

upon the blood," I confess I am ignorant of the physiology of respiration.-- I am aware "it throws off a certain degree of impurity," but that it "receives a corresponding quantity (of impurity) from respiration," is new theory to me. What corresponding quantity of impurity does it receive? In what way is breathing dependant on the blood? I would rather be inclined to think that the blood is depending on breathing; for, if the blood by passing thro' the lungs throws off its impurity, and thereby fits it for the nourishment of the system, which is the fact, the blood is dependant on breathing. Then the blood, or this vital principle, is depending on the air for vitality, and yet it is the principle of animal life! Man "became a living soul by the breath of life being breathed into his nostrils."

If blood be the vital principle, why is it that the doctors abstract blood?—The only answer is, that their patients are possessed of too much life, which is self-evident absurdity. But if you take away the blood, "the heart having nothing to act upon, immediate death ensues." So then, death is produced from the heart having nothing to act upon, and not from a lack of this vital principle! In whatever state, place or shape we behold animal life, whether in the meanest reptile that crawls, or in the lordly master of the desert, from that which is hardly a link from the innate nature to man, the noblest work of God, life in itself is essentially the same, and supported by the same means. All animals require food;—from their food their blood is made, and from their blood the growth and nourishment of their bodies are derived, until the organs which are subservient to nature's powers are impaired by disease or casualties, or worn out by long and continued action.

The more intimate we become with the machinery by which the operations of nature are performed, the more we shall have occasion to admire their great simplicity and their just adaption to each other for the perfection and continuance of one stupendous whole, and the greater will be our admiration of the Creator; who informs us in the sacred scriptures that this vital principle of man is to be again invested with a bodily shape or organism in its future state, with an organism through which it is to feel.

D. M. B.

Mr. A. formerly a member of the Constituent Assembly, now dead, ascended the tribune but once. "Gentlemen," said he, "man is an animal * *;" awed by the imposing aspect of the Assembly, he stopped short. A member exclaimed, "I move that

the speech be printed, with the portrait of the orator prefixed."

THE ARTS.

"What cannot Art and Industry perform,
Where science plans the progress of their toil!
They smile at penury, disease and storm;
And oceans from their mighty mounds recoil."

Selected.

MUSTACHIAL BRISTLES OF ANIMALS.

By Vrolick of Amsterdam.

Being convinced (says Vrolick) that the mustaches of several mammifera, such as the seal and cats, are peculiar organs of touch, I made choice of the rabbit for trying some experiments upon the subject.— This animal passing the greater part of its life in warrens, where the light cannot penetrate, this circumstance seemed to me to render it better adapted for the object of the inquiries which I had proposed to myself, its mustaches being also long and pretty numerous. I found in this animal the same division and distribution of the nervous filaments, in the bulbs of the mustaches as in seals and cats in general, a circumstance which removed all my doubts with regard to the use of these parts.— However, not contented with this proof, derived from analogy of structure, I wished to make some direct experiments, of which the following are the results. I arranged upon the floor of a large room a quantity of books, in such a manner as to form a sort of labyrinth, through which an animal of moderate size could with difficulty find a passage. I placed a rabbit in the middle of this labyrinth having previously taken care to produce such a degree of darkness, as to render it impossible to distinguish any object whatever. On admitting the light a few minutes after, I found the animal escaped from its prison, after finding a passage through the whole of these books, without having overturned or displaced one of them, although they were placed so near to one another that the smallest shock would have been sufficient to make them fall. In order to determine whether its sight had enabled the animal to escape from its prison, I tied up its eyes first with a piece of linen, which I tightened well, and made several folds of, and afterwards with a piece of crape folded double, and bound down, to prevent all mistakes, by means of a crucial bandage. In both cases the animal walked with great ease among the books, without knocking against any thing, even when forced to accelerate its progress. I was very curious to observe, during this experiment, the motion of the head, by which the animal seemed to have in view to measure the distance of objects; when it approached them, it touched them with the extremity of its mustaches. In order to remove all doubt

from my mind, I cut the mustaches situated at the side of the head, and those placed around the eyes. The animal was bound up again as it had been before, but now it seemed afraid to move; it knocked against the books, overturned several of them, and could only escape by sliding a long, as a blind man would do who directed himself by a wall.—[Edin. Philos. Journ.

BIOGRAPHY

"The proper study of mankind is man."

SELECTED.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.

Her studies have been pursued with as unremitting attention as her health would bear; she is quick in acquiring languages, and speaks fluently in the English, French and German; is well read in History; and has attained such perfection in music as to be able to take part in the private concerns frequently given by the Duchess of Kent, who is herself extremely fond of music. The Princess' governess (an appointment which is chiefly a matter of form in accordance with precedents) is the Duchess of Northumberland; her preceptor, the Rev. Mr. Davies; her music master, Mr. Sale; and her instructor in the English law and constitution, Professor Amos, of the London University, who attends regularly to give the Princess lessons in this important branch of knowledge. The Princess has fine eyes and a florid complexion, and strongly resembles the lamented Princess Charlotte, both in countenance and manner. She is inclined to be stout rather than tall. Many contradictory reports of the state of her health, have been spread, arising possibly from paying her regular visits for form sake, and to satisfy the Duchess's natural anxiety. We know, however, from good authority, that the Princess' health is very satisfactory, and the exuberance of her spirits is a sufficient proof of there being no cause for alarm on this head. Her Royal Highness has certainly never been strong on her feet, but this arises, more than any thing else, from her feet and ankles being particularly small, and therefore not well calculated to bear her weight.

Her disposition is spoken very favorably of, and her good humor never fails her, though she is not much in the habit of associating with young ladies of her own age, but leads, on the whole, a secluded life. The daughters of the Earl of Liverpool are favorite companions with the Princess.

This young lady is heir to the throne of England.