

burst forth, and shone more resplendent than at first, and has continued to shine, to the present time, now and then dimmed by the thin clouds, that have glided by, only to make a blaze forth more brilliantly than before, and thus may it continue to glow, down to the latest ages. Yet, notwithstanding some of his successors have as it were eclipsed Chaucer, still he is and will be remembered and venerated as the "Father of English Poetry."

To Young Men.—There is no more object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man! I watch him as I do a star in the heavens; clouds may be before him, but we know that his light is behind them, and will beam again; the blaze of other's prosperity may outshine him, but we know, that though unseen, he illuminates his own sphere.

If men would reason concerning religious matters they do about other things, we should see less of fanaticism, and more of "pure and undefiled" religion.

DEATH OF ACHILLE MURAT.—We learn from the *Floridaian* of the 17th inst. that Achille Murat, the eldest son of Napoleon's celebrated marshal, died on the 15th inst. at his residence in Jefferson county, Florida. Prince Murat has resided in this country since 1821, living without ostentation as a citizen of the republic he had adopted. His mind was of a high order, his literary acquirements extensive and his powers of conversation unusually great. He was the author of several works of merit on the subject of our institutions. He was followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends and citizens, minute guns being fired during the morning of the interment.

The *Floridaian* says:—"Our State has lost one of its most famous men." In recording the death of Prince Murat, we are forcibly reminded of the brilliant pageant of the empire in which his father shone forth so conspicuously,—a Paladin among his peers. Never perhaps, was there a more splendid cavalry officer than Murat. Mounted on his fiery charger, and blazing in a splendid uniform, his charge was awful. Napoleon used to say when he attacked, it was as terrible as an earthquake. Had he been at Waterloo, the day might have been different! The Mother of the Prince was Carolina Bonaparte, the most beautiful woman of her day. In the career of her son we see one of those strange mutations of fortune, which remind us of the fictions of Arabian story rather than that of real life. Born to a throne, and gifted with every quality to fill it worthily, his lot has been to die a private citizen in a distant land, but the equanimity with which he met his reverses, reflects more honour on him as a man, than if he had fulfilled his first and more dazzling destiny. Prince Murat died at the age of forty-six years.—[*Philadelphia Bulletin*.]

Scientific.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

III.—Of the Substance of Plants.

- Q. What does the substance of plants chiefly consist of?
- A. The substance of plants chiefly consists of woody fibre, starch, and gluten.
- Q. What is woody fibre?
- A. Woody fibre is the substance which forms the greater part of all kinds of wood, straw, hay, and chaff, of the shells of nuts, and of cotton, flax, hemp, &c.
- Q. What is starch?
- A. Starch is a white powder, which forms nearly the whole of the potatoe, and about half the weight of oat-meal, wheaten flour, and of the flour of other kinds of grain cultivated for food.
- Q. What is gluten?
- A. Gluten is a substance like bird lime, which exists, along with starch, in almost all plants. It may be obtained from wheaten flour, by making it into a dough, and washing it with water.
- Q. Which of these three substances is most abundant in plants?
- A. The woody fibre is most abundant in the stems of the plants, and starch in their seeds.
- Q. Is starch found in the roots of plants?
- A. Yes, it exists abundantly in the potatoe and other similar roots.
- Q. What do woody fibre and starch, and also gum and sugar consist of?
- A. They all consist of carbon and water only.
- Q. May these substances then be formed from the kinds of food which the leaves drink in from the air?
- A. Yes, because the leaves drink in carbonic acid and water.
- Q. Can you tell, then, why the leaves give off the oxygen of the carbonic acid into the air?
- A. Yes, they require only carbon and water to form the woody fibre and starch, of which they consist, and therefore they can give off the oxygen of the carbonic acid because they cannot make use of it.
- Q. If plants suck in so much carbonic acid from the air, may they not at length rob the air of the whole of the carbonic acid it contains?

