CANADIAN JOURNAL, POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL

KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1842.

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not rall out, by the use Ladies, will you make nrticle? I answer fea ace tried and exper ac ts sweet perfume. es have been put forth only first—the only real ass of testimony from all

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d the following. ARTON, Esq., late M

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FCHER, senior,
nister in St. George
No. 86 North
NGLIS, 331 Arch st.
HOMAS, M. D. 163

UREY, 101 Spruce st. CURDY, 243 South

D, Jr., 123 Arch st.

hose who persist in ays experience its result of the public, when it is bove signers are more to others not less than a country the Mayor.

HARTON, Mayor of

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TEMORIALS, Law, other B L A N K S, the Herald Office.

ONIA WATER. blic may be furnished I price. Its valuable

y extensively tested at the Springs, many e e most grateful mann rived from a use of the r. Chilton, places be various Chronic Disce e of failure, is disco y: this, so far as rem

e of faifure, is discoluted by: this, so far as regular to the will, it is he uction in price. There dozen, \$5; of our less as a Parties will be furnished at

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OF ROOM PA

ENDID PATTERNS, e sold cheap for Cash,

papered to order on

CARTER & BENT

ASHES and Bedst CARTER & BEN'

DR SALE, J. RIGNEY'S lain Glass Tumbler & Pocket Knives, To

their usual variety of angings, Travelling &c., &c., h, 7, 1842.

& T. RAE.

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OREIGN DRY

NGSTON.

e Werald, EVERY TUE

HN WAUDBY.

ore Street, nearly oppe Hotel, Kingston, will be thankfully receive hitlings per annum, (e in advance, and sence if sent by mail. oming responsible for, shall receive one gror a greater number. continued until aream of the Publider.

23, 1842. nd Counter Scales

WALTER EA

OM NEW YORK,

11th, 1841.

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HE SPECTRE CARAVAN. idnight, in the desert, where we rested on

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ession, no matter however pare Colonial Executive's responsibility of Canada, is, unquestionably, ands a similitude of our Consti-But until the people of this colony epresented by their own members of Commons—the benefit to accrue oncession will be at best but doubtecollect at the discussion of the stension of the franchise in Great bly urged-and doubtless w eccessfuly so, had members been with our wants and wishes. The dobjection I remember to have need, was the length of voyage ies—which is of course now effec

by steam navigation.
States, when possessed by Greater agents or members in the Par-

auspicious to agitate direct re-he House of Commons. No bet-in be used in advancing the sub-fithe Report of the House of the Report of the House of As-per Canada of Feby. 8 1838, where-

s to your Committee, that one of ant details to the subordinate

in is, the impossibility it occa-onial minister, unaided by persons owickledge, becoming acquainted wishes, feelings, and prejudices also of the colonies, during his

imporary continuance in office, and of deciding camporary communice in office, and of deciding satisfactorily upon the conflicting statements and claims that are brought before him. A firm, unflinching resolution to adhere to the principles of the constitution, and to maintain the just, and of the constitution, and to maintain the just and necessary powers of the crown, would do much towards supplying the want of local information. But it would be performing more than can reasonably be expected from human sagacity, if any man, or set of men should always decide in an unexceptionable manner, on subjects that have man, or set of men should always decide in an unexceptionable manner, on subjects that have their origin thousands of miles from the seat of the Imperial Government, where they reside, and of which they have no personal knowledge whatever; and therefore wrong may often be done to individuals, or a false view taken of some important political dubstion, that in the end may throw a whole community into difficulty and discountered. a whole community into difficulty and disen-sion, not from the absence of the most anxious desire to do right, but from an imperfect know-ledge of facts upon which to form an opinion."

I am, Sir,

Your obed't serv't, RUSTICUS.

Seymour, June 23, 1842. From the Woodstock Herald.

THE SCHOOL BILL. SIR-For the information of the East Oxford

Sir.—For the information of the East Oxford School Commissioners, I, at their request, submitted a number of queries to the Superintendent of Education; having received answer to them, and believing that they contain information which will be interesting to others, t beg to hand you a copy of them for publication in the Herald.

