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1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.  
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publisher may send them until all arrears are paid: and subscribers are responsible for all numbers sent.  
3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible *ill they have notified their Bill*, and ordered their periodical to be discontinued. *Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the Office, is not such notice as the Law requires.*  
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and their periodicals are sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.

**Rates of Advertising.**  
Six lines and under, first insertion . . . 50 cents.  
Each subsequent insertion . . . 13 "  
Six to ten lines, first insertion . . . 75 "  
Each subsequent insertion . . . 25 "  
Above ten lines, first insertion (per line) 8 "  
Each subsequent insertion (per line) 2 "  
Cards in the Business Directory, ten lines and under, per annum . . . \$4.00  
Do. for six months . . . \$3.00  
All advertisements must be accompanied by written instructions, and none will be discontinued without a written order.  
No advertisement discontinued until paid for at the time of withdrawal, unless by consent of the publisher.  
All letters and communications addressed to the editor must be Post paid.  
Money letters, properly mailed and registered at the risk of the publisher.  
No unpaid letters taken from Post Office.  
S. L. M. LUKE,  
Proprietor

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**  
**DR. WOOD,**  
CORNER,  
LICENSED TO PRACTICE  
PHYSIC, SURGERY AND MIDWIFERY,  
DURHAM.  
Durham, Dec. 2, 1858. 1

**J. F. BROWN,**  
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,  
DURHAM.  
Durham, Dec. 2, 1858. 1

**SAMUEL E. LEGATE,**  
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES  
DURHAM.  
Durham, Dec. 2, 1858. 1

**S. R. CHAFFEY,**  
CONVEYANCER,  
Commissioner in Court of Queen's Bench  
AND  
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Chaffey's Mills,  
Glenelg, Jan. 12, 1859. 7

**JOHN KENNEDY'S**  
LAW, CHANCERY  
AND  
CONVEYANCING OFFICE;  
BISHOP'S BUILDINGS,  
MAIN STREET, MOUNT FOREST.  
Mount Forest, Nov. 29, 1861. 154

**J. GEEDS,**  
Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c.,  
MOUNT FOREST,  
COUNTIES OF WELLINGTON AND GREY.  
Mount Forest, July 21, 1859. 33

**D. DONOHUE,**  
GENERAL MERCHANT,  
Traveller's Home Inn,  
Garafraxa Road, five miles from Durham.  
Glenelg, Dec. 2, 1858. 1

**BUTCHERS' ARMS INN**  
(LATE FAIR FOREST INN.)  
BY  
**THOMAS WORROD,**  
Toronto and Sydney Road; 26 miles from Owen Sound; 16 do. from John Town, Garafraxa Road; 6 do. from Flesher's Corners. Bar and Larder well supplied. Good stabling and attentive hostler.  
East Glenelg, May 9, 1861. 126-1y

**ORCHARDVILLE HOTEL,**  
BY  
**THOMAS BARLOW.**  
HALF WAY BETWEEN DURHAM AND MOUNT FOREST. Bar and Larder well supplied. Good stabling, and attentive hostlers.  
Orchardville, 22nd May 1861. 123-1y

**FASHIONABLE TAILORING**  
**ESTABLISHMENT**  
PRICEVILLE:  
**J. D. GRAY.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to the inhabitants of Priceville and surrounding country that he has commenced the above business in Priceville, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.  
All the latest American and Foreign styles made as desired.  
Priceville, 2nd Dec. 1861. 155-1y

**ADVERTISE IN THE STANDARD.**

# Durham Standard,

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, EDUCATION, AND AGRICULTURE,  
AND COUNTY OF GREY GENERAL ADVERTISER.

