

28 Luces
Nov. 14, 1861

The Canadian Post
EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
OFFICE—LINDSAY STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.
And contains Notices of the Political, Social, and
Moral Questions of the day; Agricultural and
Commercial Notices; an Epitome of the General
and Local News of the week, together with care-
fully selected Miscellany.
It remitting money, or desiring a change of
address, subscribers should not neglect to give the
name of the Post-office where they have been re-
ceiving the paper. Many correspondents simply
give the name of the Township in which they re-
side, forgetting to state the Post-office, thus causing
trouble and loss of time. Letters containing
money, if paid and registered, will be at our risk.
TERMS:—\$1.50 in advance; \$2.00 if paid
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G. BLACKETT ROBINSON & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.
Office "Canadian Post,"
Lindsay, C.W.

The Canadian Post

A LITERARY, POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

The Canadian Post.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Ten lines and under 75 Cents.
Above Ten lines, first insertion, per line, 5 "
Each subsequent insertion 3 "
Professional and Business Cards, six lines
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From Six to Ten lines, \$5 per annum.
Merchants and others can contract for a cer-
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Publishers and Proprietors.

Vol. III.—Whole No. 123.] LINDSAY, C.W., THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1861. [Terms: 1.50, in advance.

Lindsay Business Cards.
M. DUNSFORD, Attorney-at-Law, &c.,
114-4f
A. LACOURSE, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
114-4f
FREDERICK WHITT, Attorney-at-Law,
114-4f
T. A. HUDSPETH, Barrister-at-Law, Notary Public,
114-4f
**M. DEANE, County Engineer and Pro-
vincial Land Surveyor, Russell Street,**
114-4f
**ROBERT T. BURNS, Provincial Land
Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtman,
Land Agent, &c. Wild and other Lands valued,
Mr. Thompson's Block, Kent and William Streets,
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861.** 114-4f
**D. PLANTER, Graduate and Medalist
of Toronto University, formerly Clinical As-
sistant in Toronto General Hospital, Wellington
Street, near the Methodist Chapel, Lindsay.**
Hours for Consultation—11 a.m. to 1 p.m.,
and 5 to 7 p.m. 115-4f
**D. MENZIES, Farmer, can be consulted
at Mr. Gregory's Drug Store, Lindsay.**
Particular attention paid to Horse Diseases. 114-4f
J. A. WOOD, ARCHITECT, 117-4f
MESSRS. CUMBERLAND & STORM,
Civil Engineers and Architects,
and Roman Buildings, Toronto.
**W. G. COX, House and Ornamental
Painter and Glazier, William Street, Lin-
dsey. Country and other work attended to with
punctuality and despatch.** 114-4f
**J. LISLE, Butcher, and Dealer in all kinds
of Meats, William Street, three doors from
Post Street, Lindsay. N.B.—Orders for every
description of Meat solicited.** 119-4f
**HENRY ROWLAND, Plain and Orna-
mental Painter and Paperhanger, Kent
Street, Lindsay. All orders promptly and
faithfully executed.** 118-4f
**THE LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING
IN LINDSAY, to be found at
R. BUDGE & BROTHER.**
**THE CHEAPEST STOCK OF CLOTHING
IN LINDSAY, to be found at
R. BUDGE & BROTHER.**
**THE BEST-MADE CLOTHING IN
LINDSAY, to be had
R. BUDGE & BROTHER.**
**DRESSMAKING AND PLAIN NEEDLE-
WORK done Neatly and Cheaply, by the
MISSIS ARMSTRONG,**
Wellington Street, Lindsay. 122-3m
PRIVATE BOARD.
THE Subscriber has opened a PRIVATE
BOARDING HOUSE in the premises lately
occupied by Mr. John Lee. A select number of
boarders taken. Terms made known on applica-
tion. J. McGUIRE.
Lindsay, Oct. 30, 1861. 122-3m
PEARSON'S SALOON,
WILLIAM ST., LINDSAY.
JOHN PEARSON, PROPRIETOR.
**WINES and Liquors of the best quality,
London Port and India Pale Ale on
draught. Cigars of the finest brands. Cysters
from the most celebrated beds constantly on hand
in season.** 120-4f
HARRINGTON HOTEL,
QUEEN STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.
LATELY finished, completely furnished,
and immediately adjoining the passenger sta-
tion of the Post Office, Lindsay, and Beaverton
Railway, this Hotel is one of the most commodious
and comfortable in the Town of Lindsay or County
of Victoria.
Warm stabling attached, with an experienced
ostler.
J. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-4f
RYNE'S HOTEL,
Corner of Peel and William Sts., Lindsay, C.W.
SINCE the late fire, the Subscriber has
renewed the Building known as Ryne's Hotel,
which he has newly furnished and comfortably
fitted up for the reception of visitors. This
House is convenient to the Railway Station and
Steamboat landing, and the Stage from Beaverton
and Whitty stops at the door.
Charges moderate.
TRIPLE FOURNIE, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-4f
DOHENEY'S HOTEL,
Corner of Kent and William Sts.,
LINDSAY, C.W.
THE Subscriber begs to announce to his
Friends and the Travelling Public, that he has
renovated and completely refitted his former build-
ing, having added a new wing, and he is now pre-
pared to offer every accommodation to parties giv-
ing him a call.
In connection with the Hotel there is extensive
Stabling, under the charge of an experienced
Ostler.
THOMAS DOHENEY, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-4f
LIVERY STABLES.
EAST END OF TOWN, LINDSAY.
THE undersigned, in returning thanks to
his Friends and the Public generally, for the
very liberal patronage he has received, begs to
state that his Stables are still supplied with pleas-
ant driving HORSES and good BUGGIES, to be
let on the most reasonable terms.
In Winter, comfortable, stylish CUTTERS and
SLEIGHS will always be in readiness.
"3-40" Horses always to Hire.
Terms:—Hire, to suit the times.
HUGH WORKMAN, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Oct. 10, 1861. 129-4f
**LINDSAY
SADDLERY ESTABLISHMENT,**
South side of Kent Street, Three Doors West of
Thompson's T Store.
A choice lot of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips,
Spurs and Brushes, kept on hand.
Superior Workmen employed, and choice
material used. All work warranted.
A call is solicited.
GEO. C. ATKINSON.
Lindsay, Sept. 5, 1861. 114-4f

