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The Garland.

The following lines are attributed to Sir JOHN MALCOLM, author of a History of Persia, and the interesting "Sketches" of the same country.

"O that I had the wings of a dove, that I might fly away and be at rest."

So pray the Psalmist to be free
From mortal bonds and earthly thrall;
And such, or soon or late shall be
Full of the heart-breathed prayer of all;
And we, when life's last sighs we rove,
With falling foot and aching brow,
Shall sigh for wings that waft the dove,
To fly away and be at rest.

While hearts are young and hopes are high,
A fiery scene doth life appear;
Its sights are beauty to the eye,
Its sounds are music to the ear;
But soon it glides from youth to age,
And of its joys no more possessed,
We, like the captives of the enemy,
Would flee away to be at rest.

Is our fair woman's angel smile,
All bright and beautiful as day;
So of her cheek and eye the while,
Time steals the rose and dries the ruy;
She wanders to the spirit's land,
And with speedless grief opprest,
As o'er the faded form we stand,
Would gladly share her place of rest.

Beyond the hills—beyond the sea—
Oh! for the pinions of a dove!
Oh! for the morning's wings to flee,
Away and be with them we love;
When all is fled that's bright and fair,
And life is but a with'ring spray,
This, this is what we must be prayer,
To fly away and be at rest.

From "VALERIE, or the Citadel of the Lake," by Chas. Digne Silvery.

"She died in beauty—like a rose
Blown from its parent stem;
She died in beauty—like a pearl
Droop'd from some diamond.
She died in beauty—like a lay
Along a moonlit lake;
She died in beauty—like the song
Of birds amid the brake.
She died in beauty—like the snow
On flowers dissolved away;
She died in beauty—like a star
Lone on the brow of day.
She lies in glory—like Night's gems
Scattered round the silver moon;
She lives in glory—like the sun
Amid the blue of June."

Inscription on a Bell.
To call the folks to church in time—I chime.
When with and pressures on the will—ring;
When from the body parts the soul—will.

MISCELLANEA.

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.—*Croly's*
Life of George IV.

(From the Salem Gazette.)

The June number of the American Quarterly, which came out on Wednesday last, fully sustains its now established reputation.

Article 2, is a review of *Croly's* Life of George the Fourth. "Perhaps the two most interesting chapters in Mr. Croly's book," says the reviewer, "are those entitled 'The Prince's friends,' in which he has brought into review most of the principal characters of that period of intellectual giants, whose renown continues to shed increasing lustre around the political and literary horizon of England. The world is never tired of reading whatever has reference to those personages, and a book that professes to speak respecting them, may be said to possess a sure passport to public favor at the present day. Well may the old man now living in England, the prime of whose days was passed in that time, be allowed to be a 'laudator temporis acti,' without having it imputed to the fond weakness of senility. We shall make copious extracts from this portion of our author's work.

"England had never before seen such a phalanx armed against a minister. A crowd of men of the highest talents, of the most practical ability, and of the first public weight in birth, fortune, and popularity, were nightly arrayed against the administration, sustained by the solitary eloquence of the young Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Yet Pitt was not careless of followers. He was more than once charged with sedulously gathering round him a host of subservient politicians, who might throw forward as skirmishers, or officers, which they generally were. Paine, describing the 'forces led by the right honourable gentleman on the treasury bench,' said, 'the first detachment may be called his body-guard, who about their little arms against those who refuse allegiance to their chief.' This light infantry were of course soon scattered when the main battle joined. But Pitt, a son of the aristocracy, was no minister in all his nature, and he loved to see young men of family around him; when were chosen for their activity, if not for their force, and some probably from personal liking. In the later period of his career, his train was swelled by a more influential and promising race of political worshippers, among whom were Lord Brougham, since Marquis Wellesley; Keble, since Lord Hathaway; and Wilberforce, undesignated by title, but possessing an influence, which, perhaps, he values more. The minister's chief agents in the house of commons, were Mr. Grenville (since Lord Grosvenor) and Dundas.

"Yes, among those men of birth or business, whose rival could be found the popular leaders on the opposite side of the house—to Burke, Sheridan, Grey, Windham, or Foxe, that

"Prince and chief of many throned powers,
Who led the embattled seraphim to war."