I am, Sir, your most obedient,

GEO. HENDRY. GEO. HENDRY.

Woodstock, June 22, 1842. QUERIES.

1st. In what manner will the Government Ist. In what manner will the Government Appropriation for Education in this Municipal District be divided? Will it be divided by 103, the number of School Divisions into which the District is divided, or by the number of Schools in actual deposition? n actual operation?

2d. Are Females eligible for Teachers? Can they draw the Government Money?

3d. What provision is made for Children residing in School Districts where no School House is erected; and consequently who have the consequently only the consequently of s erected; and, consequently, where no School

Is the whole of the Municipal District to 4th. Is the zerote of the Municipal District to be taxed for Education; or only such School Districts as have Schools in actual operation?

5th. What is to be understood by the term, "religious faith," in the 11th section of the School

Act!

5th. In the case of individuals having contributed towards the erection of a School House, and that School House being placed, by the operation of the new system, so as that they have no access to it—have such any claim upon the building?

In the case of those who have been Trustees under the old system, or others, refusing to give up to the Commissioners the deeds, titles, and other documents connected with School House—what course is to be pursued? Kingston, June 18, 1842.

Six-I have the henour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 13th inst, containing queries respecting Common Schools; in reply, you have short answers to the several questions

ANSWERS.

ANSWERS.

Ist. The apportionment of the School Fund to the several School Districts, within each Municipal District, is a duty devolved by the School Bill upon the District Council. The data upon which the apportionment is to be made, is clearly pointed out in the second clause of the 5th section of the Bill, viz.—in proportion to the number of children in each School District between the ages of five and sixteen. For this year, in proportion to the number of children in each, under sixteen, according to the census of 1841. The Act does not countenance the subdivision of the apportionment to the District, either by the number of School Districts, or by the number of number of School Districts, or by the number of School Districts, or by the number of Schools in actual operation within the District. But, for the present year, it would appear reasonable to divide the moneys obtained from the Common School Fund among the Schools in actual operation, in presenting to operation, in proportion to the average numbe, of children attending each School.—However District Councils are left to determine this point.

District Councils are left to determine this point.

2d. It does not appear that the School Bill
ever contemplated Female Teachers in the Common Schools. The masculine pronoun is invariably used in the Bill when speaking of Teachers.
This is clear from the third clause of the 7th section. Besides, if they are to receive any of the
public money, they must be examined before the
Commissioners as to learning and ability.

2d. The Act leas not nextle for supplements.

3d. The Act does not provide for such cases; but as they must occasionally occur, the plain common-sense view appears to be, that the chil-dren in such District, should attend in any other dren in such District, should attend in any other School District they choose, either in that or the immediate adjoining Townships;—the School Commissioners in the Township, where the School is vacant, paying to the Teacher or Teacher a much service. France, it must far behind England, in her rewilege, yet has even she seen the geat necessity of her trans-marine ag directly & at once representation of Deputies.

The commissioners in the Township, where the School is vacant, paying to the Teacher or Teacher or the School Fund, Tax, and Fees, which should have been given to the Teacher in the vacant District.

4th. It was never intended, but the same seem internal transposition.

gail necessity of her trans-marino ag directly & at once representation of Deputies.

Ath. It was never intended, by the Act, that any School District should be exempted from paying the School Pax, excepting in the case of paying the School Pax, excepting in the case of paying the School Pax, excepting in the case of paying the School District Councils are not only required to apport to the School Fund among the several School Districts, but also to direct, that an equal sum be raised within their District for the purposes of this Act; whatever, therefore, is the amount apportioned to any School District. the purposes of this Act; whatever, therefore, is the amount apportioned to any School District, from the School Fund, the same is the least a-mount of the School Tax upon that District. 5th. The term, "religious faith," in the 11th

5th. The term, "religious faith," in the 11th section of the Act, in so far as Christians are concerned, applies only to Roman Catholics and Protestants. I believe that Jews might also avail themselves of it.

of disatisfaction with the administration affairs, arises from the in the office of Secretary of he Colonial department is enhanced in the late Lord Bathurst charge, in 1827, your Commitchas been not less than eight and has been not less than eight and has been more or less sence from that of his predesure of the colonies, on the part of the Colonies, on the part of 23, and the consequent necessity.

