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The Garland.

MY GRANNY'S POUCH.

(From "Raumbly Rhymes," by Alexander Smart.)
My granny's pouch! I kent nae care
When my young hope's were treasured there;
Though a' the wealth the world could share
Were freely mine,
There's naething in't could ance compare
To auld granny's pouch!

My granny's pouch was my first love,
An' priz'd a' ither joys above;
To win its favours aye I strove,
Its charms were such—
O naething else the heart could move
Like granny's pouch!

It hung suspended by her side,
A thumplin' wallet, deep an' wide;
An' there, in a' its stately pride,
That pouch was dear,
The tear and wear o' time defied
For many a year.

It was a well-filled weighty sacket,
W' thumblers, keys, an' bodkins pocket;
Wi' many an'orra, queer nick-nack
The pouch was fou,
An' tasty things it never lack'd
To pree the mout.

The clink o' granny's pouch to hear
Was music to my youthful ear;
Nae hand but her's could venture near,
Or dare t-touch
The sacred, miscellaneous gear,
O' granny's pouch!

When in her pouch my granny fumbled,
Through odds and ends she strangely jumbled,
An' o'er an' o'er its treasures tumbled,
The young heart pantit
Wi' hopes an' fears, afore she stumbled,
On what she wantit.

An' then w'd sic a kindly look,
The lang' supple my granny broke;
Frae some recess or secret nook,
O happy sight!
The unexpected prize at length she took,
An' a' w's right.

It was a cure for ilka grief,
An' never failed to bring relief;
For aye when any black mischief
The bairns befel,
My kind auld granny ne'er was deaf
To the sad tale.

My granny folt for a' our woes—
A broken toe, or bloody nose;
An' An'bilus, too, when quarrels rose,
While all were here,
Her wondrous pouch w'd soon compose
The noisy strife.

But whiles when we were over mair'd,
A pair o' leather taws appeared,
An' d'nae tenants' the pouch, aye feared,
Though seldom seen,
An' soldier, when they were rear'd,
Laid on, I ween.

It was a wondrous pouch to me,
Its countless treasures nae could see,
Forby the bairns she w'd gie
For don't her biddin',
For mair was in't than met the e'e,
Profundly hidin'.

Though many pouches I ha' seen,
My granny's pouch was match'd by nae;
A better there my weel line been
Than granny's pouch—
A better never blest my e'en,
I'll freely vouch.

The thought o' ever being to mind
The joys that I ha'e left behind;
Nae mair in granny's pouch I'll find
A cure for pain—
The days o' childhood, sweet an' kind,
Come not again.

Miscellaneous.

SINGULAR ESCAPES OF WELLINGTON AND NAPOLEON.

[From Maxwell's Life of the Duke.]
It is narrated by a military writer that Lord Wellington, on receiving an official notification of his appointment to the Colony of the Blues, observed playfully to those about him, "that he was the luckiest fellow in the world and had been born under some extraordinary planet;" and assuredly the experience of after-years verified the remark. Fame and fortune do not always reward desert—but on Wellington they flowed contin-

uously; and while an admiring country munificently testified its gratitude to the greatest warrior it had produced, her favours were enhanced by the proud consciousness in him who received them, that all had been honourably earned. In many striking points, the careers of Napoleon and Wellington exhibited a remarkable similitude. Born in the same year—following the same profession—passing that dangerous ordeal unharmed, in which so many of their contemporaries perished—and both surviving to gain the loftiest objects which "ambition's self" could attain. Beseit with dangers, their preservation seemed miraculous, as both exposed themselves recklessly; and from their most perilous situations, both, had singular escapes, and by the most opposite agencies. When at Acre, a shell dropped at Napoleon's feet; a soldier seizing him in his arms flung him on the ground, and the shivered metal passed harmlessly over the prostrate General, and slightly wounded his preserver. In Paris, the furious driving of his coachman cleared the street before the infernal machine could be exploded. These were probably his greatest perils; and from one he was delivered by the devotion of a grenadier—from the other, by the accidental drunkenness of a servant. Nor were Wellington's escapes less remarkable; there was rarely an action in which some of his personal attendants were not killed or wounded. At Vittoria he passed unharmed through the fire of the French centre, bristling with cannon—for there eighty pieces were in battery. At Santarem he wrote a memorandum on the bridge while the enemy were in actual possession of the village. During the bloody contest that ensued for a time he sat upon a height within close musket range of the enemy, watching the progress of the battle; and in the evening his danger was still more imminent. "He had carried with him," says Colonel Napier, "towards Echallier, half a company of the 43d as an escort, and placed a sergeant, named Blood, with a party to watch in front while he examined his maps. The French, who were close at hand, sent a detachment to cut the party off; and such was the nature of the ground that their troops, rushing on at speed, would infallibly have fallen unawares upon Wellington, if Blood, a young intelligent man, seeing the danger, had not, with surprising activity, leaping rather than running down the precipitous rocks he was posted on, given the General notice; and as it was the French arrived in time to send a volley of shot after him as he galloped away." It was said of Napoleon that he bore a charmed life—and certainly a special Providence watched over that of Wellington; "God covered his head in battle, and not a hair of it was scathed."

