

What has the Year Left Undone?
BY HENRY WALKER, JUN.
[From the Monthly Miscellany.]
It is not what my hands have done,
That weighs my spirit down,
That casts a shadow over the sun,
And over earth a frown,
It is not any heinous guilt,
Or vice by me abhorred,
Nor fair life's time that I have built,
A fair life's time that I have lost,
And men would wonder, if they knew
How and I feel, with sun and dew.

Alas! they only see a part,
When thus they judge the whole;
They do not look upon the heart,
They cannot read the soul.
But I survey myself within,
And mournfully I feel,
How slow the precipice of sin,
Is not my true conceal,
And spread its poison through the frame,
Without a deed that men would blame.

They judge by action which they see,
Brought out before the sun;
But Conscience brings reproach to me
For what I've left undone—
For opportunities of good,
In fully trued away,
For time misused in solitude,
Forgetfulness to pray—
And thousands more omitted things,
Whose memory fills my breast with stings.

And therefore is my heart expressed
With thoughtfulness and gloom;
Nor can I hope for perfect rest,
Till I escape this doom.
Help me, thou Merciful and Just,
This fearful doom to fly,
Thou art my strength, my peace, my trust,
O help me lest I die;
And let my full obedience prove
The perfect power of faith and love.

The Elements.
THEIR SEVERAL DISTINCT USES.
We can never think of the elements without
reflecting upon the number of distinct uses
each are consolidated in the same substance.
The air supplies the lungs, supports fire,
reflects light, reflects heat, carries rain,
washes ships, bears up birds. Water
maintains its own inhabitants, is the basis of
terrestrial animals; is the basis of their
nourishment; it dilutes their food, quenches
their thirst, floats their burdens. Fire warms,
enlightens, enlightens, is the great promoter of
vegetation and life, it is not necessary to the
support of both.
We might enlarge, to almost any length we
could, upon each of these uses; but it appears
few remarks, which I judge it necessary to
make, are as follow.

Air.
Air is essentially different from earth. There
is no necessity for an atmosphere,
resting our globe; yet it does invest it; and
we see how many, how various, and how im-
portant are the purposes which it answers to
every order of animals, not to say of organ-
ized beings, which are placed upon the ter-
restrial surface. I think that every one of these
uses will be understood upon the first mention
of them, except it be that of reflecting light,
which may be explained thus. If I had the
power of seeing only by means of rays coming
directly from the luminaries, I should find my-
self in darkness. If I had the power of seeing
by reflected light, yet by means of objects
which reflect from solid masses, these masses
would shine, indeed, and gladden, but it would
be in the dark. The hemisphere, the sky, the
clouds, and the light within them, being illu-
minated, by the light of the sun being from
all sides, and in every direction, reflected to
my eye, by particles, as numerous, as thick-
ly scattered, and as widely diffused, as are
those of the air.

Another general quality of the atmosphere
is, the power of evaporating fluids. The ad-
vantage of this quality to our use is seen in
its action upon the sea. In the sea, water and
air are mixed together most intimately; yet
the atmosphere raises the water, and leaves
it salt. Pure and fresh as drops of rain de-
scend, they are collected from brine. Evapora-
tion is the solution, which seems to be pro-
duced, by the air dissolving the water, and
the salt. Upon whatever it is founded, the
distinction is critical; so much so, that
when we attempt to imitate the process by art,
we must regulate our distillation with great
care and nicety, or, together with the water,
we get the bitterness of the salt. The distilla-
tion of the marine substance, and, after all,
is owing to this original elevation of water
in the air, that we can effect the separation
which we wish, by any art or means whatever.
By evaporation water is carried up into the
air, by the converse of evaporation it falls
down upon the earth. And how does it fall?
by the clouds being all it is seen con-
densed in water, and descending like a sheet,
not in rushing down in columns from a spout,
but in moderate drops, as from a cullender.
Our watering-pots are made to imitate show-
ers of rain. Yet, a priori, I should have
thought either of the two former methods more
likely to have taken place than the last.