Beaverton Business Cards.
L.A.W.
MR. HUDSPETH, Barrister, of Lindsay,
has this day opened an office at Beaverton,
which will be superintended by Mr. O'Dell.
Reference daily to Lindsay.
Mr. Hudspeth will attend at Beaverton once a
week.
T. A. HUDSPETH,
H. E. O'DELL.
Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861. 118-4f
**NORRIS B. DEAN, M.D., Physician,
Surgeon, Acupuncture, and Medical Adviser to
the Colonial Life Assurance Company.**
Residence—Simcoe Street, Beaverton. 1-4f
**CHARLES ROBINSON, Clerk Sixth Di-
vision Court of the County of Ontario, Com-
missioner in B.R., Conveyancer, Issuer of Marriage
Licenses.** 1-4f
**HENRY E. O'DELL, Conveyancer, Com-
missioner in Queen's Bench, Land and Gen-
eral Agent. Valuable Lands for sale in vari-
ous parts of the country.** 1-4f
**G. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Agent for
the Canada Land and Credit Company. Office
—Victoria Street, Beaverton.** 1-4f
**CHARLES C. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c.
Office in Victoria Buildings, over the Chronicle Of-
fice, Brock Street, Whitty.** 1-4f
Also a branch office in the village of Beaverton,
County of Ontario.
Lands for Sale in various localities, and
Money to Lend on Real Estate security. 1-4f
**ALEX. McLEOD, Builder, &c., &c., Vic-
toria Street, Beaverton. Contracts taken for
the Erection of Buildings. All work promptly and
faithfully executed.** 20-4f
**RICHARD BURKE, Painter, Glazier,
and Paper Hanger, Simcoe Street, Beaverton.** 1-4f
**ALEX. CAMERON, Boot and Shoe Maker,
A Simcoe Street, Beaverton. All work war-
ranted to give satisfaction both in price and work-
manship.** 1-4f
**JAMES McMILLAN, Plain and Fancy Weav-
er, in thanking the Public for past favors,
respectfully intimates that he is still prepared
to execute all kinds of Plain and Fancy Weaving,
at moderate prices and in the best style.** 1-4f
**MACNAB & MACLEAN beg to announce
to their Friends and the Public, that they
continue to execute orders for Tailoring, in the
style, and at moderate charges. Shop—Simcoe
Street, Beaverton.** 1-4f
**DANIEL CAMERON, House-Carpenter,
Joiner, and Glazier, Main Street, Beaverton.** 1-4f
**ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Waggon,
Sleigh, Plough and Harrow Maker,
Simcoe Street, Beaverton. All orders carefully and
promptly attended to.** 1-4f
**M-HATTIE & BATES, General Black-
smiths (McMILLAN's old stand), Simcoe Street,
Beaverton. All orders carefully executed at re-
duced rates.** 1-4f
**JOHN McKAY, Blacksmith, Argyle, Eldon,
All orders promptly executed. Horse-shoes,
carefully and cheaply. Charges reasonable.** 3-4f
**GEORGE GIBSON, Provincial Land-Sur-
veyor, Draughtsman, Land Agent, Wild and other
Lands valued, Plans and descriptions drawn
up. Office—Beaverton and Woodville.** 1-4f
**D. SUTHERLAND, Tailor, 1st con. Tho-
mas, opposite Mr. Smith's house, (late of
Montreal) will respectfully inform the Public that
he is prepared to make up work entrusted to him
in the latest style and at the lowest remunerating
prices.** 5-4f
**S. L. BERGE, Axe, Auger, and General
Edge-Tool Manufacturer, Simcoe Street,
Beaverton.** 1-4f
**W.M. BROUGH, House-Carpenter and
Joiner, Manufacturer of approved Fanning
Mills, Main Street, Beaverton.** 1-4f
**A.S. BIRCHARD, Blacksmith,
A Simcoe Street, Beaverton, (late McKinnon's
stand), begs to announce to the inhabitants of
Beaverton and surrounding Townships, that he is pre-
pared to do all kinds of general Blacksmithing on
the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable
terms. Ready-made work constantly on hand.
Horse-shoeing done with neatness and dispatch.
Horse-drawing work warranted. Intending purchasers
would do well to call and examine his various
articles before buying elsewhere.** 1-4f
**GLOVER'S HOTEL,
SIMCOE STREET, BEAVERTON, C.W.**
THE above Hotel has, for a number of years,
been well known to the travelling community
and has been recently completely renovated and
altered so as to suit the comfort and require-
ments of visitors.
N.B.—Good Stabling and attentive Outlets.
DAVID GLOVER, Proprietor,
Beaverton, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-4f
NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will be in attendance
at the Town Hall, Beaverton, every Satur-
day, from 10 o'clock, a.m., until 3 o'clock, p.m., for
the convenience of parties having business to trans-
act with him.
GEORGE SMITH, Township Clerk.
Thorah, Sept. 5, 1861. 1-4f
**R. J. WILSON, Barrister and Attorney-at-
Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Whitty, C.W.**
Office—In Wallace Block. 1-4f
**ANGUS RAY, General Agent, Conveyancer,
Notary Public, &c., &c., Office—In Wallace Block,
Whitty, Sept. 5, 1861.** 1-4f
**N. G. HAM, Barrister and Attorney-at-
Law, Office—Opposite the Registry Office,
Whitty, Sept. 5, 1861.** 1-4f
**R. J. GUNN, M.D., Surgeon to the Coun-
ty of Ontario. Residence—Greenbank,
Whitty, Sept. 5, 1861.** 1-4f
**W. SPRING, Licensed Auctioneer for the
County of Ontario. Residence—Greenbank.
Orders received at the office of this paper. N.B.—
All communications promptly attended to.** 12-4f
**S. H. COCHRANE, L.L.B., Barrister, At-
torney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary-
Public, &c., &c., Office—In Rigdon's new building,
Dundas Street, Whitty.** 1-4f
**J. HAMER GREENWOOD, Attorney-at-
Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary-Public,
Conveyancer, &c., Whitty, C.W. Room in Victo-
ria Block, next to Registry Office on Brock Street,
Whitty, Sept. 5, 1861.** 1-4f
**CAMERON & MACDONELL, Barristers
& Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors to the Coun-
ty of Ontario. Office—At the Court House,
South Wing.** 1-4f