Protestants. I believe that Jews might also avail themselves of it.

6th. It does not appear reasonable, that any Act of subdividing into School Districts should be prive individuals of their personal right in School property formerly acquired. Such claims should be considered as debts due upon the School House, and should be paid by a Tax upon the School District in which the House is situated. But, to do justice in such cases, the School House should be valued, then, as the original cost is to the present value, so is the sum paid, to the money to be returned.

7th. It is scarcely possible that any body of

7th. It is scarcely possible that any body of Prustees, under the old School Act, should re-Artment; and second, the want means in the general policy of and which, of course, creates a on the part of the Governors, as of the colonies, as to what meansproved."

In the greatest objection is, the impossibility it occasions, the impossibility is occasions of the following the property has also ceased. But it is evident that there may be cases, so materially altered by peculiar circumstances, that no general rule can apply to them.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant.

Geo. Hendry, Esq. } Voodstock, Brock District }

THE RATIONAL RIVALS.

the society of the other to that of any one beside; and as they were extremely happy together, so they were somewhat unhappy apart. They talked much sentiment, & had a growing taste for poetry, music, flowers, poetry and refinement in general. Stephen Elgrove happened always to take a prominent part in the dreams of Charlotte Fane, and, in those of Stephen Elgrove, Charlotte Fane was continually concerned. They discarded, to a great degree, the ordinary method of measuring time, and reckoned from interview to interview. Yet all this was friendship. Love had gained posession of them, and they suspected nothing. They were bound together by the strongest fetters, and yet they considered themselves free and independent. The first test must prove how impossible it was for them to part.

vening, Charlotte danced with a certain Mr. Per cy Denham. Mr. Denham professed himself c-namoured, called on her the next morning, and forthwith commenced a regular siege of her

Charlotte Fane and Stephen Elgrove were enlightened instantaneously and simultaneously. They discovered that the idea of marriage, unless Charlotte were the bride and Stephen were less Charlotte were the bride and Stephen were the bridegroom, was insupportable to either. Mr. Denham was richer—far richer—than El-grove, and parents are prone to look upon riches as the greatest recommendations. Still parents have become more gentle than it was their wont to be in the good old times, and the parents of Charlotte assured that if she accepted Mr. Denham it would be of her own free choice only. This was enough to make her mind easy.

The two rivals were very different, personally and mentally.

and mentally.

Elgrove was of the middle size, somewhat slender in make and with a pale; thoughtful countenance—expressive, but not strictly hand-come. His hair was dark brown, and very luxuriant. His eyes were of the deepest blue, and rather sunker. rather sunken. He was cheerful, but not gay, meditative, but not grave. He looked upon simplicity of manner as very indicative of nobility of mind. He carried his independence to a fault, and in doing what he esteemed right, put himself too much in opposition to the way of the world. It was difficult to understand him, but he understood himself, and was to be understand also.

It was difficult to understand him, but he understood himself, and was to be understood also by others who would give themsves the trouble.

Percy Denham was the direct reverse of this. He was tall and thin, with a ruddy good-humoured, good-looking face, light blue eyes, and short, curly, flaxen hair. His chief delight was hunting, and, next to that, shooting. He could, on occasion, drink as much wine as would be the death of an ordinary man. He had never dimmed his eyes by reading, nor paled his checkes be thinking, and, indeed he expressed a contempt for both, as uncecesary to a gentleman with three thousand a year. It was his custom to act on the first impulse, and not allow time for act on the first impulse, and not allow time for deliberation. He had a violent flow of animal spirits, and boisterous, presuming, unwinning

manners.

Mr. Denham thouhgt himself far superior, in every respect, to Stephen Elgrove. He consid, ered him a rival unworthy of serious attentionand had no more doubt of supplanting him in the affections of Miss Fane than he had of his own existence. The merits of Mr. Percy Denham, he rather imagined, must prevail against the merits of any man on earth.

