

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X



The Weekly Mirror,

Printed and Published every Friday,

BY H. W. BLACKDAR,

At his Office, nearly opposite Bauer's wharf, and adjoining north of Mr. Allan McDonald's.

WHERE

All kinds of JOB-PRINTING will be executed at a cheap rate.

Terms of the Mirror Five Shillings per annum payable in advance.

NATURAL HISTORY.

(Continued.)

The Animal Kingdom is separated into two grand Divisions:

The first division embraces vertebrated animals, including man, quadrupeds, birds, reptiles and fishes. These are such as have bodies sustained upon a frame work or skeleton of bones, including a backbone, or spine, and ribs. The spine is composed of vertebræ, or short-bones, which move upon one another, and contain a portion of nervous matter, called marrow. In this division, the blood is always red, and the animals have all two eyes, two ears, and two nostrils.

The second division embraces invertebrated animals, as snails, oysters, worms, insects, slypi, &c. They are destitute of the bony skeleton, or spine and ribs. They are generally small, but constitute by far the most numerous portion of living things. Some have the body protected by shells, and some are only covered by a soft skin. None of these have all the organs of sense; some are destitute of sight, or taste, or smell; with a few exceptions they have not red blood. Many have not the power to move, but remain fixed in one spot for life. They have little intelligence, but wonderful powers of instinct.

The First Division including Vertebrated Animals, is subdivided into four Classes, as follows:

Class 1. MAMMALIA, including Man, Apes, Quadrupeds, Seals, and the cetaceous fishes, as the Whale, Grampus, &c. It includes all those creatures that suckle their young ones. They are the highest class of animals, having the most numerous faculties, the finest organs and sensations, and the most varied powers of motion.

Class 2. AVES, or BIRDS includes the whole feathered tribe.

Class 3. REPTILIA, or REPTILES, includes Tortoises, Lizards, Serpents, Frogs, Toads, Salamanders, the Proteus, and Siren,

Class 4. PISCES, or FISHES, includes the Eels, Sharks, Sturgeon, Salmon, Perch, &c.: all having red, cold blood: moving themselves by fins.

The Second Division, including Invertebrated Animals is subdivided into fourteen Classes as follows:

Class 1. MOLLUSCA, including the Cuttle-Fish, Nautilus and Snail.

Class 2. CONULIFERA, including the Muscæ, Oyster, Cockle, &c.

Class 3. TUNICATA, including several kinds of jelly-like animals enclosed in bags of skin.

Class 4. CIRRIPEDA, including several kinds of soft animals in shells, some of which attach themselves to the whale, and other sea animals.

Class 5. ANNELIDES, including the Earthworm, Leech, &c.

Class 6. CRUSTACEA, including the Lobster, Crab, Shrimp and Prawn.

Class 7. ARACHNIDES, including the Scorpion, Spider, Tarantula, &c.

Class 8. MYRIAPODA, including the Scolopendra and Gally-worm, &c.

Class 9. INSECTA, including the Louse, Flea, Beetles, Cockchafers, Grasshoppers, Locusts, Crickets, Flies, Ants, Bees, Wasps, Butterflies, Moths, Silkworms &c.

Class 10. ECHINODERMATA, including sea animals, as the Sea-Star, &c.

Class 11. ENTZONA, including those worms that live in and upon other animals, as the Tapeworm, &c.

Class 12. ACAEPPHA, including the Sea Anemone, &c.

Class 13. POLYPI, including the Corallines, Sponges, Madrepores, &c.

Class 14. INFUSORIA, including the myriad races of Animalcules, observed in infusions of different plants.

To be continued.

