

more or less water in the state of invisible vapour. The quantity of this vapour is in proportion to the temperature; and hence, the warmer the air the greater proportion of vapour it contains. A beautiful provision for affording some little refreshment to plants at the very time they are exposed to exhaustion in hot weather, the operation of which we shall afterwards see when we come to consider the use of leaves.
(To be continued.)

VARIETY.

THE DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN.—The sterility and solitude which have sometimes been attributed to the depths of the ocean, exist only in the fictions of poetic fancy. The great mass of the water that covers nearly three-fourths of the globe is crowded with life, perhaps more abundantly than the air, and the surface of the earth; and the bottom of the sea, within a certain depth accessible to light, swarms with countless hosts of worms, and creeping things, which represent the kindred families of low degree which crawl upon the land.

The common object of creation seems ever to have been the infinite multiplication of life. As the basis of animal nutrition is laid in the vegetable kingdom, the bed of the ocean is not less beautifully clothed with submarine vegetation, than the surface of the dry land with verdant herbs and stately forests. In both cases, the undue increase of herbivorous tribes is controlled by the restraining influence of those which are carnivorous; and the common result is, and ever has been, the greatest possible amount of animal enjoyment to the greatest number of individuals.—*Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise.*

JOHNSON, THE LEXICOGRAPHER, once made a bet with Boswell that he could go into the fish market and put a Billingsgate woman into a passion without saying a word that she could understand. We do not happen to have the original version of the anecdote by us, and shall therefore tell the story in our own way. The doctor commenced by silently indicating with his nose, that her fish had passed the state in which a man's olfactory could endure the flavor. The Billingsgate lady made a verbal attack, common in vulgar parlance, which impugned the classification in natural history, of the doctor's mother.—The doctor answered—"You are an article, madam!" "No more an article than yourself, you bloody, misbegotten villain!" "You are a noun, woman!" "You—you—you," stammered the woman, choking with rage at a list of titles she could not understand. "You are a pronoun!" The beldame shook her fist in speechless rage. "You are a verb—an adverb—an adjective—a conjunction—a preposition—an interjection!" solemnly continued the doctor, applying the harmless epithets at proper intervals. The nine parts of speech completely conquered the old woman, and she dumped herself down in the mud, crying with rage at being thus "blackguarded" in a set of unknown terms, which, not understanding, she could not answer.

METHOD AND PUNCTUALITY are sure friends to the man of business. Mutually dependant one on the other, neither can exist in the absence of its proper companion. Strictly adhering to these best of "endorers," many a slow man has distanced competitors, who possessed twice his energy and twice his enterprise. Business, with a proper observance of those virtues—for they are no less—is a pleasure; an occupation, but not a fatigue.

A CHILD hearing that his mother had lost a long law suit, ran home and said, "Dear mamma, I am so glad you have lost that nasty suit that used to plague you so."

TURN from thinking of your trials to think of all you have done to forfeit every merrcy; yet how many you possess and hope for!

THE GREAT NORTH AMERICAN LAKES—Relative Extent, Elevation, &c.—The Ontario is 180 miles long, 40 miles wide, 500 feet deep, and its surface is counted at 231 feet elevation above the tide waters at Three Rivers, 270 miles below Cape St. Vincent.

The Erie is 270 miles long, 60 miles wide, 130 feet deep, and its surface is ascertained to be near 565 feet above the tide water at Albany.

The Huron is 250 miles long, 100 miles average breadth, 900 feet deep, and its surface is near 595 feet above tide water.

The Michigan is 400 miles long, 50 miles wide, depth and elevation same as the Huron.

Green Bay is about 100 miles long, 20 miles wide, depth unknown, elevation the same as Huron.

Lake Superior is 480 miles long, 100 miles average width, 900 feet deep, and its surface is 648 feet above the tide water.

Bottom of Lake Ontario, 269 feet below the surface of tide water

Huron, 365 do.

Michigan, 305 feet do.

Superior, 305 feet do.

Erie is 455 feet above the surface of the tide water.