One morning Miss Fane and the two rivals were sitting together; the lady was working a screen, and the gentlemen, behaved to her with that tender humility, and to each other with that polished ferocity, proper under the circumstances.

"I have news for you," said Miss Fane, sm I have news for you, said Miss Fanc, smiling, and agreeable news, too. My cousin, Fanny Willoughby, is coming up from Devonshire to spend a few months with us. She is a charming girl—beautiful accomplished, and with ten thousand pounds. Now one of you will fall in love with her, that is certain : tell me, which it "Not I," said Elgrove, with an air of confi-

"Nor I," said Donham, with an air quite as

"I believe it will be you Mr. Elgrove; you are rather given to flirting: of that I feel convin-This was intended to tell with Miss Fane against his rival; but to his consternation, they both smiled at the charge without speaking, and

exchanged a glance full of meaning.
"Is it cold to-day, Mr. Denham?" inquire Miss Fane.
"Yes, decidedly cold—that is—no, it is warm,
"Yes, decidedly cold—that is—no, it is warm, replied Mr. Denham, confused by this unimpor-tant, point-blank question, after his scientific anæuvring.

maneuvring.

"I am going out," said Elgrove; "and will bring you word Charlotte, in the course of the evening. Farewell, Mr. Denham! I cannot forget Fanny Willoughby, the pretty girl with ten thousand pounds; but that is not wonderful, you know, as I am 'rather given to flirting."

So saying and laughing heartily, Elgrove departed.

Denham drew his chair closer to Miss Fand and putting on a look of the utmost solemnity

"Miss Fane—Charlotte—I feel that I ought no longer to delay doing formally what I have already informally done a hundred times. I declare that I love you, and offer my hand in marriage. I hope—I trust—that you have no affection for the person who has just left us; but I must be kept in suspense no longer. I love you, dearest Charlotte; and beg you will let me know, from your own lips, whether you love me."

During the whole of this long speech, Charlotte offered no interruption; but when it was finished she lifted her eyes from the ground, and fixing them on those of Mr. Percy Denham, replied as follows:— "Miss Fane-Charlotte-I feel that I ough

olied as follows:—
"I am so glad, Mr. Denham, that you have at

"I am so glad, Mr. Denham, that you have at last come to an explanation, because it saves a great deal of time, and prevents further misunderstanding. You offer me marriage, and that from the best possible cause—for you love me. Mutual love should be the only bond of union; and, believing so, I intend to bestow my hand upon one who loves me, and whom also I love agan. I am candid, Mr. Denham—too candid perhaps; but it seems to me that this is more friendly—more truly delicate—than unnecessafriendly—more truly delicate—than unnecessary disguise."
"Certainly, Miss Fanc, certainly!" said Den-

long time; but neither suspected how firmly,

the reality."

"Then I am to understand, that I served as a sort of—or go-between; is that the fact!" exclaimed Mr. Percy Denham, with rising excite-

claimed Mr. Percy Denham, with rising excitement.

"You brought us to a knowledge of the true state of our hearts, certainly," said Charlotte; "and, in so doing served us against your wish. But be not angry. As a friend I hope to exteem you for many years to come—but beyond that it is not in my power to feel."

"Very well, Miss Fane; very well!" exclaimed Mr. Denham; "I most humbly take my leave. It would have been better perhaps for you to have accepted me—but it is all very well!"

And with these words Mr. Percy Denham de

And with these words Mr. Percy Denham de-

parted.

He went straight to the rooms of his victorious rival, resolved to call him to account. He was burning with a desire to revenge his defeat somehow. He walked at his utmost speed, that there might be less danger of his thinking, and succeeded in arriving at Elgrove's door with his wrath rather increased than abated.

He found Elgrove reading, and drlaking coffee. He had put on a loose dressing gown, and appeared very studious, and much at ease.

"Mr. Denham!" exclaimed he, as the visitor entered; "I am delighted to see you. Pray be seated."

seated."
"I thank you, sir," replied Denham, grimly;
"but it is unnecessary. I have a few words to
say to you, Mr. Elgrove."
"With all my heart," said Elgrove, "as many
or as few as you please; but take a seat, man—
take a seat."
"Well sir I will have you."

