

THE YORK HERALD

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning,

And dispatched to subscribers by the earliest mail or other conveyance, when so desired. THE YORK HERALD will always be found to contain the latest and most important Foreign and Ocean News and Markets, and the greatest care will be taken to render it acceptable to the man of business, and a valuable Family Newspaper.

TERMS: One Dollar per annum in advance, not paid within two months, One Dollar and Fifty Cents will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid; and parties refusing papers without paying up will be held accountable for the subscription.

All letters addressed to the editors must be post-paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with 2 columns: Description of ad (One inch, one year, etc.) and Price (\$4.00, \$3.50, etc.).

THE HERALD

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

Orders for any of the undermentioned description of

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AUCTIONEERS.

HENRY SMELSOR, Licensed Auctioneer for the Counties of York and Peel, Collector of Notes, Accounts, &c., Small charges and plenty of do. Laskay, March 2, 1865 539-ly

FRANCIS BUTTON, JR., Licensed Auctioneer for the County of York. Sales attended to on the shortest notice and at reasonable rates. P. O. address, Buttonville. Markham, July 24, 1868 497

EDWARD SANDERSON, Licensed Auctioneer for the Counties of York and Peel. Residence—Lot No. 20, rear of 3rd Concession, Markham. P. O. address, Buttonville. Parties requiring Mr. Sanderson's services can make arrangements at the Herald office. January, 4, 1855 431

JOHN CARTER, Licensed Auctioneer for the Counties of York, Peel and Ontario. Residence—Lot 7, 6th Con., Markham. P. O. address, Unionville. Sales attended to on the shortest notice and at reasonable terms. Orders left at the Herald office for Mr. Carter's services will be promptly attended to. June 27, 1867

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

DR. JAS. LANGSTAFF Will generally be found at home from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. at George A. Langstaff's authorized to collect accounts. Richmond Hill, Oct. 4, 1869 568

JOHN D. MCCONNELL, M. D., Graduate of the Toronto University. Residence—Thornhill. July 22, 1869 575-ly

DR. HOSTETTER, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. Residence—North of Richmond Hill, at the Elgin Mills. All call (night or day) promptly attended to. Elgin Mills, Jan. 1870 598

JOHN N. REID, M. D., Corner of Yonge and Colborne streets, Thornhill. Consultations in the office on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 8 to 10 a. m. All consultations in the office, Cash. Thornhill, June 9, 1865 1

DRUGGISTS.

H. SANDERSON & SON, PROPRIETORS OF THE RICHMOND HILL DRUG STORE, Corner of Yonge and Centre streets East, have constantly on hand a good assortment of Drugs, Paints, Perfumery, Chemicals, Oils, Toilet Soaps, Medicines, Varnishes, Fancy Articles, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines and all other articles kept by druggists generally. Our stock of medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality. Richmond Hill, Jan. 25, '72 705

THOMAS CARR, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, Thornhill. By Royal Letters Patent has been appointed Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

DENTISTRY.

A. ROBIESON, L. D. S. New method of extracting teeth without pain, by the use of Ether Spray, which affects the teeth only. The tooth and gum surrounding becomes insensible with the external agency, when the tooth can be extracted with no pain and without endangering the life, as in the use of Chloroform. Dr. Robieson will be at the following places prepared to extract teeth with his new apparatus. All office operations in Dentistry performed in a workmanlike manner. Aurora, 1st, 3th, 16th and 23d of each month Newmarket. 22d " " " " Richmond Hill, 9th and 24th " " " " Mt. Albert. 15th " " " " Thornhill. 23rd " " " " Barwick. 28th " " " " Kleinburg. 29th " " " " Nobleton. 30th " " " " Nitrous Oxide Gas always on hand at Aurora. Aurora, April 28, 1870 615-1f

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE ISOLATED RISK FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA. Head Office: King street, corner of Church, Toronto.

Capital. \$500,000 Deposited with Government, 50,000 President—Alex. Mackenzie, Esq., M. C. Manager—John Maughan, Jr.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED: 1st. Absolute security to policy holders, in the shape of a very large cash capital. 2d. The important feature introduced by this company of insuring non-hazardous property only, being the means of giving its Policy Holders very low rates on detached dwellings and farm property.

3rd. The Stockholders, Directors and Agents, being all residents in Canada, losses will be adjusted without delay, and paid in cash at once.

