Odds and Ends.

It is far better to suffer than to lose the power of suffering.

Experience is a torch lighted in the ashes of our delusions.

It is often a nobler work to conquer a doubt than a redoubt.

The worst of all kinds of eye-water is a coquette's tears.

All our laws would seem to be bankrupt laws; they are *broken* every day.

So live that when your eyes are fixed in death they may be fixed on high.

The best ornament of a country is the sight of creatures enjoying their existence.

It is not so pleasant for nations to mingle their blood in battle as by intermarriages.

The greatest difficulty that an artist has in drawing crowds is to get them to sit.

Superficial men have no absorbing passion; there are no whirlpools in a shallow.

"Let me collect myself," as the man said when he was blown up by a powder-mill.

What is that which makes all women equally pretty? Putting the candles out.

"I'll take the responsibility," as Jenks said when he held out his arms for the baby.

Tears at a wedding are only the commencement of the pickle that the young folks are getting into.

It is said that the wheel of fortune revolves for all; but many of us are broken on the wheel.

Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, was 580 years old when she married. Courage, ladies!

Soft soap, in some shape, pleases all; and generally speaking, the more *lye* you put into it the better.

We are never satisfied that a lady understands a kiss unless we have it from her own mouth.

If you do not lay out your plans of life betimes, you will probably be laid out before they are.

Railroad trains are protected from accident as houses are from lightning—by good conductors.

We are prisoners as often as we bolt our doors, exiles as often as we travel, and dead as often as we sleep.

"Father," said a little boy in a theatre, "ain't that a band-box where the musicians are?"

"Beware!" as the potter said to the lump of clay. "I'll be burnt first," as the clay said to the potter.

Things that never stop.—He that is good will become better, and he that is bad worse; for virtue, vice, and time never stop.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

Character.—Those who lack a good natural character may be sure they cannot long sustain, without detection, an artificial one.

Men look at the faults of others with a telescope—at their own with the same instrument reversed, or not at all.

A smile may be bright while the heart is sad. The rainbow is beautiful in the air while beneath is the moaning of the sea.

At a colored ball, the following notice was posted on the door-post: "Tickets fifty cents. No gemmin admitted unless he comes himself."

A man suddenly raised to fortune is like one that for the first time ascends a tower; his head turns, and those he sees below appear like so many dwarfs, and *beneath* his notice.

A bankrupt friend of ours was condoled with the other day for his embarrassment. "Oh, I am not embarrassed, at all," said he: "It is my creditors that are embarrassed."

Pure gold is much to flexible; it must be alloyed and debased before it is stiff enough for currency. So truth or honesty is susceptible of an astonishing amount of alloy before it is still stiff enough for the trade.

"My dear Polly, I am surprised at you wearing another woman's hair on your head," said Mr. Smith to his wife. "My dear Joe, I am equally astonished that you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back."

Sam Weller's Advice to his Son.—"Samivel, Samivel, bevare of the vimmen as don't read no newspapers! Your father married a woman that didn't read none, and you are sad consequence! You are as hignorant as a 'oree! Hignorant people says its throwin' away money to take the papers, and fooling away time to read 'em!"

At the International Exhibition there is a statue of Caractacus, the captive Briton. "Have you seen Caractacus by Foley?" asked one visitor of another. "No," replied the other, doggedly, supposing that the querist referred to the Derby winner, "and I don't want to see the beast. And he ain't by Foley, neither, stoopid—he's by Kingston."

LAUGHTER.

Since Adam, who invented laughter—doubtless when he awoke and found Eve by his side—no two men have laughed alike. The laugh is as distinct as the voice—perhaps more so, for the laugh of a full-bearded man is very different from that which he laughs when he has been clean shaven by a barber. Women laugh differently from men, children from women, and some writers even profess to detect national peculiarities in the laugh; as for instance, say they, the Frenchman laugh with his teeth, like the ape. The Abbe Dameceni though he had discovered, in the various enunciations of the laughter, a sure guide to the temperaments of the laughers. Thus, he said *ha ha ha* belonged to a coleric man, *he he he* to the phlegmatic, *hi hi hi* to the melancholic and *ho ho ho* to the sanguine. It is true that men laugh commonly in *A* and *O*, women in *E* and *I*; and it is singular that with all people, even the Cockneys, the aspirant *H* precedes the vowel.