BIOGRAPHY.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Benjamin Franklin, an American patriot and philosophical writer, was born at Boston in New England, in 1706. His father was a soap-boiler and tallow-chandler in that town, and being a man of good understanding, educated his son himself. His elder brother was bred a printer, and Benjamin was placed under him; but a difference happening between them, he removed to New York, from thence he went to Philadelphia, where, after serving as a journeyman some time he attracted the no-

tice of sir William Keith, the governor, who persuaded him to set up for himself. Accordingly he went to England to procure printing materials, but on his arrival he found that the governor had deceived him by false promises, on which he worked as a journeyman printer in London, and in 1726 returned to Philadelphia, where he became clerk to a merchant. He next entered into partnership with a person named Meredith, in the printing business, which he afterwards conducted alone. In 1730 he was united to a widow lady, whom he had courted before her first marriage. About this period he contributed to the forming of the public library at Philadelphia, and 1732 he published his Poor Richard's Almanack, in which he inserted some useful aphorisms or maxims of prudence. In 1736 he was appointed clerk to the general assembly at Pennsylvania, and the year following post-master of Philadelphia. In the French war in 1744, he proposed and carried into effect a plan of association for the defence of it at province. About this time he commenced his electrical experiments, of which he published an account. He had the honour of making several discoveries in this branch of philosophy, the principal of which was the identity of the electric fire and lightning. In 1747 he was chosen a representative of the general assembly, in which situation he distinguished himself by several acts of public utility. By his means a militia bill was passed and he was appointed colonel of the Philadelphia regiment. In 1757 he was sent to England as agent for Pennsylvania. At this time he was chosen fellow of the royal society, and honoured with the degree of doctor of laws by the universities of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Oxford. In 1763 he returned to America, but two years afterwards he again visited England, in his former capacity, as agent, and it was at this period he was examined at the bar of the house of commons concerning the stamp act. In 1775 he returned home, and was elected a delegate to the congress. He was very active in the contest between England and the colonies, and was sent to France where, in 1778 he signed a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, which produced a war between that country and England. In 1783 he signed the definitive treaty of peace, and in 1785 returned to America where he was chosen president of the supreme council. He died in 1790. Besides his political, miscellaneous, and philosophical pieces, published in 4to and 8vo. he wrote several papers in the

American transactions, and two volumes of essays, with his life prefixed, written by himself, 2 vols. 12mo.

ORDER IS HEAVEN'S FIRST LAW.

"And man's first duty," said our teacher. And I never forgot it. More than any thing he ever said, I have remembered it every hour and every day in the week. Months are made of weeks, and years of months.

In one of those walks of instruction that we loved so well and enjoyed so often, we requested him to give us a short lecture on the subject of order.

"It must be short," he said, "for in fifteen minutes our study bell will ring. If we should be tardy, we should break the order of the school. If we begin to break order in one thing, it will soon go on to another, and another, and another.

"The great chain would then be broken and useless, until mended. A little disorder is like the speck of an apple, it affects the whole to the core. It grows into a brighter yellow as it decays. Its value is gone before it ripens. Nothing is good but its appearance.

"Order must begin with our thoughts. These may form the plan. That plan must divide the work as we form squares or beds in a garden. One part must follow another, till the little squares are so laid out as to fill the great plot exactly. Then no ground will be left to grow up into weeds. The parts so laid out in order—planted and sowed in order—and weeded and watered in order, will make up one beautiful whole.

"When you have a plan of what is to be done, the order of place, time, means, and manner, are next to be considered.

"The place where they be in several different and separate situations. These are to be taken in a row, or a circle, as much as may be.

"The time when. Some things may be done at any time. Any time is generally no time. Things are seldom done at all, for the same reason that they can be done at any time. Boys will find this true when they become men. Some things can be done well at one time only.—Then or never. Hence the propriety and wisdom of the proverb: Take time by the foretop. It has no locks behind. The when of doing things means also how long. To take too little time, or too much, is alike out of order.

"The order of manner or the how of things to be done.—This is an important link in the bright chain of order. In many undertakings, manner is every thing, and all the rest, nothing. Time and expense are often lost by neglecting it.

