UNCONSCIOUS INFLUENCE.

It is not what we intend to do that strikes the most, it is what we *are*.

It is not beautiful words in the pulpit, but the beating of an earnest heart, heard under the preacher's simplest words. Thus what a man is rather than what a man *says* tells.

Jesus made converts as much by what he was as by what he said. In the modern discovery of the daguerreotype, rays coming from an object, paint that object on the sensitive surface which they touch.

It seems as if character radiated from the human countenance painted itself on the characters of those it touches. What a man thinks, the very thoughts that flash through the eye, the very feelings that play upon the lip, all are influencing others. And what a solomn lesson is here for all teachers in schools, and parents acting in the presence of their children. The most susceptible creatures upon earth are children; and I do not believe that we give them credit for the intensity of their sensitive and susceptible nature. A child watches your countenance, and picks out your temper, your taste, your sympathy, long before you have audibly expressed it. And very many parents look things and say things, and when they think the child has detected what they did not mean to know, often in a very bungling way, as indeed all attempts at deception must be they try to do away with the mischief they have done by suddenly turning a corner in the conversation and launching on another subject. Do you think the child did not see that? He saw as clearly as you; and that act of yours has left upon that child a conviction of crookedness that may live in his memory, and fill up his character throughout the rest of his pilgrimage upon earth. To children we cannot be too direct too straightforward; we cannot be too childlike in our intercourse with them, yet we must not be childish. Daily life is more powerful than Sunday life. The face as a dial cannot too purely, too truly reflect the innermost thoughts and imaginations of the heart.—Be Christians, and your voluntary and involuntary influence will be Christians also. Be salt, and the savor will necessarily be good; be lights, and the influence that radiates from you will necessarily be light.—What we want to be is not to look Christians, or to pretend Christians, or to profess Christians, but to be Christians. You need not then so carefully guard yourself, you need not be on the ceaseless watch what you do. Take an anagram; read it from the right or from the left or from the top or from the bottom; it reads the same thing. Take a Christian, look at him one angle, or look at anothe angle, look at him in any light or in any direction, and he is a Christian still. The great secret of getting rid of a vast amount of trouble and inconvenience, is being a Christian; and when you are a Christian your eye will be single, your body will be full of light, and all influences, sanctified and blessed by the Holy Spirit of God, will be sanctifying, and will bless all that are connected with you.

How responsible a thing is daily life.—*Cumming.*

Curious Feat.—Some time since a wager was laid as follows:—"I will bet any man five hundred dollars that he cannot make one million strokes with pen and ink within a month." They were not to be mere scratches or dots, but far-drawn strokes, such as form the child's first lesson in writing. A gentleman accepted the challenge. The month allowed was four weeks, or twenty-eight days: so that from the completion of the undertaking an average of thirty-six thousand strokes per day was required. This, at sixty per minute or three thousand six hundred per hour, (and neither the human intellect nor the human hand can be expected to do more,) would call for ten hours' labor in every twenty-four. With a proper feeling of respect due the observance of the Sabbath, he determined to abstain from his work on Sunday, and by this determination he diminished by four days the period allowed him; at the same time by so doing, he increased the daily average of his strokes to upwards of 41,000 strokes. On the first day he executed about 50,000 strokes, on the second as many. But at length, after many days, the hand became stiff and weary, the wrist swollen, and it required the constant attendance of a relation or friend to sprinkle it, without interrupting its progress over paper, with a lotion calculated to invigorate it. On the twenty-third day, the million strokes, exceeded by some few thousand, 'to make assurance doubly sure,' was accomplished, and the pile of paper which exhibit them, testify that the courageous heart, the willing hand and the energetic mind, nothing is impossible. These interesting papers were claimed and received by the person who paid the wager.

Shooting Stars.—There was a man in this city, who of clear nights, used to set up a telescope wherewith to study astronomy at a sixpence a squint.

One night as he was getting under way I saw two Irish gentlemen taking a observation of his movements. Both were policemen.

"Jamey," said one, "what in the wurrled is your fellow after with his machinely!"

"Whist, ye spalpeen," whispered the other, "sure and can't ye see that it's an air-gun cannon that he's got. He's after shooting stars, he is."

"Hadn't we better be getting out of the way, thin?" inquired his friend.

"Sure, and it's not us," was the answer. "Didn't ye ever hear of shooting stars?"

By this time the telescope man had arranged his instruments and squinted through it up at the stars. The policemen gazed up likewise in wonder. Just then by an odd chance, a large meteor shot down the sky.

"Bedad, he hit—he's fetched it down," cried both of the paddies, in a breath. "Sure and that's the greatest shooting iver saw in all my life?" But a sense of duty prevailed, and one of them at once rudely accosted the man of science.

"Ye'll jist stop that now, mister, av you plase. The night is dark enough no plinty, and an you go on shooting stars at that rate, sorra the man'll find his way about the strate." And the telescope man had to pick up and be off.