CHEAP JACK.

Where is the Cheap Jack of a dozen or fifteen years ago?—the genuine glib-tongued, leather-lunged, ready-witted, London graft upon a Yorkshire stock, who would offer a razor for five shillings, and then, coming down in price, would add a bread-tray, throw in three silver spoons, and top up with a hearth-broom, or a bridle, or a looking-glass, when the lot was "sold again" for half-a-crown? Where be his gibes now?—his flashes of merriment that were wont to set his audience in a roar? as when, for instance, having rapidly extolled the merits of his saws, "I say, Sawney, yer never saw such a saw to saw as this 'ere saw saws. Why, if yer were to put it over night agen one of them trees yonder what d'ye think 'ud happen afore the mornin?" "Why," cries out a man in the crowd, emboldened by the conviction that he is down upon Jack this time, "Why, that it 'ad sawed the tree through of course." "O, ye'r a poor sort, you are. Stuff yer 'eels down yer mouth, do," says Jack, deprecatingly, amid roars of laughter from the crowd; "No, ye'd find that somebody a precious sight sharper nor you nor the saw 'ud 'ave walked off with it."—*London Society.*

"BUT HE IS A GENTLEMAN."

Not long since we chanced to hear a short dialogue between a mother and her daughter who had just arrived at the age of "sweet sixteen," on the propriety of associating with a certain individual who was not named, but whom the mother seemed anxious that her daughter should shun. From what we could learn from the conversation, it seemed that the individual in question possessed a prepossessing exterior—dressed well—was familiar and affable in his manners, and managed to keep up his head in what is generally termed "good society" in consequence of his "winning ways," but who was nevertheless a heartless, depraved wretch—a debauchee, and a notorious gambler. It was after these qualities of the man had been portrayed by the anxious mother as a warning to her inexperienced daughter, that the artless girl exclaimed, as though she had hit upon a reason that more than outweighed all her mother's objections: "But he is a gentleman."

The words struck our mind forcibly, nor will the honest simplicity with which they were uttered be soon effaced, "But he is a gentleman!" What then? Why these cannot be vices—a *gentleman* would not practice anything which is not proper is the conclusion to which the unsophisticated mind of this girl at once arrived. How much misery, how much disappointment, how much overwhelming sorrow and regret has this one short sentence caused in the world? How many heartless villians are there who move even in the best circles, and whose characters are known to be infamous, who yet hold up their heads for no other reason than because they are *gentlemen*—that is to say, they possess the *exterior of Gentlemen*, a comely person affable manners, and a good suit of clothes! How few are there especially among the young, who look beyond these accomplishments in forming their estimate of character! Let a man be ever so corrupt, let his private character be what it may, if he possesses these little external accomplishments, it will not answer, under the present condition of society, to censure him, "for he is a gentleman." But let a female wander from the path of propriety—yes, let her even be suspected of it, though she may be ever so charming, this grand salvo, "But she is a lady," will not be sufficient to cover her failing. Such a certificate will not sustain her—She must be consigned to disgrace and infamy. In what consists the difference? Why is it that men can practice with impunity what will not be a moment tolerated in the other sex? That there is a false standard of gentility set up in society, there can be no doubt. That good old maxim of Pope, that "worth makes the man," has gone out of vague, at least with a large portion of society. Or else a different standard of *worth* has been set up, which is to measure a man's worth by the quality of the clothes he wears, of the grace with which he bows.

Thus, it is no uncommon thing to see a man who can drink, gamble, swear and commit any other species of vice, and still be a "gentleman." If these men could be stripped of their false plumage; if their real characters could be exhibited in their naked deformity to the artless youth there would be little danger to be apprehended from them. But the cloud under which their baseness is disguised renders them doubly dangerous associates for youth, for it enables them first to gain confidence by their easy address, then allure to ruin. Every parent who has the good of his offspring at heart, should not hesitate to expose the vipers, nor let the consideration that "he is a gentleman" have any weight in restraining him from withdrawing his children from the society and influence of such men. It may be an unpleasant task, but it is a duty which you owe to your children and to yourself, and will doubtless save you many a pang of anguish, and many a vain regret.—*Literary Companion.*

FEEDING THE FARM HORSE.