"Our next inquiry in every undertaking, must be, whether we have the means of accomplishing our plan. Head power must calculate—deliberately—the cost of the undertaking, in time, diligence, patience,

money, the aid of friends, &c. One man builds a shop, and furnishes it with tools to follow his trade; but fails in diligence,—grows impatient of confinement at his labors. Keep the shop, and thy shop will keep thee. Yet if he keeps not in his shop, diligent to do his work well and in season, his shop will not keep him in money, or clothing, board or credit—perhaps not keep him out of confinement.

"But our fifteen minutes are up. When teaching the rules of order, we must not violate them. When we have another lecture upon order, you may bring forward the character and conduct of a youth of order; and also state the effects on his manhood and the advantages gained by planning and pursuing diligently, an orderly course of thought and conduct."

OCCUPATION.

If I were asked, What tends most to mitigate earthly sorrow, with the exception of the comfort derived from divine things? I should unhesitatingly reply, Occupation.

Yes! occupation cures one half of life's troubles, and mitigates the remainder. It matters not of what kind they may happen to be; troubles always appear great, and our own cares are invariably greater than those of our neighbours; but whether we are afflicted in mind, body, or estate, occupation is the best prescription we can take,

Suppose you have had a loss, say it is five silver shillings, or as many golden sovereigns; nay, let it be, if you like, a hundred pounds, or a thousand, for it is not the amount of our losses that weigh down our spirits, but our real or fancied incapability of bearing them—suppose you have had a loss, I say, why all the sighing and the sorrowing, the moaning and repining in the world, will not bring back a single sixpence of your money again, though it may disqualify you for making an attempt to recover your loss. You may get friends to condole with you, and make your loss greater by losing your time in brooding over it, but occupation is the only thing to relieve you. It is the most likely of any thing to make up your money again, and if it do not that, it will engage your mind as well as your fingers, and keep you from despondency.

Suppose your body is afflicted; will sitting or lying down doing nothing, with your dejected eyes fixed on the wall—will this, I say, pull out a thorn from your finger, or assuage the pain of an aching tooth, or cure a fit of the gout? Not a bit of it. So long as pain does not deprive you of the power of occupying yourself, occupation will be for you the best thing in the world. Let it be suited to your condition, and persevered in with prudence. A weak body cannot lift a heavy burden, nor a confused head think clearly; but do something, whether it be much or little, hard or easy, so long as you can write a letter, wind a ball of cotton, read a

book, or listen while another reads it to you, so long as you can do any of these things, you will be mitigating your affliction.

In like manner, if your mind be wounded, apply the same remedy. If your enemy has injured, or your friend deceived you; if your brightest hopes have been clouded, or your reputation blackened, pray for your enemies, and then, up and be doing! Better gather field-flowers, plait rushes, weed the garden, or black your own shoes, than be idle. Occupation will raise your spirit, whilst idleness will bring it down to the dust. Occupation will blunt the edge of the sharpest grief, keep the body in health, and preserve the mind in comparative peace.

Time flies rapidly with those who have more to do in the day than they can accomplish; and drags along as heavily with all who have no employment to occupy their hours. Occupation is the great secret of cheerful days and tranquil nights; for he that is well employed while the sun is in the skies, will most likely sleep soundly when the stars are shining above him.

Thousands, who know how much comfort occupation gives, do not know how much distress and uneasiness it keeps away. Show me two men, who have equal advantages,—one of them idle, and the other fully occupied, and I will venture to pronounce the latter ten times happier than the former. Care is a sad disease, despondency a sadder, and discontent perhaps the saddest of them all; but, if you wish to be cured of all these together, next to seeking Divine support, my prescription is—OCCUPATION.

THE DIFFERENCE IN PEOPLE.

Passing along the street the other day, I met a careless, gazing, clownish person, and guessing my man, I took care to give him the whole of the sidewalk. The fellow, after all, ran against me, and went off, threatening me in the most profane language, because I did not get out of his way. But I minded my business and went on, having no wish to stop, and let him pick a quarrel with me.

