

RETROSPECTION.

An old man sat by the cottage fire,
And he watched the children play,
And a tear stole down his aged cheek,

THE DOUBLY HENPECKED.

Ye who, fatigued with the tire-
some monotony of single life, and
weary of the frivolities of courtship,

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"I am determined to take my
pick at leisure," he reflected, "at all
events, I have had experience
enough, goodness knows, to enable
me to make a wise choice the second
time, should the second time
ever come. I have not mourned
seventeen years for nothing."

of what we have had. All is for
the best, I suppose, and it wouldn't
be exactly right for me to wish her
back."
"I appreciate your feelings, dea-
con. You feel as if it would be
hard to get another one like her."

slight maidenly shriek, she did not
withdraw it. She remained silent
for a few moments—now that
she felt sure of him.
"It is best not to be too hasty,"
she at last replied; "this sudden
shock—this most honorable and un-
expected offer—Rise, dear deacon,
and compose yourself. Give me
time—give me three days—to con-
sider."

WINDS AND THEIR CAUSES.
The following sketch of one of
Prof. Guyot's lectures as taken from
the Independent:
Nothing in nature seems more
variable than the succession of
winds; yet a careful investigation
discloses a regular system of cir-
culation in the atmosphere, which
would manifest itself in a rigid regu-
larity of phenomena, if all disturbing
causes were removed. This vari-
ableness exists chiefly in the temper-
ate zones, while in the tropics
the regularity of winds is remark-
able. One of the phenomena which
most strikingly impressed the com-
panions of Columbus was the con-
stancy of the east wind which blew
their ships steadily towards the west
and seemed to prevent all possibility
of return to Spain. Even on the
coasts of England and France, the
wind blows about two-thirds of the
year from the southwest—verging
more directly towards the west in
the higher latitudes. There is thus
an approach to regularity even in
the temperate regions.

Four great causes are thus oper-
ating to establish a system of winds;
first, the spherical form of the earth,
which, from the sun's position in re-
ference to it, occasions a gradation
of zones of temperature; second, the
elliptical action of the sun, from one
side of the equator to the other, by
which occasionally changed; third,
the division of the earth's surface in-
to land and water, causing variations
of temperature under the same de-
gree of heat; and fourth, the suc-
cession of day and night, causing
land and sea breezes.
THE CIRCASSIANS.—Physicians
are not wanting in the country;
there are both Turks and Circassians;
the first, ignorant as they
are everywhere, combine the gross-
est superstition with unskillfulness;
they have no other remedies than
verses of the Koran to apply to the
diseased. The Circassians pursue a
more reasonable plan; they use
herbs, butter, wax, honey and bleed-
ing. They employ the latter, espe-
cially, for affections of the head;
they make an incision with a cut-
ting-iron in the painful part, and stop
the bleeding with nettles or cotton.
They are particularly successful in
curing wounds, for which they only
use vegetable substances; but the
ceremonial which accompanies the
treatment of the wounded, is some-
what curious.
The patient is laid in a separate
room; they place at the foot of his
bed a ploughshare, a hammer, and a
cup of water, in which he places a
new laid egg. The people who
come to visit him, when entering,
strike three blows of the hammer on
the ploughshare, and dipping their
fingers in the water, they sprinkle
him with it, at the same time pray-
ing that God will speedily restore
him to health; they then range
themselves round the chamber.
He who accidentally seats himself
in the place of the physician, pays
him a forfeit; and these little pre-
sents are the principal emoluments
of the sons of Aesculapius. It is
usual to pass the whole night in the
apartment of the invalid; the rela-
tions and friends take their supper
with him, which, among other
things, often consists of a sheep or a
goat. Towards evening, the young
people of both sexes repair to this
assembly with a flute, and an instru-
ment much resembling a lute. The
boys place themselves on one side of
the chamber, and the girls on the
other; they commence with a war-
like song, of which the accompany-
ing words are in praise of valor; the
girls then dance around. The in-
strumentalists then play for some
time; and they conclude, before
supper, with the recital of some fa-
ble. As soon as supper is removed,
they play at different trifling games;
and the last is that of fastening a
packthread to the ceiling, and tying
to the end of it a kind of flat cake or
biscuit, which the young people
throw to one another, and try to
catch it with their teeth; so that
frequently the game does not end
without some of them being broken.

