MARRIED BACHELORS.

Men continually mistake their vocation in life, and undertake duties for which they have no natural qualification. The impulsive artist who considers himself a better man of business than his lawyer, and who will therefore manage his own affairs, comes to grief by the way; the famous clown who complains that he is a first-rate tragedian spoilt, and disappears into the provinces to play Hamlet to the natives, as often as not breaks down in the ghost-scene, and tails off into a gag that sets the back benches in a roar; the thickwitted squire who cannot keep a secret to save his life, and who never sees farther ahead than to-day, thinks his rightful mission diplomacy, because he can put his tenants into good humour on rent-day by his bluff jokes, and so undertakes the most delicate bit of social intrigue in his neighbourhood, with the result of universal confusion and a hastened catastrophe; and the poet, whose life is a dream, laments that he was not sent to sea at an early age, because the "clash of elements" delights him, and gives him ideas for a brace of sonnets. If these and other such square men can be kept from carrying out their mistakes into action, and prevented from thrusting themselves into round holes, it is all right they are saved from failure and provided with a grievance, either of which is an inestimable boon; but if they get the upper hand of circumstances, and are allowed to realise their phantasy, then they make a mess of their lives which no after-efforts can repair. One of the mistakes into which some of them fall, is marriage. There are men who have no vocation for marriage. Home is a word that has no real meaning for them-a place where there is no charm and as little duty. A wife is a tie, a clog, an incumbrance, or at best a painful necessity—anything but a "half" better or worse, a helper, or a companion; and children are locusts that devour hunters and opera-stalls, kid gloves and " little dinners," at an alarming rate of progression, and finally grow up into tall men and women who make the best work of tailors and hairdressers a patent anachronism. These men married one day, because they had committed the unpardonable folly of giving way to a temporary madness they called love, and they recovered by the process; or they sold themselves for so much in the stocks, to find the bargain when concluded too bitter to be digested. They are bachelors by nature, and no legal ties can make them anything else. Their line is essentially single, and they have no notion of life à deur. They give up no old habits of their bachelor days because of the wife at home, recognise no new duties because of their change of state. The utmost concession they make to their condition is to be seen together in formal society, and to receive formal company at home. For anything closer or more domesticated—for tête-à-tête evenings passed with the wife alone, for pleasant little jaunts together, renewing the lovetime and honey-moon, for conversation carried on with grace, with spirit, with a desire to please or to shine where she is the only listener, for anything like home joys or home pride—they have no more vocation or desire than they have for rocking the cradle upstairs as the small locusts successively arrive. Towours perdrix is the text on which they found the acted sermon of their lives; and in their fear of getting prematurely tired of their matrimonial partridge, they are careful to take her society only in infinitesimal doses, and not to risk the chance of being cloyed by

The Greeks appear to be making strong efforts to convert the Jews to Christianity. On Sunday, the 5th of May, according to the Levant Herald, a party of drunken Greeks seized upon a poor Polish Jew in an obscure part of Galata, smeared his beard and hair with fat and set fire to them, inflicting cruel and probably fatal injuries upon their victim. At Smyrna there has been a display of Christianity on an unwonted scale. A report having been circulated that a Christian child had been killed by the Jews as a sacrifice at their Passover, a fearful onset was made on these unhappy people on the 28th ultimo. In ests from the church pul proclaim that the child in question had simply been drowned by accident. Every Jew met with was horribly maltreated, and after some hours of indecision during which it was vainly hoped that sober sense might prevail. the excited Greek mob, with all the rascality of the town in its train, made for the Jewish quarter, sacked the houses, murdered the inmates, and committed other acts of brutal atrocity. Many Jews at length turned on their assailants, and then the fury of the Greek rabble knew no bounds. Neither women nor children were spared, and these scenes of violence continued day after day until the Jewish quarter was converted into a pandemonium of pillage, rapine, and murder At length the governor interfered. Troops were called in, and Christianity was brought under some sort of control. In the island of Marmora there was at the same time a similar fanatical outbreak against the Jews. A young Greek having disappeared for some days from the village in which he lived, his

a surfeit .- Tinsley's Magazine.

brother accused the Jews of having made away with him. This so excited the fury of the Greek population that they searched the Jewish synagogue, and attacked all the Jewish houses, breaking and destroying everything before them. The Jews found refuge in the houses of the Mussulmans, and these latter, although threatened with attack if they did not deliver them up, courageously refused to do so, and according to the account of the Gallipoli correspondent of the Levant Herald, seemed determined to hold out against the Greek mob. In the meantime a Turkish boatman who had pulled hard all night had arrived at Gallipoli bearing a letter from some of the principal Jews in Marmora, begging that help might be sent to them, and it is to be hoped that this request has been complied

Wendell Phillips, in his lecture on "Street Life in Europe," gives one little incident of street life in America. Thackeray, on a visit there many years ago, was anxious to see a real Bowery Boy, and a friend pointed out to him one leaning against a lamppost, with his hands in his pockets, his "soap-locks" carefully regulated over his eye-brow, and his cigar tilted upright between his teeth. Thackeray was delighted, and determined to interview the monster. So he strode with his manly sweeping gait, carrying that ever-present benignancy of expression on his face, up to the "boy," and remarked very innocently,
"Sir—excuse me—but I want to go to Broadway." The "boy" returned the look with one equally benignant, and replied, "Well, why in thunder don't you go there then?"

