Metropolitan for February, in an article describing some interesting incidents in the life of a sailor, relates the following affecting anecdote:  
We have had already enough of battles, and I should have withheld the following account of a skirmish on shore, had not some of those touching scenes occurred, over which the mind delights to wander, and memory confers a favour when she starts them into existence. We were about twelve miles to the eastward of Newcastle, when we saw a small vessel at anchor in a narrow bay. Prize money had been found on board, and we were ordered to proceed to the vessel, and to take possession of it. We were ordered to proceed to the vessel, and to take possession of it. We were ordered to proceed to the vessel, and to take possession of it.

times offered a view of the water, and then suddenly turned inland. We examined every place with the utmost precaution, and search was useless, until another shot, which missed its mark, convinced us we were not far from our foes. We pushed on, one after the other, for the road was rugged and narrow, until, coming into a broader and more open view, we saw a man and a little boy retreating in much haste. The instant he halted him to stop, he turned round and fired. It was such a hardy shot, it grazed the marine, but no mischief was done. The Frenchman instantly fired, but he missed his mark; and he directed the marine to do the same, taking care not to hit the boy. The Frenchman again fired, and the little boy instantly gave a cartridge, it was a running fight, and little harm likely to be done from such wild firing. The marine suddenly stopped, and resting his musket against the rock, shot the child, he fell in the act of offering another cartridge. The father instantly relinquished his fire-arms, and fell by the side of his son of course he was a prisoner, the marine brought him to the shore, and he was taken to the boat. Our sergeant his musket he disregarded; even our approach he seemed unmindful. He had scarce time to place the boy's head upon his lap, was wiping away the blood which oozed from the wound in the forehead. On desiring him to follow us he paid not the slightest attention, he neither wept nor spoke, but watched the last chilling glimmer of his life, as he relinquished it, with an eye of inexpressible sadness. The last contraction of the eye, the distended jaw, the motionless lip, announced his death. I staggered, for I could not speak the dreadful truth. The father jumped to the ground with a frantic air, the marine ordered his bayonet to the charge, and the Frenchman endeavored to run on its point, but the marine dropped his musket and encircled him with his arms. We immediately secured his hands, and desired him to lead us to the beach near the cottage. The marine carried the dead boy, and the father walked by the side, apparently not in silent observation of the corpse. We certainly did not return the way we came, for we had passed our boat and came suddenly upon the rear of the cottage. The old woman was still at her wheel, and we were within about two yards, when, lifting her head, she discovered her son a prisoner. A violent shriek announced to a lovely female in the hut that something had occurred. She rushed to assist her mother; her first sight fell upon her dead son in the arms of an enemy; she seized the boy and tore him from the marine; she kissed him more like a maniac than a mother; and, giving one deep and audible sigh, she fell at the mother's feet. We hastened from this scene of grief and misery; and when the ours were splashed into the water, as we retreated from the shore, we distinctly saw the whole family in the situation we had left them, as perfectly regardless of us as if we had not existed, and unmindful of the rest of the murderers of their son.

**Singular appearance of a steel bar in a man's back.**  
The Lancet, London paper of Feb. 21st, presents the most singular case related by Dr. David Barnes, of the English navy, in which a large steel bar was lodged in the back of a sailor on board of the English Man of war ship *Belvidera*, without the surgeon's aid, and without the patient's knowledge, for a very long period, being able to do his duty due to the mode in which, or the time when, it got there. The presence of the bar was first detected by the surgeon; merely by the most casual inspection of the spine; when, to the astonishment of every one present, was cut out by Dr. Barnes. The man, on being questioned, when first the end of the bar was seen by Dr. Barnes, as to the nature of the piece of steel, expressed himself much astonished, (says the doctor,) as he was at its presence, and said he should not have known it had not cut pain from our pulling it out of the forepart. He had never been in action, nor did he recollect having received any wound by which it could have been introduced. About two inches below the neck, the size of a pencil, but red, and resembling the mark left by many years after incision. This was the only vestige of any thing like a wound that could be detected in his back. He seemed to have no defect of memory in any way, for he, without hesitation, told us of his present and his former life and habits. He is a native of Devonshire, has been at sea twice, he was twelve years of age, and in the merchant navy two years ago, when he joined the frigate *Sirius*, of the Isle of France, and from which ship he was paid immediately before joining the *Belvidera* in February last. His parents live in Devonshire, but no kind of information has been obtained, as to the insertion of the bar, which Dr. Barnes thinks may have been in the back for years. The case is well authenticated, for while under treatment the patient was seen by the officers and crew of the ship, and also by Mr. Bennett, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Jones, assistant surgeon, Royal Navy; and the bar was extracted in the presence of Dr. Trevellick, who assisted Dr. Barnes, and Lieut. Oslen of the *Belvidera*. The wound caused by the introduction of such an instrument must have been in the highest degree severe, and an effort to withdraw it appears to have been made, but the bar was so firmly fixed, that the position of the bar was singular, as a stab is so much more likely to have been made downwards than upwards.