"Well, sir, I will humor you," said Denham, sitting down; "but my communication is brief, though intelligible. Sir, you have acted like a

"Indeed!" said Elgrove, "be so obliging as

"You have played a false part between Miss Fane and myseli," said Denham. "You have prejudiced her against me—you have deceived her, sir! She has just now told me that she can never love me, and that she loves you. There has been some underhand doing here, sir!"

"So because she loves me and diesert level."

"So because she loves me, and does not love you," said Elgrove, "there has been some underhand doing, and I have played a false part! Logical, certainly! Can you not conceive the possibility of Miss Fane loving me, and not loving you, without falsehood a malestand lain. on the part of any one! If you cannot, you must be conceited indeed!"

"But why not inform me that you had made up matter !" said hot bear that you had made

"But why not inform me that you had made up matters?" said Denham, who seemed cooling in spite of himself. "Why leave me, for days and weeks, in a fool's paradise?"

"There, again, your charge against Miss Fane and myself fails," said Elgrove. "Matters were made up, as you call it, only an hour or two before you were informed that they were. I left you alone with Miss Fane this morning, in hopesthat you might come to an eclaircissement."

"This is very unsatisfactory!" exclaimed Deals, who becan to fear flat he should be cheated out of his revenge, after all.

"My dear sir," said Elgrove, "I shall be happy to give you any better satisfaction; but it strikes me that, if we get angry about this love-affair, we shall only make ourselves a pair of nimies. Come, take a cup of coffee, and let us discuss the matter like two rational beings, and discuss the matter like two rational beings, and

Denham growled out something—but he evidently could not resist Elgrove's manner. He mixed a cup of coffee with a very bad grace.

"That is right!" exclaimed Elgrove. "Now we can converse sociably; and as a ptéliminary, let me ask you this question; is it your opinion that the human mind is governed by the laws which govern creation generally!"

which govern creation generally?"
"I-I have really never considered the subject, "replied Denham with some confusion. "Do you suppose that it is in our power to love and hate as we please!" said Elgrove. "You have never considered the subject, you say, and yet you blame Miss Fane. As well might you blame a flake of snow for falling on my shoulder instead of yours. When you should call on your reason. call on your reason, you call on your passions."
"This is strange language, sir!" exclaimed

"This is strange language, sir!" exclaimed Denham.

"And no less true than strange," said Elgrove; "yet without minding such duil matters as reason and common sense, you come here full tilt to commit outrage at least! as I behold you sitting now—with a rueful countenance, half angry, half repenting—your coffee-cup in your hand—and your hat crushed under your feet—I cannot refrain from laughter. It is too ridiculous upon my word? I must laugh—I must indeed, if I get shot through the head for it"

Here Elgrove indulged in such an explosion of mirth, that the room rang again. Denham started to his feet, enraged to the last degree; but the merriment of Elgrove continued so long

truly was until he saw Fanny Willoughby.

SHEEP SHEARING .- We have been informed

xtracts from Miss Beecher's Treatise on Domastic Econor WHITE WASH .- There is nothing which so white Wasi.—There is nothing which so much improves the appearance of a house did the premises, as painting or white washing the tenements and fences. The following receipts for whitewashing, have been found by experience, to answer the same purpose on wood, brick, and stone, as oil-paint, are much cheaper. The first is the receipt used for the President's house at Washington incompany the further exceptions.

Washington, improved by further experiments. The second is a simpler and cheaper one, which

the writer has known to succeed in a variety of cases, lasting as long and looking as well as white oil-paint. RECEIFT.—Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, and slack it with boiling-hot water, covering it during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice beiled to a thin paste, put to boiling, and a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of clear glue disolved in warm water. Mix, and let it stand several days. Then keep it in a kettle on a portable furnace and with

keep it in a kettle on a portable furnace, and put on as hot as possible, with a painter's or white-wash brush. ANOTHER .- Make whitewash in the usual

ANOTHER.—Make whitewash in the usual way, except that the water used should have two double handfuls of salt dissolved in each pail-full of the water used. Then stir in a double-handful of fine sand, to make it thick like cream. This is better to be put on hot. Coloring matter can be added to both, making a light stone color, a cream color, or a light buff, which are most suitable for buildings.