Water.
In water, what might not a little to be ad-
mired, are those various qualities which con-
stitute its purity. Had it been vitriol, or
oil, or acid; had the sea been filled, or
the rivers flowed, with wine or milk; fish,
or plants, as they are, must have died; plants,
as situated, as they are, would have withered;
the lives of animals, which feed upon plants,
must have perished. Its very insipidity, which
is one of the most important qualities, renders
it the best of all men-trials. Having no taste
of its own, it becomes the sincere vehicle of
every other. Had there been a taste in water,
be it what it might, it would have infected
every thing we eat or drink, with an impor-
tant quantity of the same flavor.

Another thing in this element, not less to
be admired, is the constant road which it
travels; and by which without suffering either
alteration or wear, it is continually offering
itself to the wants of the habitable globe.
From the sea are exhaled those vapors which
form the clouds. The clouds descend in
showers, which penetrating into the crevices
of the hills, supply springs, which, creeping
down into streams in the valleys; and, there
flowing, becomes rivers. Which rivers, in
return, feed the ocean. So there is an in-
cessant circulation of the same fluid; and no
one part probably more or less now, than
there was at the creation. A particle of water
takes its departure from the surface of the
earth; and having executed the service
which was assigned to it, returns to the bosom
which it left.

Some have thought that we have too much
water upon the globe; the sea occupying a
double privilege of refrigeration, while all
other animated beings have but one. You
may be surprised to learn that no other beings
except man and horses, and hence no
other beings can cool themselves, when hot,
by perspiration through the skin. The con-
firmation of this fact is found in the whole
range of comparative anatomy, where nature
has furnished examples on the most extended
scale of magnitude, in the whole animal world,
in the largest as well as the smallest of beings.
In all the pachyderms, or thick-skinned
animals, except the horse, are found no pores
in the skin that exhale heat by perspiration;
the envelope on all these animals being only
a secreting surface, like others of the inter-
nal surface of the body. All the clef-
tated species, including those presenting feet
with rounded and unperforated claws, the ele-
phant, rhinoceros, bison, mammoth, mastodon,
buffalo, ox, swine, deer, as well as the lion,
tiger, bear, wolf, fox, birds, squirrels, dor-
mouses, opossum, raccoon, all alike offer the
same examples as the dog, that they have no
other means of cooling themselves when hot,
except through the medium of the lungs, by
expiration.

The farmer drives his oxen, in the summer
heat, with great care, and when they pant
their mouths and thrust out their tongues, and
pant to exhale the heat generated by exercise,
if he does not stop their motion, they die with
the heat that accumulates within them. His
hogs, too, must be driven with more care,
and if they are allowed to grow fat in hot
weather, they often die, panting in a state
of repose, when in the shade.

All these animals, with the exception of the
elephant and rhinoceros, are covered with hair
and fur, or feathers and down, which varies
with the climate.

The fur and down tribe throw off their
rich covering at the approach of spring and re-
vel with their fellows in the summer's sun,
and, as the autumn returns, they are re-
furnished with the fur and down, in anticipa-
tion of the winter's frost.

In health, these animals have a large depen-
dence of fat beneath the skin; fat is a mixture of
two or more ingredients, which differ from
each other in consistency—in most instances,
they are stearine and margarine, along with a
liquid oleine; as the weather cools, these oils
and fat condense, and as they solidify, they be-
come non-conductors of heat, and as the heat
delicately beneath the skin, it generates the
delicate fur and down for winter's use; and
in the spring, as the temperature rises, the
oleine becomes volatile, and sheds them again
in the form of hair, in health, as the law for
the generation of heat, in animals, as in
vegetable life, is graduated by the fluctua-
tions of the season, and the revolutions of
time. The familiar example of the dog, who
generates his heat at the expense of his sub-
stance, as he increases his speed, and having
no pores in his skin, he multiplies his respiration
in the ratio of motion, as the only means
of keeping himself cool, and having no perspi-
ration to check, he plunges into water with
impunity, and returns refreshed, when men
and horses submerged in a similar condition,
would suddenly check perspiration, and if they
survived the shock, it would be to die with
acute or chronic inflammation.—Dr. F. Van-
derburgh's Address before the N. Y. Acad.
of Medicine.

