

UNITED.

Two walk on either side the sea,
The broad Atlantic rolls between;
And summer winds blow lovingly
O'er valleys clothed in green.
They walk apart by night and day,
And see the sailing of the ships;
They never pass each other's way,
Nor touch each other's lips.

Yet they are one in mind and heart,
Two beings on one purpose set;
That neither land or sea can part,
Nor cause them to forget.
There are true souls so closely blent,
That life or death cannot divide,
And all their thoughts are Heavenward sent,
From one to the other side.

It may be spirits teach them there;
I cannot tell, but this I know,
There comes a sweetness after prayer
A charm to lull our woe.
As though the lost ones of our love,
On unseen wings from brighter spheres
Came down with comfort from above,
And kissed away our tears.

A RASH ADVENTURE.

The love of rash adventure has hundreds of times resulted in death to travellers. Courage is well; rashness always questionable. There comes a dreadful tale from the very crater of Vesuvius. A party of six tourists, with guides, horses, and all necessities, recently ascended the volcanic mount. When the crater was reached, two of the company, an American and a Frenchman, insisted on being lowered down to the cavern which is formed below the mouth of the volcano. The guides complied with their request, and lowered them by ropes. The mountain being perfectly quiet, no danger was anticipated; but when one of the party above the crater called out to the rash adventurers, no answer was returned. The guides, growing anxious, cried, "Gentlemen, it would be better for you to hold on to the ends of the ropes." Still the ropes remained slack, and no answer came from the sulphurous and murky cavern below. Twenty minutes passed; and the adventurers were yet silent. It was then proposed that one of the guides should be lowered, and hold on to the ropes until he had investigated the appearance of the cavern base. He had hardly entered when he cried out loudly, "Up! up! there's nothing here but a very narrow rock!" As far as any living person can tell, the unfortunate strangers—the victims of their own imprudence—were hurled into the mysterious abysses of Mount Vesuvius. About sixteen years ago a similar calamity occurred on the same spot, by which two Englishmen and a Frenchman lost their lives.

QUEEN VICTORIA THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.

When Queen Victoria delivered her first speech from the Throne, on the first opening of Parliament in 1838, after her accession, the scene in the House of Lords, as witnessed from the Ambassador's box, was extremely brilliant and striking. As the youthful Queen, then still in her teens, advanced, there was a very slight nervousness perceptible in her countenance, while the utmost stillness prevailed through the House. When about to ascend the steps of the Throne, her foot caught in her robes, and she tripped slightly, causing a momentary suffusion, but regained her foot hold in an instant, and took her seat with perfect ease and self-possession, after which, in the sweetest tone, she signified to their lordships to be seated. There was still a breathless silence. As the Queen proceeded with her speech, the Premier, Viscount Melbourne, who stood by her side, in his rich court dress, holding upright the sword of the State, and who was thought to be sometimes a little absent, was observed to follow, or rather anticipate every word by the apparently involuntary movement of his lips, and an occasional inclination of the head, from side to side, as though keeping time. Every word that the young Queen uttered, every syllable fell from her in tones that were captivating by their softness and musical sweetness, with the clearest and most beautiful enunciation, while her voice was modulated in the most perfect manner, yet all so natural, without the slightest shade of affectation. When the Royal speech was concluded, an evident and universal feeling of satisfaction seemed to pervade the House, and one of the young men of the Diplomatic Corps, whose eyes and ears had been riveted to the Throne, and who stood near the writer, turned to a friend, exclaiming in a suppressed whisper, while bobbing his head with the excitement, *parfaitement bien!* The writer subsequently heard the young Queen announce from the Throne, on a similar occasion, her approaching marriage to Prince Albert—a trying moment—yet the announcement was made with a mixture of regal dignity and feminine modesty, composure and timidity, that commanded universal admiration.—*Rush's Recollections of the English and French Courts.*

A girl in Indianapolis, who has \$200,000, advertised for sealed proposals for marriage. The postmaster has decided to charge her double price for her box, as it keeps one clerk half his time filling it up with pink tinted envelopes, and the whole office is scented with musk and bergamot, like a perfumer's shop.

THE FIGURE 9.

Take a number between 100 and 1,000, provided the first figure of this number is higher than the last; for instance: 632, reverse this number, 236; then subtract, and 396 is left as the result. You will readily see that the middle number will be 9 in any case, and the product of the first and last numbers, added together, will be 9. Should there be 1 at the beginning, there must be an 8 at the end, and so on. Even should there be an 0 at the beginning, the last number would be 9, or the result would show 99; for instance: 645; reverse: 546; subtract this from the above, and 99 will be the result.