Without adopting the bitter remark of the Duke de Nemours to Louis the Fourteenth, in speaking of Versailles: "Vous avez beau faire, sire, vous n'avez jamais qu'un favori sans mérite," it was impossible to deny their inferiority on all the great points of public impression. A debate in that day was one of the highest intellectual treat; there was always some new and vigorous feature in the display on both sides; some striking effort of imagination or masterly reasoning, or that fine sophistry, in which, as was said of the vices of the French noblesse, half the evil was atoned by the elegance. The ministerialists sarcastically pronounced that, in every debate, Burke said something which no one else ever said; Sheridan said something that no one else ought to say, and Fox something that no one else would dare to say. But the world, fairer in its decision, did justice to their extraordinary powers; and found in the Asiatic amplitude and splendour of Burke in Sheridan's able manly dexterity, and another of the uncalculating boldness of barbarism; and in Fox's matchless English self-pos-

session, unaffected vigour, and everflowing sensibility, a perpetual source of admiration.

"But it was in the intercourse of social life that the superiority of Oppenheim was most incontestable. Pitt's life was in the Senate, his true place of existence was on the benches of that ministry, which he continued with unparalleled ability and success; he was, in the fullest sense of the phrase, a public man; and his independence in the few hours which he could spare from the business of office, were more like the necessary restoratives of a frame already shattered, than the easy gratifications of a man of society; and on this principle we can safely account for the common charge of Pitt's propensity to wine. He found it essential, to relieve a mind and body exhausted by the personal pressure of all his: who was his medicine? and he drank in total solitude, or with a few friends from whom the minister had no concealment. Over his wine the spectacles for the night were often concealed; and when dinner was delayed, the table would break up only to sit in the night in the bosom of the picture.

"But with Fox, all was the bright side of the picture. His extraordinary powers did not dissipate. No public man of England ever mingled so much personal pursuit of every thing in the form of indulgence without much judiciously activity. From the dinner, he went to the theatre, from the theatre to the gaming-table, and returned to his bed by daylight, freighted with parliamentary applause, plundered of his last disposable guinea, and fevered with sleeplessness and agitation; to go, though he had some rest with the next twenty-four hours. He kept up a regular dinner, he was at his party at his disposal; and that party were the most opulent and sumptuous of the nobility. Catmandy were not more unlike, than the public servants of Pitt, and the native and splendid dissoluteness of Fox.

"They were unlike in all things. Even in such slight peculiarities as their manner of walking into the House of Commons, the contrast was visible. From the door Pitt's countenance was that of a man who felt that he was coming to his duty; he went to the House, he advanced up the floor with a quick firm step, with his head erect, and thrown back, looking to neither the right nor the left, nor favoring with a glance or a nod any of the individuals seated on either side, among whom many of his high rank would have been gratified by such a mark of recognition. Fox, on the contrary, lounging or stately, as might happen, but always good humored; he had some pleasure to exchange with every body, and until the moment when he rose to speak, continued gaily talking with his friends.

"Of all the great speakers of a day fertile in orators, Sheridan had the most conspicuous natural gifts. His figure, at his first introduction into the house, was manly and striking; his countenance regularly expressive when excited by his subject; his eye large, black, and intelligent; and his voice of a rich, full, and most flexible, and most sonorous, that ever came from human lips. Pitt was powerful, but monotoneous; and his measured tone often wearied the ear. Fox's was all confusion in the commencement of his speech; and it required some time to get him to a regular and powerful words. Burke's was loud and bold, but unsmoothed, and his contempt for order in his sentences, and the abruptness of his grand swelling conceptions, that seemed to roll through his mind like billows before a gale, often made the defects of his delivery more striking. But Sheridan, in manner, gesture, voice, and every quality that could give effect to eloquence.

"Pitt and Fox were listened to with profound respect, and in silence, broken only by occasional bursts; but from the moment of Sheridan's rising, there was an expectation of pleasure, which to the last day of his freedom disappointed. A low murmur of eagerness ran round the house; every word was watched for, and his first pliancy set the whole assembly in a roar. Sheridan was aware of this; and has been heard to say, 'that if a speaker would never be an orator, yet no speaker could expect to be popular in a full house without a jest; and that he always made the experiment, good or bad; as a laugh gave him the country gentleman to man.'

