

headache from weakness in the stomach, contracted by sedentary habits, close attention, or accidental drunkenness. It is of service when the digestion is weak, and persons afflicted with the sick headache are much benefited by its use in some instances, though this effect is by no means uniform."

The coffee bean is the produce of a plant which grows to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, generally in a pyramidal form, with whitish-yellow flowers, which are followed by a red berry about the size of a small cherry, inclosing in two distinct cavities two grains, flat on one side and convex on the other, which are known by the familiar name of coffee beans.

Coffee was introduced into France in 1669, when Soliman Aga, who then resided at Paris for a year, first made it known to the French. They soon displayed a partiality for its use, that has been progressively increasing. The Dutch were the first to transport it from Mocha, where they had purchased a few plants, to their own colonies at Batavia, whence they exported it to Amsterdam. From that city the French consul sent a plant to Louis XIV. It was placed in a hothouse, and throve so astonishingly, that the project of transporting it to Martinique suggested itself to the government, as likely to be very advantageous. Three plants were accordingly sent, of which two perished by the way, and the third was preserved solely by the care of Captain Declieux, who, during a long and stormy passage, shared with it his ration of fresh water, and thus preserved its life. This plant was the source of all the coffee plantations afterwards established at Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Domingo.—*Scotsman.*

#### INQUISITOR OUTWITTED.

The late Admiral Pye having been on a visit to Southampton, and the gentleman under whose roof he resided having observed an unusual intimacy between him and his secretary, inquired into the degree of their relationship, as he wished to pay him suitable attention. The admiral said that their intimacy arose from a circumstance, which, by his permission, he would relate. The admiral said, when he was a captain, and cruising in the Mediterranean, he received a letter from shore, stating that the unhappy writer was by birth an Englishman; that, having been on a voyage to Spain, he was enticed while there to become a Papist, and in process of time was made a member of the inquisition; that there he witnessed the abominable wickedness and barbarities of the inquisitors. His heart recoiled at having embraced a religion so horribly cruel, and so repugnant to the nature of God: that he was stung with remorse to think if his parents knew what and where he was, their hearts would break with grief; that he was resolved to escape, if he (the captain) would send a boat on shore at such a time and place, but begged secrecy, since, if his intentions were discovered, he would be immediately assassinated. The captain returned for answer, that he could not with propriety send a boat,

but if he could devise any means of coming on board, he would receive him as a British subject, and protect him. He did so, but being missed, there was soon raised a hue and cry, and he was followed to the ship. A holy inquisitor demanded him, but he was refused. Another, in the name of his holiness the Pope, claimed him; but the captain did not know him, or any other master, but his own sovereign King George. At length a third holy brother approached. The young man recognised him at a distance, and in terror ran to the captain, entreating him not to be deceived, for he was the most false, wicked, and cruel monster in all the inquisition. He was introduced, the young man being present, and to obtain his object, began with bitter accusations against him; then he attempted to flatter the captain, and, lastly, offered him a sum of money to resign him. The captain said his offer was very handsome, and if what he affirmed were true, the person in question was unworthy of the English name, or of his protection. The holy brother was elated. He thought his errand was done. While drawing his purse-strings, the captain inquired what punishment would be inflicted on him. He replied, that, as his offences were great, it was likely his punishment would be exemplary. The captain asked if he thought he would be burnt in a dry pan. He replied, that must be determined by the holy inquisition, but it was not improbable. The captain then ordered the great copper to be heated, but no water to be put in. All this while the young man stood trembling, uncertain whether he was to fall a victim to avarice or superstition. The cook soon announced that the orders were executed. "Then I command you to take this fellow," pointing to the inquisitor, "and fry him alive in the copper." This unexpected command thunderstruck the holy father. Alarmed for himself, he rose to be gone. The cook began to bundle him away. "Oh, good captain, good captain, spare, spare me, my good captain." "Have him away said the captain. "Oh, no, my good captain." "Have him away; I'll teach him to attempt to bribe a British commander to sacrifice the life of an Englishman to gratify a herd of bloody men." Down the inquisitor fell upon his knees, and offered the captain all his money, promising never to return if he would let him go. When the captain had sufficiently alarmed him, he dismissed him, warning him never to come again on such an errand. The young man, thus happily delivered, fell upon his knees before the captain, and wished a thousand blessings upon his brave and noble deliverer. "This," said the admiral to the gentleman, "is the circumstance that began our acquaintance. I then took him to be my servant: he served me from affection; mutual attachment ensued; and it has inviolably subsisted and increased to this day.—*Buck's Anecdotes.*

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