Tea Hair-Wash.—An infusion of tea when not too strong, is said to be very useful in preventing the hair falling off. The best plan is to pour boiling water on the leaves after they have been used for a meal. In ten or twelve hours it may be drawn off, and placed in a bottle for use as required. A tablespoonful of any perfumed spirits may be added to every half-pint of the wash. It should be applied to the scalp with a piece of sponge, or a very soft brush. A little glycerine mixed with it answers the purpose of oil; its offensive smell is corrected by the perfumed spirits.

USEFUL RECEPT

Easy Method of Breaking G— Dip a piece of worsted thread int of turpentine; wrap it round the the direction that you require i broken, and then set fire to the or apply a red-hot wire around t and if it does not immediatel throw cold water on it whilst remains hot.

Alum Crystals.—Make a sm about the size of your hand of irc split willow; take some lar untwist it and wind it round e tion of the basket. Then mix the proportion of one pound to a water, and boil till the alum is d Pour the solution into a deep pan, the liquor suspend the basket, allowing any part of it to touch or to be exposed above the surfa the whole remain properly at twenty-four hours; when, if out the basket, the alum will prettily crystalized over all the the cottoned frame.

Everton Toffie.—For a good toffie, take one pound and a-half o sugar, three ounces of butter, a t and a-half of water, and one lemo the sugar, butter, water, and rind of the lemon together, an sufficiently done—which will be by dropping into cold water, should be quite crisp—let it star until the boiling has ceased, a stir in the juice of the lemon a dish and pour it in, about a qu an inch in thickness. The fi be quick, and the toffie stirred time.

A Baked Stew.—Cut some bee slices, roll or beat it as for a pie well, slice some onions then scal and stew them amongst the me dust a little flour over the meat; a pie-dish, fill up the dish with and half-fill it with water. Bake or more according to the size of If the flavor of the onions be obj they may be left out.

Crackers.—Half a teacup of ing, three teacups of cold water spoonful of salt, one teaspoonful two teaspoonfuls of cream of tar nealy five quarts of flour. shortening, soda, cream of tartar well into the flour, then wet up water—the dough will be very s no pounding nor extra kneading out, prick and bake in a quick o to be an excellent receipt.

Stove Pipes.—Linseed oil stove pipes when warm (not kept at a low temperature five or will impart a fine lustre. One serve for half-a-dozen joints.

Rough Lips.—We can recom following means for keeping lips Get a lemon, and having cut it parts, rub therewith the lips daily, and more particularly be posure to the open air.

To Whiten Teeth.—Mix hon fine dry powdered charcoal and paste as a dentrifice.

MAPLE SUGAR.

The time is at hand when tho have a good "sugar bush," will be manufacture sugar, more or less ac to the number of rock maple tr other advantages which they may Those who are in the vicinity of boat and railroad carriage, can supply themselves with West Ind cheaper than with maple sug molasses, but they cannot get *such* We mean that they cannot obta a peculiar, grateful, honey sweet can from maple sugar and molasse it is properly manufactured. In th of our frontier, where maple sugar in considerable abundance, there erally too much inattention to clea in the manufacture of it. The or birchins, in which the sap is are oftentimes, old and mouldy, kettle in which it is evaporated, always so well cleansed as it shou been.

We have seen maple sugar nice as any loaf sugar; but then i ed better apparatus, and more c attention than the pioner in the woods can very easily comman sap was caught in clean pails—no ed to remain too long exposed to which has a tendency to render i what acid—was evaporated care clean kettles and then filtered or through bone black, as it is called deprived it of both acid and color.

We have known sap when a lit strained through sand and lime hing as lye passed through a lea A large wooden tunnel is used wit gauze stretched over the nozzle layer of clean sand is placed in the on this a layer of slacked lime, an another layer of clean sand. This a sort of cheap *extemporaneous* str filter. The lime is used to ne any acid which may have been fo the sap.

Prof. Mapes, Editor of the *Farmer*, who has had experience i refining, gave last spring, some ver directions for refining maple sugar paper.

The same principles, he observes into operation in refining maple s does in refining cane sugar. We the following remarks from him at them somewhat in some particula

The great art he observes, in sugar is to produce the largest an crystallizable products and the least of molasses, or where the whole pr boiled down and cast into cakes t them dry, light colored, and not li attract moisture.

Clarifying Sap.—The sap sho carried to the clarifying kettles, a permitted to remain exposed f great length of time to the action atmosphere, for its effect is to acid sap, darken its color, and to re uncrystallizable.

For the same reason the eva should be conducted as rapidly as and when concentrated to the poin it ceases to throw up *scum*, it strained and passed to the f kettle.