4th. Rates as low as it is possible for any Mutual Company to make them, keeping in view the security of its policy holders.

The undersigned having received an agency for the Townships of Whitefish, King, Markham, Vaughan, York and Etobicoke, begs leave to say that he is now actively engaged in canvassing the same, and those wishing to insure before being called on in the ordinary routine of the canvass, that by addressing him at Newmarket, or at head office, giving No. of lot and concession and name of township, they can secure prompt attention.

THOS. ATKINSON, Agent. Newmarket, Aug. 16, 1871. 682-ly

BUTCHERS.

WM. COX, BUTCHER, Richmond Hill, has always on hand the best of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Sausages, &c., and sells at the lowest prices for cash.

The highest market prices given for cattle, sheep, lambs, &c. Also corned and spiced beef, smoked and dried hams. Richmond Hill, Sept. 27, 1871. 652-1f

NOTICE.

THE subscriber in returning thanks to his friends for the patronage he has received since he commenced business as a butcher on Richmond Hill, begs to announce to them that he has disposed of his business to his son, Henry Hooper, who will in future carry on the business. He also trusts that his customers will continue to bestow their patronage on his successor.

ROBERT HOOPER, Richmond Hill, Jan. 7, '71. 652-1f

POWELL'S PUMPS.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS are made under genuine patents in Canada and the United States. Are no spurious imitations or infringements.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS The only efficient fire engine pump available in a few seconds, winter and summer, day and night. Infringers beware.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS as now made, have no castings to come loose or break. Have all steel bearings guaranteed.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS erected within the last ten years, can have recent improvements attached, and guaranteed superior to any other made.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS have already taken the leading place in some parts of the United States as well as in Canada.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS have all the merits of other pumps without their defects. No other possess their peculiar advantageous features.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS as now perfected, are the successful result of twelve years endeavor to supply a want universally felt.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS even in their hitherto imperfect form, have in all instances carried off the highest prizes from all competitors.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS are adapted for the deepest wells. References to all. Depths from cistern to one hundred and thirty feet.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS have a continental reputation, and are fast superseding all other kinds, both in wood and metal.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS while they cannot be approached in wood, have never yet been equalled in metal at double cost.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS are supplied without infringing Powell's Patents. Users of infringing pumps are liable. C. Powell, Patentee, Newtonbrook.

POWELL'S PATENT PUMPS have been sustained by the highest legal tribunals, and universally approved by an enlightened public wherever introduced.

PATENT MEDICINES.

MUSTARD'S Catarrh Specific Cures Acute and Chronic cases of Catarrh, Neuralgia, Headache, Colic, Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., it is also a good Soothing Syrup.

MUSTARD'S Pills are the best pills you can get for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Liver, Kidney Complaints, &c.

HAVE you Rheumatism, Wounds, Bruises, Old Sores, Cuts, Burns, Frost Bites, Piles, Painful Swellings, White Swellings, and every conceivable wound upon man or beast?

RINGWOOD MARBLE WORKS. WIDEMAN, manufacturer of all kinds of Monuments, Headstones, &c. Call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses. 56 Ringwood, Sept. 13, 1877. 497

WM. MALLOY, BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor-in-Chief, Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE—No. 6 Royal Insurance Buildings, Toronto, Dec. 2, 1869. 594

J. H. SANDERSON, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate of Toronto University College, corner of Yonge and Centre streets East, Richmond Hill, begs to announce to the public that he is now practicing with H. Sanderson, of the same place, where they may be consulted personally or by letter, on all diseases of horses, cattle, &c. All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and medicine sent to any part of the Province. Horses examined as to soundness, and also bought and sold on commission. Richmond Hill, Jan. 25, 1872. 507

G. H. HUSBAND, L.D.S.,

Dentist, begs most respectfully to announce that he will be at

Unionville. 1st Monday of each month Weston. 9th day " " Kleinburg. 16th " " Burwick. 22d " " Scarborough. 23d " "

Where he will be prepared and most happy to wait on those who may require his services.

G. H. H. having had over eleven years' practice, feels confident of giving entire satisfaction.

To those who have favored him with their patronage in the past, he returns his sincere thanks, and to those who may do so in the future, he would say that no endeavor on his part will be wanting to meet their approval.