To WASH WOOLEN YARN .-- Wash in hot wa ter, putting a teacupful of ley to half a pail of water, and no soap. Rinse till the water comes

off clear.

To wash Black Worsted or Woollen Hose.—If new, soak all right; then wash in hot suds, with beer's gall, a tablespoonful to half a pail of water. Rinse till no color comes out. Then stretch on stocking-frames, or iron them when damp on the wrong side.

To WASH PRINTED MUSLINS .- Wash in one or two portions of lukewarm sude made with white soap. Rinse twice in cold water, putting in the last rinsing-water a teaspoonful of oil of vitriol, or pyroligneous acid.—Stiffen with rice water made by boiling a pint and a half of rice one hour, in a gallon and a half of soft water, & strained.—Stretch and dry in the shade, wrong side out. Then sprinkle and roll one hour before ironing.

TO CLEANSE GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH COATS AND PANTALOONS.—The writer has tried and seen others try, the following method with remarkable success, on all sorts of broad-cloth articles of dress. Take one beef's gall, half a pound of saleratus, and four gallons of warm water. With a clothes-brush dipped in this mixture scour the article, laying it on a table for the purpose. The caller of a cost and the grease spots pose. The collar of a coat and the grease spots (previously marked by a stitch or two of white (previously marked by a stitch or two of white thread) must be brushed with this mixture repeatedly. After this take the article and rinse it up and down in the mixture. Then rinse it up and down in the same way in soft cold water. Then without any wringing or pressing, hang it sponge and iron on the wrong side, or else spread something between the cloth and iron, ironing till perfectly dry. It is best to rip out pockets and linings, if the articles are worth the trouble. Also brush the article before washing. It is often best to iron no part but the skirt, and press the lappets and cuffs.

Another mode of washing Broad Clotus.—Shake and brush the article. Rip out pockets and linings. Wash in two portions of strong and linings. Wash in two portions of strong suds, putting a teacupful of ley in the first. Do not wring, but rolf them tight, and press the water out. When entirely dry, sprinkle, them, and let them lie all night. Iron on the wrong side or with an intervening cloth, till perfectly dry. For light woollens white soap must be used. Iron on the right side with an intervening cloth.

Iron on the right side with an intervening cloth.

To wash Merinos, Bombazines and Chaltys.—Take out all gathers and plaits. Free the article from dust. Make a suds of warm (not hot) water and white soap, adding a spoonful of ox gall. Then wash in a weaker suds, adding for dark things a handful of salt, and for light things a teaspoonful of oil of vitriol. Do not wring, but fold and press the water out on the table, catching it in a tub beneath. When nearly dry, roll it in a damp towel, and let it lie an hour. Iron on the wrong side. Do not let them remain damp very long. For black bombazines, put in lye instead of ox-gall.

To frepane Beef's Gall, or Ox Gall.—Send a bottle or jug to the butcher, and request

To frepare Beef's Gall, or Ox Gall.—Send a bottle or jug to the butcher, and request that it may be filled with beef's gall. Perfume it with any strong essence that is agreeable. Keep it corked and in a cool place. If eventually it smells disagreeably, the smell will be removed by drying the articles in the fresh air.

STEAMING BREAD .- I see that you devote a part This is as it should be. Our lady readers, we think take an interest in our agricultural papers, and of course they should have a part of the paper

half repeating—your coffee-cup in your hand—and your hat crushed under your feet—I cannot refrain from laughter. It is too ridiculous upon my word? I must laugh—I must indeed, if I get shot through the head for it?

Here Elgrove indulged in such an explosion of mirth, that the room rang again. Denham and the to his feet, enraged to the last degree; but the merriment of Elgrove continued so long that the power of sympathy was irresistable. The ridicule of his own situation struck him all at once, and so forcibly, that he could no more, have prevented his lungs from joining in the laugh than he coald have prevented his heart from beating.