W. G. Campbell of Garrard county, Ky., in the *Louisville Journal*, makes the following observations on the feeding of farm horses:—"In ascertaining the most economical mode of feeding the farm horse, we will premise that the food which is procured with the smallest amount of labor and capital, and adds most to the strength and condition of the horse, is the most economical. If the horse be kept in actual service and labor, cut oats and corn in the cob, with hay, constitutes a cheap, healthy, and strengthening food, and I have no doubt is the most economical method of feeding ordinarily. Oats should always be cut up—cut for the horse to the band, and you will leave a portion in fine condition to be fed to cattle. Three bundles thus cut constitute a good feed, with eight ears of corn, and hay; if hay is not convenient, by letting the horse run out at night and pick grass, or such rough fodder as is fed to cattle, he will keep in fine flesh and extra condition. The low price of horse feed would not pay for labor bestowed upon it, unless it be in time of great scarcity of food. The food of horses, however, should be varied, so as to prevent cloying, but oats are extremely agreeably to the horse, and he rarely, if ever, cloys upon them. Cut straw of oats, wheat, or rye, made wet, and rye meal mixed with it by pouring in the meal and constantly stirring the straw, makes a fine feed as an alterative, but should not be fed freely to any breeding animal. Such feed acts finely upon the bowels and skin, and may be used to advantage in all cases of costiveness. But one of the most palatable and healthy feeds for the horse, especially if he be failing in his appetite, is a small quantity of shelled oats, say a quart for a horse in delicate health, or a gallon for a horse inclined to costive habits, placed in a pail, with warm water poured over them, (or it may be boiling,) and suffered to stand and absorb the water, and give when cool. Take care to pour on only so much water as to wet the oats moderately. Any horse that will eat at all will eat it. Its action upon the bowels will be fine, which will be told by the sleek and healthy appearance of the hair."

ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM SEIZURE IN SATISFACTION OF DEBT.

[Act Assented to May 19, 1860.

The following chattles are hereby declared exempt from seizure under any writ issued out of any court whatever in this Province, namely:

The bed, bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use by the debtor and his family.

The necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of the debtor and his family.

One stove and pipes, and one crane and its appendages, and one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and shovel one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six teacups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one teapot, six spoons, all spinning wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, and ten volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing nets and seines as are in common use.

All necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour, and vegetables, actually provided for family use, not more than sufficient for the ordinary consumption of the debtor and his family for thirty days, and not exceeding in value the sum of forty dollars.

One cow, four sheep, two hogs, and food therefor for thirty days.

Tools and implements of or chattles ordinarily used in the debtor's occupation to the value of sixty dollars.

Nothing in this act contained shall exempt from seizure in satisfaction of a debt contracted for such indentical chattel, of any article enumerated in sub-sections three, four, five or six, of section four of this Act.

The debtor may select out of any larger number the several chattels exempt from seizure under this Act.

Royal Insurance Comp'y,
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Royal Insurance Buildings, Liverpool; and Lombard Street, London.

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE on liberal terms. Prompt Settlement of Claims without reference to England. No Charge for Policies.

ALEX. DAVIDSON, Inspector. F. H. HEWARD, Manager, Toronto.
JOHN D. SMITH, Bank of Upper Canada, Agent for Lindsay, C.W.

Lindsay, Jan. 23, 1861. 133-tf

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Daily Income, $7500.
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Insurances on every description of property and goods effected in the above first-class Company, at the lowest possible rates consistent with security.

Applications to be made to
JAMES HEAP,
Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria.

Sept. 5, 1861. 114-tf

FIRE KING SAFES ALL SAFE.

THREE of the Fire King Safes manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. York, were in the late fire at Lindsay, and by the following certificates it will be seen that they have proved to be Fire-proof:—

Lindsay, Sept. 27, 1861.