S. L. M. LUKE, Publisher.  
VOL. 4.—NO. 30.] DURHAM, C. W., FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1862, [WHOLE NUMBER, 156

**DR. J. CRAWFORD,**  
GRADUATE OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE  
Kingston; of the University of New York  
Aylett's Medical and Surgical Institute, New York; New York Ophthalmic Hospital; and Provincial Licentiate, Durham  
Corner for the County of Grey.  
SCHOOL AND RESIDENCE.—Adjoining the store of Mr. D. Fletcher.  
N. B.—Dr. C. begs to return thanks for the confidence and patronage received during his residence in Durham, and will continue to attend to all calls pertaining to the Profession. Accounts rendered semi-annually, in the months of July and January. 128-1f  
Durham, May 23, 1861

**ORCHARD'S**  
New Tin-ware Establishment.  
The inhabitants of Durham and vicinity are hereby informed that the above establishment is opened in the premises three doors north of the British Hotel, where he will keep a constant supply of  
**Tin, Copper, Iron, and JAPANESE WARES,**  
which will be sold cheap for cash.  
COTTON RAGS, OLD COPPER, & SKINS taken in exchange for goods.  
JAPANESE WORK MADE TO ORDER.  
Durham, 15th August, 1861. 140-1y

**ANGLO AMERICAN HOTEL**  
MAIN STREET, MOUNT FOREST,  
BY **THOMAS WILSON.**  
FARMERS, CITIZENS, AND TRAVELLERS, will find at the above Hotel, all the comforts of a home during their visits; and those requiring entertainment will have the best of the country afforded.  
Good Stabling and attentive and civil Hostlers. Stages call daily at the above Hotel.  
THOMAS WILSON.  
Mount Forest Jan. 18th, 1861. 6-

**Travellers' Home Inn,**  
BY  
**THEODORE ZASS,**  
Township of Arthur,  
26 miles from Durham, 10 from Mount Forest, and 17 miles from Fergus.  
Every attention paid to the comfort of the travelling public.  
Good Stabling and an attentive hostler.  
Arthur, Dec. 16 1858. 3

**INSURANCE.**  
The subscriber is Agent for the  
**Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Co.**  
SURPLUS, OVER \$28,000.  
They are prepared to take risks on reasonable terms.  
JOHN MILLER  
Durham, 30th August, 1859. 39-1f

**BRITISH HOTEL,**  
PRICEVILLE,  
BY  
**E. B. McMILLAN.**  
THE Bar is supplied with the best Wine and Liquors, and the Larder will be found all times conducive to the comfort of the travelling community.  
Priceville, January 20, 1860. 59-8

**MORRISON & SAMPSON**  
BARRISTERS,  
ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c.  
Office.—Western Assurance Buildings,  
CHURCH STREET,  
**TORONTO.**  
ANGUS MORRISON, D. A. SAMPSON.  
130-1f

**E. A. GOODEVE,**  
General Dealer in  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Hardware, Groceries, &c.  
Executed in the most approved form.  
HANOVER, 25th March, 1862.

**IMPORTANT.**  
DR. WISTAR'S PULMONIC SYRUP, is highly recommended for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. 25 cents per bottle.

**J. K. VICK,**  
FROM ENGLAND,  
PRACTICAL WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,  
Goldsmith, Silversmith, and Engraver. Club and Lodge Seals made to order at twelve hours' notice.  
First door North of J. T. Butcher's Confectionery Shop, Poulett St., Owen Sound.  
JEWELRY NEATLY REPAIRED.  
Orders from Durham, whether by mail or otherwise, punctually attended to. Charges moderate.  
Owen Sound, Jan. 28, 1861. 112-1y

## POETRY.

**The Happy Days of Home.**  
The dear delights of home I sing,  
When all was fresh and fair;  
And not a sorrow there to fling  
Across my path a care;  
When thought and feeling undivided,  
Alas! how little then we prized  
The happy days of Home!

In summer we the woodlands roved,  
With friends we loved so well;  
When a girl's gay we were,  
Of cowslip and bi-e-bell.  
Where are those merry faces now?  
Two deep neat oceans' foam,  
And one of angel mould I know.  
Hath made bright heaven her Home.