The filter (strainer) may be structed as to contain a quantity ly burned bone-black, ground as common powder, in passing which the clarified sap will color, and it may then be concent the granulating point without r color, if this operation be judicious formed. [This bone-black is c bone burned under cover from t and is a sort of animal charcoal When finished it should be ca moulds. These moulds may h hundred pounds and be imm removed to a warmer place wh cooling will be slow; for the more they part with their heat, the larg more perfect will be the crystals.

When crystals are formed on the inside of the moulds to the thickness of an inch, a thin stick like a lath of three or four feet long, with its lower end cut thin and flat, should be used to force these first formed crystals from the sides into the mass, and they should be suffered to stand until the whole mass is crystalized. The moulds may then be removed, have the stops taken from their points or lower ends, and placed on drip pots. In a few hours the uncrystalized portions or syrup will commence to drip from these holes and in a few days, in a hot room, or in a few weeks in a cool one, the sugar will have parted from its syrup. If the sugar from the top of the mould be then scraped out of the depth of one or two inches, leaving the surface flat, and this loose sugar be mixed into a thick *magma*, with a small portion of water, and returned to the top of the mould it will suffer the excess of moisture gradually to pass down through the mass, removing the color from the surface of the crystals and render the surface quite white to the depth of a foot or more. When the whole mass is required to be white and of the best quality, a saturated solution of white sugar in the form of syrup may be poured on the top, and the passage of this through the mould will remove the color from the sugar to its very end.

If the sugar be concentrated too much before being placed in the mould it will refuse to part with its molasses—if not sufficiently concentrated too large a portion will pass off as mollasses.

He states that a heat of 240°, as ascertained by the thermometer, will indicate that the concentration in such as to make the sugar fit for the mould, and the practice of stirring in an open kettle for the purpose of granulating the mass may be dispensed with, as much larger crystals and a better result will be obtained without such handling.

These directions will, no doubt, if followed, produce a very nice article of miple sugar—much nicer than what is usually produced by the ordinary process. Those who feel a desire to see what they can do in this way, can experiment as well with a small quantity as a large amount, and thus obtain experience which may be valuable to them if they should wish to go into the business on a large scale.—*Maine Farmer.*

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Toronto, 26th March.

Mr. J. S. McDonald asked the Commissioner of Public Works when the estimates for the buildings of the Seat of Government spoken of in a resolution adopted by the House would be brought down to the House.

Mr. Lemieux said that he could not undertake to speak of the exact day, but that no time would be lost in preparing the estimates spoken of.

Mr. Macdonald then gave notice that on Friday he would move for a call of the House for Monday week to consider the subject of the said estimates.

Mr. Bureau then moved the following resolutions:—

That agriculture is one of the chief elements of prosperity and wealth in Canada.—That in order to develop its resources it is important to encourage the settlement of the wild lands belonging to the domains of the Crown.

That gratuitous grants of land ought to be made to the denizens of the soil of Canada, to facilitate the settlément thereof and prevent emigration, and by this means to encourage agriculture and foster commerce and manufactures.

That for this purpose it is expedient to make choice in Upper and Lower Canada of a grant of land of sufficient extent, suitable for cultivation and accessible by good roads. That the Municipal Loan Fund Act (16th Vic., cap. 2) ought to be so amended as to enable the Munipalities of Lower Canada to effect loans to encourage the settlers of land in Lower Canada, to assist them in the clearing of lands so granted to them, for the purpose of settling the country.

Mr. McKenzie moved a resolution in favor of establishing a decimal system of currency, and the House rose when he was speaking thereon.

Toronto, March 26

Mr. Bureau moved the resolution of which he had given notice, on the subject of the improvement of agriculture. He said his object was to establish a better system of settlement of the lands of Lower Canada, which he believed, would spread population over the vast expanse of Lower Canada and give it in a few years the preponderance of population over Upper Canada. He believed that the methods of settlemrnt which had been established in Upper Canada in 1848, had led very much to favoring the, populating of that part of the country, and he thought it should be extended to Lower Canada. He read some extracts from a report of a Committee on the subject in support of his resolutions, and stated that it appeared to him that the farmers ought to have greater protection than at present, in proportion to the rest of the country. At present the commerce, in other words the people of towns, had £4,000 000 of the public taxes expended for them, while the agriculturist had but £1,000,000 expended for their special benefit. He thought, therefore, that land ought to be given for small prices or gratis, and that roads should be made.

Mr. Cauchon contended that there was no necessity for these resolutions. If the Government found that it was desirable to give lands they could already do so. But experience had not shown that colonization by the Government was attended by any great success. On the contrary, it was found, for some reason or other, that settlers, while they neglected lands which were given for nothing, purchased those, at a higher price, held by speculators. The Government, however, was not indifferent to colonization, as was shown by the grants for roads, in Lower Canada which had been made for several sessions past. The price of lands sold by the crown were at present only 1s 3d to 2s and 3s. As to the last resolution, he contended that it would be very dangerous to give the powers therein mentioned to the municipalities. This would be to give them attributes very different from their true ones. The money given for the purposes of commerce was not solely for the purposes of commerce, because all the works tending to improve trade augmented the profits of the agriculturists. He ended, as we understood, by promising, shortly, to submit a measure on this subject to the House.