"In the house he was always formidable; and though Pitt's moral or physical courage never shrunk from man, yet Sheridan was the antagonist with whom he evidently least desired to come into collision, and with whom the collision, when it did occur, was one of the most fearful nature. Pitt's sarcasm on him as a theatrical manager, and Sheridan's answer, yet fully justified, are too well known to be now repeated; but there were a thousand instances of that 'keen encounter of their wits,' in which person was more in volved than party."

"Burke was created for parliament. His mind was born with a determination to things of grandeur and difficulty.

"Spamantogone dari, penna inter inerta, volis O; tat aprum, aut fulum, sine endite monte loquere."

"Nothing in the ordinary professions, nothing in the trials of the most private life, could have satisfied the noble hunger and thirst of his spirit; yet his original quality was so predominant, that to a large portion of his original failures, and of his unfitness for general public business, which chiefly tended to detail, is to be traced through life. No Hercules could wear the irresistible weapons and the lion's skin with more impunity, but none could make more miserably work with the distaff. Burke's magnitude of grasp, and towering conceptions, were so much a part of his nature, that he could never forget the exercise, however momentary in the occasion. For the object he aspired to, his first instinct was to turn it into a shape of lofty speculation, and to how far it could be moulded and magnified into the semblance of greatness. He had no large national interest to summon him, he singled his temper against a torpid bill; no flag waved upon the shore, or the cry of the people, or the necessities of the state, or the interests of the nation, that might have emboldened the fall of a dynasty."

"Erskine, like many other characters of peculiar liveliness, had a morbid sensibility to the claims of the moment, which sometimes strangely colored his presence of mind; any appearance of neglect in his audience, a cough, a yawn, or a whisper, even among the mixed multitude of the courts, and strong as he was there, had been known to discompose him visibly. This trait was notorious, that a solicitor, whose only merit was a remarkably vacant face, was said to be often planted opposite to Erskine, by the adverse party to watch when the advocate began.

"The cause of his first failure in the house, was not unlike this curious mode of discomposing an orator. He had been brought forward to support the falling coalition. The 'India Bill' had bequeathed the king's almost open hostility on the accumulation of public wealth and prisoners, which the ministers had such lackluster industry been employed during the year in raising for their own ruin. Fox looked abroad for help; and Gordon, the member for Portsmouth, was displaced from his borough, and Erskine was brought into the house, with a slight triumph of his party, and perhaps some degree of anxiety on the opposite side. On the night of his first speech, Pitt, evidently intending to reply, sat with pen and paper in his hand prepared to catch the arguments of this formidable adversary. He wrote a word or two; Erskine proceeded; but with every additional sentence Pitt's attention to the paper relaxed; his look became more careless; and he obviously began to think the orator less and less worthy of his attention. At length, when every eye in the house was fixed upon him, he, with a contemptuous smile, dashed a pen through the paper, and flung them on the floor. Erskine never recovered from this expression of disdain; his voice faltered, he struggled through the remainder of his speech, and sank into his seat dejected and short of his life.

"But a mind of the softness and variety of Erskine's, must have distinguished itself in some other way, to avoid a distinction; and it is deeply to be believed, that the matter of the grave, despoiled, and glowing eloquence of this great pleader, should not have been able to bring his gifts with him from Westminster-hall to the higher star of Parliament. There were times when his efforts in the house reminded of his finest efforts at the bar. But those were rare. He obviously felt that his place was not in the legislative kind of eminence; and except upon some party emergency, he never spoke, and probably never with much expectation of public effect. His later years lowered the habits of an orator, and in the close of his life, he was a pleasant idler; still the gentleman and the man of a fine wit, but leaving society to wander what had become of the great orator, in what corner of the most careless and rambling conversation, had such force and brightness; what eland had absorbed the lightnings that had once alight penetrated and illumined the heart of the British nation."

HYDROSTATICS AND PNEUMATICS.