How merry were our winter pranks,  
How glad that days gone by;  
To powder plating Guy!  
Our out door revels, in-door games,  
How oft their memories come,  
And bear us back from sterner themes  
To those of dear old Home!

I've known a joy of after life,  
That could with home compare;  
All else have e'er been tinged with strife,  
Or strewn with craft and care;  
And thus full often, Thought and I  
Like truant children roam,  
And live once more, in memory,  
The happy days of Home!

## Miscellaneous Reading.

**Journal of His Excellency Lt. Gov. Simcoe from Navy Hall to Detroit, and Return.—Feb.—March, 1793.**  
1793.—Feb. 4th.—On Monday His Excellency Lieut. Governor Simcoe, accompanied by Capt. Fitzgerald and Lt. Smith of the 5th Regt., Lt. Talbot, Grey Givens and Major Littlehales, left Navy Hall in sleighs and proceeded through the concessions parallel with Lake Ontario to the twelve mile Creek. The roads being very muddy and wet, owing to the unusual mildness of the season, we were obliged to stop there a short time and reached the twenty mile Creek in the evening and slept at one of Col. Hilditch's houses.

21st. Upon arriving at the forty-mile Creek an express arrived from Kingston, brought by two Mississauga Indians. The circumstances detained the Governor till the next day.  
6th. When with some difficulty we reached Nelles's at the Grand River, (or Ouse) being obliged to cross the Mountain, which bore sad relief of devastation occasioned by a hurricane the preceding autumn.

7th. About twelve o'clock we arrived at Capt. Brant's, at the Mohawk Indian Village, going along the ice on the Grand River with great rapidity for a considerable way. The country between this place and Niagara, a distance computed about seven miles, previous to ascending the Mountain, (considered as a branch of the settlement, Alleghany,) is in a tolerable state of improvement. The mountain is well timbered and richly dressed with pine, oak, beech and maple, &c.; torrents caused by rain issued from its summit and from the several creeks which run into Lake Ontario break the ground, making deep ravines, thereby much diversify the scene. The mountain runs parallel with Lake Ontario. On our arrival at the Mohawk village the Indians hosted their flags and trophies of war, and fired a *feu de joie* in compliment of His Excellency the Representative of the King their father. This place is peculiarly striking when seen from the high land above it. The Grand River is seen flowing through extensive meadows, surrounded in the distance by the landscape. There is a well built wooden church with a steeple, a school, and an excellent house of Capt. Brant's. The source of the Grand River is not accurately ascertained, but is supposed to empty itself into Lake Erie, and for 50 or 60 miles is as broad as the Thames at Richmond in England.—Some villages of the Onondagas, Delaware, and Cayugas are dispersed on its banks.

10th. While we were at the Mohawk village we heard Divine service performed at the church by an Indian. The devout behaviour of the women, (Squaws) the melody of their voices and the exact time they keep in singing hymns is worthy of observation.  
10th. We did not quit the Mohawk village till noon, when we set out with Brant and about 12 Indians, came to an encampment of the Mississaugas and slept at a trader's house.

11th. Passed over some fine open plains said to be frequented by immense herds of deer; but so very little snow had fallen this winter we did not see them. We crossed two or three rivulets through a thick wood and over a salt *hilk*; stopped at four o'clock to give the Indians time to make a wigwam.—The dexterity and alacrity of those people habituated to the hardships incidental to the woods is remarkable: small parties will with the utmost facility cut down large trees with their tomahawks, bark them, and in a few minutes construct a most comfortable but capable of resisting any inclemency of the weather, covering it with the bark of the Elm. During this day's march we saw the remains of several beaver dams.

12th. We went through an irregular woody country, passed an encampment said to have been Lord E. Fitzgerald's when on his march to Detroit, Michilimackinac and the Mississippi. We passed a fine cedar grove and about 1 o'clock crossed on the trunk of a tree a small branch of the La Trenché (Thames) and soon afterwards crossed the main branch of that river in the same manner. We met a man almost starved who was employed to obtain a temporary relief of biscuit

and pork; he was going to Niagara. From the conductor of the annual winter Express from Detroit whom we afterwards met, we learned that the man had been guilty of theft. We halted on an open part of the wood and halted at the first night; we were much fatigued and refreshed ourselves with soup and dried venison.

