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THE WEEKLY MIRROR.



Vol. 27

HALIFAX, MAY 13, 1836.

No. 17

The Weekly Mirror,

Is Printed and Published every Friday,

BY R. W. BLACKADAR,

At his Office, newly 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.

THE RHINOCEROS.

This is an enormous creature, generally about twelve feet long. His skin is of a blackish colour. His nose is armed with a hard and solid horn; and, with this strong weapon, he is able to defend himself against the fiercest animal that dares to attack him. The body of the Rhinoceros, too, is defended by a skin so hard that scarcely any weapon can pierce it, excepting in the under parts. It is said, "that, even to shoot a full grown Rhinoceros, it is necessary to use iron bullets, as leaden ones are sometimes flattened by sticking against the skin." This animal is generally of a quiet and harmless disposition, yet when he is attacked, he becomes extremely dangerous. The eyes of the Rhinoceros are small, and his sight dull; but his sense of hearing is particularly good: he can also run with great swiftness; and, from his vast strength and hard coat, he can rush through the woods in such a way that nothing seems able to stop him, the smaller trees bending like shrubs as he passes them. The Rhinoceros is a native of India and several parts of Africa.

BIOGRAPHY.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, a celebrated painter was the son of a clergyman at Plympton in Devonshire, and born there in 1723. Being intended for the church he received a suitable education; but having a great taste for drawing he resolved to make painting his profession, and accordingly was placed under Hudson the portrait painter. About 1749 he went to Italy, in company with the honourable Mr. Keppel, his early friend and patron. After studying the works of

the most illustrious masters two years, Mr. Reynolds returned to London, where he found no encouragement given to any other branch of the art than to portrait painting. He was of course under the necessity of complying with the prevailing taste, and in that walk soon became unrivalled. The first picture by which he distinguished himself, after his return, was the portrait of Mr. Keppel. He did not however confine himself to portraits, but painted several historical pictures of high and acknowledged merit. When the royal academy was instituted he was appointed president, which he held with honour to himself and advantage to the arts till 1791, and then resigned it. He was also appointed principal painter to the King, and knighted. He died in 1792.

THE VILLAGE.—No 9.

RALPH PERKINS AND KITTY HALL.

What a treasure do we neglect when we fail in reading regularly and steadily, the word of God!

I have often been struck with the beautiful simplicity of the Proverbs of Solomon. Surely the most important lessons are there given in the simplest language. A child at a very early age may comprehend the instruction afforded in the principle duties of life. How plainly are we exhorted to trust in God! "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and learn not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths. How faithfully we are required to avoid sin; "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." How affectionately are we remembered of our duty to our parents: "My son, hear the instruction of a father, and forsake not the law of thy mother." And how urgently are we enjoined to follow every thing which is good.

Among the young people of the village, there are some who never read the Bible at all, and their conduct is just what might be expected from those who are only restrained from evil by the fear of punishment. I have already spoken of the Tilers, and of Bill Hollins; and I will now say something of Ralph Perkins, who is so addicted to lying, that no one thinks of believing him, unless what he says is borne out by some better proof of its truth than his own assertion. "Birds of a feather flock together," says

the old proverb; and there is another saying, "That a person may be known by the company he keeps;" so that when I tell you that Ralph Perkins is an intimate acquaintance of Bill Hollins and the Tilers, and may sometimes be seen playing at marbles with them, you will guess that he has not much to recommend him.

I was returning from the cottage of poor old bed-ridden Parkes, who appears to me to get weaker and weaker every day, when I saw at a distance Hollins, the butcher, laying a stick soundly across the shoulders of Ralph Perkins. Ralph cried out, as though every bone in his skin had been broken, and, indeed, I dare say his back smarted pretty well, for Hollins appeared in earnest about the matter. At last Ralph Perkins got away, and soon came up to the place where I was, whining and sobbing. "And what have you been doing, Ralph," said I, "to put Hollins in such a passion?" "Nothing at all," replied the ready liar, as he passed me: "he has beat me black and blue for nothing at all; a savage fellow as he is." Now I knew that Hollins was "a savage fellow as he called him; but I did not at all believe that he had beaten Ralph for nothing; so when I came up to Hollins, I inquired all about it. How cruel is the liar to himself? "They that observe lying vanities forsake their own mercy."