A pleasing treatise, mechanically considered, on water and air, forms the 17th volume of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia. It is from the pen of the learned Editor; and, like all the titles of this publication that have been devoted to science, it is at once profound and intelligible; rendering the most abstruse knowledge easy of acquisition; and commending, by the manner of communicating information, the most repulsive science to even those who, from indolence or indifference, are the least likely to have their attention engaged. Dr. Lardner, not satisfied with developing the principle of the science which this volume teaches, resorts to illustrations pleasing and homely. He appeals not only to experiment, but to the evidence of our senses, and is not the least convincing when he seeks to destroy vulgar errors, and to persuade his readers that an acquaintance with science is necessary to the right enjoyment of even juvenile and manly pastimes. Knowledge has never approached us in so pleasing a form; and we are glad, in being afforded another opportunity of bearing evidence to the value and utility of this excellent work. In order that our praise may not lack the support of proof, we subjoin a few extracts.—*Liverpool Journal.*

Facility of swimming.—The lighter the body is in relation to its magnitude, the more easily will it float, and a greater portion of the head will remain above the surface. As the weight of the human body does not always bear the same proportion to its bulk, the skill of the swimmer is not always to be estimated by his success in floating; while other things, lighter than the body, than the water. Those persons in whom the quantity of the water bear a greater proportion to the former, will swim with a proportionate facility.

Easier to swim in the sea than in a river.—Sea water has a greater buoyancy than fresh water, being relatively heavier; and hence it is commonly said to be easier to swim in the sea than in a river. A cubic foot of sea water weighs about 1000 ounces; and the same bulk of sea water weighs 1028 ounces; by only 28 parts in 1000. The force exerted by water to support the body, exceeds that exerted by fresh water by about one thirty-sixth part of the whole force of the latter.

Facility of walking in water.—Every one who, while bathing, has ever felt the water, is sensible how small a weight rests upon the feet. If he puts his feet on a scale, the body is immersed to the shoulders, the feet are scarcely sensible on the bottom. The want of sufficient pressure in this case, renders the body easily moved. In walking in a river in which there is a current, the water, on the other hand, is rendered by its current, even though the river should be sufficiently shallow to be a large portion of the body above the surface. The pressure on the bottom being diminished by the buoyancy of the liquid, the feet have a less secure hold on the bottom, and the current acting on that part of the body which is immersed, without giving that part which is above the surface, has a tendency to carry away the support of the feet.

Submarine Labourers.—If a rope be attached to a heavy block of stone at the bottom of a reservoir of water, and be raised to the surface by the strength of a man; but as soon as the quantity of it emerges from the surface, the same strength will be insufficient to support it; it loses the support of the water; and requires as much more force as is equal to the weight of the water which it has displaced. In building piers and other structures, this effect is rendered perceptibly manifest; the labourer feels himself rendered with proportionally increased strength, raising with ease, and adjusting in their places, blocks of stone, which he would attempt in vain to move above the water. After a man has worked a considerable time in this way under water, he finds, upon removing the air, that he is apparently weak and feeble; every thing which he attempts to lift seems to have unusual weight; and to move even his own limbs is attended with some inconvenience.

Advantage of a deep sleep.—There is a curious optical deception attending the alternate elevation and depression of the surface of a liquid. The waves thus produced appear to have a progressive motion, which is commonly attributed to the liquid itself. When we observe the surface of a liquid, we are irresistibly impressed with a notion that the sea itself is advancing in that direction. We consider that the same wave as it advances, is composed of the same water, and that the whole surface of the liquid is in a state of progressive motion. A slight reflection, however, on the consequences of such a supposition, will soon convince us that it is unfounded. The ship which floats upon the waves is not carried forward with them; they pass beneath her, now lifting her on their summits, and now letting her sink into the abyss between. Observe a so-called floating on water, and the same effect will be seen. If, however, the water itself partook of the motion which we ascribe to its waves, the ship and the load would each be carried forward, and would have a motion in common with the liquid. Once on the summits of a wave, there they would continually remain; and their motion would be as smooth as if they were propelled on the calm surface of a lake. Or if once in the valley between two waves, there likewise they would continually remain, the one wave continually preceding them, and the other following.