References—The following gentlemen can with confidence recommend G. H. Husband to all requiring dental aid: Dr. Reid, Thornhill; Dr. Bull, Weston; Dr. D'Evelyn, Burwick; Dr. Corson, Brampton.

Residence. Thornhill. Thornhill, Sept. 18, 1868.

THE KING OF OILS

Stands permanently above every other Remedy now in use. It is invaluable.

ALSO, the Pain Victor is Infallible for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Flox, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Pain and Cramp in the Stomach and Bowels, &c.

Directions with each bottle and box. Manufactured by HMUSTARD, Proprietor, Ingersoll

old by Druggists generally. The Dominion Worm Candy is the medicine to expel worms. Try it. 700-y

FARMERS' BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

JOHN BARRON, manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of boots and shoes, 38 West Market Square, Toronto.

Boots and shoes made to measure, of the best material and workmanship, at the lowest remunerating prices. Toronto, Dec. 3, 1867.

D. C. O'BRIEN,

ACCOUNTANT, Book-keeper, Conveyancer, and Commission Agent for the sale or purchase of land, farm stock, &c., also for the collection of rents, notes and accounts. Charges Moderate. Office—Richmond street, Richmond Hill. 700-ly

Only Seven.

In early times, the number of known metals were seven:—iron, copper, silver, gold, lead, tin and mercury.

They were designated by the names of the seven planets then known, and a certain union was supposed to exist between each planet and its corresponding metal. Thus, gold was the sun; silver, the moon; mercury, its messenger; copper, Venus; iron, Mars; tin, Jupiter; lead, Saturn. There is no doubt that besides these seven minerals the ancients were familiar with many others, such as sulphur, calcium, and other simple bodies which modern science has classified as minerals, but they recognized as such only those which bore the outward appearance of metallic bodies, being found in nature in a native and pure state, scarcely wanting any other manipulation than fusion—a very simple process, easily accomplished by the most inexperienced workmen.

As to the chemical action of minerals and the part they act in vegetation, they had not the slightest notion. In the Middle Ages, when science had scarcely advanced beyond the stage where the Romans had left it, metals were the object of a strange and mysterious manipulation, which borrowed from its secrecy a degree of awe which exercised a remarkable influence on society. The art of the alchemist, like the kindred one of the astrologer, generated an amount of superstition scarcely credible; but at the same time it must be acknowledged that these follies, ridiculous and contemptible though they may appear to us now, were attended by wholesome discoveries, both in metallurgy and astronomy, which greatly added to the stock of real science.

The Site of Athens.

The site selected by the old Athenians for their city was a fitting one for the capital of a people keenly sensitive to beauty, and destined to become the leaders of the world in matters of taste, especially in the important department of the Fine Arts.

Nowhere are there more charming contrasts of mountain, sea and plain—nowhere a more perfect harmony of picturesque effect. The sea is not a dreary waste of waters without bounds, but a smiling gulf mirroring its mountain walls, and winding about embosomed isles, yet ever broadening as it recedes, and suggesting the mighty flood beyond from which it springs. The plain is not an illimitable expanse over which the weary eye ranges in vain in quest of some resting-place, but is so small as to be embraced in its whole contour in a single view, while its separate features—the broad, dense belt of olives which marks the bed of its principal stream, the ancient Cephissus, the vineyards, the grain fields and the sunny hill-side pastures—are made to produce their full impression. The mountains are not near enough to be obstructive, much less oppressive; neither are they so distant as to be indistinct or to seem insignificant. Seen through the clear air, their naked summits are so sharply defined and so individual in appearance as to seem almost like sculptured forms chiseled out of the hard rock.

A country editor reports money "close, but not close enough to be reached."

Gathering up the Fragments.

The owners of a large manufacturing jewelry establishment recently put down new flooring in their workshops, and the gold they obtained by burning the old flooring not only paid for the new one, but for putting two coats of paint on the entire factory. In another the hands all work on a sort of bracket standing out from the bench in front of them, so that the filings of gold may fall on a tin plate below, and be returned to the melting room. The greatest care is exercised to prevent waste. The floors, benches and seats are carefully swept every evening, and the sweepings put away to have the gold removed from them by chemical process. Every now and then aprons, benches, stools, and even the flooring, are burned to get the gold out of them. Even brushes, clothes, cotton, wool and rags, are burned. The average quantity of gold saved annually in this way in the factory is about \$50,000 worth.