Let anybody secretly write any three numbers, and give you the first or the last figure of the result after reversing and subtracting, and you can easily tell the whole result. Should the number be 931; reversed: 139; subtracted, 792; and you are told that the first number is 7; then the last must be 2; and, as the middle number will always be 9, you can tell that the result is 792 without having seen the original figures.

TO YOUNG MEN.

The young man who has an ambition to make a great noise in the world should learn boiler-making. He can make more noise at that than anything else he can engage in.

If he believes a man should "strike for wages" he should learn blacksmithing—especially if he is good at "blowing."

If he would embrace a profession in which he can rise rapidly he should become an aeronaut. He couldn't find anything better "for high."

He certainly could do a staving (and perhaps a starving) business at the cooper trade.

If he believes in "measures, not men," he will embark in the tailoring business.

If he is a punctual sort of a chap, and anxious to be "on time," he should put his hands to watchmaking.

If he believes in the chief end of man to have his business largely "felt," why, of course, he will become a hatter.

If he wants to "get at the root of a thing," he will become a dentist—although, if he does, he will often be found "looking down in the mouth."

If a man is a bungler at his best he should become a physician, and then he will have none of his bad work thrown upon his hands. It is generally buried out of sight, you know.

Should he incline to high living, but prefer a plain board, then the carpenter trade will suit him. He can plane board enough at that.

If he is needy and well-bred he will be right at home as a baker.

He shouldn't become a cigar-maker. If he does, all his work will end in smoke.

The young man who enjoys plenty of company, and over ready to scrape acquaintance, will find the barber business a congenial pursuit.

The quickest way for him to ascend to the top round of his calling, is to become a hod-carrier.

A very "grave" young man might flourish an undertaker.

Don't learn chair-making; for, no matter how well you please your customers, the will sooner or later get down on your work.

And don't become an umbrella-maker, for their business is "used up."

If he would have his work touch the heads of the nation, we know of no way he could sooner accomplish such an object than by making combs.

The young man who would have the fruits of his labor brought before the eyes of the people, will become an optician. The work, being easily seen through, cannot be difficult to learn.

A man can always make a scum in the grocery business.

If a young man is a paragon of honor, truthfulness, sobriety, has never sworn a profane word, and has twenty thousand dollars that he has no use for, then he should immediately start—a newspaper.

THE QUEEN AND THE COLLIER.

During the visit of Her Majesty the Queen to Dunrobin Castle, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, a few weeks ago, an incident occurred which has not yet been made public. The Duke is having a shaft sunk on his estate for the purpose of proving some mines, and there are engaged in the works several colliers from Shropshire. The Queen expressed a desire to visit the spot, whether she was escorted by the Duke. Whilst standing on the bank inspecting the work it commenced to rain. A few yards off one of the men, named Cooper, was saving some timber for the shaft, and not being aware of the immediate presence of Royalty, heedless of the rain, continued his work without a coat. Presently he was surprised to feel a light touch, and on looking up perceived the Duke, who laid a costly rug over his shoulders, at the same time exclaiming, "The Queen requested me to present you with her own rug; you may keep it and wear it." The man's surprise and the remainder of the story may be more easily imagined than described.

"My son," said a man of doubtful morals, putting his hand on the head of a sharp but saucy urchin, "my son, I believe Satan has got hold of you." "I'm pretty sartin on't replied the boy.

Cleanings.

Count no one lost to thee who died loving thee.

Do you take care only of thy duty, and leave the end to God.

God promises all you need, and invites you to receive it as you need.

Prize the privilege of learning God's word; and hear with meekness, prayer, and attention.

Power of thought is the only true measure of the intellect, as force of principle is the only true measure of moral greatness.

Time appears very short, eternity near, and a great name either in or after life, together with all earthly pleasures and profits, but an empty bubble a deluding dream.

Speak kindly in the morning; it lightens the cares of the day, and makes household and all other affairs move along more smoothly. Speak kindly at night, for it may be that before the dawn some loved one may finish his or her span of life for this world, and it will be too late to ask forgiveness.

Spend not your time in that which profits not; for your labor and your health, your time and your studies are very valuable; and it is a thousand pities to see a diligent and a hopeful person spend himself in gathering cockle-shells and little pebbles, in telling sands upon the shore, and making garlands of useless daisies.

