

his intentions arose out of his peculiar situation as a consequent re-action. His sun was now set, and his successor rose with splendour, all orders of men with some few exceptions, were unanimous in decrying the old Faquin, as he was termed by an electioneering demagogue, who after a variety of intrigue, ultimately put the public purse in his pocket, and abused the confidence of twelve poor men who have become his security in a place of great trust.

All were solicitous to do homage to the new King, nothing now was heard of but revelling and rejoicing, tilts and tournaments, ringing of bells and firing of ordinance; every day was a Gala. Little did the unthinking multitude dream who were to pay the piper, care was given to the winds.

The people were all love, & the monarch all condescension, unlike their former austere ruler, whose taciturn manners kept his subjects aloof, rather than he would have lost one inch of popularity, would have kissed the great toe of the meanest of his subjects. Alias. So much did he profit by the stumbling block of his predecessor. In truth he was a rare politician, and every thing worked together for his good; his was an easy task, he gave himself no trouble, the representatives of the people were so courteous as to take all the responsibility upon themselves, and all power was nearly vested here; they were immaculate, they could not err, they were the choice of the people. Oh, there was a perfect and reciprocal understanding between them; they sat on their rumps seven years, some of them to their eternal shame, without opening their mouths to say any thing but ay or nay, and that not in the right place. King and parliament shook hands in the festive dance, nor jostled each other in the septennial round. Delineating the portrait of this beloved monarch would be a piece of injustice to his liberality, not to mention some of his acts of munificence. He patronised Agricultural Societies; Oh, how much more exuberant was our soil on that account. He encouraged the noblesse of the Isle to establish horse racing, how princely. He brought over a huge blind stallion to improve our native horse, for which one guinea a leap was exacted. They say also that the Isle was indebted to him for certain Rams. And the last though not the least, the Isle was indebted to him for a lordly bull. These acts of generosity ought not to be forgotten. I verily believe without all this horsing, raming, and bulling, it will be some time ere the Isle will forget him or his rump parliament. He loved the public purse strings, and he, and never during his whole reign found it in his heart to draw them tight again. No, what with cutting roads and cutting dash, paying house-rent and feasting the rumps for seven long

years, the Lady Isle was, I think, pretty well physically by himself and his doctors.

All the great and magnificent works might have been done at one third the expense. The moon and the stars would have kept on their same course had he never come. Had the old Faquin remained there would have been no preter natural convulsions of the earth, neither would there would have long run about the streets crying, hic nigerest. Thanks to a reformed administration beyond the sea, he is recalled and I hear of no great lamentation. The rump parliament if not, in due time died a natural death, and were it not for the resurrection of some of its members, no one but would have cause to rejoice.

ROSICRUCIOUS.

THE INDICATIONS OF LONGEVITY.

Hufeland, in his celebrated work on the means of preserving health, presents the following *beau ideal* of a frame destined to longevity.

Let me now be permitted to delineate the portrait of an individual destined to long life. He has a well-proportioned stature, without however being too tall; but rather of the middle size, and tolerably thick set, his complexion is not too florid: too much ruddiness, at least in youth, is seldom a sign of longevity. His hair approaches more to the fair than to the black; his skin is strong but not coarse. His head is not too large—he has prominent veins on the limbs, and his shoulders are rather round than flat. His neck is neither very long nor short—his stomach does not project—and his hands are large, but not too deeply cleft; his foot is rather thick than long, and his inferior limbs are firm and round. He has a broad arched chest, a strong voice, and the faculty of retaining his breath for a considerable time without inconvenience or difficulty. In general, there is a complete harmony of proportion among all parts of the body. His senses are good, but not too delicate—his pulse is slow and regular.

His stomach is excellent—his appetite good, and digestion easy. The joys of the table, in moderation, are to him of importance—they increase the vigor of his system, and tune his mind to serenity while his soul partakes in the pleasure which they communicate. He does not, however, eat merely for the sake of eating—but each meal is an hour of daily festivity, a kind of delight, attended with this advantage, among others, that it rather increases than diminishes his riches. He eats slowly, and has not too much thirst. An insatiable thirst is always a sign of rapid self consumption.

In general he is serene, loquacious, active, susceptible of joy, love, and hope, but insensible to the impressions of fear, anger, and avarice. His passions never become too violent. He is fond of employment, particularly calm meditation and agreeable speculation—is an optimist, a friend to nature, and domestic felicity—has no unbanded thirst after the honors or riches of the world, and banishes all unnecessary thought of to-morrow.

TEMPORAL INSTRUCTION BY CLERGYMEN.

If Clergymen, in addition to their spiritual duties, would attend a little more to the things of the body, and instruct their hearers in matters of natural science and political economy,

as Dr. Chalmers does and proposes to others they would do them much real service. By directing their attention exclusively directed to the world to come, they are diverted from the temporal miseries here, and taught to linger in suffering, as if it were a condition of their existence, and a sort of penance to insure future happiness, instead of exerting themselves to improve their worldly circumstances.

(We fully agree with Mr. Loudon, that the usefulness of Clergymen might be greatly extended by considering the works of nature as well as the Bible, to be a revelation)—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Expense of ardent spirits.—A farmer in Connecticut, who has occupied the same farm, or lease, for about thirty years past, was lately complaining that he had been able to lay up nothing, from his thirty year's labour. A neighbouring storekeeper offered to explain to him the reason; and proceeded as follows:—During the thirty years that you have been on that farm, I have been trading in this store, and the distilled spirits I have sold you, with the interest of the money, would have made you the owner of the farm you now hire. On examination of the books of the storekeeper, his assertion was found correct. The farm was worth about five thousand dollars.—*Ibid.*

THE HAIR.

In children, keeping the hair short is a circumstance of no little importance, and should not from any light consideration be neglected. Their health, also, is prejudiced by a contrary practice. Nothing is more common than to see a luxuriant head of hair accompanied in children by paleness of complexion, weakness, and frequent complaints of headache. Upon this subject we find the following excellent remarks in a little work entitled "Advice to young mothers—by a grandmother"—we recommend their attentive perusal to every parent.

"The hair on children should be cut short until they are eight or nine years of age, as the shorter the hair can be kept, the less danger there is of many maladies peculiar to that part of the body especially water on the brain. Besides, there is a good reason for believing that children who have a great quantity of hair, are most liable to eruptions, as scalp heat, &c.; it is at least certain, that in these eruptions are very difficult to remove. The trouble, also, of keeping long hair sufficiently clean, and the length of time necessary for this purpose, is often a cause of much ill-humor and many cross words, between children and their attendants, which it would be better to avoid."

"Mothers whose vanity may be alarmed, lest repeated cutting the hair for so many years should make it coarse, may be assured they have no cause for this apprehension, provided the hair be kept constantly brushed. I have never seen after finer hair, than on girls who have had their hair short—like that of school-boys—until they were in their tenth year."—*Journal of Health.*

"Amusement in North America"—Under the heading, the *North American*, of July 28, 1836, relates, that in Salem, Massachusetts, after the heavy and deep snow-fall, a man was discovered sticking sticks into a hard white bank of snow. "On being asked why he amused himself thus? 'Amuse I' said he, 'fine amusement! I have lost my shop—it would be somewhere near this spot.'"