13th.—Early this morning the express from Detroit with Mr. Clark, a Wyandott, and a Chippewa Indian parted from us on their way to Niagara. We went between an irregular fence of stakes made by the Indians to intimidate and impede the deer and facilitate their hunting. After crossing a branch of the Thames we halted to observe a beautiful situation, formerly a bed of the river, a grove of hemlock, pine and a large creek; we passed some deep ravines and made our wigwams by a stream on the brow of a hill near a spot where the Indians were interred; the burying ground was earth raised up by a large pole with wickered hoops on it, denoting the nation, tribe, and achievements of the deceased either as Chiefs, warriors or hunters.

This day a moose was discovered in a very large elm tree; the Indians gave a most tremendous shout and set to work with their tomahawks and axes in ten or fifteen minutes the tree was cut down. The way of encircling the animal was curious—judging correctly of the space the tree would occupy when falling they surrounded it and closed in so suddenly that the moose could not escape and was killed. The Indians at first amused themselves with allowing a Newfoundland dog to attack it; but it defended itself so well that I think it would have escaped from the dog but for the interposition of the Indians. Several more racoons were traced in the snow and two of them taken by the same mode. The third racoon made us an excellent supper, some parts were very tender and in general the flesh was excellent for food.

14th. This brought us within a few miles of the Delaware Indian village where we encamped. The Indians shot some black and other squirrels. We observed many trees blazed and various figures of Indians (returning from battle with scalps) and animals' drawn upon them descriptive of the nation and numbers that had passed many of the trees. The way of encircling the animal was curious—judging correctly of the space the tree would occupy when falling they surrounded it and closed in so suddenly that the moose could not escape and was killed. The Indians at first amused themselves with allowing a Newfoundland dog to attack it; but it defended itself so well that I think it would have escaped from the dog but for the interposition of the Indians. Several more racoons were traced in the snow and two of them taken by the same mode. The third racoon made us an excellent supper, some parts were very tender and in general the flesh was excellent for food.

15th. We passed the Mohawk Indian village this day; we were cordially received by the Chiefs of the nation and regaled with eggs and venison. Captain Brant being obliged to return to a Council of the Six Nations, we stayed the whole day. The Delaware Castle is pleasantly situated on the high banks of the Thames. The meadows at the bottom are cleared to some extent and in summer planted with Indian corn. After walking twelve or fifteen miles this day part of the way through plains of white oak and ash and passing several Chippewa Incampments, we arrived at a Canadian Trader's, and a little beyond in proceeding down the River the Indians discovered a spring of oil, sulphur, which upon examination proved to be a kind of petroleum. We passed another wigwam of the Chippewas, making maple sugar—the mildness of the winter compelled them in a great measure to abandon their annual hunting—we soon arrived at an old hut where we passed the night.

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18th. Crossing the Thames and passing a new log house belonging to a sailor named Carpenter, we passed a thick swampy wood of black walnut three or four hours. We came to a bend of the La Trenché and were agreeably surprised to meet twelve or fourteen carioles coming to meet us, and conducted the Governor, who with his suite, got into them and about four o'clock arrived at Dolson's, but previously reconnoitred a fork of the river, and examined a Mill of curious construction erected upon it. The settlement where Dolson resides is very promising. The land is adapted for farms, and there are some respectable inhabitants on both sides of the river,—behind it the South is a range of spacious meadows, which are continually full upon them and the pools and ponds are full of Cray fish.