Poetry.
At the last Convocation of University College,
Mr. S. Wood was the successful competitor in Eng-
lish verse composition. The following is the poem,
which he recited with much taste and spirit:—
TOO LATE.
Oh words that sink into my mind,
And leave a sting of dread behind,
An emblem of our state!
Can man then read the mystic scroll
Of Time's fast courses as they roll,
And murmur not—"too late."
Resolves will come, and quickly fly!
Great deeds in rain stream will die—
They cannot always stand,
They perish soon in every clime,
Noiseless as treads the foot of Time
Eternity's dull sand.
Still youth, deceived by vicious tastes,
His faculties ignobly wastes
Over every passing thought.
Religion, faith, good-will to man,
With doubtful eye ahaunts he'll scan,
And let them go for naught.
Till sickness comes, and death draws near,
And conscience whispers in his ear—
"Where are thy good deeds gone?"
Amazed, he views life's closing page,
In one short glimpse takes in an age,
Whose records point to none.
"Too late," he murmurs, "all is o'er;
Life's history past; its hopes no more;
Its memories left—alone.
Vainly remorse corrodes my heart,
While death corrodes my little part—
Repentance there is none."
Setse, setse, O youth, the present hour;
Pick it, while yet the opening flower
Is springing into bloom.
Improve each moment as it flies,
Consider well how soon it dies,
And withers in the tomb.
And when they stand beside that tomb,
Who see fresh thoughts around them bloom
By faith divine elate;
Fear then is absent, sweet content
With heavenly hope is brightly bent;
They smile at adverse fate.
Oh blessed state of faith assured,
By blood of God's dear Son secured
Beyond the frowns of fate!
Do 't mind to reach that happy goal
That stands inviting every soul
Redeemed ere yet too late.