**Mrs. Zouch.**—This individual, who it will be recollected, was some time since brought into public notice by her extraordinary conduct in refusing to marry a rich English nobleman, named Wotton, after accompanying him to the altar, at St. George's Hanover square, and was understood to have been in the city, applied on Tuesday to Mr. Conant, at Marlborough-street office, for relief. She came into the presence of the magistrate with the papers of St. George's Hanover square, and stated that she resided in South Street, and was so reduced in circumstances as to be obliged to seek public relief. Mr. Conant spoke to the acting overseer of St. George's Hanover square, who questioned Mrs. Zouch as to her present situation. She stated that her father, who was a relation of the Earl of Londonderry, resided in Dublin, where she was a parish, she appearing that she had no claim upon the case was to pass to Ireland. Mr. Conant, however, advised him to give her some temporary relief, and we understand that on application at the next house she was given to her, upon an understanding that Mrs. Zouch should again trouble them. It appears that Mrs. Zouch had been residing in the country, and over the door where she resided was inscribed, "A day school kept by a reduced relation of the Earl of Londonderry." On her coming to London her necessities obliged her to make application at Marlborough-street office, and we understand that she was a short time in the poorhouse.

**RIGHTS OF ENGLISHMEN.**—The clothes of a woman who died at Sunderland of the cholera, were sent to a female resident at Scarborough; which circumstance becoming known, it excited great alarm in that town. Applications were made to the board of health, to induce her to give them up, which she refused, "because she had a right to them." At last, however, she consented to surrender them for a considerable sum of money, and they were burnt on Friday.—*Hull Advertiser.* [We have heard that Mr. C. Pearson, as president of the board of health, ordered the destruction of the clothes of the close lanes of the city, and the clergy were of the opinion that, causing the betrayal of a somewhat notorious turn up of displeasure, the indignity which was inflicted upon her, and threatened to try her weight against the board of health, and to have the, he, too, insisted on "his right to have the clothes sent," said he, "and if I chose to have the clothes have a right to enjoy them.—I'm an Englishman. I would not have my turn up my nose at your indignity, and I will have my right to have the clothes sent, as you have to the gods, and my house is my castle, so get out."—*Advs.*]

**EXTENT OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.**—The sun now sets on the dominions of our King. Before the evening star leaves the shores of Quebec, his morning beams have shined for three hours on Fort-Jackson, and while shining from the waters of Lake Superior, his eye opens on the Ganges.—*Entertaining Post.*

**KEAN THE ACTOR.**—After a career of success as an actor, manifested since the days of Garrick, and after having gained by his profession and spent it, he was said to be at length become a saving man. He states his future project to be the accumulation of as much wealth as will enable him to pass the evening of his life in tranquillity at his cottage in the Isle of Bute.

**Baron Trenck.**—The famous Baron Trenck, it is known, had an interview with the youngest sister of Frederick the Great; and to this unreluctant liberality of the King is commonly attributed. He escaped from the fortress of Olmutz, and took service successively with the Russians and Austrians. Many years afterwards, in 1744, as he was passing through Danzig, he was treacherously given up to the Prussian government, and was sent to the fortress of Magdeburg. Here he was confined for nearly ten years, with circumstances of the most aggravated cruelty. He was shared in a damp dungeon, loaded with irons of sixty small pounds weight, almost starved to death, and, finally, tortured, by being walked during his slumbers every half hour. This overwhelming misery did not, however, break his spirit; assisted by the pity of the soldiers who guarded him he contrived to send letters to the Princess Amelia, and to others of his friends. By these means he obtained money, with which he bribed the soldiers to procure him linen and other tools, as well as lights, pens, and paper. His various attempts to escape are very curious, as well as the herculean labours he went through in the progress of them. Suffice it to say, not one of them was successful; but that he was finally released, towards the end of the year 1763, partly from the representations to her brother of the Princess Amelia, and partly in consequence of his having succeeded in labouring the liberty of the Prussian soldiers. He afterwards engaged in law-suits and discussions respecting the succession of his cousin, Francis Trenck; which ought to have descended to him, but was, by treachery and chicanery, wrested from him. He became, at different times, a wine merchant, an editor of a newspaper, and an author of German poetry. At the commencement of the French revolution he came to Paris, where he was guillotined during the reign of terror.—*Lord Dunsley's Life of Frederick the Great.*