19th. From Dolson's we went to the mouth of the Thames in carioles and about 12 miles on we saw the remains of a considerable town of Chippewas, where it is reported a desperate battle was fought between them and the Senecas, and that the latter were totally vanquished and abandoned their dominions to the conquerors. Certain it is that human bones are scattered in abundance in the vicinity of the ground, and the Indians have a variety of traditions relative to this transaction. Going along the borings of the Lake St. Clair, we came to the N. E. shore of the river of Detroit. The Canadians and Militia fired a *feu de joie*. Soon afterwards we crossed the river in boats, but were much impeded by the floating ice. We entered the Garrison of Detroit, which was under arms to receive His Excellency Lt. Gov. Simcoe, and upon his landing fired a royal salute.

Gov. Simcoe reviewed the 24th Regiment and the Garrison, examined Fort Lennox and the rest of the works, and then went in a calash to the River Rouge, where was a compact, well-built vessel ready to be launched. The merchants vessels were all laid up in ordinary during the winter months in the same manner as His Majesty's

ships, which are placed under the protection of the guns of the Fort. Saw the bridge where Pontiac, the Indian Chief, after his treacherous attempt to surprise Detroit made a stand, on which occasion so great was the slaughter of British troops that it is called the Bloody bridge.

23rd. Left Detroit early on Saturday morning under a salute; in the evening stopped at Dolson's about four miles.  
24th. Lieut. Smith read prayer to the Governor, his suite, and those of the neighborhood who attended, and we remained at Dolson's the whole day.  
25th. Left Dolson's in carioles, went as far as where the carioles met us, accompanied by Colonel McKee, Mr. Baby and others. Here we separated, and each taking his pack on his back we walked that night to the Moravian village.

26th. Heard Divine Service performed at the Moravian village by two of the Missionaries, one speaking extempore from the Bible, the other expressing himself in the Indian language.  
27th. Reached the Delaware village, received congratulations from the Chiefs with presents of venison, and in the evening witnessed their dance, a ceremony they never dispense with when any of the King's office is to visit their villages.  
28th. At 6 o'clock we stopped at the south side of the Thames and refreshed ourselves on salt pork and venison cooked by Lt. Smith, who admirably superintended that department. As usually, we sang "God save the King," and went to rest.

29th. March 1st. This day steered north-west, snow having fallen; saw tracks of deer, two bears, beaver, and other animals; walked 15 or 16 miles, crossed the river twice on the ice close to a Chippewa hunting ground and opposite to a fine terrace; we encamped near a Bay. The Governor and most of the party wore moccasins, having snow-shoes.  
2nd. Struck the Thames at one end of a low flat island. The rapidity of the current is so great as to have formed a channel through the main land being a peninsula and formed this island.—We walked over a rich meadow and at its extremity reached the forks of the river. The Governor wished to examine this situation and its extent, and we therefore stopped here a day. He judged it to be a situation eminently calculated for the Metropolis of all Canada, among many other essentials it possesses the following advantages: command of territory, internal situation, central position, facility of water communication up and down the Thames, superior navigation for a great part of its course and for small craft probably to the Moravian settlement—to the southward by a small portage to the waters flowing into Lake Huron, by the south east by a carrying place into Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence, the soil luxuriantly fertile and the land capable of being easily cleared and soon put into a state of agriculture, a pinery upon an adjacent high knoll, and other timber on the height well adapted for the manufacture of masts, and a climate not inferior to any part of Canada. To these natural advantages an object of great importance is to be added: he enormous expenses of the Indian Department would be greatly diminished, if not abolished—the Indians would in all probability be induced to become the carriers of their own peltries and they would find a ready, contiguous and equitable mart honorably advantageous to the Government and the community in general, without becoming a prey to the monopolizing and unprincipled trader. Lt. Givens killed a porcupine, which we ate roasted and made a delightful repast; it tasted like a young pig.—The Newfoundland dog bit the animal, his mouth became filled with quills which the Indians easily extracted, and applied a root which speedily healed the wound.