All the water in which the five hundred employes wash their hands is filtered four times, and the amount of gold recovered from it averages about \$15,000 a year. A barrel of sweepings will fetch four dollars and a half a pound; and even after they have, as they think, extracted all the gold from them they sell the refuse to the smelters at nine cents, and even as high as eleven cents, a pound.

Make Friends.

"I will give you an unflinching key to success," said an experienced man to his young friend: "Make one new friend every day, and retain all you make."

Three hundred and sixty-five friends a year would certainly be an important auxiliary to the "productive resources" of an ambitious young man making his way in the world. But then comes the question: How are these friends to be made? It will be easy enough to retain a friend once earned, but how can this very excellent prescription of making friends be carried out? There may be many ways in which progress may be had in this direction, even if the task should not be literally accomplished. Let us look at the matter in a rational way. To commence with, civility is an excellent bait with which to catch friends; and civility is cheap. Nothing is easier than to keep a supply "constantly on hand." There are bogus articles sometimes attempted to be palmed off for the real thing, but they are all so base that they are easily detected. Obsequiousness is one; flattery another; mock modesty a third; officiousness a fourth, and so on. These may have the "genuine stamp," but their spuriousness is easily detected.—True civility needs no false lights to show its points. It is the embodiment of Truth, the mere opening out of the inner self. The arts and artifices of a polished exterior are well enough; but if they are anything less or more than a fair exponent of inward rectitude, their hollowness cannot long escape detection. Shakespeare has said, "A man may smile, and smile, and be a villain," but all the world knows that there is a wide difference between the smile of a villain and that of a honest man.

Importance of Rest.

Nature won't be robbed! How many times have you heard the old saying? Experienced fathers and mothers urge upon youthful sons and daughters that they should have a regular hour for going to rest at night, and that hour be an early one, so that by an abundance of sweet sleep they may not fail of the best measures of physical and mental growth. Hours of sleep, not the sleep of exhaustion, are the hours of accumulation. Some one asserts that the greatest preachers have invariably been great sleepers. Does the fact that the pastor sometimes finds himself compelled to write late into Saturday night to finish his sermon, explain the lack of force in his pulpit efforts on the Sabbath? One of a minister's first duties is to keep himself in as wholesome and perfect a frame of body, and hence of spirit, as it is possible for him to acquire.

Believe in Yourself.

It is said that when John C. Calhoun was in Yale College, he was ridiculed by his fellow-students for his intense application to study.

"Why, sirs," he replied, "I am forced to make the most of my time that I may acquire myself creditably when in Congress."

A laugh followed, when he exclaimed,—

"Do you doubt it? I assure you if I were not convinced of my ability to reach the national capital as a representative within the next three years, I would leave college this very day!"

Let every young man thus have faith in himself, and take earnestly hold of life, scorning all props and buttresses, all crutches and life-preservers. Let him believe, with Pestalozzi, that no man in God's earth is either willing or able to help any other. Let him strive to be a creator rather than an inheritor—to bequeath rather than borrow. Instead of wielding the rusted sword of valorous forefathers, let him forget his own weapons, and, conscious of the God in him and the providence over him, let him fight his own battles with his own good lance. Instead of sighing for an education, capital, or friends, and declaring that, "if he only had these, he would be somebody," let him remember that, as Horace Greeley says, he is looking through the wrong end of the telescope; that if he only were somebody, he would speedily have all the boons whose absence he is bewailing. Instead of being one of the foiled potentialities, of which the world is so full—one of the subjunctive heroes, who always might, could, would or should do great things, but whose not doing great things is what nobody can understand—let him be in the imperative mood, and do that of which his talents are indicative. This lesson of self-reliance once learned and acted on, and every man will discover within himself, under God, the elements and capacities of usefulness and honor.

Spontaneous Combustion.

Facts furnish more lasting warnings than precepts. We have frequently found occasion to speak of the danger of spontaneous combustion, and now select an item from the report of the fire marshal of New York city, which will support our idea on the subject. Sixteen recent examples of fires caused by spontaneous combustion are recited in this report. During the year 1872 there were 1,380 fires in New York. How many were spontaneously caused there are no means of knowing. Of sixteen spontaneous cases above alluded to, nine originated among oily rags, cotton waste or rope materials, two in piles of coal, one in a mass of "excelsior" or fine wood shavings used for cheap upholstery purposes, one in salt hay, two in oily sawdust, one in rubbish.