Accidental improvement in Life Preservers.—The benefit of the contrivance in case of accidents at sea, and more especially when, as usually happens, they occur near the shore, might be rendered much more extensive. A long boat of water-proof cloth might be constructed, of such a magnitude as that, when inflated, it would have the buoyancy of a life preserver, and be capable of supporting a number of persons; straps might be attached to it at proper intervals, to be secured round the waists of those whom it was necessary to support.—Such an apparatus, when inflated, might be inflated in a very small boat; and a sufficient number of them to save the crew or passengers of any vessel, would neither be expensive to construct, or inconvenient to carry. With such aid it would be possible for the ordinary boats, with which vessels are provided, to tow the crew and passengers to shore. It would be possible to divide a large boat for such a purpose, into a number of separate air cells, to provide against the accidental rupture of any part of it. Such an accident would thus be productive of no injury, as it would allow the air only to escape from one cell.

Color of the Sea.—If we look into the sea where there is a considerable depth, we find that its color is a peculiar shade of green; but if we take up a glass of the water which thus appears green, we shall find it perfectly limpid and colorless. The reason is, that the quantity contained in the glass reflects to the eye too small a quantity of the color to be perceptible; while the great mass of water viewed when we look into the deep sea, throws up the color in such abundance as to produce a strong and decided perception of it.

Color of the Air.—The atmosphere is in the same circumstances; the color, from even a considerable portion of it, is too faint to be perceptible. Hence the air which fills an apartment, or which immediately surrounds us when abroad, appears colorless and perfectly transparent. But when we behold the immense mass of atmosphere through which we view the firmament, the color is reflected with sufficient force to produce a decided perception. But it is not necessary for this, that so great a distance should be exhibited to us, that which forms the whole depth of thickness of the atmosphere. Distant mountains appear blue, not because that is their color, but because it is the color of the medium through which they are seen.

Proof Spirit.—If a little spirit is added to the surface of water, the water will be better than they. Captain Cook for half, than a stronger one; and its strength may be reduced, that it will no longer float on the surface of oil, but will sink below it; this is the test which gives the strength of proof spirit. All spirit which floats upon oil, is to be a proof.

FUNCTIONS OF ANIMAL LIFE A SOURCE OF HEAT.

(From *Annot's Elements of Physics*.)
It is one of the remarkable facts of nature, that living animal bodies, and to a certain degree living vegetables also, have the property of maintaining a constant temperature, which is higher, or lower, according to the nature of the climate in which they are situated. Captain Parry's sailors, during the polar winter, when they were breathing air that would freeze mercury, still had the natural warmth in them of 98 deg. of Fahrenheit; and the inhabitants of India, where the same thermometer sometimes at 115 deg. in the shade, have their blood at no higher a temperature.

It was at one time the favorite explanation of this, that animal heat was produced in the lungs, during respiration, from the oxygen then admitted. The oxygen combines with carbon from the blood, and forms carbonic acid gas in combustion; and it was supposed to give out a portion of its latent heat, as in actual combustion, which heat being then spread over the body by the circulating blood, maintained the temperature. We now know, that if such a process actually took place, the animal heat would be generally a great deal higher, than it is, in any particular case; and when an animal, being already much heated, needs no increase, very little oxygen disappears, still much of the effect is dependent on the influence of the nerves, either directly or indirectly, through the vital functions governed by them. Mr. Brown, in his important experiments upon the subject, found that although in animals apparently dead from injury done to the nervous system, he could sufficiently continue the action of respiration, with the formation of carbonic acid, still the temperature of the animal was not raised above the natural temperature in an animal immersed in an air hotter than itself, is partly attributable to the copious perspiration and evaporation which then take place; and which absorb into the latent from the excess of heat then existing. Perspiration, from the skin and internal surface of the lungs, occurs generally in proportion to the excess of heat. Dogs and other animals, when much heated, as they cannot throw off or diminish their natural covering, increase the evaporating surface by protruding a long humid tongue.

The power of increasing their peculiar temperature has its limits. Intense cold coming suddenly upon a man who has not sufficient protection, first causes a sensation of pain, and then brings on an almost irresistible sleepiness, which if indulged in would be fatal. Sir Joseph Banks having gone on shore one day near the cold Cape Horn, and being fatigued, was so overcome by the feeling mentioned, that he entreated his companions to let him sleep for a little while. His prayer granted, might have allowed that sleep to come upon him which ends not—the sleep of death! As, under similar circumstances, it came upon so many thousands of the army which Bonaparte led into Russia, and lost there during the disastrous retreat through the snows. Bonaparte's celebrated bulletin allowed, that in one night, when the thermometer stood at 10 deg. below zero, 33,600 horses died! Cold in inferior degrees, and longer continued, acting on persons imperfectly protected by clothing, &c., induces a variety of diseases, which destroy more slowly. A great excess of heat, again, may at once excite a fatal apoplexy; and the same may be said of cold, which, under similar circumstances, which prevail in warm climates, and which are so destructive to strangers in these climates.