Literature.
A STORY FOR SCHOOL GIRLS.
(From Moore's Rural New Yorker.)
It was recess at Miss Capron's school. The girls stood together in one large group, talking very earnestly.
"I think it was a shame," said Marcia Lewis, "for her to make me face the corner for an hour, just because I spoke half a dozen words to Nellie Jones."
"I think so, too," chimed in half a dozen other voices.
"She delights in showing her authority," said Lottie Barnes.
"So she does, or she wouldn't have kept Anna Mory and me on the recitation seat, for missing one or two questions in arithmetic."
"Don't you think she is dreadful cross? I guess if we should try to keep account of all her cross words and looks, we should have to be pretty busy."
"Wouldn't that be a nice idea? Let us make a mark on our slates every time she is cross, and see what a long string of marks we shall get."
"Oh yes! let's do it! Yes! yes!" chimed in the voices in full chorus.
Poor Miss Capron! She saw the unloving looks in her scholars' faces as they entered the school-room after this stormy consultation. She had a severe headache that afternoon, so she said, altogether, she did not wear nearly so smiling a face as usual; and the girls, perceiving that she was, found ample occasion for setting down their cross-marks.
Pretty soon Lottie Barnes held up her slate to view, displaying a long row of marks. Anna Mory imitated her example; then Lottie Jones; and in less than two minutes the whole school followed suit. This, of course, called for a reprimand from Miss Capron; and then there was a terrible clicking of pencils. Soon Marcia Lewis dropped her slate on the floor, and the next instant every slate was on the floor.
"Girls! girls!" said Miss Capron, sternly; "you seem to have banded yourselves together to trample on the rules of order. I shall proceed no further with recitations until you have become quiet and orderly."
Order again seemed to be restored; but it did not last long. Nellie Jones remembered that she had in her pocket a bottle of snuff for her grandmother, and in ten minutes the school-room was resounding with sneezes. Next, little paper balls began to fly mysteriously, and every girl appeared intent upon her lesson. Presently, a half-suppressed titter from Marcia Lewis awakened an answering one from Mattie Lee, and one after another joined, until at length there was an almost deafening peal of laughter.
"The very spirit of mischief seems to have made headquarters here this afternoon," said Miss Capron. "It is useless to try to proceed with recitations, while my whole attention is needed to keep you in order. I will give you another recess of fifteen minutes, and if you do not succeed in getting rid of your excess of fun and frolic, I shall take very prompt and decisive measures to help you."
The girls felt some little twinges of consci-