It appeared that when Bill Hollins had taken the collar from the neck of his father's bull-dog, which was drowned in the river, that he did not exactly know how to dispose of it; and he was afraid to keep it, lest it should be seen by his father. He applied to Ralph Perkins, who told him that he could sell it for him to a man who lived a long way off, and that no one would know any thing about it. As soon as Ralph got the collar he sold it to a travelling tinker, who readily gave a shilling for it, it being made of brass. The collar had the name of Hollins upon it; but when the tinker asked Ralph where he had it from, he replied that Hollins had given it to him, having no use for it, his bull-dog being dead. The tinker had a bull-dog which travelled with him, so he put the brass-collar upon the dog, not caring to go to the expense of having the name altered. This tinker at the time was on his accustomed journey, so that nothing more was heard of the dog collar until he again visited the village. A liar may try with all his might to hide a lie, but time will

uncover it, and make it known. The tinker was soldering a tea-kettle at no great distance from Hollins's house, when his dog began to fight with another. Hollins who liked few things better than a dog-fight, ran from his house to enjoy the sport, and soon discovered that the tinker's dog had on the very brass collar which used to be worn by his favourite bull-dog, Fury. The tinker said he had bought the collar from Ralph Perkins, who told him that Hollins had given it to him. Away went Hollins, taking a stick in his hand, to find out Ralph. It was a rare thing for Ralph to be at fault for a tale to screen himself; so he said that as he walked by the river side, he saw the body of the bull dog on the top of the water, and that he thought it no harm to take away the collar. Hollins pulled Ralph along by the ear to account for the lie he had told the tinker; when Ralph in his fright confessed that Bill Hollins had given him the collar to sell; and then it was that he got the severe drubbing which I had seen. "A false witness shall not be unpunished; and he that speaketh lies shall not escape," Hollins was in a rage with his son for taking the collar from his bull-dog, and left me with the full determination of giving him as good a drubbing as he had giving to Ralph Perkins. I told Hollins as he left me, that a little good advice, and a little good example, would, with God's blessing, do more good than all the beatings in the world.

In the evening I went to Ralph Perkins; for though I had talked with him many times about the sin of lying. I could not rest until I had again pointed out to him the consequences of his evil course. I took him with me in the direction of the churchyard, and talked kindly to him; thinking that as he had already received chastisement. I would again try the effect of kind advice. I had two reasons for taking him to the churchyard: the one was, because his grandmother, who was a pious woman, was buried there; the other was, that a gravestone had just been put up by Robert Hall, the stonemason, in memory of his little daughter Kitty, who was as well known in the village for her love of truth, as Ralph Perkins for the sin of lying. "Ralph," said I, when we came to the churchyard, "I think that is the hillock under which your grandmother lies. Where do you think her spirit is now?" He said he believed it was in heaven. "And why do you think so, Ralph?" "Because she was a good woman," he replied. "And where, then, will they go, who are not good?" He hung down his head, but did not speak. "Ralph," continued I, remember that God has said that liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone. Look at this newly erected gravestone. You knew Kitty Hall very well, and you know also that what is said of her on that stone is true:

With simple heart, in early youth,
She fear'd the Lord, she lov'd the truth;
And look'd with humble hope on high,
For grace to God, who cannot lie.

Now, Ralph, think for a moment, if you were to die, whether you would go where your grandmother is gone? or whether we could put such a verse over your grave as that which stands over Kitty Hall?" Ralph still held down his head; and I left him in the churchyard, having to call at a cottage before I returned home.

FLOWER GARDEN

As the season is approaching when the lovers of flowers must bestir themselves, if they would enjoy so great a luxury, we cheerfully give the following directions. The ladies, who are always first in matters of taste, will, we trust, avail themselves of the extensive assortment of seeds, now advertised to ornament their flower garden.

Annual Flower Seeds should be sown during the month of May, on borders of light, rich earth very finely pulverized: the borders being previously well dug, arrange with a trowel small patches therein, about six inches in width, at moderate distances, breaking the earth well, and making the surface even; draw a little earth off the top to one side, then sow the seed therein, each sort in separate patches, and cover with the earth that was drawn off, observing to cover the small seeds less than a quarter of an inch deep, the largest in proportion to their size; but the sweet pea and bean kinds, must be covered one inch deep. When the plants have been up some time, the larger growing kinds should, where they stand too thick, be regularly thinned, observing to allow every kind, according to its growth, proper room to grow. When *Mignonette*, *Sweet Alyssum White* and *Blue Amethyst*, *Cypress Vine*, and other delicate annuals, are sown in pots, care should be taken to water them; soft water is preferable. Use a small watering pot with a finely pierced nose, for it watered heavily, it hardens the ground so that small delicate seeds cannot raise the surface, and of course must perish; to prevent this, perforate a newspaper with a common darning needle, and lay in strips over the rows, fastened at the corners by stones being laid upon them.