This is to certify that I have had one of the Fire King Safes, manufactured by the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y., which Safe was in the great fire here July 5th, 1861, full of Books, Notes, &c., which came out perfect, after being in the fire for six hours.

(Signed.) Wm. Kewin.

This is to certify that I had one of the Safes of the Manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, which stood a very strong fire in a wooden building at the late conflagration here—contents, Books and Papers, were found afterwards in a good state of preservation.

R. LANG,
Mayor of Lindsay.

Lindsay, Sept. 28, 1861.

The above Certificates will show that Messrs. J. & J. Taylor, of Toronto, have made erroneous statements regarding the Duryee & Forsyth Safes. They say in their Advertisement that a Safe of Duryee & Forsyth's Manufactory proved worthless in the late fire at Lindsay, in the Store of John Healy. The Safe referred to is not of the manufactory of Duryee & Forsyth, and Messrs. J. & J. Taylor have not had the privilege of using Mr. Healy's name.

The community will see that our Safes are as reliable as J. & J. Taylor's, if not more so.

F. McK. MACDONALD,
Sole Canadian Agent
for the Duryee & Forsyth Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N.Y.

Toronto, Sept. 30, 1861. 119-tf

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OF THE
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Useful and practical information pertaining to the interests of millwrights and millowners will be found published in the Scientific American, which information they cannot possibly obtain from any other source. To this class the paper is specially recommended.

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Subjects in which planters and farmers are interested will be found discussed in the Scientific American; most of the improvements in agricultural implements being illustrated in its columns.

To the Man of Leisure and the Man of Science.

Individuals of both these classes cannot fail to be interested in the Scientific American, which contains the latest intelligence on all subjects appertaining to the arts and sciences, both practical and theoretical; all the latest discoveries and phenomena which come to our knowledge being early recorded therein.

War! War! War!

Our summary of the war news, which has been so highly complimented by our readers and cotemporaries, will be continued in the coming volume so long as the war lasts, accompanied with copious illustrations of new war implements of various kinds, such as cannon, firearms, projectiles, &c.

To all who can read.

Everyone who can read the English language, we believe, will be benefitted by subscribing for the Scientific American, and receiving its weekly visits; and while we depend upon all our old patrons renewing their subscriptions, we would ask of each to send us one or more new names with his own. A single person has sent us as many as a hundred mail subscribers, from one place, in a single year. The publishers do not expect every one will do as much; but if the five thousand subscribers, whose subscriptions expire with the present volume, will each send a single name with their own, they will confer a lasting obligation upon us, and they shall be rewarded for it in the improvement we shall be enabled to make in the paper by thus increasing our receipts. The following are the

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Guelph Daily Advertiser.

THE GUELPH ADVERTISER is now about entering on its eighteenth year. Started when Guelph was in its infancy, it has grown with its growth. For many years the requirements of the Town and district were amply met by a weekly edition. Two years ago the proprietor found it necessary to issue the Semi-Weekly Advertiser, in order to keep up with, and in some measure anticipate and encourage the enterprise and spirit of our business men, and satisfy the demand for later and fuller accounts of events transpiring at home and abroad. Grateful to the public for the liberal encouragement then and since accorded to him he has now resolved to issue a daily paper, to be called The Guelph Daily Advertiser, on Monday, the 9th day of June, 1862.

The present is a most opportune time for beginning such an enterprise. Events of so much importance are daily occurring that nothing short of a daily record of them will satisfy the reading community. The American War, the important political movements in the Province, the almost daily arrival of interesting news from abroad, if not at once published, gets stale by keeping it a day. The proprietor is also impressed with the belief that Guelph has now attained such a position and population as to require and support a daily paper, which will in some measure reflect its standing, and be the pioneer and harbinger of its steady advancement.

The Advertiser will, as heretofore, be the consistent advocate of Reform—will denounce abuses of every kind, and by whatever party committed. All measures of a liberal character, for the good of the country, and the strengthening of the Reform party, will receive its unqualified support. An equitable representation in Parliament will be demanded; or such an adjustment of the federal relations of the two sections as will secure to us the management of our own affairs, and that political justice which it is our right to claim and enjoy.