ence, but after all, were quite delighted with the success of their experiment.
"I tell you what it is," said Marcia Lewis, "Miss Capron has no business to be so awful cross. Only think what a sight of marks we got. Let's just act as bad when we go into school again, and she will have to dismiss us, and then we'll all go down to the falls and have a nice time."
"Wouldn't it be grand?" said Nellie Jones. "Splendid!" replied Mattie Lee.
"Why! what is the matter?" said Mary Paine, who had been absent from school during the day until then, and was surprised to find her usually pleasant companions so excited. When she had heard the whole story, she looked very sad, and said "Poor Miss Capron! How could you treat her so?"
"It is just what she deserves for being so cross," said Lottie Barnes.
"Oh, you have been looking at the wrong side, girls. I have heard a story of a lady who began to find fault in her son's wife. The more she looked for them the more she found, until she began to think her daughter-in-law the most disagreeable person in the world. She used to talk of her fillings to a very dear friend. Finally, her friend said to her one day, 'No doubt Jane has faults, and very disagreeable ones, but suppose for awhile you try and see what good qualities you can discover in her character. Really, I am very curious to know.'"
"The good lady was a little offended at her friend's plain suggestion; but finally concluded to try it; and long before she had discovered half her good traits, she began to regard Jane as a perfect treasure. Now you have been doing just as this lady did, in looking for faults. Let us be like her the rest of the afternoon in looking for pleasant things. Let us see how many smiles we can get from Miss Capron."
Mary Paine was one of the oldest girls in the school. She gave the girls subjects for their compositions and helped them out of all their troubles. So she was a favorite with them all; and they consented, half reluctantly, to do as she said.
Miss Capron dreaded to ring the bell. The twenty minutes passed, and she felt compelled to call her scholars. They entered in perfect order. Each took her seat quietly and commenced studying in real earnest. Frequently, however, a pleasant smile would seek an answering one from the teacher, and then one word would be added to the rapidly increasing row of smile-marks. The good order and close application to study, and the winning looks soon caused a continual smile to lighten Miss Capron's face till the girls finally rubbed out the marks, saying, "it was of no use to try to keep account."
Marcia Lewis wrote on her slate, "it's smile all the time."
Before Miss Capron dismissed the school at night, she said:—"My head ached sadly before recess, and I fear I was impatient with you. Your good conduct since has convinced me that I must have been in fault. I thank you, my dear girls, for your love and kindness, and hope you will forgive my faults as freely as I do yours. School is dismissed."
Instantly she was surrounded by all the girls and showered with kisses.
"We have been very wicked," said Marcia Lewis, "and it was not your fault at all."
Little Lottie Denny then related the whole story of the conspiracy, and when she told the part that Mary Paine had taken, Miss Capron put her arm about Mary, and kissing her, said, "Blessed are the peace-makers, for they shall be called the children of God."
"Well, my dears," she added, "which was best, looking for frowns or for smiles?"
"O, the smiles," said they all together.
"I wish you might learn a lesson from this, to remember all through your lives. Over-look the bad and seek for what is good in everybody; and so you will help to make both yourselves and others happier and better. What is the lesson, girls?"
And each voice responded, "We will over-look the bad, and seek only for what is good in humanity."

Miscellaneous.
SAM SLICK'S GENERAL RULES FOR SOCIETY.
"I'll tell you now what I call general rules for society. First, it ain't one man in a hundred that knows any subject through, or if he does, ain't one time in a thousand he has an opportunity or knows how to avail it. Secondly, a smatthin' is better nor deeper knowledge for society, for one in small talk, and in lecturing. Thirdly, pretendin' to know is half the time as good as knowin', if pretendin' is done by a man of the world 'cutely. Fourthly, if any critter axes you if you have been there, or knows this or that one, or seen this sight or 't'other sight, always say yes, if you can without lyin', and then turn right short round to him and say, 'What's your opinion on it? I should like to hear your views, for they are always so original.' That saves you making a fool of yourself by talkin' nonsense, for one thing, and where a man ain't over-well furnished, it's best to keep the blinds down in a general way; and it tickles his fancy, and that's another thing. Most folks like the sound of their own voices better than other people's; and every one thinks a good listener and a good listener the pleasantest critter in the world. Fifthly, lead when you know; when you don't, follow; but soft-