This is what usually comes of playing with edge tools: -A fellow in Oregon thought he would be smart, and just have a little fun with a young lady on whom he had waited two or three times. He asked her what she would do if some young fellow asked her to marry him. She smiled, oh, gushingly, and looked good enough to eat, but said nothing. Then he asked her what she would say if he asked her to marry him. She threw her arms around him, and rushed out of the room for her hat and shawl. The poor fellow says he was never married so sudden in his life before. Probably it was the nearest she ever came to being asked, and she thought fooling around with sentiment would be dangerous.

The most ridiculous epitaph that can be met with is to be found at Pewsey, in Bedfordshire. It runs in this wise:

" Here lies the body of Lady O'Looney, Great niece of Burke, commonly Called the Sublime. She was

Bland, passionate, and deeply religious; Also she painted in water-colours, And sent several pictures to the Exhibition. She was first cousin to Lady Jones. And of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

A schoolboy, writing on "Extremes," sagely observes that " we should endeavour to avoid extremes, especially those of wasps and bees."

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"JOSHUA I. BRAGG,
"Conductor N. J. R. R."

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"WILLARD DERBY,
"Of Derby, Snow & Prentiss, Jersey City, N, J."

"Watch No. 2183—bearing Trade Mark 'Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J.'—has been carried by me fifteen months; its total variation from mean time being thirty seconds. "Ww. Dunns, "Baggage Express, Utica, N. Y."

"Watch No. 1251, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark 'Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.—has been carried by me four months; its total variation from mean time being only free seconds per month. "F. A. HASKELL. "Conductor Hudson River R. R."

"Watch No. 1117, Stem Winder—bearing Trade Mark Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.'—has been carried by me fifteen months; its total variation from mean time being only an average of two-thirds of a second per day.

"R. B. Phelips.
"Conductor N. J. Cen. R. R."

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"Conductor N. J. Cen. R. R." second per day.

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After the 25th of June next, emigrants will be sent to Fort Garry at the following rates:—

TORONTO TO FORT WILLIAM. Adults, \$5; Children under 12 years, \$2.50, 100 lbs. personal baggage free. Extra luggage, 35 cents per 100 bs.

FORT WILLIAM TO FORT GARRY.

Emigrants, \$15; Children under 12 years, \$8, 150 lbs. personal baggage free. Extra luggage, \$2 per 100 lbs. (No horses, oxen. waggons, or heavy farm-ing implements can be taken.)

THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE. By Railroad from Toronto to Collingwood or

Sarnia.

By Steamer from Collingwood or Sarnia to Fort William.

45 miles by waggon from Fort William to Sheban-

45 miles by waggon from Fort William to Shebandowan Lake.
310 miles broken navigation in open boats, from Shebandowan Lake to the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods.
95 miles by Cart or Waggon from North-West Angle, Lake of the Woods, to Fort Garry.
Between Fort William and Fort Garry, huts and tents will be provided for the accommodation of Emigrants on the Portages. Passengers should take their own supplies. Provisions will, however, he furnished at cost price at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle, Lake of the Woods.

THROUGH TICKETS TO FORT GARRY VIA FORT WILLIAM Can be had at Toronto, at the stations of the Northern, Great Western, and Grand Trunk Rail-

ways.
Emigrants are requested to take notice that packages are limited to 150 lbs. weight for convenience of transport on the portages, and that baggage and supplies must not exceed 450 lbs. for any one emi-

After the 1st day of August next, the RED RIVER ROUTE will be in a condition to admit of the transport of heavy articles.

By direction,

F. BRAUN, Secretary. Ottawa, 30th May, 1872. 5-24 c

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

TUESDAY, 14th Day of May, 1872. PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

N the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Customs, and in pursuance of the provisions of the 8th Section of the Act 31st Victoria, Chapter 6, intituled, "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency has been pleased, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Meaford, in the County of Grey and Province of Onlario, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an Out Port of Creby and Analysis of the Port of ustoms, and placed under the Survey of the Port of

WM. H. LEE, Clerk, Privy Council,

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

MONDAY, 29th Day of April, 1872. PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

N the recommendation of the Hon. the N the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue, and under the authority given and conferred by the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 8, intituled: "An Act respecting the Inland devenue," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in addition to the Ports mentioned in the 19th clause of the Order in Council of the 27th day of April, 1868, and subsequent orders, as the Ports from which Goods subject to Duties of Excise shall be exported in Bond, the following Port shall be, and it is hereby constituted a Port for the above-mentioned purposes, viz.:— Port for the above-mentioned purposes, viz.:—
The Port of Shediac, in the Province of New

Certified, WM. H. LEE, Clerk, Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

THURSDAY, 16th Day of May, 1872.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

the recommendation of the Hon. the N the recommendation of the Hon. the authority conferred by the 58th Section of the Act 31st Vic., Cap. 12, intituled, "An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada," His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following Schedule of special rates for passengers and freight passing over the Nova Scotia Railway between Richmond, Halifax and Pictou, proceeding to or returning from Newfoundland, shall be and the same are hereby approved and adopted.

Certified,

WM. H. LEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

Clerk. Privy Council

SCHEDULE. Nova Scotia Railway.

Railway Proportion of Special Rates for Freight and Passengers.

Between Richmond (Halifax) and Newfoundland.

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