A Well Trained Eye.

Every occupation in life requires a mechanically trained eye. No mechanic can ever attain distinction unless he is able to detect ordinary imperfection at sight, so that he can see if things are out of plumb, out of level, out of square and out of proper shape; and unless he can also detect disproportion or ill-shaped patterns. This is a great mechanical attainment. We say attainment, because it can be gained by any ordinary person. Of course there are defective eyes as there are other defective organs; the speech, for instance, is sometimes defective; but the eye is susceptible of the same training as any other organ. A very good way to discipline the mechanical eye is to first measure an inch with the eye, then prove it with the rule, then measure a half inch, then an eighth, and so on, and you will soon be able to discover at a glance the difference between a twelfth and sixteenth of an inch; then go to three inches, six, twelve and so on. Some call this guessing; there is no guess work about it; it is measuring with the eye and mind. Acquire the habit of criticizing for imperfections every piece of work that you see; do everything as nearly as you can without measuring (or spoiling it), or as nearly as you can trust the eye with its present training. If you cannot see things mechanically do not blame the eye for it; the fact is, the eye is not half as much at fault as a heedless mind, and a little training and care is all that is necessary for success.

Another Useful Discovery.

Art journals are eloquent in praise of a material recently produced, and called by the Arabic-sounding name of Zopissa, which is neither paint, varnish or glue, but a substance combining the special qualities of each of these bodies with others peculiar to itself. It can be employed with the facility of paint. It is as preservative of surface and lustrous as the most successful varnish. It holds with a tenacity equal to the best marine glue, not only wood, paper and cloth, but stone, glass and iron. It is impervious to water. It is incombustible by fire. It is almost an absolute non-conductor of heat. While qualities such as these are enough to give a very high commercial value to a chemical product, the cost of production tends to be very low. Its value for maritime and military purposes appear to be extraordinary. Again, for pipes, cisterns, reservoirs of water not only can these be made of this material at a third of the price of iron, but the chemical action that is always going on in metal containing water would be obviated and the great trouble of the winter frosts in all large towns, the fracture of the water-pipes, would be rendered a thing of the past, owing not so much to the great strength as to the non-conducting quality of pipes made of this cheap material. Space would fail to tell of the uses to which it may be satisfactorily applied. For vessels it may be made to combine the lightness of timber with the resistance of iron armor. For shoes it is at once light and durable. For cartridge cases it presents to the manufacturer of small arms, and indeed to the artillerist in any branch, exactly that of which he is in search. All things considered, the discovery of Zopissa may be said to commence a new era in the manufacturing world.

The Polar Regions.

Intensely cold, stormy and ice-bound, as all nature is at the Arctic circle, there are evidences in multiplied forms to prove that the climate in these hospitable abodes of the white bear and walrus was once as mild, warm and delightful as the island of Cuba. Vegetable productions of the soil, so ancient we have data to reckon from, are abundant. These grew luxuriantly where it is now almost impossible to sustain either plants or animal with all the appliances of art, and from their structure are particularly fitted for a tropical climate. This statement requires no proof, since the archives of geology verify it by preserved specimens in the rocks, the land and caverns of the frozen North. What forces produced the change from a mild to a terrific region of storms in their most fitful exhibitions of restlessness fury? The polarity of the earth must have been suddenly changed.

The English Sparrows of New York.

The sparrows heep fearlessly about the streets and in the parks, and perch on the trees and fences, or wherever they list. Everybody welcomes and feeds the sparrows. Scarcely a boy in the city is heartless enough to throw a stone at, or in any way molest them. And I doubt if half a dozen are wantonly killed in New York in the course of a year. During the past winter the little fellows had a pretty rough time of it, and quite a number were frozen to death by the extreme cold weather; but they are busy, these mild spring days, mating, and building their nests; and, as they are not harassed with any of the minor cares of life,—having no household to pay, or board-bills to settle,—and can give their undivided time and attention to the fulfilment of the Scriptural injunction about replenishing the earth, the few hundreds that perished will scarcely be missed, or will soon have their places filled. The English sparrow was introduced into this city, and I believe into this country, by Mr. Thomas Woodcock, of Brooklyn, at the instance of the Brooklyn Institute, in 1856. In the fall of that year he brought over from Manchester about a dozen, and liberated them the following spring. They flew away, and nothing more was heard of them till the spring of 1858, when two pairs were observed among the ivy that clammers over Grace Church. During the summer several young ones were seen; and, since then, they have gone on increasing at an enormous rate, and most effectually clearing the city trees of caterpillars and other insect pests, with which they were swarming at the time the little brown chirrupers put in an appearance.