lyest always. Sixthly, never get cross in society, especially where the girls are, but bite in your breath and swallow all down. When women is by, feed off with fun; when it's only men, give 'em a taste of your breed delicately like, just hinting in a way they can't mistake, 'for a nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse.'"
WHO ARE THE GREAT PREACHERS?
The great preachers of the world have been those who were in direct sympathy with human life, and who had an end to gain with the men before them. But with culture and scholastic habits, men have interpreted the Word of God, "Follow me, and I will make you a preacher of sermons." The end of preaching is not a good sermon, but a holy heart. Fine sermons have nearly ruined good preaching. If ministers cared more for their people and less for their sermons, they would be a living business between a man's heart and the wants of his congregation. Learning and rhetoric, eloquence, are good as collateral influences, but no man will win souls who does not feel the throbbing pulse of his congregation—who does not know their lives—who does not understand how to take the primary truths of Christianity, and apply them to the consciences of men in their daily business of life. Such will be certainly efficacious; and such preaching is necessary to the filling up of the churches. Were such preaching universal in our time, not only would our churches be filled to overflowing, but thousands would have to be built. For you may depend upon it, there is never a man who preaches intelligent truth, and preaches it with a living sympathy for men, that people do not flock to hear him.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.
From the London Times.
At one of the recent meetings of the British Association (at Manchester), Mr. F. Purdy read an elaborate paper on the relative pauperism in England, Scotland, and Ireland during the ten years ending in 1860. He showed that each country had its own poor law and separate administrative machinery. Poor laws had existed in England for more than two centuries, but in Scotland there was nothing worth the name before 1854; in Ireland they were introduced in 1838. In England the average number of paupers was 892,000, in Scotland, 121,000; in Ireland 96,000; or 3.9, 4.0, and 1.5 per cent on the population respectively. It was stated that those who had devoted themselves to study the working of the English Poor Law were opposed to the system of "out-door relief" from the difficulty of testing the applicant's claim, and from the fear that it might be perverted to the depression of wages. For one in-door pauper in England, there were six out-door; in Scotland 14; but in Ireland, only 3. Though pauperism was lowest in Ireland, it was shown that in Scotland, where nearly all the relief is out-door, the resident Irish were greatly pauperised, for 1 in 13 was there a pauper; but in Ireland only 1 in 274. According to the most recent statistics there were 43,810 pauper lunatics in the United Kingdom, England having 33,065; Scotland 5,103; and Ireland 5,639 of that unfortunate class. In each 10,000 of the population, England had 17, Scotland 17, and Ireland only 9. The commissioners who, in 1858, reported upon the Irish lunatic asylums, stated that there were 3,350 insane poor at large and unprovided for. This would, if they were to be included hereafter as paupers, raise the Irish rate considerably. With reference to rates it appeared that in the ten years 1850,000 had been levied. In England £5,000,000; Scotland £6,000,000; and Ireland £8,000,000. But of the English portion, £18,000,000 was for purposes quite unconnected with relief to the poor. The sums actually spent under that head were for England £54,767,000; Scotland £5,918,000; and Ireland £6,656,000; equal to a rate per head on the population of 5s. 9½d., 3s. 11½d., and 2s. 1½d. The proportion was nearly treble in England and double in Scotland that which sufficed for Ireland. Comparing the amount expended in 1860 with that of 1851, it appeared that in England it was now 10 per cent., and in Scotland 25 per cent. higher; in Ireland, on the other hand, it was now 60 per cent. lower. The yearly cost per pauper was for England £6; Scotland £5; and Ireland £7. Ireland stood highest here because relief in the workhouse was dearer individually, though in its ultimate effects the most economical and least demoralising. With regard to the rate in the pound on the property-tax assessment, a comparison was made for the seven years ending in 1860, there being no return for Ireland previous to 1854. The relief to the poor during that period was equal to an annual tax on the schedule A assessment of 1s. 1d. in England, 1½d. in Scotland, and 10½d. in Ireland. It was considered remarkable that, however diverse the pauperism of the three kingdoms had otherwise been, yet, in this relation, there was considerable uniformity, England only exceeding Scotland by 1½d., and Ireland by 2½d. in the pound. The rate per head on the schedules A, B and D was computed to show the relative wealth of the three countries. This in England was £11, 17s.; Scotland, £9, 13s.; and in Ireland, £3 11s. Taking these figures in conjunction with previous rates it appeared that the pauperism had been inversely as the poverty of the three countries—England, the wealthiest and most pauperised; Ireland, the poorest and

least pauperised; Scotland, coming between, but much nearer to England both in wealth and in pauperism. In conclusion, he asked, if Ireland under the present administration of her Poor Law had reduced her pauperism to a quantity which, at the present day, was less than 1 per cent. of the population, under what condition could we hope that similar results might be achieved for England and Scotland? But it was asked that something beyond statistical information was required for the satisfactory solution of this important question.
MORE ABOUT THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.
Up to the time of the arrival of the Arctic explorers, two weeks ago, at Halifax, N.S., they had only received news but once in twelve months about American affairs. This was at Upperville, in an English newspaper containing President Lincoln's call for the extra session of Congress. The United States, the vessel in which Dr. Hayes and his companions went upon their expedition, sailed from Boston July, 1860, and proceeded to Upperville and Smith's Straits. In the latter place she remained until July last, when she started on her return. Being provisioned for a two years' cruise, the cause of the quick return of the expedition has not yet been satisfactorily explained. August Sontag, the astronomer of the expedition, was frozen to death while out with a single Esquimaux on an exploring tour. Dr. Hayes and three men, with dog sleds and boats, went as far north as 80° 25'. The greatest cold experienced was 68° below zero. Two deaths had occurred out of the crew of sixteen persons.