In small gardens, where there is no space for picturesque delineations, neatness must be the prevailing characteristic. A variety of forms may be indulged in, provided the figures are graceful and neat, and not in any one place too complicated. An oval is a figure that generally pleases, on account of the continuity of its outlines; next, if extensive, a circle. But hearts diamonds, or triangles, seldom please. A simple parallelogram, divided into beds running lengthwise, or the larger segment of an oval, with beds running parallel to its outer margin, will always please.

The Cultivation of the Flower Garden is simple compared with that of the kitchen garden, both from its limited extent and the general sameness of its products; but to manage it to perfection requires a degree of nicety and constant attention beyond any other open-air department of gardening. As the stalks of flowering plants shoot up, they generally require staking, and props for support; and the blossom, both of plants and shrubs, no sooner expands than it begins to wither, and must be cut off, unless, as in some of the ornamental shrubs they are left for the sake of the beauty of their fruit. Weeding, watering, stirring the soil, cutting off stems which have done flowering, attending to grass and gravel, must go hand in hand in these operations.

Always water in the evening, as it has time to sink into the earth and be imbibed by the flowers during the night. If it is done in the morning, the sun comes and drinks up the moisture before the plants derive any benefit, and the labor and water are thrown away.—*American paper.*

OBSERVATIONS OF OLD HUMPHREY ON HUMILITY

I have observed, in passing through life, not only among men of the world, but also among christians, that where one man has been disposed to practise humility, twenty have been ready to defend their own dignity.

If you offend a man, say, and a good man too, such is human infirmity, that it is ten to one but he thinks more about the respect that is due to him, and the enormity of your offence, than he does of the opportunity of showing his humility and of exercising forgiveness. Now, I read often enough in scripture, that we should be clothed with humility, and forgive our enemies, say, even those who trespass against us seven times a day, and repent; but in no one part of the bible, have I yet found that we are exhorted to stand up in defence of our dignity.

Think not, my friends, that I am making these observations to you more than to myself. No! no! Old Humphrey has as proud a heart as any one among you, and requires to be reminded of it as often as you do; a little humility is of more value than a great deal of dignity; and what is the use of bristling up like a hedgehog at every little injury we receive? He that punishes an enemy, has a momentary pleasure; but he that forgives one, has an abiding satisfaction.

LADIES.—It was stated at a late meeting of a Ladies' Bible Association in England, that a calculation had been made in Birmingham respecting the proportionate value of the services of gentlemen and ladies, as collectors for charitable purposes, and it was found that one lady was worth thirteen gentlemen and a half.

From Papers by H. M. Packet Lunet.

The Irish Corporation Bill was read a third time on Monday, in the House of Commons, and the Ministers had a majority of 61.

AMERICAN INDEMNITY.—In virtue of powers received from the United States' government by Messrs Rothschild, Brothers, of Paris, those gentlemen have applied to the French Treasury for the payment of the instalments due, conformably to the Convention of 1833, and have received the sum of 18,460,666 francs 62 cents. The remaining two instalments, amounting to about seven millions of francs, will fall due respectively on February, 1837, and February, 1838. The payment of these instalments will entirely liquidate, with its interest, the debt of 25,000,000f. which had well nigh given rise to a collision between France and America.

The line-of-battle-ship *Trocadero* has been burnt by accident in the Toulon roads. The loss is rated at not less than 3,000,000f.

PORTUGAL.—Accounts from the interior represent this country to be much disturbed by bands of armed Miguelists; and an increased force of 9,500 men has been applied for to keep the marauders in order.

The price of American flour in London is sufficiently low to enable it to be exported to the colonies, and even sent back again to the United States, realising a handsome profit. The exportations of grain from Great Britain to the United States are still going on.

The port of Cancala has sustained a loss to the amount of 100,000 francs in fishing boats by the late severe weather.

The Colonelcy of the 2d regiment of Life Guards is vacant by the death of General the Earl Cathcart.

