

For the Son of Temperance.

A. F., VICTORIA COLLEGE, COBOURG

Take harp of friendship, strike the note,  
That sacred note of thine;  
Sing to science and to him,  
Who bows before her shrine;  
Stranger in her temple; he  
Must climb the mount alone—  
Stranger in Victoria's halls,  
Unknowing, and unknown!

Left us while the big round tear  
Damp'd faithful friendship's eye;  
Smile conceal'd the parting pain,  
The agonised bosom's sigh.  
Left for what? hark! Science tells  
To tread her devious ways,  
To win the chaplet from her brows,  
Or twine his own with bays.

From Virgil's pen or Homer's lyre,  
A mental feast to seek,  
To watch the Trojan in his strife,  
Or haughty Greek meet Greek,  
Ambition why. Oh! why hast thou  
Thus lured him to the race,  
To steal the Auburn from his brow,  
The health-rose from his face!

Why lure him from the friends that loved  
The few, the faithful few—  
They proved they loved—a silent proof,  
The sigh that told adieu,  
The blessing that the bosom breathed,  
Yet left the lips unmoved—  
Loved there was one—a silent one  
Who spoke it not, but loved!

At hope, bright herald of the heart,  
Wilt thou not join the strain,  
That though the absent we may mourn,  
In joy we'll meet again!  
Oh! faithful memory, too,  
Has her bright picture wrought  
In colors changeless as the sun—  
Time cannot e'er efface.

Oh! no, first artist of the strain,  
She plays the foremost part;  
And with the image that she loves,  
Daguerreotypes the heart.  
At while we love and while we mourn,  
Hope breaths a soft amen,  
To chase the sigh from friendship's breast,  
For we shall meet again!

Beloved friend we mourn thee gone,  
Around our hearts thou'rt swain;  
In honest hearts thy name shall live,  
In virtues bosom shrined.  
By vacant seat when we behold,  
Fresh wounds a beating heart;  
Yet friendship springs to meet thee here,  
Or bless thee where thou art.

FOREST BARD.

1861, Feb. 2nd, 1852.

THE GRAND JURY IN BOSTON.—By the Grand Jury in Boston last week, the following language was used:—In regard to the "liquor question," the Grand Jury say, that in the position they have occupied for the last six months, they have seen the evils springing out of the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors, fully developed in their examination of the offences enumerated in their report, a very large portion of which are almost directly traceable to intemperance. If the evil of intemperance is to be cured, they say, in the emphatic and significant language of our efficient City Marshal, "execute the

newspapers of the United States number 2, of which 2,000 are published in the Free, or Northern States. 850 Whig, 750 Democratic, 700 Radical, 50 agricultural, 40 temperance, 200 religious, and 870 neutral and miscellaneous. New York has 443, Pennsylvania 328, Ohio 300, and Massachusetts 313.

SCRAPS WORTH KNOWING.

GROCERIES.—One of the oldest trades in England!—The word anciently meant "ingrossers or taenopolites," as appears by a statute 37th Edward 111

GLASS.—This article was known to the ancients—Glass windows were first used in private houses, in England, in 1177, in the reign of Henry II

DOXOLOGY was so called because it began with the Greek word *doxas*, glory

BOTTLES of Glass were first made in England about 1558.

HATS were made by a Swiss at Paris. A D 1404  
Paper Hangings, made of paper manufactured and stamped for the purpose, were first made in Spain and Holland. A D 1555

GUINEAS are an English Gold coin, so called from their having first been coined of Gold brought from the coast of Guinea. A D 1673

GAZETTE.—A paper of public intelligence and news of divers countries, first printed at Venice about the year 1624-30, so called (some say) because *una gazette*, a small piece of Venetian coin, was given to buy or read it. Others derive the name from *gaza*, Italian for Magpie, i. e. Chatterer.

QUAINT EPITAPH.—In the old parish church of Saint Woolas, in Wales, may be seen the following quaint epitaph:

"He lived to die—do you so, I advise you,  
That death may never frighten or surprise you."

A party of seventeen gentlemen started during the recent snow storm, from Buffalo to Cincinnati, and intermediate points. Before reaching Erie it was discovered that one of the passengers was about closing his eyes in the sleep of death. He was taken into a tavern on the road, and by proper restoratives brought to consciousness. On inviting the driver of the sleigh into the house, he made no reply, and upon examination he was found to be stone dead, having been frozen by the extreme cold.

SNOW IN VIRGINIA.—The snow at Winchester, Virginia, in the storm of the 5th ult., fell to the depth of fifteen inches. At Washington it fell to the depth of about six inches.

The population of Chicago is now estimated at 50,000, including suburbs.

There are in the United States, 1,094 cotton factories, and 1,559 woollen factories.

There are fifty cotton mills in Russia, employing altogether, six hundred thousand shuttles.

The village of Lockport was lighted with gas for the first time on the 20th Dec.

ADVANTAGES OF SCIENCE.—The advantages of science in nautical affairs have not often been so strikingly illustrated than in a fact stated in the report of the United States Navy department, that by means of the wind and current charts projected and prepared by Lieutenant Maury, the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of that country has been shortened by about forty days.