Men and women have come to think, somehow, that Christian calmness finds its test only when some great affliction crushes it down. There never was a more sad mistake. Christian calmness has meet opportunity for exercise daily and hourly. It is the little trials that test it most.

Good, kind, true, holy words dropped in conversation may be little thought of; but they are like seeds of flowers or fruitful trees falling by the wayside, borne by some bird afar, happy thereafter to fringe with beauty some barren mountain side, or to make glad some lonely wilderness.

While your face is turned upward, and on the angel ladder you are climbing nearer heaven, there are, even at midnight, lights on the steps above to show the way; but once look downwards, and mingle with the descending troop, and one by one the lights go out aloft, and there is a darkness overhead, and by mere invitation of relative brightness, you reverse the direction of your eye, and your foot is drawn to the step below.

ADVICE TO BOYS.—"You are made to be kind, generous and magnanimous," says Horace Mann. "If there is a boy in school who has a clubfoot, don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part in the play which does not require running. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lessons."—*Apple of Gold.*

DARKY LOGIC.—In Mr. John Heath's family were two old slaves, Cuff and Kate, and one Primus of whom various anecdotes are related. Mr. Heath was fond of quizzing Primus, and asked him one day which was the heavier, a pound of lead or a pound of feathers.

"A pound of lead," said Primus, promptly.

"Course a pound of lead is de heaviest."

A laugh ensued at Primus's expense.

"Don't you b'lieve it, massa? You go stick your head in de fireplace and let Primus go a top de house and drap a pound of fadders and a pound of lead down de chimney on your head; den see which is de heaviest."

Sheridan one day, when coming home from shooting, with an empty bag, did not like to go home completely empty, and seeing a number of ducks in a pond, a farmer leaning on a rail fence watching them, said:

"What will you take for a shot at the ducks?"

"Well," he said, "I'll take half a sovereign."

"Done," said Sheridan, and he fired into the midst of the flock, killing half a dozen.

"I'm afraid you've made a bad bargain," said Sheridan.

"Well, I don't know," said the man, "they weren't mine."

"Let that pudding alone, there, that's the desert!" exclaimed a waiter to a countryman, who was devouring the tapioca at an early stage of the dinner. "I don't care if it is a desert," testily said the countryman, "I'd eat it, if it was a wilderness."

Brick Pomeroy says they naturalize a man in New York City in less than ten kicks of a cat. The candidate for citizenship looks scared, answers a few questions, signs his name or makes his mark on a piece of paper, and then a clerk says:

"Here! Take hold the book. Holdjered up. You Sonious Juonious, do solemnly swear your an ounce allejus sever from all prints potentaters special cup of Germany powrs swelp you God kiss the book seventy-five cents."

Soon as the seventy-five cents are paid down, the man is a citizen of the United States, but if he don't pay, the oath does not count.

The saddest incident of misplaced confidence on record is that of a Connecticut man who rescued another from a watery grave only to find instead of his long lost brother, it was a person to whom he owed three dollars and a half for turnips.

Mrs. Partington, reading of the strike of the wire-drawers, remarked, "Ah, me! what new fangled things won't they wear next!"



PROPOSED BY-LAW TO AID AND ASSIST THE CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, BY GIVING ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

To the Company by way of bonus, and to issue debentures therefor, and to authorize the levying of a special rate for the payment of the debentures and interest.

WHEREAS by the Act of the fourth session of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, passed in the thirty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, incorporating the Credit Valley Railway Company, it is provided that any Municipality or Municipalities which may be interested in the construction of said railway, or through any part of which or near which the railway or works of the said Company shall pass or be situated, may aid and assist the said Company by loaning or guaranteeing, or giving money by way of bonus or other means to the Company, or issuing Municipal Bonds to or in aid of the Company, and otherwise to such manner and to such extent as such Municipalities, or any of them, shall think expedient; provided always, that no such aid, loan, bonus, or guarantee, shall be given except after the passing of By-laws for the purpose, and the adoption of such By-laws by the ratepayers, as provided in the Municipal Act for the creation of debts.

And whereas more than (50) fifty persons, qualified voters of the Municipality of the City of Toronto, have, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act and Amendments thereto, petitioned the Council of the Municipality of the City of Toronto to pass a By-law granting a bonus for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the said Credit Valley Railway, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and it is expedient to grant the same.