From Mr. Winton's Essay on Cold.

COLD EXPERIENCED IN NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA.—The most frightful picture of the dreadful effects of cold recorded is that drawn by M. Beaupre, in his sketch of Bonaparte's memorable Russian campaign. The reader will have a notion of the dreadful mortality which prevailed, when we state that in June, 1812, Napoleon entered Russia with an army of 400,000 strong, and in the middle of December only 30,000 men remained. The health of the soldiers was affected by the fatigues of the march, atmospheric variations, and by the excessive cold which set in at the commencement of the campaign, and sharp coldness by night. The water which they drank, and with which they prepared their food, was often drawn from swamps, marshes, or rivulets at the bottom of ravines, where were putrefying carcases of men and horses; independently of this, there was a scarcity of provisions and clothing, and the army suffered from great mental depression; but the principal cause of mortality was the intense cold to which the soldiers were exposed during the winter months. The order to retreat from the ruins of Moscow was given on the 15th of October, and it was not until then that the cold became truly sensible. It was the intention of Bonaparte to establish his winter quarters at Smolensko. The army was but three days' march from the city, when snow began to fall in great quantities, and the snow was then felt with extreme severity; the regiments were reduced almost to nothing, by loss of men left every moment on the road, or in the bivouacs. Influenced by the flattering and illusory reports circulated by Bonaparte with reference to the abundance of provisions which he said the army would find at Smolensko, the soldiers pushed forward, day and night, without discipline, night and day; and thousands perished in the woods, ditches, and at the bottom of ravines. "I have seen them," says Mr. Beaupre, "sweating, scarce able to sustain themselves, their hands hanging to the right and left, their extremities contracted, setting their feet on the coals, laying down on hot cinders, or falling into the fire, which they sought mechanically, as if by instinct. I sat down on the road, and the ditches and fields human carcases heaped up and lying at random in fives, tens, fifteens, and twenties of such as had perished during the night, which was always more murderous than the day." Dr. Le Beaupre has detailed the circumstance to which he owes the preservation of his life. During the frightful night that the army left Smolensko, he felt much harassed; towards five o'clock in the morning, he was compelled to stop to rest. He observes, "I sat down on the trunk of a birch, beside eight frozen corpses, and soon experienced an inclination to sleep, to which I yielded the more willingly, as it then seemed delicious. I was fortunately dragged out of that incipient somnolency, which would infallibly have brought on torpor, by the cries and oaths of two soldiers opposite, who were striking violently a poor exhausted state with a stone on the neck. The sight of what was beside recalled me strongly to my mind the danger to which I exposed myself. I set to running to remove the numbness from my legs, whose coldness and insensibility were such as if they had been immersed in an ice bath." Cold, when very intense, is known to act on the frame so briskly as to repress any vitality with astonishing rapidity. Beaupre states that he saw soldiers expiring, instantaneously, from excessive cold, as if thunderstruck. At Smolensko the temperance of the Italian guard fell frozen as they attempted to set themselves in the line on the height beyond Byrothnes. A battalion of the regiment to which Beaupre be-

longed, when encamped in the same height, lost in this manner many men in a single day.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE MONIES OF ENGLAND.

—Money questions are now beginning to engage the attention of reasoning minds; the effect of the quantity of money in a market, and the standard of value in a country being now justly considered one of the most important subjects connected with the condition and progress of a civilized people. We therefore purport examining every branch of this complex question, and endeavoring so to simplify the details, that they may be immediately comprehended, and stripped of technicalities and vague subtleties, which perplex without enlightening the understanding. After examining, in a series of articles, the history of the monies of England, we shall explain the several systems of banking adopted in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and show the benefits or disadvantages derivable from each. We shall first give a brief definition of what money is.