AN "OPIUM HELL."
What spirituous liquors are for the European, opium is for the Mohammedan and Chinaman. An opium hell is still as the grave. A murky lamp spreads a flickering ray through the low-roofed suffocating room, in which are placed bale-bales, or rough wooden tables, covered with coarse matting, and divided into compartments by means of bamboo-reed wainscoting. The opium-smokers—men and women—lost to every sense of modesty, throw themselves languidly on the matting, and are held supported by a greasy cushion, prepared to indulge in their darling vice. A small burning lamp is placed on the table, so as to be easily reached by all the degraded wretches who seek forgetfulness or elysium in the fumes of opium. A pipe of bamboo-reed, with a bowl at one end to contain the opium, is generally made to do service for two smokers. A piece of opium, about the size of a pea, costs sixpence (a day's wages), but it is sufficient to lull, by its fumes, the senses of the smoker. These fumes they inhale deliberately, retaining them in the mouth as long as they can, and then allowing them gradually to exhale through their nostrils. After two or three inhalations, however, the opium is consumed, and the pipe falls from the hands of its victim. At first the smokers talk to each other in a whisper scarcely audible; but they soon become still the relief is out-door, the resident Irish were greatly pauperised, for 1 in 13 was there a pauper; but in Ireland only 1 in 274. According to the most recent statistics there were 43,810 pauper lunatics in the United Kingdom, England having 33,065; Scotland 5,103; and Ireland 5,639 of that unfortunate class. In each 10,000 of the population, England had 17, Scotland 17, and Ireland only 9. The commissioners who, in 1858, reported upon the Irish lunatic asylums, stated that there were 3,350 insane poor at large and unprovided for. This would, if they were to be included hereafter as paupers, raise the Irish rate considerably. With reference to rates it appeared that in the ten years 1850,000 had been levied. In England £5,000,000; Scotland £6,000,000; and Ireland £8,000,000. But of the English portion, £18,000,000 was for purposes quite unconnected with relief to the poor. The sums actually spent under that head were for England £54,767,000; Scotland £5,918,000; and Ireland £6,656,000; equal to a rate per head on the population of 5s. 9½d., 3s. 11½d., and 2s. 1½d. The proportion was nearly treble in England and double in Scotland that which sufficed for Ireland. Comparing the amount expended in 1860 with that of 1851, it appeared that in England it was now 10 per cent., and in Scotland 25 per cent. higher; in Ireland, on the other hand, it was now 60 per cent. lower. The yearly cost per pauper was for England £6; Scotland £5; and Ireland £7. Ireland stood highest here because relief in the workhouse was dearer individually, though in its ultimate effects the most economical and least demoralising. With regard to the rate in the pound on the property-tax assessment, a comparison was made for the seven years ending in 1860, there being no return for Ireland previous to 1854. The relief to the poor during that period was equal to an annual tax on the schedule A assessment of 1s. 1d. in England, 1½d. in Scotland, and 10½d. in Ireland. It was considered remarkable that, however diverse the pauperism of the three kingdoms had otherwise been, yet, in this relation, there was considerable uniformity, England only exceeding Scotland by 1½d., and Ireland by 2½d. in the pound. The rate per head on the schedules A, B and D was computed to show the relative wealth of the three countries. This in England was £11, 17s.; Scotland, £9, 13s.; and in Ireland, £3 11s. Taking these figures in conjunction with previous rates it appeared that the pauperism had been inversely as the poverty of the three countries—England, the wealthiest and most pauperised; Ireland, the poorest and