Each species of animal has a peculiar temperature natural to it; and in the diversity are found creatures fitted to live in all parts of the earth, which is wanting in general bodily constitution being found in the admirable protecting covering which nature has provided for them—coverings which grow from their bodies, with form of fur or feather in the exact degree required, and even so as in the same animal to vary with the seasons of the year. Such covering, however, has not been denied to man; but the denial is not one of unkindness: it is the indication of his superior nature and destiny. Godlike nature was bestowed on man, by which he subjects all nature to his use; and he is able to clothe himself.

The human race is naturally the inhabitant of a warm climate; and the paradise described as Adam's first abode, may be said to exist over vast regions about the equator. There the sun's influence is strong and uniform, producing a rich and warm garden, in which human beings, however ignorant of the world which they had come to inhabit, would have their necessities supplied almost by wishing. The ripe fruit is there always hanging from the branches; of clothing there is required only what moral feelings may dictate, or what may be supposed to add grace to the form; and as a shelter from the weather, a few broad leaves spread on connected reeds will complete an Indian hut. The human family, in multiplying and spreading in all directions from such a centre, would find to the east and west, only the lengthened paradise, with slightly varying features of beauty; but to the north and south, the changes of season, which make the lee of high latitudes lay up its winter store of honey, and send migrating birds from country to country in search of warmth and food, would also rouse man's energies to protect himself. His faculties of thought and contrivance would come into play, awakening industry; and, as their fruits, he would soon possess the knowledge and the arts which secure a happy existence in all climates, from the equator almost to the pole. It is chiefly because man has learned to produce at will, and to control the wonder-working principle of heat, that in the rude winter, which seems the death of nature, he, and other tropical animals and plants which he protects, do not in reality perish—even as a canary bird escaped from its cage, or an infant exposed among the snow hills. By producing heat from his fire, he obtains a novel and most pleasurable kind of existence; and in the night while the dark and freezing winds are howling over his roof, he lacks in the presence of his mimic sun, surrounded by his friends and all the delights of society; while in his staterooms, or in those of merchants at his command, he has the treasures of delicacies of every season and climate. He soon becomes aware, too, that the dreary winter, instead of being a curse, is really in many respects a blessing, by arousing from the apathy to which the eternal serenity of a tropical sky so much predisposes. In the winter, the labor and irregularity, and prosaic enjoyment, every faculty of mind and body is invigorated; and hence the sterner climates form the

perfect man. It is in them that the arts and sciences have reached their present advancement; and that the brightest examples have appeared of intellectual and moral excellence.

Cure of Lock Jaw.—The following case is given in a periodical work on medicine.—For the following interesting case of lock jaw we are indebted to Mr. Joy, an experienced and scientific surgeon, of Great Massingham, in the county of Norfolk. A chaff-cutter, about twelve years of age, apparently in good health, at the time when he was exercising his occupation, so injured one of his fingers, as to render immediate amputation of it at the first phalanx necessary. Although the wound went very favorably, lock jaw came on when it was nearly healed. Notwithstanding the usual remedies, as opium, in large doses, mercury, and other antispasmodics, were actively employed on the first appearance of the disease, the spasms increased in violence, and extended to the muscles of the back, producing the convulsive contractions of the muscles, termed opisthotonos. The antispasmodic and warm bath having totally failed to afford the slightest relief, after pulsing them to the fullest extent for ten days, Mr. Joy determined to give the muriated tincture of iron a trial. He accordingly ordered ten drops to be administered every hour, in a little water; which the lost of a few (though allowed to be done without much difficulty). After continuing this medicine 24 hours, the spasmodic affection of the muscles were evidently much diminished. The following day he was nearly free from pain. The medicine was continued in the same quantity, and about twelve intervals; and this disease so rapidly decreased in violence, evidently under its influence, that he was perfectly well in the course of a few days.