Mr. Dufresne thought the construction of roads the best aid that could be given to colonization. He was opposed to the giving municipalities the right to interfere in this matter and did not think the plan of 1848 when it was proposed to colonize the forest with the inhabitants of the towns, was at all likely to succeed; he thought there was great favoritism, too, in some directions, so that Agents refused lands to *bona fide* settlers under the pretence that they had been previously asked for by other persons. The great obstacle to colonization heretofore had been the want of communications.

Mr. Bellingham desired to know more distinctly what was the policy of the Government on this subject. Whether lands were to be granted on easy terms to the children of the soil, or whether they were to be given to strangers? All the great lines of route ought to be opened up; but if lands were to be granted gratuitously, it would be meet, with this difficulty,—that persons already settled had paid large sums of money for these lands, and it would not be at all just that strangers should come in and get lands for nothing without going through any of the hardship, which those first settlers had endured. The price of lands had been reduced in many places from 5s to 1s. After some words in favor of roads, he declared his opinion that the Crown Lands Department was in a very bad state as to surveys, none of which were correct except very recent ones. If there were to be settlements made gratuitously, they ought to be made in favor of the children of the soil; whereas he understood that on the Ottawa there were many Germans and other stranger settling on gratuitous grants. In his county there were men induced to go into the wilderness thirty three years ago, and they could not even now get titles gratuitously as they were led to expect.

Mr. CAUCHON said that those persons in Mr. Bellingham's County were mere squatters, and the land could not be given to them while it was being sold eleswhere. Those people had been 30 years on the lands, and now they were only asked to pay 1s 6d an acre in five years. He was in favor of opening up roads, but he would make them only through the good lands, which would be settled by people who would when settled maintain the road, and afterwards give a value to the inferior lands in the neighborhood.

Mr. J. B. DORION was not at all of opinion that gratuitous grants of lands had been unfavorable to colonization, and he cited in support of his opinion the success which he said had attended the gifts of land in the Eastern Townships. He hoped this would form part of the scheme which the Commissioner of Crown Lands promised to the House. It was, perhaps, not desireable to give all the public lands without charge, but he thought alternate lots might be given very advantageously, so as to induce settlement, and at the same time augment the price of public lands; nor could he see any danger in giving the municipalities authority to act in the matter. He thought even that they might issue debentures for that purpose.

Mr. DRUMMOND thought that decision on this motion would do great good, and agreed to a great extent to what had been said by the member for Drummond. He approved of the system of free grants; it had been successfully tried in Upper Canada and in the Eastern Townships. He did not understand that this system was repudiated by the Crown Lands Commissioner, but only that the doubted the advantages of colonization by means of association, which on the Saguenay had turned out unfortunately. If the resolution were pressed there was hardly anything that could be objected to except, indeed, that he did not desire colonize only particular places as they appeared to contemplate. On the contrary, he held that there should be a systematic colonization, and always close to the old settlements, which were required for the support of the new settlements. As to the class of persons who should have grants, he would not exclude any person, though he would not desire to settle exclusively any class. There had been very successful colonization lately on the Ottawa, the St. Maurice, and the Saguenay. He instanced a case on the St. Maurice where ten miles of road had been settled in 18 months, and in the same County of St. Maurice, where 98 miles of road had been settled in ten years.

Mr. BUREAU finally withdrew his motion.

Toronto, March 27.