The revenue accounts for the quarter ended 5th April, 1836, show an increase both on the quarter and year as compared with the corresponding periods of 1835;—on the quarter, of £221,619; on the year, of £82,401. In the Excise, the increase is considerable, £175,733. On the year, however, the decrease in that branch is £429,574, owing to the transfer of duties to the customs.—On the year's Customs there is an increase of £1,165,662; on the quarter, £162,961. The quarter's increase in Stamps, £43,497, the decrease in Taxes, £56,300. The decrease on the year's taxes, owing to reductions, is £692,404.—Notwithstanding these reductions, there is a positive increase of revenue, as we have seen, both on the year and the quarter.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The actual surplus of the revenue over the expenditure, for the year ending 5th January, 1836, amounts to £1,620,940 4s 11d 1/4. One-fourth of this sum, or £405,235, 1s. 2d. will be applied by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, between 7th April and 5th July.

A new branch of trade has sprung up for Waterford in the export by steam from that city of breakfast butter—that is, prime butter slightly corned for the London market.

The *Timahoe* Estate near Dublin, which has so long been announced in our columns for sale by auction next Saturday in Dublin, was sold yesterday by Mr. George Robins, by private contract. The rental is £2,500 a year, and it is said to have produced £70,000. Colonel Cise is the purchaser.—[The Sun.]

The Journal du Commerce states that the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors had announced to the government, that order having been re-established at Cracow, the troops of those two nations are about to evacuate that town.

BRITISH INTERFERENCE.—The *Phare de Bayonne* inserts a letter from Lord John Hay, dated 22nd March, to General Cordova, in which his lordship informs the General that he has received instructions from our government to co-operate to the utmost of his power with the Queen's troops in the measures requisite for putting down the insurrection in the North of Spain.

On Monday, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Thomas, and Captain Fringle, had the honour of an audience with the King of the French on the subject of the railroad intended to

unite the capitals of France, England, and Belgium. His Majesty received the deputation with extreme kindness.

Within the last few weeks not less than four sees have become vacant, and amongst those some of the most valuable in the gift of the Crown: namely, Durham, Ely, Lichfield and Coventry, and Killaloe and Clonsfert.

MORRISON'S PILLS.—A man named Salmon, a vendor of Morrison's Pills, was yesterday found guilty at the Old Bailey of manslaughter, he having administered a quantity of those pills to the captain of a West India-man, who died.

SMUGGLING.—We caution the public from going as passengers in any vessel which is even suspected much more detected of this illicit traffic; for, by the recent conviction of the master of the *Echo*, at Plymouth, upon a customs prosecution, under 3 and 4, Wm IV. c. 52, sec. 3, 4S, 85, it appears that every person proved to have been on board of any vessel at the time of her becoming liable to forfeiture incurs a penalty of 100l. though they should have had no knowledge of any contraband goods being on board. In default of payment of the fine they are liable to be committed to the county goal for six months! [Jersey paper.]

It is confidently rumoured in the political circles, and we believe upon good grounds, that Lords Palmerston and Glenelg are about to retire from office. It is expected that Lord Durham will succeed to the Foreign Office, and either Lord William Bentinck or Mr. E. Ellice to the Colonial Department. It were premature, at present, to enter into the explanation currently given as to the causes of these changes, or to advert upon the probable consequences of them.

DISCOVERY OF AN ENGLISHMAN WHO HAS RESIDED FOR THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG THE SAVAGES AT PORT PHILIP.—(Abridged from the *Van Dieman's Land Magazine*.)—Mr. Batman, and others referred to, had removed from Van Dieman's Land, to Port Phillip, on the coast of New South Wales, with the intention of establishing themselves as settlers and large sheep farmers. Soon after their arrival they were struck by the stately gait of the natives, by the colour of many, and the European countenances of some individuals, and by the comparative civilization which prevailed. Rude embankments, with tolerable stone facings, were found in parts constructed across creeks and inlets, with convenient sluices for the purpose of catching fish at the fall of the tide. Several of the bark-shelters, or wigwams, were formed in a superior and comfortable manner, tolerably well thatched, with a narrow opening for the doorway, and fireplace in front. Pieces of wood were hollowed or scooped out to serve as calabashes or buckets to carry water, and the dresses of kangaroo skins were neatly joined together with regular stitches, and cut away so as to form a convenient vesture. The settlers, however, had not domiciled themselves in their new position many days when these and various other indications of ingenuity were satisfactorily explained by the appearance of a white man clothed in a kangaroo-skin cloak. He was at first rather timid in his approaches, but when spoken to kindly, and offered a piece of bread, he threw off his reserve, and after eating the bread with apparent relish, and looking at it as if endeavouring to bring something to his recollection, he exclaimed, with symptoms of delight glowing in his face, "Bread!" Other English words soon returned to his memory, and he was at last enabled to communicate that his name was William Buckley; that he had been one of those who escaped from the encampment of the prisoners by the ship *Ocean* formed by the late Colonel Collins in attempting, agreeably to the instructions of the British Government, to form a settlement at Port Phillip in 1803: that he had lived ever since with the tribe of the aborigines whom he then met within the bush, and over whom he had long exercised the rule of a chief. He is a very tall man, having served as a grenadier in Holland, under the late Duke of York, is from 53 to 60 years of age, and in excellent health. In a philo-