A QUAKER WEDDING.—A wed-
ding between two members of the
Society of Friends took place a few
days since in Cincinnati. The meet-
ing-house was filled long before the
hour for ceremony, by well-dressed
but talkative ladies, attracted by
curiosity, anxious to see the un-
usual method of doing a very com-
mon thing. There were but few
Friends there in the dress of the de-
nomination, and even those observed
only an approach to uniformity of
cut and color. After the groom and
bride, accompanied by three
groomsmen and bridesmaids had ar-
rived, and taken their seats, there
was a long silence. At length an
elderly Friend rose and delivered an
exhortation on the solemnity of the
contract which the young couple
were to make, and the necessity of
reliance upon Divine strength to fit
them for the duties and trials of life.
Then there was another silence,
which was broken by one of the
Friends kneeling and making a de-
vout and fervent prayer, all but the
one who offered it, stood—the men,
who, during the rest of the services,
wore their hats, uncovered. After
the prayer, there was another inter-
val of silence. At length the young
couple rose, and the man, taking the
woman's hand, said in a low voice,
—"In the presence of God and this
assembly, I take thee to be my
wife, promising by God's grace to be
my wife, promising by God's
grace to be a loving and faithful
husband till death parts us." The
bride, speaking much louder and
more distinctly than the groom, in
the same words, mutatis mutandis,
took him for her husband. They
then signed their names to a certifi-
cate which set forth that the parties
had declared their purpose of mar-
riage before a monthly meeting of
the Society of Friends, and had it
approved, and had further, in the
presence of the assembly, taken each
other for husband and wife. This
certificate was then signed by the
friends and relatives of the party,
and the ceremony was at an end.
The bride and bridesmaids were
dressed in plain but rich white
dresses, and the groomsmen in black
dress coats and pants and white
vests.

MODES OF WALKING.—Observing
persons move slow, their heads
move from side to side, while they
occasionally stop and turn round.
Careful persons lift their feet high,
and place them down flat and firm.
Sometimes they stoop down, pick up
some little obstruction and place it
quietly by the side of the way.
Calculating persons generally walk
with their hands in their pockets and
their heads slightly inclined. Modest
persons generally step softly, for
fear of being observed. Timid per-
sons often step off from a sidewalk
on meeting another, and always go
around a stone instead of stepping
over it. Wide awake persons "toe
out," and have a long swing to their
arms, while their hands shake about
miscellaneous. Careless persons
are forever stubbing their toes.
Lazy persons scrape about loosely
with their heels, and are first on one
side of the walk and then on the other
—Very strong-minded persons have
their toes directly in front of them,
and have a kind of a stamp move-
ment. Unstable persons walk fast
and slow by turns. Venturous per-
sons try all roads, frequently climb
the fences instead of going through
the gate, and never let down a bar.
One-idea persons and very selfish:
ones, "toe in." Cross persons are
apt to hit their knees together.
Good-natured persons snap their
thumb and finger every few steps.
Fun-loving persons have a kind of jig
movement.

THE AWKWARDNESS OF TALKING IN
ONE'S SLEEP.—Mr. Pipkins (who is
dreaming)—My dear, are you engaged
for next Thursday? I have a nice little
treat for you; my wife will then be in
Connecticut, at her mother's.
Mrs. Pipkins (rather wakeful and con-
siderable startled)—Well, I never can,
I believe my senses? (A bright idea
seized her.)—Pipkins, dear, where are
you going on Thursday, love?
Mr. Pipkins—I'll take you out on the
Jamaica Plain Road, my darling; and
when we come back we will enjoy the
blessings of a little supper at Taylor's.
Mrs. Pipkins (directly shaking the
unfortunate P.)—Mr. Pipkins, wake up,
wake up; you have destroyed my peace of
mind for ever! Oh, you cruel man!
Mr. Pipkins (just emerging from
Nodland)—Never mind, Pans; if the
wheel has splashed your brocade, I'll
buy you another to-morrow.
Mrs. Pipkins screams and faints. Mr.
Pipkins, waking up under the idea that
the house was on fire, and his wife's
nightdress caught, snatches the water
pitcher and regularly extinguishes her in a
flood of Croton.
THAT'S SO.—In one of Caroline
Gilman's romances (library copy) this
passage was marked and much thumbed;
There is no object so beautiful to me as a
conscientious young man—I watch him as
I do a star in heaven. "That is my view,"
exactly! signed Miss Josephine Hoops,
as she laid down the volume.
In fact, I think there's nothing so
beautiful as a young man, even if he ain't
conscientious!