**INVENTION OF THE COMPASS.**—The valuable invention of the compass is equally involved in mystery, and its real discoverer is unknown. Lantano, in his history of the Portuguese discoveries in the New World, says that Vasco da Gama brought it to Lisbon from the coast of Africa, or his return from Melinda, where the Arabs then used it, and he believed the Portuguese to have been until then ignorant of it. Some authorities, however, as Gavia Gidja, of Anaphia, about the year 1302; while others are of opinion that the invention is due to the Chinese, and that one of their emperors, a celebrated astronomer, was appointed with it 1120 years before the Christian era, or have others again been wanting who have supported the opinion that it was known in the time of Solomon. The ancient Grecian geographers, however, were ignorant of its use, but the alchemists of Italy, on this subject, says Nor Navarrete, "renders this doubtful."—*Nautical Magazine.*

**THE GREAT PLAGUE OF LONDON.** according to De Fon (in the recent report by Renshaw and Rush), the Lord Mayor and Aldermen issued an order on the 1st of July, 1665, when the numbers infected within the city were but few, the last bill for the 12 parishes being four, or even for the infection of the plague, "whenever there were appointed by the act of James I. men, keepers and buriers, under the act of James I. Among the regulations at this time adopted was the following with reference to fasting:—"That all public feasting, and particularly by the companies of the city, and in taverns, ale-houses, and other places of common entertainment, by religious till further order and allowance, and that the money thereby reserved be preserved and applied for the benefit and relief of the poor visited with the infection." The following relates to public tipping houses:—"That disorderly tippling, taverns, ale-houses, coffee-houses, and cellars, be severely looked into, and the common-sense of this time, and greatest occasion of disorderly tippling, and that no company or person be suffered to remain or come into any tavern, ale-house or coffee-house, to drink alternate clock in the evening, according to the ancient law and custom of this city, upon the penalties ordained in that behalf."

**THE COURT JOURNAL SAYS.**—We hear that Paganini (an Italian fiddler) acknowledges to have cleared 42,000 by his visit to this country, and 40,000 by his stay in Paris. [This is a handsome sum, but it is liberal to encourage talent, native or foreign; but surely, what does and income are stalking through the land, it is not a time to squander money upon an individual whose talent, great as it is, is not of an order to justify even in the last times, such profuse support. And it is Englishmen, and all the rest of their fellow-countrymen to perish by a frightful disease induced by an object want, who contribute thus largely to increase an already loaded purse. Mr. Paganini will return to Italy and says:—"They (the English) allowed their poor to want food and clothing, but in twelve months they enabled me to obtain the fortune of a Prince!"]

**ANATOMY OF LEAVES.**—The parts of a leaf, or of a leaf, is a compound leaf, are—the midrib, the ribs, or the little ribs that ramify from the former, and by their texture and separation, form a network of vessels through the whole of the upper and under sides and the margin. The places of the ribs, and often those of their minute ramifications, form furrows upon the upper side of the leaf, and ridges upon the under. They are sometimes called veins, or nerves, but improperly, as there are no nerves in plants. The midrib, and ribs, and ribs of a leaf, belong to the woody texture of the plant, and the parenchyma, which fills up the interstices, is cellular and generally contains the greater part of the juices. The vessels are continued to the foot-stalk, and all the ramifications of the ribs and the interstices return in the same manner. The first set of vessels are spiral—at least many of them are so; the second set are not. The first come from the wood; the last return to the bark.—*Banish's Journal.*

**HANDSOME PRESENT TO THE PASHA OF EGYPT.**—The present Pasha is a personage of very ill-repute, and has sent several men of promising talents to different places in Europe, where they may acquire the languages, and be initiated in the improvements of the respective countries. A young Egyptian, of good industry, lately residing at Florence at the Pasha's expense, was taken by Mrs. H., an English gentleman, to a room given by Mrs. H., whose two daughters, from their extreme loveliness, excited a great sensation. The Egyptian's noble features and elegant countenance did not fail to attract the admiration of these young ladies, whose eyes appeared to beam with a divine lustre when directed towards the stranger. On the following morning the Egyptian said Mr. H.—an unusually early visit, requesting him to go out to Mrs. B., and make a proposal for him. "I do not object," said Mr. H., "although it is not customary to make a proposal in so precipitate a manner; but, pray, for which daughter art thou to propose?" "For all three," was the reply. "I will give a thousand pounds for each of them, and shall send them, by the very first opportunity, as a present from the Pasha; he is a great admirer of tall fine women, as they are rarely met with among us, and will, without doubt, duly appreciate my handsome present."—*The Town.*