The Advertiser, in its publication of the latest Telegraphic News, will keep pace with the metropolitan dailies. The securing of such news for every issue will be one of its leading features. A special telegraphic despatch, containing all the American War News; a full and correct report of the New York markets of the same day as it is published, and the arrivals of all foreign steamers, as well as every other event worth recording, will be received up to 3 o'clock each day, and placed in the hands of subscribers as early as possible afterwards.

Local Affairs will receive the same attention as formerly. Full and correct reports of all meetings in Town or country will be given. A staff of competent correspondents in all the Towns and Villages in the County will supply local items of interest in advance of any other papers published in the district.

Agricultural Matters will also have their place in its columns. Selections from leading Agricultural papers in Canada and United States will be given occasionally, making the paper as interesting to the farmer as the merchant or mechanic.

The Market Reports—always an important feature of a daily newspaper—will be specially prepared for the Advertiser, and may be relied on for their correctness, as they will be supplied by one who has had many years experience. In addition to the daily New York markets by telegraph, the latest reports of the Montreal and Toronto Markets will be also given. Business men will thus have a daily report of the markets from all leading commercial centres.

Apart from the usual Editorial matter and Telegraph News, the Daily Advertiser will contain a large amount of Miscellaneous Reading, comprising choice literary selections, a compendium of Provincial and general news, and a summary of all foreign intelligence. No effort will be spared to make it equal to any of the dailies published. In making it worthy the support and patronage of the business public the proprietor expects in return from them a hearty and liberal support.

The Daily Advertiser will be mailed to subscribers at $5 a year, strictly in advance. In town it will be delivered at the same rate, or at 10 cents per week, payable weekly to the Carriers.

The Advertiser will be issued every afternoon, between four and five o'clock, in time for the evening mails for Elora, Fergus, Mount Forest, Durham, Owen Sound, Walkerton, Orangeville and other important points in North Wellington, Grey and Bruce; also by the Grand Trunk Railway East for Rockwood, Acton, Georgetown, and other places; Grand Trunk West for Berlin, Waterloo, Stratford and intermediate points. By the Great Western for Hespeler, Preston and Galt. It will be printed on a large Double Sheet, containing 28 columns, and will present as handsome an appearance as any journal in the Province.

THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER

This sheet will be supplied as formerly at $2 per annum, and in clubs of 6 and upwards, at $1.50. In consequence of the news being made up from the daily it will be greatly improved. It will contain the latest news up to the morning of publication, as also every thing that appears in the daily of the six days preceding. It will in future be published on Thursday Morning in time for the earliest mails of that day. By this arrangement it will reach the remotest post-office in Canada by Saturday morning, and will be ahead of all the Toronto Weeklies. It will be, without exception, the best weekly paper published in this section of the Province.

J. WILKINSON, Proprietor.

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JOHN MOORE, Proprietor.

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Merchants and Pedlers would do well to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

The highest price price paid for Sheepskins, and all kinds of produce taken in exchange.

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THE Subscriber begs to announce to the readers of the *Canadian Post* and the general public, that he has constantly on hand for their inspection an immense Stock of the most fashionable styles of CABINET WARE ever offered in Port Hope. Parlor Furniture—Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut in sets or separate pieces; Centre Tables, Etegrees and other fancy articles, appropriate for the Parlor; Bedroom suites of all descriptions; Library furniture in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany; a very large and complete assortment of Dining-room and Kitchen furniture; also, Hair, Moss, Corn-husk, Seaweed, Cotton and Straw Mattresses; Hair and Feather Pillows, etc. Furniture of every style made to order. Inducements offered to Cash Purchasers!

Undertaking.—A large number of Coffins in Stock. Orders promptly filled. A call from intending purchasers solicited before buying elsewhere.

JOHN WALKER, Ontario St., Port Hope.

Port Hope, January, 1862. 134-1y

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☞ This celebrated Dye was first prepared in 1845; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

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Is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye contained in those usually sold for one dollar.

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Is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair, or the scalp, in the slightest degree.

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Works with rapidity and certainty. It causes no annoyance or trouble to those who use it.

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Produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, or wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself.

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Does not, in any manner, interfere with the natural softness of the hair; it neither scorches nor dries it.

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