- A. No, because new supplies of this gas are continually returning into the air.
- Q. Whence do those supplies come?
- A. They come from three sources: first, from the breathing of animals, since all animals throw off a small quantity of carbonic acid from their lungs every time they breathe.
- Second, from the burning of wood, coal, candles, &c., since the carbon which wood contains, when it burns in the air, forms carbonic acid gas just as carbon when burned in oxygen does.
- Third, from the decay of vegetables and roots in the soil, since this decay is only a slow kind of burning, by which the carbon of plants becomes converted into carbonic acid.

- Q. Do animals and plants thus appear to live for each other's support?
- A. Yes, the animal produces carbonic acid, upon which plants live, and from this carbonic acid and water together, plants produce starch, &c., upon which animals live.
- Q. Woody fibre, starch, gum, and sugar consists of carbon and water only; of what does water itself consist?
- A. Water consists of oxygen and hydrogen.
- Q. How much of each of these elements is contained in water?
- A. Every 9 lbs. of water contain about 8 lbs. of oxygen, and 1 lb. of hydrogen.
- Q. Is it not a very extraordinary thing that liquid water, which puts out all fire, should consist of two gases, one of which (hydrogen,) burns readily, while in the other (oxygen,) bodies burn with great brilliancy?
- A. Yes, it is very wonderful; but there are many other substances the composition of which is almost equally extraordinary.
- Q. Can you name any such substance?
- A. Yes, it is almost equally extraordinary that white starch should consist of black charcoal and water only,—and that sugar and gum should consist of the same elements as starch and woody fibre.
- Q. Of what elements then do all these substances consist?
- A. They all consist of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.
- Q. Of what does gluten consist?
- A. Gluten consists of all the four elements—carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen—mixed together.
- Q. Does the plant derive from the air all the elements of which gluten consists?
- A. No, it may obtain carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, as we have seen from the air, but the nitrogen it obtains almost solely from the soil.

SUBDUING THE RAVINGS OF INSANITY BY ETHER.—A celebrated French Physician in the department of the Lower Pyrenees in France, has been very successful in applying sulphuric ether in cases of lunacy. At a Lunatic Asylum in Pau, the chief town of the above named department, Dr. Cuzenove, the head surgeon, was the first to try the use of ether upon a mad girl. The young creature had been unable to obtain sleep for five months. She was made to inhale ether, and her agitation soon ceased. After five inhalations, she fell into a complete state of insensibility, which lasted twenty-five minutes, and at the end of that time the torpor ceased, and no symptoms of disorder remained! What a pity that it should not be used to soften the excitement of a high temper, as well as in instances of insanity. Uncurbed temper is near allied to actual insanity.

For the Ladies.

LINES FROM THE ITALIAN.

BY MRS. BUTLER.

I planted in my heart one seed of love,
Watered with tears, and watched with sleepless care;
It grew, and when I looked that it should prove
A gracious tree, and blossom harvest bear,
Blossoms nor fruit was there to crown my pain,
Tears, cares and labor all had been in vain,
And yet I dare not pluck it from my heart,
Lest, with the deep-stuck root, my life depart.

THE GOOD WIFE.—How much of the world's happiness and prosperity is contained in the compass of these two words! Her influence is immense. The power of a wife, for good or evil, is altogether irresistible. Home must be the seat of happiness, or it must be forever unknown. A good wife is to a man wisdom and courage, and strength, and hope, and endurance. A bad one is confusion, weakness, discomfiture, and despair. No condition is hopeless when the wife possesses firmness, energy and economy. There is no outward prosperity which can counteract indolence, folly, and extravagance at home. No spirit can long resist bad domestic influences. Men are strong, but his heart is not adamant. He delights in enterprise and action, but to sustain him he

needs a tranquil mind and a whole heart. He expends his whole moral force in the conflicts of the world; his feelings are daily lacerated to the utmost point of endurance, and perpetual collisions, irritation and disappointment. To recover his equanimity and composure, home must be to him a place of repose, of peace, of cheerfulness, of comfort, and his soul renews its strength and again goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the labor and troubles of the world. But if at home he finds no rest, and there is met by a bad temper, sullenness, or gloom; or is assailed by discontent, complaint, and reproaches, the heart breaks, the spirits are crushed, hope vanishes, and the mind sinks into total despair.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF FLOWERS.