Presently I met a very inoffensive looking man, and as the walk was narrow just at that place, I accidentally jostled him a little. "I beg your pardon, Sir," said he, just as I was about to crase his; for truly it was I, who was the offender.

So different are mankind in their temper and dispositions.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUMS.—The number of establishments for the education of the deaf and dumb in the different states of Europe and the United States of America are as follows:—There are fifteen in France, one in Spain, one in Portugal, four in Italy, three in Switzerland, twenty-four in Germany, four in the Netherlands, two in Denmark, one in Sweden, eight in England, one in Russia, and seven in the United States of America.

SKETCHES OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

The annexed sketch of the scenery in the Upper Mississippi gives a lively picture of a section of that interesting country, now termed the "Far West." The article is taken from a spirited weekly paper commenced in **CARTHAGE**, Illinois, under the title of "The Carthaginian."

To the student of Nature the country known as the Upper Mississippi presents a most interesting field. Here she has displayed her most magnificent handiwork. Here roll on to their ocean reservoir the proud waves of the mightiest of rivers. Here crag, and bluff, and rock, and verdant hill-top rear their tall foreheads to meet the skies—and here—an object of wonder and astonishment to every beholder—spread in almost interminable grandeur, the magnificent and blooming prairies—now level as the bosom of the ocean in its moments of calm—now undulating as its surface when the gale has passed over it—a seeming sea of grass—a perfect wilderness of verdure. The emigrants from the boasted Savannahs of the South find not here their diminutive meadow-vallies—the sturdy and reckless wanderer from the Granite Hills, or the picturesque banks of the Hudson, or the rock-girt coast of the land of the Pilgrims, or the buck-eye vallies of the 'beautiful river'—find not here any thing like to the scenery of their native land. They all see something which they had never before seen, and of which they had not before conceived. A something of newness—of novelty—of originality seems to pervade the whole—and while we yet cling to the recollection of the scenes of our childhood, with an unchangeable affection, an imperceptible and unaccountable influence is binding us firmer and firmer to our new made homes. We know not how it is—but we have never known one, who was capable of appreciating its beauty, and its grandeur, and its sublimity—and who could see it as it actually is, with its swelling tide of emigration, pouring along like a flood—and who could calmly look forward to its future prospects, and calculate its future progress and greatness,—but after all this, felt a desire to adopt it as a home for himself and his children, and to identify himself with its prosperity.

It may safely be asserted that no section of country in North America is more aptly calculated for the support of a dense population and to furnish the necessities of life, and the luxuries of refined society. With a soil for richness and fertility unsurpassed—with mineral productions of value and inexhaustible—with all the natural advantages of locality—it is not remarkable then, that it should be increasing in population with a rapidity not often surpassed in the annals of the western emigration.

The grand distinguishing characteristic of this section of the west, and which makes it, in a manner, different from all others,

is its prairies. We had seen plains, and level portions of country, under different names in other parts of the United States—but had seen nothing bearing a similitude to the Prairies of the West.

Proud monuments of wisdom and of power!
The counterpart of ocean—and as grand!
With islands, peninsulas, and continents,
In wild disorder spread! While zephyrs mild,
And swifter-pinioned gales, and storms, and blasts,
Succced each other, as on ocean's breast,
And fan the wan brow of the voyager,
Or toss the waves of verdure to and fro.

Intemperate Zeal.—A large and respectable meeting of mechanics was held in Pate a few days since, to take into consideration an assertion in a report made by the Rev. Mr. Mr. Kee, a Temperance (*intemperance* is a better word,) Agent, before the Temperance Convention, held in New Jersey, January, 1836. The Report stated that in Paterson, during 15 years, of sixty-six young men engaged as apprentices to the different branches of a large manufacturing establishment, *forty one* are habitual drunkards, *twenty* occasional, and only *five* temperate men." It is well known by every individual in Paterson, that there was never a greater falsehood than this uttered. It is true there may be a few who do occasionally yield to the allurements of the bowl, but the greater part of the mechanics in Paterson have characters that will not loose in comparison with any one of those who attended the Temperance Convention. The Temperance cause is a good one, and it is the imprudence and ignorance of such men as McKee, that destroy it.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

A Floating Farm Yard.—The following sketch of a family floating down the Ohio on a raft, is at once highly graphic, and characteristic of our inland emigration.