**THE PARSIS.**—There is a reported so hardened priests, for all men seek our blessing, the true priests, for all men listen to our soothing sayings, the true priests, for all men tremble at our denunciations.—*Spectator.*  
**Glass Bells.**—Another diamond of glass has been cast in Sweden: its diameter is six feet, and its tone is said to be beyond comparison finer than that of any metal bell.—*Athenaeum.*

**PARTICULARS.**—We have reported the great destruction of this bird by the land winter of 1830-31, because his loss was necessary to us as ever admitted. But we much more regretted the destruction of the partridge, when we found the following article in a standard work. Every farmer is acquainted with the extraordinary increase of the insect tribe, that prey upon his fruit trees, his corn and his grass.—When he reflects upon its habits, passing over his fields in large flocks, and devouring all the insects in their course, some estimate may be formed of the loss sustained by the farmer of the partridge. We would, therefore, all upon every farmer who regards the fields, not only to prevent the destruction of these birds, where any remaining to protect them, by driving from his domain the gunner by whom they are pursued.

The young remain in the nest the first day they are hatched and the next follow the parent birds in search of food, which for several succeeding days consists of the small insects which are found adhering to the blades of grass; they afterwards feed on ant eggs, fly-eggs, and blades of grass. At the season when the partridge is produced, the various species of ants loosen the earth about their habitations. The young birds therefore have only to scrape away the earth and they can satisfy their hunger without difficulty. A covet that some years ago excited the attention of the Rev. Mr. Gould, gave him an opportunity of observing the great delight they take in this kind of food. On his turning up a colony of ants and retreating to some distance, the parent birds conducted their young to the place where they fed very heartily. After a few days they grew very bold, and ventured to eat within twelve or fourteen yards of him. The smallest grass was high, by which means they could, on the smallest alarm, immediately run out of sight and conceal themselves. The exclusion of this food for partridges may be ascertained from those that are bred up under a domestic hen; as, if constantly supplied with ant eggs and fresh water, they generally arrive at a maturity.—*Agricultural Chronicle.*

**GOOD SECURITY.**—A person who wished to borrow a small sum of money, being asked by Swift, what he proposed as security? "I have none to offer," said the poor man, "excepting my faith in my Father's word."—Swift accepted the security, made the entry accordingly, with all formality, and declared that none of his children were more punctual than this man.—*Sir W. Scott's Memoirs of Daniel Swift.*

**From the London Morning Herald.**  
We have no objection to Boards of Health, providing they are properly constituted. In all large towns such bodies ought to be permanently established, with the power of directing relief to be administered to the sick poor, and of ordering the removal of nuisances. But nothing on earth can have been more inefficient for all good purposes than our central Board of Health. They have absolutely done nothing serviceable, except proclaiming to the world that "lossness of the bowels is the beginning of cholera" and that they did not do all after the disease had been in the country many months. Instead, however, of telling the people what they ought to do in such cases, they put forth this vague assertion, that if lossness in the bowels be properly attended to, many thousand lives will be saved. Now what can ignorant persons understand by this phrase "properly attended to"? It is obvious every one would interpret it as they please, and it is his own notion of what is proper attention in such a case, and spirits, or something else equally deleterious, would be resorted to. Instead of such vague and unmeaning stuff, the Board of Health should have directed all those afflicted with lossness to immediately apply to a medical man; and Dispensaries ought to have been opened, where the poor might be supplied with medicines gratis, at all hours of the day and night.

It appears that the Prussian and Austrian Governments have issued proclamations, recommending, as an infallible preventive, a Burgundy plaster, to be applied to the neck to cover the pit of the stomach. We understand that many thousands of these plasters have been prepared by the authorities of Glasgow. Mr. John Lazars, Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, &c., in a letter to the *New North British*, says:—"Dr. Kirk has come to the important and irrefragable conclusion that every case of cholera, however severe and malignant, has been preceded, for an hour or two, or even for days, by diarrhoea, or an ordinary bowel complaint. There is no testimony of upwards of twenty respectable practitioners to this fact. The practitioners who have observed all their patients labouring with diarrhoea for six months previous to the eruption of cholera. This, therefore, reduces cholera, in its commencement, or first stage, to a very mild and manageable disease, and to enable us to expel it from our shores with as much certainty and confidence as that pestilence, small-pox. The respective Boards of Health have only, on learning that any one is troubled with a bowel complaint, to recommend the taking of a dose of castor oil, or calomel and aloes."