Various figures were delineated on the trees with charcoal and vermilion—the most remarkable were men with deer's heads.  
3rd. Left our wigwams in which we slept on hemlock—rained all night—ascended the height at least 120 feet to a continuation of pinery already mentioned. At noon arrived at an encampment we left on the 14th February, and were agreeably surprised to meet Captain Brant and a numerous retinue. Two of the party killed a mink and a doe, which the Indians hung on a sapling swinging in the air to prevent any depredation from wolves.

4th. Travelled through the rain, nothing extraordinary happening.  
5th. Met Mr. Clark and the winter express returning from Niagara, and Mr. Jones the Deputy Surveyor; halted in a cedar swamp and were much amused by seeing Brant chase a mink, which he did not hit; several porcupines were killed.  
6th. Arrived at the Mohawk village. In the evening the Indians danced their customary dances, and we, and most of His Excellency's suite, being equipped and dressed in imitation of Indians were adopted as Chis.

7th. In the afternoon we came to Wilson's Mills on the mountain.  
8th. On account of a severe snow storm we proceeded no further than Barley's at Burlington Bay.  
9th. Arrived late at Greer's at the forty-mile Creek.  
10th. Sunday the Governor arrived at Navy Hall.

**Western Eloquence.**  
They have some brave orators out west—that fact there is no disputing, if we admit that the reporters translate them aright, and of course they don't do anything else, as the following specimen (of lofty and burning eloquence) will testify: "Americans! This is a great country—wide—vast—and in the southwest unlimited. Our Republic is yet destined to re-annex all South America, to occupy the Russian Possessions, and again to recover the possessions of these British provinces, which the prowess of the old thirteen colonies won from the French on the plains of Abraham! all rightfully ours to re-occupy. Ours is a great and growing country. Faneuil Hall was its cradle, but what—what will be found timber enough to make its coffin? Scoop all the water out of the Atlantic Ocean, and its bed will not afford a grave sufficient for its corpse. And yet America has scarcely grown out of the gristle of boyhood. Europe! what is Europe? She is no war, nothing, a circumstance, a cipher, a mere obsolete idea. We have faster steamboats, swifter locomotives, better fire engines, longer rivers, broader lakes, higher mountains, deeper cartaracts, louder thunder, forked thunder and lightning, braver men, handsomer women and more money than England! dar have!"

## Poetical Curiosity.

A curious arrangement of different Biblical texts given in the following poem:  
Cling to the Mighty One, Pa. lxxxix, 19.  
Cling in thy grief; Heb. xii, 11.  
Cling to the Holy One, Pa. xvi, 10.  
He gives relief. Pa. cxvii, 6.  
Cling to the Gracious One, Pa. cxvii, 6.  
Cling in thy pain; Pa. lv, 4.  
Cling to the Faithful One, I Thes. v, 24.  
He will sustain. Pa. xxviii, 8.

Cling to the Living One, Heb. viii, 25.  
Cling in thy woe; Pa. lxxxvi, 7.  
Cling to the Loving One, I John, v, 16.  
Through all below. Rom. viii, 28.  
Cling to the Pardoning One, Is. lv, 7.  
He speaketh peace. John xii, 27.  
Cling to the Healing One, Ex. xv, 26.  
Anguish shall cease. Pa. cxviii, 8.

Cling to the Bleeding One, I John, i, 7.  
Cling to his side; John xv, 27.  
Cling to the Risen One, Rom. vi, 9.  
In him abide. John xv, 4.  
Cling to the Coming One, Rev. xxii, 10.  
Hope shall arise; Titus ii, 13.  
Cling to the Reigning One, Pa. cxvi, 1.  
Joy lights thine eyes. Pa. xvi, 11.