—*Norwich Advocate.*

A LUXURIOUS SPENDTHRIFT.—A merchant who had lately died at Isfahan, and left a large sum of money, was so great a niggard, that for many years he denied himself and his son, a young boy, every support, except a crust of coarse bread. He was, however, one day tempted by the description a friend of his gave of the flavor of cheese, to buy a small piece; but before he got home he began to reproach himself with extravagance, and instead of eating the cheese he put it into a bottle, and contented himself, and obliged the child to do the same, with rubbing the crust against the bottle, enjoying the cheese in imagination.

One day that he had returned home later than usual, he found his son eating his crust, and rubbing it against the door. "What are you about, you fool?" was the exclamation. "It is dinner-time, father; you have the key, so I could not open the door: I was rubbing my bread against it, because I could not get to the bottle." "Cannot you go without cheese one day, you luxurious little rascal? you'll never be rich!" added the angry miser, as he kicked the poor boy for not being able to deny himself the ideal gratification. — *Sketches of Persia.*

NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are upwards of one thousand two hundred papers printed in the United States. Of these, there are ninety printed in New York, fourteen of which are issued daily.

"Mr Snooks, what do you value my services at, a day?" asked an apprentice just after dinner. "Why, I reckon about four pence half penny." "Well, then, here's three cents—3'6 off for the rest of the day."

Of all things the most ungrateful and absurd, is, to be provoked at a strong breeze in summer, which happens to come in at the window, and blow your papers off the table.

THE conductor of a Mississippi journal apologizes for the number of typographical errors in his columns, by stating, that his types have been so often used in notices of rail roads and steam boats, that they have the principle of locomotion so thoroughly infused into them, as to be continually jumping up and down, and not unfrequently alighting in places appointed for others.

NOT to feel misfortunes is not the part of a mortal, but not to bear them is unbecoming a man.

Wx insensibly imitate what we habitually admire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

From the Liverpool Times, August 22.

The Elections are now ended, and the result is that Ministers are sure of a majority of thirty-eight on all trying questions, and have a fair chance of one considerably greater on all questions of a general nature. The following summary is as correct as it is possible to make it, and as it gives the Tories the benefit of several doubtful votes, it is probable rather below than above the mark:—

Reformers. Tories.

Members returned for English Boroughs and Cities—341,		
being	191	150
Members for Counties in England and Wales—159, being	49	110
Scotch County Members—30,		
being	12	18
Scotch City and Borough Members—23, being	22	1
Irish County Members—64,		
being	44	20
Irish City and Borough Members—41, being	30	11

Total number of Members of the House of Commons—656, being 348 310

The majority, therefore, may be stated at from thirty-eight to forty votes. Setting the gains against the losses, we believe that it will be found that the Tories have not gained a dozen votes, notwithstanding the swamping of the English counties with the tenants at will, and the dearly purchased support of the old freemen. Had it not been for the unconquerable energy of the Irish people, the position of Ministers would certainly have been very critical, but they have surpassed the expectations of their friends and the fears of their enemies, and have rewarded the good wishes and exertions of Lords Melbourne and Mulgrave by an amount of support sufficient to enable them to set their opponents at defiance.

We believe that there are very few practical grievances which Ministers, with their present majority, do not possess the power of remedying. The Irish Tithe System, for instance, may be any time changed, and the whole burden of the tithes removed from the Catholic peasantry to the Protestant landlords; the Irish Municipal Corporation, if the Tithe System is once arranged, may be at once reformed; a System of Poor Laws may be enacted for the relief of Irish Misery, and the English Church Rates, the source of endless differences, may be placed on a much better footing than at present. All these things may be done by a Liberal Ministry, if the Liberal party will only act with discretion and forbearance, but if they insist on having every thing done precisely according to their own taste and opinions—if they will insist on every thing, and concede nothing—the result will be that Lord Melbourne will be expelled from office, and that they will be compelled to except from the Tories less than their own friends would willingly have granted, and possessed the ability to carry.

The result of the Election, though not so satisfactory to the friends of progressive improvement as might have been desired, is at all events decisive of some points of the utmost importance, the consideration of which will go far to reconcile the friends of Liberal Government to the present posture of affairs.

It is worthy of observation, as an evidence of public opinion, that not one of her MAJESTY'S Ministers has lost his seat during the late unparalleled contest, though all the Commissioners connected with government represent large and open constituencies.