1. Money, in its general signification, means a current representative for facilitating the transfer of property, or the payment of debts or taxes, and may consist of metal, wool, shells, leather, or paper; all of which, in different countries have been used to denote the values of commodities, the payment of debts to individuals, or the contributions to be levied for the support of Government.
2. Gold and silver are generally used as a money standard, either in bars, or divided into given weights, termed coins, on which the impress of the sovereign is stamped; these metals being desirable among all civilized nations from their comparative scarcity, and consequent steadiness of price, their slowness of corrosion, great ductility, beautiful color, and adaptation to various domestic uses and ornaments. These metals have, therefore, an inherent value as property.
3. In consequence of the limited quantity of gold and silver in the world, and the inconvenience, risk, and expense of its transit, nations advancing in commerce, wealth, and civilization, have been compelled to adopt a more ready and more readily transmissible representative for the transfer of property than the above named precious metals; and paper notes, promising to be exchanged, on demand, for a given quantity of gold or silver, have been brought into general use as money, or as a circulating medium, to represent the purchase or sale of goods.

THE CHIEF DUTY OF WOMAN.

—What a miserable thing it is to be a woman! was the exclamation of an amiable but high-spirited lady. She had been admirably educated by indulgent parents, and taught accomplishments beyond her station in life. Now being married to a worthy man, of moderate income, and having a family of young children, the little elegancies and accomplishments and romances of youth had to be laid aside, and duties of a plain and sober cast claimed incessant attention. Her husband was out all day—he had to hurry out in the morning, and often came home tired and worn-out late at night. She herself, of a buoyant disposition, fond of society and public meetings, and who had, when free, been an active member of more than one "Ladies' Committee," was now, as she expressed it, tied up like a dog in its kennel. The piano was untouched, unless that now and then the little girl, standing on tiptoe, contrived to give it a jarring thrum; the sketch-book was a sealed book; her own senses of domestic duty led her to practise economy, as far as it could be carried; she loved her husband, and had every reason, she said, to be perfectly happy; yet old recollections would revive, and feeling as if she were now reduced to the capacity of being merely a nurse of children, she exclaimed pettishly, "What a miserable thing it is to be a woman!"

TAXING.

—We can inform Brother Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory. Taxes upon every article which enters the mouth or covers the back, or is placed under the foot; taxes upon every thing which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste; taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion; taxes on every thing on earth, and in the waters under the earth, on every thing that comes from abroad, or is grown at home; taxes on the raw material, and on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man; taxes on the same which pampers man's appetite, and on the drug which restores him to health; on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal; on the poor man's salt and the rich man's spice; on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride; at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The school boy whips his taxed top; the barless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road; and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, for which he has paid seven per cent, into a silver spoon which has paid fifteen per cent, flings himself back upon his chintz bed, which has paid twenty two per cent, and expires in the arms of a taxed apothecary, who has paid a licence of £100 sterling, for the privilege of practising his calling! His whole property is then taxed from two to ten per cent, and besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the church, his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, and he is at last gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more!—English paper.

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on the payment of ten shillings each. William increased the commutations; and the taxes imposed upon the land were felt so heavily, that the farmers abandoned tillage and a famine ensued—as is the case in all countries under excessive taxation, and as is now almost periodically occurring in British India, where famine is erroneously ascribed to the seasons.—Colonial Magazine.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.

—Died at Millbank Cottage, parish of Ayr, on the 15th ultimo, Mr. William Mills, in the 81st year of his age. In 1778, he entered the 82d or Duke of Hamilton's regiment, and served in that corps nearly six years. He joined the 42d Royal Highlanders, at New York, in October, 1783. In this distinguished corps he served as a non-commissioned officer for nineteen years; thirteen as drill-sergeant, and during the whole of that period, was never absent a day from headquarters. He was with the regiment on the Continent under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and was in several actions. In 1801, he went with the regiment to Egypt, under the command of General Sir Ralph Abercromby. At the landing of the troops on the eighth of March, a bomb fell into the boat where he was, which he lifted and pitched overboard. He was in the actions of the 13th and 21st; on the 21st he received a musket ball in his blanket, inside of which was a bill-hook; this article prevented it from entering his body. He was in a short time afterwards struck by another ball on his right waistcoat pocket, inside of which he had nine dollars, three of which were bent by its force; this also saved his life! His first, (being in the light infantry) was struck on three different places and shattered to pieces in his hand; and towards the close of this great battle, he received a ball in the left thigh, from the effect of which he was confined in the hospital six weeks. This was the only time he was off duty, or absent one day, during a period of active service for twenty-five years. On his being discharged and pensioned in 1802, he immediately joined the Ayrshire Militia as drill-sergeant, in which capacity he discharged his duties with much zeal and efficiency, and was highly respected by his superiors. He has left a widow, two sons, and a daughter, to lament his death.—Glasgow Courier.

MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

—A series of observations have been lately made by Professor Bache of Philadelphia, and Professor Lloyd of Dublin, in the hope of determining thereby differences of longitude. When, however, the two sets of observations were reduced and laid down in curves, it was found that they presented no similarity; in other words, that there was no correspondence whatever between the smaller changes of the declination at Dublin and Philadelphia. The determination of difference of longitude, by means of the magnet, is, therefore, impracticable at such distances; but the attempt has revealed the important fact, that the irregular changes of declination, which have exhibited so marked a correspondence at the most distant stations at which simultaneous observations have been heretofore made, do not correspond on the American and European continents.

EARLY POTATOES.

—The best mode we ever tried to procure early potatoes was to spread out those designed for seed on a grass plot in the garden, so thin that one should not lie upon another—cover them with horse stable manure three inches thick—then lay the boards or slabs over this to keep it moist and to prevent the hens uncovering the potatoes. When the sprouts have started an inch or two, the potatoes should be carefully taken up and planted out in hills. They will ripen two weeks sooner than when the seed is taken directly from the cellar.

Scarborough.

—I am enchanted with Scarborough. And who would not be who has sojourned but a single day at this "Queen" of English sea-bathing places, at the close of the summer months, or in the early days of a bright autumn? To me Scarborough was a surprise, to the full extent of the word. I was not prepared to find a bay of Naples on the north-east coast of England; nor so picturesque a place perched on lofty cliffs, reminding an old and experienced traveller of some of those romantic sea views which are beheld abroad, particularly in Adriatic and Grecian seas.—Grawille's Spas of England.

EDUCATION.

—It is a great art in the education of youth to find out peculiar inclinations, or where none exist, to create inclinations which may serve as substitutes. Different minds are like different soils: some are suited only to particular cultivation; others will mature almost any thing; others, adapted to a round of ordinary products; and a few are wasted, unless they are reserved for what is most choice.—Thomas Walker.

STAMENES.

—On Tuesday last an operation for the cure of this defect was performed by Mr. Bennet Lucas, at the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Carey-street, in the presence of numerous medical gentlemen. The operation consisted in dividing some of the muscles of the tongue, and the patient was able to pronounce many words which before the operation he could not. This operation, which has been performed in France and Germany, is said to be the first of the kind in this country.—London Standard.

AN EXCHANGE PAPER.

—An exchange paper wishes to keep it before the people, "that at this season of the year, persons of all descriptions, and particularly those who follow the art of printing, are more than ever in want of money." Every funeral, says Dr. Johnson, may justly be considered as a summons to prepare for that state into which it shows us that we must sometime enter; and the summons is more loud and piercing as the event of which it warns us is at a less distance. To neglect at any time preparation for death, is to sleep at our post at a siege; but to omit in old age is to sleep at the attack.

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Reflecting Telescope.—Unfortunately Sir William Herschel never made public the means by which he succeeded in giving such gigantic development to this telescope, and the construction of a large reflector is still a perilous adventure. According, however, to a report by Dr. Robinson to the Irish Academy, Lord Oxmantown has overcome the difficulties, and carried to an extent which even Herschel himself did not venture to contemplate, the illuminating power of this telescope, along with a sharpness of definition little inferior to that of the achromatic; and it is scarcely possible, he observes, to preserve the necessary sobriety of language in speaking of the moon's appearance with this instrument, which Dr. Robinson believes to be the most powerful ever constructed. However, any question about this optical pre-eminence is likely soon to be decided, for Lord Oxmantown is about to construct a telescope of six feet aperture, and fifty feet focus, mounted in the meridian, but with a range of about half-an-hour on each side of it!

ON THE PAYMENT OF TEN SHILLINGS EACH.

—The effect of the quantity of money in a market, and the standard of value in a country being now justly considered one of the most important subjects connected with the condition and progress of a civilized people. We therefore purport examining every branch of this complex question, and endeavoring so to simplify the details, that they may be immediately comprehended, and stripped of technicalities and vague subtleties, which perplex without enlightening the understanding. After examining, in a series of articles, the history of the monies of England, we shall explain the several systems of banking adopted in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and show the benefits or disadvantages derivable from each. We shall first give a brief definition of what money is.

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