sophical point of view this discovery is truly interesting and a narrative of his various vicissitudes during his long sojourn, well told, would rival the classic work of Robinson Crusoe.

A public meeting was held in the theatre of the philosophical Institution, Park street for the purpose of forming a society for embossing Bibles for the blind. A report, detailing the progress made in the system was then read, and subsequently it was resolved, that a society be now formed, to be called the Bristol Society for embossing and distributing the bibles among the blind, and a committee was named for carrying these objects into effect. [Bristol Mercury.]

Lieut. General Sir James Lyon on his appointment to the command of the Army in North America, was presented to his Majesty on the 9th March.—A London paper states that this distinguished Officer had appointed his Aides-de-camp and Military Secretary, and would proceed to Canada early in the Spring.

The Hampshire Telegraph of the 2nd April states, that Lieut. General Sir James Lyon has declined the command of the forces in North-America.

At Dover Customs Salo, Thursday, 2128 human teeth, which had been seized in the attempt to smuggle them on shore, were sold to a Mr. Lee, of London, after a spirited competition with Mr. Jones, the well known dentist, for the sum of £36 6s.

The mail for England, by H. M. Packet Lunet, will be closed on Monday afternoon next, at 5 o'clock.

SEEDS, SEEDS.

MAY, 1836.

RECEIVED per Ship Halifax, from Liverpool, and for sale at the Drug store of the Subscriber, a large assortment of Flower and Garden Seeds

These Seeds have been obtained from the same House in London, whose supplies for the last four years, have given such general satisfaction.

JOHN NAYLOR.

Also, red Clover and Timothy Seed. May 9.

G. HOBSON,

Engraver and Copper-Plate Printer,

No. 30, 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, 1836.

NOVA-SCOTIA BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Nova-Scotia Bible Society, will take place on Monday Evening next, the 16th inst. at half past Seven o'clock. It is expected that several of the friends of the Society will address the Meeting; and a collection will be taken at the close.

May 11, 1836.

All kinds of Job Printing executed at this Office,



From the Boston Mercantile Journal.
TO WINTER.

Good bye Old Winter, fare thee well,
Mild Spring is now in sight,
No more thy angry blasts will swell,
And roar the long cold night.
No more the cheerful fire will blaze,
To warm thy freezing breath,
Nor men when down himself he lays,
Repose their quilts beneath.

No more contented shall we sit,
Our leisure hours at home;
But seeking pleasure oft shall fret,
When far abroad we roam.
And restlessly the day will pass,
When Summer's sun shines shot;
Then we shall think of thee, alas!
But it will help us not.

Adieu, farewell! I sigh to think
That thou so soon art gone!
For though thy cold blast made me shrink,
In peace my hours have flown.
My book, my lamp, my pleasant fire,
With thee their charms have fled;
No more to them shall I retire
At eve, now thou art sped.

VARIETIES.

INTERESTING FACTS.—Gibbon resided many years in Switzerland, where, with the profits of his works, he purchased a considerable estate. This property has descended to a gentleman who, out of his rents, expends a large sum annually in the promulgation of that very gospel which his predecessor insidiously endeavoured to undermine, not having courage openly to assail it. Voltaire boasted that with one hand he would overthrow that edifice of Christianity which required the hands of twelve apostles to build up. At this day the press which he employed at Ferney to print his blasphemies is actually employed at Geneva in printing the Holy Scriptures. Thus the self-same engine which he set to work to destroy the credit of the Bible is engaged in disseminating its truths. It may be also added as a remarkable circumstance, that the first provisional meeting for the re-formation of an Auxiliary Bible Society at Edinburgh, was held in the very room in which Hume died.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF DRUNKARDS.—It appears well authenticated that a confirmed drunkard is as combustible as a powder-house, and is liable every moment of his life to blow up. His safety depends upon the contingency of not coming in contact with some material of ignition. Mr. Hanson, a student of medicine at New-York, lately tried a curious experiment. A fellow who had drunk two gallons of rum in the five preceding days, came staggering into the office, where Mr. H. was a student. Mr. H. told him he was in danger of exploding