JULY.—The only attention requisite for most plants now, is in giving them water, protecting from the sun, and watching the insects. If there has been no rain during the day, give water every evening. All require plenty of water except the Lemon scented Geranium and those kinds that are tube-rooted, as Aedens, Bicolor, Tristram, &c. These should have moderate supplies. All plants should be turned round once in a while, to prevent them from growing to one side. Carnations require careful watering with a rose water pot. If the foliage of the Lilium, Lombardum, or Japonicum, has decayed, do not water them while dormant, as they are easily injured by it. Look over the flowers every evening, and after dry nights, in the morning, also. Look every week for insects, and if any appear, have them destroyed immediately. After heavy rains be careful to examine the pots, and see that no water is left standing in them to rot the roots. When any is found turn the pot on its side.

Scraps.

A SINGULAR ADVENTURE.—The priest of a parish on the Loire was returning, mounted on a beautiful horse, from a neighbouring manor house, where he had been to receive his allowance of 200 francs, when, in an isolated spot, he was met by a couple of men, leading a horse of a very meagre appearance. They proved to be thieves, for they stopped him, forced him to dismount from his horse, took his money from him, and, fancying his horse so much better than their own, took possession of him also. Then, both of them having mounted him, they took their leave contemptuously, leaving the priest to pursue his journey upon their own pated beast. The pastor had not travelled far upon this meagre nag before he was fully avenged by his own horse, who, finding the double load too much of a burthen, threw the thieves from his back, and, leaving them lying on the ground, took to his heels, starting off in the direction of his owner's residence. Arriving at the house without his master, the servant was thrown into great alarm, and she hastened to communicate the fact to the people of the village. The parishioners gathered together—for they loved their pastor—and set out to seek him. After searching along the road for a long time they at last discovered him mounted on the worthless jade which the thieves had left. Questioning him, with astonishment and anxiety, he recommended to them his mistletoe. The Sunday following, at the church, the pastor revealed the result of the affair. The thieves, when abandoned by the horse, had been unable to detach from him the saddlebags in which they carried their plunder. These, on being examined, were found to contain 2000 francs. "Thus," said the pastor, "I have found my 200 francs in these 2000, the remaining 1800 are evidently the produce of some robbery. So that, if neither the horse nor the money shall be reclaimed, all of it will prove to be a lucky windfall for the poor."

TEN DOLLARS PER GALLON.—We find the following advertisement in the Washington papers, and as the advertiser is a man of wealth, it may be of importance to those who know something about the article:—"Ten dollars per gallon will be given for any quantity of wine, now in the hands of the trade, proved by chemical test to be free from the following poisons: Sugar of lead, logwood, green vitrol, capsicum, opium, tobacco, aloes, alum, essential oils, bitter oranges, oil of bitter almonds, Indian berry, pokeberries, elderberries, Guinea pepper, Brazil wood, gum ben zoin, burnt sugar, brandy, laurel water, lamb's blood, red sanders, salt of tartar, cocculus indicus, poison hemlock, mix vomica, oil of vitrol, Prussic acid, henbane, &c. or any other foreign admixture. The attention of wine-merchants and of consumers is particularly requested to the above."
GEORGE SAVAGE.

THE WIFE'S COMMANDMENTS.

1. Thou shalt have no other wife but me.
 2. Thou shalt not take into thy house any brazen image of a servant girl, or bow down to her, and serve her; for I am a jealous wife, visiting, &c.
 3. Thou shalt not take the name of thy wife in vain.
 4. Remember thy wife to keep her respectable.
 5. Honor thy wife's father and mother.
 6. Thou shalt not fret.
 7. Thou shalt not find fault with thy dinner.
 8. Thou shalt not chew tobacco.
 9. Thou shalt not be behind thy neighbour.
 10. Thou shalt not visit the rum tavern; thou shalt not cover the tavern-keeper's rum, nor his brandy, nor his gin, nor his whiskey, nor his wine, nor his beer, nor anything that is behind the bar of the rum-seller.
- And the Eleventh Commandment is,—Thou shalt not stay out later than Nine o'clock at night.