The following, which we copy from *The Times*, weekly paper of yesterday, will be read with much interest. We have reason to believe that it is substantially correct:—"In the accounts which have been published of the Queen's Privy Council, held on Thursday (yesterday) last, the notice is taken by the public press of the presentation of a congratulatory address to Her Majesty by the Archbishop of Canterbury. No mention, however, is made of the very remarkable reply which fell from the Queen on the occasion, and which was delivered extemporaneously, and with a degree of simplicity and energy which bespoke the truth of the saying:—"I thank you, my Lords, for this address. I trust that you will strenuously exert yourselves, as you have hitherto so abundantly done, for the improvement of our Church and State. Believe me, I am in heart and soul devoted to their maintenance."

The time and gesture of Her Majesty during the recital of this brief remark, by every one who was present in the private drawing-room at the time. The net salary of Lord Plunket, as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is £10,000 per annum. The Hon. David Plunket is a son of the Noble Lord, and is a member of the Irish Common Pleas, an office worth £1,450 per annum. Thomas Moore, Esq.—Messieurs are being taken by the inhabitants of Limerick to procure the return of our patriotic poet, Moore, as one of their representatives in parliament, when the reform bill has passed. We are delighted with this instance of public spirit in the people of this city, and congratulate our distinguished countryman on this tribute of esteem for his genius and political principles.—*Lublin Register.*

According to the advices from Rio Janeiro to the 25th of December, we find the provinces in a state of comparative tranquillity, and that the excitement had nearly subsided. A Bill was before the Assembly in the removal of the capital of Brazil to some central point of the empire. The Regency had published a decree, declaring that all the slaves hereafter imported were to be subject to the perpetual punishment of the 17th article of the criminal law; and in porters of slaves were to pay 200 dollars for each, and the slaves to a temporary man to Africa by the Government. All persons engaged in or privy to the introduction of a slave were declared importers. At Rio Janeiro the confidence of the mercantile residents was rapidly returning. MISPLACED PATRIOTISM.—A woman of Athens once asked a Lacedaemonian wife, by way of satire, what portion she had given to her husband. "Six elassity," was her noble reply. FORTNIGHT'S INVITATION TO A FRIEND TO TAKE POT-LOCK WITH HIM, was simply three Greek words on the card, U B I I. Eat a bit, pie.

**ENGLISH WOMEN.**—In dishabille, and when they are moving in their domestic circle, young English women very often appear to great advantage, but in large societies, hardly ever—for an unconquerable timidity so thoroughly paralyzes even their intellects, that a rational conversation with them is out of the question. Of all the European women, I take them to be the most pleasing and comfortable wives, as also the most unfit for display and society—a judgment in which the praise is greater than the blame.—*Tour of a German Prince.*

**SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN.**—There are at least one million and a quarter of scholars belonging to Sunday schools in the united Kingdom, and, taking the population at twenty-one millions, that will give one child to Sunday schools out of every seventeen persons of the population.

In the General Assembly of Scotland, held in Edinburgh on Wednesday, a motion was made by Dr. Dickson, for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the character of the reported doctrines and proceedings of Mr. Irving at the Scotch National Church, with a view to adopt proceedings to deprive him of his license from the Church of Scotland. It was carried by a majority of 45 to 7.

No less than twelve Temperance Societies were formed in different parts of England during the month of February. The members of Temperance Societies in Scotland have nearly doubled during the past year, having increased from 23,000 to 40,000.