Last night petitions were read of Rev. Joseph Barrett; Rev. C. A. Lorenger; of the county of Middlesex; of the townships of Bathurst and South Sherbrooke; of the township of Cavan; township of Cartwright; of the counties of Leeds and Grenville; of Robert Stevens; of Lindsay, for the repeal of the Separate School Act; of Rev. J. Be Charters; of Rev. Joseph Maurault; on Godfrey Bresson; of G. L. Marier and others; of Noel Hebert and other; of the city of London; three petitions of Mrs. Helef. P. Squire and others, of Sutton, for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, together with 59 other petitions with the same object; of Louis Lacasse; of Louis Vincent; of the township of Marcy; of the township of Marlborough; of the township of Marcy; of the county of Vandreuil; of the township of Marlborough; of the county of Argenteuil, for a survey to ascertain cost of opening a line of water communication from Lake Huron to the St. Lawrence; of John M'Gill Chambers; of F. A. R. Bellefeulle; of J. C. Lewis Bourgeois; of the School Commissioners of the Cote St. Louis; of the College of Coteau du Lac; of George W. Phillips; of Bishops College; of T. S. Brown; of the Township of Godman and of L. Fournier, for amendments to the Lower Canada Municipal Road Act; of Baril Charlebois; of Ottawa No 2, praying to be relieved from the payment of the amount of stock subscribed in the Montreal and Bytown Railroad Company, inasmuch as the said Company have not fulfilled the conditions agreed upon, and 8 other petitions on the same subject; of Buckingham Academy; of the Village of Buckingham; of the Village of Aylmer; of the Parish of St. Ours, of the Town of Three Rivers, aud of the County of Essex, praying that a permanent seat of Government may be established; of the Parish of Lancienne Lorette; of Rev. Jean Langevin; of Robert Donaldson and others; of Rev. A. F. Atkinson of St. Catharines; of Rev. Hector Dickie; of Geo. S. Wilkes; of the Toronto School of Medicine; of W. T. Aikins, M. D., and H. H. Wright, M. D.; of John Hutchinson of Toronto; of La Derome, praying that the amendments asked for to the L'Assomption River Railroad Company, may not be granted, and 5 others on the same subject; of the School Commissioner Felix Devalois; of Joseph Braithwaite; of H. Henderson; of David Trudell; of J. C. Trudell and others; of A. Brown, for a committee to enquire into all transactions relative to the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railroad; of W. Kingston and others, for the abolition of Sunday labor in the Post Office Department and on the St. Lawrence Canals, and eight other petitions on the same subject; of Stephen Young; of David Dolly; of the Township of Woodstock, of E. S. White of Barneston; of John F. Leeming; of Levi Baldwin; of the Trustees of the Charleston Academy; of the Mount Royal Cemetery Company; of Charles T. Dube; of T. Young and others, of Georgetown; of Alexr. Calder and others, praying for an enquiry into the causes of the denial of justice on the trial of the murderers of Corrigan; of Rev. R. A. Carden; of the Quebec Library Association; of the Rev. Geo. Matthie; of the Library and Historical Society of Quebec; of Rev. G. Lederhault; of R. A. Webber; of J. Julian; of Rev. C. Venet; of Rev. M. Hebert; of J. Blanchet; of Township of Warwick; of Rev. H. Deage; of Co. of Galt; of Geo. B. Lyon; of John Prince.

Mr. Angus Morrison introduced a bill to prevent railroad companies from running locomotives on the Lord's day.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, and the question being proposed, that after the 1st of January, 1857, there shall be but one currency, or money of account, of which the dollar shall be the highest and principal unit. That the public accounts shall be kept in dollars, cents, and mills, and that the coinage be equal in intrinsic value to that of the United States.

Hon. Mr. Cayley moved the previous question, viz:—Shall the question be now put.

Yeas.

Messrs, Aiken, Bowes, Brown, Bureau Christie, Darche, Delong, DeWitt, J. B. E. Dorion, A. A. Dorion, Ferrie, Frase. Freeman, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Johnson J. S. Macdonald, Roderick Marchildon Murney, Prevost, Rhodes, Sanburn, Valois Wright—27.

Nays—58.

Mr. Mackenzie introduced a bill to exempt the tools or implements of any debtor's trade of calling, &c, for debt.

On motion of Mr, Mackenzie a Select Committee was appointed to consider whether any and what improvements may be made in the providing for the occasion of the office of Speaker in the event of the Speaker's unavoidable absence.

On motion of Mr. Whitney an address was voted to His Excellency to cause steps to be taken to procure from the observatory of Quebec and Toronto, respectively, an annual report to this House.

Hon. Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to repeal the act to confirm the survey of the line between the 6th and 7th concessions of the Township of Hamilton.

An address was voted to his Excellency for copies of all letters relative to the macadamized road within the limits of the village of Chambley.

Mr. Holton introduced a bill to amend the act regulating the inspection of flour and meal.

Mr. J. C. Morrison moved that a committee of seven members be appointed to inquire into the case of the Queen *vs.* Kelly & others before the Criminal Court at Quebec, which was agreed to. Mr. J. C. Morrison, Mr. Crawford, Hon. Cameron, Hon. Drumond, Mr. Turcotte, Mr. Aikens and Mr. Loranger named to compose the Committee.

Mr. Crawford introduced a bill for the punishment o Railroad Companies contravening the By-laws of such Companies.

Mr. O'Farrell introduced a bill to amend the Act to establish imprisonment for debt and for the punishment of fradulent debtors in Lower Canada.

On motion of Mr. Jobin an address was voted for a statement shewing the names of the members of the Trinity House of Montreal and Quebec, &c.

Mr. O'FARREL introduced a bill to amend the provincial statute, facilitate the performance of the duties of Justices of the Peace.

This evening the report of the Committee of Contingencies, as agreed to last evening on Committee of the whole, was concurred in.