"To day we have passed two large rafts lashed together, by which simple conveyance several families from New England were transporting themselves and their property to the land of promise in the western woods. Each raft was eighty or ninety feet long, with a small house erected on it, and on each was a stock of hay, round which several horses and cows were feeding, while the paraphernalia of a farm yard, the ploughs, wagons, pigs, children, and poultry, carelessly distributed, gave to the whole more the appearance of a permanent residence, than a caravan of adventurers seeking a home. A respectable old lady, with spectacles on her nose, was seated on a chair at the door of one of the cabins, employed in knitting; another female was at the wash-tub, the men were chewing their tobacco with as much complacency as if they had been in the land of steady habits; and the various avocations seemed to go on with the steadiness of clock work." In this manner our western emigrants travel at

slight expense.—They carry with them their own provisions; their raft floats with the current, and honest Jonathan, surrounded with his scolding, squalling, grunting, howling, and neighing dependants, floats to the point proposed, without leaving his own fireside; and on his arrival there, may step on shore with his household; and commence business, with as little ceremony as a grave personage, who, on his marriage with a rich widow said he had "nothing to do but to walk in and hang up his hat."—*American paper.*

ADVANTAGES OF KNOWLEDGE.

A sewing-needle, says the *Mechanic's Magazine*, or the blade of a pen-knife, being held in an upright posture, struck by a hammer, and afterwards floated by means of cork on water, or suspended by a thread, not drawn too tightly, would become a magnetic needle and point north and south. The end of a poker, held vertically, and passed over its surface from one extreme to the other would impart magnetism, which if the needle be steel, would be of a permanent character.

Many a vessel which has had its compass washed overboard in a storm, might have been saved from days and weeks of distress and peril, and perhaps even from destruction by a little knowledge of magnetism!

HORSE-FITILITY.—A country girl after a short sojourn in the city, where she had become acquainted with some jolly tars, returned to her home, and invited some of them to come and see her. At length they were in sight, and the girl ran to her mother, who had never seen nor heard of a sailor, and said to her, "Marm, there's some of the sailors coming!" "Well, darter, put 'em in the barn, and give 'em some hay!"

SILVER PLATE,
JEWELRY, &c.

The Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he continues to manufacture SILVER PLATE, of all descriptions, of the purest quality, on very low terms.

He has no on hand, a good supply of Silver Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, Forks, Sugar Tongs, Mustard and Salt Spoons, Watch Guards, &c; and he has lately received an assortment of JEWELRY viz:—Cornelian Ear Rings, (white and red,) Plain Gold do, a variety of Broaches, plain and ornamented. Silver over pointed Pencil cases, Silver Thimbles, Tortoise Shell back and side Combs, wrought and plain, Horn Combs of every description, Hair, Nail, Tooth and Plate Brushes, Gilt Watch Guards, Lavender, and Cologne Water, Cream of Amber, Macassar and Bear's Oil, Scented family Soap; Palm do, Wash Balls, Razor Straps, Cut glass smelling Bottles, Medallions, Gold and Seed Beads, all of which he offers for Sale at the lowest prices. ALSO—2 very superior ACCORDIANS.

EDWIN STERNS.
Corner of Buckingham and Barrington streets.



HAGAR IN THE DESERT.

The stricken Parent ceased her lonely way,
For Hope no longer lent a cheerful ray ;
Ah ! if alone, how calmly could she die,
And leave the world without a ling'ring sigh.

But there was one, which to her aching breast,
Poor Hagar clasp'd—it was her Child she prest :
"Ah no," she cried, "where'er my footsteps turn,
My wretched fate in agony I learn.