by spontaneous combustion, and persuaded him to be bled, in order to avoid such a tragedy. He was bled, and a lighted match being applied, the blood burned blue, and continued to burn freely for thirty seconds. —American Paper.

Measure of Time—Genesis.—"The evening and the morning were the first day."—This phrase is explained by the computations of time still in use among the Jews and Mahomedans. They do not measure the day from midnight to midnight as we do, nor from sunrise to sunrise as some other Oriental people, but from sunset to sunset. Hence the night with the following day, and not the day with the following night, makes their day. Our Friday night is their Saturday night. The ancient inhabitants of western and central Europe, the Gauls, Celts, and Germans, measured the day in the same manner.

AUTHORITY.—"It is my hearty prayer to the Father of light and to the God of truth," says Bishop Chandler, "that all human authority in matters of faith may come to a full end; and that every one who has reason to direct him and a soul to save, may be his own judge from the Bible in every thing that concerns his eternal welfare, without any prevailing regard to the dictates of fallible men, or fear of their peevish and impotent censures."

XEUXIS.—Of this artist an instance is recorded of his having painted a bunch of grapes so "to the life" that the birds came and pecked them; but having afterwards painted a boy holding a bunch of grapes, which the birds also flew to and pecked, he was angry, and ingeniously confessed that his work was not complete; "for," said he, "if I had drawn the boy as well as the grapes, the birds would have been afraid of him."

CAREER OF CRIME.—A few years ago, as I was walking through my native village, on an errand in the dusk of the evening, I saw two young men rush from a shop, one pursuing the other. They were brothers. The oldest had a leathern strap in his hand. He caught his brother, and after a severe struggle, in which many blows were given and received, succeeded in throwing him down, and severely whipping him with a strap. I was then a child, and the scene produced an impression on my mind, which never will pass away. This occurred about fifteen years ago. Since that time I have never seen or heard from these two individuals, till a few days since, I read in a newspaper, that this very person, who then whipt his brother, is sentenced to death for the murder of his wife. The two events I could but connect in my mind, though fifteen years apart.

What a warning to parents to restrain the passions of their children.

What a warning to children to avoid contention, and to check the risings of anger.

MERIT.—It is true that in human society merit is not always rewarded according to its deserts. He who is capable of admirable works, is often too modest to bring himself before the public eye, and is often also thrown into the shade, or run down by more presuming mediocrity, ambitious only to outshine others as a stopping-stone to fortune. The world is thus constituted by the folly and corruption of mankind; and there is little hope that it will greatly change in this respect. Still do not be offended: it is an evil not to be remedied. You may smile, but resign yourself to the course of things. Impress the salutary truth upon your mind, that the important point is, that you should possess merit; not that you are to be recompensed for it by mankind. If they should reward you, it is all well; if not, your merit is the greater, inasmuch as you reserve it entire beyond the least suspicion of interest or of worldly views.

The right of primogeniture to the inheritance of virtue and talents have always appeared to be questionable, if we may draw our conclusions from the Sacred Scriptures. The first-born son of the first man was a murderer; the first born son of Abraham was an out-cast from society; the first born son of Isaac was postponed to his younger brother; the first-born of Jesse was rejected in favour of David; and the first-born of that same David was set aside in favour of Solomon.

"I wish to consult you upon a little project I have formed," said a noodle to his friend, "I have an idea in my head—'Have you?' interposed the friend, with a look of great surprise: "then you shall have my opinion at once: keep it there!—it may be some time before you get another."

A clear and unblemished character comprehends not only the integrity that will not offer, but the spirit that will not submit to, an injury; and whether it belongs to an individual, or to a community, it is the foundation of peace, of independance, and of safety.

WIT.—A gentleman being asked to make a PUN, requested to know on what subject. "The candle," said a lady present. "What, madam," said he, "do you wish to make LIGHT of my puns?"

METHOD.—The likeliest way to thrive is method in business, and never to do that by another that you can conveniently do yourself.