Mr. Hiram Powers, is engaged on a large allegorical statue of California, typified by a beautiful Indian female. In her hand is a divining rod, with which she points to a mass of metallic quartz, like that recently exhibited in the east nave of the Crystal Palace. The voluptuous form, the laughing eye, and the gorgeous richness of her cap, armlets, and bracelets of native ore, are intended to suggest the fascinations of the land of gold; while a warning moral is hidden in her right hand which grasps a bunch of thorns, but so disposes them to be unseen at the first hasty glance of the spectator.

A WHOLE FAMILY SMOOTHERED.—A family consisting of four persons, was suffocated in their dwelling, rear of No. 174, Twenty-fourth-street, on Friday night, from the fumes arising from a charcoal fire. They were all found dead in their beds on Saturday morning. Their names are Phillip Brady, and Catharine his wife, James Brady, a brother to Phillip, and James Brady, Phillip's son. It was supposed that the family made a fire in the stove before retiring for the night, and the gas escaping they all became sufficed, and died from the effects.

PRIVATE FORTUNES OF GREAT PERSONAGES.

CICERO possessed, in landed property, a fortune equal to £1,700,000, besides a large sum of money, slaves, and furniture, which amounted to an equal sum. He used to say, that a citizen who had not a fortune sufficient to support an army, or a legion, did not deserve the title of a rich man. The philosopher Seneca had a fortune of £3,500,000. Tiberius, at his death, left £23,625,000, which Caligula spent in less than twelve months. Vespasian, on ascending the throne, estimated all the expenses of the State at £35,000,000. The debts of Milo amounted to £600,000. Cæsar, before he entered upon his office owed £3,995,000. He had purchased the friendship of Cato for £100,000, and that of Lucius Paus for £300,000. At the time of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, Antony was in debt to the amount of £300,000, he owed this sum on the Ides of March, and it was paid before the Kalends of April; he squandered £147,000,000 of the public treasures. Appius squandered his dachaery £500,000, and finding, on examination of the state of his affairs, he had no more than £20,000, he poisoned himself, because he considered that sum insufficient for his maintenance. Julius Cæsar gave Servilia, the mother of Brutus, a pearl of the value of £40,000.—Clæopatra, at an entertainment, given to Antony, despoiled in vinegar, a pearl worth £80,000, and he swallowed it. Clodius, the son of Escopus, the comedian, swallowed one worth £2,000. Caligula spent for one supper £20,000, and Heliodorus £20,000; the usual cost of a repast for Lucullus was £20,000; the fish from his fish-ponds were sold for £35,000.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

During the year the sum paid to school teachers was, in Upper Canada, £88,748. Erection and repair of school houses, £14,199, total £102,947

Number of children from five to sixteen years at school, 151,291; increase since the preceding year, 14,255

Employed, in 1849 school teachers 3,476, 99 of whom were females, 291 of the teachers had been trained at the Normal School, 243 males and 148 females

Religious faith of the teachers—76 Episcopalian, 390 Roman Catholics, 558 Presbyterians, 904 Methodists, 23 Baptists, 73 Congregationalists, 66 of other denominations, 34 reported as Protestants

Average salaries of teachers in Townships from £30 to £60, of males do from £29 to £40, in cities Hamilton £111; in Kingston, £80; in towns, average for male teachers, £75

School houses in Upper Canada, in 1849, 2,975 of brick, 99 of stone, 177, frame, 1,191; log, 1,568.

The returns from which these statistics have been compiled, are voluntary, and may not be strictly correct, but are, perhaps, sufficiently so to give a pretty correct view of the number and operations of these institutions. It is pleasing to remark, that in the several kinds of libraries mentioned, there are 96,165 volumes reported, leaving an increase, during the year, of 2,859. Number of colleges, 7; number of pupils therein, 773; number of academies and grammar schools, 33; pupils taught therein, 3,646; 618 students daily attending the Normal Schools; 342 have left the school with certificates as teachers.

LONDON IN 1850.—If the streets of the metropolis were put together, they would extend 8000 miles in length. The main thoroughfares are traversed by 3,000 omnibuses and 3,500 cabs, employing 40,000 horses. In 1849 the metropolis alone consumed 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 240,000 bullocks, 1,700,000 sheep, 28,000 calves, and 35,000 pigs. One market alone supplied 4,024,400 breads of game.—London, in the same year, ate 3,000,000 salmon, which were washed down by 43,200,000 gallons of portar, and also 2,000,000 of spirits, and 65,000 pipes of wine. 13,000 casks are yearly required for London milk, and reckoning two gallons a day from every cow, we have here 72,000 gallons of "London peculiar" consumed, if not enjoyed, by the London inhabitants. 360,000 gas lights fringe the streets. London's arterial or water system supplies the enormous quantity of 44,383,328 gallons per day. 200,000 tons of soil are employed in bringing annually to London 3,000,000 tons of coal; we have no fewer than 23,617 tailors, 28,570 bootmakers, 40,000 milliners and dress makers, and 18,701 domestic servants.—[Edinburgh Witness.