**CHWING.**—This is the worst way for the health in which tobacco can be used. The waste of saliva is greater than even in smoking, and the derangements of the digestive organs proportionally severe. All confirmed chewers are more than usually subject to dyspepsia and lypocindiasis, and many of them are afflicted with liver complaint, brought on by their imprudent habit.—*Anatomy of Drunkenness.*

**GOOD SECURITY.**—A person who wished to borrow a small sum of money, being asked by Swift, what he proposed as security? "I have none to offer," said the poor man, "excepting my faith in my Father's word."—Swift accepted the security, made the entry accordingly, with all formality, and declared that none of his children were more punctual than this man.—*Sir W. Scott's Memoirs of Daniel Swift.*

**From the London Morning Herald.**  
We have no objection to Boards of Health, providing they are properly constituted. In all large towns such bodies ought to be permanently established, with the power of directing relief to be administered to the sick poor, and of ordering the removal of nuisances. But nothing on earth can have been more inefficient for all good purposes than our central Board of Health. They have absolutely done nothing serviceable, except proclaiming to the world that "lossness of the bowels is the beginning of cholera" and that they did not do all after the disease had been in the country many months. Instead, however, of telling the people what they ought to do in such cases, they put forth this vague assertion, that if lossness in the bowels be properly attended to, many thousand lives will be saved. Now what can ignorant persons understand by this phrase "properly attended to"? It is obvious every one would interpret it as they please, and it is his own notion of what is proper attention in such a case, and spirits, or something else equally deleterious, would be resorted to. Instead of such vague and unmeaning stuff, the Board of Health should have directed all those afflicted with lossness to immediately apply to a medical man; and Dispensaries ought to have been opened, where the poor might be supplied with medicines gratis, at all hours of the day and night.

It appears that the Prussian and Austrian Governments have issued proclamations, recommending, as an infallible preventive, a Burgundy plaster, to be applied to the neck to cover the pit of the stomach. We understand that many thousands of these plasters have been prepared by the authorities of Glasgow. Mr. John Lazars, Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, &c., in a letter to the *New North British*, says:—"Dr. Kirk has come to the important and irrefragable conclusion that every case of cholera, however severe and malignant, has been preceded, for an hour or two, or even for days, by diarrhoea, or an ordinary bowel complaint. There is no testimony of upwards of twenty respectable practitioners to this fact. The practitioners who have observed all their patients labouring with diarrhoea for six months previous to the eruption of cholera. This, therefore, reduces cholera, in its commencement, or first stage, to a very mild and manageable disease, and to enable us to expel it from our shores with as much certainty and confidence as that pestilence, small-pox. The respective Boards of Health have only, on learning that any one is troubled with a bowel complaint, to recommend the taking of a dose of castor oil, or calomel and aloes."

The following, which we copy from *The Times*, weekly paper of yesterday, will be read with much interest. We have reason to believe that it is substantially correct:—"In the accounts which have been published of the Queen's Privy Council, held on Thursday (yesterday) last, the notice is taken by the public press of the presentation of a congratulatory address to Her Majesty by the Archbishop of Canterbury. No mention, however, is made of the very remarkable reply which fell from the Queen on the occasion, and which was delivered extemporaneously, and with a degree of simplicity and energy which bespoke the truth of the saying:—"I thank you, my Lords, for this address. I trust that you will strenuously exert yourselves, as you have hitherto so abundantly done, for the improvement of our Church and State. Believe me, I am in heart and soul devoted to their maintenance."

The time and gesture of Her Majesty during the recital of this brief remark, by every one who was present in the private drawing-room at the time. The net salary of Lord Plunket, as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is £10,000 per annum. The Hon. David Plunket is a son of the Noble Lord, and is a member of the Irish Common Pleas, an office worth £1,450 per annum. Thomas Moore, Esq.—Messieurs are being taken by the inhabitants of Limerick to procure the return of our patriotic poet, Moore, as one of their representatives in parliament, when the reform bill has passed. We are delighted with this instance of public spirit in the people of this city, and congratulate our distinguished countryman on this tribute of esteem for his genius and political principles.—*Lublin Register.*

According to the advices from Rio Janeiro to the 25th of December, we find the provinces in a state of comparative tranquillity, and that the excitement had nearly subsided. A Bill was before the Assembly in the removal of the capital of Brazil to some central point of the empire. The Regency had published a decree, declaring that all the slaves hereafter imported were to be subject to the perpetual punishment of the 17th article of the criminal law; and in porters of slaves were to pay 200 dollars for each, and the slaves to a temporary man to Africa by the Government. All persons engaged in or privy to the introduction of a slave were declared importers. At Rio Janeiro the confidence of the mercantile residents was rapidly returning. MISPLACED PATRIOTISM.—A woman of Athens once asked a Lacedaemonian wife, by way of satire, what portion she had given to her husband. "Six elassity," was her noble reply. FORTNIGHT'S INVITATION TO A FRIEND TO TAKE POT-LOCK WITH HIM, was simply three Greek words on the card, U B I I. Eat a bit, pie.