Ladies' Opio.
DOTT—Harriet Martineau, in her new book entitled "Health, Husbandry and Handicraft," says:—"If half the thought and sentiment that is spent on the subject of death were bestowed on the practical duty of strengthening, lengthening, and ennobling life, we should be more fit to live worthily and contentedly."
SPOILING AND GOVERNING.—Some writer says:—"I have had a sad experience. I was able to govern a family, but I could not govern a school? Because they cannot govern themselves. How, then, can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm; they are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild."
IS THIS LAW REPEALED?—A law against obtaining husbands under false pretences, passed by the English Parliament in 1770, enacts:—"That all women, of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree—whether virgins, maids or widows—who shall impose upon, seduce, and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's male subjects, by virtue of scents, paints, cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron, iron stays, bolstered hips, or high-heeled shoes, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft and the like misdemeanours, and the marriage, under such circumstances, upon conviction of the offending party, shall be null and void."
THE BIRTH OF SCANDAL.—We are inclined to think the cause lies in mental vacuity, and morbid feelings engendered by wasting time on trifles. Woman must talk abundantly, that is one of the laws of her nature; but then she should not talk spite or malice; that is a grievous perversion of the gift, and renders those addicted to it disgracefully annoying. They are musquitoes that sting through the finest muslin curtains. The prudent avoid or make provision against the intrusion of such insects, so that their chief prey is the candid and trusting. But their victims have the consolation of knowing that eventually they are, like the bee, their own executioners. It is strange that women should be more prone to backbite and backsting than men, and we can only charitably suppose that idleness is at the root of it all.—Family Herald.
A MOTHER'S LOVE.—Some of our readers may recollect a thrilling ballad which was written on the death of a woman who perished in the snow drifts of the mountains. That mother bore an infant on her bosom, and when the storm waxed loud and furious, true to a mother's love, she rent her own garment, and wrapped them around her babe. The morning found her a corpse, but her babe survived. That babe grew to manhood. How thrilling must be his thoughts of that mother! How many a mother is there who would die for her son? Let sons, when far away from home, on the land or sea, when the eye of no mother is upon them, remember her love, and be restrained by it from entering the path of vice. Let them say nothing, do nothing, which a mother would not approve, and they never will bring down her gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.
NEATNESS A CHRISTIAN DUTY.—It may be difficult to fix the point at which the care of personal appearance in man or woman becomes excessive. It does so unquestionably all reasonable people believe that scrupulous attention to personal cleanliness, freshness, and neatness is a Christian duty. The days are past, almost everywhere, in which piety was held to be associated with dirt. Nobody would mention now, as a proof how saintly a human being was, that, for the love of God, he had never washed his face or brushed his hair for thirty years. And even scrupulous neatness need bring with it no suspicion of piggishness. The most trim and tidy of old men was good John Wesley; and he conveyed to the minds of all who saw him the notion of a man whose treasure was laid up beyond this world, quite as much as if he had dressed in such a fashion as to "make himself an object of ridicule, or as if he had foresworn the use of soap. Some people fancy that stovencleanliness of attire indicates a mind above petty details. I have seen an eminent preacher ascend the pulpit with his hands hanging over his right shoulder, his gown apparently put on by being dropped upon him from the vestry ceiling, and his hair apparently unbrushed for several days. There was no suspicion of affectation about that good man; yet I regarded his untidiness as a defect, and not as an excellence. He gave a most eloquent sermon; yet I thought, it would have been well had the lofty mind that treated so admirably some of the grandest realities of life and of immortality been able to address itself a little to the care of lesser things.—Country Parson.

HOW THE EYE IS SWEEP AND WASHED.
For us to be able to see objects clearly and distinctly, it is necessary that the eye should be kept moist and clean. For this purpose it is furnished with a little gland from which flows a watery fluid (tears) which is spread over the eye by the lid, and is swept off by it and runs through a hole in the bone to the inner surface of the nose, where the warm air passing over it while breathing evaporates it. It is remarked that no such gland can be found in the eyes of fish, as the elements in which they live answers the same purpose. If the eye had not been furnished with a liquid to wash it, and a lid to sweep it off, things would appear as they do when you look through a dusty glass. Along the edge of the eyelid there are a great number of little tubes or glands, from which flows an oily substance, which spreads over the surface of the skin, and thus prevents the edges from becoming sore or irritated, and it also helps to keep the tears within the lid. There are also six little muscles attached to the eye, which enables us to move it in every direction; and when we consider the different motions they are capable of giving to the eye, we cannot but admire the goodness of Him who formed them, and thus saved us the trouble of turning our head every time we wish to view an object. Although the eyes of some animals are incapable of motion, as the fly, the beetle, and in the eyes of fish, as the goodness in furnishing them with wisdom and goodness in furnishing and placing their eyes in front of their heads, so that these insects can see almost all around them without turning their heads. A gentleman who has examined the head of a fly says that the two eyes of a common one are composed of 8,000 little globes, through every one of which it is capable of forming an object. Having prepared the eye of the fly for the purpose, and placed it through both, in the manner of the telescope, at a steep angle was 229 feet high, and 750 feet distant, he says he could plainly see, through every little hemisphere, the whole steeply inverted or turned upside down.

EXHIBITION CLOCK.—Her Majesty's Commissioners have not forgotten to make provision for the accurate measurement of time, and Mr. Benson, of Ludgate Hill, London, is now at work upon a clock which will be one of the most striking objects of the Exhibition. It will be erected in the centre of a raised platform, near the principal entrance in Cromwell Road. In size and power it will be second only to the great clock at Westminster. The works will be on a level with the sight of the spectator, and will be inclosed in an immense glass case, above which there will be suspended. The framework of the movement will be made of iron and gun-metal, and will be nearly ten feet in length. The wheels will be of gun-metal, with steel pinions. Four dials, surrounding the entire structure, will indicate the time to persons within the building, and a clock face, some fifteen feet in diameter, will appear on the exterior, above the principal entrance.