And whereas, for such purpose it is necessary for the said City of Toronto to raise the said amount of one hundred thousand dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas, it will require the sum of eleven thousand dollars, to be raised annually by special rate on the whole rateable property of the said City of Toronto for the purpose of paying the interest on the said debentures so be issued therefor, as hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas, the amount of the whole rateable property in the City of Toronto, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and also irrespective of any income in the nature of tolls, interest, or dividends from the said railway, or from any stock, share, or interest in the work upon which the money to be so raised, or any part thereof, may be invested, and also irrespective of any income to be derived from the temporary investment of the sinking fund, hereinafter mentioned, or any part thereof, according to the last revised assessment roll of the said City, being for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, is as follows: Thirty-two million four hundred and sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars.

And whereas, the amount of the existing debt of the said City of Toronto is two millions seven hundred and one thousand two hundred and eighty dollars and forty-one cents, whereof the whole is principal and no sum is due for interest in arrears.

That the said debentures shall be made payable in twenty years from the day hereinafter mentioned for this By-law to take effect at the Bank of Toronto, in Toronto, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest at the rate and in manner hereinafter mentioned.

That the said debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per cent per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly on the first days of January and July in each year at the Bank of Toronto, in Toronto.

That the said debentures shall be secured with the seal of the said City of Toronto, and be signed by the Mayor or other head of the Municipal Council of the said City, or by such persons as may be authorized by the Council of the said City, and be countersigned by the Chamberlain or by such other person or persons as the said Municipal Council may by By-law appoint.

That the purpose of forming a sinking fund for payment of said debentures and the interest thereon at the rate aforesaid, an equal special rate of seven-twentieths of a mill in the dollar shall, in addition to all other rates, be assessed, raised, levied, and collected, in each year upon all the rateable property within the said City of Toronto, during the said term of twenty years from the coming into effect of this By-law, unless such debentures shall be sooner paid.

That this By-law shall take effect on, from and after the twenty-third day of December, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

That the debentures to be signed and issued as aforesaid shall be delivered by the Mayor of the City of Toronto to the Trustees appointed (or to be appointed), in accordance with the provisions of the said Act incorporating the said Credit Valley Railway Company, provided always that the By-law shall not have any effect nor shall the said debentures be delivered to the Trustees appointed under the said Act until the said Company shall have given a bond to the Corporation providing that the said Railway shall run to some point within the limits of the City of Toronto without using any of the existing lines of railway for that purpose, and the said debentures shall only be delivered by the said Trustees, *pro rata*, as the work progresses, in accordance with the said Acts.

And it is further enacted by the said Municipal Council of the City of Toronto, that the votes of the electors of the said City of Toronto will be taken on this By-law—

FOR SAINT LAWRENCE WARD.

At the City Hall, in rooms heretofore used as a Police Court.

FOR SAINT DAVID'S WARD.

1st Electoral Division at the Berkeley street Fire Hall.

For 2nd Electoral Division of St. David's Ward, at the house on the north-east corner of Parliament and Beech streets.

For 3rd Electoral Division of St. David's Ward, in the vicinity of the premises where the last municipal election was held.

FOR SAINT JAMES'S WARD.

1st Electoral Division at the Police Court, Court Street.

For the 2nd Electoral Division, St. James's Ward, at the house on Yonge Street, where the last municipal election was held.

FOR SAINT JOHN'S WARD.

1st Electoral Division, at the house on the north-west corner of Agnes and Elizabeth streets.

For 2nd Electoral Division of St. John's Ward, at the house on Bay Street, where the last municipal election was held.

FOR SAINT PATRICK'S WARD.

1st Electoral Division, at St. Patrick's Market on Queen Street.

For 2nd Electoral Division, St. Patrick's Ward, at a building on the north side of Queen Street, near Bathurst Street.

FOR SAINT ANDREW'S WARD.

1st Electoral Division, at the Bay Street Fire Hall.

For 2nd Electoral Division of St. Andrew's Ward, at the Temperance Hall, Brock Street.

FOR SAINT GEORGE'S WARD.

1st Electoral Division, at the house, No. 22, on the north side of Wellington Street, in the said Ward.

The 2nd Electoral Division, of St. George's Ward, in the premises on John Street, in the same Ward.

On the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, commencing at the hour of five o'clock in the morning, and closing at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and that the Returning Officers for taking the said vote be

FOR SAINT LAWRENCE WARD.

Mr. Charles T. Hurrell.

FOR SAINT DAVID'S WARD.

1st Electoral Division, Mr. John Burns.

For 2nd Electoral Division, Mr. Wm. Watkins.

For 3rd Electoral Division, Mr. John Blevins.

FOR SAINT JAMES'S WARD.

1st Electoral Division, Mr. James B. Bonstead.