A SWIFT HORSE.—The *Maine Farmer* tells a number of tough stories about a man, who calls "Neverheat." Here is one:—A gentleman was boasting, in the presence of Neverheat, about the speed of his horse, which, he said, would trot a mile in three minutes, and follow it for three miles. "A mile in three minutes and much to brag about!" said Neverheat. "Why, the other day I was up to S— sixteen miles distant. Just as I started for home, a shower came sweeping on. The rain struck in the back of the waggon, and the moment it struck I hit old Kate a cut with the whip, away she trotted—scarcely touching her feet to the ground. She kept just up and up with the shower. The waggon was filled with water, but not a drop fell on me."

THE DRAWING ROOM.—We were not ourselves present at this room, being much too poor to afford to pay seven and sixpence, and ten shillings—(how is this, Mr. Mayor!) which the cab-fellows every where demanded, but we learn from those who were that it was—

A pleasant party altogether,
And well attended for the weather;
Wine and drink d'with plume and bustle,
And, for the noblest, lady—

One gentleman quaintly observed, so great was the squeeze, that although the Countess held the Drawing-room, the Drawing-room would not hold the people.—[*Montreal Satirist*.]

A wife can bear much from the man she loves—jealousy, peevishness, unkindness, in all its sad variety of stages; but neglect is the blighting cancer worm that creeps to the very core of woman's tenderness, watering and destroying all within its reach. The woman of weak and little mind will sink beneath neglect, crushed like the blade of grass we tread under our heedless footsteps; but if she be of a lofty and daring spirit she will do worse, seek revenge; ay, revenge, though it be bought at the price of her own soul.

The late learned Dr. W—, having married a lady by the name of Experience, who was very tall, on being asked, some time after the event, how he liked the married state, replied "that he found, by long Experience that it was not good for man to live alone."

A man who has but a dollar in his pocket would give a penny for almost any purpose. If he had a hundred dollars he might give one; carry it higher and there is a falling off. One hundred dollars would be considered too large a sum for him who has ten thousand; while a present of one thousand would be deemed almost miraculous for a man worth one hundred thousand; yet the proportion is the same throughout; and the poor man's penny, the widow's mite, is more than the rich man's sounding and widely trumpeted benefaction.

Noah's ark was 456 English feet long, 91 broad, and 54 high.

The *Church of England Journal* says, that the question of the souls and future life of animals has been the subject of long and repeated discussions at various clerical meetings.

News Department.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

Several Bills of importance have been brought in, but not yet passed. There are a great number of Bills to incorporate Companies, against some of which very serious objections have been urged. A Bill brought in by the Solicitor-General, to amend the Law of Dower, has been thrown out by a vote 39 to 14. Another to amend the Marriage Act, was opposed by members of both parties and a vote to refer it back to committee in order to introduce a clause, placing the Ministers of all denominations on the same footing, was carried by a majority of 14. The Inspector-General has stated that it is the intention of Government to "do away with Differential Duties in favour of British Produce," and to bring in several other Commercial Measures of great importance. A statement of the public accounts, and a portion of the Inspector-General's Speech will be found in another column.

There is also a Bill before the House to amend the Law of Imprisonment for Debt. Another to "Enforce engagements between Master and servant." These are about all we have observed of a general character. The House have passed an Address to Her Majesty, representing their apprehensions of the alarming consequences of the present influx of Emigration. They suggest the prevention of poor and sick from emigrating, and hope the Imperial Government will provide funds to defray expenses of supplying the destitute.

Mr. W. H. Draper has been appointed Judge, in the place of Mr. Hagerman, deceased. He is at present absent on a visit to England.

11,502 emigrants had arrived at Toronto up to the 2nd of July. Mr. Sherwood (Attorney General) stated in the House that 28,000 had arrived at Quebec, and that the Emigrant Agent was advised that 60,000 (in all) had sailed for that port.