"No cooling spring invites me here to levo,
My burning lips—my wand'ring life to save ;
Thou too must die, my poor, despised boy,
The source of all my griefs, yet still my joy :

"Could life for thee a sacrifice be given,
Oh ! freely would I yield that life to Heaven ;
But Heaven in tender mercy has decreed,
That ere we part my sinful heart must bleed.

"One kiss be mine—one look, perhaps the last,
And then a long farewell to all the past ;
Since thou must die, at distance I will wait,
To mark the end of thy unhappy fate.

"Oh Thou ! to whom none e'er have prayed in vain,
List to my voice—my weary limbs sustain :
Take, take my life, but bear my darling child,
Far from the lion's grasp—this desert wild."

The ear of Pity caught the voice of wo,
And bore it heaven ward from this vale below.
On clouds upborne appeared an angel bright—
It cheered her heart, and blest her aching sight ;

It told of hope—and now her joyous ear,
Caught the soft voice that came her heart to cheer :

"Hagar," it said, "fear not, thy prayer is heard,
List to thy God—mark well his sacred word :
Arise ! lift up thy child—he lives ! from him,
A mighty race it is decreed shall spring."

VARIETIES.

SENSE OF TOUCH.—It is known that the tops of the fingers, the tip of the tongue, and some other parts enjoy the sense of touch in a pre-eminent degree, and are capable of judging much more delicately, concerning what they are placed in contact with, than other portions of the body. This was attributed partly to habit, partly to their shape, and many laid great stress on the faculty with which these extremely moveable parts could be adapted and applied to bodies undergoing examination. Now for the first time has it been proved by Weber, that quite independently of all these extraneous circumstances, the skin itself varies in the intensity of its tactile power ; and that this arises not from the mere varying thickness of the epidermis, the general delicacy of the conformation in the cutaneous tissue, but from an original difference in its organization. All these facts tend strongly to overturn the common hypothesis, that the sense of touch is diffused throughout the whole texture of the skin, and render it much more probable, that it is performed only by certain small organs, extremely minute, and in size comparable to points, but differing much in their mode of distribution, being very crowded together and numerous in some parts of the skin, while in others they are more sparingly present, and are, as it were, thinly scattered. On this supposition alone, we can account for the signal differences in tactile disorientation, which the different portions of the skin exhibit.—Dr. Graves on the Sense of Touch.

FRENCH SWISS COSTUME.—The following morning, I proceeded to Stantz, the capital of the other Unterwalden, before breakfast. I had not, higher in the valley, a diminutive of the Schwytz cap, already mentioned, but here the costume was entirely changed, the girls having the hair clubbed behind, and decorated with red ribbons, while the matrons had the club ornamented with white rosettes. Many of the latter seemed to have literally pulled their hair out by the roots, in the efforts to draw it tightly back into this club, or ball. I saw four, who certainly had not a hundred fibres left among them all, and one was actually bald, with the exception of the back of the head, where there was a dirty rosette, attached to send down. A few wore flat straw hats also, and I still saw one or two of the cocks' combs. The guide was of opinion that the frost had killed the hair at the roots in the case of the bald ladies !—[Cooper's Excursion in Switzerland.]

A LADY IN AN IRON MASK.—Among the numerous curiosities of the castle of Steinberg, I shall mention only one. It was a thin but very strong iron mask, with clasps and locks of the same metal, of which a redoubted baron of olden times is said to have made frequent use. It appears that he had a very handsome wife, who was sadly coquetish, and more fond of exhibiting her pretty face than he at all approved of.—Whenever he sturred from home, therefore, he was wont to incase his slippery partner's head in this iron mask, and put the key in his pocket. Tradition says that the gentlemen mistook his application, and quite misplaced the protection, as the lady, though she could not exhibit the light of her countenance to her lovers, whispered still softer endearments through the bars and in the end taught the foolish noble, that in love, as in war, physical obstacles, so far from keeping out an invading enemy, generally serve as his best stepping-stones to conquest.—Winter in Lower Styria.