2nd Electoral Division, Mr. James E. Day.

FOR SAINT JOHN'S WARD.

1st Electoral Division, Mr. James Ramsey.

For 2nd Electoral Division, Mr. Robt. Fowler.

FOR SAINT PATRICK'S WARD.

1st Electoral Division, Mr. Hiram W. Murray.

For 2nd Electoral Division, Mr. W. A. Lee.

FOR SAINT ANDREW'S WARD.

1st Electoral Division, Mr. Henry Spratt.

For 2nd Electoral Division, Mr. Abel Wilcock, senr.

AND FOR SAINT GEORGE'S WARD.

1st Electoral Division, Mr. John Clements.

For 2nd Electoral Division, Mr. R. B. Miller.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Toronto, November 18, 1872.

First published November 20, 1872.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of a proposed By-law which will be taken into consideration by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, after one month from the first publication thereof, the date of which first publication is the 20th day of November, 1872, and that the votes of the electors of the said Municipality will be taken thereon on

FRIDAY, THE 13th DAY OF DECEMBER, A.D. 1872,

commencing at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and closing at five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, at the following places in the said Municipality and by the Returning Officers named:—

FOR SAINT LAWRENCE WARD.

At the City Hall, in the rooms heretofore used as a Police Court, by Mr. Charles T. Hurrell, Returning Officer.

FOR SAINT DAVID'S WARD.

In the 1st Electoral Division, at the Berkeley street Fire Hall, by Mr. John Burns, Returning Officer.

In the 2nd Electoral Division, at the house on the north-east corner of Parliament and Beech streets, by Mr. William Watkins, Returning Officer.

In the 3rd Electoral Division, in the vicinity of the premises where the last municipal election was held, by Mr. John Blevins, Returning Officer.

FOR SAINT JAMES'S WARD.

In the 1st Electoral Division, at the Police Court, Court Street, by Mr. James B. Bonstead, Returning Officer.

In the 2nd Electoral Division, at the house on Yonge Street, where the last municipal election was held, by Mr. James E. Day, Returning Officer.

FOR SAINT JOHN'S WARD.

In the 1st Electoral Division, at the house on the north-west corner of Agnes and Elizabeth streets, by Mr. James Ramsey, Returning Officer.

In the 2nd Electoral Division, at the house on Bay Street, where the last municipal election was held, by Mr. Robert Fowler, Returning Officer.

FOR SAINT PATRICK'S WARD.

In the 1st Electoral Division, at St. Patrick's Market, on Queen Street, by Mr. H. W. Murray, Returning Officer.

In the 2nd Electoral Division, at a building on the north side of Queen Street, near Bathurst Street, by Mr. Wm. A. Lee, Returning Officer.

FOR SAINT ANDREW'S WARD.

In the 1st Electoral Division, at the Bay Street Fire Hall, by Mr. Henry Spratt, Returning Officer.

In the 2nd Electoral Division, at the Temperance Hall, Brock Street, by Mr. Abel Wilcock, senr., Returning Officer.

FOR SAINT GEORGE'S WARD.

In the 1st Electoral Division, at a house No. 22 on the north side of Wellington Street, in the said Ward, by Mr. John Clements, Returning Officer.

In the 2nd Electoral Division, in premises on John Street, in the said Ward, by Mr. R. B. Miller, Returning Officer.

Said Divisions being set out in a By-law dividing the City of Toronto into Electoral Divisions for municipal purposes.

STEPHEN RADCLIFFE,

Clerk of the Municipality of the City of Toronto.

City Clerk's Office,
Toronto, Nov. 20, 1872.

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

Are requested for

WILLIAM HAMILTON, JR.,

AS

ALDERMAN,

FOR THE WARD OF ST. LAWRENCE

FOR 1873.

St. Andrew's Ward!

YOUR VOTE AND INTEREST

IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED FOR

WILLIAM THOMAS,

As Alderman for 1873.

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TO THE ELECTORS OF
ST. PATRICK'S WARD.

GENTLEMEN—

For several years past I have been solicited by many prominent electors of the Ward and other citizens, to become a candidate for civic honors. I was, under the requirements of my business, obliged in the past to decline the honor so kindly proffered me. The request having been this year again renewed and urged, I have yielded to the desire of my fellow-citizens, and now declare myself in obedience to their wishes a candidate for their suffrages for the office of Alderman at the approaching Municipal Elections for the city. I have a considerable stake in the Ward, and feel a deep interest in everything calculated to advance the prosperity of the city of Toronto, in which for the last twenty-five years