"THE ALMSHOUSE OF NOBLE POVERTY."
From a Travelling Correspondent.
Having inspected Winchester College, I
pursued my way along the banks of the wind-
ing Ichin, for a mile or more. Crossing a
rustic bridge, I entered, enjoying the air, a
beautiful garden, I came to the gateway of the
Hospital of St. Cross—"The Alms-house of
Noble Poverty." Passing under the old stone
archway, I approached the porter's lodge and
asked for, what according to the founder's
will, I was entitled to, a horn of ale and a
piece of bread. Every wayfarer entering the
gate is thus entertained. I saw two dute-
ous lads as I entered, enjoying the ale, and
bread, which seven hundred years ago, was
directed should be given. Taking a seat in
the old arm chair of the founder, Bishop de
Blois, the refreshment was served up. A
maid in the kitchen, having a large silver cross
centre, and continuing a loaf of bread,
was placed before me, and on a silver

tray, it might be reckoned as there-
fore, that these alms of the founder, of
which we sometimes deplore the consequences,
take what they tend powerfully to restore
to the air that purity, which so many causes
are constantly impairing.

Seven hundred years, however, are many,
and it is not a little strange to see customs
of age perpetuated. There is not in Great
Britain a charity so ancient, which has been
so little changed by the lapse of years.—
There is an air of repose about the place pe-
culiarly agreeable. The buildings, although
so very ancient, are not in the least decayed.
The six chimneys to the walls—completely en-
circling portions—beneath the overhanging
boughs of venerable oaks, like old men are
seen peeping up and down, taking of the past.
Each one is dressed in a long black gown,
and wears upon his breast a large silver cross,
addresses each of his countrymen.—
No doubt these feelings in our "Noble Poverty"
are more exact than that of painted pomp,
and are ready to say

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,"
And thus our life, except from public haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sudden conveyed by the sermons to the private
apartments. Thus the letter of the founder,
which served up in a hall provided for the purpose,
and therefore called "The Hundred Men's
Hall." What they did not consume they
were allowed to take home. The arrange-
ment for dining the poor men is discontinued,
and instead thereof a weekly allowance is
made to a certain number of poor people in the
vicinity.

Convenient apartments and a small garden
are furnished to each of the inmates.—
Instead of dining together as was the custom
in former days, the meals are served to the
brethren ceremoniously in the dining room,
and then conveyed by the servants to the private
apartments. Thus the letter of the founder,
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New Animals cool off.
The genus homo and the genus horse have
a double privilege of refrigeration, while all
other animated beings have but one. You
may be surprised to learn that no other beings
except man and horses, and hence no
other beings can cool themselves, when hot,
by perspiration through the skin. The con-
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Mechanics' Institute.
THE LECTURE SERIES of the above Institution
will commence on Monday Evening, the 10th November
next, at the Lecture Room, 10, Abchurch Lane, Col-
lege, Finsbury, London, at 7 o'clock. The Introductory
Lecture will be delivered by the Rev. J. H. Sturt,
B.A., and will be on the subject of "The History of
the Steam Engine, from its first Invention to the
present Time." The Lectures will be delivered
on the following subjects:—
1. The Steam Engine, from its first Invention to the
present Time.
2. The Steam Engine, from its first Invention to the
present Time.
3. The Steam Engine, from its first Invention to the
present Time.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital, founded in
1120 A. D., has accommodation in its wards
for 550 patients, who are all supported by the
charitable contributions of the public. It received
£28,000 in the year 1845, and £28,000 in the
year 1846. It has an average income of £28,000
per annum. It is originally founded by the
monastery of Henry I., and has an average
income of £28,000 per annum.

St. Thomas's Hospital.
St. Thomas's Hospital was founded in 1551,
and has accommodation for 425 beds. It
received in the year 1845, £23,000 in the year
1846, and £23,000 in the year 1847. It has an
average income of £23,000 per annum.

Westminster Hospital.
Westminster Hospital was founded in 1719.
It has 174 beds, which are always full,
and during the year 1846, received into
its wards 1911 patients, and dispensed advice
and medicine to 43,473 at their own houses.
It is supported by voluntary contributions, and
has an average income of £4,000 per annum.