MADNESS AND CIVILIZATION.—It is a curious fact, but impossible to be controverted, that madness is one of the attendants upon civilization and intellectual cultivation. According to many well-authenticated accounts, it is comparatively unknown among savages, although we should consider the statement very questionable, we can easily imagine that in a state of barbarism its virulent activity is rarely excited. It is easily conceivable that the mere animal in the shape of man, who eats, drinks and sleeps, giving no thought for the morrow, is less liable to become deranged than he of a more polished and meditative character. Von Humboldt states that he had found few cases of insanity among the American Indians ; and a similar remark may be applied to Russia, China, and Turkey—in which we may instance the hospital at Grand Cairo, a city containing 300,000 people wherein M. Dergennes found only 14 afflicted with a nervous malady.—[Nerelle on Insanity.]

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—Weber has discovered a very remarkable fact, that the left hand is more sensible of heat or cold than the right in most persons.—Thus, when the hands of a person lying in bed, and of exactly the same temperature, were plunged each in a separate vessel of hot water, the left hand was believed by the person to be in the hotter medium, even though the water it was in was really one or two degrees colder than the other. Weber has rendered it highly probable, that the greater sensibility which the left hand undoubtedly possesses in perceiving the changes of temperature is owing to the circumstance of its being covered particularly on its palm, by a thinner epidermis, in consequence of being less used.—Dr. Graves on the Sense of Touch.

"ONE THING AT A TIME,"—Is an old maxim, yet not older than it is true. And nowhere is it more true than in relation to eating. When you are eating, above all, remember, *one thing at a time.* By neglecting this rule, many a person has lost his life. The food and drink which we swallow must

all pass over the top of the windpipe. A very small piece of any thing which is hard, falling into this pipe, might and would cause death, unless soon got out by coughing or opening the windpipe. To prevent this accident there is a little clapper or trap-door which closes while the food is passing over it, unless we talk, or laugh, or cough. You see, then, the reason why we should avoid doing so, if possible. We cannot always avoid coughing, it is true ; but if we try, we can generally get every thing out of our mouth before we begin to cough. Laughing and talking with food in our mouths, is also wrong.

The following anecdote will show our danger. A gentleman at an hotel in Charlottesville, Va. while eating his supper, was seized with a fit of coughing. He ran into the bar-room saying he was choked, and though medical aid was called, in a short time his breathing ceased. His windpipe was opened, from which he obtained temporary relief, but expired in a few hours. His chest was then examined, when a piece of beef was found as low in the windpipe as it could, from its size, possibly get.

Dr. Franklin, whose opinions on life and manners are the result of close observation and sound principle, has given us a moral code in the following epitome :

Temperance.—Eat not to fullness ; drink not to elevation.

Silence.—Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself ; avoid trifling conversation.

Order.—Let all your things have their places ; let each part of your business have its time.

Resolution.—Resolve to perform what you ought ; perform without fail what you resolve.

Frugality.—Make no expense, but do good to others or yourself ; that is, waste nothing.

Industry.—Lose no time ; be always employed in something useful ; cut off all unnecessary actions.

Sincerity.—Use no hurtful deceit ; think innocently and justly ; and if you speak, speak accordingly.

Justice.—Wrong none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty.

Moderation.—Avoid extremes ; forbear resenting injuries.

Cleanliness.—Suffer no uncleanness in body, clothes, or habitation.

Tranquility.—Be not disturbed about trifles or at accidents common or unavoidable.

G. HOBSON,

Engraver and Copper-Plate
Printer,

No. 39, DUKE-STREET.

Maps, Plans, Bills of Exchange, Bill Heads, Address and Visiting Cards, Arms and Crests, Labels, &c. neatly designed, engraved and printed. Metal Seals, Door Plates, Dog Collars, and Dandy Ornaments, neatly engraved.

May 13, 1830.

Blank Bills of Lading, for sale at this Office.