The ordnance Land Bill was read a third time,

On the motion for the third reading of the Elective Legislative Council Bill.

ARRIVAL OF THE "EMEU."

Boston, March 27.

The British Propeller Emeu from Liverpool, 12th instant, arrived here this morning.

There is no general news of importance; everything awaiting the action of the peace Conference.

Breadstuffs active, Flour advanced 1s., and Wheat 3d to 4d per bushel Corn 1s dearer. Consols 91¼.

FURTHFR BY THE EMEU.

Boston, March 27.

The steamer Emeu arrived at this port last night bringing Liverpool dates to the 12th and London dates to the 11th inst.

Breadstuffs had slightly advanced, flour 1s dearer; wheat 3d and 4d dearer; Corn 1s dearer.

Consols closed at 91¾.

The Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 11th—the Washington at Cowes on the same day.

Political news of but little importance.

Advices from the Crimea states, that a neutral line has been traced between the allied and Russian armies.

A review of 50,000 British took place at Balaklava on the 5th of March.

The White Works at Sebastopol were blown up on the 28th February.

Advices from Constantinople of 28th ult., states that an Austrian courier had arrived there with propositions relative to the Danubian Prmcipalities.

A financial crisis had occurred at Constantinople.

Exchange on London had risen to 137, and at Vienna to 250. The English pound sterling was rated at 140. The minister of finance had appealed to the merchants, and invited them to devise a remedy.

The river Danube was re-opened, and the Loyd's steamers had commenced running, in order to suspend hostilities.

Orders had been forwarded to Omar Pasha and Selim Pacha.

The allies were constructing huts on both sides of the Bosphorus, and English Engineers were making out a camp on the Asiatic coast.

Advices from Norway announce a serious commercial crisis, twenty commercial houses had suspended in Bergrin alone.

Manchester market firm. Business moderate.

The steamer Emeu passed the Alma from Boston for Liverpool, on the 9th, in Lat. 46,50, Lon. 35,30.

Jerome Bonaparte had been dangerously ill but was improving.

A YOUNG LADY FOUR DAYS IN THE SNOW.—WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.

Iowa Point, K. T., Feb. 9, 1856.

This has been a day of intense excitement in our quiet town, caused by a young lady of this neighborhood being lost in a snow storm. The facts are as follows:—

Miss Martha Perkins, who resides five miles from this place, was on a visit to her brother-in-law who resides here. On Tuesday last, the 5th instant, she started to walk home. It was snowing hard at the time she started and continued for two days. The snow was then eighteen inches deep. Her road was mostly over high rolling prairie, the snow beating directly in her face. She pursued her journey with much difficulty until within a mile of home, when she lost her way and rambled about until near sunset, when she took refuge for the night in a deep bushy ravine. There in the deep snow she constructed a very ingenious little house out of the tall weeds that grew near by and there she spent the first night of camp life, without food to sustain life or fire to warm or any clothing except her apparel to shelter from the storm, the little weed house she had erected being the only thing she had to keep her from exposure to the bleak winds and the howling storm.

Early next morning she started out in pursuit of her home, but went entirely a different course. After traveling all day, frequently through snow four feet deep, exhausted and fatigued, her feet frozen, abandoning all idea of ever reaching home, she stopped and again built her a weed hut. In this little frail tenement she resigned herself to her fate, and it came well nigh being her last resting place upon earth. She remained in this situation and at this last named place from Wednesday until Saturday, about 12 o'clock, which she was found by a party who were in search for her. She had been out four days and a half, and four nights, exposed to the merciless storm on the prairies. The weather was intensely cold. During [illegible] of her exposure, the thermometer ranged from 17 to 20 degrees below zero. She said to those who found her, that she never slept during the whole time, believing that if she had gone to sleep, she would never wake again.

It was a most miraculous escape from death and those noble spirits who seached and found her deserve great praise. To think that a young and delicate girl, not over 16 years, could travel through such a snow storm five miles, wading often waist deep in snow; lie out on the open prairie, exposed to the storm of snow and piercing blast of the wintry wind four days and nights, without food, fire or even a blanket, and then live, is hard to believe, but such is the fact beyond doubt, as at least half our citizens, who were in search of her can testify. Her feet were badly frozen, but it is believed she will entirely recover, with the loss perhaps of a few of her toes. Oh, who does not feel thankful that this fair being was plucked as a young and tender flower from the very jaws of death, and restored to her almost distracted parents!—*Kansas Herald.*

Melancholy Occurrence.—It is only a short time since we had the unpleasant duty to record the murder of a boy by a fellow apprentice, in a fit of passion. We thought—at least we trusted that such an event was of rare occurrence, and it would be long before we would have to record such another. How much we have been disappointed in our expectations will appear by the following accident, for we can call it nothing else, of a somewhat similar nature:—On Friday last, as two boys named John Carey and John Connell, aged 11 and 18 years respectively, were playing together with a sleigh, Carey several times in fun overturned O'Connell, when the latter lifted a piece of iron, and threw it at Carey, who was standing some short distance from him. The iron struck him on the side of the head, and he fell to the ground, O'Connell ran at once to assist him, lifted him up, and called him by name; but the poor little fellow was unable to answer him. The iron had entered the skull, and caused concussion of the brain, from the effects of which he died on Monday morning. The Coroner's Jury that investigated the case returned a verdict that "Carey came to his death by a blow from a piece of iron thrown by O'Connell without malice." He was thereupon acquitted.—*Dundas Tribune.*

COMMERCIAL.