St. George's Hospital.
St. George's Hospital was instituted in 1773,
and is chiefly dependent on annual contribu-
tions, and is supported at an expense of
about £19,000 per annum. It has over 300
beds, and during the past year, received into
its wards 3643 patients, half of whom were
from accidents.

The London Hospital.
The London Hospital was instituted in 1740,
and receives from 20 to 30 patients into its
wards. It has 120 beds, and during the year
1846, received into its wards 28,614 pa-
tients, and dispensed advice and medicine to
42,000. It is supported by voluntary contribu-
tions, and has an average income of £5,000
per annum.

Charing Cross Hospital.
Charing Cross Hospital was founded in 1818.
It has about 120 beds, into which, during
the past year, 1110 patients have been
received. It is supported by dependent on
annual contributions, which do not exceed
£2,500.

King's College Hospital.
King's College Hospital was instituted in
1830, and has an income of £4,000, from an-
nual contributions, with which it maintains
120 beds, and has an average income of £4,000
per annum. It is supported by dependent on
annual contributions, which do not exceed
£2,500.

University College Hospital.
University College Hospital was founded in
1828, and has 120 beds, into which during
the past year, it has received 1684 patients,
and relieved 18,000 cases at their own dwell-
ings. It has an average income of £5,000
chiefly from present contributions.

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Astonishing Efficacy
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
And OINTMENT.
EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY
Holloway's Ointment.
CURE OF A DEBILITATE CASE OF BRUCELLE.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Gillon, Jun., a
Finsbury, East End, near Spalding, Lincolnshire
20th April, 1850.

Sir—I have the gratification to announce to
you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself,
by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a
severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which
swelled and inflamed to an alarming degree,
inasmuch that I was unable to move without the
use of crutches. I consulted a very eminent Phy-
sician, besides other Medical men, but to no pur-
pose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, and
in a few days I was enabled to pursue my daily avoca-
tion, and to attend to my business as usual. I
was cured so quickly, and my family are
well known here, as my father holds his firm under
the Rev. J. Spence, Rector of our Parishes.

Amputation of Two Legs Prevented.
Extract of a Letter dated Rochester, February
23rd, 1850, from the highly respectable
Professor of the Rochester Journal.

Sir—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of
the Hotel next door to me, in two very bad Legs
from which he had suffered for many years, and
which were in such a fearful state that the
operation of amputation was recommended, and
was to be performed in a few days. I was
consulted by him, and I recommended the use of
Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had
recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means.
(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL,
Editor and Proprietor of the Rochester Journal.

**Mr. T. G. M. Reed, of No. 11, Brown Street, Gros-
venor Street, London, writes in a very high state of health
for a long time, suffering much from a distended
Stomach, very impaired digestion, with constant
nausea, and was extremely nervous, and so
greatly debilitated, that he was unable to walk
more than a few hundred yards during the long period of
his illness. He had the advice of four of the most
eminent Physicians in London, from whose advice he
derived no benefit whatever. At last he had re-
course to Holloway's Pills, which he declares ef-
fected a perfect cure, and he is now as strong and
vigorous as ever. He writes in a very high state of health
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Per "ONYX," from Glasgow:
140 Packages
GROCERY GOODS,
—COMPRISING—
POLAND, SAGO, and Hall's Patent STARCH
PILLES, (assorted) Tinned and Shred
Wheat BARLEY, Water, and White VINEGAR,
Cream Tartar, Carb. Soda, Blended Pepper,
Cloves, Nutmegs, Valencia Almonds, Jordan Oil,
Sugar Candy, Citron Peel, Ground Ginger, Prunes,
PICKLES and SAUCES, B.L. CRAM, G.
Windsor and Fairy SOAPS, Patent BARLEY
and CROATS, CARRIAGE LIGHTS,
Revelina Ambric, Mustard in kegs & bottles,
Windsor and Letter PAPER, INK,
WHITING, Scotch OATMEAL, &c. &c. &c.
JAMES MACFARLANE,
April 29, Market Square.

**By the "Gipsy," "Charity," and "Richard," &c.,
received and for sale:**
75 BAGS Single and Cleopatra's fine Cat
No. 1 and No. 2, and 25 bags each of fine Cat
No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,
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