"Give me your hand, Elgrove!" he exclaimed; "you have conquered me—and for the eccond time. I have acted exceedingly like an ass; but Iown it—and that is surely a symptom of coning good sense."

"You are a brave fellow, Denham, and a wise," said Elgrove, shaking him cordially by the hand. "Your bravery you show in the bravest way—and your wisdom in the wisest—by owning yourself mthe wrong. You shall be at my wedding; and, more than that you shall be in love with Fanny Willoughby."

"No, no!" exclaimed Denham, smiling; "I give up Charlotte Fane to you, as she prefers you; but I must always continue to prefer her to every other girl in the world."

He attended the wedding—met Fanny Willoughby—and fell in love with berr. She is now Mrs. Denham, and he has been heard to declare that though he once entertained a sort of affection for Charlotte Fane, he never knew what love truly was until he saw Fanny Willoughby."

The ridicule of his own situation struck him all at once, and so forcibly, that he could no more a meal. We believe that every housewife allows the read, we have they believe that they be of bread, some of the world on railroads, and steam for making bread.—In Not steam for making bread.—It is well day, but steam for making bread, good lady, but steam for making bread, good lady, but steam for making old bread into new. It is well known by bread, and sit of bread, some of life, bread and butter was a staff with a gold

SHEEF SHEARING.—We have been informed friendly—more truly delicate—than unnecessative distribution of Genesee and Livingston, during Friday night are very—remarkably kind, and—as you say—delicate. And pray, Miss Fane, pray may I ask who is the happy man?"

"The person who has just left us? as you plied Charlotte." We have been attached for a plied Charlotte. "We have been attached for a plied Charlotte." We have been attached for a suggestion of the seems almost incrediated a large number of newly sheared sheep were destroyed by the trost and enow, on the borders of Genesee and Livingston, during Friday night that can be made from the maple, when sugar that can be made from the maple, when sugar that can be made from the maple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when sugar that can be made from the unple, when the trees are good, and the process well unnar as well as wag. "Shuter, the comedian (who was a remark who is the trees are good, and the process well unnar the trees are good, and the process well unnar the trees are good, and the process well unnar the trees are good, and the process well unnar the trees are good, and the process well unnar the trees are good, and the process well unnar the trees are good, and the process well unnar the trees are good, and the process well unnar the trees are good, and t

in its limits, the means if desirable, of produci

in its limits, the means if desirable, of producing its own signat.

Mr. Harriman of Warner, N. H. tapped a sugar maple 2½ feet in diameter, which in 18 hours gave eighty quarts of sap, from which was mad seven and a had spounds of sugar.

A red maple, (Acer rubra) has long been a object of interest at Ossipee, N. H., on account of its size, and the quantity of sugar it produced its circumference near the surface was 28 fee and it continued nearly the same size for 17 fee when it parted into branches, one of market in chamber, and the others of near the same size. This magnificient tree was late. the same size: This magnificient tree was lately blown down in a storth, taken to a saw mill and the product in inch boards is 3300 feet, be

sides nine cords of wood from the branches, &c
The owner has made forty pounds of sugar in
year, from this single tree.—[Cultivator. A Likeness Some soldiers who were quartered in a country village, when they at the roll call were asking one another what kind of quarters they had governor of them said he had govern good quarters, but the strangest landlade ever he had—she always took him off. His course, and he would be always took him off. over he had—she always took him off. It comrade said he would go along with him, and would take her off. He goest and offers to shake hands with her, saying, "How are you. Elspa!" (that was her flame.) "Indeed, Sir. (said she) ye hae the better o' me; I dinna ket ye." "Dear Elspa, do ye no ken me! I am the devil's sister a son." "Dear save us," quoth she, looking him broadly in the face, "O, man, but ye're just like your male.

but ye're just like your uncle. THE MISTRESS AND HER MANIKIN .- A Scotch farmer's wife called to her cow hard; "Jock, come to your parritch, or the flees 'ill a' drown in the milk." To which the urchin reguishly come to your parritch, or the flees 'ill a' drown in the milk." To which the urchin reguishly replied, "There's nae fear; they may wade through 't." His mistress, indignant at this aspersion on her liberality, exclaimed, "Wifat, ye loon! that's saying ye dinna get enough!" Our, ay, (said Jock.) there's aye enough for the parritch.'