Old Customs.

It is hard for us to realize that there ever was a time when the yard-stick and pound-weight had no existence. But there certainly was a time when our far-off ancestors had no definite way of weighing or measuring. To meet the first difficulty, they began to reckon by grains of wheat or barley. So many grains, twenty-four, equalled the weight of a silver penny in the reign of Edward I.; and the table now in use started from this very simple method. Again, that mystery to little children first learning arithmetic, "Three barleycorns make one inch," is solved in the same way. Three grains, laid in order lengthwise, expressed the shortest distance. The standard of lineal measure was early fixed upon in England; and as the crown had the right to decide about it, King Henry I., one day, stretching out his stalwart right arm, ordained that what we call the yard should be established as just the length of it. The measure known as the "nail" represents a certain distance from the thumb-nail, and the "foot" corresponded to the length of a human foot. A curious custom was observed by the bakers in keeping accounts with their customers. They had a stick—called the nick-stick—for each one, and for every loaf of bread he bought, a notch was cut in it; so that instead of presenting a bill, this stick was brought forward, and the amount reckoned up by the "nicks" in it. Sir Walter Scott refers to this usage in "The Antiquary." This method of keeping account seems very crude to our enlightened sense. But will the time ever come when our own descendants will speak of our business habits with indulgent pity? The world moves, and forward always. We live and act, and do great deeds in mortal eyes. Then we pass away and the world progresses without us, and our greater triumphs pale in the light of the greater ones achieved by our sons.

Is there a God?

How eloquently does Chateaubriand reply to this inquiry: There is a God! The herb of the valley, the cedars of the mountains bless Him; the insect sports in His beams; the elephant salutes Him with the rising orb of the day; the bird sings to Him in the cottage; the thunder proclaims Him in the heavens; the ocean declares His immensity; man alone has said, "There is no God!" Unite in thought at the same instant the most beautiful objects in nature; suppose that you see at once all the hours of the day and all the seasons of the year; a morning of spring and a morning of autumn; a night spangled with stars and a night covered with clouds; meadows covered with flowers, and forests heavy with snow; fields gilded by tints of autumn; then alone you will have a just conception of the universe. While you are gazing on the sun which is plunging under the vault of the west, another observer admires him emerging from the gilded gates of the east. By what inconceivable magic does that aged star, which is sinking fatigued and burning in the shade of the evening, reappear at the same time, fresh and humid with the rosy dews of morning? At every instant of the day the glorious orb is at once rising, resplendent at noonday, and setting in the west; or rather our sense deceives us, and there is, properly speaking, no east, west, north or south in the world. Everything reduces itself to a single point, from whence the king of day sends forth at once a triple light in one substance. The bright splendor is perhaps that which nature can present that is most beautiful; for while it gives us an idea of the perpetual magnificence and resistless power of God, it exhibits at the same time a shining image of the glorious trinity!

Toothache.

A new remedy consists in the employment of injections introduced into the gum near the diseased tooth. Dr. Dop has tried these injections in about one hundred cases. In twenty cases he made use of morphia, which succeeded very well, but only for a time. Chloroform was far more successful, and is now exclusively used by Dr. Dop. It was eminently successful in sixty-two cases out of eighty. The injection is made with the small syringe commonly used in France for subcutaneous injections. Only two drops are put in at a time. The needle is introduced gradually, and must remain *in situ* a few seconds. On withdrawing it, pressure must be exercised on the gum with the finger. In by far the greater number of cases, one injection is quite enough to stop the toothache.

Somebody has used pot and other names thus: For a printer's wife, Em; for a sport's wife, Bet-ty; for a lawyer's wife, Sue; for a teamster's wife, Car-rie; for a fisherman's wife, Net-ty; for a shoe maker's wife, Peg-gy; for a carpet man's wife, Mat-tie; for an auctioneer's wife, Bid-dy; for a chemist's wife, Ann Eliza; for an engineer's wife, Bridge-it.

SMOKED OUT.—"Another poor girl has died in Virginia from the use of tobacco, at the age of one hundred. She was an orphan."