## Juggling Extraordinary.

A BRASS COIN CHANGED INTO A LIVING SERPENT.  
The fort at Calcutta, commonly known as Fort William, is one of the most splendid and convenient military establishments to be found in any part of the globe. It is often the scene of animated festivity, from the presence of native jugglers, renowned for their surpassing skill and dexterity. The performances of these strange people have been so often described that I shall only mention a few, for otherwise I might tire the reader. The particular trick alluded to is the apparent conversion of a brass coin into a snake. The juggler gave me the coin to hold, and then seated himself, about five yards from me, on a small rug, from which he never attempted to move during the whole performance. I showed the coin to several persons who were close beside me, on a form in front of the juggler. At a sign from him, I not only grasped the coin I held, firmly in my right hand, but crossing that hand with equal tightness with my left, I enclosed them both as firmly as I could between my knees.

I of course I was positively certain that the small coin was within my double fists. The juggler then began a short incantation, accompanied by a monotonous and discordant kind of recitative, and repeating the words, "Ram Sammu," during some minutes. He then suddenly stopped, and still keeping his seat made a quick motion with his hand, as if throwing something at me, giving, at the same time, a puff with his mouth: At that instant I felt my hands suddenly distend, and become partly open while I experienced a sensation as if a cold ball of dough, or something equally soft, nasty and disagreeable, was now between my palms. I started to my feet in astonishment, and opening my hands found there no coin; but to my horror and alarm (for of all created things I detest and loathe the genus), I saw a young snake, a cobra di capello, folded, or rather coiled, roundly up. I threw it instantly to the ground, trembling with rage and fear, as if already bit by the deadly reptile, which began immediately to crawl along the ground, to the alarm and amazement of every one present.

The juggler now got up for the first time since he sat down, and catching hold of the snake, displayed its length, which was two feet—two feet all but an inch and a half. He then took it cautiously by the tail, and opening his own mouth to its widest extent, let the head of the snake drop into it, and deliberately commenced to swallow the animal, till the end of the tail only was visible; then making a sudden gulp, the whole of the snake was apparently swallowed. After this he came up to the spectators, and opened his mouth wide, permitted us to look into his throat, but no snake's tail was visible; it was seemingly down his throat altogether.—During the remainder of the performance we never saw this snake again, nor did the man profess his ability to make it reappear. But performed another snake trick which surprised us very much. He took from a bag another cobra-di-capello and walked into the centre of the room, including it in his hands in a folded state. He waved or shook them for some time in this condition, and then opened his fists, when he! presto—the snake was gone, and in its place appeared several small ones, which he suffered to fall from his hands, when they glided with their peculiar undulating movements, almost like the waves of the sea across the floor.—A British Officer in India.

Am I not a little pale? inquired a lady, who was short and corpulent, to a crusty old bachelor—"You look more like a big tub?" was the savage reply.

A young man on being asked by his sweetheart what phonography was, took out his pencil and wrote the following, telling her that was phonography:—"U R A B U T L N" (You are a beauty, Ellen!) This is not so bad as a lazy fellow up north, who spells Tennessee 10 a c.

"What are those speckled birds?" Inquired Mrs. Skinfat of a poultryman—"Guinea fowls, ma'ma—'Keep 'em tight," murmured the lady, as she walked away, disgusted at such imposition, "you don't get my guineas for 'em that's all."

COLD WATER FOR BURNS.—Mr. Seth Hunt, of Northampton, gives the following statement of treating with cold water a severe burn and scald in his family.—Cold water was applied by immersion, till the pain ceased; the water being changed often as it became warm. The part was then kept swathed with wet bandages, a dry one enveloping them, until the injury was healed. The healing was rapid, and effected without leaving a scar. The instant relief which the cold water gave from the excruciating pain, was highly gratifying.

STOLEN HORSE RECOVERED.—A few days ago a most valuable horse was stolen from Mr. Bond's Stable in Toronto and taken over to the American side. It was found out that the thief had gone across the Lake with the animal, on board the schooner City of Madison. A clue was obtained as to his whereabouts, and Mr. Hudson started in pursuit, for Oswego—some distance from which place he overtook the thief and property. There was but one way to get in possession of the animal, and that was by main force—as the law was of no effect in such a case. The effort however, was successful, and Mr. Hudson returned on Friday on the Cataract, with the horse.