Serpents.—It is but rarely that the serpents will attack man without being highly provoked to do so, and we may observe that their poison is more subtle and active in proportion to the heat of the climate in which they inhabit. The hot and humid steppes and savannas of Asia and America, and the burning sky of the African deserts, seem by far the best suited to the multiplication and development of these reptiles. Only 15 or 16 of their species inhabited Europe, while Russel has described 43 merely for the coasts of Bengal and Coromandel. Equatorial America, scorched by the burning rays of the sun, and incessantly watered by those immense rivers which roll the tribute of their ways towards its eastern boundaries, furnishes, of itself alone, according to the observation of M. de Humboldt, 115 species, out of 220 which have been described in the opidian order. In the provinces which it contains, the earth, peculiarly lavish in the support of poisonous weeds and hurtful animals, has provided with impure and dangerous reptiles the inundated morasses, and yet untrampled forests of those mighty reekers. They swarm in Surinam, in French Guiana, in Peru, in Brazil, in the neighborhood of the Lower Orinoco, in Nicaragua, in Panama, and Cassiquiare. A year they lay an immense number of eggs, and are so excessively abundant, that when the natives set fire to the brush wood, &c., with which the country is covered, whole armies, as it were, of formidable serpents, rally forth in all directions in crowded ranks, to the number of thirty or forty thousand at a time, putting all to flight before them. But in colder climates a few individuals only are found scattered over a large extent of territory. They begin to be rare enough in Germany and Russia, still more so towards Siberia, and totally disappear as we approach the polar regions. Neither are they ever found upon high mountains, beyond an elevation of five or six thousand feet, as has been observed on the ridge of the Cordilleras, on the platforms of Santa-Fé de Bogota, on the Andes, at Antioquia and Pichincha. But among all the known serpents, there is scarce one sixth, or one-fifth part of them that may be considered of a really dangerous character. Among the forty-three species of the East Indies, described by Russel, seven alone are to be feared; and in the enumeration of the ophidians which were known in his time, by Daudin, there were eighty venomous species, and two hundred and thirty three non-venomous. In America, one race alone in fire, and one in four in Europe, are undoubtedly for their poison. The others are innocuous animals, which creep upon the surface of the earth.—*Cuvier's Animal Kingdom.*

TEMPERANCE.
A much greater number of diseases originate from irregularities in eating than in drinking; and we commit more errors with regard to the quantity than in the quality of our aliment. When the intestines are in a relaxed state, we should instantly begin to be moderate in eating. There are three kinds of appetite. 1. The natural appetite, which is equally stimulated and satisfied with the most simple diet. 2. The artificial appetite, or that produced by elixirs, liquors, pickles, digestive salts, &c., and which remains only as long as the operation of these stimulants continues. 3. The habitual appetite, or that by which we need not ourselves to take victuals at certain hours, without a desire of eating. After dinner we feel ourselves as exhausted as before it, we may be assured that we have taken a distasteful meal; for if the proper measure has been exceeded, torpor and relaxation is the necessary consequence, our faculty of digestion will be impaired, and a variety of complaints be gradually induced. Weakly individuals ought to eat frequently, but little at a time. There is no instance on record of one person having injured his health or endangered his life by drinking water with his meals; but wine, beer, and spirits have generated a much greater number and diversity of patients than would fill all the hospitals in the world. It is a vulgar prejudice, that water disagrees with many constitutions, and does not promote digestion so well as wine, beer, or spirits. On the contrary, pure water is greatly preferable to all brewed and distilled liquors, both with a view of bracing the digestive organs, and preventing complaints which arise from torpidity or fullness of the blood. It is an observation on less important than true, that by abstaining merely to a proper diet, a phlegmatic habit may frequently be changed into a sanguine one, and the hypochondriac may be so far converted as to become a cheerful and contented member of society.—*Dr. Huxham's Diet and Regimen.*

The first fine edge of the feelings, fortunately for mankind, both in pleasure and pain, is worn off by the first enjoyment and the first suffering. Blessed, indeed, even, thrice blessed is he whom trifles can make happy; it is this which forms the bliss of childhood and the consolation of old age, each of which finds its appropriate enjoyments in an exemption from the serious labors and oppressive anxieties of the world's great business.—*Dutchman's Fireside.*