There is brisk demand for new styles of Spring goods for the city trade. Many kinds of staples also had become scarce, and are of course bought readily.

Goods are arriving freely from Europe, and there are good assortments of dry goods opening. Auction sales have commenced briskly.

The decline in the prices of produce has operated generally throughout the country, to make the farmers hold back from selling, which of course, has prevented them from paying the merchants, many of whom are much disappointed in making their payments. In former years, when a heavy fall took place in produce, it ruined a few grain merchants and speculators, but this year the loss will be generally distributed.

Money is by no means abundant, and the want of adequate Banking capital for the business of the country, continues seriously to engage the attention of many.

This is a matter of great importance for the credit system has built up Canada. The new settler gave a year's credit to the soil which he cleared. The country merchant gave twelve months credit to the settler. He in his turn obtained the same credit from the importer, and the Banks enabled the latter to discount his customer's paper, and make his remittances, so as to procure further supplies of the goods needed by the country. There have been abuses in this credit system—sometimes importations have been excessive; frequently persons have obtained credit who were altogether unworthy of it; farmers have often been tempted by a long credit, improvidently to buy what, perhaps, they did not need; but with all these drawbacks, there is no doubt that the system has been of immense service to Canada. In fact, this credit has just served in the place of an actual capital, representing the entire amount of the country's indebtedness. If then, the subscribing of £100,000 of actual capital, to establish or extend a Bank, enables that institution safely to loan out, not only that amount but as much more, it must be evident that this is the most valuable way the amount in question can be employed for the country; and, practically, it has been upon the whole, the most profitable way for the capitalist.

A singular episode in the business of Montreal occurred this winter. The two extensive India Rubber factories, located in this city, entered into a competition so warm, that men's India Rubber shoes of good quality, were retailed in immense quantities at 50 cents a pair, and other sizes in proportion. It is said, that one house retailed about 10,000 pairs. The companies have, however, it is understood, made arrangements, by which this competition has ceased, and the prices are henceforth to be kept just below the price, at which importations could be made from the States.—*Montreal Witness.*

The end of a Humbug.—Mr. Barnum has been under examination before the Supreme Court in relation to his affairs. He stated that in June last he considered himself worth $500,000, but that his connection with the Jerome Company had entirely stripped him of his fortune,—that he was supporting himself by keeping boarders in Eighth street. He answered freely the questions proposed to him, and gave no evidence of a disposition to conceal or keep back anything. He says that he can pay his personal debts, but not the debts of the Jerome Company. Nearly all his property has already been disposed of either by sale or by mortage.

Truth Bills.—Truth does not embrace the world like the great tidal wave, sweeping along in majestic calmness of power, and filling every creek and estuary; it rather descends in many fertilizing rills, from the mountain side; and it is better that it descends for the present even so, than that it should flow in one broad river, leaving an arid desert over all the land, save on its immediate banks. —*Bayne.*

☞ Men dwell on this world as though it were never to have an end, and neglect the other as if it were never to have a beginning.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

The news from Japan is most heart-rending. One hundred thousand houses and thirty thousand human souls have perished in a moment by one of the most terrible earthquakes ever recorded in the history of the world. The city of Jaddo, on the southeast coast of the island of Niphon, is destroyed. We hope there may be some exaggeration in the news. On the 11th of November last, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the earth opened and closed, and the resnlt was as above stated. It swallowed human beings and houses by tens of thousands, in less time than that in which we write the facts. At the same moment a fire broke out in thirty different parts of the city. The inhabitants of Jeddo were forewarned of the calamity for days before, and therefore most of the people had fled the city. The houses in Jeddo are chiefly built but one story high, in order to withstand the quakings of the earth which prevail. But there were fifty-four large temples of worship destroyed this time, beside the 100,000 dwelling houses. If any reliance can be placed on the reports of the few travelers who have seen anything of Jeddo, the city contained nearly twice as many houses as the number mentioned as having been destroyed. One half the city, according to this account, would be left standing. Seven minutes after the great earthquake at Lisbon, in November, 1755, there was hardly a house left standing; and the destruction of life was far greater in actual numbers and infinitely greater in proportion than at Jeddo. The old story was, that the population of Jeddo was over eight millions; probably one would be nearer the mark.