"I wish I owned all the pastures in the world, "Well, I wish I owned all the cattle in the

world," said Ned.
"How could you feed them?" asked Bod.
"I'd turn them into your pasture," said Ned
"No, you wouldn't."
"Yes, I would."

"No, you wouldn't."
"Yes, I would."
"You shan't."
"I shell."

And then came the fisticuffs—and O! how they did fight! A Hofeful Youth.-" Zephaniah," asked a

country schoolmaster the other day, as he was interrogating a scholar concerning the names of the sovereigns of the various kingdoms throughout the world, "can you tell me who is the Emperor of Russia?"

peror of Russia?"

"Wigtoria," was the reply.

"And who is the Dey of Algiers!"

"Thunder and Mars," cried the astonished boy, grinning from ear to ear, "I've heerd tell of the day of Judgment, the Thunderstein day and the day of Judgment, the Thunderstein day of the tell of the day of Algiers afore."

A Description of Thunderstein and the day of Algiers afore."

A DUTCHMAN IN TROUBLE .- A serious old DUTCHMAN IN TROUBLE.—A sprious old Dutchman in days gone by, stopped in the victimity of a boiling spring to rest his team, and bathe his fevered brow. Having left his spn John at the horses' heads, he proceeded with his bucket and began to dip his water. At the first dip his pail dropped from his hands, and he returned to his wagen on the full run, shouting, "Shon! Shon! trive of, Shon! H—I is not von mile from dis place!" from dis place !"

Original Anecdote.—About fifty years since a man named Pitcher; who was famous for his wit, met his friend, the Rev. Mr. Badger, on Weybosset Bridge, in Providence, who was yearly the bridge. vainly trying to force his horse over the brid against a heavy wind.

against a heavy wind.

"Let me try what I can do," said Mr. P., and accordingly the reverend gentleman dismounted.

"Why what does this mean!" 'said the latter as he again took the bridle. "Why would he permit you to take him over, when he so obstinately refused to be guided by me?"

"Your horse is something like me," returned the other, "he don't like to be priest ridden."

LAN CASE "The following like me," and the said of the control of the said of the sai

LAW CASE.—The following was stated by a professor, at Paris, to his pupils: A gentleman dying, made his will, in which he provided that if his wife, shortly to be confined, should have a boy, he would take two thirds of the property, and his mother the remainder; but if it was a girl, then the mother was to have two thirds and the statement of the property. wo thirds and the daughter one third. Now it cappened that a boy and girl were born.

The professer inquired how the property was to be divided according to the wish of the testator. He called up one of his pupils, and asked gravely—"Sir, what was the intention of the testator?"

"Sir," answered the student, "his intention was to have only one child."

"Sir," said a pompous personage who once undertook to bully an editor, "do you know that I take your paper?" "I have no doubt you do take it," replied the man of the quill, "for several of my honest subsections have been complaint. ral of my honest subscribers have been complain-ing lately about their papers being stolen in the

An old bachelor having been laughed at by a bevy of pretty girls, told them they were small potatoes. "We may be small potatoes," replied one of the girls, "but we are sweet ones—not having been cooked so long as to become sour like yourself." IT TAKES TWO TO MAKE A SLANDER.—"My dear friend, that woman has been talking about you so again! She has been telling the awfulest lies you ever heard; why, she railed away about you for a whole hour!"

"And you heard it all, did you!"

" Well, after this, just bear in mind that it takes two to make a slander —one to tell it, and

One to listen to it.

HINDUSTANI ANECDOTE.—A soldier went to a public writer, and requested first to write a letter for him. The scribe replied, "cannot—I have something the matter with my feet." "Understand me," returned the soldier, "I understand you perfectly well," said the other, "but when I write a letter for any one, I am always sent for to read it."

To Wagoners.—Take hogs' lard, melt it over a gentle fire, and then stir it in flour until it becomes a paste. Grease your wagons or car-riages with it—and you will never use tar a-

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