The island of Niphon contains two of the greatest active volcanoes of the present day—Fusi and Siro. Yama is quite commonly visited by earthquakes. The old records mention several which have been severe; and they are matters of such common occurrence that the Japanese at simoda—who had themselves suffered so much by the earthquake of September, 1854—were not at all shocked at the news of the late convulsion at the capital.

Simultaneous news of earthquakes in California and in Japan suggests the prosecution of the old inquiry as to the extent of surface affected by earthquakes. The earthquake which overthrew the city of Simoda, and wrecked the Russian ship Diana, fifteen months ago, crossed the Pacific Ocean in five hours and a few minutes, the sea wave struck the wharves at San Francisco heavily and drove one or two vessels aground. The earthquake of November 11, 1855, was not so distinctly felt; but it was felt on many parts of the coast. Other older convulsions of the same nature have in like manner extended across the ocean. Should the rule be universal, we shall shortly learn that on the night of the 15th February last, (the date of the earthquake in California,) about midnight, the remains of the city of Jeddo, and the rest of the shore of the island of Niphon were visited by an earthquake unparalleled in violence. The shock will in all probability have leveled cities, dammed up rivers, overthrown mountains, and laid the whole country desolate. It will be, in fact, the usual culminating convulsion of which the earthquakes of December, 1854, and November, 1855, were the precursors.

Novel Disposition of an Unfaithful Wife.—A circumstance has occurred near Radcliffe, about three miles from Bury, which has excited much gossiping merriment during the christmas Holidays. A young couple tired of the state of single blessedness, agreed to throw their fortunes together, for "better or worse." Their matrimonial bliss sufferred some interruption lately in consequence of a rumor that the beloved spouse was on terms of too affectionate intimacy with a young man who had been admitted into the family as a lodger. The husband, however, being a sensible man, resolved that he would manifest no difference in his outward deportment until the supposed guilt of the parties should be clearly established by facts of which he would be the eye-witness. He therefore acted in all respect as if perfectly unconscious of the infidelity of his wife. He solicited from the foreman of the establishment where he was employed permission to stay from his work for a fortnight. He represented to his wife that he had lost his situation, and proposed that they should go to Australia. She immediately expressed her concurrence, stating that the only difficulty that presented itself to her mind was with respect to John, the lodger. The husband was prepared for this contingency, and proposed that John should accompany them, to which he ultimately consented. The preliminaries being arranged and the household furniture sold, the whole party proceeded to Liverpool to take passage to Australia. It was agreed that the husband should take the berths; and in accordance with the plan which he had previously laid down, instead of taking berths for three persons, he only contracted for two, but kept the matter a perfect secret from his wife and the lodger, John. By an arrangement entered into with the captain of the vessel, he was permitted to go to sea along with the passengers; and unperceived by his wife and her paramour, he got on a steamtug when it parted from the ship, and returned to Liverpool, leaving his wife and John to pursue their voyage to the antipodes. Perhaps it may be supposed that this was a rather expensive mode of getting quit of an unfaithful wife. The sequel of the story proves the contrary, for John had deposited £30 in the hands of the husband, to take care of until it was required. The passage money for two persons amounted to £21, thus leaving £9 to be expended in small comforts for the voyage; so that the husband had no expense to bear. The wife and John are now on their way to Melbourne, and the husband is following his employment in his former situation.

A Fugitive Slave in Liverpool.—The American ship *Asterian*, Capt. Day, which arrived in the Mersey on Saturday evening, brought to the free shores of England a slave woman, under rather peculiar circumstances. It appears that, while the ship was loading at New Orleans, the poor creature made her escape, whereupon her master offered a reward of $500 to any one who would restore to him his "property." The police as is usual in such cases, made strict search throughout the city and on board the vessels in the harbor, but she eluded their vigilance, and found a friend in the ship's boatswain, who secretly conveyed her on board the *Asterion*, and kept her in his birth during the whole of the passage, which occupied about 25 days. The strangest part of the affair is, that with the exception of her liberator, the boatswain, her presence in the ship was unknown to captain, officers and crew. When the vessel anchored in the Mercy, the custom house officers went on board, and while one of them was rumaging in the boatswain's berth, he found her concealed among the bedclothes, in a state of nudity, having on only a waistbelt and a turban. Wearing apparel was soon provided, and she was removed on shore and taken to a boarding house in Queen Street, a free woman. She is a mullato about twenty to twenty-five years of age, was tidily attired, and appeared to have been well treated during the voyage. The boatswain and the whole of the crew of the *Asterion* are colored men.—*Liverpool Albion.*

Fit Answer for a Fool.—A dandy in Broad way, wishing to be witty accosted the old bill-man as follows: "You take all sorts of trumpery in your cart, don't you?" "Yes, jump in, jump in."